

MADRAS STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1952-53

CHAPTER I—THE EXECUTIVE

Changes in the Administration (1952-53)

Shri Sri Prakasa, who assumed charge as Governor of Madras on 12th March 1952, continued to hold that office during the official year under review.

At the beginning of the official year the Council of Ministers consisted of the following members:—

- (1) Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja (*Chief Minister*).
- (2) „ H. Sitarama Reddi.
- (3) „ A. B. Shetty.
- (4) „ B. Parameswaran.
- (5) „ C. Perumalswami Reddi.
- (6) „ J. L. P. Roche Victoria.

The Ministry consisting of the following members were sworn in from the forenoon of 10th April 1952 and continued to function throughout the official year under review:—

- (1) Sri C. Rajagopalachari (*Chief Minister*).
- (2) „ A. B. Shetty.
- (3) „ C. Subramaniam.
- (4) „ K. Venkataswami Naidu.
- (5) „ N. Ranga Reddi.
- (6) Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao.
- (7) Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder.
- (8) Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
- (9) „ R. Nagan Gowda.
- (10) Sri N. Sankara Reddi.
- (11) „ M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
- (12) „ K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.
- (13) Raja Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi.
- (14) Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao.
- (15) „ D. Sanjeevayya.

Governor's Tours (1952-53)

Shri Sri Prakasa continued as Governor of Madras during the period 1952-53.

Tours in the State.—The Governor toured the districts of East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput,

Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli during this period. At these places the Governor studied the local economic conditions and visited local institutions serving the public needs. During his tours, the Governor received addresses of welcome from Municipalities and Local Boards. He appealed to the people and local bodies to co-operate with each other in solving the civic needs.

Tours outside the State.—In May 1952 and February 1953 the Governor visited Delhi. In June 1952 he visited Mysore and Bangalore.

Engagements in Madras and the Nilgiris.—The following is the record of some of the important engagements undertaken by the Governor of Madras.

In April 1952 Shri Sri Prakasa presided over the World Cancer Day celebration, the Institute Day celebration of the Institute of Engineering Technology, the Educational Conference of the Madras Teachers' Guild, the Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association Boys Town, the Convocation of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha and Anniversary of the Avvai Home and Orphanage. He inaugurated the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri Memorial Lectures, the meeting of the Mica Advisory Committee and the Annual Conference of the South Indian Journalists Federation. The mobile medical unit of the Sri Jain Medical Society for relief work was switched on by him.

In May 1952, the Governor opened the new Legislative Assembly building at the Government Estate, Mount Road, and inaugurated the Annual Conference of the Association of the Engineers.

In June 1952, the Agarchand Manmull Jain College, Thyagarayanagar was declared open by the Governor. He also laid the foundation stone of the new building for the Stenographers' Guild.

In July 1952, he took the salute at a passing out parade at the I.A.F. Station, Tambaram.

In August 1952, the Governor took the salute at the ceremonial parade at the Island Grounds in the morning and attended a Scout Rally in the evening at Wenlock Park.

In September 1952, he presided over the Anniversary of the Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute.

In October 1952, the Governor presided over the Anniversary of the Madras Vigilance Association and the Dayananda Day celebration. He also declared open the new buildings of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society and the Club House attached to the Corporation Stadium.

Shri Sri Prakasa inaugurated the International Conference of Social Work and the Silver Jubilee Conference of the Madras Music Academy in December. In the same month, he also presided over

the annual meeting of the Guild of Service and the Youngmen's Mutual Association, Chintadripet. He also declared open the sixth Engineering Exhibition at the Engineering College premises.

In January 1953, he distributed medals to the Nurses at a function in the General Hospital, presided over the opening ceremony of the Central and Leather Research Institute, declared open the Madras Olympic Games and inaugurated the Madras Rotary District Conference. On the 26th January, the Governor hoisted the national flag and took the salute at a ceremonial parade on the Island Grounds.

In February, the Governor visited the Madras Telephone Exchange. He presided over the Gokhale anniversary meeting at the Servants of India Society, the Provincial Veterinary Conference, the Sports Day of the Loyola College and the Golden Jubilee at the Umdabag Hostel. He declared open the Women's Industrial Home of the Salvation Army and the new Assembly Hall of the St. Christopher's Training College in the same month.

In March 1953, the Governor presided over the College Day of Sir Theagaraya College, Madras Seva Sadan Day and the first meeting of the National Association for the Blind. In the same month he also presided over the condolence meeting on the demise of the late Sri N. G. Ayyangar.

While in Ootacamund, the Governor opened the Annual Flower Show in May 1952. He inaugurated the International Conference and Semina on Rabies at Coonor in July and the U.P.A.S.I. Annual Conference at Coonoor in August. During September, he presided over the Founder's Day of the Lawrence Memorial School at Lovedale and declared open the new buildings of the Methodist Mission High School at Ketti.

While in Madras, the Governor visited the Industrial Museum, the Industrial Training Centre, the Regional Employment Exchange the Bala Mandir, the Seva Samajam Boys' Home and the Madras Harbour.

Apart from his engagements in Madras and Ootacamund, the Governor visited Pollachi in August 1952 and declared open the new Municipal High School. In December 1952, he inaugurated the Conference of the Association of Surgeons at Vellore. In January 1953, he attended the opening of the Electro-Chemical Laboratory at Karaikudi.

The Governor presided over the Convocation of the Madras, Annamalai and Andhra Universities and also attended the Silver Jubilee Convocation of the Andhra University. At the Annamalai University, he delivered the Convocation address.

The Governor addressed the joint session of the Legislature thrice during this period in May and June 1952 and in March 1953. He also presided over the meetings of Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee as was required.

CHAPTER II—THE LEGISLATURE

Strength of Parties

Legislative Assembly

The distribution of parties in the old Assembly on 31st March 1952 was as follows :—

Congress Party	131
Muslim League Party	17
United People's Party	13
Europeans	3
Communists	1
Independents (unattached)	6
United Democratic Front	17
Vacant	26
	214

The distribution of parties in the new Legislative Assembly on its first formation under the new Constitution and as on 31st March 1953 was as follows :—

Party.	Position on its first formation.	Position as on 31st March 1953.
Congress	165	166
Commonweal	6	6
Krishikar Lok Party	18	16
Socialists	13	9
Muslim League	5	5
Justice	1	1
Independents (unattached)	13	22
Kisan Majdoor Praja Party	38	26
Tamilnad Toilers Party	18	15
Communists	62	64
Independent Progressive Block	33	28
Scheduled Castes Federation	..	4
Forward Block Marxists	3	3
Vacancies	..	10
Speaker	1	1
Total	376	376

Between 21st April 1952 and 31st March 1953 two vacancies occurred consequent on the death of the members representing the Parvathipuram and Puttur Constituencies. These seats were filled up subsequently through holding bye-elections. During the same period six vacancies occurred by resignation and four vacancies occurred by the election of four members having been declared void by the Election Tribunals. These vacancies were not filled up before the 31st March 1953.

Legislative Council

The distribution of parties of the old Council as on 31st March 1952 was as follows :—

Congress Party	29
Muslim League Party	3
United Democrats	7
Praja Party	2
Independents (unattached)	5
Vacant	9
	55

The distribution of parties in the new Council on its first formation under the new Constitution and as on 31st March 1953 was as follows :—

Party.	Position on its first formation.	Position as on 31st March 1953.
Congress	34	24
United Democratic Front	10	1
Kisan Majdoor Praja Party	..	2
Krishikar Lok Party	1	..
Tamilnad Toilers Party	1	..
Socialists	1	..
Independents (unattached)	24	20
Vacancies	..	24
Chairman	1	1
Total	72	72

During the period from 21st April 1952 to 31st March 1953, twenty-four vacancies occurred in the Council consequent on the election of twenty-four members by the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly having been declared void by the Election Tribunal appointed by the Election Commission. These vacancies were not filled before 31st March 1953.

Sri A. B. Shetty was the Leader of the House in the old Assembly and Sri C. Perumalswamy Reddy was the Leader of the House in the Old Council. Sri C. Subramaniam is the Leader of the House of the New Assembly and Sri C. Rajagopalachari is the Leader of the House of the New Council.

Assembly and Council Sessions.—During the period from 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953, the Assembly was in session for 73 days and the Council for 39 days.

Course of Legislation

In the official year 1952-53, 18 Acts were enacted by the Madras Legislature.

Acts.

1. Act III of 1952 [The Madras Requisitioned Land Continuance of Powers Act, 1952] re-enacts the provisions of the Requisitioned Land Continuance of Powers Act, 1947 (Central Act XVII of 1947) with a few necessary modifications.

2. Act IV of 1952 [The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1952] provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Legislative Assembly for expenditure of the State Government for the year 1952-53; and

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

3. Act V of 1952 [The Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1952] provides for the levy of water-cess when water is used from the Bhavani Reservoir for the irrigation of wet crops and for increased rates of water-cess with reference to the crops raised. Provision is also made for regulating the crops that may be raised under the project.

4. Act VI of 1952 [The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1952] provides for an increase in the revenues of the State, by the levy of a sales tax calculated at the rate of eight annas in the rupee, or at such other rate as may be notified by the Government from time to time, on the price of foreign liquor sold.

5. Act VII of 1952 [The Madras District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1952] extends the term of office of the members of district boards (other than those of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam) for further period of seven months from the 1st December 1952.

6. Act VIII of 1952 [The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Act, 1952] amends the principal Act, i.e., the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1951 (Madras Act XX of 1951) so as to provide for the payment of a salary to a member nominated by the Governor to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly.

7. Act IX of 1952 [The Madras Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Act, 1952] amends the principal Act (The Madras Sugar Factories Control Act, 1949) so as (1) to provide that any sugarcane grower in a reserved area may before the close of each planting season (instead of before its commencement) offer to sell sugarcane grown by him to the occupier of the factory in the area and (2) to enable small farmers, that is, growers who own not more than five acres of land each within the reserved area either to crush or to sell, for the purpose of making gur within the same reserved area, the sugarcane grown by them.

8. Act X of 1952 [The Madras Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Act, 1952] amends the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923 (Madras Act VIII of 1923) so as to provide that the pendency of an appeal against an order passed under section 8 of that Act (relating to the recovery of the cost of labour and survey marks) will not bar the issue of notification under section 13 of the Act.

9. Act XI of 1952 (The Madras Repealing and Amending Act, 1952) repeals certain enactments which are spent or have otherwise become unnecessary or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express repeal and makes some formal and consequential amendments in certain other enactments.

10. Act XII of 1952 (The Madras Christian Marriages Validation Act, 1952) validates the marriages solemnized, the certificates granted and the other incidental acts and things done by Sri Eragudla Devadoss and Rev. James Ponnurangam after their licences under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Central Act XV of 1872), had been revoked in ignorance of the revocation of their licences.

11. Act XIII of 1952 [The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Act, 1952] extends the life of the principal Act, i.e., the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIX of 1949) up to and inclusive of the 25th January 1955 and excludes from the scope of that Act control over the production of essential articles and also deletes from the Schedule to that Act certain articles, viz., electrical energy, all vat dyes, alizarine, other dye used for textile printing, artificial silk yarn, motor vehicles (new or used), whose supply, distribution, transport, prices, etc., are or may be regulated by Central enactments.

12. Act XIV of 1952 (The Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952) reproduces the provisions of Madras Ordinance VI of 1952 with certain modifications and purports to remove those causes of friction that have led to agrarian crimes and disturbances in the Tanjore district. It provides for the re-instatement of cultivating tenants who had been evicted by the land owner either in favour of other tenants or in favour of his own Pannaiyals. It gives security of tenure for five years to each tenant and devises a machinery for settling disputes. It also provides a machinery for enquiring into the dismissal of farm labourers and for their restoration on just and equitable terms if the dismissal was wrongful. Provision is made for the division of the gross produce between the tenant and the land owner in the ratio of 2 : 3 or such higher proportion favourable to the tenant as may have been agreed upon between the parties. The Act further entitles the tenant to raise at his risk, any catch crop and to retain the produce after giving one-fifth thereof to the land-owner. The Act also fixes the minimum wages which should be paid to agricultural labour.

13. Act XV of 1952 (The Madras Cotton Control Act, 1952) gives power to the State Government to fix the variety of cotton ("standard cotton") to be cultivated in any area, prohibit the mixing of any variety of standard cotton with any other variety of cotton, and also to prohibit or restrict the possession or use of, or trade in, any variety of standard cotton mixed with any other

variety of cotton. Provision has been made to permit a factory in which cotton is manufactured into yarn or cloth to mix varieties of cotton and use the cotton so mixed exclusively in the factory for the manufacture of yarn or cloth.

14. Act XVI of 1952 [The Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952] provides for the levy of a tax on all passengers, luggage and goods carried by stage carriages, and on all goods transported by public carrier vehicles at the rate of nine pies in the rupee on the fares and freights payable to the operators of such stage carriages and at the rate of six pies in the rupee on the freights payable to the operators of such public carrier vehicles subject to certain conditions. The tax will not be levied on any passenger, luggage or goods carried in a stage carriage, the total permitted daily mileage of which does not exceed fifty miles. The tax can be compounded on the payment of a fee specified in the Act.

15. Act XVII of 1952 [The Indian Registration (Madras Amendment) Act, 1952] permits the documents relating to the properties in the loges at Kozhikode and Masulipatnam which have been registered in French registration offices, to be registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908) free of all charges, so that they may be admitted in evidence in Indian Courts. Provision is also made for the application of the said power to other French Indian areas adjoining Madras territory.

16. Act I of 1953 (The Madras Appropriation Act, 1953) 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 Madras Legislative Assembly for expenditure of the State Government for the year 1952-53; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for the same year.

17. Act II of 1953 [Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Act, 1953] 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 1953-54; and

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

18. Act III of 1953 [The Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Act, 1953] extends the life of the principal Act, i.e., the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1952 (Madras Act III of 1952) up to and inclusive of the 31st March 1954.

CHAPTER III—LAND REVENUE AND EXCISE

Land Revenue—Sources and Realization

(Fasli 1362—1st July 1952 to 30th June 1953)

Season.—The south-west monsoon set in along the West Coast on 6th June 1952, but it was generally weak. The total rainfall during the south-west monsoon period was above the normal in Coimbatore district, but below the normal in other districts. The condition of the standing crops was fair in Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara. Withering of crops was reported from some areas of the State. Pests affected crops in South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem.

A trough of low pressure which later concentrated into a depression ushered in the north-east monsoon by about the first week of October 1952. The rainfall during the north-west monsoon season was above the normal in North Arcot, Salem and South Kanara, and below the normal at other places.

The standing crops were in a bad condition in all the districts except South Kanara and Malabar. Drought prevailed in portions of Coimbatore district. The cyclone of November 1952 caused widespread damage to crops in Tanjore district.

On the whole, the seasonal conditions continued to be unsatisfactory as in last year.

Seasonal Remissions.—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 57,52,679 against Rs. 43,45,556 in the previous fasli, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 14,07,123. There was an increase in most of the districts while there was decrease in Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem districts where the season was more favourable.

Rupees 10.83 (8.52) lakhs were remitted under the waste remission. Rupees 22.92 (16.84) lakhs were remitted under Shavi. Rupees 9.3 (11.13) lakhs were remitted under the Thirvaikammi remission. Rupees 33,321 were remitted on account of flood damages as against Rs. 1,983 in the previous fasli. Rupees 35,541 (Rs. 36,889) were remitted under second-crop charges. Rupees 9.78 (Rs. 6.52) lakhs were remitted for short crop or poor harvests.

For the sixth year in succession there was widespread failure of crops in fasli 1362. Special remissions totalling to Rupees 39,57,721 were sanctioned in the districts of Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot and South Arcot. The collection of the entire unremitted kist of the preceding fasli was postponed in the worst affected areas, while half the amount was postponed in the less affected areas. The collection of loan instalments was postponed in the affected areas.

Sources and realization of land revenue.—The following statement shows the demand of land revenue and cesses :—

	Fasli 1361.	Fasli 1362.
	RS.	RS.
1 Peshkush on permanently-settled estates ..	2,82,235	2,29,236
2 Shrotriya jodi	2,04,827	1,88,338
3 Ryotwari and miscellaneous	4,50,10,005	4,46,40,479
4 Cesses in—		
(a) Permanently-settled estates ..	2,59,376	2,94,772
(b) Whole inam villages	3,93,263	3,52,354
(c) Ryotwari and miscellaneous	1,32,74,846	1,32,25,786

Out of the current demand of Rs. 5,89,30,965 a sum of Rs. 5,23,16,512 was collected within the fasli and a sum of Rs. 6,81,858 was written off.

Coercive processes.—The following abstract shows the number of processes issued :—

Demand notices	101,078	(87,341)
Distrain on attachment notices ..	4,692	(4,402)
Sale notices	1,252	(624)
Sales (number of defaulters)	65	(56)

There has been a general increase in the issue of coercive processes of all kinds. The percentage of sales to sale notices was 5.19 in fasli 1362.

Ryotwari holdings.—The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 16,612,633 acres against 16,394,245 acres, in the previous fasli resulting in an increase of 218,388 acres. There were increases in North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Malabar and South Kanara. The increases were due to fresh assignments, the taking over of estates under the Estates Abolition Act, and reclassification of lands. The total area under cultivation was 11.87 (11.88) million acres. There was a net decrease of 2,701 acres.

Water-raise and Second-crop charge.—The revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 28.33 (28.23) lakhs. There were increases in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem, while there were decreases in Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Malabar.

Miscellaneous revenue—The revenue realised under this head was Rs. 51.35 (47.23) lakhs, showing a net increase of Rs. 4.11 lakhs.

Loans and Advances.—The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the fasli under review amount to Rs. 100.09 lakhs (101.42). The total amount repayable, including the balance left uncollected last year

was Rs. 62.13 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 13.56 lakhs was suspended and Rs. 21.98 lakhs were collected.

An amount of Rs. 10.72 lakhs was due for collection under interest, including the amounts outstanding previously. Of this Rs. 3.29 lakhs were suspended and 3.43 lakhs collected.

Charges debitable to land revenue.—The district administration charges excluding the village establishment amounted to Rs. 225.11 (217.79) lakhs during fasli 1362. The village service charges including those of the proprietary estate villages were Rs. 241.92 (250.65) lakhs. The total charges amounted to Rs. 467.02 lakhs. This expenditure does not merely represent the cost of collection of land revenue alone. The Revenue department performs multifarious duties, of which the collection of land revenue is only one item. The village establishment is being used by almost all the departments in common. Thus the actual cost of collection of land revenue cannot be assessed to a fine degree of accuracy, but it is obviously far less than the amount of the expenditure shown above.

Surveys, Settlement, Revenue Records and Registration

Work of the Range Offices.—The four Survey and Record ranges at Kakinada, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Madurai attended to the regular items of survey sanctioned by the Board of Revenue from time to time, to the urgent items of work required by the Collectors and to the clearance of arrears under stone maintenance in their respective districts. The operations of the ranges included (a) Estate survey, (b) Cadastral survey of ryotwari areas, (c) Survey of towns and panchayats, (d) Roads survey, (e) Boundary survey and (f) Miscellaneous. The ranges also undertook the survey of some minor estates taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates Abolition Act. The work turned out by the range officers under the various heads is given below :—

	SQUARE MILES.
Estate areas	433 (6.04)
Ryotwari areas	2 (453.16)
Special cadastral survey of municipal towns	1.63 (0.64)
	LINEAR MILES.
Street survey in municipal towns and panchayats ..	59.56 (27.81)
Road survey	7.74 (37.65)

Work of Survey parties.—There were six Survey parties at Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Salem, Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram. The total area surveyed during the year in the estates taken over was 2,234 square miles as against

2,037 square miles in 1951-52. During the year one Assistant Collector, two Settlement Deputy Tahsildars and twenty-seven Settlement Inspectors were given training in survey and maintenance.

Central Survey Office.—The preparation and printing of maps under the various categories are shown below:—

(i) *Village maps.*—Two hundred and twenty-two villages—Area 1,013 square miles.

(ii) *Town and panchayat maps including revenue block maps and composite maps and record of measurements.*—Palni, Chittoor, Melapalayam, Srirangam and Bellary towns and four panchayats, viz., Tiruvadani, Inam Kalpalayam, Rajampet and Podili.

(iii) *Madras City maps.*—Record of measurements of 432 blocks, division maps of five divisions and Corporation division maps of 31 divisions.

(iv) *Taluk maps.*—Fourteen taluk maps were completed in drawing and 17 in printing.

(v) *District maps.*—Six district maps were completed both in drawing and printing.

(vi) *General maps.*—(a) Road maps and wall maps, (b) district atlas and (c) special maps.

(vii) *Preparation of sketches of roads for the Highways Department.*

Cost of work.—The aggregate value of departmental maps published during the year was Rs. 3,89,139. The cost of work charged to other departments of the Government and to local statutory bodies was Rs. 76,940. The amount realised by the sale of maps to Government and private bodies was Rs. 16,543. Copies of traverse and cadastral survey records were supplied to various departments. Special sketches and maps wanted by the Board of Revenue and the Government were also prepared and supplied. The value of this work amounted to Rs. 27,230. Maps valued at Rs. 1,53,787 were also supplied free of cost to Collectors and other officers. The cost of work charged to private parties was Rs. 1,585. The total expenditure on account of this office was Rs. 4,59,766.

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.

Statistics of the work done are given below:—

Number of enjoyment cases reported by village officers	30,941 (25,670).
Number of succession cases reported by the village officers	37,247 (38,206).
Number of cases of wrong registry detected by Revenue Inspectors	11,958 (6,803).
Number of subdivisions sanctioned was	52,572 (53,375).
Number of subdivisions mapped in the taluk copies of the Field Measurement Book	46,519 (48,269).

Number of stones over-checked by Taluk Surveyors in ryotwari villages	986,511 (1,019,202).
Number of stones requiring renewal	418,943 (497,229).
Number of stones renewed by Taluk Surveyors	130,513 (129,765).
Number of applications for transfer of revenue registry disposed of	525,071 (560,106).

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes (Fasli 1362)

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

Estates Land Act.—The total number of suits and applications instituted under the Madras Estates Land Act during fasli 1362 was 4,277 as against 11,063 in fasli 1361. There was a substantial fall in the number of suits and applications instituted in fasli 1362. There was considerable decrease in the number of suits in all the other districts except Krishna and Tirunelveli where there was an increase in the number of suits during the fasli under review. There was decrease in the number of applications filed in all other districts except East Godavari, Krishna, Chingleput and Tirunelveli where there was an increase in the number of applications filed during the fasli. The fall in the total number of suits and applications during the fasli under review was due to the fact that the Government had taken up the collection of the arrears of rent under section 3 (4) of the Madras Estates Land Reduction of Rent Act, 1947 and under section 55 (1) of the Abolition Act. Of the total number of proceedings instituted during the fasli under review, the number of proceedings instituted for the recovery of rent was 4,123 or about 96 per cent. Of the proceedings instituted for the recovery of rent, those which related to the distraint and sale of movables and holdings were 54 or 1.3 per cent. Most of the estates have been taken over under the Abolition Act. In the remaining estates not taken over, the working of the Estates Land Act was satisfactory. The ryots have welcomed the implementation of the Rent Reduction Act and the Abolition Act. The second amendment to the Rent Reduction Act according to which the commuted value of the grain rent has been limited to the highest ryotwari rate of the district has brought great relief to the ryots who were paying previously rent in kind.

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

	Number instituted.	Number disposed of.
Applications	96	78
Suits	10,665	3,320
Number of suits stayed under Act XXIV of 1949		12,034
Number of petitions stayed under Act XXIV of 1949		

Wards' Estates

The Marungapuri and Kuthiravattath Nair's estates and the private and trust properties of the Wards of Sivagiri and Singampatti estates were under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under review. The total demand, collection, balance and percentage of balance to demand are as follows:—

	Demand.	Collection written off.	Balance.	Subsequent collections.	Net balance.	Percentage of balance to demand.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Marungapuri ..	1,54,489	88,860	65,629	..	65,629	42.5
Kuthiravattath Nair's estate ..	1,13,937	1,05,091	8,846	531	8,315	7.3
Sivagiri ..	47,412	17,668	29,744	..	..	62.7

Marungapuri.—This estate is situated in the Tiruchirappalli district. It was taken under the Court's management as early as 1927 as the proprietrix, the senior widow, of the late Zamindar, was disqualified under section 9 of the Court of Wards Act. The estate consisted of Ayan and Devasthanam sections and the percentage of expenditure to allotment in each worked to 44 and 30 respectively. The impartible section of the estates has since been taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act of 1948, on 14th September 1953. The properties which are not covered by the above Act are now under the custody of the Court of Wards pending decision of succession to them in the Inter-Pleader suit.

Kuthiravattath Nair's Estate.—This estate is in the Malabar district. It came under the Court's management on the 24th January 1950, on the order of the District Judge, South Malabar, adjudging the proprietor who owns stanam and private properties in Palghat, Ernad and Walluvanad taluks of the Malabar district, to be a lunatic and authorizing the Court of Wards to assume charge of the properties. The percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 24.26. The investments in Government and other securities to the credit of the estate amount to Rs. 1,24,100. Steps are being taken to evolve a working plan for the forest tracts in this estate in consultation with the District Forest Officer.

Sivagiri.—This estate is in Tirunelveli district. It was taken under the Court's management on the application of the proprietor under section 18 of the Court of Wards Act. The impartible section of the estate was taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act on 3rd January 1951. The trust and the private properties of the Ward continued under the Court's management. The debts outstanding at the end of the fasli was Rs. 2,31,793. No amount was paid during the fasli under review for want of funds.

Singampatti.—This estate is also in the Tirunelveli district. It was taken under the Court's management in 1936 as the

proprietor was a minor. The impartible section of the estate was taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act, on 19th February 1952. The private and trust properties of the Ward were retained under the Court's management and handed over to the proprietor on 29th September 1952, when he attained majority. The estate was financially solvent, having to its credit Government securities to the value of Rs. 2,10,700. The marriage of the Ward was celebrated on 14th September 1952 and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was paid for the purpose.

Excise and Opium

Consumption, Revenue and General.—During the year 1952-53, Prohibition was in force throughout the State, excepting the Agency areas where abkari and opium shops however remained closed. The Excise Revenue derived was Rs. 47.33 (27.80) lakhs, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 80.47 (84.64) lakhs.

Toddy.—In the Agency areas, the Koyas continued to tap trees under permits for fermented toddy for personal consumption during the year. Tapping of palmyra trees for sweet toddy for consumption as beverage continued to be in vogue in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. This concession was extended to five taluks of the Coastal Andhra districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna. A parlour for the sale of 'Neera' for consumption as beverage was opened in Mangalore and Madurai during the year. 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 liquors.—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 35 per proof gallon with effect from 1st April 1947. The rate of duty on coconut toddy arrack continued to be Rs. 25 per proof gallon. The duty on beer brewed in India was raised from 10 to 12 annas per gallon with effect from 1st April 1947. The rates of duty on imported spirit and beer were raised by 20 per cent with effect from 1st March 1942 and continued up to 1st March 1944, when it was raised by 50 per cent and this continued during 1952-53.

The scheme for the levy of a fee on the volume of retail sale of liquor approved by the Government in 1936, continued to be in force during the year 1952-53. The rates of gallonage fees were doubled in respect of liquors consumed under the military canteen licences, personal permits, club licences and Form X licences with a view to increase the State revenues. This scheme came into force on 7th September 1952.

The Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, amended to provide for a levy of sales tax on the sales of foreign liquor came into effect from 24th November 1952.

The consumption of wines, spirits and beer amounted to 2,785 (44,557), 23,840 (36,256) and 59,493 (69,896) gallons respectively and that of denatured spirit 4,83,008 (4,050,525) gallons.

The excise duty realised on Indian-made 'foreign' spirit and rectified spirit amounted to Rs. 22.00 lakhs (12.76 lakhs). No foreign liquor taverns and beer shops were sold during the year under review. The licence fees on denatured spirits, gallonage fees, etc., were Rs. 7.05 (4.66) lakhs and sales tax Rs. 3.09 lakhs. The fees realised on fixed-fee licences amounted to Rs. 0.43 lakh. The total revenue derived from foreign liquor, Indian-made foreign spirit and rectified spirit was Rs. 32.57 (17.86) 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 40 per seer respectively. The issues of ganja to licence-holders amounted to 12 (10) seers. No bhang was issued. The revenue from hemp drugs was 0.02 (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 Agency areas.

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

Rs. 175 per seer to licensees throughout the State.

Two thousand four hundred and forty-nine (4,159) seers of opium was consumed by the addicts and the income derived thus amounted to Rs. 11.88 (19.98) lakhs. The sale-proceeds of raw opium amounted to Rs. 11.86 lakhs. The quantity of opium issued to the addicts is progressively reduced by 20 per cent every year with effect from 1st October 1949. This accounts largely for the decrease under consumption and revenue.

Prohibition

The enforcement of the Act continued to be vested in the Prohibition Department (formerly Excise Department) in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, The Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara, while the Police Department was in charge of the enforcement work, in addition to 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, while a portion of the borders of the Travancore-Cochin State remained wet. The Hyderabad State created a $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile dry belt throughout their borders. As a measure of co-operation, with the Prohibition policy of this State, the Orissa Government moved all their border shops to the interior parts of their State. The

French Establishments of Pondicherry and Karaikal continued to be a rendezvous for consumption of liquor for the addicts of this State. The enforcement staff stationed on the borders did their best to prevent stealthy inflow of liquor and to book cases of drunkenness.

The total number of cases reported during the year was 135,879 (109,558). Incidence of illicit distillation has been on the increase. Illicit tapping for fermented toddy was widely prevalent in the districts of West Godavari, Nellore, Tirunelveli, Chingleput, Chittoor, East Godavari (439), Kurnool, Salem and Coimbatore. The jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies have not been taking adequate interest to ensure the strict adherence of the sweet toddy rules by the tapper members. The Government permitted as an experimental measure, tapping of dates and palmyrahs for sale and consumption of sweet toddy as a beverage in Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Narasapur, Vijayavada and Nuzvid taluks. But the concession was found to be abused.

The co-operation of the Police, village officers and customs force was very effective and satisfactory. Public co-operation did not come up to the expected level. The work of the enforcement staff was satisfactory.

Stamps (1952-53)

The details of revenue under stamps are given below :—

	RS.
Judicial stamps	1,79,39,325
	(1,73,68,105)
Non-judicial stamps	3,28,58,639
	(3,54,45,730)
Hundies	2,21,320
	(3,01,580)
Share transfers	3,24,698
	(5,47,441)
Adhesive stamps	23,37,984
	(19,94,302)

The increase in the sale of judicial stamps is due to the increase in litigation. The decrease in the sale of non-judicial stamps is due to the general fall in the registration of documents, the fall in the market values of property, and the rigid conditions of the money market. The decrease in Hundies is also attributable to the rigid money market. The decrease in the sale of share transfers is due to the money market conditions as well as the fluctuations in the share market.

Charges.—Rs. 76,89,978 were incurred as total charges as against Rs. 92,68,289 last year. The decrease is due to the general decrease in the sale of stamps.

The stamp revenue administration was satisfactory. Sufficient stocks of stamps of all kind were available in the State.

Commercial Taxes

The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, the Betting Tax Act, 1935, and the rescinded Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947, the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952 (in regard to issue of licences) continued to be administered by the Commercial Taxes Department during this year.

The department worked under the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, a member of the Board of Revenue. There are four Deputy Commissioners assisting the Commissioner in the matter of the administration of the Commercial Taxes Acts.

The Madras General Sales Tax Act.—The number of licences of all categories current on 31st March, 1953 was 23,050 (24,657) and the amount of licence fees derived by the Government during the year was Rs. 45,60,055 (50,12,070). The number of dealers assessed during the year was 1,87,947 (188,358).

The fall in the total number of assessees is to be attributed mainly to the abolition of rationing, exemption from levy of sales tax on inter-State transactions and on exports outside India under Article 286 of the Constitution of India, apart from the natural causes brought into operation by slump in trade.

The total demand of tax including arrears was Rs. 16,40,46,415 (17,95,17,768) of which a sum of Rs. 13,44,83,435 (15,49,09,190) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,95,62,980 (2,46,08,578). The balance represents 18 per cent of the total demand, as against 13.7 per cent in the last year. The causes for the fall in revenue was the same, as those for the decline in the number of assessees. The arrears were partly due to the non-payment of tax by tanners and dealers in hides and skins, and commission agents in Bellary district, the stay orders issued by the Tribunal and the pending litigation in the High Court. The new feature of this year was the appointment of special Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors in the districts in which there were heavy balance of arrears for realising the dues under section 10 of the Act and it has yielded fruitful results. In 6,948 cases the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act were used for the collection of arrears of tax.

During the year the Commercial Tax Officers received 10,158 appeals of which they disposed of 8,333. The Deputy Commissioners received 2,110 revision petitions of which they disposed of 1,785. The number of prosecutions launched under the Act during the year was 19,618 (24,637). There were 448 suits against the Government. Out of these 292 were pending at the end of the year. Out of the 156 suits disposed of, 62 were in favour of the Government, 86 cases against the Government and 8 cases 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, meat, fish, eggs and flowers, when their turnover does not exceed Rs. 20,000.

(2) In the case of any cloth woven on handloom wholly or partly with mill yarn, only sales to consumers were taxed at 1½ pies a rupee if the transactions were licensed.

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

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

(5) In the case of all other dealers excluding dealers in articles which are exempt from taxation or are entitled to concessional rates of tax under section 5 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, a tax of 3 pies for every rupee in the turnover, when it was Rs. 10,000 or more was levied.

The Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal was working throughout the year.

The Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, and the Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935.—The total number of entertainments held during the year 1952-53 was 561,217 (593,361). The tax was paid by means of returns for 560,757 entertainments and this method is preferred by most of the proprietors. Admission by mechanical contrivance was adopted only at the Guindy Race Course as in the previous years.

Eight hundred and six entertainments were exempted from payment of tax. In nine cases refund was granted under section 9 of the Act.

The total current demand, including arrears, comes to Rs. 1,12,99,023 (1,27,83,589). The fall in revenue position when compared to that of last year is attributable to the reduction in the number of entertainments consequent on the drastic cut in electric consumption, screening of old and second rate pictures, exemptions to dramatic performances from tax, concessions to registered sabhas, adverse seasonal conditions, closing of a number of touring talkies and famine conditions prevailing in some districts. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 1,11,49,952 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,49,071. Out of this Rs. 47,734 have since been collected. The collectable balance works out to 0.9 per cent of the total demand.

Prosecutions were launched in 243 cases, 53 appeals were received by the Commercial Tax Officers during the year, 46 were

disposed of. The Entertainments Tax Commissioner received 16 revision petitions and disposed of 9. As usual, 90 per cent of the gross proceeds of the 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. 1,72,86,204 (Rs. 1,30,81,522). The increase in demand is due to the increase in the rate of tax on petrol with effect from 19th June 1952 and also more consumption of petrol by transport companies. A sum of Rs. 1,70,56,028 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,25,073, out of which a sum of Rs. 18,735 has since been collected. The collectable balance works out to 1.76 per cent of the total. The consumption of petrol and motor spirit during the year was 45,278,882½ gallons (44,260,913½) and 25,528,018½ gallons (22,874,056½).

Out of 52 appeals preferred during the year, 30 cases were confirmed and 22 cases were set aside or modified. The Board received five revision petitions and disposed of all of them.

Out of 559 offences reported in the year, 387 were compounded departmentally and punishment was awarded by Magistrates in five cases.

CHAPTER IV—FINANCE

State Finance.

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 and Road Transport Schemes, are given in Tables I and II below :—

TABLE I.

Statement showing the Progress of Revenue.

Head of account.	Actuals, 1951-52. RS. IN LAKHS.	Actuals, 1952-53. RS. IN LAKHS.	Variation.	
			Increase. RS. IN LAKHS.	Decrease. RS. IN LAKHS.
II. Union Excise Duties .. ..	.. ..	233.75	233.75	.. ..
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	915.43	942.44	27.01	.. ..
VII. Land Revenue	652.78	600.16	.. ..	52.62
VIII. State Excise Duties	40.74	47.26	6.52	.. ..
IX. Stamps	454.27	451.88	.. ..	2.39
X. Forests	208.92	158.17	.. ..	50.75
XI. Registration	109.59	101.03	.. ..	8.56
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	390.14	425.95	35.81	.. ..
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	1,921.61	1,701.85	.. ..	219.76
XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which Capital Accounts are kept	77.52	37.66	.. ..	39.86
XVIII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	83.29	86.31	3.02	.. ..
XX. Interest	53.22	19.24	.. ..	33.98
XXI. Administration of Justice	84.48	78.25	.. ..	6.23
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements	26.67	31.97	5.30	.. ..
XXIII. Police	29.32	28.74	.. ..	.58
XXVI. Education	54.23	38.71	.. ..	15.52
XXVII. Medical	26.34	24.67	.. ..	1.67
XXVIII. Public Health	9.00	7.79	.. ..	1.21
XXIX. Agriculture	116.60	135.23	18.63	.. ..
XXX. Veterinary	7.86	8.83	.97	.. ..
XXXI. Co-operation	18.83	22.74	3.91	.. ..
XXXII. Industries and Supplies	119.78	107.95	.. ..	11.83
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	41.33	48.78	7.45	.. ..
XXXIX. Civil Works	107.24	143.38	36.14	.. ..
XL. Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Net)	123.32	104.67	.. ..	18.65
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	5.90	6.35	.45	.. ..
XLV. Stationery and Printing	19.54	14.79	.. ..	4.75
XLVI. Miscellaneous	104.42	92.14	.. ..	12.28
XLVI-A. Receipts from the Road Transport Schemes	8.67	4.58	.. ..	4.09
XLIX. Grants-in-aid from the Central Government	4.90	8.61	4.61	.. ..

Head of account.	Actuals, 1951-52.	Actuals, 1952-53.	Variation.	
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	Increase. RS. IN LAKHS.	Decrease. RS. IN LAKHS.
L. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Union and State Governments..	0.25	0.38	0.13	..
LI. Extraordinary Receipts ..	118.62	74.05	..	44.57
LII-B. Civil Defence ..	4.59	1.02	..	5.61
Total ..	5,938.50	5,842.32	439.73	534.91

TABLE II.

Statement showing the Progress of Expenditure.

Head of account.	Actuals, 1951-52.	Actuals, 1952-53.	Variation.	
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	Increase. RS. IN LAKHS.	Decrease. RS. IN LAKHS.
7. Land Revenue ..	84.52	84.33	..	0.19
8. State Excise Duties ..	84.86	80.47	..	4.39
9. Stamps ..	24.10	25.13	1.03	..
10. Forest ..	80.35	90.34	9.99	..
11. Registration ..	53.57	54.01	0.44	..
12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts ..	100.78	104.02	3.24	..
13. Other Taxes and Duties ..	101.31	159.13	..	2.18
17. Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	175.31	217.97	42.66	..
18. Irrigation—Other Revenue. Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues ..	145.83	168.29	22.46	..
19. Construction of Irrigation, etc., works financed from Ordinary Revenues ..	0.61	0.24	..	0.37
22. Interest on Debt and other obligations ..	187.83	215.06	..	27.23
23. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	102.30	106.01	3.71	..
25. General Administration ..	741.34	724.47	..	16.87
27. Administration of Justice ..	176.09	184.47	8.38	..
28. Jails and Convict Settlements ..	133.85	142.68	8.83	..
29. Police ..	737.41	716.88	..	20.53
36. Scientific Departments ..	2.45	2.31	..	0.14
37. Education ..	1,101.10	1,196.02	94.92	..
38. Medical ..	353.12	380.34	27.22	..
39. Public Health ..	165.12	205.71	40.59	..
40. Agriculture ..	316.49	260.07	..	56.42
41. Veterinary ..	62.98	60.63	..	2.35
42. Co-operation ..	76.39	77.81	1.42	..
43. Industries and Supplies ..	201.67	187.93	..	13.74
43-A. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ..	0.39	0.30	..	0.09
44. Aviation ..	0.43	0.35	..	0.08
47. Miscellaneous Departments ..	167.20	172.77	5.58	..
50. Civil Works ..	762.56	934.46	171.90	..
52. Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ..	148.81	189.00	40.19	..
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes ..	2.22	5.87	2.65	..
54. Famline ..	13.86	51.56	37.70	..

Head of account.	Actuals, 1951-52.	Actuals, 1952-53.	Variation.	
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	Increase. RS. IN LAKHS.	Decrease. RS. IN LAKHS.
54-A. Territorial and Political Pensions ..	7.04	12.48	5.44	..
55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	196.75	209.25	12.50	..
55-A. Commutation of Pensions ..	17.18	17.47	.29	..
56. Stationery and Printing ..	105.10	102.14	..	2.96
57. Miscellaneous ..	26.57	26.27	..	0.30
63. Extraordinary Charges ..	96.99	70.13	..	26.86
63-A. Community Development Projects ..	..	34.38	34.38	..
64-B. Civil Defence ..	0.05	0.03	0.03	..
Total ..	6,439.96	6,840.71	575.45	174.70

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

	On 1st April 1952.	On 31st March 1953.
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Cash in treasuries including cash in transit.	31	56
Deposits with the Reserve Bank ..	— 393	— 122
Total ..	— 362	— 66

NOTE.—Actually, there was a credit balance of Rs. 43.01 lakhs with the Reserve Bank on 31st March 1953. 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 1953 was the result of such adjustments made in the accounts after the 31st March 1953.

Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue in 1952-53 was Rs. 5,842.32 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 96.18 lakhs when compared with the total revenue of the previous year. The larger items which contributed to this decrease were:—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Land Revenue ..	52.62
Forest ..	50.75
Other Taxes and Duties ..	219.76
Irrigation (net) ..	39.86
Interest receipts ..	33.98
Education ..	15.52
Industries and Supplies ..	11.83
Receipts from Electricity Schemes ..	18.65
Miscellaneous ..	12.28
Extraordinary Receipts ..	44.57

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

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Taxes on income	27.01
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts ..	35.81
Agriculture	18.68
Civil Works	36.14

The expenditure on Revenue Account in 1952-53 amounted to Rs. 6,840.71 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 400.75 lakhs when compared with the actuals of the previous year (Rs. 6,439.96 lakhs). Larger increases occurred under—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Education	94.92
Medical	27.22
Public Health	40.59
Civil Works	171.90
Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	40.19
Famine	37.70
Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	42.66
Irrigation	22.46
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions:	12.50

These increases were partly offset by large decreases under other heads as shown below :—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
General Administration	16.87
Police	20.53
Agriculture	56.42
Industries and Supplies	13.74
Extraordinary charges	26.86

Receipts on Revenue Account

Taxes on income other than corporation tax.—Receipts were Rs. 942.44 (915.43) lakhs. The divisible pool assignable to Part-A States alone was 50 per cent of the net proceeds of income-tax till the end of 1951-52. With effect from the year 1952-53, the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Finance Commission, raised the divisible pool assignable to both Part-A and Part-B States to 55 per cent of the net proceeds of Income-tax. This, with the adjustment of the share in arrear collections of income-tax pertaining to the years previous to 1952-53, resulted in an increase of receipts in 1952-53 over those of 1951-52.

Land Revenue.—The receipt under "Land Revenue" amounted to Rs. 870.85 lakhs in 1952-53. 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 1951-52 and 1952-53 is shown below :—

	1951-52. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	1952-53. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Land revenue (gross)	916.60	870.85
Deduct portion of land revenue due to irrigation	— 263.82	* — 270.69
Total	652.78	600.16

* (Provisional figure).

The decrease in revenue is due to adverse seasonal conditions necessitating remission of land revenue on a large scale and payment to landholders of the collections made under Rent Reduction Act.

Forest.—Receipts were Rs. 158.17 (208.92 lakhs). There has been a decrease in revenue of Rs. 50.75 lakhs; all sources, namely, sandalwood, timber, firewood, bamboo and grazing being affected. There was also a decrease of Rs. 5.85 lakhs in the revenue under other minor forest produce due mainly to the adjustment of a sum of Rs. 6.03 lakhs during 1951-52 to the credit of the Forest Department being the compensation for the loss incurred by the Government of Madras in 1943-45 as a result of the cultivation of pyrethrum in the Nilgiris and Palnis areas at the instance of the Government of India. There was no such revenue in 1952-53.

Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act.—Receipts were Rs. 425.95 (390.14) lakhs. The excess over the figures of 1951-52 was 35.81 lakhs. The increase is due to

- (1) the introduction of more vehicles on the road;
- (2) the introduction of new model buses with larger seating capacity; and
- (3) the tightening up of the machinery for collection of the tax.

Other taxes and duties.—Receipts were Rs. 1,701.85 (1,921.61) lakhs. There was a net fall of 219.76 lakhs in 1952-53 under the Madras General Sales Tax Act and Madras Entertainments Tax Act administered by the Commercial Taxes Department. The fall in revenue under the Madras Entertainments Tax Act (Rs. 20.44 lakhs) was due to the reduction in the number of

entertainments consequent on the drastic cut in electric consumption, screening of old and second rate pictures, exemption granted to dramatic performances from tax, concessions to registered sabhas, closure of a number of touring talkies and the famine conditions prevailing in some districts. The fall in revenue under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, was due to the fall in the total number of assessees, which is attributed mainly to the abolition of rationing, exemption from levy of sales tax on Inter-State transactions and exports outside India, and also from the natural causes brought into operation by the slump in trade, and fall in prices. There was also a fall in the number of licences issued and in the amount of licence fees collected on account of the control over prices and distribution of cotton and yarn and the general depression in the trade in handloom cloth and hides and skins.

There was, however, an increase in the revenue under the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act to the extent of Rs. 40.73 lakhs due to the increase in the rate of tax on petrol, with effect from the 19th June 1952 and larger consumption of petrol by Transport companies.

Interest.—Receipts were Rs. 19.24 lakhs (Rs. 53.22 lakhs). The decrease is mainly due to the loss on realization of the Government of India securities held in the Cash Balance Investment Account. This loss was taken in reduction of the receipts under this head.

Education.—Receipts were Rs. 38.71 (54.23) lakhs. The fall in revenue was partly due to the non-realization of the contribution from the Government of India within the financial year towards the expenditure incurred from the State Funds on account of Military concessions during 1951-52. Further in 1951-52, there was a special credit of Rs. 4.54 lakhs being the realized value of the stock certificates transferred from the Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamallee.

Agriculture.—Receipts were 135.28 (116.60) lakhs. The increase in the receipts for 1952-53 was due to larger receipts from research stations, and a general increase in the departmental receipts consequent on the expansion of activities.

Civil Works.—The receipts were Rs. 143.38 (107.24) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to larger transfers from the Central Road Development Fund.

Industries and Supplies.—Receipts were Rs. 107.95 (119.78) lakhs. The decrease occurred on account of a decline in the sale of Quinine products in 1952-53, and reduced rates obtained for chanks sold from the Fisheries Department.

Receipts from Electricity Schemes.—The receipts during 1952-53 were Rs. 104.67 lakhs against Rs. 123.32 lakhs during

1951-52. The decrease in the receipts, during 1952-53, was on account of the restrictions imposed in the consumption of energy in Hydro-Electric areas due to low water conditions, additional expenditure on account of contributions to Depreciation Reserve Fund and Special Reserve Fund and other normal operation and maintenance.

Miscellaneous.—Receipts were Rs. 92.14 (104.42) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the larger number of refunds.

Extraordinary Receipts.—Receipts were Rs. 74.05 (118.62) lakhs. The reduction was due to the decontrol of foodgrains in pursuance of a change in the food policy of the Government and to the fall in the sale proceeds of confiscated foodstuffs and other Miscellaneous receipts.

Expenditure on Revenue Account

General Administration.—Expenditure was Rs. 724.47 (741.34) lakhs. There was a decrease of Rs. 16.87 lakhs in expenditure during 1952-53 when compared with that in the previous year. This was made up of small decreases under a number of heads.

Police.—Expenditure was Rs. 716.88 (737.41) lakhs. There was a decrease of Rs. 20.53 lakhs. In 1951-52, additional expenditure had to be incurred on transport charges and feeding charges on account of bondobust arrangements during the General Elections, while the expenditure was normal in 1952-53. There was also reduction in the expenditure under clothing, due among others to a fall in the prices of woollen articles in 1952-53.

Education.—The total expenditure for the year 1952-53 (1,196.02 lakhs) exceeded the expenditure during the previous year (1,101.10 lakhs) by 94.92 lakhs, the increase occurring mainly under the following heads :—

	RS. (LAKHS.)
Secondary Education	12
Primary Education	71

The increase in expenditure under primary education was due to the opening of more elementary schools by local bodies as well as private managements, grant of increments to teachers, and increased subsidy paid under section 37 of the Elementary Education Act proportionate to the increased education tax collected by the local bodies. The increase was also due to the payment of equipment grants during 1952-53 to a larger number of elementary schools under private managements admitted to aid. Teaching grants to several elementary schools which lapsed in 1951-52 were paid to them during 1952-53. The number of basic elementary schools also increased from 507 in 1951-52 to 624 in 1952-53.

Medical.—Expenditure was Rs. 380.34 (353.12) lakhs. The increase of expenditure under this head was due to various causes, such as, an increase in the number of beds, purchase of surgical instruments, modern operation tables, spare parts of x-ray outfits, refrigerator, x-ray film, etc., and provincialization of five taluk Headquarters medical institutions.

Public Health.—Expenditure was Rs. 205.71 (165.12) lakhs. The increase in expenditure was due to the appointment of additional health staff for famine and plague duty, and purchase of laboratory fittings, equipments, vans and films.

Agriculture.—Expenditure was Rs. 260.07 (316.49) lakhs. The reduction in expenditure in 1952-53 was Rs. 56.42 lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the reduction in the purchase of machinery, tractors and equipment and general economy in the indents for spare parts under Agricultural Engineering, non-purchase of seeds under Seed Development Scheme and less expenditure under Crop and Plant Protection.

Industries and Supplies.—Expenditure was Rs. 187.93 (201.67) lakhs. There was a decrease in expenditure due to the curtailment in the production of costlier toilet soaps in the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, on account of general trade depression, fall in prices of oils and raw materials and receipt of large quantity of tallow and rosin from the Disposals Directorate of the Government of India at favourable prices. In the Government Silk Filatures, less quantity of cocoons was purchased since cocoons were not available at favourable rates on account of unfavourable seasonal conditions.

Civil Works.—The expenditure in 1952-53 (Rs. 934.46) lakhs shared an increase of Rs. 171.90 lakhs over that in 1951-52 (Rs. 762.56 lakhs). This was due to the purchase of large stocks of tools and plant and greater expenditure on roadworks financed from the Central Road Fund. There were also special credits in 1951-52 under 'suspense' transactions, and under grants to local bodies for famine works due to the transfer of a part of the expenditure to the Famine Relief Fund in that year. There were no such credits in 1952-53.

Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.—The increase of Rs. 40.19 lakhs in 1952-53 is consequent upon the progressive increase in capital outlay.

Famine.—The State had been affected by adverse seasonal conditions from fasli 1357 (1947-48). With the failure of the north-east monsoon for the fifth year in succession, acute conditions of distress began to develop from March 1952 and relief measures on a very extensive scale had to be undertaken in several districts. A separate Famine Commissioner was also appointed in March 1952 to organize relief. To provide work to the unemployed, agricultural labour works of lasting benefit such as formation of

roads in the Post-War Road Development Plan, Superstandard Works, Soil Conservation Works, Rural Water-supply Works, etc., were undertaken on a large scale :—

Mere provision of work was found to be insufficient for the relief of stricken people. To help the physically decrepit and those who were not in a position to earn their livelihood, a large number of gruel centres were opened.

To relieve drinking water scarcity, wells were deepened and water was distributed to interior parts, through lorries and tankers.

To meet the acute scarcity of fodder felt in the Rayalaseema districts, a Special Deputy Collector was appointed for the purchase of paddy straw in the surplus districts and for its transport to the scarcity districts. Paddy straw and hill grass purchased were made available for sale at a subsidized price in the scarcity areas.

A severe cyclone also struck the coast near Nagapattinam on the 30th November 1952, causing great havoc in the Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts. Relief measures had to be undertaken on this account also.

These circumstances account for the large expenditure in 1952-53 on famine relief as compared with the previous year.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.—There was increased expenditure in 1952-53 due to an increase in the number of pensioners and the adjustment in the year of Government contributions in respect of the past service of Government servants who were admitted to the Contributory Provident Pension Fund Scheme.

Extraordinary charges.—The reduction in expenditure was mainly on account of retrenchment in the Civil Supplies Department consequent upon decontrol and derationing of foodgrains.

Capital Expenditure

Payment of compensation to landholders, etc., on the abolition of the zamindari system.—The major part of the estates was notified in the year 1951 and advance compensation for them was deposited within the financial year 1951-52, leaving only a few estates to be notified in 1952-53, and afterwards. This accounted for the smaller expenditure in 1952-53 as compared with the previous year.

Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc. works.—The increase in expenditure (Rs. 61.53 lakhs) was mainly on the Tungabhadra Project.

Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.—Expenditure was Rs. 789.26 (806.85) lakhs. Capital expenditure had to be reduced

in 1952-53, owing to paucity of funds. There was smaller expenditure particularly under the following schemes in 1952-53 :—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
(1) Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme	59
(2) Madras-Mettur Inter-connexion Scheme	16
(3) Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme	46
(4) Vijayavada-Rajahmundry-Samalkot extensions.	9

The small expenditure in the Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme was due to the work having been almost completed in the previous year. Under the Machkund Scheme, there was less expenditure in respect of payments in England, towards the supply of machinery and other materials.

These decreases were partly offset by the increase in expenditure under the major schemes like the Pykara Plant Extensions III Stage, including Pykara-Coimbatore-Madurai 110 K.V. line, Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme, Madras Power Station extensions. There was increased expenditure under some operating systems also, namely, the Papanasam System, Andhra Power System and the Madras Electricity System. Besides, an expenditure of Rs. 20.60 lakhs was incurred in 1952-53 towards payment of compensation for certain electrical undertakings, acquired as against only a sum of Rs. 1.48 lakhs spent in the previous year.

Capital Account of other State works outside the Revenue Account.—Expenditure was Rs. 18.58 (26.80) lakhs. The decrease occurred under the scheme for sinking of artesian wells in the South Arcot district, and construction of buildings for polytechnics which were nearing completion.

Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.—Expenditure was Rs. 1,056.06 (—282.31) lakhs. The large increase was due to the heavy stocks of rice kept at the close of the year and to the large advances made to other Governments for supply of foodgrains.

State Borrowings

Open Market Loans.—The Government raised an open market loan of Rs. 524.81 lakhs in 1952-53 carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum and repayable at par on 1st August 1964. The proceeds were utilized for financing the capital expenditure on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes. The 3 per cent loan, 1952, issued in 1937 fell due for repayment in the year. Out of the balance of Rs. 218.95 outstanding, a sum of Rs. 217.11 lakhs was actually repaid during the year.

Loan from the Government of India.—Loans amounting to Rs. 1,185.50 lakhs were also obtained from the Government of India for financing the expenditure on specific schemes as under :—

Purpose.	Amount. RS. LAKHS.	Remarks.
Grow More Food Schemes	237.47	Includes a short-term loan of Rs. 100 lakhs for purchase and distribution of chemical fertilizers which was repaid on 31st March 1953.
For financing the expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha Projects	734.00	
For financing expenditure on famine relief measures	200.00	
For expansion of cotton cultivation	10.00	Short-term loan repaid on 31st March 1953.
Community Development Projects	3.97	
For financing the education expenditure of displaced persons from Pakistan	0.06	
	<u>1,185.50</u>	

Including the short-term loans totalling Rs. 110 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 129.49 lakhs was repaid to the Government of India during the year.

Loans and Advances

The total balance outstanding under Loans and Advances by the Madras Government including loans to local bodies and loans to Government servants amounted to Rs. 21.65 crores at the beginning of the year 1952-53 and to Rs. 24.67 crores at the end of the year.

Loans amounting to Rs. 26.49 (44.52) lakhs were advanced to the Madras Corporation, while mufassal municipalities and local boards got Rs. 30.94 (51.30) lakhs.

Other advances were—

	1952-53.	1951-52.
	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
To local bodies to cover deficits	1.80	7.33
To cultivators	377.72	285.48
For New Well Subsidy Schemes	0.12	35.89
For the acquisition of house-sites for communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department.	2.38	2.92
To Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks, etc.	80.96	143.16
State Aid to Industries	1.32	11.18

Famine Relief Fund

The Fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936. The assets of the Fund at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 60.73 lakhs made up of Rs. 2.85 lakhs in cash and securities having a market value of Rs. 57.88 lakhs. Almost the entire balance in the Fund was drawn upon during the year for meeting the abnormal expenditure on famine relief measures, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 1.79 lakhs only.

The Famine Relief Fund Act provides that the deficiency in the statutory minimum of Rs. 60 lakhs should be made good by annual contributions from revenues. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs representing the first instalment of the contribution from revenues for 1952-53 was adjusted during the year. The balance in the Fund on 31st March 1953 was thus Rs. 6.79 lakhs in cash.

Special Funds

Table III gives a summary of the transactions in 1952-53 of the Port and Marine Funds and Fee Funds of the Universities.

TABLE III.

Statement of transactions of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Government of Madras and the University Fee-Funds for the year 1952-53.

[illegible]

	Ordinary charges.			Purchase of Govern- ment Securities.			Face value of Government Securities.			Total of columns (3) and (9).			Closing Balance.					
	Loan repaid.			(8)			(10)			(11)			Cash.			Government Securities.		
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.	
1 Minor Ports Fund	7,60,476	8	6	2,45,403	10	6	11,47,100	0	0	10,05,879	14	0	5,87,564	9	11	28,39,100	0	0
2 Pilotage Fund	—	15,990	15	5	40,174	3	37,300	0	0	24,583	4	3	132	6	11	2,73,600	0	0
3 Tuticorin Port Fund	58,777	14	5				58,777	14	5	58,777	14	5	1,09,923	11	5	3,27,000	0	0
4 Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	3,87,856	13	0	1,79,649	12	0	1,43,500	0	0	5,67,486	0	0	4,73,039	0	4	14,88,700	0	0
5 Landing and Shipping Dues Fund	4,21,267	9	1				2,22,000	0	0	7,85,086	5	0	10,23,812	11	7	10,11,800	0	0
6 Madras University Fee Fund	14,762	0	8	3,49,056	11	11	2,94,000	0	0	25,51,333	0	8	0,55,382	9	11	82,57,200	0	0
7 Andhra University Fee Fund	19,14,771	10	8	0,36,561	15	0	....	....	....	14,96,365	2	3	6,10,520	3	9	83,87,400	0	0
8 Annamalai University Fee Fund	14,96,365	2	3	50,357	11	11	....	....	....	28,76,690	11	7	7,94,935	10	1	83,87,400	0	0
9 Annamalai University Fee Fund	23,25,832	15	8				....	....	....	28,76,690	11	7	7,94,935	10	1	83,87,400	0	0

Zamindari Abolition Fund

The Government decided that the surplus revenue collections 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 final compensation when it fell due after some years. A Fund called 'Zamindari Abolition Fund' was accordingly constituted in 1951-52. Pending the determination of the actual surplus that accrued since 1949-50, a total contribution of Rs. 41 lakhs was made during 1951-52 and 1952-53 and invested in Government of India securities. Including the interest realized in 1952-53, the balance in the Fund on 31st March 1953 amounted to Rs. 41.91 lakhs made up of Rs. 0.20 lakh in cash and securities valued at Rs. 41.71 lakhs (purchase price).

Assets and Liabilities

On the 31st March 1953, the assets of the Madras Government were valued at Rs. 1,41,97.16 lakhs as follows:—

Assets.

	RS. IN LAKHS.
(1) Purchase price of securities held in sinking fund, Electricity Reserve Fund and the Zamindari Abolition Funds	5,28.29
(2) Remunerative irrigation and electricity works. .. .	64,33.78
(3) Outstanding loans due to Government from Local Bodies, Agriculturists, etc. .. .	24,79.25
(4) Unproductive irrigation and navigation works. .. .	37,09.30
(5) Capital outlay on Civil works (Buildings) outside the Revenue account .. .	5,66.26
(6) Government transport in Madras City, Cinchona plantations and other Government Commercial concerns and the purchase price of share in private industrial concerns .. .	480.28
Total ..	1,41,97.16

The liabilities of the Government on the same date amounted to Rs. 116,03.90 lakhs as follows:—

Liabilities.

	RS. IN LAKHS.
(1) Loans due to the Government of India ..	30,76.79
(2) Loans raised in open market	25,48.96
(3) Certain special irredeemable loans	2.52
(4) Other floating loans	18,80.00
(5) Balance at the credit of Government servants in the State Provident Fund	7,74.00
(6) The balances in the loan sinking fund ..	5,31.30

	RS. IN LAKHS.
(7) Contingency fund	1,00.00
(8) The balance in other reserve funds, including the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund, Famine Relief Fund, Electricity Reserve Fund, Rural Water-supply Development Fund, Zamindari Abolition Fund, and the Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses and other Commercial concerns	6,01.51
(9) Net balances due by the Government under debt, deposits advances and remittance heads	20,88.82
Total ..	1,16,03.90

Central Revenue.

Income-tax.

There was no change in the taxation limit, which was Rs. 3,600 in the case of an individual and Rs. 7,200, in the case of a Hindu undivided family, provided certain conditions were satisfied.

Out of 121,392 assessments, 94,321 assessments were completed during the year. The net demand under income-tax (excluding section 18-A), Excess Profits Tax and Business Profits Tax were Rs. 15.42 lakhs, Rs. 24 lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs respectively. The net collections including the arrears of previous years were Rs. 1,439 lakhs under income-tax, Rs. 1.22 lakhs under Excess Profits Tax and Rs. 6 lakhs under Business Profits Tax.

Customs and Central Excise.

Customs (1952-53).—The total revenue collections under Import and Export duties, Land customs, Warehouse and Wharf rentage, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,895.34 lakhs this year against Rs. 2,291.35 lakhs during 1951-52. Receipts under import duty declined from Rs. 1,975.27 lakhs to Rs. 1,621.75 lakhs. The decreases were under such items as motor spirit, kerosene, tobacco, motor cars, betel nuts, wood pulp, paper, stationery, spirits and liquors. Large receipts were under such items as iron and steel, oils, cotton raw, art silk yarn and railway plant and rolling stock. The revenue collections under export duty registered a fall from Rs. 296.59 lakhs to Rs. 249.73 lakhs during the year. The fall was noticeable under jute manufactures, cotton cloth, oil seeds, pepper and cotton waste. One thousand two hundred and eighty-two offences were dealt with at the Port of Madras of which 491 were against the infringement of the Sea Customs Act, 436 against the Merchandise Marks Act, and 355 against the Trade Control Regulations. Five hundred and fifty-eight offences against the Sea Customs Act only were dealt with at the other ports.

Central Excise (1952).—Manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco products, matches, sugar, vegetable products, coffee, tea and cloth were the articles subject to the levy of a Central Excise duty. The gross receipts from all the excises during the year 1952 was Rs. 1,136 lakhs.

Salt (1952-53).

The year under review is the fifth year of the separation of the Salt Department from the Central Excise Department. The Madras Government ordered the sale of salt by weight in Madras City with effect from the 1st January 1953.

The policy of improving the quality of the salt manufactured was continued this year also. The Government of India issued revised instruction in July 1952, fixing the minimum standard for salt for human consumption in 1952, at 93 per cent—Sodium chloride content (on dry basis). Of a total overall production of 166.22 lakhs maunds, a quantity of 3.3 lakhs maunds were declared unfit for human consumption. This amounted to about 2 per cent of the total production in the Madras region.

Large scale manufacturers were advised to collect the by-products of salt in the course of its manufacture. While three major manufacturers collected only gypsum, one manufacturer also collected 'Epsom Salt' to a small extent.

Manufacture of salt without licence under the ten-acre concession expanded considerably during the year, especially at Kanuparthi and Kayalpatnam. An estimated quantity of 20.7 lakhs maunds were manufactured during 1952-53, as against 15.5 lakhs maunds in 1951-52, an increase of about 31-1/3 per cent.

A co-operative salt manufacturing society was formed this year at Balacheruvu.

A quantity of 166.22 lakhs maunds (169.49 lakhs maunds) of fat were produced during the year. The fall may be attributed to frequent interruption of work by rains in the northern division, the competition of unlicensed manufacturers under the concessions and the shortage of brine supply in some factories. The production in the southern area was badly affected by the cyclone in November 1953. A quantity of 168.73 lakhs maunds (163.51 lakhs maunds) was sold in 1952-53.

The average wholesale and retail prices of salt varied from Re. 1-1-0 to Rs. 3 per maund and Re. 0-0-9 to Re. 0-2-0 per seer, respectively. The prices fixed by the Collectors prevailed generally in the districts.

The allotment of Railway wagons to the trade under the zonal system worked satisfactorily during the year. The relationship between labour and the licensees was also satisfactory.

Finance.—The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 23.17 (23.7) lakhs, while the expenditure was Rs. 11.36 (12.41) lakhs.

CHAPTER V—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police (1952)

Like the previous year, 1952 was a trying one for the Police throughout the State, on account of the activities of anti-social elements, labour and agrarian unrest, distressing economic conditions and the widespread disturbances in the Andhra districts at the end of the year.

The first general elections under 'adult franchise' were held during the year and due to the precautions taken by the Police the elections concluded without any major incidents.

The Anti-Blackmarketing staff in the districts and Madras City was completely abolished at the end of the year.

There was no case of sabotage to the permanent way of the Railways during the year.

A forensic science laboratory has been set up this year with the available equipment and is in charge of the State Examiner of Questioned Documents. A gazetted officer with qualifications in science has been trained and put in charge of the laboratory.

The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year was 39,555 as against 38,622 at the end of 1951. The increase was mainly due to the permanent retention of some temporary posts existing for over five years.

Recruitment.—There were 729 vacancies in the force on the last day of the year as against 438 vacancies in 1951. The difficulty in getting the right type of men for recruitment continued this year also, in spite of the educational standard being lowered, as the pay and allowances of the constabulary were not considered sufficiently attractive.

Casualties.—The number of casualties was 1,999 as against 2,140 in 1951, a decrease of 6.59 per cent. The decrease was mainly under the heads pensions and gratuities, resignations, desertions and deaths.

Four police officers were killed and 59 were injured during the year in the course of their duty as against six and 151 respectively in the previous year.

Health.—There was a set back in the health of the Force during the year. The percentage of admissions into hospital rose from 138.23 to 229.7 in 1952. This is partly attributable to want of proper nourishment due to the high cost of living.

Training college and schools.—Six officers of the Hyderabad State were under training from 10th September 1952. One hundred and thirty-four Sub-Inspector cadets of the Madras State were under training this year. Fifteen cadets of the Travancore and Cochin State Police reported for training in April 1952. Fifty-one officiating Sub-Inspectors from Coorg were trained in the College for six months. Two Prohibition Sub-Inspectors were also trained on a short course.

All the Police Recruits' Schools except the Vellore School trained a large number of recruits.

Judicial punishments.—The number of police officers and men punished by criminal courts during the year was 79 (58). Of these, 20 were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and 59 for offences committed in their private capacity against 21 and 37, respectively in 1951.

Medals.—The Police Medal for gallantry was awarded to Govindarajulu, Constable No. 701 of the Special Armed Police, Red Hills, while on deputation in Hyderabad State.

Cost.—The total cost of the department for the financial year 1952-53 including expenditure in England was Rs. 6,96,13,689 as against Rs. 7,16,87,754 in 1951-52.

Buildings and housing of the Force.—The housing situation continues to be a problem. The particulars of the 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.	
		1951.	1952.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants	151	54.8	54.5
Sub-Inspectors	586	38.1	37.4
Head constables	2,426	56.3	57.3
Constables	18,618	55.9	57.7

Due to the drastic cut in the budget provision, the Chief Engineer provided funds amounting to Rs. 59,000 only for three residential works and Rs. 35,000 for two non-residential schemes, in the Civil Works Budget for 1952-53. No new works were sanctioned for execution in 1952-53.

Co-operative societies.—The Police co-operative societies in the State continued to function satisfactorily. The total membership of the Societies increased to 26,997 from 25,683 last year. The total paid-up share capital also increased to Rs. 7,86,273-14-0 from Rs. 7,39,339.

Work of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.—The standard of work of Circle Inspectors and their efficiency continued to be satisfactory. A number of Police Stations were in the charge of either probationary Sub-Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors who had just completed probation. In a large number of Stations Head Constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors or held charge of stations for over three months during the year. Hence the work and efficiency of the Sub-Inspectors were not up to the mark.

Armed Reserve.—The Armed Reserves were kept up to the strength and were mobilized twice during this year, once in the ordinary course and on a second occasion as an emergency measure to meet the situation created in the Andhra districts by the death of Sri Potti Sriramulu.

Tear Smoke Squads.—Tear smoke squads are now functioning in Madras City and in the Armed Reserves of all districts including the half Squad formed Pudukottai.

Malabar Special Police.—The Malabar Special Police Force was kept up to the strength. Companies were deputed for duty in connexion with the General Elections in Madras City, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara districts. Some detachments of the Force were stationed as a precautionary measure in the Malabar district in November and December 1952 in connexion with communal tension.

Special Armed Police units.—The 16 Companies of the Special Armed Police on deputation to the Hyderabad State were repatriated this year. Subsequently the Special Armed Police was re-organized and four Units with 40 active Companies, were reduced to three Units with 24 active Companies, the Unit at Bellary being abolished. The morale, discipline and standard of the Force continued to be at a high level.

Police Radio Branch.—The sanctioned number of Static and Transportable Stations in the State Police Radio Network is 28 and 29 respectively. All the stations are working. The Inter-State Police Radio Station at Madras which was hitherto manned by the State Police Radio Operators was handed over to the Central Government in August 1952. The Police Radio Branch turned out excellent work during the first General Elections, the situation created by the agitation for the formation of Andhra State and the conditions caused by the cyclone in the Tanjore district during this year. In the last two cases, the Police Radio Branch was the sole means of communication available as all other sources of information broke down.

Statistics of crime.—The increase in crime was, as in the previous year, due to the high prices of essential foodstuffs, rural unemployment and economic distress. 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 91,657 (89,466) recording an increase of 2.4 per cent. The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws decreased during the year to 250,442 (270,885) a fall of 7.5 per cent. The decrease was mainly due to the derationing, the removal of controls on essential commodities and the warning of first offenders for minor offences instead of proceeding against them in Court. There was a net increase of 865 cases or 1.3 per cent under grave crime. The number of true cases and murder was 1,655 as against 1,428 in 1951 showing an increase of 15.9 per cent.

Riots and disturbances.—There were 1,907 cases of rioting or unlawful assemblies as against 1,745 in 1951. The Police had to open fire on nine occasions in order to maintain law and order. The Moharrum and Dasara synchronized this year also but passed off without any incident. There were communal tension in the districts of Guntur and Malabar and in the disturbances that occurred, one was killed and 31 were injured. The anti-social elements in the agrarian field were active in a few areas of Andhra and in Tanjore. There were 260 (266) strikes during the year. The students of several schools and Colleges in the Andhra districts abstained from attending classes on a number of times in connexion with the Andhra State agitation.

Detection and prevention of crime.—The percentages of detection in the last three years is shown below :—

Year.	Percentage of detection of total cognizable crime.
(1)	(2)
1950	43.7
1951	42.0
1952	39.6

The percentage of total cognizable crime and grave crime decreased by 2.4 per cent and 2.2 per cent. The fall in detection was due to a large number of Police stations being in charge of probationary Sub-Inspectors and officiating Sub-Inspectors and by the absence of a large body of experienced officers on deputation to the Hyderabad State and Government of India. The work connected with the first General Elections, the Municipal Elections and the Andhra State agitation also diverted the attention of the Police considerably to the detriment of normal work.

Prosecutions.—The number of cases decided by the Courts was 43,781 against 41,000 in 1951. 69.8 per cent of the cases ended in conviction as against 72.9 per cent last year. The statement below shows the number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year under the Indian Penal Code, the Madras

Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, and the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. —

Cases under	Number disposed of by courts in 1952.	Number pending in courts on 31st December 1952.	Total.	Percentage of pending cases on the total number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indian Penal Code ..	43,781	17,704	61,485	28.8
Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	72	248	320	77.5
Security Sections ..	8,452	3,142	11,594	27.1

Criminal Investigation Department.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to function efficiently and investigated a number of important cases of murder, cheating, misappropriation, kidnapping, losses of money orders, etc. The department worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureau co-ordinating the work as the Central Agency for dealing with the organized crime.

There was an increase in the number of calls made on the services of all the experts. The Special Branch continued to function efficiently. The 'X' Branch recorded another year of good work.

Finger-print Bureau.—There was further increase in the work of the Finger-print Bureau during this year. The experts gave evidence in courts on 450 occasions and expert opinion was given in 516 cases, the corresponding figures for 1951 being 554 and 470, respectively.

The Shorthand Bureau.—There were 5 Inspectors and 40 Sub-Inspectors in this Bureau. The staff attended 1,139 (1,613) political labour meetings and 84 (63) conferences.

Railway Police.—The policing of the railway line from Shoranur to Cochin Harbour Terminus was transferred to the Travancore-Cochin State Police from 1st April 1952, the Railway Police station at Cochin Harbour Terminus and the out-post at Ernakulam South being abolished. Consequent on the opening of the Arantangi-Karaikudi Railway line from 29th March 1952, an additional jurisdiction of about 17 miles was added to the Tiruchirappalli Railway Police district.

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

	1950.	1951.	1952.
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers ..	542	478	495
(b) from mail and luggage vans ..	41	88	48
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds.	1,281	1,220	1,025
III. Thefts in running goods trains	130	456	398
IV. Thefts from stationary waggons, goods-sheds and yards.	406	650	662
V. Thefts of railway materials ..	206	323	932
VI. Other thefts ..	263	231	230
Total ..	2,869	3,446	3,790

Thefts which generally form the bulk of the crime have further increased by 344 cases this year. Several gangs concerned with these offences have been unearthed during the year. There were 34 (44) attempts to wreck or damage trains and 40 (60) cases of stone-throwing.

Prohibition.—The Police were in charge of the enforcement of the Madras Prohibition Act, in Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai Urban, Madurai North, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore. A total of 54,602 cases involving 55,867 persons were put up under the Prohibition Act during this year.

The Madras City Police.

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

The sanctioned and actual strength of the permanent and temporary establishment on 31st December 1951 was as follows:—

	Sanctioned strength.	Actual strength.
Inspectors	27	27
Sergeants-Major	6	6
Sub-Inspectors	134	134
Sergeants	59	59
Jamadars	11	11
Head constables	465	465
Constables	2,777	2,727
Daffadar	1	1
Lance Daffadars	3	3
Sowars	21	21

Recruitment.—Sixty-nine constables were enlisted during this year. The difficulty in getting right type of recruits continued.

Health.—The number of admissions into the hospital was 29,543 (12,467). The daily average number of men who attended the hospitals was 121 (59).

Judicial punishments.—Three constables were punished judicially for offences committed in their official capacity while two constables were punished for offences committed in their private capacity.

Cost.—The total cost of the City Police Force was Rs. 42,37,680 as against Rs. 41,24,846 in 1951.

Armed Force.—The Armed Reserve continued to do bandobust duties at strikes, processions and meetings.

Harbour Police.

Passenger Traffic between Madras and Rangoon and Madras to Singapore continued to be on the increase and there was also a large number of arrivals of cargo vessels.

Smuggling of opium from the Harbour was put down by constant vigilance and preventive measures taken in conjunction with the Customs department.

Crime.—The total number of cognizable crimes reported during the year under the Indian Penal Code excluding those under special and local laws was 8,498 as against 7,350 in 1951. Three thousand six hundred and thirteen persons (3,090) were arrested under the preventive sections. Of these 752 were run in under the security sections as against 579 last year.

Traffic department.—The total number of accidents recorded during the year was 2,903 (2,953). Sixty-one persons were killed while 1,385 persons were injured.

Traffic control.—During the year, a drive was initiated against overloading and other allied infringements under the Motor Vehicles Act. Speed traps were regularly laid throughout the year and the mobile staff continued to watch and prevent rash and negligent driving.

Reclamation.

There were 239 Elementary Schools and 4 Higher Elementary Schools in Madurai district for the benefit of the Piramalai Kallars. The school at Chinnalapatti was converted into a basic school. The boarding houses at Usilampatti and Uthamapalayam had a strength of 300 and 99 respectively. One thousand and eleven Kallar students in Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts received boarding grants, while 378 students received non-residential scholarships. Forty-two college students received residential scholarships. Twenty-eight Bulbul flocks were newly formed.

Seven more credit societies were started during the year, bringing the total to 232.

Seventy-three Vadavarpatti Koravars studying at the Boarding house at Aruppukkottai were given boarding grants. The Koravar reclamation schools at Madathur, Manivalandam, Konnur, Villivakkam and Attur continued to function satisfactorily.

The 10 Yenadi and 9 Sugali schools in Chittoor, Anantapur and Kurnool districts were run satisfactorily. The pupils were supplied with midday meals. The school at Bitragunta continued to be under the direct control of the Collector of Nellore.

Backward Classes.—The Backward Classes Advisory Committee was under reconstitution during the year and there were no meetings.

Two thousand three hundred and forty-four scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 5,43,631 were granted to pupils of the Backward Classes studying in various courses. In December 1953, 900 more scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 2,38,264 were granted to pupils of Backward Classes in professional and arts courses.

Prisons

Classes of prisons.—The number of Central Jails at the close of the year was 12 as against 13 in the last year. The reduction in the number is due to the closure of the Royapuram Camp Jail, Kaggallu, Bellary, from 30th November 1952, consequent on the completion of the excavation of canal connected with the Tungabhadra Project in the Bellary district.

The Subsidiary Jail at Bundar Fort, Krishna district, was closed with effect from 1st September 1952.

Jail statistics.—There was an increase in the number of admissions to jails. Three lakhs fifty-four thousand six hundred and nineteen prisoners were admitted as against 314,707 in 1951. The daily average of prisoners decreased from 26,188.02 in the previous year to 25,429.06 during the current year. The daily average of the undertrial prisoners decreased from 8,386.06 in 1951 to 7,811.99 in 1952.

42.26 per cent of the convicts were employed in the manufacture of various articles, the value of which was Rs. 31,53,813-8-2. This is an increase from the figure for the previous year Rs. 27,80,898-5-4.

Nature and length of sentence.—As compared with the previous year, the percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment increased from 23.61 to 24.14 and the percentage of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment decreased from 76.26 to 75.86. Of the 31,548 prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment 10,271 prisoners were sentenced to undergo imprisonment in default of payment of fine or failure to furnish security. No prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment with solitary confinement nor imprisonment with whipping. The number sentenced to death was 132 and to transportation for life 279 against 140 and 322, respectively, in the previous year. The number sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month increased from 50,481 to 55,664 and the number of prisoners sentenced to between one and three months increased from 39,917 to 56,316.

One hundred and seventy-four youthful offenders were admitted during this year as against 132 in the previous year.

Escapes and recaptures.—Seventeen escapes occurred during the year as against 32 in the previous year, 12 from Central Jails,

3 from Borstal School, Palayamkottai, and two from the subsidiary jails. Of the 17 escapes, 6 were from inside the jail and 11 from extra-mural custody.

Offences and punishments.—During the year, 602 (667) offences, including 6 (12) dealt with by courts were committed by convicts. Minor punishments were inflicted in 252 (293) cases and major punishments in 344 (262). The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory.

Education of convicts.—Educational facilities were provided in almost all the jails for the convicts, who were capable of being benefited by them. The table below indicates the standard of literacy obtained by those discharged during the year:—

	On admission.		On discharge.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Literates	423	21.98	793	41.19
Illiterates	1,502	78.02	1,132	58.81

The libraries attached to schools in the several jails continued to serve the needs of the prisoners in promoting their education.

Lectures on religious and moral subjects continued to be given.

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. 1,22,99,414-13-11 against Rs. 1,17,41,009-9-0 during the previous year. The increase in expenditure is due to the purchase of Khadi at a higher cost for stitching the requirements of the Medical and Stationery departments.

Health of the prisoners.—The total number of admissions to hospitals decreased from 12,798 in 1951 to 9,120 during this year. The daily average sick and the number of deaths also decreased from 307.28 to 268.84 and 232 to 168, respectively, in 1952. The vital statistics exhibit considerable improvement over 1951.

Visits to jails.—Three hundred and forty-three (421) visits were paid by official and non-official visitors to the jails and borstal schools.

The Governor of Madras visited the jails at Cuddalore and Coimbatore. The Minister for Law visited the Central Jail, Bellary, and the Royapuram Camp Jail, Kaggallu.

Dr. Edward Galway, United Nations Specialist in Criminology, visited the jails in Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai and Borstal School, Palayamkottai.

Borstal Schools

The accommodation available in the Borstal Schools at Palayamkottai and Alipuram, Bellary, is 647 and 180 against 647 and 350, respectively, in the previous year. The reduction in the accommodation in the Borstal School, Alipuram, is due to the fact that the XV Block of the school which was not required for accommodating Borstal inmates was utilized for the lock-up of prisoners. The daily average population of the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, was 685.87 (830.86). The daily average population of the Borstal School, Alipuram, was 134.51 (102.80). In spite of opening a second Borstal School at Alipuram, Bellary, the Borstal School at Palayamkottai continued to be overcrowded, though the overcrowding was comparatively less than the previous year.

Education.—Educational facilities exist up to VIII Standard in both the schools at Palayamkottai and Alipuram. In the former, elementary education is imparted to the inmates in their mother-tongue, viz., Tamil, Urdu and Malayalam. In the latter, the instruction is imparted in Telugu and Kannada. The inmates of the Borstal Schools are given industrial training in addition to the class-room education. Physical education, sports, scout crafts, first-aid and ambulance also formed part of the Borstal education. The Court of Honour system continued to function satisfactorily.

Escapes and recaptures.—During the year under report, three inmates escaped from the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, against the same number during the previous year. Two of the escapees were apprehended during the year. No escapes took place from the Borstal School, Alipuram, during the year under report.

Reversion to crime.—Of the 1,738 inmates discharged during the years from 1948 to 1952, 62 reverted to crime. Eight hundred and twenty-six were under the supervision of the Probation Officers.

Release on licence.—The Visiting Committees that met at the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, and Alipuram, Bellary, recommended the release on licence of 40 inmates, 31 in the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, and 9 in the Alipuram School, Bellary, respectively, during the year under report. Out of the 31 inmates recommended for release at the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, only 30 were discharged on licence, as required under section 15 (i) of the Madras Borstal Schools Act. The appointment of an after-care officer for the remaining one inmate who belonged to Travancore and Cochin State was pending at the end of the year. The nine inmates recommended for release at the Alipuram Borstal School, Bellary, were released during the year under report.

Finance.—The total expenditure of the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, was Rs. 2,71,079 against 2,90,251 in the previous year. The expenditure in respect of the Borstal School,

Alipuram, increased from Rs. 7,422 in the previous year to Rs. 31,538 during the year under report. The cost per head in respect of both the schools works out to Rs. 369-5-10 against Rs. 318-13-2 in the previous year. The increase in the cost per head is due to increase in the price of ration articles.

Certified Schools

The number of Government and private certified schools remained the same, viz., 4 and 10, respectively. There were 2,750 pupils (2,312 boys and 438 girls) remaining at the commencement of the year in all the Government and private certified schools. Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six (2,562 boys and 174 girls) were admitted and 2,513 (2,396 boys and 117 girls) were discharged during the year, leaving 2,973 (2,478 boys and 495 girls) at the close of the year. The daily average number of pupils increased from 2,545.70 in 1951 to 2,863.25 during 1952. Amongst the 1,168 pupils admitted by direct committal during the year, 312 were literates and 856 illiterates as against 235 and 837, respectively, last year. Of the 573 pupils discharged during the year under report, 182 were literates and 391 were illiterates on admission but all were literates at the time of discharge except three children in the certified schools under the Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode, who were below school-going age. There has been no change in the system of education and industrial training in the schools, except the introduction of "Basic Education" in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput. The boys made their own bricks, fired them and constructed a "Reading Room" for themselves. They also dug up a big well in the paddy fields of the school for irrigation purposes. Skilled labour, of course, could not but be employed for a few days to enable the boys to learn the special technique.

The well cost Rs. 95 only. The extent of the paddy field is 1½ acres and it yielded 2,173 lb. of paddy and 1,990 lb. of straw during the year.

There were 151 escapes during the year as against 121 in the previous year. Fifty-four pupils including those escaped in the previous years, were re-captured and re-admitted into the respective schools. Rigorous guarding is not employed and the pupils are allowed absolute freedom in their movement under the new scheme of reformation. Overcrowding in every school also accounted for the escapes, as the strength of the security staff was not increased commensurate with the increase in population.

Finance.—Excluding (1) Charges on account of "Manufactures—Purchase of raw materials" amounting to Rs. 11,561, (2) "Grants to Private Certified Schools," Rs. 4,49,918 and (3) "Superintendence charges," Rs. 30,435, the total expenditure during 1952 in respect of the four Government Certified Schools amounted to

Rs. 9,19,400 as against 7,88,900 in 1951. The increase was mainly due to the increase in the daily average in the four Certified Schools, purchase of ration articles mostly from co-operative societies at varying rates, provision of Khadi clothing and bedding and creation of additional establishment of house-masters, teachers and guarding staff. The average cost per head per annum in respect of the four Government certified schools for 1951 and 1952 is furnished below :—

Schools.	Average cost per head per annum.					
	1951.			1952.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Senior Certified School, Chingleput	432	15	0	424	1	3
Junior Certified School, Ranipet	407	2	6	388	0	3
Do. Bellary	523	7	7	501	4	7
Do. Tanjore	311	8	0	475	10	0

The grant to private certified schools increased from Rs. 3,81,800 to Rs. 4,49,918. The total receipts of the four Government Certified Schools during the year, amounted to Rs. 20,650 as against Rs. 14,100 in 1951.

Health.—The number of admissions to hospitals in the Government institutions increased from 992 in 1951 to 1,185 in 1952, whereas the daily average sick decreased from 81.34 to 71.49. Increase in the number of admission to hospitals was due to the increase in the strength while the decrease in daily average sick was due to the better health administration of the schools. The number of admissions into hospital in the private certified schools increased from 118 in 1951 to 144 in 1952 while the daily average sick decreased from 10.21 to 7.7.

After-care reports.—Of the 573 pupils discharged during the year, 73 are reported to be not traceable, 41 are in charge of parents, 49 unemployed, 29 studying, 227 employed and behaving well, 9 reverted to crime and 2 re-committed by revoking the licence. There were 784 ex-pupils under the supervision of the District Probation Officers during 1952 and 80 were helped to secure employment and settle in life.

Vigilance Department (1952)

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 continued to function this year.

Stri Sadana Rescue Home.—There were 73 inmates and three children in the Stri Sadana at the commencement of the year. Eighty-two inmates and two children were admitted during the year making a total of 155 inmates and 5 children.

Seventy-one inmates and four children were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 84 inmates and one child at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the home was 84 as against 75.55 in 1951.

Rescue Home under the Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode.—There were no admissions during the year.

Vigilance Home, Madras.—There were 219 inmates and three children in the Vigilance Home at the commencement of the year and 99 inmates and three children were admitted making a total of 318 inmates and 6 children. One hundred and three inmates and one child were disposed of during the year leaving 215 inmates and one child at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the home was 224 as against 213.2 in 1951.

One hundred and fifty-four remand cases were admitted in the Vigilance Home and 150 (including two escapes) were disposed of leaving four at the end of the year.

Shelters (Madras, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore).—Two hundred and four inmates passed through these homes during the year under report.

Period of detention.—(i) Stri Sadana.—Out of the 82 inmates admitted during the year, 21 were rescued cases, 48 were preventive and protective cases, 7 kidnapped ones and 6 certified for detention. All these girls will be detained in the home till they are properly rehabilitated and settled down in life.

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

	1951.	1952.
For two years	62	60
For three years	43	33
For four years	2	..
For five years	1	6
Above five years	..	..
Total ..	108	99

Education of inmates.—The Stri Sadana Special School was inspected by the Educational authorities as usual and their report was satisfactory. There is also adequate provision for the vocational training of the inmates in weaving, spinning, dress-making, embroidery, music with abhinayam, laundrying and domestic service.

The spinning section is progressing well under two spinning instructresses. Spinning has now become the main industry in the Homes.

Physical Education.—The inmates play such Indian games as can be played in the open space available in the buildings of the respective institutions. Girl Guides' company continued to function during the year.

Extra-curricular activities.—The literary, dramatic and music societies continued to carry on their activities and functioned well during the year under report.

Discipline.—Two inmates of the Vigilance Home who were incorrigibles were transferred to the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore. There was one escape in the Vigilance Home and one in the Stri Sadana during the year. The behaviour of the inmates, in general, was satisfactory.

Health.—The state of health of the inmates admitted in both the institutions as compared with the last year is indicated below:—

	Stri Sadana.		Vigilance Home.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Healthy	73 (81.11)	67 (18.3)	25 (23.15)	(27 27.3)
Unhealthy	17 (18.89)	15 (82.7)	83 (76.85)	72 (72.7)

Twenty-two inmates of the Stri Sadana and 39 of the Vigilance Home were admitted during the year as in-patients for treatment in hospitals as against 21 and 41, respectively, last year and all of them were discharged cured.

Finance.—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,79,100 as against Rs. 1,64,900 in 1951.

The average cost per head per annum in respect of the inmates of the Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home, works out to Rs. 581-8-0 (Rs. 540-10-0).

A sum of Rs. 769-2-0 was derived from the industrial section of the Stri Sadana Special School.

Rehabilitation and resettlement of the discharged inmates.—

(i) **Stri Sadana.**—Of the 71 inmates discharged during the year, 3 were given in marriage, 6 were sent for midwifery training, 6 for teacher's training, 3 as domestic servants, 39 handed over to parents, husbands or other guardians, 8 taken on to the establishment of the Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana as matrons, assistant matrons and attendants, 4 employed outside, 1 sent for nurse's training and 1 escaped.

(ii) **Vigilance Home.**—Of the 103 inmates discharged from the Vigilance Home, 2 were given away in marriage, 3 were employed as domestic servants, 82 restored to their relatives after the expiry of their term, 1 escaped, 8 transferred to the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and 7 admitted in the Stri Sadana as preventive and protective cases at their own request to enable them to continue their studies.

Probation Department (1952)

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 supervision of ex-convicts released prematurely under the Advisory Board Scheme was also under the Probation Officers. The services of the Probation Officers were also used widely by the courts in maintenance cases.

During the year under report, the Probation department undertook a new and important item of work, viz., the orientation and pre-discharge work in correctional institutions. The object of the programme is to acquaint the convict, inmate or pupil, on his admission to the institution, with the object of his detention in the institution, the facilities which are available to him and which he can make use of in the institution for his reformation and re-education, to disabuse him of the wrong notions and ideas which he may have about correctional institutions and the staff, to enable him to keep in constant contact with his parents and relations outside, and thus in all possible ways to maintain his morale at a high level and prevent him from degeneration.

The work was started as an experimental measure in the Penitentiary, Madras, the Central Jail, Bellary, the Borstal School, Palayamkottai and the Senior Certified School, Chingleput.

The Madras Probation of Offenders Act.—The number of cases under supervision during the year increased from 3,447 to 4,006, an increase of 16.22 per cent. The number of persons placed under supervision during the year increased to 2,068 (1,865), the number of probationers under supervision at the end of the year was 2,531 (1,938).

The number of visits paid and the number of visits received by the District Probation Officers increased from 25,910 and 5,843 in the previous year to 31,965 and 7,392 this year. Twenty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine (23,968) reports were submitted to the courts. Eleven thousand four hundred and sixty-three (9,094) persons were dealt with under the various sections of the Madras Probation of Offenders Act this year.

The Madras Children Act.—The total number of preliminary enquires made during the year was 3,131 (2,633). The number of children placed under the supervision of the Probation Officers rose from 598 to 736 this year. The number of juveniles under supervision during the year was 1,244 against 1,011 in 1951. The number of ex-pupils under the supervision and the number of reports submitted decreased from 1,298 to 1,276 and from 3,761 to 3,705, respectively. The number of enquiries made increased from 774 to 1,325.

The Madras Borstal Schools Act.—The number of ex-inmates under supervision was 977 (887). Two thousand six hundred and

twenty reports were submitted, the percentage of reversion among those under supervision was 4·81.

The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—Two hundred and thirty-six (160) cases were referred to the District Probation Officers for enquiry and report under this Act. Of these, 84 persons were placed under the supervision of Probation Officers. The Probation Officers assisted the discharged inmates of Vigilance Homes to secure jobs and to settle down as normal citizens.

Code of Criminal Procedure (Chapter XXXVI)—(Maintenance of wives and children).—The majority of cases referred to the Probation Officers for enquiry and report under this category were from the City of Madras. Of the 209 cases referred to and 33 cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year, compromise was effected in 76 cases, and maintenance ordered on the recommendation of the Probation Officers in 97 cases. Fifty-one petitions were dismissed and the rest were pending disposal at the end of the year. The Probation Officers took care to see that the compromises were really effective and beneficial to the parties.

Parole work.—Eight hundred and twenty-two ex-convicts were under supervision. Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight (1,897) visits were made and 2,664 (1,502) reports were submitted.

The ex-convicts released prematurely appreciated the kind gesture shown to them, responded favourably to the supervision and justified the confidence placed in them by the authorities. There were only three reversions to crime during the year.

Finance.—The expenditure on probation work incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 2,28,618-5-4 (1,96,794-7-8). The Probation Advisory Committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society spent a sum of Rs. 194-3-0 by way of financial assistance to deserving probationers, ex-Borstal inmates, ex-pupils and ex-convicts on the recommendation of the Probation Officers.

Habitual Offenders' Settlements (1952-53)

The four Habitual Offenders' Settlements at Aziznagar, Siddhapuram, Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram continued to function during the year under review. The first three were under the management of the Government while the last one was under the management of the Salvation Army.

The population of the settlements on 31st March 1953 was as noted below:—

Settlement.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Aziznagar	429	494	376	1,299
Siddhapuram	182	192	280	654
Sitanagaram	61	64	115	240
Stuartpuram	624	627	1,250	2,501
Total ..	1,296	1,377	2,021	4,694

During the year, an extent of 2,005·49 acres of land was brought under cultivation as detailed below:—

Settlement.	Extent available. ACS.	Extent cultivated. ACS.
Aziznagar	1,411·00	466·79
Siddhapuram	1,315·50	744·64
Sitanagaram	202·60	169·25
Stuartpuram	2,010·22	624·81
Total ..	4,939·32	2,005·49

Weaving, carpentry and leather industry provided subsidiary occupation to the settlers of Aziznagar during this year also. A few of them were employed in the Lignite Mining work at Neiveli.

Work in the I.L.T.D. Factory, Chirala, was the main supplementary occupation of the settlers in Stuartpuram.

There were no organized industries in Siddhapuram and Sitanagaram Settlements.

The general health in all the settlements was satisfactory. Anti-malarial operations were conducted with good results.

One school at Aziznagar and another at Stuartpuram functioned with eight standards each. The school at Sitanagaram functioned with six standards and the one at Siddhapuram with five standards.

Working of the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948.—Two hundred and twenty-five persons were registered under the Act during the year and thus the total number of habitual offenders coming under the restrictions imposed by the Act has been 5,493. The proposal to amend the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act suitably has been deferred till the model All-India Habitual Offenders Bill is received from the Government of India.

Criminal Justice (1952)

Courts.—The Judicial Officers employed in the State during the year 1952 and engaged wholly or partly in the administration of criminal justice were—

sixteen Judges of the High Court;
forty Sessions Judges;
forty-one Assistant Sessions Judges;
thirty-four temporary Assistant Sessions Judges;
thirty-nine District Magistrates including 20 Additional District Magistrates;

eight Presidency Magistrates;
 ninety-three Subdivisional Magistrates;
 two City First-class Magistrates;
 forty-seven Additional First-class Magistrates;
 three hundred and fifty-one Subordinate Magistrates;
 forty-nine Special Magistrates; and
 twenty-two Honorary Special Magistrates.

In addition, there were 128 (143) Benches of Magistrates constituted from among the 900 (910) Honorary Magistrates, 1,196 (649) Village Magistrates' Courts and 473 (541) Panchayat Courts.

The Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary has been functioning in sixteen districts. A systematic investigation for discovering administrative difficulties was found necessary. The Government appointed a committee composed of a Judge of the High Court and a Member of the Board of Revenue for investigating the question. The committee visited all the sixteen separation districts and also the non-separation districts and submitted their report to the Government.

Number of cases and appeals.—The number of cases instituted fell from 915,955 to 893,188. This was due to the decrease in the institutions under the Motor Vehicles Act, Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, the City Police Act, Town Nuisance Act and Traffic Rules (Roads). The number of appeals preferred increased from 9,395 to 9,860.

The Village Magistrates' Courts disposed of 1,357 (836) cases convicting 393 (475) persons during the year. The Panchayat Courts disposed of 1,458 (676) cases involving 1,582 (731) persons of whom 135 (95) were convicted.

The total number of cases instituted in Magistrates' Courts of all categories in the mufassal other than village and Panchayat Courts was 740,269 (759,262). A total of 746,113 cases were disposed of as against 766,732 cases last year by all the Magistrates' Courts mentioned above.

There was a fall in the number of cases instituted before the Courts of Presidency Magistrates from 154,378 to 150,649.

The total number of cases for trial before the mufassal Sessions Courts was 2,226 (2,451) of which 2,143 (2,110) were disposed of. The average duration of the cases was 72 (67) days from the date of committal to the date of disposal. There were 46 (46) cases for disposal before the High Court Criminal Sessions during the year, out of which 40 (44) were disposed of. The average duration of cases disposed of was 63 (40) days.

Appeals—(a) **Magistrates' Courts.**—Six thousand one hundred and forty-eight (5,612) appeals concerning 9,519 (8,763) persons were decided. The average duration of appeals disposed of

was 39 (34) days in the Courts of the District Magistrates and 27 (37) days in the courts of the other First-class Magistrates. 29.13 (34.11) per cent of appellants had their convictions set aside or proceedings against them were quashed.

(b) **Mufassal Sessions Courts.**—Three thousand five hundred and forty-seven (3,254) appeals were disposed of involving 5,135 (5,024) persons. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 54 (49) days. The percentage of appellants whose convictions were set aside or against whom proceedings were quashed was 25.41 (26.31).

(c) **The High Court.**—One thousand and twenty-six (683) appeals were disposed of during the year. The percentage of entirely successful applicants was 26 (12).

Revision and reference.—Five hundred and ninety-two (867) petitions for revision were presented before the District Magistrates and Subdivisional Magistrates. Four hundred and sixty-two (527) revision petitions were filed including 3 (16) cases which were taken up *suo moto* by the Sessions Judges. One thousand six hundred and sixty-three revision petitions were disposed of by the High Court. One hundred and twenty (109) 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 75 (44) persons, reduced to other punishments in the case of 51 (77) persons. Twenty-nine (17) persons were acquitted. New trial was ordered in the case of one person.

Trial with assessors.—The number of persons tried with the aid of the assessors was 5,362 (5,217). The Judges agreed with all the assessors in the case of 2,647 (2,509) accused, differed from one or more of them in the case of 1,865 (1,768) accused and differed from all of them in the case of 850 (940) accused.

Detention of witnesses.—In the Magistrates' Courts, in the mufassal Sessions Courts and Presidency Magistrates' Courts a total of 487,905 (475,205) witnesses were examined. The number of witnesses required to attend for more than three days was 1,167 (1,170). The number of witnesses summoned on behalf of the accused but not examined in the mufassal Sessions Courts was 3,558 (4,743).

The number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Code of Criminal Procedure, was 5,436 (5,683). The number of persons directed to pay compensation under section 250 was 25 (38).

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

	1951.	1952.
Death (confirmed or imposed by the High Court)	44	77
Transportation	284	221
Rigorous imprisonment	83,928	91,903
Simple imprisonment	27,469	27,327

	1951.	1952.
Forfeiture of property—		
In addition to other punishments	915	532
Without other punishments	3	163
Fine—		
In addition to other punishments	5,535	2,969
Without other punishments	776,392	727,223
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	1,156	1,304
Without other punishments	696	766
Security for good behaviour	3,921	4,568
Imprisonment in default of security for good behaviour.	2,275	2,556

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 76,69,840 (Rs. 1,09,56,627) out of which Rs. 66,84,915 (69,53,763) was realized.

First offenders.—Six thousand two hundred and sixty-six (6,071) persons were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Probation of Offenders Act III of 1937.

Juveniles.—There is a decrease in the number of juveniles convicted from 11,317 to 6,409. Of these 1,450 (1,671) were ordered to be detained in certified schools, 2,906 (6,678) were discharged after admonition and 2,053 delivered to their parents or guardians.

State of crimes.—The number of offences under the Indian Penal Code reported in the year was 132,742 (153,267). The noticeable variations were—

Decrease in the number of offences relating to public tranquillity ;
 offences relating to weights and measures ;
 offences affecting life ;
 hurt and criminal force and assault ; and
 offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.

Civil Justice

Courts.—The permanent Civil Judicial Officers employed in the State on the 31st December 1952 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) ;

Four Agents to the Government in the Agency tracts ;
 Forty-one Subordinate Judges (including four 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-eight District Munsifs (including seven additional) ;
 Twelve Agency Munsifs ;
 Three Revenue Officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs ;
 Two Magistrates—Sub-Magistrate, Banganapalle and the Additional First-class Magistrate, Kollegal, exercising the powers of a District Munsif.

In addition, 79 (79) Revenue Officers tried revenue suits and 3,216 (4,599) village courts and 2,402 (2,293) panchayat courts tried civil suits.

Number of suits.—The total number of suits instituted in all the courts was 248,341 (258,177), one suit for every 230 persons in the State. The suits instituted in the City of Madras works out to one for every 122 persons and in the mufassal to one for every 236.

Nature of suits.—Of the 247,537 (252,832) suits instituted in all the courts (excluding the Revenue Courts), 211,771 (208,449) —85.55 per cent were for money or movable property, 20,888 (27,786) for immovable property, 3,022 (3,800) for specific relief and 8,631 (9,067) on mortgages.

Number of appeals.—The total number of regular and miscellaneous appeals filed in the High Court, District Courts and Subordinate Courts showed a decrease. It was 19,274 (19,377), the average for the five years ending with 1951 being 20,539.

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 disposed of after full trial.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Village Munsifs' Courts	9,661 (10,450)	9,828 (10,421)	1,302 (1,927)	..
Village Panchayat Courts	34,140 (29,445)	33,670 (30,862)	10,041 (9,708)	..
Revenue Courts (excluding Agency tracts)	804 (5,319)	3,165 (7,854)	2,252 (4,602)	379 (230)
Agency Courts	182 (270)	249 (379)	123 (174)	307 (300)
District Munsifs' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—				
(a) Original suits	67,029 (73,735)	72,977 (74,114)	65,302 (67,164)	417 (393)
(b) Small Cause suits	107,876 (111,702)	109,644 (112,926)	19,819 (20,402)	140 (135)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Subordinate Judges' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—				
(a) Original suits	6,201 (6,503)	6,900 (6,458)	9,049 (9,048)	513 (505)
(b) Small Cause suits	10,432 (9,708)	10,421 (9,804)	3,003 (2,794)	188 (184)
District Courts (excluding the Agency tracts), original suits	441 (460)	374 (434)	507 (460)	374 (347)
The Madras City Civil Court	1,899 (1,903)	1,825 (1,760)	2,039 (1,928)	520 (440)
The Court of Small Causes, Madras	9,265 (8,280)	9,401 (9,630)	2,209 (2,270)	148 (128)
High Court, original suits	411 (395)	526 (437)	1,008 (1,105)	1,057 (889)
Mufassal courts, insolvency petitions	1,431 (1,213)	1,293 (1,340)	906 (711)	..
The High Court, insolvency petitions	138 (97)	117 (114)	361 (338)	..

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agency Courts	42 (38)	41 (29)	22 (20)	....
District and Subordinate Judges' Courts (excluding the Agency tracts)—				
(a) Regular appeals	10,681 (11,413)	10,584 (11,266)	11,849 (11,505)	District Judges 154 (319). Sub-Judges 238 (218).
(b) Miscellaneous appeals	3,165 (3,713)	3,201 (4,051)	1,644 (1,505)	....
High Court	6,316 (6,339)	4,676 (4,148)	16,960 (15,364)	....

Appeals to the Supreme Court.—Forty-seven (39) of the applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court were dismissed and 42 (48) were allowed leaving 141 (129) at the end of the year.

During the year, the Supreme Court disposed of 18 appeals of which 8 were allowed and 6 were dismissed, in three cases compromise decrees were passed.

The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 2,656 (2,291). The number of petitions disposed of was 2,099 (2,265); of these 84 (72) per cent were dismissed.

During the year 76 (59) references were made. Of these 45 (53) were disposed of and 128 were pending at the end of the year.

Execution proceeding.—(a) **Mufassal Courts.**—There was a decrease from 169,279 to 162,322 in the number of applications for execution filed in all the courts in the mufassal (except village and panchayat courts). During the year 161,059 (169,025) applications were disposed of and 53,157 (50,715) were pending.

(b) **Courts in the Presidency town.**—In the City Civil Court, the Presidency Court of Small Causes and the High Court, 8,812 (7,290) applications were filed. Seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine (7,933) were disposed of leaving the pendency of 2,003 (1,167).

Miscellaneous cases.—Under the head, taking all the courts except High Court, 606,217 (624,425) were filed, 607,845 (622,519) were disposed of and 64,848 (65,061) were pending.

Legal Practitioners.—Two hundred and eighty-seven (326) advocates were enrolled during the year. The sanads of 2,220 (1,967) first-grade pleaders and 113 (149) second-grade pleaders were renewed.

Professional misconduct.—(a) **Advocates.**—Fifty-four (21) cases of alleged misconduct by advocates were brought to the notice of the High Court during the year. Thirty-one (14) cases were disposed of.

(b) **Pleaders.**—Fourteen (10) cases of alleged professional misconduct of pleaders were brought to the notice of the High Court during the year. Sixteen (9) cases were disposed.

The Usurious Loans Act was applied in 54 (52) suits and relief was granted to the extent of Rs. 4,536 (Rs. 28,356).

The Chemical Examiner's Department (1952)

The total number of human poisoning cases examined during the year was 1,049 cases with 4,725 articles as compared with 956 cases with 4,417 articles in 1951. Poison was detected in 416 cases or 39.7 per cent. Among the poisons, alcohol heads the list with 58 cases, nitrite comes next with 52 cases, followed by oleander with 42 cases, copper with 38 cases, and datura with 30 cases.

During the year 78 cases of animal poisoning with 341 articles were received as compared with 60 cases with 266 articles in 1951. Poison was detected in 31 cases or 39.74 per cent.

One thousand four hundred and forty cases were examined for stains as against 1,169 cases in 1951. One thousand two hundred and thirty-nine cases were examined for blood and 201 cases for semen with or without blood. The total number of articles examined under these headings were 7,820.

There were 263 cases of miscellaneous medico-legal nature with 1,260 articles as against 243 cases with 1,172 articles in the year 1951.

Ninety-five articles were examined for general analyses during the year under report as against 51 articles in 1951. These comprised 87 articles for Madras Government and 8 articles for private parties.

Registration (1952-53)

There was no change in the number of district charges (30) and in the number of district registrars (32). New sub-registry offices were opened at Jalakantapuram, Muddanur, Mydukkur,

Lakkireddipalli, Chilamatteru, Yadiki and Pedapalam as a temporary measure. The sub-registry office at Kondapi was abolished. The sub-registry offices at Jaggampeta, Kasibugga, Ponduru, Amaravathy, Sirvel, Kodumuru, Kilakarai, Mulaikaraipatti and Oddanchatram were made permanent. Thus there were 597 sub-registry offices at the end of the year with 641 permanent sub-registrars and 19 temporary sub-registrars.

The itinerant system of registration of documents 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.

Registrations.—The number of registrations fell from 1,552,771 to 1,447,549 or by 6.78 per cent. The fall may be attributed to the rigidity of the money market. The number of wills fell from 15,688 to 14,876 or by 5.18 per cent, while the number of authorities to adopt remained the same as in the preceding year at 5.

Value of transactions.—The aggregate value of registered documents fell from Rs. 120.48 crores to Rs. 112.70 crores but the average value of documents rose from Rs. 776 to Rs. 779, though the average registration fee fell from Rs. 5-3-0 to Rs. 5-0-3.

Searches and copies.—The number of applications for encumbrance certificates was 122,628 (119,289). The applications for single searches were 138,223 (148,318). One lakh, thirty-eight thousand and forty-seven (154,309) certified copies were given.

Prosecutions.—Of the seven prosecutions including 3 pending from the previous year, 2 ended in acquittal leaving 5 pending at the close of the year.

The Societies Registration Act.—During the year, 428 new societies were registered, and 219 were dissolved or treated as defunct. One society was restored to the register. At the end of the year there were 4,648 societies. A sum of Rs. 20,631 was realized, as against Rs. 20,939 last year, as receipts.

Finance.—The income from “fees for registering documents” fell from Rs. 80.59 lakhs to Rs. 72.52 lakhs. The income under “search fees” registered a fall of Rs. 3.25 lakhs while the income under “other receipts” showed a rise of Rs. 1.81 lakhs. The total income fell from Rs. 109.86 lakhs to Rs. 101.47 lakhs. The expenditure increased from Rs. 56.32 lakhs to Rs. 56.58 lakhs. The surplus of income over expenditure was Rs. 44.74 lakhs.

Acts and rules.—A new section was inserted in the Indian Registration Act, by the Indian Registration (Madras Amendment) Act, 1952, permitting the registration of documents registered in the Loges at Kozhikode and Masulipatnam and in certain areas, in French India.

Notaries Public

Eighty-two registering officers exercised the functions of Notary Public at their respective stations during the period. The notarial operations in the several stations are classified as under :—

	1951-52.	1952-53.
Bill of exchange	23	64
Promissory notes	27	12
Number of transactions dealt with ..	50	76
Non-payment	49	73
Non-acceptance	1	3
Aggregate value of transactions ..	1.75 lakhs.	2.88 lakhs.

During the year under report there was an increase in the number of transactions. A sum of Rs. 2,205-7-0 was realized as fees during the year as against Rs. 2,611-10-0 of last year. Out of this revenue a sum of Rs. 1,719-8-0 was collected for attesting powers-of-attorney and for attendance at private residence falling outside the scope of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Arms, Explosives and Sulphur Licences (1952)

Arms Act.—The number of dealers and possession of licences in force under the Indian Arms Act during the year 1952 decreased to 66,575 (68,193) of which 47,716 (47,733) were for protection, sport, or display and 17,490 (18,959) were for crops and cattle protection. During the year, licences for rifles increased to 3,302 (2,971), for revolvers and pistols 3,131 (2,794), and for smooth bore guns to 61,256 (61,160). Under the Indian Arms Act, 445 (385) cases concerning 452 (368) persons were tried during the year and 333 (232) persons were convicted.

Explosives Act.—The number of licences in force under the Explosives Act for the import and transport of explosives decreased to 37 (55) and those for the possession and sale increased to 2,432 (1,926). The number of licences for the possession of manufactured fireworks not exceeding 200 lb. or blasting powder not exceeding 50 lb. increased to 1,630 (1,324). Under the Explosives Act, 117 (109) cases concerning 140 (99) persons were tried during the year and 100 (75) persons were convicted.

Sulphur licences.—The number of licences in force during the year were 599 (653). The quantity of sulphur sold during the year was 3,149 (3,422) tons leaving balance of 1,002 tons at the end of the year.

Motor Vehicles (1952)

There was no change in the constitution of the State Transport Authority except that in place of the non-official members, two retired District Judges were appointed.

The total revenue collected from Motor Vehicles Tax in 1952 was Rs. 3,61,69,989 (3,38,45,620).

The increase in revenue during 1952 was due to the increased number of vehicles on the road and also due to the introduction of new passenger transport vehicles of larger seating capacity.

The total number of registrations, including re-registration in the year totalled 5,405. Nearly 27 per cent of the registrations were in Madras City.

Driving licences.—The number of various classes of driving licences issued and renewed during the year was 86,801 (90,638).

The total number of conductors' certificates increased from 20,251 to 20,904 during the year under report.

Stage carriages.—The relaxation of the restrictions on the opening of new routes and the introduction of additional buses on existing routes ordered during the previous year continued to be in force during 1952 also, subject, of course, to the prior approval of the Chairman, Central Road Traffic Board.

The number of stage carriage operators at the end of the year was 1,308 (1,217). There was an increase in the number of small operators.

Bus fares.—The bus fares remained generally unchanged. The maximum fare fixed by the Government for plains was seven pies per mile per passenger, but on several routes where there was good traffic and where the buses could expect to be always full, or nearly full, the fares actually charged were even lower than the maximum permitted.

Motor cabs.—One thousand and twenty (810) motor cabs were plying in 1952. This figure includes also auto-rickshaws.

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

Working of the Act and Rules.—The enforcement of the Act and the Rules was satisfactory.

The Central Flying Squad which was constituted during 1951 for effective enforcement of the Act and Rules was continued during the year. The members of the squad visited several districts,

made surprise checks, and detected a number of cases. The number of offences detected by the squad, the Regional Transport Officers and Motor Vehicle Inspectors during the year was 4,154.

Madras Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1947.—The operation of this control order was first suspended from 9th September 1949 to 31st December 1949. This was further extended up to 31st December 1952 when the Control Order lapsed. Although the control order was under suspension, persons who purchased Chevrolet cars against permits issued under this order were required to obtain prior sanction of the State Motor Transport Controller to sell or otherwise dispose of such cars.

Commercially Imported Transport Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1945.—During the year, clause 23 of the Control Order alone remained in force.

The State Transport Advisory Committee and the Board of Transport met once during the year.

With a view to making the Regional Transport Officers the sole authority in charge of transport problems in each district, the work relating to the registration of motor vehicles and licensing of drivers and conductors and the transfer of ownership was transferred as an experimental measure from the control of the District Superintendents of Police to the Regional Transport Officers in the districts of Krishna and Tiruchirappalli with effect from 1st April 1952. The scheme has been working satisfactorily and the question of expansion of the scheme to the other district is under the consideration of the Government.

Nationalized Bus Transport in Madras City.

The year began with an increased fleet strength of 347 by the addition of 30 new Chevrolet buses and this was reduced to 338 by the sale of 9 short wheel base vehicles consistent with the policy of replacement. The number of passengers carried during the year 1952 is 89,172,642 for a bus mileage of 13,246,018 as against 88,178,568 and 17,797,285, respectively for 1951.

A new route Kunnathur-Kodambakkam with 2 buses was opened from 9th May 1952.

A number of specials were also arranged.

The percentage of punctuality for the city, suburban and district routes has been 92 per cent, 89 per cent and 93 per cent, respectively.

Various amenities to the staff were provided like the Government Transport Recreation Club, the reading room, library, indoor games facilities and a dispensary with full-time medical officer, etc.

During the year more than 100 long wheel base buses were renovated with new bodies so as to ensure them fresh lease of life for another three years simultaneously increasing their seating capacity from 28 to 34.

The Government Automobile Workshop also rendered very useful service in overhauling the aged vehicles and on an average 62 vehicles per month were sent out after major repairs and 75 after minor repairs. An out-turn of 30 engines per month is also maintained.

The Central Stores continued to effect great savings by a regulated purchase of spare parts and the stock limit has since been raised to 10 lakhs.

Government Coach Building Factory, Chromepet—This factory undertakes the renovation of the aged vehicles with increased seating capacity. It has also undertaken to assemble new bodies on Guy Chassis.

Fire Services (1952)

The Fire Service Branch in the districts continued to function as per the re-organization ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 428, Home, dated 2nd February 1951. According to the re-organization the jurisdiction of District Fire Officers was revised. District Fire Officers were posted in charge of important districts while Station Officers were posted to less important ones. District Fire Officers and Station Officers have been placed under the direct control of District Superintendents of Police.

Strength.—The sanctioned total strength of the Madras Fire Service on the last day of the year was 3,373 as against 3,331 at the end of 1951.

Cost.—The total cost of the service for the financial year 1952-53 was Rs. 36,52,572 as against Rs. 34,01,518 in 1951-52. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the replacement of over-aged fire appliances and equipment.

Training school.—The duration of the training course was increased from 3½ months to 4 months, and the curriculum was revised providing for more practical training in the various branches of the Fire Service work, besides the training in first-aid. The Madras Fire Service Drill and Training Manual was also published and brought into use.

During the period under review, eight persons were trained as Sub-Officers. Of these, six were direct recruits and two were from the service.

The number of fire stations remained the same as last year, viz., 68.

Fires occurred mostly in the rural areas. The village fire-watching and fire-fighting squads continued to render all assistance to the fire service personnel.

District fire controls have been formed in ten districts, where all the fire stations are connected by telephone.

The total number of fires attended to by the Fire Service in the year was 3,725 as against 3,164 in 1951. Property estimated at Rs. 3,558 lakhs was saved by the Madras Fire Service from destruction by fire during 1952 as against Rs. 2,765 lakhs in 1951.

There are 72 ambulances distributed among the several stations in the State. The ambulance service is getting more and more popular.

Owing to the successive failure of the monsoon, the fire service pumps were made available this year also, as a special case, on hire, to agriculturists for lift irrigation in the district. Mobile tank units were lent to municipalities for water-supply to afford relief to the public in times of water scarcity.

During the cyclone on 30th November 1952, the fire service personnel rendered valuable help by clearing the road-blocks, etc., in Tanjore district.

The emergency break-down van continued to render assistance.

The efficiency and standard of work were generally satisfactory.

Territorial Army and Auxiliary Territorial Army.

Recruitment to the Territorial Army in Madras State has been quite satisfactory and the Territorial Army units are complete up to approximately 88 per cent of their authorized strength.

There has been some difficulty in obtaining recruits for the Technical Units. This is mainly due to the following facts:—

(a) Highly skilled technicians do not volunteer for recruitment in the Territorial Army, as their civil emoluments are more favourable.

(b) While the Territorial Army offers only a part-time job, they can easily get a full-time, reasonably well paid, job in the civil institutions.

CHAPTER VI—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Local Boards (1952-53)

There were 25 district boards, 466 Class I panchayats 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. 137.42 (186.81) lakhs. The total receipts—ordinary and capital—including Government grants, amounted to Rs. 1,189.24 (1,090.64) lakhs. Grants for maintenance of services and for capital works amounted to Rs. 347.69 (286.36) lakhs as shown below :—

	RS.	
	IN LAKHS.	
Communications	111.47	(80.61)
Elementary education	04.23	(179.98)
Education other than elementary	27.12	(21.03)
Medical relief and public health	4.87	(4.74)
	327.39	(288.36)

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,248.22 (1,145.46) lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 77.84 (131.99) lakhs.

Education.—The district boards maintained 686 (682) secondary schools and 15,687 (15,352) elementary schools during the year. The strength of the secondary and elementary schools was as follows :—

Secondary schools—		
Elementary department	1,655	(1,838)
Secondary department	264,480	(256,744)
Elementary schools	1,661,875	(1,646,400)

A total expenditure of Rs. 572.60 (535.45) lakhs was incurred by district boards on 'Education,' of which Rs. 231.35 (201.01) lakhs was met from Government grants 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 1,443 (1,393) medical institutions and the total number of in and out-patients treated in these institutions was 41,596 (41,543) and 18,423,074 (16,936,017), respectively. The expenditure on medical relief amounted to Rs. 75.12 (51.95) lakhs, and that on preventive medicine including minor water-supply and drainage schemes amounted to Rs. 31.45 (31.41) lakhs. The number of successful primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year was 12.09 (11.69) lakhs.

Communications.—About 25,997 (24,901) miles of roads were maintained by district boards. A sum of Rs. 147.87 (145.80) lakhs (including Rs. 3.32 lakhs paid as interest on and repayment of debt) was spent on road maintenance. The capital outlay on roads amounted to Rs. 133.20 (120.98) lakhs, out of which Rs. 111.47 (72.75) lakhs was met from Government grants.

The incomplete and the uncommenced works in the Five-Year Plan of the Post-war Road Development 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. 54.93 lakhs was paid to district boards during the year under report for Post-war Road Development works relating to them. District boards and panchayats were together paid a total grant of Rs. 5.22 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. 43.92 lakhs were distributed to certain district boards in 1952-53 for undertaking road works for relief of unemployment among agricultural labourers due to failure of rains.

Railways.—The Tenali-Repalle Railway owned by the Guntur District Board was working during the year. The Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur Railway owned by the Tirunelveli District Board was taken over by the Government of India in February 1953.

City of Madras

The population of the City was 1,416,056 according to the Census of 1951. The Corporation Council consisted of 76 Councillors and five Aldermen.

Finance.—The gross receipts for 1952-53 under all accounts together with the opening balance amounted to Rs. 512.06 lakhs against Rs. 506.06 lakhs in 1951-52. The revenue from all the sources amounted to Rs. 236.25 lakhs against Rs. 239.05 lakhs in 1951-52. The slight decrease in revenue is due to the fall in receipts under Entertainment tax and the duty on Transfer of Property. The incidence of taxation per head of population under all taxes, worked out to Rs. 12-1-1 against Rs. 12-10-1 in the year 1951-52.

The total debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 408.18 lakhs. The sinking fund of debenture loans comprised a sum of Rs. 11,93,900 in the shape of Government securities and municipal debentures and another sum of Rs. 1,16,162-13-9 in the shape of cash with the Corporation. A sum of Rs. 34,35,080-15-1 was

paid towards re-payment of principal and interest on Government loans. The gross expenditure under all accounts was Rs. 456.75 lakhs against Rs. 419.99 lakhs in the previous year.

Public health.—The city recorded a total number of 62,921 births this year against 58,961 births in the previous year. The birth-rate per thousand, based on the estimated mid-year population for the year, i.e., 1,488,172, was 42.28 against 41.11 in 1951-52. The number of deaths registered in the year was 43,207 against 42,030 in 1951, the death-rate being 29.03 against 29.31 for the previous year. The infantile mortality rate showed a decline from 166.57 per thousand live-births in 1951 to 163.82 per thousand live-births in 1952.

The city was comparatively free from epidemics, though there were sporadic cases of cholera and smallpox.

Thirty-three general dispensaries, eight special clinics, and two hospitals continued to render medical relief. The two leprosy clinics in Ice House Road and Vyasarpadi, the five Tuberculosis clinics, one in Pulianthope High Road, and one in each of the four Government hospitals in the city continued to function satisfactorily. Two Government teams and one Corporation B.C.G. team continued to function in the city. In the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, a new mortuary and six pucca sheds were constructed. In the Tuberculosis Hospital, Kunnoor High Road, provision was made to add sixteen beds in 1953, which would bring the total number of beds to 32. The Public Health laboratory run by the Corporation continued to render useful service.

Food control has been intensified and as many as 4,827 samples of food were analysed during the year at the Food Analyst laboratory.

The Public Health and Recreation centre at 'Asok Vihar' opened in 1948, is becoming exceedingly popular.

Child welfare.—There were 27 child welfare centres, three sub-centres, 18 maternity wards and three creches under the Corporation at the end of the year. The number of beds in the maternity wards was increased to 223 (199). The sub-centre at Kodambakkam was raised to the position of a regular centre. Family Planning clinics were started in the Choolai, Georgetown and Washermanpet centres. Serological examination of blood of all antenatal cases was started at Sanjeeviroyanpet and Triplicane. Post-natal clinics and infants' and toddlers' clinics were introduced in all the centres.

Forty thousand one hundred and sixty-six expectant mothers attended the clinics in 1952. Sixty four thousand five hundred and seventy infants, 37,265 toddlers, 75,718 nursing mothers were also treated and advised this year.

The maternal mortality rate was 1.73 per mille against 1.9 in 1951 and infant mortality rate was 125.43 per mille against 123.16 per mille in 1951.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the child welfare centres and creches during 1952-53 was Rs. 8,93,401.

Education.—The number of elementary schools at the end of 1952-53 was 243 against 233 at the end of 1951-52. The total number of pupils also rose to 75,133 from 71,633 at the end of March 1952. The policy of opening feeder schools in the slum areas was continued with advantage and eight such schools were opened during the year. The total number of such schools was 50 with nearly 4,300 children on the rolls.

During the year six incomplete schools were converted into full-fledged higher elementary schools, two lower elementary schools were converted into higher elementary schools and two elementary schools were converted into basic schools.

One new playground was opened during the year, bringing the total number of playgrounds run by the Corporation to 22.

The twenty adult education centres run by the Corporation continued to function with 306 adults on the rolls.

The number of reading rooms run by the Corporation increased from 68 last year to 71 this year. One new Children's library was opened this year bringing the total to seven.

The Corporation High Schools, Nungambakkam and Saidapet, continued to function with 1,665 and 892 pupils, respectively, on their rolls.

Works.—The hot mix asphaltic concrete surfacing of San Thome High Road, Pantheon Road, Gandhi-Irwin Road, South Beach Road and Band Beach Road and the cold mix asphaltic concrete surfacing of Greenaways Road and Halls Road was completed this year. An experimental stretch of rubberised asphalt road using a rubber powder known as 'Mealerub' has been laid in South Beach Road near the Napier Bridge. This experimental road surface is now under observation. During the year, roads metalled for the first time and reformed, came to 14 miles and 22 miles, respectively, while asphaltting was done to a length of about 6½ miles.

Traffic islands were constructed at two important junctions this year.

Buildings.—The improvements to the sheds and privies in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, 'E' Cattle Depot at Krishnampet, Leprosy clinic at Vyasarpadi, construction of hawk-r stalls at Moore Market, additions to vegetable market, Theagaroyanagar, and construction of stalls on the eastern veranda of the old Evening Bazaar, taken up last year have all been completed.

School buildings at a total cost of Rs. 2,20,000 have been completed at three places.

Several matches and tournaments were conducted at the Corporation Stadium, People's Park. A pavilion was constructed at the Stadium this year. The Tennis Stadium at Egmore and the Marina Swimming pool were the venue of a number of sports events during the year.

The total number of parks and gardens in the city is 142. All the major parks and important traffic islands were maintained well.

Town-Planning.—An outline of the Master Plan is proposed to be brought out for inviting suggestions and criticisms from the public, as also for obtaining the approval of Government. The Chingleput District Board have agreed to the proposal to include 54 outlying villages of the Chingleput district within the scope of the Master Plan.

With regard to the construction of overbridges at the level crossings at Gengu Reddy Road, Monegar Choultry Road and Tiruvottiyur High Road, 'No objection' certificates in respect of the lands affected by the proposal and for the formation of the approaches, have been received in the last two cases.

During the year under report, another 56 houses were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 4,90,000 inclusive of the cost of amenities, etc., at Shenoy Nagar. In addition to the improvements effected to the tenements at Jagannathapuram, Goyathope, Bogipalayam, Koravankulam and Palmyra Yard at a cost of Rs. 1,34,700, ten new tenements at a cost of Rs. 35,000 have also been constructed. The construction of 13 revised 'F' type houses near Kilpauk Water-works and ten 'I' type houses at Tondiarpet have also been completed.

Slums.—The following slums have been improved by the Corporation during the year:—

Kanniappa Nagar,	Gokulam,
Kasima Nagar,	Austin Nagar,
Ranganathapuram,	Beer Karan Chery.

The total expenditure on all amenities in the various slums during the year amounted to Rs. 7,52,722 only. Some tenements have been constructed at Kurusedipuram and at Bundor Rama Naidu Garden at a cost of Rs. 3,27,120.

Water-supply.—The total quantity of water supplied to the city during the year was 6,246 million gallons, the average daily consumption being 17.1 million gallons. The rate of supply per head per day for domestic purposes alone worked out to 10.5 gallons as

against 10 gallons in 1951-52. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of water-works, amounted to Rs. 21,95,970 and the total revenue derived was Rs. 18,79,840.

Due to the continued failure of the monsoon for five successive years the water-supply to the city was restricted to 10 million gallons only per day from January 1952. Hence four pumps were installed in the bed of the Red Hills lake and water was pumped through a channel cut in the lake bed into the conduit. Besides this, sub-soil water was pumped from the 30 new wells dug along the conduit. In spite of these arrangements water-supply could be maintained only at about 9 million gallons per day from the first week of May 1952. The providential downpour of rain in the third week of May 1952 relieved the precarious water-supply position. Soon the restrictions on the use of water in the city were relaxed and supply was increased to 15 million gallons per day. In June 1952 there were 62 oil engines and 22 electric sets fixed to the several wells. At the end of 1952-53 there were 48 overhead tanks, including the masonry tanks, which were filled by water lorries.

The entire work under the first stage of the separate trunk main for South Madras was completed by November 1953. Under the second stage the laying of water mains was in progress at San Thome High Road, Hosary Church Road, Mada Church Street, St. Mary's Road and Chamier's Road. The total length of mains laid during the year was 28,521 feet.

Sanitary Engineering.—Sewers were laid to a length of 8.44 miles (12.78) in the various parts of the city. The laying of the branch sewers in Vyasarpadi was nearing completion. Sewers were also laid in Nandanam Colony, Kasturba Nagar and several private layouts.

Seven thousand one hundred and sixty-eight feet of storm water drains and eight culverts were constructed during the year.

Twelve public conveniences of improved type in sewered areas and two convertible type of privies in the unsewered areas were constructed during the year.

Four new pumping stations are under construction in Gandhi Nagar, Shenoy Nagar, Perambur and Vyasarpadi.

The Corporation General Workshop and the Central Lorry Station were functioning satisfactorily.

Electric lighting.—The noteworthy feature during the year was that 538 new lamp stands with mercury discharge lamps complete with directional fittings were installed in the city, thus increasing the total number of mercury discharge lamps in the city to as many as 1,818. The safety of traffic was further enhanced by

installing 28 additional illuminated traffic bollards at road junctions. Six hundred and seventy-eight incandescent lamps on cast-iron lamp posts (130 of these in the slums) were installed during the year. In the extended areas 82 posts with incandescent lamps and 28 mercury discharge lamps were installed during the year.

The street lighting of Semhiam area continued to be under the maintenance of the Madras Electric System, as a temporary measure. A radio house of a special design was also constructed on the San Thome foreshore. Electrification of the Law College Pumping Station was completed this year at a total cost of Rs. 2.3 lakhs.

The cold storage facility afforded by the Corporation was in full use among the small retailers of the city.

Municipalities (1952-53)

The number of municipalities in the State continued to be 98. The strength of the municipal councils in the State was revised wherever necessary, on the basis of the Census of 1951. The electoral wards were also revised and the reserved seats re-allocated wherever necessary, in the light of the latest census figures and the electoral rolls prepared on the basis of adult franchise. Elections were held for all the 98 municipal councils and the newly elected councillors came into office on the 1st November 1952 in all the municipalities, except Guntur. In the case of the Guntur Municipal Council the new councillors came into office on the 2nd December 1952. The election of Chairmen to all the municipal councils was also held in the year under report. Out of 2,568 elections held during the year, 2,118 were contested and about 71 per cent of the voters exercised their franchise. The aggregate sanctioned strength of all the municipal councils was 2,568. The actual strength of the councils as on the 31st March 1953 was 2,552. The total number of meetings convened by the councils was 3,871, of which 186 meetings were adjourned for want of the quorum and 91 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 54 to 90.

Finance.—The aggregate opening balance of all the municipal councils was Rs. 289.60 (286.66) lakhs. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 976.92 (985.16) lakhs, of which Rs. 357.69 (342.84) lakhs was derived from taxes. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 6-8-7. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,024.84 (983.10) lakhs, leaving an aggregate closing balance of Rs. 241.68 (288.72) lakhs. The grants given by Government for

maintenance of services and for capital works amounted to Rs. 73.26 (88.28) lakhs, as shown below:—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Elementary Education	25.53 (26.06)
Education other than Elementary	7.42 (8.33)
Communications	6.42 (8.57)
Water-supply and drainage	29.75 (42.25)
Medical Relief	0.34 (0.28)
Preventive Medicine	3.80 (2.79)
Total ..	73.26 (88.28)

Grants for the maintenance of the several services alone amounted to Rs. 44.75 (39.78) lakhs.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 30.84 lakhs for financing capital works and advances amounting to Rs. 5.40 lakhs to cover deficits were disbursed during the year.

The ordinary expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 80.65 (73.51) lakhs including Rs. 6.03 (3.28) lakhs paid towards interest on and repayment of debt.

Medical relief.—The councils maintained 160 (153) medical institutions which afforded relief to 13,552 (8,901) in-patients and 5,711,690 (5,347,732) out-patients. A sum of Rs. 15.42 (13.21) lakhs was spent on medical relief and Rs. 119.66 (114.09) lakhs on sanitation.

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

Elementary—	
Number of schools	1,278 (1,271).
Strength	242,522 (234,286).
Total cost	Rs. 74.72 (71.74) lakhs.
Government contributions	Rs. 25.53 (26.06) lakhs.
Secondary—	
Number of schools	136 (133).
Strength—	
Elementary department	1,284 (1,727).
Secondary department	77,517 (73,257).
Cost	Rs. 65.43 (58.08) lakhs.
Government contributions	Rs. 7.42 (8.33) lakhs.

Town-Planning (1952-53)

Steady and consistent progress was maintained in all the branches of town planning activity during the year. The municipalities and panchayats were increasingly aware of the need for proper town planning.

The Town-Planning Act was in force in 99 municipalities, including the Madras Corporation, and 347 panchayats. The provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act, in respect of street making control and building regulations, were in force in 321 (356) panchayats up to the end of the year.

Good progress has been made in the preliminary studies for a Master Plan for Madras City and General Town-Planning Schemes for Mangalore, Coimbatore, and Tiruchirappalli Municipalities. Preliminary studies have begun in Madurai, Tirunelveli, Salem, Kozhikode and Mannargudi municipalities.

By the end of the year, 374 detailed town-planning schemes were in various stages of preparation, publication, and submission to the Government, and 122 sanctioned plans were under execution. Ten new schemes were notified by the Government, while six new schemes were notified by the municipal councils. The town-planning department furnished draft schemes and layouts for nine town-planning schemes. The Government sanctioned four schemes and thirteen variations to sanctioned schemes, during the year.

The municipalities enforced the building regulations and street making control, satisfactorily. The department disposed of 874 building appeals during the year.

The town planning department furnished 91 designs and 33 layouts to various local bodies during the year. The department also furnished 22 layouts to the house building societies and six layouts to rural co-operative societies. Sixty-nine type designs, 22 layouts of house-sites for Harijans, fifteen townships for the Tungabhadra resettlements and two industrial housing schemes were also prepared.

Ten proposals for the zoning of residential areas, and fifteen proposals for the zoning of industrial areas, were approved by the department. Seven hundred and sixty-two (902) plans of factories were examined and certified by the department.

The total expenditure of the department for the year under review was Rs. 78,793 (65,665).

Hindu Religious Endowments (1952-53)

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The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, continued to be in force during the year. There were no amendments to the Act during the period. The strength of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department consisted of 1 Commissioner, three Deputy Commissioners, and 21 officers of the grade of Assistant Commissioners.

Among the major institutions under the control of the department were 218 maths, 12,925 temples, and 668 specific endowments. Besides these, there were also 16,295 minor institutions under the department.

The Raja Veda Patasala, Kumbakonam, and the Veda Patasala, Ammalagraharam, Tanjore, under the direct management of the Commissioner, continued to function efficiently.

The special scheme of verification and appraisal of jewels and the valuables belonging to the religious institutions was continued during the period under report. During the year the jewels and valuables of nineteen important temples in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tanjore, and Madras City were verified and appraised. Suitable directions have been issued to the executive authorities of the institutions concerned to carry out the suggestions made by the verification officers. It is hoped to complete the work of verification and appraisal of religious institutions, owning properties worth more than Rs. 10,000, within two years. The inventories will be brought up to date from time to time.

During the period under report orphanages were opened at Palni (Madurai district), Nachiarkoil and Vaitheeswaran Koil (Tanjore district) out of the funds diverted from the surplus in the incomes of the institutions.

The judgment of the High Court in the matter of petitions filed by the Shivoor Math, South Kanara, and the Sabanayagar temple, Chidambaram, questioning the validity of the Act, and declaring several sections of the Act ultra vires has created difficulties in the way of the smooth working of the department.

Finance.—During the period 1952-53, the receipts amounted to Rs. 10,29,127 while the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 11,97,066. There were heavy arrears under the head "Contribution". Demands or co-ercive steps for the realization of the dues could not be taken in view of the judgment of the High Court.

CHAPTER VII—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Vital Statistics (1952)

The population for which vital statistics are recorded is 56,781,763 according to the census of 1951—the population in the urban and rural areas being 10,567,121 and 46,214,642 respectively. The estimated mid-year population of the State for 1952 for which vital statistics are recorded is 57,737,000 of whom 10,929,000 are in urban and 46,808,000 in rural areas.

Births.—The number of live births registered in the State during 1952 was 1,696,435 (874,103 boys and 822,332 girls) representing a birth-rate of 29·38 per 1,000 of estimated population as compared with the rate of 27·55 in 1951. The percentage of birth and death returns from the villages, for 1952, that were not received was 3·47. Correcting the birth rate for non-receipt of returns on pro-rata basis, the rate will be 30·3 as against 28·8 in 1951.

Deaths.—The total number of recorded deaths in the State during 1952 was 908,427 (462,537 males and 445,890 females) giving a death-rate of 15·73 as compared with 16·20 in 1951. The percentage of returns that were not received being 3·47, the death-rate corrected on a prorata basis is 16·2 as against 16·9 in 1951.

Though the number of deaths in the infants and toddlers age groups alone represented 63·5 per cent of the total deaths, the infant mortality rate registered a marked fall from 118·59 in 1951 to 108·20 in 1952. The rate of deaths from child-birth continued to remain at 5·67 per thousand of estimated population.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886.—Twenty-four births and 11 deaths were registered during the year under report as against 30 births and 13 deaths in the previous year. The small number of registrations under the Act is due to the fact that registration under the Act is optional and applies to certain communities only.

The Municipal Acts and Cantonment Act.—Registration is compulsory under the above Acts. Twenty-six births and 11 deaths were registered during the year as against 37 and 12 in the previous year.

The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.—Returns received during the year accounted for 282 marriages of Europeans and Anglo-Indian and 12,019 marriages of Indian Christians as against 280 and 11,863 in the previous year. The increase is due to prompt submission of the returns of marriages by the Bishops of the different Christian denominations.

Special Marriage Act, 1872.—There was a slight increase from 445 to 450 in the number of marriages registered under this Act during the year. This increase is due to the fact that the Act is becoming more and more popular among the classes for whom it is intended, especially “Hindus”.

The Special Marriage Bill, 1952, has been circulated to various officers and heads of departments for eliciting opinion on the provisions of the Bill. The object of the Bill is to provide for a civil form of marriage for persons of all religions repealing the existing Special Marriage Act, 1872.

The receipts and expenditure rose from Rs. 3,850 and Rs. 4,574 to Rs. 4,112 and Rs. 5,014, respectively. The increase under receipts was due to fees collected by the District Registrars under the Special Marriage Act, 1872, and to fees for certificates of birth and deaths granted by the District Registrars of Birth and Deaths under the Madras Registration of Birth and Deaths Act, 1899.

Public Health (1952)

Causes of deaths.—The mortality from the principal causes of deaths in 1952 as compared with 1951 is given below:—

Causes. (1)	Number of registered deaths.		Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population.	
	1951. (2)	1952. (3)	1951. (4)	1952. (5)
Cholera	14,113	13,632	0·30	0·24
Smallpox	17,236	5,158	0·30	0·09
Plague	51	4	0·001	0·0001
Malaria	5,380	6,459	0·09	0·11
Fevers other than Malaria ..	205,643	195,234	3·60	3·38
Dysentery and diarrhoea ..	65,633	71,587	1·15	1·24
Respiratory diseases	87,231	95,063	1·53	1·64
Deaths from child-birth ..	9,006	9,717	5·67	5·67

Cholera.—The number of deaths from cholera has decreased from 17,113 in 1951 to 13,632 in 1952, the mortality rate being 0·30 and 0·24 per 1,000 of population respectively. High mortality rates were reported from the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Chittoor, Salem, Madurai, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore and Coimbatore. Madras City, Salem, Vaniyambadi, Chittoor, Palni, Nellore, and Cuddapah towns also recorded large number of deaths.

Apart from the usual causes for the epidemic, the severe cyclone in December 1952, resulted in a flare up of the incidence, when 11,000 cases were recorded. The epidemic reserve staff were concentrated in the Rayalaseema districts during the later half of 1952. In addition the health staff were also mobilized in the

southern districts from time to time. Nearly 46 lakhs in 1951, were protected against cholera in the State during the year.

Dysentery and diarrhoea.—These diseases caused 71,587 deaths giving a death-rate of 1.24 per 1,000 of population in 1952 as against 65,633 deaths with a rate of 1.15 in 1951. The number of deaths from these diseases represents 8 per cent of the total deaths in 1952.

Enteric fever.—Mortality from enteric fever is not a registrable cause of death in the rural areas. In the municipal areas 1,827 deaths from enteric fever were registered giving a rate of 0.26 in 1952 as against 1,877 deaths with a rate of 0.21 in 1951. The incidence was heavy in the districts of East Godavari, Guntur, South Arcot, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Salem and South Kanara, while there was a large reduction in Coimbatore and Madras City.

Smallpox and vaccination.—The mortality from smallpox has recorded a steep fall to 5,158 cases only in 1952, representing a rate of 0.09. There has been a reduction of 70 per cent in comparison with the figures for 1951. Although all the districts were affected, the disease did not take the epidemic form. The number of primary and re-vaccinations performed during the year and 1951 are given below:—

Year.	Primary and secondary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1951	2,144,255	11,722,423	13,866,678
1952	1,872,795	6,669,864	8,542,659

The fall in the number of vaccinations was due to the non-epidemic nature of the disease in the year.

Plague.—Out of the 23 attacks and 12 deaths due to this disease during the year, 18 attacks and 10 deaths occurred in the Hosur taluk of Salem district, distributed in all the 4 quarters of this year and 5 attacks and 2 deaths in the rural parts of Nilgiris, in the first quarter only. In 1952, cyanogas fumigation was replaced by D.D.T. treatment as a plague control measure throughout the State. Municipalities which were heavily infected in previous years were selected for intensive D.D.T. treatment.

Fevers.—The total number of deaths from fevers other than Malaria was 195,234 giving a death-rate of 3.38 per 1,000 of the population, being responsible for 21.5 per cent of the total deaths during the year. High mortality rates were recorded in Sirkakulam, East Godavari Agency, Kurnool, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari Agency, Cuddapah, and Guntur.

Malaria.—Malaria was responsible for 3.2 per cent of the total deaths, with 6,459 deaths and a death-rate of 0.11 per 1,000 of population. West Godavari Agency, Kurnool, and Nellore recorded high death rates.

There are 36 individual anti-malaria schemes functioning all over the State. Four other schemes are operating on multi-propose project areas. The Central Malaria Laboratory and Museum, and the four regional malaria organizations at Coimbatore, Tanjore, Bellary and Visakhapatnam continued to do useful work during the year.

The scheme of free distribution of quinine was in force in 14,563 villages with 58,884 authorized agents. Two thousand one hundred and forty-seven (2,850) lb. of cinchona products and 120,966 (231,687) tablets of synthetic anti-malarials were distributed during the year.

The provision of the Public Health Act, 1939, relating to mosquito control were extended to the local bodies of Tiruvarur, Achanta, Sattenapalle, Sirkali, Avanashi and Chowghat.

Filariasis.—The regional malaria organizations carried out a total of 36 surveys in the districts of Tanjore, Coimbatore, Bellary, and Vishakhapatnam for filariasis. Filariasis control schemes approved by the Government are under taken by local bodies, and the Government make a one-third grant towards the expenditure. However in Sreeharikota Island in Nellore district, the scheme is totally financed by Government as both malaria and filariasis are found there.

Guinea-worm disease.—The infestation of guinea-worm disease was heavy in South Arcot, Kurnool and Bellary districts. Both chemical and biological methods of control were followed in South Arcot, West Godavari, and Bellary districts, while the chemical method alone was used in the other districts. Control measures were carried out in 34 villages by special staff.

Respiratory diseases.—The mortality from this group of diseases has increased from 87,231 in 1951 to 95,063 in 1952. The death-rates being 1.53 and 1.64 respectively.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis is not a registrable cause of death in the rural areas. There were 6,747 (7,227) representing a rate of 0.94 (1.05) per 1,000 of population. High mortality figures were returned from Palni, Tellichery, Melapallyam, Kozhikode, Palayamkottai, Mangalore, Periakulam, Bellary and Kancheepuram.

A total of 208,765 (126,118) pulmonary cases were treated for tuberculosis in the State during year. The number of non-pulmonary cases have been increasing steadily due to better diagnosis.

Preventive care of contacts of open tuberculosis cases, mass radiograph examinations, and the B.C.G. vaccination campaign were confined to Madras City and the environs. Two medical officers, and two health visitors were working in the Government Tuberculosis institute, Egmore, for providing preventive care for contacts.

'Contact Survey' work was also done by the staff of the four Tuberculosis clinics at the Government Stanley, Royapetta, General, and Kasturba Hospitals. A total of 11,143 persons were X-rayed by the mass-X-ray Unit, of which 2,648 were found to be suspicious cases and 105 to be cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The three B.C.G. Vaccination teams continued to function in the City. In all 31,868 persons have been tuberculin tested and 9,412 were vaccinated with B.C.G.

Leprosy.—The number of patients treated for leprosy in 1952, was 91,145 (85,262). The number treated was high in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Madurai, North Arcot and Tanjore and in the City of Madras.

The State Leprosy Survey Unit at Vellore and the District Leprosy Survey Unit at Tirukoilur continued to function. West Godavari district has been taken up for a similar survey, since there is already one Survey Officer working under the district Board.

A survey of 25 villages in the Tiruvallur Firka of Chingleput district, 16 villages in Kallupatti Firka of Madurai district, Watrap-Pudupatti village of Ramanathapuram district and some villages in Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and North Arcot districts was taken up and completed.

Venereal diseases.—The following statement shows the number of patients treated for venereal diseases in the hospitals in the State during 1951 and 1952:—

Year.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Others.	Total.
1951	152,382	181,006	122,235	455,623
1952	151,518	191,363	135,589	478,470

The larger number of persons seeking relief in the hospitals would appear to be due to the efficient methods of treatment of these diseases with the recently developed anti-liotics, and cherrotherapeutic agents.

The mass-serological testing equipment has been received from the UNICEF and put into use in Madras City. Three thousand nine hundred and forty-two ante-natal cases were screened and 595 vials of procaine penicillin donated by the UNICEF were used in treatment.

Kala-azar.—In 1952 a total of 1,025 (858) cases were treated for Kala-azar in Madras City. Four thousand and seventy-five sandflies were collected from 5,264 structures. In Ramanathapuram district 2,154 (3,315) cases were treated for Kala-azar. The mobile medical unit continued to function in Ramanathapuram throughout the year except for a short interlude of cholera duty in Cuddapah district.

Maternity and child welfare.—An investigation into the causes of infant mortality in rural areas is being carried out in the Poonamalle Health Unit area under the aid of the Indian Council of Medical Research. Fifty-eight new maternity and child welfare centres were opened during the year by local bodies, bringing the total to 572.

Two posts of Women Medical Officers were sanctioned this year, bringing the total to 87 in local bodies. Eight posts of Health Visitors were also sanctioned, bringing the total to 141.

During the year, 383,980 mothers, 321,156 pre-natal, 170,037 labour cases and 248,804 infants were brought under the care of the maternity and child welfare department. Home visits were made in connection with 851,490 pre-natal, 993,975 post-natal and 327,853 infant cases. One lakh twenty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-five cases required skilled attention, representing a rate of 7.2 (15.85) per cent of the total births in the State. The labour cases attended to by qualified midwives in the municipal and non-municipal areas were 69,995 and 53,260, respectively. The health visitors made home visits in 146,167 pre-natal, 96,637 post-natal and 253,329 infant cases.

A total sum of Rs. 29,86,456 (22,93,750) was spent by all the local authorities in the State towards maternity and child welfare work.

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

Health propaganda.—Seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-six lectures with magic lanterns, 18,824 lectures without magic lanterns, 805 cinema shows, 256 exhibitions, and 108,924 short talks were conducted to a total audience of nearly 5.8 millions. Health broadcasts were made from the All-India Radio station at Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Kozhikode and Vijayavada. The National Health Association of Southern India, the Women's Welfare Department, and the Guild of Service co-operated with the department actively.

Post-war Development Schemes.—Twenty-eight primary centres functioned throughout the State under this scheme and rendered useful service.

Community projects.—Three health centres, one in each block, have been provided for, in each project area. One medical officer, one health inspector, one compounder, one health visitor and four maternity assistants are to be provided for each such centre, with a provision of 6 beds for in-patients. Fifteen primary health centres have been selected so far in the project areas, and 7 centres have already started functioning. The establishment of

secondary health centres is under the consideration of the Government.

Rural Reconstruction Scheme.—The scheme was in operation in 109 selected firkas and centres in the State. The public health activities carried out, which form one branch of the scheme, included water-supply, conservancy, sanitation, environmental Hygiene, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Public Health Education.

Food and nutrition.—Fifty-eight preliminary diet surveys were carried out by the three Nutrition Units. The diets of 495 families and 3 institutions, selected at random from 52 representative villages, were surveyed. The families surveyed belonged to different income groups. Diet survey was also undertaken in 20 villages in the famine affected taluks of Tadpatri, Kadiri, Penukonda and Hindupur in Anantapur district.

Nutrition survey was conducted among 3,237 children below 16 years, from all the three units.

To combat malnutrition, free supply of midday meals to school children of eligible communities has been continued during the year. Milk powder, rice, multi-vitamin tablets, and vegetable soup powder were freely distributed to malnourished children and mothers. In Madras City, poor children were given shark liver oil, calcium lactate, and food yeast.

In the Nutrition Laboratory, the assay of the nutritive value of the common South Indian food preparations has been continued. Thirty-six random samples of food preparations, a sample of an improved diet with rice and cambu, and food packets sold in railway restaurants were analysed for their caloric and nutrient values. Biometric studies of about 8,000 children, between the ages of 2 to 20 years, were recorded for evolving norms for different age groups.

Prevention of Food Adulteration—The Madras Prevention of Food Adulteration Act was enforced in 97 municipalities and 141 panchayats. Of the 18,512 samples analysed, 8,734 were found to be adulterated (47.2 per cent). The corresponding figures for last year were 18,651 and 8,814 (47.2 per cent). The report of the Hotel Sanitation Committee was under the consideration of the Government.

Water-supply and drainage.—The Sanitary Engineering Department was in charge of execution of water-supply and drainage schemes. During the year, 46 municipal and other water-supply schemes and 10 drainage schemes were under execution.

The year 1952-53 is the final year of the Five-year programme of rural water-supply. Three thousand six hundred and twenty-seven wells have been completed and brought under use. Four thousand nine hundred and seventy-five works are in progress.

Due to scarcity of drinking water in the distressed areas of the State, under a special scheme, 902 public wells and 409 private wells containing drinking water were deepened at an expenditure of Rs. 1.87 lakhs. The Army also came to the assistance of the civil authorities and deepened 230 wells in the affected areas. The Civil Supplies and Agriculture departments and the railways also helped to supply drinking water. The original allotment of Rs. 82 lakhs for rural water-supply works was found inadequate and an expenditure of Rs. 115.35 lakhs was permitted.

Finance.—The expenditure incurred by the State on public health was Rs. 165.51 lakhs. The percentage of expenditure on public health compared to the total sum spent on public health and medical relief was 33 per cent. The municipalities and district boards spent more than the statutory limit of 30 per cent of their income on public health.

Medical Relief (1952).

The total number of medical institutions of all classes working in the State at the end of 1952 was 1,224 as against 1,232 in 1951. There were 251 State Public, 99 State Special, including Railway hospitals and dispensaries, 503 Local Fund and municipal, 37 private aided and 244 subsidised rural dispensaries. Of the total number of 1,224 institutions, 1,121 were general hospitals and dispensaries, 58 institutions for women and children and 45 specialist institutions such as Tuberculosis, Ophthalmic, Mental, Leprosy, and Infectious diseases hospitals, etc. The total number of beds available in all classes of medical institutions for both sexes during 1952 was 23,741, as compared with 21,392 in 1951. The ratio of beds available in 1952 to the population of the State, according to the census of 1951, works out to 1:2,401. The total number of in-patients and out-patients treated during 1952 was 926,965 and 23,432,008, respectively, as compared with 813,252 and 21,079,013 during 1951.

Among the various diseases treated in hospitals and dispensaries during 1952, those which accounted for the largest number of patients are given below:—

(a) Diseases of the digestive system excluding diarrhoea and dysentery tumours ..	3,037,802
(b) Diseases of the respiratory system, other than pneumonia and tuberculosis ..	2,176,274
(c) Diseases of the eye	1,478,569
(d) Malaria	1,249,497

The payment of maintenance grants to certain private medical institutions and capitation grants to 15 private leprosy institutions was continued during the year. The maximum amount of maintenance grant payable to Sri Ramakrishna Mutt Dispensary, Mylapore, Madras, was raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per annum with effect from 1st January 1952. A recurring maintenance grant has also been sanctioned to the Maternity Hospital at Anakapalle. A building grant of Rs. 2,17,900 was sanctioned for the construction of buildings for the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Periyaram in Malabar district. A similar grant for Rs. 5,000 was paid to the K.G.K.N. Nilayam at Mazhavanthangal in South Arcot district for the construction of quarters for the servants and trainees of the institution.

To provide additional beds in the General Hospital, Madras, structural alterations have been sanctioned to the second floor of the hospital at a cost of Rs. 3,10,000. The newly constructed building of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Eluru, was formally opened by the Governor of Madras on 4th September 1953. The construction of a maternity block in the Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, is in progress. The construction of additional wards in the Government Hospital, Gurzala, and improvements to the Government Hospitals, Kadiri and Nuzvid, and the acquisition of land for locating the Government Hospital at Paramakudi have been sanctioned this year.

Leprosy.—The special pilot scheme for leprosy at Tirukkoyilur continued to work during this year. Six social workers were trained under a special scheme by the Government and they are working in collaboration with the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh and other voluntary agencies.

The Publicity and Welfare Organisation set up by the Government of Madras maintains a close liaison with Dr. Paul Brand's Orthopaedic Unit and Rehabilitation Centre at Vellore. Several ex-patients have also been trained as injectors, technicians and welfare workers and absorbed in the various clinics and hospitals in the districts.

Venereal diseases.—The Venereal diseases department of the Government General Hospital has been upgraded. During the year, 16,954 new cases were examined and treated in the department. Eight men and two women doctors were trained. Six important papers were published.

Radiology.—The Barnard Institute of Radiology continued to function efficiently.

The Cancer Pavilion, which was under construction during the year under review, has since been completed and opened.

Two moving beam X-ray therapy apparatus have been remodelled and the third one is under alteration.

Mental Hospitals

There are three hospitals in this State, at Waltair, Madras and Kozhikode. The accommodation for patients in the three mental hospitals was as follows:—

Name of the hospital.	Sanctioned accommodation.	Average daily population.	Maximum on one day in 1952.
Madras	888	1,877	1,918
Waltair	210	224	244
Kozhikode	364	604	626

The total admissions during the year were 1,271 as against 1,236 in the previous year.

Of the total number of patients treated during the year, 416 were cured, 374 improved, 64 not improved, 85 discharged otherwise and 312 died.

Finance.—The total receipts including those from paying patients in all the three mental Hospitals during the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,01,580-9-7 as against Rs. 16,61,825-3-3 during the previous year. The total expenditure under the various items was Rs. 16,57,009 as against Rs. 14,35,315.

Treatment.—The principal forms of treatment adopted in the Mental Hospital, Madras, are Insulin shock, Electric convulsive therapy, Narco-Analysis, Continuous Narcosis, Endocrine Therapy, Prefrontal Leucotomy, Occupation Therapy, Recreation Therapy, Psycho-Analytical treatment, etc. At the Mental Hospital, Waltair, Insulin Shock is being given more extensively in cases of Schizophrenia and in early cases particularly and the results are gratifying. During the year, another form of treatment was tried in the Mental Hospital, Waltair, which may be termed as "Double Shock Treatment" particularly in late Schizophrenic patients. The treatment adopted in the Mental Hospital, Kozhikode, was confined to Histamine Therapy and injection of certain drugs like Potassium, Iodine, Magsulph, sea water, vitamin, etc., and Insulin shock therapy. The general hygiene of the patients in all the three mental hospitals was satisfactory.

Occupation Therapy has become one of the most important methods employed for the treatment of sub-acute mental cases and opportunities have been provided for occupational therapy in all the three hospitals.

Out-patient department.—An out-patient department at the Mental Hospital, Madras, started in the year of 1949, is working very satisfactorily. The total number of patients treated in the out-patient department, old and new, was 4,320. In the Psychiatric clinic for border line cases attached to the out-patient department of the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, 142 mental cases were treated during the year. A welfare section

has been started in the Mental Hospital, Madras, with the intention of getting to know the social conditions of the patients in their homes. The causes of their failure to adjust could be assessed and they might be refitted adequately for returning in the same environment by tackling the problem. The necessity for a separate home for the mentally defective children, is being increasingly felt, in view of the possible harm that would result from their continued stay for long years in the company of psychotic patients.

Medical Education

Madras Medical College, Madras.—The College imparts instruction leading to the M.B.B.S., B. Pharmacy, B.Sc., M.D. and M.S. degrees, diplomas in Tuberculosis, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Oto-Rhino Laryngology, Ophthalmology, Pharmacy, Maternity and Child Welfare, Clinical Laboratory Science, the certified course for Sanitary Inspectors and the Licentiate Course in Public Health. Arrangements are being made for starting the B.D.S. course, M.S. in Orthopaedics and Diploma in Venereology.

One hundred and twenty-five students were admitted in the M.B.B.S. Course in this College during the year. There were 1,058 students in all the classes including 244 women students. The percentage of passes for all the University Medical Examinations was 50.47 (49.6) and 40.1 (49.6) in the final M.B. and B.S. examination.

There were seven refugee students in the rolls this year.

The curriculum for the M.B.B.S. course has been revised lessening the duration by six months, but after passing the final examinations, the students have to work as interneers for a period of one year.

Government Stanley Medical College.—The number of candidates admitted to the first year M.B.B.S. Class in August 1952 was 100 in addition to 10 Licentiates for condensed M.B.B.S. course. The percentage of passes in the final M.B.B.S. examination of the University in December 1952 and April 1953 were 51.3 and 44 per cent, respectively. The construction of the New Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital is in progress and a Neurological out-patients department has also been opened.

Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.—During the year, 15 women and 40 men students were admitted to the first year M.B.B.S. Class. Forty-four students from the Guntur Medical College joined the third year class of this College for their clinical studies. Ninety-five students were admitted to the Sanitary Inspector's course and 3 students to the Diploma in Pharmacy course. Post-graduate lectures for M.D. and M.S. were introduced

for the first time during the year under report. The percentage of passes for all the University Medical examinations held during the year was 73.8 while the percentage of passes in the final year M.B.B.S. examination was 49.9 (57.1). Extension programme of the College buildings is progressing satisfactorily.

Guntur Medical College, Guntur.—The strength of this College at the beginning of January 1952 was 135 (118 men and 17 women). Thirty-four students (32 men and 2 women) passed in the first M.B.B.S. examination and left this college.

Permanent affiliation with the Andhra University was granted to this College from 1952-53 according to the resolution passed at a meeting of the Syndicate held in January 1952. A small addition to the Bio-Chemistry block is now under construction.

Indigenous Medicine (1953)

College and Hospital of Indigenous Medicine.—During the year, a post designated as Dean to be the head of both the Hospital and College of Indigenous Medicine, and the post of a Vice-Principal have been created. The Herbarium Superintendent's post has been made gazetted. The College imparts instructions leading to the award of the undermentioned Government Diplomas:—

- (a) G.C.I.M.,
- (b) L.I.M.,
- (c) Compounders course in Indigenous Medicine, and
- (d) Village Vaidya course.

The A.I.M. course has been kept in abeyance. The course of study for the G.C.I.M. has been reduced from five years to 4½ years, but one year as a House Surgeon has been made compulsory, keeping the hours of teaching of Modern Medicine, the same as before.

The construction of the permanent buildings for the College and Hospital of Indigenous Medicine are nearing completion while the quarters for the Nurses have been completed. The two rented buildings used as hostels have been vacated.

Strength of students.—The total number of students on rolls at the end of 1952-53 was 772 as per details below:—

G.C.I.M.	405
L.I.M.	320
Compounders	9
Village Vaidyas	38
	772

The number of women students on the rolls was 78.

The new site for the Herbarium at Arumbakkam has been levelled and put into use.

A few of the Siddha books, like "Materia-Medica" (General)—Vegetable Section, "Materia-Medica" (Special)—Mineral and Animal Sections and "Fundamental Principles of Indigenous Systems of Medicine" compiled by the Lecturers of this College have been published.

Hospital.—As usual, clinical instruction was given to the students in this Hospital and Royapettah Hospital and post-mortem demonstration in General Hospital, Madras. A Dental Department has been added to the out-patient department. The daily average attendance in the in-patients and out-patients wards were 190 and 922, respectively.

King Institute, Guindy (1951-52)

Finance.—The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 16,53,363 (13,65,453), including the amounts borne by other departments on institute accounts. The total cash receipts by way of sale-proceeds of sera, vaccines and collection of payments for services rendered amounted to Rs. 2,89,996 (Rs. 2,90,438). The difference of Rs. 13,63,367 (Rs. 10,75,015) represents the net cost of the institute debitable to the State revenues.

A new animal house has been almost completed.

Vaccine Lymph Section.—A quantity of about 13.05 million doses vaccine was manufactured, the figure being the largest for any single year so far. The supply during the year was about 8 million doses. The potency of the vaccine issued has been satisfactory, the case success and insertion success in primary vaccinations for the entire province being 91.4 per cent and 76.9 per cent, respectively.

Diagnostic department.—There was a decrease in the number of specimens received for microscopical, cultural and agglutination tests and serological tests of blood. The demand for Khan Antigen and Media continued to increase.

Prophylactic and Therapeutic section.—6.4 million doses of cholera vaccine was manufactured and 5.8 million doses were supplied. The demand for plague vaccine was met through supplies from the Haffkine Institute, Bombay. 1.5 lakh doses of T.A.B. vaccine was also issued during this year.

Department of Anti-Toxin.—There were 61 horses for the production of therapeutic serum to the medical institutions of this State. The demand for Tetanus anti-toxin continued to be

high. Two thousand and eighty-four liters of anti-toxic plasma were subjected to chemical purification and processing.

Blood bank section.—There were 18 blood banks under operation, including three in the City of Madras. The Mobile blood bank unit collected blood donations from the inmates of the different jails in the State.

Water analysis and algæ control.—Eight thousand and nine hundred three (8,306) samples of water were tested for their suitability for drinking and domestic purposes. Samples of water from 172 water supplies were examined three times, during the year. The department also analysed 89 samples of water for various industrial uses, and 90 samples of bleaching powder, alum and other water-supply chemicals. Six hundred and seventy two samples of water and organic growths were examined for algæ control. Pilot plant experiments were conducted at the Water Purification Research Station, Kilpauk, on problems connected with pre-chlorination, and its effect on slow sand filtration. A survey of the bacteriological quality of the utensils used in hotels and restaurants in the City was carried out at the request of the hotel sanitation committee.

Department of the Government Analyst

Finance.—The total estimated income was Rs. 1,71,585 and the estimated expenditure was Rs. 1,64,148 showing a profit of Rs. 17,437. The working of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act also resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,32,274 being Government's share of the fines realized for offences under the Act.

The total number of food samples and drugs analysed in the Government Analyst's Laboratory during the period is 25,059 (24,214) and 253 (202) respectively.

Working of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act.—The act was in force in 239 local bodies of Madras State during the year. Two hundred and thirty-eight local bodies sent their samples to the Government Analyst's Laboratory at Guindy, while the samples from Madras City were analysed at the Food Analyst's Laboratory of the Madras Corporation.

Twenty-three thousand four hundred and forty-three samples were analysed during the year under the Act, and 11,306 or 48.2 per cent were found adulterated. This includes the samples analysed at the Madras Corporation Laboratory. Since there has been no further extension of the Act during the last four or five years the number of samples received remained practically the same, but the percentage of adulterated samples increased from 47.2 in 1950-51 to 48.2 during the period under report.

As usual milk was the most adulterated article of food. Ghee, gingelly oil and coconut oil follow in the order of importance, with coffee powder following close behind.

Analysis of drugs.—Drugs for analysis were received under the Drugs Act, from Government hospitals, other Government institutions and from private individuals and firms. The number of drugs received under the above three categories is given below :—

	1951-52.	1950-51.	1949-50.
(1) Under the Drugs Act	67	79	68
(2) From Government hospitals and other Government institutions.	161	99	66
(3) From private individuals and firms.	24	24	19
Total ..	252	202	153

The analysis of pharmaceutical preparations indicated that the manufacturers did not exercise proper care in the preparation and labelling of their proprietary products.

Sanitary Engineering Branch (1952-53)

The period under review was the third year of working of the re-organized Sanitary Engineering Branch. The expenditure on the execution of schemes during the year was Rs. 81.47 (82.91) lakhs.

On 1st April 1952, the North and South Madras Public Health Divisions were amalgamated into a single division known as the Central Public Health Division. A special subdivision was created at Coimbatore for dealing with the improvements to the water-supply of the town. The Madurai Special Division was wound up on 31st July 1953, on completion of its labour. But one of its subdivisions was retained as a regular one at Tiruchirappalli.

Third grade Municipal Engineers were sanctioned for fifteen municipalities. Members of the old Municipal Engineering Service have been absorbed in the new provincialised service.

The Salem (Mettur) Water-Supply Scheme costing nearly Rs. 40 lakhs was completed and brought into commission this year. The Chief Minister opened the scheme on 20th April 1952. The acute water scarcity in Chittoor was relieved to some extent by bringing a pilot supply from the existing infiltration well in the Ponnai river bed. An advance stage of the Confluence Source Scheme for Tirupathi Municipality was completed during the year. A scheme of water-supply from the Papavinasam Source was also completed for this pilgrimage centre.

Thirty-nine municipal and eleven panchayat water-supply schemes were under execution during the year. The estimated cost of all the works was Rs. 426.99 lakhs and the expenditure

during the year was Rs. 77.98 lakhs. There were also twelve municipal and panchayat drainage schemes under execution. Their total estimated cost was Rs. 51.19 lakhs while the expenditure during the year was Rs. 3.49 lakhs. Only seven of these sixty-two schemes were under execution by the local bodies themselves and their cost during the year was Rs. 0.52 lakh. The remaining schemes were being executed by the department.

Detailed plans and estimates were prepared and submitted to the higher authorities for thirty-nine municipal and panchayat water-supply and drainage schemes. The field work relating to seventeen water-supply and drainage schemes was completed this year. Investigations regarding twenty such schemes were in progress during the year.

Forty-one estimates for investigations in progress were accorded technical sanction. The total value of the estimates sanctioned was nearly Rs. 9.7 lakhs.

During the year under review, the Sanitary Engineer continued to be the inspecting officer for the water-supply and drainage grants-in-aid works of the Corporation.

Cast iron pipes and specials to the value of Rs. 13.9 lakhs were purchased during the year. Materials worth Rs. 6.7 lakhs were issued to schemes under execution.

The number of estimates for rural water-supply received by this department continued to increase. The Coimbatore Public Health Division dealt with the largest number of estimates.

1952-53 proved to be as severe as the previous years from the point of view of the yield from water-supply schemes, involving the tapping of the sub-surface flow. The water-supply schemes of Kancheepuram, Dindigul, Guntur, Kozhikode, Tirupur, Virudunagar, Ootacamund, and even Coimbatore (during the summer months) gave cause to considerable anxiety during this year.

Emigration (1952)

Protectors of Emigrants continued to function at the ports of Madras, Mandapam Camp, Nagapattinam and Tuticorin. The prohibition imposed on emigration of unskilled labour to Burma, Ceylon and Malaya under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act continued in force during the year and there was no emigration of unskilled labour to those countries. There was no fresh emigration of unskilled labour to other countries abroad during the year. Only those unskilled estate labourers who were exempted from the ban by the special or general orders of the Government of India were assisted by the Ceylon Emigration Commissioner to proceed to Ceylon. The protectors at the ports continued to check the passengers to enforce the provisions of the Act. Certain categories of unskilled labourers who were exempted from the ban last year continued to be exempted this year also.

The health of emigrants proceeding to all ports were reported to have been satisfactory. The continued existence of a lady doctor as Medical Officer at Mandapam Camp was advantageous to women and children. A system of issue of 'No objection' certificates to passengers going to Malaya, with the name of the ship entered in each, was introduced in May 1952. Under this system, the passengers were enabled to book their passages in advance on the strength of the 'No objection' certificates. The system, designed to eradicate black-marketing by middle-men in the sale of steamer tickets proved helpful in checking the evil. 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.

Repatriation.—Three hundred and seventeen labourers (203) were repatriated from Ceylon through Dhanushkodi during the year. Nine hundred and fifty-five persons were repatriated to India by the Malayan Government through Madras and Nagapattinam. Two Indians returned from South Africa under the scheme of assisted repatriation. Twenty-eight repatriates from South Africa were permitted to re-enter the Union of South Africa after repaying the amount of bonus and other expenses on their repatriation to India. Forty-six destitute Indians from the disturbed areas of Burma were repatriated at the cost of the Government of India.

Illicit emigration to Ceylon by craft from points in the Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts continued to be in evidence during the year. Complaints under sections 30 (A) (3) and 25 (2) (b) and 26 of the Indian Emigration Act were preferred against 795 persons including touts for attempting or assisting illegal emigration.

The receipts of the department were Rs. 69,034-3-11 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,43,942-15-9.

CHAPTER VIII—INSTRUCTION

Education

The year 1952-53 was another year of expansion which was particularly marked in the field of Primary, Secondary, Collegiate and Social Education as evidenced by the increase in the number of schools and enrolments.

Primary Education

Elementary education.—There were 39,235 (38,687) elementary schools other than basic schools in the State. The total number of boys and girls under instruction in them was 2,713,627 (2,641,727) and 1,568,400 (1,514,299) respectively. To meet the dearth of Secondary Grade trained teachers, existing Secondary Grade teachers in aided elementary schools were permitted to continue to work up to 62 years of age with the benefit of Government grant on their behalf—the concession to be in force till the end of May 1954.

Basic education.—There were 957 (564) Basic Schools. The number of boys and girls reading in them was 73,283 (39,344) and 43,188 (23,215) respectively. Refresher course lasting for five months was conducted at the Government Basic Training School, Pentapadu, for 22 graduate teachers in the Telugu area. A similar course was conducted at the Government Basic Training School, Kallupatti, for 27 graduate teachers. They were paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem each and substitutes were appointed in the place of those who were deputed for course. A refresher course in basic education of three months' duration for elementary and secondary grade teachers under all managements was conducted in 39 (20) centres in the summer of 1952. One thousand four hundred and thirty-nine (655) teachers underwent the training course and a stipend of Rs. 18 per mensem was paid to each trainee. Summer courses in Physical Education and in Khadi Weaving were organized in April 1952 for the benefit of Senior Basic Grade teachers to be selected for appointment in Basic Training Schools.

In November 1952, Government constituted an Ad-Hoc Committee on Basic Education to examine the curriculam in basic schools and basic training schools and to examine the recommendations of the Aryanayakam Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sri G. Ramachandran. Part-I of the Report of the Committee was submitted to Government on 29th December 1952.

Secondary education.—The number of public secondary schools increased to 1,377 (1,319) for boys and 269 (266) for girls, the number of Indian secondary schools alone being 1,350 (1,291) for boys and 235 (232) for girls. Sixty-nine (182) new secondary schools, 62 (171) for boys and 7 (11) for girls were opened during the

year. The strength of Indian secondary schools rose to 609,351 (578,164) boys and 141,557 (127,569) girls.

University and Collegiate Education

Universities.—There were three Universities and the number of students in the various faculties was 3,064 (3,074) men and 226 (222) women making a total of 3,290 (3,296).

(a) **Andhra University.**—There were five University Colleges having the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce Technology and Law. The total number of scholars in all the University Colleges was 1,076 (1,063) men and 72 (71) women. A new course of study leading to the M.Sc. degree in Applied Geology was started in the University Colleges with effect from the academic year under report.

(b) **Madras University.**—Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College of Technology, Guindy, was directly managed by the University and had a strength of 80 (77). The University also conducted the Diploma and Certificate courses in Economics, Statistics, Politics and Public Administration, Indian Music, Journalism, Librarianship, Anthropology, French and German and the strength in them was 217 (247) men and 52 (44) women. Honours courses in Geography, Psychology, Commerce, Tamil, Telugu, Islamic History and Agriculture were held on an Inter-Collegiate University co-operation basis.

(c) **Annamalai University.**—The Annamalai University is of the residential and unitary type. Among the faculties provided are Arts and Science, Engineering, Technology, Oriental Learning and Music and the total number of students in all the faculties was 1,704 (1,687) men and 121 (107) women. The State Government have sanctioned grants for developing the Biological Station at Porto Novo and for starting a course in Geology for the B.Sc. degree. The Government of India sanctioned grants for the Engineering Department, for the construction of hostels and for the implementation of schemes submitted under the Five-Year Plan.

Collegiate Education.—Excluding the departments directly managed by the Universities, there were 66 colleges for general education for men. One new college, the Agurchand Manmull Jain College, T. Nagar, was opened during the year. The Gudivada College, Gudivada, the Guruvayurappan College, Kozhikode, and the V.O.C. College, Tuticorin, were raised to the status of first grade colleges. There were six Honours Colleges (in addition to four institutions directly managed by the Universities) 42 first grade and 18 second grade colleges, making a total of 66.

The total number of colleges for general education for women was 15 of which one was Honours, 9 first grade and 5 second grade colleges. The Sri Venkateswara College for Women, Tirupathi, the G. V. G. Visalakshmi College for Women, Udumalpet, and the

Providence College for Women, Kozhikode, were newly opened. The Government College for Women, Guntur, was converted to first grade during the year.

The strength in the various University Classes was 54,158 (47,669) men and 5,889 (5,130) women. The number of students in the Honours courses was 2,340 (2,236) men and 280 (266) women and the number in the post-graduates classes was 455 (442) men and 109 (101) women.

Training of teachers.

The number of training colleges in the State including B.Ed sections in the Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram, and the A.C. College, Guntur, was 15. A new Government Training College was opened during the year at Kurnool. Among the students in these institutions 1,044 (868) were men and 301 (243) were women. The number of the B.T. and the B.Ed. students was 750 (654) men and 277 (228) women. A short course of three months was organized for graduate-trained teachers at the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, and two such courses were held in the Teachers' College, Saidapet. The number of students doing the M.Ed. was 10 (13) men and 5 (5) women.

There were 76 (62) ordinary training schools for men and 74 (71) training schools for women. Six new training schools were opened during the year. In order to give a further intensified training for a year to candidates who have taken up 'Teaching Practice' as a subject under the diversified courses, training sections were permitted to be opened in 11 existing secondary and training schools. On completion of the training, the trainees are required to appear for the T.S.L.C. Examination of the Secondary Grade and for all other purposes they are treated on a par with ordinary trainees of the secondary grade. The number of pupil teachers under instruction was 12,985 (10,826) men and 9,146 (8,029) women.

There are 44 (42) Basic Training Schools for men and 16 (14) Basic Training Schools for women. Four new institutions were opened during the year. The number of pupils under instruction was 5,064 (3,893) men and 1,605 (1,251) women. The Pre-Basic training section in the Lady Willington Training College, Madras, was newly opened during the year keeping in abeyance one section of the Junior Basic Training Class.

Pandits' Training Classes were held in three centres in Tamil, Telugu and Urdu, the number on rolls being 142.

The Andhra Training College of Physical Education, Vijayavada (Krishna West), was newly opened during the year.

The Teachers' College of Music, Royapetta, offered training for Music teachers and 42 were under instruction.

Six Secondary Grade Teachers were deputed to undergo training to teach the blind for a period of ten months at the school for the blind at Palayamcottai while five secondary grade teachers were sent for training to teach the deaf for a period of ten months at the Blind, Deaf and Dumb School, Teynampet, Madras.

Professional and Technical Education

Medical.—The number of colleges of Modern Medicine in the State was four for men and one for women and the total number of scholars in them was 2,408 (2,090) men and 712 (631) women. The number of students in the M.B.B.S. course alone was 1,951 (1,678) men and 657 (574) women. The Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Kilpauk, Madras, had a strength of 590 (658) men and 79 (91) women.

Veterinary.—There were 395 (391) men and 6 (7) women on the rolls of the Madras Veterinary College. The College conducts courses for the B.V.Sc., and also for the Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' Test.

Agriculture.—The Government Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla had a strength of 449 (431) men and 7 (3) women. The Agricultural Training School at Orthanad, Tanjore district had a strength of 23 (21) men.

Forestry.—The Forest College at Coimbatore, continued to be run by the Central Government with a strength of 94 (64). Rangers' and Foresters courses were conducted during the year.

Engineering and Technology.—There were 8 (7) Colleges of Engineering including the Departments directly under the Universities. The Alagappa College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi was newly opened during the year. The Mechanical Engineering branch was started this year in the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore. Two thousand three hundred and fifty-six (2,420) men and 6 (5) women were the students of these institutions. The B.E. classes alone had a strength of 2,064 (1,982) men and 6 (5) women.

Polytechnics were functioning under the Government management at Kakinada, Anantapur, Vuyyuru, Bellary, Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Guindy (the Institute of Leather Technology) and Gudur (Technology Institute attached to the Government Ceramic Factory). The Polytechnic at Anantapur was newly opened during the year. There were 4,065 (3,849) men and 5 (4) women in these institutions. The Ramakrishna Mission Technical Institute, Madras, the C.N.T. Institute, Madras and the P.S.G. Institute, Coimbatore, were under aided management with an enrolment of 667 (728) men.

Industrial Schools.—There were 41 (38) Industrial schools, of which one was run by the Central Government, one by the

State Government, three by District Boards and the rest by private management. Three new schools were opened during the year. The total number of scholars in them was 2,127 (2,127) men and 72 (96) women. General Mechanics, Wood-work, Agriculture, Printing, Tailoring and Blacksmithy were some of the subjects taught.

Schools for Arts and Crafts.—There were 25 (23) schools for Arts and Crafts and the strength in them was 1,141 (1,104).

Fine Arts.—There were 4 schools for Fine Arts with a total strength of 414 (432) men and 17 (16) women.

Commerce.—In the 352 (325) Commercial Schools, 19,461 (17,064) men and 1,702 (1,468) women were enrolled. The subjects taught included Typewriting, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Banking and Commercial Geography.

Law.—There were two Colleges for Law, viz., the Law College, Madras, and the University College of Law, Masulipatnam. One thousand four hundred and thirty-eight (1,280) men and 32 (32) women were enrolled as students.

Social Education

The number of Adult Education Centres increased to 3,067 (1,980) during the year with an enrolment of 83,068 (50,436) men and 4,470 (2,380) women. Three Short training courses of five days' duration were conducted in Adult Education methods for College students at Anantapur, Madras and Chidambaram. Twenty (14) Colleges conducted students' settlements of 40 days' duration during the summer vacation of 1952. The five Adult Education Mobile units continued to function during the year under report. The South India Adult Education Association organised a Regional Seminar on the production of literature at Kozhikode during April 1952, and celebrated Adult Education Week during November 1952.

Other types of Education

The number of pre-primary schools besides 27 pre-basic classes attached to basic schools was 25 (21) and their total enrolment was 1,221 (1,003) boys and 1,124 (1,027) girls.

There were 31 colleges for men and 2 colleges for women offering courses exclusively in oriental studies. There were 32 advanced oriental schools for men and 3 for women. Likewise there were 20 oriental elementary schools for boys and 3 for girls. The scheme of reorganisation of the schools for oriental studies solely devoted to the study of Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu or Arabic was given effect to during the year.

The number of institutions for the handicapped was 19 (18), with an enrolment of 854 (738) boys and 383 (369) girls.

Education of Special Classes

Scheduled Castes.—Three Government Secondary Schools for boys and one Secondary School for girls were specially intended for Harijans and run by the Harijan Welfare Department. The enrolment was 1,357 (1,334).

Anglo-Indians.—There were in all 65 schools specially intended for Anglo-Indian children although they were allowed to admit non-Anglo-Indian children up to a limit of 50 per cent. The strength of these institutions was 17,728 (16,915) including the two training institutions.

Ex-service men and their children.—The educational concessions continued to be sanctioned in all eligible cases during the year under report. Boarding charges were continued to be sanctioned. The educational concessions to ex-service personnel under the Further Education Scheme were stopped in respect of fresh cases while in respect of those already in receipt, they were allowed to continue till the completion of the stage in the education.

Refugees.—Four students reading in Professional Colleges were paid recoverable loans amounting to Rs. 5,590, while 13 were in receipt of stipends amounting to Rs. 7,409. Nine hundred and fifty-five rupees were sanctioned as freeships and cash grants to refugee students studying in secondary schools.

Miscellaneous

Audio-visual Education.—Ninety-five schools were equipped with 16 m.m. projectors and 105 schools with 35 m.m. filmstrip projectors. Hundred schools were equipped with radio-sets. Nearly 21,000 film shows were given in educational institutions during the year with films and film strips hired at nominal rates from the Central Film Library. One hundred and ninety-four films and 997 film strips were added on to the stock of the Central Film Library during the year, the number at the end of the year being 1,038 (912 silent and 126 sound) and 1,500 respectively.

Educational Exhibitions

The Teachers' College, Saidapet, participated in the All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition at the Congress Grounds, Teynampet. The College also conducted an "Audio-Visual Aids Exhibition" in the College premises for three days during March 1953. The College of Engineering, Guindy, conducted an exhibition in December 1952 which proved very popular.

National Cadet Corps.—All the Junior Division troops in the State were grouped on a zonal basis and were brought under the direct control of the Senior Division units. The Senior Division

units were given more regular Army Training staff and were made responsible for looking after the training of Junior Division units allotted to them. Consequent on effecting these changes, the post of Liaison Officer attached to the Director's office was abolished. There was considerable expansion of N.C.C. Units during the year. A new company was raised to cater to the three Colleges at Madurai. In Madras City, an Army Unit of the N.C.C. was formed in August 1952 with a strength of 2 N.C.C. Officers with 60 cadets, and they were given actual gunnery training. The annual camps of all the Senior Division Army Wing units were held in September and December 1952.

On the Junior Division side, 6 troops of the Army Wing were converted into Air Wing troops, and training in Aeromodelling was introduced. Nine troops of the Army Wing were changed into Naval Wing units. The Naval cadets started their training in the boat called "Whaler" specially allotted to them by the Naval authorities. The annual camp of the Junior Division units was held for the majority of the units in October 1952 and for the rest in December 1952. A combined annual camp for the Naval units of the Junior Division in Madras, Visakhapatnam and Cochin was held in December 1952 at Fort St. George, Madras.

Boys' Scouts and Girl Guides.—The headquarters of the organising Commissioners were fixed at the headquarters of the Divisional Inspectors and they were required to work in liaison with the Divisional Inspectors of Schools in order to effect better co-operation between the Department and the Scouts organisation. A camp for 300 boys drawn from six districts was held at Coimbatore for five days. A similar camp for 300 boys was held for five days at Lower Anicut at Kumbakonam representing six districts. All the Rural Welfare Officers were trained as Commissioners in a training camp run specially for them at Kallupatti. The Grama Sevaks were also given Cub-masters training for working under the respective Rural Welfare Officers for organising Cub Packs in the villages.

Junior Red Cross.—Two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven groups were registered with a total membership of 106,042 composed of both boys and girls. Training certificates were issued to 85 counsellors in Anantapur district and to 134 counsellors in Madras City.

Teachers' Association.—Elementary School Teachers' Associations were organized in each Deputy Inspector's range at convenient centres. Monthly meetings were held in these centres for about 10 months in a year. Attendance at these meetings are compulsory and would be treated as working days.

Orphanages and Boarding Homes.—The number of orphanages at the end of the year was 366 with 37,000 inmates receiving grants. The amount of grant-in-aid spent during the year was 19.51 (18.12) lakhs.

Expenditure.—The Budget Estimate of the Department was Rs. 11,79,63,200 (11,39,41,800) and the actuals were Rs. 11,95,71,880.

Government Examinations

Boards and Committees.—The following Boards and Committees functioned during the year:—

- (1) Board of Secondary Education.
- (2) T.S.L.C. Board including the Basic Education Examination Board.
- (3) Technical Examination Board.
- (4) Text-Book Committee.
- (5) Board of Examiners in Indigenous Medicine.
- (6) Board of Examiners for Village Vaidhyas.
- (7) Sanskrit Entrance Examination Board.
- (8) Sangeetha Vidwan Examination Board.

Examinations.—Nineteen Government examinations were conducted as against 18 last year in 1,703 centres as against 1,579 centres in the previous year. The total number of candidates registered and examined were as follows:—

Year.	Number registered.	Number examined.
1951-52	217,070	207,637
1952-53	240,805	228,123

There was thus an increase of 23,735 and 20,486 respectively under each category over the previous year's figures.

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:—

(i) Qualifying examination prior to the selection of candidates for admission to training to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin".

(ii) The examinations of the Institute of Actuaries, London (twice a year).

(iii) The examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at various times in the year to recruit candidates for the Indian Administrative Services and the Defence Services including Army, Navy and Air Force.

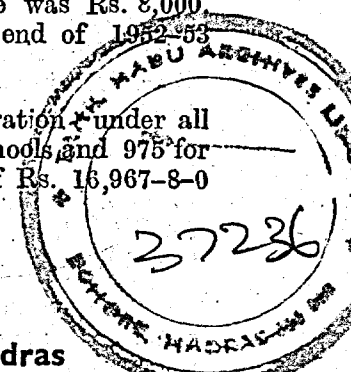
(iv) Examination of the British Association of Accountants and Auditors (London).

Receipts and charges.—The total receipts and charges (including expenditure under refunds and compensation paid to the

universities) were Rs. 23,42,670 and Rs. 15,62,082. The excess of receipts over expenditure was thus Rs. 7,80,588.

Text-Book Committee.—During the year under report, 24 publishers were registered (out of the 40 who applied for registration). The amount realized as registration fee was Rs. 8,000. The total number of registered publishers at the end of 1952-53 was 398.

The number of books received for consideration under all classifications was 1,697 (722 for Elementary Schools and 975 for Secondary and Training Schools), and a sum of Rs. 16,967-8-0 was realised as scrutiny fees.



The Government Museum, Madras

There was no change in the personnel of the Museum Committee during the year under review. Two batches of teachers were given intensive training in Museum Technique during the months of May and June 1952. This course has now become a regular annual activity. To encourage students in the study of Numismatics, casts of 32 selected coins of historical importance are being prepared. An exhibition of Children's paintings was arranged in the Museum on the occasion of the celebration of the Annual Day of the National Art Gallery. The competition was open to the school children of the eleven age groups between 5 and 16. Prices were awarded for the best pictures in the above age groups. On the recommendation of the Museum Committee, Government approved the constitution of an *Ad hoc* Committee to work out details for the opening of a Children's Section in the Museum.

The important additions during the year were—

(1) **Zoology.**—A single valve of the rare shell 'Tridacna sp.' a horn of the Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*, a specimen of the sea-snake (*Hydrophis obscurus*) and a specimen of the saw-scaled viper (*Echis carinata*).

(2) **Geology.**—Seventeen specimens pertaining to lignite and thirteen specimens of potteries, made of the potters' clay that occurs at Neyveli. Seventy-eight specimens, three charts and fifteen photographs, all pertaining to the glass industry.

(3) **Anthropology.**—A painted wooden shield, a wooden club and wooden sword from North Malabar, a model of a sailing ship, the privateer "Flame", and a 2 feet model of a fully rigged sailing ship, a copper "Yantra" with Tamil characters inscribed on it, a Japanese sword 94 cm. long and a bushman bull rearer,

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(4) **Archaeology.**—Thirty-three metal images, six soap stone figures and five metalware articles from the treasure-trove finds, copies of three panels of ancient Thavancore mural paintings, one illustrated Persian manuscript, three Italian marble sculptures and two early Chola sculptures of Kodumbalur.

The National Art Gallery, Madras.—The term of the special Committee for the National Art Gallery has been extended for another year. During the year, 52 exhibits were added to the collections. In response to request for free catalogues and other publications on the subject of Art, 140 guides, catalogues and pamphlets have been received from all over the world. A gift of colour prints, lithographs and ganymed facsimiles were received from the British Council. The total number of visitors during 1952-53 was 60,768, the daily average being 194.

The Government Museum, Pudukkottai.—The daily average attendance increased from 419 in 1951-52 to 424 in the year under review. The buildings have been electrified, and a drinking water tap installed. The Museum is gaining in importance and popularity.

Connemara Public Library

The total number of books in the Connemara Public Library, Madras, was 76,459 (75,734). The number of persons who visited the library during the year was 87,500 (79,658) and the number of volumes consulted by them was 203,557 (183,523). A total of 60,359 volumes were lent. There were 351 new depositors and 287 withdrawals. The total number of depositors on the rolls at the end of the year was 2,428 (2,364). Two hundred and thirteen institutions sent their journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins. The expenditure on the library was Rs. 48,508 (46,332) while the receipts were Rs. 530 (527).

The teakwood boarded floor constructed for use as Reading Hall came into use in the month of August 1952.

Oriental Manuscripts Library

During the year under report, 4,711 (4,164) persons visited the Library and the number of books and manuscripts consulted by them was 5,354 (4,736). The number of books and manuscripts issued on loan to scholars and institutions during the year was 204 (171). Copies of 14 manuscripts in Sanskrit and one in Telugu were supplied to various scholars. Arrangements were also made to supply microfilm copies of manuscripts to scholars in and out of India and facilities were given to representatives of learned institutions and scholars to microfilm manuscripts

within the premises of the Library. A total of 2,595 manuscripts were acquired during the year as detailed below :—

Language.	Presenta- tion.	Purchase.	Transcrip- tion.	Restora- tion.	Total.
Sanskrit	1,318	37	127	13	1,495
Tamil	436	41	78	427	982
Telugu	20	2	6	38	66
Kannada	3	..	5	29	37
Malayalam	..	..	3	..	3
Islamic language ..	..	..	..	12	12
Total	1,777	80	219	519	2,595

Two manuscripts in Sanskrit, 4 in Tamil, 4 in Telugu, 2 in Malayalam and 1 in Kannada were published under the Madras Government Oriental Series.

Public Libraries and Reading Rooms

The total number of public libraries and reading rooms was 3,720 (3,740). The total number of books and journals issued during the year was 2,348,264 (2,303,120).

Astronomy

Dr. A. K. Das, Director, Kodaikanal Observatory, represented India at the 8th General Assembly of the International Astronomical Union at Rome held during September 1952.

The Standing Advisory Board for Astronomy was reconstituted for another term of three years.

The Kodaikanal Observatory co-operated in the magnetic survey of a number of places in South India organised by the Deputy Director-General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Poona.

An observational study of the centre-to-limb variation in the intensity of the continuous solar spectrum from the near infra-red to the near ultra-violet was in progress; the object of the study being to ascertain how much of the observed opacity of the solar atmosphere can really be attributed to the continuous absorption due to the negative hydrogen ion.

A six-inch objective received from Messrs. Hilger and Watts was fitted to the finder telescope of the 20" Bhavnagar telescope and the preliminary adjustments of the instrument were carried out.

A prism spectrograph which was specially constructed for the observation of the total solar eclipse of 1952 February was

permanently mounted for the study of solar flares and prominences.

The 8" telescope of the old Madras Observatory and the old photoheliograph were re-conditioned.

Sunspot activity during the year showed a further decrease, as compared with the previous year. Information regarding geo-magnetic activity was included in the daily broadcasts from the All-India Meteorological Broadcasting Centre, New Delhi, from 1st June 1952.

Systematic Observations, both visual and photographic, of the elements of the earth's magnetic field were carried out.

Systematic half-hourly soundings of the ionosphere were made throughout the year during day light hours through the automatic multi-frequency Ionosphere Recorder.

Continuous registration of 'Solar Noise' at 100 Mc/s. with special equipment and recording of Cosmic Rays was in progress throughout the year.

During the year under review the Milne-Shaw seismograph recorded 216 earthquakes and the magnetograph recorded 20 magnetic storms.

The Zoological Gardens

The total number of visitors to the zoo was 334,999 (371,020). The number of children who visited the zoo was 96,999 (74,016). At the beginning of the year, there were 632 animals in the zoo, comprising of 173 mammals, 436 birds and 23 reptiles. Acquisitions through births, purchases and gifts numbered 83, while reductions due to death, sale and exchange numbered 58. Thus at the end of the year there were 655 animals, consisting of 181 mammals, 454 birds and 20 reptiles. Among the acquisitions are a fine specimen of 'South Indian Bison' and a female Nilgai. A pair of 'Sooty Mangabeys' and a female 'Anuba Raboon' are among the expected additions.

During the year an automatic refrigerating unit and a separate hatchery section were constructed. The construction of a combined Rhino and Hippo enclosure is in progress.

Joy-rides on elephants and camels and ponies continued to be arranged for the benefit of the children.

A sum of Rs. 96,603-13-0 was collected by way of admission fees and for parking cycles.

From May 1952 the lake in the zoo became full and boating amenity was resumed. The right of collecting fees was auctioned for Rs. 2,000 for the rest of the year.

The Lawrence School, Lovedale.

The Lawrence School, Lovedale, is a public school. The strength of the school during 1952-53 was 321 (288) boys and 85 (89) girls. The management of the school has been retransferred to the Board of Administration by the Government of India from January 1953. A second unit of the National Cadet Corps (Junior Division) was formed during the year in the school. Malayalam was introduced as a second language for the pupils whose mother tongue is Malayalam.

The Madras Record Office

The administration of the Madras Record Office during 1952-53 was marked by a notable increase in the number of calls for information from the Government and the public, by the centralization of an immense collection of rare books registered under the Books and Registration Act, 1867, and by the successful completion of the cataloguing of the vast collection of Tanjore Raj records, placed last year under its care and custody.

The congestion in office accommodation continued unrelieved during the year.

Twenty-three thousand eleven requisitions for information and records were complied with during the year, as against 18,836 last year. Nine hundred and twenty-two searches were also under taken during the year and on the whole 37,485 records were issued.

One thousand one hundred and sixty-two specifications were deposited in this office during the year under the Patents Law and twenty-two members of the public came to consult the specifications.

The electoral rolls of the Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies of this State prepared under the new Constitution are being kept in safe custody in this office statutorily.

Literature and the Press (1952-53)

Newspapers and periodicals.—Out of a total of 1,083 newspapers and periodicals published in the State, 38 were dailies. Seven of these dailies were in the English language, while 13 were in Tamil, 7 in Telugu, 1 in Kannada, 5 in Malayalam while 4 were bi-lingual and 1 in Urdu.

There were a total of 1,045 periodicals as per the statement below:—

English	..	..	..	..	..	222
Tamil	..	..	..	..	..	336
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	239
Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	41
Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	24
Other languages	..	..	..	..	..	25
Bi-lingual	..	..	..	..	..	132
Multi-lingual	..	..	..	..	..	26

During the year 25 journals ceased publication; three journals were started, but ceased publication within the year; 126 journals were newly started and continued to be published. In Madras city alone 502 journals were published.

The principal daily newspapers published in the State in English were—*The Hindu*, *The Mail*, and the *Indian Express*. *The Dinamani*, *Swadesamitran*, *Bharata Devi*, *Tamil Nadu*, *Dinathanthi*, *Viduthalai* and *Nava India* were some of the important Tamil newspapers. *Andhra Patrika* and *Andhra Prabha* were the two important Telugu newspapers. *Nava Barata* was the only Kannada daily. *Mathrubhoomi*, *Chandrika*, *Dasabhimani* and *Pourasakthi* were some important Malayalam dailies.

Government publicity.—The Information and Publicity Department is the recognized channel for the communication of official news and views to the press and the public.

During the year under review, 169 press notes, 5 press communiques and 635 press releases were issued by the Department. These materials were also issued in the regional languages for the use of the regional language press.

The monitoring of press criticisms and comments about Government's schemes and activities continued to be done by the department. Contradictions were issued wherever necessary to correct inaccuracies and false information.

Ten pamphlets were brought out by this department during the year under review. They covered a wide variety of subjects such as the Library Movement, Nationalized Transport, Agricultural Research, Public Health, Labour Welfare, and Cottage Industries. The total number of copies of pamphlets produced and sold or distributed free, during the year was 80,000.

No meeting of the Press Advisory Committee was held during the year under review.

Press delegations from Nigeria, Iran and Australia visited the State during the year under review.

The *Madras Information* and its regional languages and Hind editions continued to be published.

The scheme of Press Conferences was continued and nine conferences were held during the year.

Broadcast publicity under the urban and rural programme of the Government continued to be arranged in co-ordination with All-India Radio. One hundred and fourteen broadcast talks were arranged during the period under review.

Twelve thousand five hundred and six copies of photographs were distributed for publicity, out of which 360 were sent abroad.

Feature articles dealing with Government's work and achievements were also issued to the press with suitable illustrations from time to time.

Advertisements relating to all departments of the Government continued to be issued through this department.

This department took part in the All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition held in Madras at the end of 1952.

Registration of Books

The total number of publications registered in this office under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, during the year under review was 3,699 of which 2,660 were books and the remaining 1,039 periodicals. Of the total number of books registered during the year under report, 1,183 (44 per cent) were designed for educational purposes, as against 1,209 (45 per cent) of the previous year.

Some of the printing presses in this State failed to comply with the relevant provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act and necessary action was taken in respect of them.

Most of the books registered during the year under review were unobjectionable and were intended to educate or enlighten the public in the different branches of learning. Of the remaining books some were obscene and scurrilous, while others were of a nature likely to disturb the communal harmony of the State. These books were taken to the notice of the Government and punitive action was taken by the Government in respect of some of them.

CHAPTER IX—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS

Utilization of Land (Fasli 1362)

The total area of the State was 81,476,000 acres, of which a net extent of 31,968,000 acres was under cultivation, as against the corresponding extent of 32,630,000 acres in the previous fasli. The area classed as 'Forest' decreased from 14,430,000 acres in fasli 1361 to 14,237,000 acres in fasli 1362, while the area under 'Barren and unculturable land' increased from 8,379,000 acres in fasli 1361 to 8,967,000 acres in fasli 1362. The area under 'Land put to non-agricultural use' was 6,018,000 acres as against 6,415,000 acres for the previous fasli. There was an increase in the extent under 'culturable waste' from 6,221,000 acres in fasli 1361 to 6,582,000 acres in fasli 1362. The area under 'current fallows' was 6,160,000 acres or 324,000 acres more than in fasli 1361. Of the remainder, 2,227,000 acres were under 'permanent pastures and other grazing lands', 1,768,000 acres formed 'Miscellaneous trees and groves not included in the net area sown' and 3,549,000 acres were under 'other fallow lands' as against 1,730,000 acres, 1,674,000 acres and 4,157,000 acres respectively in the previous fasli. There was a decrease under 'Forests', 'Land put to non-agricultural uses', 'Other Fallow Lands' and 'Net area sown' and an increase under the other five heads.

Condition of Agricultural Population (Fasli 1362)

The seasonal conditions during the fasli under review continued to be very unsatisfactory. With the exception of Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli, the rainfall was scantier than in the previous fasli, which was itself a year of drought. Even in the excepted districts save Coimbatore the rainfall was below the average.

The water-supply in irrigation sources in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli was so inadequate that there was reduction in the area under cultivation and crops raised withered on an extensive scale. The level of the Mettur reservoir went down to 28 feet in the last week of November 1952 which affected area under paddy in Tanjore district. Added to this a cyclone of severe intensity struck the Tanjore coast on 30th November 1952 causing widespread damage to crops in Tanjore and parts of Tiruchirappalli districts. Crops failed even in parts of Periyar area due to inadequate water-supply. The north-east monsoon was erratic in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara with the result second crop suffered for want of adequate and timely rains.

The prices of agricultural commodities soared to high levels, but even the high prices did not bring about an increase in the area under cultivation owing to the unfavourable seasonal condition. There was considerable reduction in the area under important commercial crops, namely, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut during the fasli.

Tobacco alone among the important commercial crop recorded an increase of 31.1 per cent in area in 1952-53 when compared with that for 1951-52.

The higher prices of agricultural produce helped only the large land owners. The condition of agricultural population was generally fair in the Circars districts except in affected upland taluks, Tiruchirappalli, Malabar, and South Kanara districts. To relieve distress of the agriculturists land revenue remissions were granted in some districts and loans under Land Improvement Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act were granted on a liberal scale.

A sum of Rs. 6,675 was disbursed as loan by the Department of Industries and Commerce under the Madras Agriculturists' (Mulberry Cultivation) Rules, 1952.

Subsidies and loans disbursed by the Agriculture Department for helping the ryots during the fasli 1362 amounted to Rs. 1,13,39,762.

From 15th June 1952 only relief shops were functioning in the Madras State except in the districts of Malabar, the Nilgiris and the Hosdrug sub-taluk of South Kanara district, where informal rationing continued to be in force.

Agricultural labour.—Agricultural labour was on the whole well employed despite the adverse seasonal conditions in Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Employment was provided by road works in Bellary, by Rural Welfare and Highways departments in South Arcot, and by relief works in North Arcot, Salem and the affected areas of Tirunelveli and Coimbatore. There was migration of labour to urban areas in parts of Chingleput, Chittoor, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Gruel centres were opened in several districts for the relief of the decrepit.

Wages continued to be high. Men labourers were paid wages varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-12-0 per day depending on nature of the work and women labourers from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8-0 per day. Compared with the average wages of As. 15-1 per day for men and As. 8-11 per day for women in 1946, the trend of wages was considerably higher.

Agriculture

(Fasli 1362—Year ending 30th June 1953.)

Seasonal Conditions

Due to inadequate rains during the south-west monsoon, the delayed onset of the north-east monsoon and insufficient supply in irrigation sources, the year's output of crops was considerably affected. The cyclone in November 1952 caused damage to the paddy crop, coconut and banana plantations in Tanjore and the coastal areas of the neighbouring districts. The slump in prices of foodgrains, which set in towards the close of the year 1951-52 in the markets, improved gradually towards the end of 1952 and by the end of 1952-53 the general trend of the markets became firm. The foodgrains were decontrolled in June 1952. After decontrol prices did not shoot up to any undesirable levels. Famine conditions prevailed in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool. Relief measures, adopted in time, alleviated the suffering of the people considerably.

Intensive Cultivation Schemes

The year under review is the second year of the operation of the schemes in the Five-Year Plan. All the schemes continued in operation except a few minor ones like Model Farms, Honorary Propagandists and subsidies for Rural Compost Making which were discontinued. The main agricultural schemes under Intensive Cultivation Schemes are detailed below :—

Irrigation aids.—The department has 767 oil engine-pump-sets for emergency lift irrigation and almost all of them were on hire, due to the keen demand consequent on the general failure of rains. A total quantity of 702,877 feet of galvanized iron pipes of 1½" to 4" sizes was acquired in 1952-53 and quantity of 96,211 feet of pipes from the whole stock held in the depots was distributed. In January 1953, pipes were decontrolled and the prices slumped. Pipes are now sold at prevailing market rates and are available easily.

River Pumping Schemes.—In 1952, Government decided that the River Pumping Schemes should be worked only through co-operative societies and that new schemes should be started and run by the Agricultural department, only if the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was not able to form societies and if the ryots benefited agree to meet the entire cost of the scheme. There are five such schemes in operation.

Filter-Point Tube Wells Schemes.—This scheme was put into operation on an expanded scale for installation of 600 filter-points in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli,

Madurai and Ramanathapuram. Each filter-point is able to command 10 acres of continuous cropping in the year, and an additional short crop of paddy, or crops like groundnut and cotton can be grown in summer, if required. The work in progress during the year exceeded the target of 600 by 125. The grant of loans not exceeding Rs. 2,500 for the purchase of pumping machinery to each ryot for the filter-points sunk successfully in his lands contributed to the success of this scheme. Five hundred and eighty-three loans were sanctioned to farmers for the purchase of pumping equipment for pumping water from these filter-points. Another special feature of the year was the introduction of the Japanese method of rice cultivation, modified to suit the conditions of this State.

Supply of fertilizers.—The Agricultural Department sold during the year under review 85,511 (80,401) tons of ammonium sulphate and 7,823 (14,028) tons of super phosphate. The demand from agriculturists for artificial fertilisers has been steadily on the increase during the last five years, ever since the department undertook the work of propaganda and distribution.

Urban compost.—All the municipalities in the State and 383 panchayats produced 307,630 tons of compost and sold 211,413 tons. The production has exceeded the target by 7,630 tons.

Green manure.—Forty-two tons of *Sesbania Speciosa* seeds were distributed during the year to cover an area of 94,080 acres. Besides, 186,220 acres of paddy land were sown with *Sesbania* in lines for seed purposes and 140 tons of seeds were collected for further expansion.

Supply of improved seeds.—The department has over 172 improved strains of paddy suited for different districts and different local conditions and seasons. The scheme for the grant of special interest-free loans to seed farm ryots was discontinued from 19th September 1952. During the year 9,627 acres of primary seed farms and 33,621 acres of secondary seed farms were raised under paddy. Eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight tons of paddy were procured for distribution and 11,139 tons were distributed as seed.

There were 4,483 acres of primary and 7,355 acres of secondary seed farms under millets. Out of 452 tons of improved millets seed procured, 252 tons were distributed.

Mechanized cultivation.—There were 302 tractors in the State out of which 165 had bull-dozer attachments. The tractors covered an area of 52,291 acres for ploughing, levelling and harrowing resulting in an additional production of 6,294 tons of foodgrains. Thirty-four tractors were supplied under hire-purchase system and 28 were taken delivery by ryots during the year.

Control of pests and disease.—Among the diseases combated during the year were blast and foot rot of paddy, blast of ragi,

smut of cereals, foot rot of sugarcane, mildew of chillies, wilt of groundnut, leaf spot of turmeric and tobacco, fruit fall on citrus and bud rot and stem-bleeding of coconut. Special staff for control of bud rot of palms in the Circars were working during the year. The Pest Act was in force in Krishna, West and East Godavari districts December 1952. It is estimated that 786,959 acres under food and other crops, and 991,393 fruit trees were successfully saved against pests and diseases thereby saving 47,004 tons of foodgrains.

Cotton Extension

The Cotton Extension Scheme, which was started in June 1950, was continued during the year. Cultivation of cotton in the single crop paddy land during off-season (January-July) in the districts has become popular and about 9,760 acres were raised with cotton in the paddy lands, during January-February 1953. In spite of adverse seasonal conditions an additional area of about 71,854 acres is estimated to have been covered with cotton during the year and the yield thereon is estimated at about 35,019 bales. A special feature during the year was that the Cotton Control Bill was placed on the statute book and this will facilitate the raising of improved strains in a pure condition in specified areas during the coming years.

Propaganda and Publicity

The extension staff concentrated their attention on the schemes under the Intensive Cultivation Programme. The cultivation of short-term food crops like sweet-potato and tapioca vegetables was stressed upon. The Vanamahotsava and Compost weeks were celebrated. During the year 8,350 demonstration and trial plots were laid out in ryots' holdings to bring home to them the results of improved methods of agricultural practices. During the year 23,201 agricultural associations were organized and 22,593 meetings of these Associations were held. Under apiculture, 4,764 hives were maintained by the department.

The Grow More Food Journals published monthly in the four regional languages continued to be popular. The strength of the subscribers at the close of the year was as follows :—

Padipantalu (Telugu)	.. .. .	30,530
Mezhichelvam (Tamil)	.. .. .	24,154
Naveenakarshaka (Malayalam)	.. .. .	3,669
Krishikarabandu (Kannada)	.. .. .	2,191

Besides, 341,623 copies of leaflets, pamphlets, and other publications on different subjects were distributed during the year. Thirty-five radio talks in Tamil, Telugu and English on various agricultural subjects were given in the Rural Broadcasting service. There was a substantial response to the crop competition conducted

during the year on paddy and sugarcane. The crop yield competition fortnight was celebrated in all the districts during the first fortnight of June 1953. The Department took part in 247 exhibitions held during the year.

Vanamahotsava

The Vanamahotsava week was celebrated in all the districts in the first week of July 1953 with the co-operation of all departments. Seeds and seedlings were distributed as shown below :—

	NUMBERS.
Fruit tree seedlings	638,608
Other economic trees	4,147,159
Seeds	5,593 lb.
Cuttings	80,585

Literature on growing trees for green manure and fodder and for other uses was distributed.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Supply of grafts, budded plants, seedlings and cuttings of fruit trees were made to the farmers and fruit growers, from Government Fruit Nurseries. A total of 145,846 plants and 2,398 lb. of seeds were distributed from the different centres. The free distribution of vegetable seeds to schools and co-operative land colonization societies was discontinued from November 1952 as it did not produce good results. The vegetable seed production scheme run at Kothambakkam in Chingleput district did not produce expected results and was closed down.

Agricultural Education.

The Agricultural Colleges of Coimbatore and Bapatla continued to function. One hundred and twelve graduates (123) passed out of these two Colleges. The total number of students studying for the B.Sc. (Ag.) course in both the Colleges was 442. The Agricultural College, Coimbatore, was selected as the suitable centre for running the three months "Soil Fertility" Course of the International Rice Commission of the Food and Agricultural Organization. Eight trainees from foreign countries and eleven nominees of Indian State Governments took part in the training. The post-Graduate diploma Course in Horticulture which was run by the Agricultural Department so far, has been affiliated to the University of Madras. The changes in the regulations providing for Intensive Practical Training in Agriculture for a period of six months at one of the Agricultural Research Stations or an approved Farm were considered and approved by the Academic Council and the Senate. The training will be given to the students at the end of the second year from July to December.

Agricultural Research.

Chemistry.—Two thousand seven hundred and sixty-four samples were analysed. Water samples from bore-wells of South Arcot were also analysed. Soil samples from Tanjore delta revealed that nutrient salts did not suffer as a result of growing cotton in paddy fallows. A farm was opened at Satyamangalam, Coimbatore district, to analyse samples of soils and waters to study the influence of irrigation on these soils.

Entomology.—Experiments to control pests in paddy, cholam, sugarcane and vegetables were in progress. Trials on insecticides and chemicals were continued.

Meteorology.—Under the All-India Co-ordinated Crop Weather Scheme, meteorological and crop growth data were collected to predict outbreak of pests and diseases. Six crop weather stations functioned during the year. This section was made permanent from 1st April 1953.

Paddy.—Six new strains were released during the year. The improved strains so far released are reported to cover 6.4 million acres which represent 60 per cent of the area under paddy cultivation.

A tractor workshop was set up at Bellary. The malt factory at Coimbatore was closed down on 31st January 1953. The installation of the water-storage tank and steam boiler at the Fruit Products Laboratory at Kodur were completed. Neelam and Banesham mangoes canned in bulk lots showed good keeping quality and alphonso mango yielded satisfactory canned products. A new Research Station at Vittal, South Kanara district for the investigation of stem-breaking disease of areca was opened during the year. Another research station at Panniyur in Malabar district for pepper research was started during the year.

Loans.

A total of Rs. 30,33,425 was disbursed for the purchase of seeds and manures, Rs. 26,905 for the purchase of agricultural implements and Rs. 77,96,550 for the purchase of chemical manures. There was a keen demand for the loans to purchase chemical manures in all the districts where the Intensive Manuring Schemes was in operation. In Coimbatore, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli, the keen demand was for the purchase of Agricultural implements. The loans under "Seeds and Manures" were sanctioned free of interest and were availed of by a larger number of deserving ryots. The other kinds of loans were sanctioned bearing interest.

Agricultural marketing.

No fresh marketing survey was conducted during the year. A new grading station for ghee was opened at Coimbatore. The

twelve regulated markets functioned efficiently. North Arcot district was notified as a regulated market for groundnuts while the Coimbatore district was notified for tobacco, and the South Arcot district was notified for cotton and gingelly. The control of regulations in respect of these crops was placed under the respective Market Committees, functioning in these districts. The validity of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933 was challenged by a number of merchants from several districts through writ petitions in the Madras High Court. The High Court held that section 54 (a) of the Act is void to the extent that it confers on the Collector power to refuse a licence at his own discretion, that Rule 37 of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules is void so far as it prohibits persons whose names have not yet been registered as buyers and sellers from carrying on business in the notified area and that subject to this the Act and Rules must be upheld under Article 19 (6) of the Constitution as a valid piece of legislation, and the rest of the Act and Rules were *intra vires*.

Soil Conservation.

Soil Conservation Schemes were sanctioned as a famine relief measure in the district of Chittoor spread over the two taluks of Chittoor and Vayalpad covering a total area of 7,500 acres at a cost of nearly 5.5 lakhs. A similar Famine Relief Soil Conservation Scheme was also sanctioned for Dharapuram taluk of Coimbatore district. In the Nilgiris, the pilot scheme proposed for an initial area of 89 acres in the Ketty Valley was sanctioned and taken up for execution as an item of land improvement under the Madras Land Improvement Act, 1949. The Soil Conservation Schemes previously started in the Bellary and Anantapur districts were continued. The State Soil Conservation Board held three meetings.

Finance.

The receipts and expenditure for the financial year 1952-53 and the corresponding figure for the previous year are given below:—

		1951-52	1952-53
		RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
1 Expenditure—40. d. Agriculture	..	316.49	261.76
2 Receipts—XXIX. Agriculture	..	110.95	135.28

Horticulture

The gross income of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras amounted to Rs. 76,481, as against Rs. 72,462 at the end of the previous year. The expenditure exceeded the income by Rs. 3,068 during the year under report.

The receipts from the Nursery and Ornamental Gardens from sale of plants, flowers, etc., amounted to Rs. 12,656 (Rs. 12,626) this year.

The second annual course for the training of apprentice gardeners commenced on the 1st July 1952. Eight students including two from Rajahmundry and Adoni municipalities were trained during this year in all aspects of ornamental and vegetable gardening. All the students passed the course satisfactorily.

After the useful, though badly distributed rainfall last year, Madras Gardens had revived well enough to make a success of the Annual Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show. The 12th Flower, Fruit and Vegetable show was held in the Ornamental Gardens of the Society on 31st January 1953. Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the show. There was a good collection of exhibits under various heads.

The income from the Annual Flower Show was Rs. 3,528 (Rs. 2,864), while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,123 (Rs. 3,387).

Cinchona Plantations

During the year under report the Special Cinchona Committee set up by the Government of India visited the Government Cinchona Plantations at Anamalais and Nilgiris and collected facts and figures for the proposed conference for deciding the future policy in regard to cinchona cultivation and manufacture of quinine in India.

The production at the factory during the year was originally fixed at a level of 24,000 lb. of hydrated quinine sulphate and 12,000 lb. cinchona febrifuge on Madras Government account and 1,000 lb. of quinine sulphate and 1,000 lb. of cinchona febrifuge on Government of India account. The factory production actually amounted to 15,608.09 pounds of quinine sulphate and 12,981.01 pounds of cinchona febrifuge on Government of Madras Account and 663 lb. of quinine sulphate and 915 lb. of cinchona febrifuge on Government of India account. Quinine products that were manufactured on Government of Madras account during the year including the works in progress as on 31st March 1953 were as below :—

	LB.	OZ.	DRAM.
1. Quinine sulphate powder B.P.	12,093	9	0
2. Quinine sulphate tablets B.P.	4,151	1	9
3. Quinine hydrochloride powder B.P.	991	14	4
4. Quinine hydrochloride tablets	0	0	2
5. Quinine Bi-hydrochloride powder B.P.	370	9	0
6. Quinine salicylate powder	0	8	0
7. Totaquina powder B.P.	3,215	6	12
8. Totaquina tablets	3,545	0	0
9. Cinchona febrifuge powder, I.P.L.	16,179	12	4
10. Cinchona febrifuge tablets	22	2	1

Hitherto activated carbon was being obtained from the Malt Factory, Coimbatore. Now the manufacture of activated carbon from paddy husk is being done in the factory itself.

There was no new planting during this year. Consolidation of small packets in the planted areas was however done in the Nilgiris over an area of 21.25 acres and in the Anamalais plantations over an area of 105 acres coppiced during the year. The total area on Madras Government account under the cinchona cultivation at the close of the year 1952-53 was 9,437.33 acres composed of 7,055.50 acres on the Anamalais, and 2,381.83 acres in the Nilgiris.

The labour conditions were generally satisfactory both in the Anamalais and in the Nilgiris. The five labour schools working under the management of the Superintendent, Anamalai Plantations and the creches were functioning satisfactorily. There was adequate housing accommodation for the mazdoors and two very old and condemned mazdoor lines were dismantled during the year.

Finance.—The accounts of the department for the year under review closed with a net loss of Rs. 3,26,345-15-6 as against a net loss of Rs. 2,33,430-15-9 in the previous year. There was a fall in the sales of quinine products during the year. There was a gross profit of Rs. 1,91,949 in the trading account as against 2,21,184 during 1951-52. The total loss on the plantations worked out to Rs. 3,77,113-13-5. This loss was mainly attributable to the fact that there were no regular harvests and the heavy revenue charges could not obviously be met by the small miscellaneous receipts and it had necessarily to be carried to the General Profit and Loss account with the result that the accounts of the Department as a whole closed with a net loss as shown above. The steps necessary for avoiding or diminishing the net loss are under consideration. The question of revising the existing system of accounts so as to ensure that the *pro forma* accounts exhibit the correct financial position of the Department is under consideration.

Animal Husbandry Department (1952-53)

The sanctioned strength of Gazetted officers in the Department of Animal Husbandry was 66 at the beginning of the year. Six new gazetted posts were sanctioned and filled during the year under report. The Research officer for collecting information regarding indigenous drugs used in Veterinary medicine, ceased to function from 1st April 1952. One post of supernumerary District Veterinary Officer was also abolished. The post of Personal Assistant to the Director of Animal Husbandry was kept in abeyance and the post of a Special Officer in the grade of a Deputy Collector was created temporarily. The sanctioned strength of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons on 31st March 1953 was 490 (467).

Veterinary Education.—The Madras Veterinary College admitted 80 students for the B.V.Sc. and 50 students for the Livestock Inspectors' Course. The refresher course for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons continued for the third year and so far 50 Assistant Surgeons of the Department have been given training. Sixty-three students took the B.V.Sc. degree, and 40 students qualified for the diploma in Animal Husbandry, during the year. For the first time in the history of Veterinary Education in India, two lady students took the degree of B.V.Sc. The Government sanctioned the opening of a Playing School and the necessary staff have been appointed. Some additions were made to the college buildings and laboratories.

Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Ranipet.—The work of additions, alterations and improvement to the buildings was still in progress. The details of sera, viruses and vaccines produced at the institute are given below:—

		Production during the year.	Issue during the year.
Anti-Rinderpest serum	..	1,956,650 (doses)	1,893,095 (doses)
Rinderpest bull virus	..	15,932 c.c.	14,207 c.c.
Rinderpest goat virus	..	929,477 c.c.	842,089 c.c.
Hæmorrhagic septicaemia vaccine	..	562,790 (doses)	562,856 (doses)
Blackquarter vaccine	..	321,010 (doses)	356,446 (doses)
Fowl cholera vaccine	..	950 (doses)	775 (doses)
Fowl pox vaccine	.. ..	10,450 (doses)	10,450 (doses)
Bovine lymphangitis vaccine	..	624 (courses)	640 (courses)
Sheep pox vaccine	.. ..	14,020 (doses)	14,020 (doses)

Three thousand one hundred and sixty doses of anti-anthrax serum 625 doses of anthrax spore vaccine, 100 ampoules of concentrated tuberculin, 20 ampoules of concentrated avian tuberculin and 2,000 doses of Johnin were distributed on purchase from the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteshwar.

Experiments in lapinized rinderpest virus, bovine lymphangitis and Ranikhet disease vaccine continued. During the year a sum of Rs. 6,694 (Rs. 14,027) was realized by the sale of biological products to neighbouring States and private practitioners.

Livestock Farms.—Rainfall in most of the farms was below average and hampered fodder production and the availability of grazing. As much irrigated fodder as could be raised in conformity with the climatic conditions was raised. Over 93 breeding bulls were issued during the year from these farms, for stud in the State. In the year under report 1,619 approved breeding bulls were under stud, and they performed 99,742 services, excluding 10,540

artificial inseminations. Twenty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-nine calves born to these breeding bulls were inspected. The value of the improved stock realized in the shape of cash is Rs. 5,83,580 at the rate of Rs. 20 per calf. The key village scheme has been progressing satisfactorily. The salvage farms are also very popular, as indicated by the large number of cows salvaged and returned to the owners after calving.

In the poultry farms and demonstration units 104,246 eggs were produced, of which 37,853 were sold for setting and 19,834 used for hatching. Eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-six chicks were hatched giving an average percentage of 44 to the eggs set. More than 50 per cent of the eggs were sold or utilized for hatching. Four thousand and one birds were sold for breeding and one thousand four hundred and seventy-four for table.

Veterinary Health Service.—The Veterinary Health Service through a net work of Veterinary Institutions, minor veterinary dispensaries and itinerating staff continued to serve the farmers and stock owners. No new Veterinary institutions or touring billets were opened during the year under report. The number of Veterinary institutions in the State, excluding 3 veterinary dispensaries maintained by the Corporation of Madras and the minor veterinary dispensaries, was 147. A total of 341,907 (338,970) patients were treated in the veterinary institutions and 60,202 (69,424) castrations were performed. The touring staff treated 175,707 cases and performed 55,750 castrations.

Diseases among Livestock.—Two thousand eight hundred and forty-three outbreaks of various diseases were recorded during the year, as against 3,689 in the previous year. The southern districts of the State were free from rinderpest, except for a stray outbreak in South Kanara district. But the disease continued with diminishing intensity in the northern and Rayalaseema districts. Haemorrhagic septicaemia was prevalent throughout the State, except in Anantapur district. Blackquarter, Anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease were also widely prevalent. Fowl pox and Ranikhet disease were more in evidence among poultry than fowl cholera. The Veterinary Investigation Officer, Ranipet, carried out investigations on anthrax in cattle and buffaloes, Brucellosis, John's disease, Bovine tuberculosis and buffalo pox. The Madras Helminthiasis scheme was taken over by the State Government from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Rural Welfare Schemes.—The centres and firkas selected for intensive rural reconstruction work received special attention. Forty-eight (42) Veterinary Assistant Surgeons 34 (22) Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors and 23 (32) stockmen compounders were posted to these places during the year. The number of stud bulls stationed in these areas was increased to 292 (279) and they performed 13,979 (28,344) services. Sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-two castrations were done. One lakh fifty-four thousand

two hundred and ten inoculations against contagious diseases were done, and 43,283 cases were treated for non-contagious diseases. In addition to the poultry production centres at Kinnigoli, Tirukallupatti and Gopannapalem, three more centres were opened at Saliangalam, Malli and Alur.

Miscellaneous.—The Chemical Examiner to Government examined materials connected with cattle poisoning involving 97 animals. Fifteen thousand six hundred and two (15,184) convictions were recorded under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. Eight municipalities engaged their own veterinary assistant surgeons for the inspection of meat in their slaughter houses. Sixty-seven municipalities and 55 panchayat boards in the State utilized the part-time services of the veterinary assistant surgeons of the department. The activities of the department and the various Livestock improvement schemes were explained to the public by the field staff. The department also participated in a number of shows and exhibitions. Useful talks were also broadcast from the various stations of the All-India Radio within this State.

Finance.—The receipts of the department during the year under review was Rs. 8,82,202 (Rs. 7,72,466), while the expenditure was Rs. 60,62,705 (Rs. 62,58,628).

Co-operation

On June 1953, there were 25,850 (25,241) societies, with a membership of 38.65 (37.25) lakhs. Their paid-up share capital and working capital were Rs. 12.81 crores and Rs. 97.03 crores, respectively. The number of agricultural credit societies was 17,201 and during the year 1952-53 they issued as much as Rs. 7.09 crores as loans. There were 130 land mortgage banks. They issued Rs. 104.35 lakhs as loans to their members during 1952-53. The number of marketing societies was 286. There were 41 milk supply unions and 740 milk supply societies, which supplied milk worth Rs. 143.7 lakhs last year. There were 1,191 weavers co-operative societies with 2.11 lakhs of looms in their fold.

Co-operative Credit

On the 30th June 1953 there were 18,635 credit societies and 6,936 non-credit societies in the State.

The Madras State Co-operative Bank had 160 individuals and 31 Central co-operative banks as its members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 17.81 lakhs. The deposits held by it amounted to Rs. 4.64 crores. As usual, the State Co-operative Bank provided funds to the Central Co-operative banks for financing agricultural operations and marketing of crops. The guarantee given by the

Government for the repayment of loans obtained from the Imperial Bank of India was restricted to Rs. 1.50 crores, which represented the loans outstanding to the Madras State Co-operative Bank on account of the existing stocks. In order to enable the State Co-operative Bank to finance the co-operatives for the purchase and distribution of chemical fertilisers, iron and steel, a cash credit accommodation of Rs. 50 lakhs was obtained from the Imperial Bank of India on Government guarantee.

The 31 Central Co-operative Banks in the State had 24,471 members of which 20,405 were co-operatives. They had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 162.88 lakhs as against Rs. 151.03 lakhs at the end of last year. All the Central co-operative banks together commanded a working capital of Rs. 21.25 crores, of which a sum of Rs. 11.65 crores represented the deposits of members and non-members. The loans issued during the year by the Central Banks to various types of societies were Rs. 32.37 crores as against Rs. 44.27 crores in the previous year. The fall in the loan business was primarily due to the diminution in demand for funds in the wholesale and primary societies as a result of relaxation of controls over foodgrains. On 30th June 1953 loans due to the Central Co-operative Banks from all the societies amounted to Rs. 15.26 crores. For financing seasonal and agricultural operations and the marketing of crops, the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned credit limits to the Central banks to be drawn with the second signature of the State Co-operative Bank. The amount outstanding against these limits to the Reserve Bank at the end of the year was Rs. 3.74 crores.

Agricultural credit societies.—The number of agricultural credit societies increased from 16,727 last year to 17,201 this year. Their membership rose from 14.63 lakhs to 15.36 lakhs and their paid-up share capital from Rs. 192.22 lakhs to Rs. 209.30 lakhs during this period. Their working capital stood at Rs. 13.77 crores as against Rs. 13.40 crores at the end of the previous year. The total amount of loans issued by them however registered a fall during this year from Rs. 7.33 crores to Rs. 7.09 crores. The scheme of reorganization of rural credit societies was in operation till the end of January 1953. On that date 68.41 per cent of villages were covered by rural credit societies and 20.11 per cent of the rural population was served. There were 11,391 rural credit societies doing multipurpose activities. Rupees 81.88 lakhs of non-credit business was done. Twenty-four societies obtained free grants of Rs. 1.04 lakhs for the construction of godowns. Rupees 1.45 lakhs were saved through hundi boxes and Rs. 3.45 lakhs collected in the form of savings and thrift deposits.

Non-agricultural credit societies.—There were 1,271 (1,246) societies in this category. They held deposits worth Rs. 7.72 crores. They issued Rs. 10.65 (10.51) crores as loans to their

members. The employees societies held thrift deposits amounting to Rs. 69.66 (52.26) lakhs.

Land mortgage banks.—The amount of loans issued by the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank recorded an increase from Rs. 82.84 lakhs to Rs. 105.04 lakhs this year. The Central Land Mortgage bank floated its 48th series of debentures for Rs. 72 lakhs bearing $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest, the issue price being Rs. 99-8-0 per cent. The value of debentures in circulation at the end of the year was Rs. 6.27 crores. In consonance with the increase in the bank rate and in view of the increased rate of interest paid on the debentures, the Central Land Mortgage bank raised its lending rate to the primary banks from 5 per cent to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and made the money available to the ultimate borrower at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Agricultural Production.

Co-operative societies brought 1,184.88 acres of Government fallow land under cultivation. The land colonisation co-operative societies have so far reclaimed 18,547.17 acres of fallow lands. Thirty-five land reclamation co-operatives in Pattukottai taluk of Tanjore district have so far reclaimed 4,166 acres. Four hundred and fifty-nine tenant societies secured 49,764 acres of padugai, lanka and waste lands from Government on lease.

Irrigation facilities.—Twenty-four irrigation societies provided facilities for irrigating 9,501 acres. One hundred and seventeen rural credit societies granted loans amounting to Rs. 2.82 lakhs for the purchase of 361 pumpsets. The primary land mortgage banks issued Rs. 10.24 lakhs for land improvement such as the construction of wells and installation of pumpsets.

Agricultural supplies.—The Agricultural Department supplied 1,617 bags of seeds to selected co-operatives. Marketing societies also supplied seeds to ryots to the value of 5.51 lakhs and also manure worth Rs. 59.67 lakhs. The Government wholesale stores and two marketing federations acted as wholesalers for procuring iron and steel and sold agricultural implements worth Rs. 50.49 lakhs. Forty-one societies manufactured implements worth Rs. 86,840 and sold implements to the value of Rs. 1.46 lakhs.

The Tiruppur co-operative sale society in Coimbatore district is maintaining two tractors for the use of its ryots.

The rural credit societies advanced loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 5.97 crores during the year for agricultural operations. The non-agricultural credit societies also issued 1.01 crores for the same purpose.

Production of other Food Stuff.

Forty-one milk supply unions and 740 milk supply societies supplied milk and milk products to the value of Rs. 143.76 lakhs.

Forty egg production and sale societies sold 1.57 lakhs eggs for Rs. 19,421.

Three hundred and forty-two fishermen societies issued Rs. 7.41 lakhs as loans to their members and distributed yarn for making nets and fishing tackle worth Rs. 2.53 lakhs. Some of them took leases of inland fisheries to the value of Rs. 1.64 lakhs.

The fruit growers and vegetable growers societies marketed fruits and vegetables belonging to their members to the value of Rs. 1.73 lakhs.

Four salt workers co-operative societies manufactured salt to the value of 1.2 lakhs and sold salt for Rs. 1.36 lakhs.

Fourteen sugarcane growers societies raised 8,585 tons of sugarcane worth Rs. 3.07 lakhs and supplied 5,965 tons of sugarcane worth Rs. 2.13 lakhs to sugar factories. Members of 2,187 palm jaggery manufacturing societies produced jaggery worth Rs. 96.66 lakhs.

Industrial production.

One thousand one hundred and ninety-one weavers' co-operative societies had more than 2.11 lakhs looms in their fold. The handloom weavers' co-operative societies produced Rs. 4.01 crores worth of handloom cloth and the value of their sales amounted to Rs. 5.39 crores. The weavers' societies had to contend against a falling market for the disposal of their goods. The distress relief scheme sanctioned by Government in June 1952 was in force throughout the year. The collection of a cess of three pies on every yard of cloth produced by the weaving mills has been sanctioned by the Government of India so as to build up a fund to help the handloom industry.

The cottage industries societies produced Rs. 15.10 lakhs worth of goods consisting of metal wares, coir goods, leather goods, etc. They sold finished goods to the value of Rs. 25.46 lakhs.

Co-operative Marketing.—Two hundred and eighty-six sale societies in the State issued loans and advances to their members on the pledge of the produce to the extent of Rs. 148.94 lakhs. The value of produce sold by them as agents amounted to Rs. 192.05 lakhs, while the value of produce on outright basis was Rs. 170.4 lakhs.

Co-operative Distribution.—The removal of controls and the de-ratoning of food grains ordered in June 1952 affected the volume of business transacted by the consumers co-operative stores. The total sales of the wholesale and primary stores during the year were about Rs. 28 crores, as against 43 crores in the previous year. Twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-two tons of ammonium sulphate and 2,899 tons of super phosphate and 2,356 tons of iron and steel were distributed by them.

The students Stationery Stores helped their members to get books and stationery at cheap rates. Their sales' figure for 1952-53 was Rs. 23.63 lakhs.

Rural Credit societies, Employees Societies and other types of societies supplied Rs. 150.79 lakhs worth of requirements to their members.

Community projects.—Government sanctioned 17 Senior inspectors of co-operative societies to assist the Project Executive Officers in the organisation of new co-operative societies in the Community Project areas of the State. Village guides employed in the Project areas were given training in Co-operation and gurr making from palm juice at the training centres in Parli (Malabar), Peddapuram (East Godavari district) and Gandhigram (Madura).

Prohibition—(Amelioration.)—There were 2,187 palm jaggery societies with 2.14 lakhs members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7.25 lakhs. They gave employment to 1.88 lakhs ex-toddy tappers. The production and sale of jaggery by the societies amounted to Rs. 96.66 lakhs and Rs. 128.89 lakhs, respectively.

Firka development.—Out of 3,332 villages in the selected firkas and centres 2,833 were covered by the Co-operative societies. In the three firkas selected by the Government for the organisation of multi-purpose co-operative societies, 23 such societies were formed. In 21 selected firkas co-operative agencies purchased and sold raw materials for Rs. 2,41,024 and Rs. 1,87,113 respectively.

Resettlement of ex-servicemen.—Thirteen land colonization societies, 9 workshops had 13 motor transport societies provided work for 2,927 ex-servicemen. The co-operative workshops had 686 members on the rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 0.44 lakh. Thirteen land colonization societies had 1,499 members with a paid-up share capital of over six lakhs. 4,269.40 acres were brought under cultivation. The 13 co-operative motor transport societies owned 324 vehicles, employed 742 ex-servicemen and paid Rs. 3.9 lakhs as wages.

Co-operative housing.—At the end of June 1953 there were 294 urban housing societies and they completed 979 houses during the year, while 1,869 houses were under construction. Rupees 103.2 lakhs were sanctioned as loans to urban housing societies and Rs. 70 lakhs were disbursed before the 31st March 1953.

There were 45 rural housing societies at the end of the year. They were lent Rs. 41,700 for their activities. Twenty-two houses had been erected and 25 houses were under construction.

Co-operative Training.

During the year the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, conducted two courses of training for departmental inspectors. The first course, in which 44 Rural welfare officers were absorbed

as Junior inspectors, were given training from April to July 1952. The second course in which 82 Senior inspectors were given training was conducted from September 1952 to May 1953. A third course for 87 Junior inspectors is in progress.

Refresher classes for departmental inspectors were held as usual at the head quarters of each Deputy Registrar.

Training of non-official.—The eleven-month training course for non-official co-operative employees for candidates seeking employment in co-operative institutions was conducted by the co-operative training institutes at Anantapur, Rajahmundry, Tanjore and Coimbatore. They ran a short course for ten weeks for the employees of non-credit co-operative societies.

The Malabar District Co-operative Bank conducted a short course for the paid employees of credit societies.

Audit.

There were 24,990 societies, whose audit had to be done for the year ending 30th June 1952 and 347 societies for the years ending 31st March or 31st December. Of the former the audit of all but 7 societies was completed by the 30th June 1953. Of the 347 societies which adopted accounting periods other than the year ending 30th June for their accounts, 324 societies were audited leaving a balance of 23 societies at the end of the year.

Arbitration.

Sixty-one thousand one hundred and three arbitration references were entertained by the Deputy Registrars and 54,830 references were disposed of during the year, the number disposed of by the honorary arbitrators being 27,380.

Supersession.

At the beginning of the year, the committees of 75 societies were under supersession. During the year the committees of 28 societies were superseded. Normal management was restored in the case of 23 societies while the registration of two superseded societies was cancelled during the year.

Liquidation.

During the year the registration of 269 societies was cancelled and the number of societies under liquidation rose to 1,057. The affairs of 312 societies were finally closed. The total assets pending realisation in all the cancelled societies amounted to Rs. 22.53 lakhs.

Criminal prosecutions.

One hundred and fifty (97) complaints were filed with the Police during this year for misappropriation of societies funds. The amount misappropriated by the delinquents was Rs. 6.85 lakhs (6.57 lakhs). One hundred and nineteen cases were disposed of by the courts involving 96 office-bearers and 72 paid employees. Forty-six office-bearers and 44 paid employees were convicted.

Forests.

Area.—The area of reserved forests at the end of the year was 18,811 (18,825) square miles. This included 15,455 square miles of protective and remunerative forests (of which 15,453 square miles were under Forests Department and 2 square miles other Departments), and 3,356 square miles of ryots forests (3,345 square miles under Forest Department, 5 square miles under Adoni Municipality and 6 square miles under the Military Department).

Demarcation.—Out of a total length of 30,826 miles of artificial boundaries, 24,386 miles were kept clear by the subordinates free of cost and 5,087 miles were cleared at a cost of Rs. 25,628. Forty-three and half 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. Survey of State forests were undertaken departmentally in Visakhapatnam, North and South divisions.

Communications.—The total expenditure on new works and improvements was Rs. 3.12 lakhs and on repairs Rs. 4.6 lakhs. The expenditure on new works and improvements relates mainly to the amount spent on metalling the Ganjivaripalli-Yerragondapalam road and on new works in Kurnool area, Chittoor East and West and Kollegal divisions. A sum of Rs. 0.5 lakh was spent on new buildings while Rs. 1.31 lakhs were spent on maintenance of existing buildings.

Livestock.—At the beginning of the year the department had 152 (135) elephants valued at Rs. 8.79 (8.19) lakhs. During the year 52 (34) elephants were captured, 10 (5) calves were born, 14 (6) died, 23 (16) were sold and two calves were presented to the Madras Zoo. At the end of the year there were 175 (152) elephants valued at Rs. 8.28 (8.79) lakhs.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of elephants was Rs. 4.44 (3.66) lakhs. Keda operations were conducted in Coimbatore, South Wynaad, Nilambur and the Nilgiris divisions at a cost of Rs. 15,024. There were 10 heads of cattle at the end of the year.

Protection.—Of the 2,689 square miles specially protected from fires, 45 square miles were burnt due to accident. The expenditure on special protection was Rs. 46,885. Sixteen thousand three hundred and six square miles were under general protection at a cost of Rs. 10,946. During the year 374 square miles of forests were burnt. The Malayalees in the Javadis of North Arcot district and Chitter hills of Salem district were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 3,935 for successful fire protection and co-operation.

The spike disease in sandalwood continued to be rampant, but the problem remained unsolved. There was sporadic teak defoliation in Coimbatore South, Nilambur and Upper Godavari divisions. The incidence of phassus attack in the casuarina plantations was observed in South Kanara and Nellore, North and South Divisions. The Forest Mycologist of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, continued investigations of the diseases affecting softwood plantations in Wynaad Division. A disease resulting in a stem canker was noticed in wattle in upper Palanies.

Forest offences.—The following table shows the particulars of forest cases taken to court during the year:—

Nature of Area.	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. Total of columns (6) and (9).	Number pending at the end of the year.
					On payment of compounding fees.	After trial.	Withdrawn.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Reserves ..	29,315	25,277	54,592	5,453	6,314	168	1,019	7,501	12,954	41,638
Unreserves ..	1,376	750	2,126	190	275	3	2	280	470	1,656
Total ..	30,691	26,027	56,718	5,643	6,589	171	1,021	7,781	13,424	43,294

A sum of Rs. 3.76 (3.98) lakhs was realized as compounding fees in respect of offences committed.

Preservation of wild life.—In the Palni and Nilgiri Hills the Game Associations continued to function satisfactorily. The Wild Life Sanctuary at Mudumalai, covering an extent of 23 square miles was maintained. Departmental elephants are provided for facilitating visitors to the Sanctuary on payment of a nominal fee. Wild elephants continued to damage the plantations. Five rogue elephants—one in Salem North, one in Coimbatore South, two in Madurai West and one in Kollegal divisions—were proscribed and shot dead. There were 64 (40) cases of offences against game laws. Six hundred and seventeen (569) game licences and 310 (323) 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 as usual. They were provided with lands within the forests for cultivation on annual leases or under the 'Kumri' system, free of assessment. In the Agency tracts the hill tribes continued to enjoy free removal of forest produce for domestic and agricultural purposes, free grazing and hunting.

Food production.—An area of 5,365 (6,759) acres of land in reserved forests was under cultivation of food crops during the year.

Anti-erosion works.—The officer trained in land improvement and soil Conservation measures in the United States of America was in charge of the soil conservation work in the Nilgiris till February 1953, when it was transferred to the Provincial Silviculturists. The Soil Conservation Board, in the Nilgiris held periodical meetings and concerted measures to save the district from further erosion. A draft bill for the endorsement of soil Conservation in the Nilgiris was under the consideration of the Government. One acre plots were selected in Chittoor West, Salem South and Vellore East divisions to counteract erosions by contour trenching and planting on bunds. Similar works were also tried in Bellary and Anantapur divisions under the Hyderabad system.

Madras Forest College.—The College continued under the administration of the Government of India. Rangers from Madras State of the 1950-52 batch completed their training in June 1952. A batch of 18 Foresters and one clerk deputed for the 1951-53 course will be completing their course on June 1953. Another batch of 17 Forest apprentices and one clerk deputed for the 1952-54 course are undergoing training. A regional training school for Foresters has been opened at the College under a scheme formulated by the Government of India to train Foresters.

Forest Guards Schools.—The Kakinada school for the Telugu speaking Foresters and Guards continued to be run. Another school for the Andhra area was conducted at Atmakur. A school for the Tamil area was conducted at Sethumadai; for the Malayalam area at Nilambur and the Kannada area at Parappa.

Panchayat Forests.—Excepting tightening up of protection measures to a certain extent, the policy adopted continued to be the same as that in force prior to the transfer of these forests to the Forests Department. Simple working plans have been prepared for the Panchayat forests in Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, Nellore North, Nellore South and Cuddapah North and Cuddapah South and Guntur divisions.

Sylviculture and Research.

Working plans.—The area covered by sanctioned working plans was 17,323 square miles. New Working Plans have been completed during the year for 408 square miles. The Working Plan Circle

continued to function with five divisions under it. While the Working Plans for Cuddapah South and Guntur divisions have been completed, those for the Nilgiris, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore South are in progress.

Timber.—As in the past, timber forests were worked mainly under the clear-felling and the selection systems. The total area worked under the clear-felling systems during this year was about 1,851 (3,304) acres. Under the Selection Felling System, fellings extended over an area of 30,419 (22,711) acres in both deciduous and evergreen forests. The total output of timber was 50,756 (65,559) tons. The quantity of timber removed from reserved forests and leased forests by Government Agency was 24,414 (25,769) tons. The decrease was mainly due to the lower yield obtained in the area clear-felled and also due to the thinnings over reduced areas in Coimbatore South Division. As usual, the Forest Utilization Officer continued to arrange for supply of timber to the Government of India, to authorised State Government departments, co-operative societies, municipalities, etc.

Fuel.—Most of the fuel forests were worked under the Simple Coppice System, the area felled during the year being 400,057 (40,842) acres. An area of 904 acres was clear-felled for casuarina planting and concentrated regeneration. 1.82 (2.32) lakhs of tons of fuel were extracted from reserved forests, leased forests and reserved lands. Of these, 6,126 tons were removed by Government Agency, 1.73 lakhs of tons by purchasers and 2,213 tons by free grantees.

Sandalwood.—Sandal forests continued to be worked under the natural selection system, under which only dead or dying trees are removed and the wood utilized. The incidence of death due to "spike" disease continuing to be heavy, sandal workings had to be limited to removal of dead trees on a short rotation. Sandalwood trees were extracted over an area of 4.38 (2.10) acres. The quantity of sandalwood extracted was 922 (820) tons. Nine hundred and three tons were sold at Tirupattur and Satyamangalam for Rs. 23.93 lakhs, the average rate being Rs. 2,639 (3,727) per ton.

Bamboos.—As in the past, the bamboo areas were worked on a three-year felling cycle. The bamboo was extracted over an area of 12.44 (13.83) lakhs of acres. The value of bamboo removed by all agencies was Rs. 12.18 (18.96) lakhs. The decrease was due to low prices realized in bamboo coupes in Kakinada Circle and bamboo coupes in certain divisions in Kakinada, Bellary and Ootacamund Circles not being sold.

Regeneration.—Natural regeneration from coppices and from seedlings in worked fuel coupes was generally inadequate. Regeneration of bamboos in all the areas where it had flowered was also satisfactory. The conversion of mixed deciduous forests into

pure teak plantations was attempted over an aggregate area of 1,288 acres. Of the total area of 1,983 acres of timber plantations, 603 acres were raised in conjunction with field crops. Fuel plantations were raised over 1,733 acres of which 865 acres were also under the kumri system. Bluegum was planted over 78 acres in the Nilgiris. To meet the demand for fuel from Madras City and other industrial towns, plantations of casuarina were undertaken on a regular programme and 1,462 acres were planted this year. *Prosopis juliflora* was planted over 175 acres in Salem. Plantations of wattle for tannin were raised over 376 acres in the Upper Palnis and 255 acres in the Nilgiris. Fifty acres in Tirunelveli Divisions were dibbled with cashew and 100 acres with palmyra nuts. Ninety acres were dibbled with palmyra in Guntur. *Pyrethrum* was planted in 30 acres in the Nilgiris.

Grazing.—A total area of 17,683 (15,777) square miles of forests—84.22 per cent—were open to grazing throughout the year. Three thousand three hundred and twelve (3,679) square miles (15.77 per cent) of the forests were closed to grazing, 1,840 square miles throughout the year and 1,472 square miles during part of the year. Grazing permits were issued by the Department for 21.87 (32.87) lakhs of cattle and total revenue realized was Rs. 4.95 (7.91) lakhs. The decrease was due to free grazing allowed in several divisions in Kakinada, Bellary and Salem Circles. The number of cattle impounded was 77,875 (80,155). Improvements to water facilities in grazing grounds were carried out at a cost of Rs. 20,511.

Minor forest produce.—The value of minor forest produce extracted by all agencies was Rs. 10.83 (12.47) lakhs. The decrease was due to the low prices obtained at the auction sales and the general fall in market conditions. Departmental collection was undertaken in some areas in respect of selected produce. Lac operations were continued in Madurai West, Salem North and Coimbatore South Divisions, though there was a fall in yield.

Finance.—The total revenue realized was Rs. 158.13 (207.85) lakhs and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 90.34 (80.12) lakhs. The decrease in revenue was mainly under sandalwood, timber and minor forest produce.

General.—Some more estate forests were taken over in pursuance of the orders of the Government under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948. Pressure from the landless poor continued to be heavy for disreservation and assignment of lands for cultivation. Kumri cultivation was cancelled over considerable areas.

The reduced grazing fees continued to be in force. Free removal of grass in head-loads was allowed to continue. Penning and watering facilities in grazing grounds were carried out whenever required. Owing to the prevalence of famine in parts of Bellary,

Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts, arrangements were made for the supply of hill grass to the ryots through the agency of the Revenue department. Free grazing of cattle and sheep except goats was also permitted in the above area except in Bellary division. To provide facilities for increasing food production, free removal of green leaf manure was allowed both from the special manure leaf coupes and from fuel coupes in advance of fuel fellings. Co-operative societies of Harijans and other Backward classes were encouraged to take up working of forest coupes at negotiated rates as a measure of special assistance to them.

In order to meet the increased demand for matchwood and plywood industries, softwood plantations of quick growing species were raised in suitable localities.

Harijan Welfare Department (1951-52)

No meetings of the State Harijan Welfare Committee were held during the year under review. The District Harijan Welfare Committees continued to function satisfactorily with the respective Collectors as Chairmen.

The Backward Classes Advisory Committee was not reconstituted after the expiry of its term during the year. No meetings of the Committee were held.

House-sites.—House-sites were provided to the Harijans by the assignment of lands at the disposal of the Government or by acquisition of private lands. During the year under report, 3,443 (8,294) house-sites covering an extent of 466.87 (672.12) acres were provided in the various districts. An extent of 616.322 (694.275) acres was acquired at a cost of Rs. 7.9 lakhs (Rs. 7.81 lakhs). Nine thousand three hundred and fifty-five (10,177) house-sites were provided in this way. No loans were given to individuals for acquiring house-sites.

Education.—At the beginning of the year there were 1,350 Harijan Welfare Schools. Eleven schools were opened newly and four schools were closed down. There were thus 1,357 schools at the close of the year, giving instruction to 1,06,005 (1,01,345) children consisting of 70,262 (67,000) boys and 35,743 (34,253) girls. Of the 3,032 teachers employed 2,990 were trained and 42 were untrained personnel. Rupees 1,26,041 were spent on construction and repairs to school buildings.

Mid-day meals continued to be supplied to the students in the Harijan Welfare Schools. The cost of each meal worked out to two and half annas. The number of Harijan pupils fed in these schools was 85,048 (81,895). Rupees 21.24 lakhs were incurred as expenditure on this item as against Rs. 18.0 lakhs in the previous year.

The Government High School, Masulipatnam, the Government Nandanar Schools at Chidambaram, the six Elementary Schools in the Nilgiris district, and the five schools in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais, continued to function efficiently.

A sum of Rs. 21.25 lakhs was sanctioned to the managements of private hostels and boarding houses for Harijans, towards the cost of maintenance. The Government also maintained hostels at Salem, Chidambaram, Kozhikode, Palghat, Masulipatnam, Anantapur, Rajampet, Kotagiri, Visakhapatnam, Ootacamund, Ponneri, Coondapur, Villupuram, Tiruchirappalli, Chinnathadagam Krishnagiri, Srikakulam and Madras.

A comparative statement showing the number of scholarships sanctioned with the amounts involved, during the year under review and the preceding year is given below :—

Nature of scholarships.	1952-53	
	Number.	Amount. RS.
Non-residential Scholarship Elementary and Secondary Education.	14,408 (16,855)	3,21,639 (3,22,781)
Non-residential Scholarship Collegiate ..	284 (579)	19,753 (25,936)
Residential Scholarship Collegiate ..	1,112 (755)	4,83,854 (3,73,361)
Residential High Schools ..	899 (1,115)	1,68,503 (2,23,004)
Professional Residential Scholarship ..	223 (171)	1,51,452 (95,724)
Professional Non-residential Scholarship.	9 (17)	919 (2,409)
Commercial Courses ..	10 (13)	360 (648)
Madras Seva Sadan ..	10 (9)	2,000 (1,800)
Co-operative Training ..	8 (6)	1,480 (1,245)
Industrial (Residential Scholarships) ..	85 (44)	17,000 (8,688)
Industrial (Non-residential Scholarships).	83 (118)	3,390 (4,348)

Besides these, exemption from the payment of examination fees to the extent of Rs. 40,175 (31,750) were sanctioned to 2,449 (1,755) pupils. A sum of Rs. 9.38 lakhs was also spent on scholarships to pupils of Backward classes as distinct from the Harijans. Rupees 3,000 was also distributed as discretionary grants to the students of eligible Communities.

Wells and sanitary amenities.—One hundred and ninety new wells were dug and 157 old wells were repaired. Two hundred and ninety-three well works were in progress at the end of the year. An expenditure of Rs. 5.62 (5.50) lakhs was incurred on this account. Rupees 1,27,000 were sanctioned for the provision of amenities in the cheris, such as pathways, public conveniences, flaying enclosures and burial grounds. Rupees 42,043 (24,503) were spent during the year on the provision of civic amenities and sanitary improvements to the Harijan colonies in Madras City.

Assignment of lands for cultivation.—An extent of 654,512.68 acres were reserved and 257,329.83 acres were assigned to the

Harijans for cultivation. Of those 173,803.46 acres are under cultivation.

General.—Thirty cases were reported under the removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1947. There were no cases under the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947.

Scheduled Areas I—Agency Areas.

Srikakulam

As per G.O. Ms. No. 59, Rural Welfare, dated 21st January 1952, the Collector, Srikakulam, was declared as the Agent to the Government for the Agency tracts of this district from 1st February 1952.

The total rainfall for the year reported from Donubai station was 42.34 inches as against 48.06 inches last year.

The total number of cases relating to the agency areas tried during the last two years are as follows :—

	1951.	1952.
Enquiries and trials ..	866	535
Appeals ..	..	3
Sessions ..	4	..

(The figures under the year 1951 relate to the composite Visakhapatnam district.)

There were no political and agrarian troubles in the Agency areas during the year under report. A comparative statement showing the total number of suits and appeals filed and disposed of during the years 1951-52 are given below :—

	Number for disposal.		Number disposed of.		Balance.	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Suits ..	112	13	61	8	51	5
Appeals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(The figures under the year 1951 relate to composite Visakhapatnam district.)

The Government dispensary, Seethampeta and the Rural dispensary at Elwinpeta continued to work during the year 1952. The Women Welfare Branch at Visakhapatnam has started a centre at Gummalakshmipuram for educating the aboriginal women. The maternity assistant and the medical practitioner working at Elwinpeta were instructed to work in co-ordination with the Women Welfare Organization. The statistics of patients treated

during the year under report in the above two medical institutions are furnished below :—

Items.	Total number of patients treated.
Number of out-patients treated	4,514
Daily average number of out-patients ..	7,051
Number of malaria cases treated	2,290
Number of 'yaws' cases treated	477

From the above it may be seen that the chief maladies are malaria and yaws.

During the year, 30 villages were affected with cholera originating from Orissa with 215 attacks and 152 deaths. Ten villages were affected by smallpox originating from Orissa with 490 attacks and seven deaths. Malaria is an endemic disease in the Agency. Health propaganda was done by the Public Health staff and the chief subjects discussed were domestic hygiene, cholera, smallpox, malaria, hookworm and tuberculosis.

The touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Palakonda and Parvatipur, tour in the Agency villages and render medical aid to the livestock. Two breeding bulls were distributed to hillmen under Government Livestock Bull Distribution Scheme. Seven cockerels were also distributed under the Livestock Scheme.

There are 18 Government Hill Schools out of which two are higher elementary schools. In addition to these there are 34 aided schools and six Adult Literacy Schools. The number of schools and the number of pupils on rolls increased appreciably during the year under report. The Boarding homes at Gummalaxmipuram and Sithampeta are functioning satisfactorily.

The two co-operative societies at Seethampeta and Elwinpeta cater to the credit needs of the hillmen and also supply essential commodities.

No rewards were granted for the destruction of wild animals.

Transformation of the branch Post office at Gummalaxmipuram into sub-office with telegraph facilities is under consideration.

Visakhapatnam

The Agency areas of Srikakulam district were transferred to the control of the Agent, Srikakulam, with effect from 1st February 1952. There were no territorial changes in the Agency areas of the present Visakhapatnam district.

The statement below shows the rainfall at the various centres during the year under reports :—

	Rainfall in inches.	
	1951.	1952.
<i>Vizianagaram Division—</i>		
Araku	67.26	45.97
<i>Narasapatnam Division—</i>		
Chintapalli	55.93	40.36
Tulabada	68.31	54.83

The season was normal in Veeravalli Agency, while it was not favourable in Gudem and Srungavarapukota Agency areas. Consequently there was shortage in the average outturn of certain dry crops. The yield of wet crops was, however, fair.

The total number of cases relating to the Agency area during the preceding two years and during the year under report are as follows :—

	1950-51.	1951.	1952.
Enquiries and trials	992	866	916
Appeals	8	..	1
Sessions	10	4	3

There were no political or agrarian troubles in the area during the year. A comparative statement showing the total number of suits and appeals filed and disposed of during the years 1950-51 and 1952 are given below :—

	Number of disposal.			Number disposed of.			Balance.		
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Suits	63	112	66	42	61	43	21	51	23
Appeals	3	..	6	3	..	2	..	..	4

There were nine medical institutions in the Agency areas in 1952. The Government Dispensary, Paderu, was temporarily closed for want of a medical officer. The statistics of patients treated during the year 1952 in the various medical institutions are furnished below :—

Number of in-patients treated	1,272
Number of out-patients treated	86,312
Number of malaria cases treated	11,272
Number of patients treated under visited dispensaries system.	9,492

There is marked increase in the in-patients and out-patients treated by the medical institutions and itinerating dispensaries. The itinerary dispensary system has given encouraging response from the hillmen and they are now resorting to scientific treatment on a larger scale than before. The Machkund Project Hospital and its branch dispensary at Onkadalli, the Government dispensary at Jalaput and the dispensary attached to the Power-house camp in the Machkund Project Works, are catering to the medical needs of both hillmen and other labourers engaged in the Project works.

During the Agency survey, the prevalence of "Yaws" (Koya disease) was detected in K.D.Peta and Chintapalli areas and prompt steps have been taken to wipe out the disease. The chief malady in the Agency still continues to be malaria. The three Agency ranges were free from cholera during the year under report. There were 131 attacks and 15 deaths due to small-pox. Health propaganda was carried as usual.

A special District Veterinary Officer was appointed for the Agency areas of East Godavari, West Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts with headquarters at Kakinada. One Ongole bull, one Gir bull, Two Sindhi bulls, One Murrah buffalo-bull, eight Nellore rams and six cock-reels were distributed under the Koya Uplift Scheme. A dairy farm and poultry farm were functioning at Araku Valley.

There are 41 Government Hill Elementary Schools, three Board Elementary Schools and 66 Aided Elementary Schools, including adult education centres. The Government Boarding Home at Lagisapalli continued to work during the year. The Government subsidized hostels at Sujanakota, Chintapalli, Araku Valley, K.D. Petta and V. Madugula. The hillmen are slowly taking interest in educating their children.

One death from a tiger, one death from a wild bear and five deaths due to snake-bite were reported from Gudem Agency, during the year.

An amount of Rs. 1,250 was granted as State loans in Gudem taluk.

One thousand seven hundred and ninety-one acres of forests were burnt in 24 fires in Golugonda and Gudem Agency. The villagers of Konda Santha in Narasapatnam North range were allowed the right of free grazing. Twenty-five families of Busilkota were permitted to cultivate 326 acres of land free of charge with the right of free grazing in return for a help in executing departmental works and for protecting the areas allotted to them from fires.

There are five co-operative societies of which one is a store society. The Lakshmiapuram Co-operative Society is defunct.

The following statistics show the particulars of appointments to public services, of the members of the Schedule Tribes and Castes of the Agency areas for each department :

Department.	Number of posts.	Number filled up by Scheduled Tribes, Castes, etc.
Revenue	33	2
Police	5	2
Public Works Department	75	43
Public Health	28	1
Forest	46	3
Medical	8	1
Agriculture	45	6

East Godavari Agency

There were no administrative changes during the year.

The rainfall recorded at the headquarters stations of the four Agency taluks during 1951 and 1952 is noted below :—

	1951. INCHES.	1952. INCHES.
Bhadrachalam	59.97	52.09
Venkatapuram	48.25	41.11
Rampachodavaram	44.06	36.54
Addatigala	45.11	41.57

There were timely and adequate rains in Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks. Paddy crop failed completely in the Lower Agency for want of timely rains. Even the other staple food-crops did not fare well in Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram.

The total number of cases received were 1,741. Fourteen criminal appeals were filed during the year. Eight cases were committed to the Agencies Sessions. There were 235 original suits and 45 civil appeals for disposal in 1952. The following cases were reported by the Police during the year :—

Nature of crime.	Number of cases reported during	
	1952.	1951.
Murder	6	2
House-breaking	31	19
Thefts A	40	32
Thefts B	3	..
Cattle thefts	10	10
Security cases	16	11

There is an increase in the total crime reported during the year when compared with that of the previous year. There has been some Communist activity in the Bhadrachalam Agency and the Rampa country. The temporary Police stations of Gowridevipeta and Albaka which were opened in 1949 were closed down, with effect from 1st April 1952, as the situation has vastly improved.

In the beginning of the year, there were two Government hospitals, 4 dispensaries and 4 Local Fund dispensaries functioning in the Agency area. The Local Fund dispensary at Rampachodavaram was provincialized and converted into a hospital with 12 beds and the dispensary at Maredumilli was closed. The anti-malaria schemes are under operation, one with headquarters at Cherla and the other at Polavaram. These units have been engaged in control of malaria by spraying D.D.T. and distribution of quinine to malaria patients, etc. Twelve villages in the Agency area were infected with smallpox during 1952 with 74 attacks and 14 deaths.

The population of East Godavari Agency as per census of 1951 is 207,810 in the four taluks. The birth and death rates for Agency during 1952 was 25.6 and 15.3 respectively, as compared with 26.3 and 18.8 of last year. The infantile mortality rate is 69.2 for thousand live-births as against 116.7 of last year. Under the compulsory vaccination of 33 villages, 24,142 persons were vaccinated as against 22,833 last year. The construction of 23 wells was completed and the work on 62 wells was in progress. Rupees 31,095 was spent on well works.

There was one veterinary dispensary at Bhadrachalam and three touring billets at Bhadrachalam, Venkatapuram and Addatigala. The touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Bhadrachalam, has also been entrusted with the meat inspection work at the slaughter house at Bhadrachalam.

A cattle show was held at Bhadrachalam during the year, in which 296 exhibits were shown and prices to the value of Rs. 590 were distributed. There were seven Ongole bulls and one Murra buffalo under the Premium Scheme while there were four Ongole bulls under the Livestock Distribution Scheme.

The Agency District Board High School at Bhadrachalam was handed over to the Education Department. Sixth form was opened in the Venkatapuram Government High School and fifth form in Kunavaram Board High School. Free boarding houses continued to be run by the Government at Venkatapuram, Cherla, Bhadrachalam, Chodavaram, Indukurupeta and Addatigala. The hostel at Kunavaram for feeding Koya pupils continued to be maintained.

There are 28 Government, 54 Board and 153 aided elementary schools in the Agency. The adult schools have a strength of 77. The total number of pupils in all these schools during the year was 10,504 as against 10,270 last year. The total expenditure on all the aided schools for the financial year 1951-52 was Rs. 1,06,839.

Three man-eaters were reported to be roaming about in Chintur area of Bhadrachalam taluk. One man-eater was shot dead in October last with the help of a police party. Special rewards have been announced for the destruction of the rest. The rogue elephant which was reported to have been roaming in the forest in Rampa-Chodavaram taluk, has not yet been spotted. A special reward of Rs. 500 has been notified for its destruction.

The Koyas and Reddis in Bhadrachalam taluk were allowed to graze their cattle free in the forest of Bhadrachalam. The hill-tribes were also allowed to carry on podu cultivation in the un-reserves of Bhadrachalam. Free hunting and fishing were allowed as a privilege to the hill tribes as usual.

The Abkari Act is still in force in these areas. But there is no sales of liquor shops since October 1948. Only opium is being issued to *bona fide* addicts from the sub-treasuries on permit

system. Sanction has been accorded to convert Branch Post Office at Ramapachodavaram into a Post and Telegraph Office.

An allotment of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned for 1952-53 under the Agricultural Loans and Land Improvement Loans Act of which a sum of Rs. 8,050 was disbursed. Loans for seeds and manures were distributed by the Agriculture Department to the tune of Rs. 2,480. One ton and 1,640 lb. of ammonium sulphate was also distributed.

There were 51 different types of co-operative societies functioning in the Agency during 1952 as against 42 in 1951.

The prices of all food-stuffs and other essential commodities continue to be high in the Agency taluks due to high cost of transport from the plains. As an item for implementation of the 10-year plan drawn up by the Special Agency Officer for land development in the scheduled areas, three land colonization schemes at Gannavaram, Pochavaram and Aminabad in the East and West Godavari Agencies have been sanctioned by Government for extensions. The hill-tribes in Nugur are more advanced and they are coming forward enthusiastically to settle themselves in the colony to be opened at Gannavaram near Cherla.

West Godavari Agency.

The total rainfall during the year 1952 in the Agency was 31.11 inches as against 47.65 inches in 1951. The wet crops failed due to unfavourable seasonal conditions. The rains were not also helpful to dry crops.

There were 986 criminal cases and 2 appeals. There were no session cases. There were 29 civil petitions, 66 suits and 12 appeals. There was an appreciable fall in crime during the year under thefts and cattle-thefts, due to the control over outside criminals entering the area.

There is a Government hospital at Polavaram and two Government dispensaries at Jeelugumilli and Jangareddigudem villages. There are two rural dispensaries also at Kannapuram and Hukum-peta villages. The total number of patients treated during the year in the dispensaries of Polavaram taluk is given below :—

	Year.	Out-patients.	In-patients.
1951		58,337	122
1952		27,337	49

Five thousand six hundred and eleven cases of malaria were treated in the hospitals. The population of Polavaram taluk according to the 1941 census was 85,023 while according to the 1951 was 96,653. The increase is 13.6 per cent. The rate of infantile mortality works out at 159.1 per thousands as against 130.0 last year while the maternal mortality rate fell from 20.3 per thousand to 10.3 per thousand. During the year D.D.T.

spraying was carried out in 75 accessible Koya villages where malaria is prevalent. The number of yaws patients treated in all the medical institutions during the year 1952 was 410 against 559 in the previous year.

Four rural water-supply works under the Five-Year Plan were completed in full and another 15 wells were completed with the exception of platforms.

There is a veterinary dispensary at Polavaram and a minor veterinary dispensary at Jangareddigudem. To improve the quality of the livestock, one Murrah buffalo bull, one Ongole bull, two Nellore rams and four cokerels were stationed for breeding purposes.

There is a Government High School at Polavaram with a strength of 312. There is a Koya and Harijan hostel attached to the school. There are 25 Government elementary schools including one basic school and 13 aided elementary schools in the Agency. There are two boarding hostels attached to the schools at Kondurukota and Buttayagudem. Out of the 12 adult schools under operation, four were opened during the year.

Prohibition is not in force in this Agency. Licences for the manufacture of jaggery from palm-juice were granted to the Koya Co-operative Societies.

The four co-operative depots at Kannapuram, Buttayagudem, Dondapudy and Polavaram opened for the benefit of hill tribes under the Relief Scheme did useful work throughout the year. A land colonization society is being formed at Jee'ugumilli. A forest coupe society at Kannapuram is under contemplation.

Polavaram firka has been selected for intensive rural development work. One Rural Welfare Officer and five Grama Sevaks are working for implementing the scheme. They are attending to village sanitation, improvement of khadi, agriculture and repair of irrigation sources.

Scheduled Areas (West Coast Islands—Laccadive and Minicoy Islands—1953).

Laccadive and Minicoy Islands.—The administration of the islands of Androth, Kalpeni, Kavarathy, Agathy and Minicoy are vested with the Collector of Malabar district. The amins and karnavans were the administrative heads of the islands. The special inspecting officer, who visited the islands in 1952, proposed several changes to the administrative set up so as to bring them on a par with the main land, and his main recommendations were under consideration of the Government.

There was no breach of the peace in the islands during the year under review.

All the Government dispensaries in the islands were working satisfactorily. A dispensary for Agathy also was recommended by the inspecting officer.

The Leper Settlement in Minicoy was functioning satisfactorily. A leprosy and filariasis survey for the islands was sanctioned by the Government.

There were Higher Elementary schools in Androth, Kalpeni and Agathy, while there were Elementary schools in Minicoy and Kavarathy. A sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned for the supply of books to the school libraries in the five islands. Midday meals were being served to the children in these schools from the academic year 1953-54.

The fall in the price of coconuts affected the economy of the island adversely.

The percentages of disposal in respect of the criminal and civil cases originating from the islands, during the year under review, were 82 and 28, respectively.

Amindivi Islands.—The five islands of Ameni, Kadmath, Chetlat, Kiltan and Bitra continued to be administered by the Collector of South Kanara. The Deputy Tahsildar-Second-class Magistrate continued to exercise the civil and criminal powers in the five islands.

There was no grave crime in the islands. The most common offence was the theft of coconuts and such crimes were investigated by the panchayatdars. Thirty-nine cases were registered during the year. There was, however, an increase in the number of civil cases.

A Sub-Assistant Surgeon and two maternity assistants were working in the islands, with Ameni as their headquarters. The question of providing the medical officer with a motor launch is under the consideration of the Government.

Free Elementary Education and mid-day meals were being given to the boys and girls in all the islands. However the attendance in the schools remained poor.

The Meteorological Observatory at Ameni and the community radio set continued to function.

CHAPTER X—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ports (1952-53).

Madras Port Trust.—There was a small increase in the volume of trade passing through the port during the year under review.

Finance.—Excluding the amount under suspense, the net revenue receipts for the year, including surcharges, amounted to Rs. 1,47,57,983 compared with Rs. 1,36,02,765 during the previous year.

Excluding the amount under suspense and also the contributions to the Renewals and Replacement Fund, Capital Account, and the Revenue Reserve Fund, the net expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 84,55,609 compared with Rs. 87,13,829 in the previous year.

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 1953 consisted of £28,300 (face value) of the Board's own sterling debentures and Rs. 42,06,711 held with the Imperial Bank of India. The repayment of this loan due on the 1st May 1953 has since been completed.

The outstanding amount of loans owing to the Government of India was Rs. 45,96,547 at the end of the year under review.

The surcharge of 50 per cent on all charges leviable under the scale of rates was continued this year also. The position of the several Reserve Funds as on 31st March 1953 was as follows:—

Name of the fund.	Balance on 31st March 1953.	Reserve limit.
	RS.	RS.
		IN LAKHS.
Revenue Reserve Fund	1,01,62,681	120
Accident Fund	19,07,073	20
Renewals and Replacement Fund ..	1,09,24,089	

Value of trade.—The value of trade of the port of Madras as furnished by the Collector of Customs is given below:—

Particulars.	1952-53.	1951-52.	Increase or decrease.
	RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).
Imports	9,310.84	11,659.33	— 2,348.49
Exports	5,470.21	6,168.13	— 697.92
Foreign traffic—(imports and exports).	— 11,624.96	14,397.98	— 2,773.02
Coasting traffic—(imports and exports).	3,156.09	3,429.48	— 273.39
Total trade ..	14,781.05	17,827.46	— 3,046.41

Imports and exports.—The volume of imports and exports, which passed through the port during the year was slightly more than the previous year. There has been a steady increase from 1947-48 in the tonnage figures, except during 1949-50. The total tonnage of imports during the year was 1,869,082 (1,854,682). Exports during the year excluding bunkers totalled 335,685 tons, an increase of 10.6 per cent over the previous year. The increase was due to greater export of ores, scrap iron and groundnut oil.

Passenger traffic.—There was an increase in the number of passengers embarking and a decrease in the number disembarking at the port. The figures for the year under review and the previous year are as follows:—

	Number of passengers.		Total.
	Embarked.	Disembarked.	
1951-52	34,590	29,325	63,915
1952-53	39,522	27,722	67,244

The total number of vessels that entered the harbour during the year was 1,097 against 1,091 in the previous year and the net tonnage increased from 3,626 to 3,842,518. The average net tonnage of each steamer or motor vessel also increased from 3,704.44 to 3,739.88.

Tuticorin Port Trust Fund.—The Board's revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 6,41,478 against Rs. 6,01,506 during the previous year, an increase of Rs. 39,972. The revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,17,275 against Rs. 6,27,915 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 2,10,640.

Value of trade.—The total value of foreign and coastal trade as furnished by the Collector of Customs, amounted to Rs. 23,84,60,138 an increase of Rs. 28,23,079 over the previous year's figure of Rs. 23,56,37,059.

Imports and exports.—The total imports and exports increased by 21,366 tons from 496,020 tons in the previous year to 517,386 tons this year. Of these 51,664 tons were carried by sailing vessels. The total imports increased from 261,249 tons to 272,505 tons. The total exports increased from 234,771 tons to 238,133 tons.

Passengers.—Six thousand and forty-eight persons arrived into the port as against 3,883 last year. Two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven persons sailed away as against 1,621 last year.

Traffic.—During the year 548 steamers of an aggregate of 638,723 tons and 579 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 50,806 tons entered the port and 544 steamers of an aggregate of 633,265 tons and 562 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 49,849 tons cleared from the port. A sum of Rs. 87,148 was collected as port dues compared with Rs. 84,628 last year.

Cochin Port—Finance.—There was a surplus of Rs. 4.67 lakhs this year as against Rs. 16.96 lakhs in the previous year. The surplus was arrived at after allowing for a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs towards the capital account. The reduction in the surplus is mainly due to the drop in the gain from the harbour railway, the decrease in the ground and godown rents, and increased expenditure to the tune of Rs. 7.777 lakhs on wet docks, wharves, etc. The gross revenue receipts of the Port Fund was Rs. 69.41 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 19.85 lakhs was incurred on capital works.

The capital debt outstanding on 31st March 1952 was 216.21 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 121.68 lakhs was due to the Government of India and the balance to the Government of Travancore-Cochin. The total expenditure on debt charges amounted to Rs. 14.94 lakhs as against Rs. 11.37 lakhs in the previous year.

Trade.—The total volume of trade that passed through the port during the year was 1,551,294 tons which showed a slight decrease of 2 per cent as compared with last year. The aggregate tonnages and number of steam and motor ships that entered and cleared during the year showed a marked improvement this year.

Visakhapatnam Port.—The total tonnage handled at this port during the year under review was 1,200,295 as against 1,226,712 in 1951-52. Capital works of the aggregate value of Rs. 45,43,011 were carried out during the past seven years and this has increased the port's capacity to handle traffic.

This year's working disclosed a gain of Rs. 11.78 lakhs under Port Fund receipts as against Rs. 11.87 lakhs during 1951-52. There was also a surplus of Rs. 0.96 lakh under the Pilotage Fund. Compared to 1951-52 there was an increase of Rs. 3.38 lakhs under receipts and an increase of Rs. 3.47 lakhs under expenditure of the Port Fund. All the advances made by the Eastern Railway (formerly the B.N. Railway) to the port to meet deficit in working from 1946-47 to 1950-51 have now been repaid. The value of the stores in stock on 31st March 1953 was Rs. 13,59,452 as against as Rs. 12,16,401 on 31st March 1952.

Traffic.—The total number of ships including naval vessels which entered the port was 606 against 607 in 1951-52. The total cargo handled during the year was 12,000 lakhs tons as against 12.27 lakhs tons in 1951-52. Imports showed a downward trend. They amounted to 1.53 lakhs tons against 2.90 lakhs tons during 1951-52. The total exports during the year was 10.47 lakhs tons against 9.37 lakhs tons during 1951-52.

"s.s. JALAPUSHPA" built by Messrs. Hindustan Shipyards, Limited, was launched on 9th July 1952 by Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Planning, Government of India

Minor Ports.—In November 1952 a severe cyclonic storm crossed the coast immediately south of Nagapattinam Port and caused extensive damage to port properties estimated at Rs. 1½ lakhs. Several private boat-owners also lost their boats. The Port was closed to shipping for nearly one and a half months till urgent repairs were carried out and the port rendered fit for traffic.

The total number of passengers that arrived at and sailed from all the minor ports except Tuticorin was 308,240 as against 330,515 in the previous year. Dhanushkodi continued to record the largest number, 250,048.

Nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-five (9,052) vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,427,494 (2,122,080) entered the several minor ports. The total collection of port dues amounted to Rs. 2.94 lakhs (2.72).

During the year, 1,526 (1,223) steamers called at the several minor ports. The number of sailing vessels that entered during the year was 8,199 (7,829).

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade at the minor ports excepting Tuticorin was Rs. 43.22 crores (Rs. 45.44 crores).

Sea and Air-Borne Trade (1952-53)

The total value of the sea and air-borne trade of the State of Madras in private merchandise including Government transactions, but excluding treasure aggregated to Rs. 244.92 (284.41) crores. Trade with foreign countries declined from Rs. 205.88 crores to Rs. 171.24 crores, of which imports accounted for Rs. 84.54 (115.13) crores and exports for Rs. 86.70 (90.75) crores. The trade within the Indian Union also fell from Rs. 79.03 crores to Rs. 73.68 crores, imports (coasting) registering Rs. 39.53 (37.73) crores and exports (coasting) registering 34.15 (41.30) crores.

Foreign Trade—Imports

The following figures show the variations in the import of important commodities.

	Value, 1952-53.	
	RS. IN LAKHS.	
Grain, pulse and flour	2,572 (3,643)	
Machinery and mill work	1,276 (1,764)	
Oils	888 (1,187)	
Vehicles	704 (533)	
Metals and ores	417 (407)	
Instruments, apparatus, etc. ..	331 (311)	
Paper and pasteboard	184 (247)	

	Value, 1952-53.	
	RS. IN LAKHS.	
Building and engineering materials.	177 (34)	
Chemicals	146 (212)	
Provisions and oilmans stores ..	132 (281)	
Cotton, raw	449 (1,042)	
Cotton twist and yarn ..	112 (78)	
Dyeing and tanning substances ..	104 (177)	
Artificial silk	101 (60)	
Drugs and medicines	93 (167)	
Spices	71 (153)	
Manures	53 (119)	
Tobacco	42 (46)	
Hardware	39 (57)	
Liquors	27 (25)	
Glass and glassware	19 (42)	
Stationery	16 (12)	
Fruits and vegetables	102 (94)	
Arms and ammunition	40 (32)	
Stale film and yarn	11 (287)	
Teakwood	23 (33)	
Cutlery	13 (24)	

During the year the supply of grains, pulses and flour from Burma, China and United States of America, fell considerably. The United Kingdom supplied the bulk of the imports of machinery and mill stores. Supplies were also received from the United States of America, West Germany, Japan, Switzerland and Sweden. Fuel oils continued to be imported from the Federated Malay States, Saudi Arabia, Baherin Island and Iran. Italy entered the market as a fresh supplier of mineral oils. The United Kingdom supplied the bulk of vehicles of all sorts. Imports of iron and steel alone increased from Rs. 335 lakhs to 371 lakhs. Japan entered the metal and ores market as a new supplier. Instruments, apparatus and appliances were imported from the United Kingdom, Japan and Canada. Imports of paper of all kinds decreased by 68 lakhs. The supply of Asphalt from foreign sources increased by 145 lakhs. Trinidad entered this market as a fresh supplier. Chemicals were chiefly imported from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The supplies of raw cotton from Uganda increased, while the supplies from Egypt, Sudan, Peru and the United States of America declined and those from Kenya stopped altogether. The United Kingdom and Italy supplies cotton twist and yarns. The import of raw tobacco from the United States of America decreased during the year.

Foreign Trade—Exports

The chief articles under which marked increases and decreases occurred are given below:—

	Articles 1952-53.	
	RS. IN LAKHS.	
Metals, ores and minerals	1,148 (935)	
Oils	755 (532)	
Spices	291 (258)	
Fish	257 (243)	
Fruits and vegetables	253 (193)	
Coffee	121 (18)	
Leather	1,765 (2,244)	
Tobacco—Raw and manufactured.	1,286 (1,425)	
Cotton manufactures	1,011 (1,045)	
Mica	185 (232)	
Seeds	105 (106)	
Hides and skins—Raw	63 (147)	
Fibre for brushes and brooms ..	60 (93)	
Tea	58 (76)	
Coir—Raw and manufactured ..	46 (81)	

Shipments of manganese ore formed the bulk of the exports of metals and ores, and registered an increase. The export of iron-ore also showed a steep increase. The export of oils increased from Rs. 531.72 lakhs to Rs. 755.10 lakhs. The export of spices, fish, fruits and vegetables and coffee also increased considerably. On the other hand the export of leather and tobacco decreased. Handloom cotton piecegoods were exported to Ceylon, Nigeria, Singapore and the Malay States. Cotton mill cloth was exported to Burma, Ceylon, Singapore, Malaya, Pakistan and Nigeria. Exports of mica, oilseeds, raw hides and skins, tea and fibres also declined.

Coasting trade.—The total value of the coasting trade amounted to Rs. 73.69 (79.03) crores. Imports increased to 39.53 (37.73) crores while the exports declined to 34.16 (41.30) crores. West Bengal's share in the coasting trade was Rs. 33.09 (39) crores. Bombay stood next in order with a trade of 30.95 (31.13) crores. The total trade of Saurashtra, Baroda and Cutch increased to 169.51 (156.64) lakhs. The inter-portal trade of the State of Madras decreased from Rs. 693.06 lakhs to 608.40 lakhs.

Trade by countries.—The trade of the State of Madras with the Commonwealth countries registered Rs. 90.64 (98.99) crores. The trade with the countries in Europe dropped to 22.98 (23.66) crores. The trade with Asian countries declined heavily to Rs. 17.45 (32.42) crores. The United States of America curtailed her share to Rs. 37.93 (43.85) crores. The trade with Africa went down to Rs. 2.21 (6.43) crores while that with Oceania amounted to 3.10 (12.82) lakhs.

Trade by Ports.—Of the total value of trade, Madras accounted for Rs. 14,772 (17,891) lakhs or 60 per cent. Next came Visakhapatnam with Rs. 3,008.30 lakhs. The ports next in importance were Tuticorin, Mangalore, Kozhikode, Kakinada, Dhanushkodi, Cuddalore, Badagara and Nagapattinam.

Air traffic.—One thousand six hundred and eighty-eight planes called at the St. Thomas Mount aerodrome and the Customs aerodrome at Tiruchirappalli. The value of the foreign import trade by air amounted to Rs. 18.21 (20.69) lakhs while the export trade by air came up to 96.57 (69.76) lakhs.

Industries (1952-53)

There were no changes in the working of the department during the year under review. Full assistance, chiefly by way of loans under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, supply of controlled commodities and issue of necessary certificates for obtaining import licences, was rendered to various industrial establishments. Ninety-three (88) industrial concerns were aided by the State during the year. Concerns manufacturing socks and stockings, wood-screws, tiles and porcelain sanitary wares were some of the beneficiaries.

The commercial concerns under the Industries department worked successfully during the year. As against the turnover and profit of Rs. 33,96,905 and Rs. 2,96,467 respectively for the previous year, the total turnover and profits amounted to Rs. 43,39,015 and Rs. 1,21,228 respectively.

The department was in charge of mineral development in the State and controlled prospecting for ores and leasing of mines. The Geological Survey of India worked in close co-ordination with the Industries Department of the State. The Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory continued to work satisfactorily. Twenty-two clay samples and 53 lignite samples from Neyveli were analysed. Other samples numbering 63 of a varied nature, such as water, varnish, soda ash, groundnut oil-cake, kyanite, iron-ore, etc., were analysed for the Government departments and private parties. Technical opinion on 23 important industrial problems were also given. A monograph on the minerals and mining industries in the State was under preparation.

Technical Education.—The eight Polytechnics at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Bellary, Kakinada and Vuyyuru continued to function satisfactorily. During the year 4,026 students were under training in the several diploma courses in the Polytechnics as against 3,763 in the previous year.

The construction of the building for the Polytechnics at Mangalore, Kozhikode, Kakinada and Madras was complete except for minor details. The construction of buildings for the Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore, is in progress.

The heavy rush of applications continued this year also. Twenty-one nominees of the Jammu and Kashmir Governments and two nominees each from the Orissa and Coorg Governments were also admitted for training. Under the Colombo plan, four students from Ceylon and one from Philippines were admitted to Central Polytechnic, Madras.

Further equipment to the extent of Rs. 5.5 lakhs was purchased for the various Polytechnics. The equipments included items from disposals and German reparations.

A certificate course of two years duration in composing and proof-reading was started in the Tamil Nad Polytechnic, Madurai. Under the rural welfare schemes 20 boys from the Agency areas were taught useful trades. Courses in fisheries were started at the Andhra Polytechnic for the benefit of the children of fishermen from Srikakulam.

The cinematography and sound engineering section of the Central Polytechnic, Madras, produced three documentaries on Rural Welfare, The Lignite Mines of Neyveli, and "Wealth from Waste". These pictures were shown in the City and mufassal theatres. The Arthur Hope Polytechnic designed and installed an inter-communication set for the Ramakrishna Vidyalayam during the year.

The Government of India Technical Training Centres for adult civilians attached to the Polytechnics at Madurai, Mangalore, Vuyyuru, Madras and Coimbatore continued to function satisfactorily.

The final examinations for the diploma courses in the institutions affiliated to the Technical Diploma Examination Board were conducted by the Board. No overseas scholarships were awarded during the year.

The School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.—The strength of the school at the close of the year was 261 (279). The total sales during the year through the Museum, credit and cash sales amounted to Rs. 6,675 as against Rs. 9,615 in the previous year.

Aided Industrial Schools.—At the close of the year there were 73 recognized industrial schools excluding those run by the Government. There were 4,072 pupils receiving instructions in these schools. A sum of Rs. 66,645 was distributed as maintenance grants to them, the average per pupil being Rs. 16.37. Further grants of Rs. 34,819 and Rs. 8,215 for equipment and buildings was also distributed.

The Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.—There were 39 students on 31st March 1953. Technical advice and assistance were given to tanners who sought such advice. Routine research was carried on, in addition to conducting courses of instructions,

The Government Textile Institute, Madras.—The number of candidates who underwent training during the year in the several courses offered by the institute was 106 (92). The Research Designing Section of the Institute continued to evolve and supply new designs for cotton and silk fabrics. Thirty-four certificates for the export of 33,807 yards of druggets, weighing 131,014 lb. to the United States of America were issued by the Institute. Cotton processed goods alone were certified among handloom cloths. Forty-eight certificates for 156,969 yards of processed cotton goods were issued for export to Colombo, Sugagu, Penang and West Africa.

Government Coir School, Beypore (Malabar district).—Forty students, besides seven Fisheries teachers, came up for the final examinations and 38 students and all the Fisheries teachers were awarded certificates. Forty-six students were admitted for the first year course including six fisheries teachers. Out of the total strength of 79, 26 were girl students.

Rupees 9,100 worth of coir goods were sold during the year, while the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the institution during the year amounted to Rs. 29,400.

Government Coir Industrial School, Baruva, Sriakulam district.—Out of the 30 students under training last year 24 students were successful in the examinations and were given certificates. There were 15 pupils in the school during the year under review. The period of training has been extended to two years. Coir goods worth Rs. 875 were sold and an expenditure of Rs. 7,100 was incurred during the year.

Coir demonstration units were working during the year in South Kanara, Laccadives and Amindivi Islands.

Glass technology.—The sixth course of training at Kalahasti and the second course of training at the Scientific Glassware Training Centre at Madras were concluded successfully. The Block Glass Plant at Gudur was under construction.

Ceramic Industry.—The Ceramic section at Gudur continued to train students in the diploma and artisan's courses. The ceramic expert gave necessary advice in his field to private parties and Government departments. The Pottery Training Centre at Rajahmundry continued to train up artisans. Goods worth Rs. 2,560 were manufactured and sold during the year.

Assistance to Industries.—The Board of Industries met twice during the year under review. Twenty-two (28) applications were received for State aid and 9 (12) of them were recommended by the Board. Five (8) applications were sanctioned by the Government and a sum of Rs. 1,33,080 (11,17,720) was disbursed as State aid.

Of 2,280 tons of iron and steel and 3,411 tons of pig iron were received and distributed to steel processing factories and foundries in the State list.

The Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950.—The department continued to exercise control over soda ash, caustic soda, non-ferrous metals, tanning materials, sulphur, rubber and tannery wool (movement control). Prosecutions were launched against contraventions of the Act.

Cottage Industries.—The production-cum-training centres for cottage industries at the undermentioned places continued to work satisfactory.

- I. *Blacksmithy.*—At Gopannapalem, Koipady and Peringulam.
- II. *Blacksmithy and wood work.*—At Lepakshi and Tirupur.
- III. *Woodwork.*—At Badiatka—Perdal.
- IV. *Sheet metal work.*—At Timmapuram.
- V. *Pottery.*—At Yethodka—Kumbadaji and Kodiyeri.
- VI. *Leather goods.*—At Pannur.
- VII. *Silk reeling.*—At Kajjihundi.

The Industries department was in charge of a part of the revival of village industries scheme which related to the selection of enterprising artisans, purchase and distribution of improved tools and provision of technical help. Two thousand nine hundred and fourteen artisans were given tools to a total value of Rs. 1,70,355, under the scheme. The scheme was ordered to be closed with effect from 1st April 1953. The Visweswarayya Scheme of Rural Industrialisation was introduced in one taluke each of Nellore and Tiruchirappalli districts by June 1951. Considerable progress has been made during the year in introducing cottage industries in the selected taluks.

The Cottage Industries Research Institute, Madras, is under construction.

A scheme for the development of cottage industries in the Malnad areas of South Kanara and Malabar districts was sanctioned by the Government. The Special Officer appointed for the purpose has submitted his proposals and they are under the consideration of the Government.

Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.—The institute continued to manufacture the usual varieties of household toilet and medicated soaps and the production amounted to 266 (313) tons. The production of dental cream was revived. The net sales during the year amounted to Rs. 6,15,000 (7,49,730). Seven (12) students underwent training during the year.

Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode.—The total quantity of crude shark liver oil received at the factory during the year was 3,723.8 (4,391.3) gallons. Two hundred and twenty-five gallons of oil was purchased from the Bombay Government. One lakh forty-four thousand and thirty-seven (1,52,251) lbs. of oils of various vitamin potencies were manufactured. The sales during the period amounted to Rs. 3,72,521 (3,56,423).

Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.—The production of silk during the year was 51,691 (51,531) lbs. The total purchase of cocoons was 8,40,590 (10,37,681) lbs. The total number of basins worked amount to 71,620 (66,562). Fifty-five thousand seven hundred and eighteen (10,734) lbs. of silk was sold during the year. The production of thrown silk has commenced in the factory.

Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.—The mills worked three shifts during the year. The machine production was 1,858 tons yielding 1,054 tons of finished paper. A quantity of 1,044 tons of finished paper was supplied to the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras, and 216 tons to others.

Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.—Hindustan closets of various shapes and sizes, wash basins and crockery were manufactured in the factory. High biscuit and low glost wares and over glazed gold decorated crockery were also manufactured in the factory this year. The sales amounted to Rs. 1,00,459 (96,140).

Sericulture.—The total acreage under mulberry stood at 21,996 (22,464) acres. A sum of Rs. 6,675 (7,975) was disbursed as loans for mulberry cultivation. The Government grainages produced a quantity of 1,666,073 (2,595,444) layings. The 30 aided grainages under the mulberry expansion and subvention scheme supplied 3,732,765 (4,083,700) disease-free layings to the rearers.

Industrial Engineering Workshop.—The total turnover of the workshop for the year was Rs. 2,62,960 (3,23,688).

Boring sets.—The department had 178 hand boring sets at the beginning of the year. Twenty-five new hand boring sets were manufactured in the workshops. The department also had four Armstrong steam-driven power drills in working order, and 28 diesel power drills of which two were of the Calyx Cone type and two were mud Flush Rotary drills. A total of 21 borings were done during the year and the total footage bored by all the drills was 6,396 feet 4 inches in soil and 65 feet in rock.

Special schemes.—Under the twenty wells scheme work was practically completed and 17 wells were successful. The 101 wells scheme was also completed and 98 wells were successful.

Finance.—The receipts of the department during the year were Rs. 60,10,913-2-7 (Rs. 53,20,851-3-2). The expenditure was Rs. 1,34,92,080-5-8 (Rs. 1,39,79,689-8-2).

Minor Industries

During the year 1952 there were 642 factories with a daily average number of 40,249 workers, engaged in the manufacture of machinery and transport and transport equipment, 756 factories with 27,423 workers engaged in the manufacture of basic metal and metal products, 3,685 factories with, 118,059 workers in food, beverages and tobacco industries, 282 factories with 16,130 workers engaged in chemicals and chemical products industries, 585 factories with 14,793 workers engaged in paper and paper products, printing, publishing and allied industries, 215 factories with 6,884 workers engaged in wood, stone and glass industries, 449 factories with 14,397 workers engaged in processes allied to agriculture and 390 factories with 9,317 workers in miscellaneous industries.

Factories (1952)

There were 10,595 factories in the State at the end of the year as against 12,336 at the end of 1951. The average number of workers employed daily was 40,379 as against 417,545 in 1951. The slight decrease in the number of workers is due to the removal of many tobacco barns from the purview of the Factories Act.

Nineteen thousand nine hundred and four inspections and visits were made during the year. Twenty-three factories provided housing accommodation to the workers and four factories provided schools for the benefit of workers' children during the year. The existing co-operative stores in factories continued to function satisfactorily.

Health.—The health of the workers was generally normal. No epidemics were reported from any factories during the year.

Wages.—The cost of living index has fallen by 11 points in Madras State during the year.

Fire.—There were 17 cases of fire in the factories causing damage to property amounting to Rs. 1,31,840.

Accidents.—There were 6,856 accidents in 1952 as against 6,650 in 1951. The majority of the non-fatal accidents occurred in railway workshops and textile mills.

Prosecutions.—The occupiers and managers of 602 factories were prosecuted during the year as against 1,292 in 1951. Convictions were obtained against 521 factories as against 1,154 in 1951. The decrease is due to the policy to avoid prosecution on trivial or technical grounds.

Madras Maternity Benefit Act.—The average number of women employed daily in 3,471 factories from which figures were received

was 92,655 as against 86,869 in 1951. Four thousand three hundred and twenty-eight claims were made during the year against 4,167 in 1951. The total amount of benefit paid was Rs. 1,59,274 as against Rs. 1,48,863 in 1951. No woman was employed in any factory during the four weeks immediately following the date of confinement.

Payment of Wages Act.—The average number of persons employed during the year in all factories from which returns were received was 373,906 and in the other industrial establishments 32,300 comprising 28,624 in plantations and 3,676 in omnibus services. The total amount of wages paid in these establishments in the year was Rs. 25,08,50,719 in factories, Rs. 85,62,881 in plantations and Rs. 30,63,766 in omnibus services amounting to average earnings of Rs. 55-14-6, Rs. 24-15-5 and Rs. 69-7-3 per month per worker, respectively, in the above categories.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—Of the 1,058 cases 793 were disposed of during the year. The total amount of compensation paid during the year was Rs. 81,960 (88,488) for death, Rs. 69,623 (1,07,707) for permanent disablement and Rs. 77,702 (84,783) for temporary disablement.

Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.—There were 579 unions on the register at the beginning of the year. One hundred and eighty-one unions were registered under the Act and the cancellation of registration of 13 unions was revoked during the year. The registration of 140 unions was cancelled during the year. The total number of unions registered since the commencement of the Act to the end of the official year 1951-52 was 1,429, of which 633 were on the registers at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.—One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two plans were scrutinised in 1952 as against 1,644 in 1951. Eight hundred and sixty-nine complaints were received from workers during the year chiefly in respect of non-payment of wages, dismissal and suspension and non-grant of leave with wages. Enquiries were made and action taken wherever necessary.

Mines and Quarries

The statement furnished below indicates the districts in which mining operations were conducted during the year 1952 and the minerals extracted in the mines of these districts:—

1 Anantapur	Barytes, steatite and calcite.
2 Bellary	Manganese, red oxide of iron, ochre and China clay,
3 Chingleput	Blue granite.
4 Chittoor	Iron and gold.
5 Coimbatore	Lime stone.
6 Cuddapah	Barytes, asbestos, white clay and Iron ore.
7 East Godavari	Graphite.

8 Guntur	Lime stone and stone.
9 Krishna	Chromite and stones.
10 Kurnool	Steatite, yellow ochre, slate stone and barytes.
11 Malabar	China clay.
12 Nellore	Mica, gypsum, kyanite, slate and steatite.
13 Nilgiris	Mica.
14 Ramanathapuram	Gypsum.
15 Salem	Magnesite.
16 Srikakulam	Manganese.
17 Tiruchirappalli	Gypsum, phosphatic nodules and limestones.
18 Tirunelveli	Limestone, Kankar sand and overbunder.
19 Visakhapatnam	Graphite and mica.

The output of white clay in Cuddapah district was 1,996 tons during 1952. The total quantities of iron ore produced in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts during 1952 were 5,791 and 7,560 tons respectively.

There was a decrease in the output of the following minerals in the districts marked against them:—

1 Barytes	Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
2 Graphite	Visakhapatnam.
3 Magnesite	Salem.
4 Steatite	Kurnool.
5 Stones	Krishna.
6 Limestone	Tiruchirappalli and Salem.
7 Limestone and Kankar	Tirunelveli.
8 Yellow ochre	Kurnool.

The general health of the mine workers in all the districts was fair and satisfactory. In Nellore district the three dispensaries managed by the Mica Miners' Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee located at Talupur, Kalichedu and Sydapuram, continued to render medical aid to the labourers working at the mines. They cover almost the entire area where the working mines are located. There are also four maternity centres managed by the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Advisory Committee attending to the maternity cases among the labourers. Malaria incidence is very low after the introduction of the Anti-Malaria Scheme in the Mining area. Eight beds have been reserved in the Tuberculosis hospital from the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. In Chingleput district a dispensary and a creche are attached to the Quarry.

Accidents were reported only in Guntur, Tiruchirappalli, Srikakulam and Nellore districts.

Industrial Occupations.

There were 10,595 (12,336) factories in the State at the close of the year 1952 and the number in commission was 10,207 (11,706). The average daily number of operatives employed in the 7,378 (7,934) factories that submitted annual returns was 400,379 (417,545). The textile industry continued to employ the largest number of workers, viz., 117,520 (112,453). The chief industries in the Madras State, employing 100 and more daily average number of workers, during 1952, are listed below:—

(a) Textiles (95 factories) ..	102,970 workers.
(b) Transport and allied equipment (27 factories).	20,653 "
(c) Food, except beverages (49 factories).	15,948 "
(d) Tobacco (116 factories) ..	41,498 "

Cotton Mills.—There were 91 (88) cotton mills with 1,951,552 (1,836,634) spindles and 9,143 (8,165) looms during 1952-53.

Jute Mills.—There were 4 (4) jute mills at work in this State, during the period, 1st July 1952 to 30th June 1953 with 29,016 (23,760) spindles and 1,042 (1,096) looms. The consumption of raw jute by the mills was to the tune of 1,51,316 (76,175) bales of 400 lb. each, during the year under review.

New Industrial undertakings.—One hundred and eighty companies were registered during 1952-53, 36 of them were banking, financing and insurance companies. Ten dealt with transport and movement. Seventy-four were commercial and manufacturing concerns, nine were mills and presses. One was a plantation while another was an estate, land and building company. Three were mines and quarries. One was a sugar factory, twenty-four were hotels or places of entertainment and ten were other miscellaneous organisations.

Industrial Labour

During the year 1952-53, 7,869 complaints and industrial disputes were investigated by the Officers of the Labour Department. Out of this, 2,825 related to demands for reinstatement of discharged workers, 1,253 for increase in the rate of wages, 633 for bonus, 159 for dearness allowance, 186 for leave, 815 for service conditions, 37 for food supply and 1,961 for miscellaneous causes.

There were 206 strikes during the year with a loss of 1,64,052½ man-days, and a corresponding loss of Rs. 2,98,826 by way of wages. The demand of the workers for increased wages, bonus, leave, dearness allowance and reinstatement of discharged workers were the main cause of these strikes. Mediation by

Officers of the Labour Department resulted in the settlement of 114 disputes. The workers resumed work unconditionally in 68 cases and in 24 cases, the parties to the disputes settled their differences by direct negotiation.

Government referred 107 cases to the Industrial Tribunals for adjudication and awards were passed in 191 cases including 71 awards declared under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. Forty-six cases were pending adjudication at the end of the year.

The Annamalais Ropeway Co., Limited, Attakatti P.O., was declared as a public utility service during the year.

No registered trade union was declared as an unlawful association and cancelled by the Government during the year.

No amendments were made to Industrial Disputes Act during the year. Certain amendments were made to the Madras Industrial Disputes Rules, 1948, the most important of which relate to the election of workers' representatives to the Works Committees. Previously, the number of seats for workers' representatives were distributed among the various registered trade unions of which the workers of the establishment were members, according to the strength of each union at least one seat being allotted to each union. For workers who did not belong to any union, seats were allotted separately.

Under the revised rules, no distinction is made between members of unions and non-members. All the workers without reference to their affiliation to trade unions, will have to elect all the workers' representatives.

Works Committees are functioning in 529 industrial establishments in the State inclusive of the 92 establishments in which Works Committees were formed during the year under report.

During the period under review the standing orders of 42 establishments were certified by the Certifying Officer, under the Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act, 1946.

Out of 200 Unit Production Committees reported in the last year's report, only 183 Unit Production Committees are reported to be working satisfactorily during the year under report.

Controlled commodities.

Mill cloth.—The distribution arrangements initiated by the Government of India in the middle of the year 1948, to provide for the equitable distribution of cloth at reasonable rates in the different parts of the sub-continent, continued in the year 1952-53. However, to suit the changing times, liberal relaxations of the restrictions have had to be allowed.

With the large scale import of American cotton and with the withdrawal of credit facilities by the Reserve Bank, a slump became noticeable in the commodities markets. The mills and delalors were compelled to liquidate the stocks at appreciable discounts in order to escape further losses that were then apprehended.

About this time 80 per cent of all materials packed by the industry was subject to controlled distribution. As an initial measure of relief, the Government of India decided to liberalise the free sale concessions so as to allow mills to fix up their own buyers. At first the industry was given freedom to sell its entire superfine and 50 per cent of the fine, medium and coarse materials to dealers of the mills choice and surrender to Government only the balance for controlled distribution. Even this was found to be inadequate and the free sale concessions were extended to all superfine and fine materials and to 80 per cent of the coarse and medium varieties.

It was, therefore, decided that all those varieties, the production of which was in excess of the demand, should be decontrolled in regard to both distribution and price. Instances of such decontrolled items are dhoties, saris, mull, voiles, etc. The latest addition to the list was on 1st May 1953 when shirtings were decontrolled.

By the beginning of October, only 20 per cent of the medium and coarse varieties manufactured by mills was available for controlled distribution. This was further reduced to 15 per cent during March 1953 when the supply position was definitely easier.

As a direct result of the aforesaid relaxation of control, the quota of our State has had to be scaled down considerably and our average allotment for the previous year which stood at 16,097 bales has now become 1,830 (March 1953 quota) bales.

The production of mill cloth recorded a steady increase. In fact the total annual production in 1952 reached the peak figure of 4,598.3 million yards, as against 4,076 million yards in 1951.

The final figures for 1952-53 was 4,782.5 million yards. With the present rate of production, the year 1953 was expected to close with a production of 4,860 million yards against the target of 4,700 million yards contemplated under the Five-year Plan as at the end of 1956.

The exports during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952 were—

1950	1,019 million yards
1951	776 "
1952	739 "

A target of 1,000 million yards had been set down for the year 1953; but increased competition from foreign countries, particularly Japan, and our own higher cost of production, together with the export duties, are reported to be hampering exports.

There were three classes of licensees during the year, viz., wholesale consignees, wholesale and retail. An uniform licence fee of Rs. 25, to be paid once a year, was prescribed in respect of wholesale and retail dealers and wholesale consignees. The distinction between wholesale and retail dealers was removed so far as decontrolled varieties of cloth were concerned.

Notwithstanding the fall in procurement through controlled channels, the arrangements made for procuring our quota from surplus areas have been continued.

The ceiling retail rate of 14 per cent over the ex-mill price fixed by the Government of India in respect of cloth packed after 31st October 1949 continued to remain in force.

Established processors who had been receiving direct supplies from mills at ex-mill rates and from wholesale dealer at wholesale rates during the last control were allowed the same quotas during the present control also.

In January 1953, the Government removed the control over processed cloth completely. The effect of this order was that there was no price control over processed cloth. The maximum charges fixed for processing also ceased to be in force. The mill cloth allotted for processing should be sold only after processing and it was necessary for the processors to affix the tex mark.

Cotton Yarn.—Control over the price and distribution of yarn, introduced by the Government of India from 1st August 1949, continued to be in force during the year. The Madras Yarn (Dealers) Control Order, 1948, was also in force. But as a result of the slump in the market for handloom cloth and the consequent reduction in the demand for yarn, and in order to enable the mills to liquidate their accumulated stocks, the Government of India relaxed control over distribution to a certain extent during the year.

There was only one class of dealers called "licensees" as in the previous year and there was no change in regard to the amount of licence fees and security deposits.

In 1952, the position was re-examined and Government ordered that where the number of licensees existing in any district was less than the number required at the rate of 150 looms for each licensee, the existing licensees might be allowed to continue as quota licensees. They also permitted the State nominees to do retail business in yarn in respect of lapsed and free yarn.

The State nominees continued to lift yarn from the mills and distributed them to licensees according to the instructions of the Collectors. As yarn is available in plenty, the Government have liberalised their licensing policy and have directed that "N" licences to deal in yarn should be issued freely to all persons who may apply for them.

The supply position was, on the whole, quite satisfactory except in regard to 40s and higher counts of yarn.

Eighteen spinning mills started after the war and eight old and uneconomic mills were permitted to sell about 4,000 bales of yarn in different counts a month through their depots to licensees nominated by the Collectors concerned, with a margin of 6½ per cent over the ex-mill price.

There were 1,381 powerlooms in this State working on cotton yarn. Some powerloom, hosiery and handloom factories, master weavers, and other long-established and large-scale consumers who were getting supplies of yarn direct from the mills during the previous control period were permitted to draw their supplies direct from mills at ex-mill rates during the period of the present control also.

There are at present 848,577 handlooms against 495,413 looms during the last control.

Imports of yarn were restricted to 80s and above in view of the considerable indigenous production of the lower counts.

As the slump in the market for handloom cloth which commenced in March 1952 continued during the year, the demand for yarn dwindled and only about one-third of the yarn allotted was lifted by the allottees in certain months. But as free yarn was available in plenty the consumers had no difficulty in getting their requirements and the supply position was satisfactory.

Hand-loom Industry.—In 1951-52, 150,419½ bales of yarn were available for the industry. The quantity available for controlled distribution in 1952-53 was 70,006 3/8 bales. To this must be added the free yarn sold by the mills, a portion of which also must have been available to the weavers.

For an industry which was struggling hard to recover from the loss of foreign markets, the great slump in the commodities market early in March 1952 came as an unpleasant shock. Distress selling, therefore, became the order of the day, the discount ranging from 20 per cent to 60 per cent.

As a measure of relief a number of items were reserved for production exclusively by handlooms. There is a quantitative restriction on the production of dhoties by mills; the mills are precluded from producing more than 60 per cent of their average production in 1951-52. The fall in the production of dhoties was expected to give a filip to the handloom industry. The production of mill dhoties has fallen from the average figure of 48,835 bales in 1951-52 to 38,998 bales during the first nine months of 1952-53 and the demand for handloom dhoties has revived.

In order to alleviate the distress which had become acute in certain local areas and to give relief to the weavers, Government

organized gruel centres and announced a "Relief Scheme" through the organization of Weavers' Co-operative Societies in July 1952.

So far Rs. 24,76,361 have been spent and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has estimated that help has been given to 24,833 families. The Government have extended the "Relief Scheme" till 30th June 1953.

Special arrangements were made for the handloom factories of Malabar.

Coal and coke.—Control over the distribution and price of coal and coke introduced in the year 1945 was in force.

Normally, 128,000 tons of coal and coke are required per year. Due to movement restriction via Waltair, receipts during the year under review were not encouraging.

One lakh and sixty-five thousand tons of coal were allotted by the Deputy Coal Commissioner for the needs of the Flue Curing Industry.

During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 66,391-4-6 was collected as permit fee.

With a view to supplement the short supply via the rail route, some of the importers were permitted to import slack coal, steam coal and hard coke via the sea route.

Cement.—Though this State is surplus in so far as the production of cement is concerned, yet the allotments made by the Government of India fell short of the normal requirements.

The selling price of cement, which is uniform throughout the Union, is fixed by the Government of India.

Government permitted any bona fide consumer to purchase from a stockist any quantity of cement not exceeding five (5) tons without a permit.

The production capacity of all the five factories in the State was about 69,000 tons per month.

Iron and Steel.—The strength of registered stockholders was 152.

The total number of fabricators in the list at the end of the year was 765.

Releases were made fully in cases where the materials required were available. Due to financial stringency and the fact that large stocks were available for free sale, the off-take of materials showed a tendency to decline.

Control over the distribution of heavy structurals was relaxed from 15th July 1952. The registered stockholders have been

allowed from 15th September 1952 to sell all iron and steel materials freely after 60 days from the date of their reporting the receipt of the materials to the State Steel Licensing Authority. Distribution control over light structurals, bars and rods has been removed from 19th January 1953 and the registered stockholders have been allowed to sell these materials freely without any permit but at controlled rates.

Steel Advisory Board.—This Board was reconstituted on January 1953.

There has been no change in the constitution of Material Resources Committee.

Control over prices and distribution of pipes of all kinds has been relaxed by the Government of India from 19th January 1953.

Fisheries

The activities of the department were directed mainly as in the previous years—towards improvements of the lot of fishermen by welfare measures and the development of the piscine wealth of the State.

Fisheries research was conducted both at the Marine Biological Station, West Hill, with its branches, and in the Fresh Water Research Station, Madras. Research on the biology and the bionomics of important marine and fresh water fishes was conducted at these stations. Attention was also directed to the study of problems connected with the acclimatization and transport of fish, studies of fish diseases, public health fish farming and migration of important riverine fishes.

The exploitation and development of the Mettur and Poondi reservoirs, the Veeranam, Kadamba, Collair, Ootacamund and Hope lakes were also continued. Careful conservancy operations were pursued. Legislative measures taken, helped to prevent indiscriminate destruction of the young ones of important species of fishes.

Fish-curing yards.—Fish-curing was undertaken in 27 yards in South Kanara, 33 yards in Malabar, 4 yards in Tuticorin, 3 yards in Madurai, 3 in Tanjore, 2 in Vellore and 7 in Visakhapatnam. All the three systems of curing, viz., local, Colombo and Ratnagiri were in vogue.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries.—The inspection of the pearl banks for the year commenced on 5th November 1952 and concluded on the 17th November 1952. Thirteen pearl banks with a total area of 12.64 square miles were studied in detail. About 6,590,000 oysters were estimated to be present on the above banks.

The Tirunelveli chank fishery of 1952-53 season commenced on the 5th November 1952. The previous year's rate of Re. 0-5-9 per shell was continued this year also. The maximum number of divers who participated in the fishery was 612. A maximum of 43 (37) boats participated in the fisheries.

The fisheries for the 1952-53 season, which commenced on 3rd December 1952 continued beyond the financial year. The boats went out to sea on 92 days as against 94 days in the previous year. The total number of full-sized chanks fished during the year was 806,792 as against 532,006 last year. In the Tanjore area sanction was granted for conducting departmental fishing operations in the portion Point Calimere to Puthukuda for the year. A chank fishery was conducted this year also at Mallipatnam and chanks were purchased from other areas also by the staff working at Adirampatnam at the rate of one anna per chank. The departmental chank fishery was seriously affected by the cyclone of November 1952.

Deep-sea fishing.—Departmental deep-sea fishing operations were conducted at Ullal, Malpe and Paduthonse in South Kanara under the modified contract system. A total of 94,870 lb. of fish were caught as against 180,321 lb. last year. There was no deep-sea fishing operation in the Malabar division.

The motor fishing vessel 'Vizianagar' was engaged in hand line fishing off Madras for about nine months in the year. The motor fishing vessel 'Madras' was engaged in fishing off Madras for only four months. During this year the local fishermen with their craft and gear were engaged in fishing with the departmental vessels on Rs. 40 per mensem as wages with a one-third share of the daily catches. This share system saved huge departmental investment on craft and gear and their maintenance and also served as a good incentive to the fishermen to concentrate more time on fishing and to land better catches for the day. The motor fishing vessels were also engaged on 31 occasions by the coastal fishermen to tow their catamarans on payment of charges.

The motor fishing vessels were used by the Madras University for study of Marine Hydrobiology on payment of hire charges.

In the Tanjore area deep-sea fishing operations were carried out only for four days in April 1952 while in Nagapattinam area no fishing operations were conducted during the year. The operations in the gulf of Mannar were started on 14th November 1952 and continued till 10th March 1953. The operations at Tuticorin were carried out with the help of the motor fishing vessels 'Gouherkha-leeli' and 'Tuticorin' and also two canoes. A total quantity of 27,286½ lb. of fish was landed during the year. As usual Shark liver oil extraction was continued at South Kanara, Malabar, Visakhapatnam, Vellore, Tanjore and Tuticorin with success.

Inland Fisheries.—The rural fishery demonstration units in the State continued their work of developing inland fisheries. All cultivable and perennial sources of water were surveyed, the value of pisciculture was shown by demonstration. Fry and fingerlings were supplied to pisciculturists and fish seed sources were located.

Intensive seed collection and distribution.—There were two collection centres at South Kanara at Nileshwar and Kodi. One more centre was started in Uppinangadi at the end of the year. Different varieties of seeds received from outside the district were distributed at Malabar. Six lakhs thirty thousand and seven hundred and seventy-four fingerlings were collected for distribution from the Vijayavada area. In Anantapur collection of seed from water resources was poor owing to acute drought. Seed collected from other divisions was distributed in this area. In the Vellore area a large collection of nearly three lakhs fingerlings of Etroplus and Chanos were collected. The collections at Tanjore were not put into the market due to restricted water-supply from Mettur and the unusual failure of seasonal rain.

In the Mettur reservoir nearly 171,000 half grown fish were rescued from the channel in the sanctuary and stocked in the reservoir at Mettur. Besides, fingerlings were also stocked in private and provincialized waters.

Nearly 3 lakhs fingerlings were collected and 2 lakhs supplied to other areas from Pamban. The collection and distribution of seed was carried also at Ootacamund, Bhavani, Kodaikanal and Tuticorin.

Fish farms.—Paddy-cum-piscicultural experiment was successfully conducted at Ippur in Vijayavada in an area of 7 acres. The fish farm at Mettur Dam consisting of five ponds continued to function. Fish farms were also in existence at Mopad, Vellore Fort moat and Chingleput Fort moat.

Provincialised waters.—The provincialised waters of the State in the divisions of Vijayavada, Anantapur, Vellore, Tanjore and Coimbatore fetched a revenue of Rs. 1,71,653 as against Rs. 1,80,635 for the previous year.

Mettur Exploitation Scheme.—The scheme for the development, exploitation and marketing of Mettur fisheries has passed through the second year of its working. The total quantity of fish purchased from the licensees during the year amounted to 856,060 lb., the total departmental landings were to the tune of 84,833 lb. A total quantity of 123,371 lb. of cured fish was marketed during the year. A bulk of the supplies has gone to feed the people in the gruel centres in the several districts. The price of cured fish has been reduced from As. 10 to As. 8 a pound.

Supply of yarn to fishermen.—Yarn was distributed to fishermen for making nets through the agency of co-operative societies whenever possible and in other cases through departmental depots. A total quantity of 1,109 bales, 36 bundles and 36 skeins have been sold from the 30 yarn depots of the State and an amount of Rs. 5,28,398 has been realized. The total stock of sail cloth sold was 58 yards and the amount realised was Rs. 82-7-6.

Salt Subsidy.—During the year the fishermen were bringing all the fish caught by them to the fish-curing yards on account of the exemption from sales tax of fish brought to the yards. 536,162 maunds of fish were cured in the yards maintained by the department.

Fisheries schools.—There are 65 schools for the education of the children of fisherfolk and there were 11,140 children on the rolls during the year. In these schools, in addition to the usual curriculum, attention is paid to the subjects like elementary navigation, boat building and the study of important food fishes.

Cold Storage.—Cold storage plants which are being erected at Mangalore and West Hill will enable the fishermen to keep large quantities of fish in good condition and ensure regular supply of fish to consumers. An experimental running of the refrigerated van was conducted on a number of occasions to transport large quantity of fish from Mettur to Madras. The experiment proved very successful.

Fishermen's Co-operative Societies.—The number of co-operative societies have increased from 350 to 410 and the membership from 51,113 to 66,745 this year.

Finance.—The total revenue of the department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 23,32,638 and the expenditure to Rs. 39,21,134.

CHAPTER XI—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND PUBLIC WORKS

Irrigation (1952-53).

Gross revenue and expenditure.—The receipts from Irrigation works amounted to Rs. 351.99 lakhs as against Rs. 345.33 lakhs in the previous year, while the expenditure (including capital outlay on new works) amounted to Rs. 1,244.47 lakhs as against Rs. 1,113.69 lakhs in the previous year.

Productive works showed a return of 2.39 per cent as against 4.81 per cent in the previous year.

Irrigation works—Productive.—The capital expenditure on Productive Irrigation works (Direct and Indirect) rose from Rs. 38.3 lakhs to Rs. 48.63 lakhs. A major portion of the expenditure was incurred on Krishna Delta system, Godavari Delta system, Cauvery Delta system, Arakkankottai Channel system and Cauvery-Mettur Project. Two irrigation systems, viz., Pennar river channel system and Srikakulam Minor river system classified under 'Productive' in the previous year were classified under 'Unproductive'.

The total area charged as irrigated was as follows:—

	1952-53.	1951-52.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
First crop	3,502,799	3,979,127
Second crop	624,235	762,893

The aggregate area recorded a decrease of 614,986 acres below the acreage of the previous year.

The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 241.89 lakhs as against Rs. 257.32 lakhs in the previous year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 168.46 lakhs as against Rs. 136.05 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 41.49 lakhs representing a return of 2.39 per cent. The total net profit up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 35.08 crores.

The Capital outlay on Unproductive Irrigation Works (Direct and Indirect).

Irrigation works—Unproductive.—The expenditure on these works was Rs. 851.2 lakhs as against Rs. 798.8 lakhs in the previous year. A major portion of this amount was spent on Tungabhadra Project and Lower Bhavani Project.

The gross revenue and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 23.58 lakhs and Rs. 23.68 lakhs respectively, the corresponding figures of the previous year being Rs. 6.72 lakhs and 8.98 lakhs

respectively. The deficit for the year after deducting the interest charges amounted to Rs. 145.5 lakhs.

Remissions.—The bulk of the remission granted was under the Godavari Delta system, Krishna Delta system, Cauvery Delta system (Productive), Pennar river channel system and Palar anicut system (unproductive). The remissions for the year under the heads productive and unproductive were Rs. 7,64,662 and Rs. 3,27,082 respectively.

Navigation, etc., works—Unproductive.—The gross receipts from and the charges for the Buckingham canal and Vedaranyam canal, the only two systems under this head together were Rs. 1.87 lakhs and Rs. 4.74 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 2.09 lakhs and Rs. 5.71 lakhs. The loss in the working of the canals was Rs. 2.87 lakhs as against the loss of Rs. 3.62 lakhs in the previous year.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept—
Irrigation works.—The amount spent on works under this category inclusive of expenditure incurred and accounted for by the Civil Departments was Rs. 152.08 lakhs as against Rs. 131.99 lakhs in the previous year. The revenue inclusive of the amount collected by the Public Works Department was Rs. 82.92 lakhs against Rs. 77.46 lakhs in the previous year.

Tank Improvement Schemes.—Eight works at an estimated cost of Rs. 84,700 were sanctioned during the year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 17,320.

In addition, 138 works were sanctioned for execution under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Food Production Circle. The estimated cost of these works was Rs. 9,65,869 and the area estimated to be benefited by the Scheme was 3,845 acres. An additional quantity of 1,733 tons of foodgrains was expected to be produced as a result of the improvement works. The total number of works completed during the year (works sanctioned during the year as well as those sanctioned in previous years) was 289 costing Rs. 12,53,914. The area expected to be benefited by these works is 12,050 acres resulting in an additional yield of 6,457 tons of foodgrains annually.

Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works.—The outlay incurred on Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept was Rs. 16.07 lakhs against Rs. 13.70 lakhs in the previous year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 1.73 lakhs as against Rs. 1.75 lakhs in the previous year.

Investigation of Projects.—Of the schemes under consideration in 1951-52, the undermentioned two works were sanctioned for execution during the year:—

(1) Formation of a new tank across the Narallavagu in Sankavaram village of Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district.

(2) Construction of an overflow dam across the Thalavaram-pudi maduvu to divert supplies to the Kattiam pandal tank, Chingleput district.

A total of 117 other schemes were under various stages of investigation.

Grow More Food Schemes.—Several major schemes taken up for execution last year were completed or were in an advanced stage of execution during the year. Two new schemes at an approximate cost of Rs. 1.60 lakhs to irrigate an approximate ayacut of 500 acres were sanctioned under the intensive cultivation programme. The additional yield of foodgrains is estimated at 238 tons.

Tank Improvement Schemes.—Twenty-five new schemes were sanctioned during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.38 lakhs and these were under execution. An expenditure of nearly 7.96 lakhs was incurred on new works and the 656 continuation works.

Kudimaramath Works.—One hundred and five works at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.42 lakhs were taken up during the year 1952-53.

Lower Bhavani Project.—The masonry portion of the dam was nearly completed this year, except for a length of 180 feet in the central spillway section. The work was completed in the earth dam for a length of three miles and in the remaining portions the embankment was formed to a height above the spillway crest line. The canal was dug and banks were formed for the entire length except for a few gaps at the sites of some major cross drainage works. Practically all the bridges in the main canal and the extension canal were completed except for two or three, which were also in advanced stage of progress. All the distributaries coming in the main canal area were taken up for execution and about 70 per cent of the earthwork was done. The canal was opened from 14th September 1952 for irrigation in the head reaches up to 6 miles and a new area of about 5,000 acres was irrigated during the year. A satisfactory crop was raised in spite of the failure of the seasonal rains.

Malampuzha Project.—Under the main masonry dam disposal arrangements in the rear of the right side sluice was completed. The other subsidiary dams were in various stages of progress. The main canal was almost completed and two undertunnels were constructed. The bridge across the canal at 0/2 to 0/3 was nearing completion. About 30 per cent of work in the distributaries was completed and the rest was in progress.

Mettur Canals Scheme.—The earthwork excavation for the right bank canal for the entire length was completed. Forty-seven

out of forty-eight undertunnel works in the right bank canal were completed. All syphons except two and all regulators except one were completed. Work was practically complete in the pressure aqueduct section and the bridge portion.

Manimuthar Reservoir Scheme.—Excavation of the foundation for the masonry dam was in progress. The formation of earth dam for a length of 600 feet and the excavation of the foundation for the main canal head sluice have been taken up. A ghat road two miles in length was formed.

Mangalam Reservoir Project.—The formation of an approach road from Modapalur and the construction of bridges across the Ayilurpuzha and the Vandazhipuzha were in good progress.

Walayar Project.—Preliminary works for finalising the dam line, taking spot levels, checking up the ayacut under the distributaries, and conducting drilling operations at the dam site were in progress.

Aranian Project.—Concrete foundations were laid for the left abutment river wall and return cut off for head sluices and scouring vents. Earthwork was in progress for the right abutment. Circular wells were sunk to varying depths in the left margin of the bund works.

Krishna Pennar Project.—The two special investigation divisions continued the work of investigation of the project during the year.

Tungabhadra Project (Madras portion).—The machinery circle was merged with the headworks circle with effect from 31st October 1952. With the abolition of the roads division on 30th June 1952, there were only three executive engineers working in the project. The excavation of foundation for the dam and the off-take channel from the Basavanna Raya stilling basin up to the river outfall sluice was completed. Masonry works across the entire length of this channel were also constructed. The dam in the river bed reach was brought to the level of 1570 by May 1952, diverting the flow through the construction sluices. The penstock pipes and embedded metal to the high level sluices were erected behind the bulkhead. A baffle wall in the rear of the spillway was constructed to the full length on the Madras side. The Mysore frontier road was diverted and handed over to the Highways Department.

The power canal was excavated to the entire length and the masonry works *en route* were also completed. The tunnel at Ramasagaram was fully bored and lining was in progress. The works on the distributaries and field channels were in full swing.

Romperu Drainage Scheme.—The scheme provides for improving the Romperu and the allied drains of Perali and Kunderu, with a view to ensure speedy disposal of floods, and

incidentally to release for wet cultivation, a strip of land $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in length. The excavation in the lower reach of the project was almost complete.

Upper Pennar Project.—The excavation of foundations and the removal of boulders on the earthen dam retaining wall at the right and left flanks were completed on the upstream side.

Bhairavanithippa Project.—The project was inaugurated on 28th December 1951. The work could not be taken up at once pending a decision to be arrived at with the Mysore Government.

Rallapad Project II Stage.—The bund on the left flank was constructed up to 0/1—440 feet to a level of 142.6 and work was in progress in the reach 0/1—440 feet to 0/5. On the right flank work was nearly complete in the reach 1/5 to 1/6—440.

Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.—The irrigation research station at Poondi, continued to render useful assistance to the department in tackling the practical problems connected with irrigation. A Cathode Ray Oscillograph, a Wrightly motor truck and photographic accessories were among the additions to the equipment this year. Model experiments were conducted for the regulator-cum-bridge across the Krishna river, the Malampuzha and Lower Bhavani projects, and the problem of flushing the Cooum river in Madras City. Under basic research studies were conducted in reservoir sedimentation, fluming of canals, design of stepped weirs, tank weirs and the Venturi meter.

Soil Engineering Research Station.—A total of 2,000 samples were tested at the Soil Engineering Research Station at Chempauk, during the year. Soil surveys were conducted for the Krishna-Pennar Project, Malampuzha Project, Rallapad Reservoir Project and the Water-supply schemes of Bellary, Kakinada, Guntur, Palni, Kavali and Kayalpattinam. Preliminary geological surveys were conducted for the Thopiar, Amaravathi, Vaigai and few other projects. Tests were also conducted for some external agencies.

Concrete Laboratory and Designs Office.—Designs, estimates, specifications and drawings for a number of projects were completed and copies were printed by the Designs Office. The Concrete Research Laboratory offered facilities for carrying out routine and special tests on building materials and concrete for various divisions, and projects of the Public Works, Highways, Public Health and Electricity Departments, and private agencies. The building research unit, as an adjunct to the Concrete Laboratory, was mainly concerned with research study in soil mechanics and foundation problems.

Electricity (1952-53).

During the year under review the work of the Electricity Department continued to be satisfactory. The capital expenditure on new projects and extensions under construction during the

year totalled up to Rs. 7.90 (8.07) crores. The gross revenue was Rs. 517 (471) lakhs, showing an increase of nearly 10 per cent. The net revenue realized from all the systems was Rs. 130.22 lakhs and the return on the capital was 4.8 per cent net. Due to the failure of the monsoons a 25 per cent cut in the supplies of electrical energy to all but essential services in the hydro-electric areas was imposed at the beginning of the year. This was increased to 35 per cent from 1st May 1952 and to 50 per cent from 15th May 1952. Inflows in June 1952, however, enabled the withdrawal of the cut from 1st July 1952. The cuts were imposed again at the end of September 1952, starting with a 25 per cent cut, which increased to 35 per cent from January 1953, to 50 per cent from February 1953, and to 66.2/3 per cent from March 1953. Consequent on the improvement in the water storage position in the hydel reservoirs, the cut was completely removed from the 5th July 1953.

The war costs surcharges and the restriction and control and freezing orders continued to be in force.

Load development.—The demand for power for industrial and agricultural purposes continued to be on the increase. In view of the paucity of finance inadequacy of generating and transformer capacity and adverse climatic conditions the entire demand could not be met. The aggregate of power demands on the Government systems during the year was 166,220 (166,275) K.W. and the power generated amounted to 795.447 (800.21) million units. The licensees generated 3.888 million units of power. Thus the total generation in the State was to the tune of 799.335 million units, a decrease of 0.8 per cent over the figures for the last year. The power generated was utilized as under :—

Use.	Percentage of total power utilized.
Industrial supplies	57
Irrigation and agriculture	13
Domestic heat, power, lights and fans	14
Commercial heat, lights and fans	9
Public lighting	3
Traction	3
Miscellaneous	1
Total	100

Information regarding the number of consumers served, of villages and towns electrified, and the agricultural pump sets in service, at the end of the year is furnished below :—

Supply made.	Number of consumers served.	Number of villages and towns served.	Number of agricultural pump sets served.	Total connected load of pump sets in K.W.
Department direct	192,141	1,593	17,998	74,027
Licensees distributing Government power.	180,463	859	3,848	14,363
Other licensees	6,601	4	..	..
Total for State	379,205	2,456	21,846	88,390

As usual, top priority was given in the matter of supply to agricultural loads with a view to aid the Grow More Food Campaign.

Government transmission line and distribution network increased by 1,390 miles during the year from 11,268 last year to 12,658 this year. Of the total mileage 6,688 miles were of high voltage and 5,970 miles of low voltage.

Construction.—The work connected with the Five-Year Plan of Power development in the State was in full swing and a total capital expenditure of Rs. 4.69 crores was incurred on major projects and transmission lines. One of the major projects included in the Five-Year Plan, viz., the Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme commenced operation this year.

The following major projects and lines were in progress:—

- (1) The Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme (balance of works);
- (2) the Pykara Plant Extensions III Stage;
- (3) the Madurai Thermal Scheme;
- (4) the Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme—
 - (a) the Vijayavada-Rajahmundry-Samalkot Extension;
 - (b) the Visakhapatnam Power Station Extension;
- (5) the Madras Power Station Extensions;
- (6) Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme;
- (7) the Nellore Thermal Scheme;
- (8) the Madurai-Tirumangalam-Rajapalayam-Tenkasi 66 K.V. Extensions;
- (9) the Madurai-Sivaganga 66 K.V. line;
- (10) the Papanasam-Tirunelveli-Kayattar 66 K.V. line;
- (11) the Erode-Salem 66 K.V. line;
- (12) the Erode-Tiruchirappalli-Dalmiapuram Extensions;
- (13) the Pykara-Coimbatore-Madurai 110 K.V. Extensions;
- and
- (14) the South Kanara Scheme.

The Coimbatore-Madukkarai-Palghat-Shoranur 110 K.V. Extensions, estimated to cost Rs. 77.0 lakhs initially, rising to Rs. 79.8 lakhs in ten years, was the only major scheme sanctioned during the year.

The Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1949.—Due to the stringent financial conditions of the State, the nationalization programme was not proceeded with as planned and no new undertaking was taken over during the year.

Operating Systems.—There are six operating systems, viz., Pykara, Mettur, Papanasam, Madras, Andhra and Rayalaseema and two generation circles at Madras and Erode. The operation and maintenance of all the generating stations were satisfactory. Last year was the fifth successive year of failure of monsoon in the hydro-areas and so restrictions and cut in power consumption on non-essential consumers had to be imposed in the Hydro Systems of the South, varying from 25 to 66-2/3 per cent at different times.

The Moyar Station was commissioned on the 10th April 1952 with one unit. The other two units were also commissioned later on, adding a total of 36,000 K.W. installed capacity to the hydel systems.

The financial position of the operating systems is given below:—

Name of system.	Total Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses including Depre- ciation 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.
I. Hydro-Electric Schemes—				
* 1. Pykara	1,677.03	276.33	168.73	107.60
2. Mettur				
3. Papanasam				
II. Thermal—				
1. Madras	921.57	227.47	208.76	18.71
† 2. Visakhapatnam				
† 3. Vijayavada				
4. Kurnool				
5. Cuddapah				
6. Anantapur				
7. Sandur				
8. Nellore				
9. Proddatur				
10. Nandyal				
11. Tadpatri				
III. Power from Mysore—				
Ceded districts and Hindupur	97.92	12.96	9.05	3.91
Total	2,696.52	516.76	386.54	130.22

The return and capital outlay in operating systems works out to Rs. 19.2 (19.9) per cent gross and 4.8 (7.07) per cent net.

* Includes Kollegal and Fort Cochin undertakings.

† Includes Sriakulam, Narasannapeta and Salur-Parvatipur.

‡ Includes Ongole, Kakinada, Rajahmundry and Narasaraopet.

Generation Circle—Hydro Systems.—The simultaneous demand on the Hydro stations was 102,300 K.W. compared to 105,900 K.W. last year. The power demands of all the Hydro systems totalled 113,000 K.W. (116,700) and the generation in all the Hydro systems and the Madurai Thermal station amounted to 548·432 million units.

The storages in the Hydro-Electric reservoirs particularly Papanasam and Mettur were far from satisfactory. Pykara had to afford relief to Papanasam and Mettur systems. The timely commissioning of the Moyar station helped a great deal to tide over the situation.

The Pykara System.—1952-53 was the twentieth year of operation of the System. Two new 66 K.V. sub-stations were commissioned at Kuthumunda and Uppatti. The extension to Nilambur in Malabar was completed and energised. The Tirur-Ponnani Extension was almost completed. The line work connected with the Negamam-Pollachi 66 K.V. Extension was also almost completed. Two new 224 K.W. diesel generating sets were erected in the Udipi Power station. Extension of supply to Malpe and Kadavoor in Udipi area was also completed and energised.

Mettur System.—This was the sixteenth year of operation. Two temporary 66 K.V. sub-stations one at Kumbakonam and the other at Mayuram and one temporary 33 K.V. sub-station at Chidambaram were energised.

Due to the severe cyclone that swept through the southern districts of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli at the end of 1952 there was interruption of supply to Tiruchirappalli area and beyond and the licensee's lines sustained heavy damage. One 2,500 K.V.A. 22 K.V. booster was erected at Villupuram sub-station. H.T. supply was extended to Messrs. Karur Mills, Limited, Thanthoni, and to Salem Water Works at Mettur.

Forty-five miles of 66 K.V. lines between Tanjore, Kumbakonam and Mayuram and 27 miles of 33 K.V. lines between Mayuram and Chidambaram were energised during the year.

The 33 K.V. sub-station at Papanasam was dismantled.

The Papanasam System.—The year under review is the ninth year of operation of the system.

On account of the poor water conditions in the reservoir relief was availed for a few days from the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric station of the Travancore-Cochin Government. Supply to the Travancore-Cochin Government and the Shencottah licensee was discontinued with effect from 16th June 1952 and 1st January 1953 respectively. The work on the Papanasam-Thalayathu-Kayathar, Madurai-Tirumangalam-Rajapalayam-Tenkasi and Madurai-Sivaganga lines was completed. Three 2,000 K.V.A.

transformers, one 1,250 K.V.A transformer and one 5,000 K.V.A 66/33/11 KV transformer were commissioned at Virudhunagar, Tuticorin and Pasumalai sub-stations, respectively. The Singampatti and Kallupatti extensions and the Kochadi distribution lines were energised. H.T. supply was given to Messrs. Virudhunagar Textiles.

The Madras System.—This was the fifth year of Government management.

Two boilers of 80,000 lb. 1 hr. capacity each were commissioned at 'B' Station under the Madras Plant Extensions in May and November 1952. The 'C' station and Villivakkam emergency station continued in service. Madras exported power to Mettur whenever the water storage in the reservoir at Mettur was low, and received power from Mettur when the water level and peak load demand were high.

Works on seven major extensions were completed; H.T. supply was given to five consumers and the supply of electricity was extended to 13 villages during the year.

The Andhra Power System.—The operation and maintenance of all the generating stations with their connected transmission and distribution of lines were satisfactory. The 33 K.V. Chirala-Ongole Extensions and the 33 K.V. Guntur-Narasaraopet line were completed and energised. The Nutakki-Padapalam Scheme was completed and H.T. supply was given to Andhra Sugars, Tanuku.

Two 224 K.W. Deutz sets and one 300 K.W. Krupp set were installed at the Kakinada Power House, increasing its installed capacity to 1,882 K.W.

The Rajahmundry station was inter-connected to the Vijayavada system.

Rayalaseema Power System.—The Adoni-Yemiganur 33 K.V. line and distribution line were completed. The Guntakal-Konakondala 11 KV line and distribution lines were energised. A new 200 K.W. diesel generating set was erected at the Anantapur Power House. One 50 KW diesel set was added to the Tadpatri Power station.

Electrical inspectorate and licensees.—There were 43 licensees undertakings, one operating under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act, nine managed by local authorities and the rest by private licensees.

No loans were given to licensees for rural development. Permission was granted to the West Coast and Guntur licensees to take mortgage loans of Rs. 7 and 4 lakh, respectively from the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation.

The final compensation in respect of 20 local authority undertakings acquired under the Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings

(Acquisition) Act, 1949, was paid. Final compensation in respect of thirteen private licensee undertakings was deposited. There were 1,124 cinemas at the end of the year, of which 571 were permanent and 553 touring.

In the Construction Branch there were 203 non-electrical accidents of which six were fatal.

Public Works (excluding Communication) (1952-53).

Scarcity of labourers and increase in their wages and cost of building materials continued to exist during the year under review.

During the inspection of the breach work in the Krishna Anicut seven officers and men of the Public Works Department were accidentally drowned in the river on 9th September 1952.

There was a severe cyclonic storm on 30th November 1952 in the jurisdiction of the Tiruchappalli division. It caused considerable damage to several buildings and electrical installations. Repairs to the Government buildings, on this account were carried out at a cost of Rs. 64,300.

Consulting Architect Section.—The total number of drawings prepared during the year was 552. Detailed estimates to the value of Rs. 49.56 lakhs were prepared. Approximate estimates were also prepared to the value of Rs. 197.08 lakhs.

Joint Consulting Architect Section.—The post of Joint Consulting Architect created in 1948 for the expeditious preparation of plans and estimates for building schemes, continued throughout the year.

Technical Section.—Four hundred and forty-two estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 776 lakhs were scrutinized in this section. These may be divided under the following heads:—

Serial number and description.	Number of estimates.	Amount.
		RS.
(a) Buildings	184	2,34,95,968
(b) Educational buildings	155	62,43,760
(c) Water-supply	55	2,99,00,658
(d) Drainage	24	1,38,70,170
(e) Miscellaneous	24	39,98,452
Total	442	7,76,09,008

Civil works in progress.—The total expenditure during the year on works and repairs under all heads was Rs. 260.40 (187.74) lakhs as against an allotment of Rs. 267.74 (300.91) lakhs. The figures include deposit works and post-war works, but exclude military, irrigation and highways works. 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:—

I. Medical.

- (a) Construction of the new Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.
- (b) Construction of the New Hospital, Tuticorin.
- (c) Construction of new building to the Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode.
- (d) Construction in the Government College and Hospital of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.
- (e) Construction in the Madras Medical College, Madras.
- (f) Construction in the Stanley Medical College, Madras.
- (g) Construction in the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, Triplicane, Madras.
- (h) Construction of new Headquarters Hospital, Eluru.
- (i) Construction in the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.
- (j) Construction of a Medical College, Guntur.
- (k) Construction of a Medical College at Madurai.
- (l) Improvements to the Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore.
- (m) Improvements to the King Institute, Guindy.
- (n) Reconstruction of the Rajah Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital, Madras.

II. Police.

- (a) Construction of the Armed Reserve Lines at Tiruchirappalli.
- (b) Construction of the Armed Reserve Lines at Kozhikode.
- (c) Do. Coimbatore.
- (d) Do. Cannanore.
- (e) Do. Mangalore.
- (f) Do. Madras.
- (g) Construction of lines for the City Police at Egmore, Madras.
- (h) Construction of buildings for the Radio branch at Mylapore, Madras.
- (i) Construction of Police lines at Eluru.
- (j) Construction of Police lines at Rajahmundry.

III. Education.

- (a) Construction of buildings in the Government Victoria College, Palghat.
- (b) Construction of buildings in the Presidency College, Madras.
- (c) Construction of buildings in the Veterinary College, Madras.
- (d) Construction of buildings to the Government College, Cuddapah.
- (e) Construction of buildings to the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.

IV. Miscellaneous.

- (a) Construction in the Quinine Factory at the Anamalais.
- (b) Construction in the Wynaad Colonization Scheme.
- (c) Construction of quarters for Government servants at Todhunternagar.

Buildings in the charge of the Public Works Department.—The total value of the buildings in charge of the department was Rs. 17,27,62,915 (16,27,27,992). The department spent Rs. 36,51,073 (27,38,478) on repairs to buildings while the occupying departments spent Rs. 4,94,023 (4,86,450) 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. 10,87,829 (8,97,279) and the receipts under Miscellaneous were Rs. 7,65,030 (5,20,467).

Workshops.—The workshop in Madras was working to its full capacity to meet the increased demands of the irrigation projects and the Grow More Food Schemes. The estimated cost for the 30 works undertaken amounted to Rs. 2.6 lakhs. The value of work done at the workshops in Vijayavada during the year was Rs. 2,95,780 (27,959). The number of Government jobs and private jobs executed during the year were 132 (176) and 6 (6) respectively. The value of work done at the workshops at Dowlaishwaram was Rs. 12,43,115 (8,13,412). The number of work orders opened during the year was 688 (729).

Tramways (1952-53)

The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, continued to operate the tram service in the Madras City. A daily average of 80 tram cars operated over six routes comprising 11½ miles of double track and 3¾ miles of single track. An average number of 1,650 workers were employed in the tramway service. Forty-two large tram cars were completely overhauled during the year under review.

Boilers (1952-53)

The number of boilers on the registers in the Madras State and Coorg at the close of the year under review was 3,876 (3,806) and 14 (14) respectively. Forty-nine boilers were registered, 24 were imported and 3 were transferred outside the State, during the year.

One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven (1,931) boilers were examined, 1,757 (1,761) certificates were issued and 3,372 (3,661) inspections were made in 1952-53.

Sixty-one (54) boilers were refused certification. Provisional orders and certificates were withdrawn in 25 (20) cases. The working pressures of 14 (17) boilers were reduced. Fourteen (20) boilers were refused inspection under section 14 (2) of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.

Accidents.—The total number of accidents to boilers during the year under report was 18 (15). Orders for repairs were issued in 152 (119) cases.

The net receipts and expenditure of the Department during the year under review were to the tune of Rs. 1.39 lakhs (1.44 lakhs) and Rs. 1.26 (1.11) lakhs, respectively.

Highways (1952-53)

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 the development of the roads in general.

The total mileage of Government roads is 15,650 miles and the mileage of the District Board roads is 25,833 miles.

The total strength of the engineering establishment of the department is 810 (791) from the ranks of Supervisors and above.

The Pugalur Bridge Division was closed during the year.

Twelve special subdivisions were closed during the year and another twelve subdivisions were formed, of which two subdivisions were closed before the end of the year.

In the year 1952-53, 83 sections were newly formed and 22 of them were closed before the end of the year. Sixty-six special sections formed during the previous years were closed during the course of the year.

Maintenance.—The length of Government and District Board Roads under various categories of roads maintained by the department as on 31st March 1953 were 15,650 (15,599) and 25,838 (24,957), respectively.

The expenditure on the maintenance of Government roads and District Board roads during the year was Rs. 4,51,29,914 (4,16,35,671) and Rs. 1,45,39,379 (1,41,82,154) respectively.

National Highways.—The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 71.36 (70.96) lakhs during the year for the maintenance of National Highways including the allotment for special and unavoidable repairs and flood damages. The actual expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 75,66,082.

Capital works.—The Five-year Programme under National Plan of this State was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 5 crores and was introduced from the year 1951-52 in continuation of Post-war Road Development Five-year Programme.

An expenditure of Rs. 75.42 lakhs was incurred on the State roads and Rs. 57.69 lakhs on District Board roads was incurred during the year.

Central Road Fund Schemes.—During the year, an allocation of Rs. 56 lakhs was made, bringing the total allotment to this State to Rs. 413.99 lakhs under this scheme. The total progressive expenditure to end of 1952-53 was Rs. 348.53 lakhs, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 65.05 lakhs.

Grants-in-aid to local bodies.—Such of the works which do not come under the scope of 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, viz. :—

- (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.

The Government were also sanctioning grants for unemployment relief works necessitated by adverse seasonal conditions.

Capital expenditure.—The total expenditure on all capital works during the year is as follows :—

	RS.
Government roads	1,81,25,611
	(1,55,34,970)
District Board roads	1,49,31,492
	(1,18,63,708)

Some of the important works under execution during the year were—

- (1) Constructing a bridge across Upputeru at Someswaram on Gudivada-Bhimavaram road.

- (2) Constructing a bridge across Champavathi river at mile 570/3-6 of Madras Calcutta road.

- (3) Reconstructing the collapsed bridge near Yerravaram over Eluru river.

- (4) Constructing a bridge at mile 38/5 of Great Southern Trunk road across river Palar.

- (5) Constructing a bridge across Pennar near Nellore.

- (6) Constructing a bridge across Coleroon at Anaikaran Chatram.

- (7) Constructing a bridge at mile 6/6 of Anamalai-Pulankinar road.

- (8) Constructing a bridge across the river Noyyal at mile 33/1 of Madras-Calicut road.

- (9) Constructing a bridge across Bharathapuzha at mile 18/2 of Angadipuram-Kuttipuram road.

- (10) Constructing a bridge across Payaswami river at mile 62/8 of Kalladka-Kanhangad road.

- (11) Cement concreting Guntur-Pondugala road mile 0/0 to 7/0.

- (12) Cement concreting Great Northern Trunk road mile 247/1-4 and 150/3 to 267/0.

- (13) Conphalt surfacing Guntur-Amaravathi road mile 0/0 to 1/0.

- (14) Cement concreting mile 28/0 to 29/0 of Masulipatnam-Eluru road.

- (15) Cement concreting the road from Salem Junction to Salem bye-pass road.

- (16) Cement concreting Pollachi-Meenakarai road.

- (17) Forming a road from Penugolanu to Karijerla via Vutukur.

- (18) Forming and metalling the road from Polukonda to Putlacheruvu.

- (19) Forming a road from Nandigama to Pokkanur.

Rural Development.—A sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by Government for each of 34 firkas originally selected and Rs. 25,000 in respect of each of 50 new firkas. A discretionary grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum was also placed at the disposal of the Collector in respect of each of the firkas or centres for expenditure on minor urgent items of work and an amount of Rs. 8,000 was also placed at the disposal of Collectors for each of the 50 additional firkas.

During the year, 230 miles of roads were formed, 180 miles were improved and 163 miles of roads were under construction. In addition, 52 miles of village roads, cart-tracks, foot-paths, etc.,

were formed and 151 culverts and 136 road drains were constructed. A total expenditure of Rs. 5,63,265 was incurred during the year under this scheme.

Accidents.—There were five accidents during the year, of which four proved fatal involving the payment of compensation of Rs. 5,450. The victims were coolies employed on road works and one driver.

Flood and monsoon damages.—There were 35 cases of interruptions to traffic during the year in the districts of Madurai, East Godavari, Malabar, Chingleput, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Nellore, Kurnool, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, Visakhapatnam and North Arcot due to heavy rains and floods.

Avenues.—During the year, 156,422 (183,074) plants on Government roads and 76,222 (71,936) plants on district board roads were newly planted.

The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of avenues and revenue realized are as follows :—

	Expenditure. RS.	Revenue. RS.
Government avenues ..	7,46,979	5,89,269
District board avenues.	1,78,262	2,18,351

Ferries.—Eighty-two ferries were maintained by the department during the year and a sum of Rs. 5,45,163 was realized towards revenue.

Inspection and travellers' bungalows.—Thirty-five (59) inspection bungalows and 366 (343) travellers' bungalows were maintained by the department in addition to 49 (83) rest-houses during the year. Expenditure on their maintenance and revenue derived therefrom are furnished below :—

	Expenditure. RS.	Revenue. RS.
Inspection bungalows (including rest-houses).	18,512 (20,415)	4,049 (2,018)
Travellers' bungalows (including rest-houses).	2,12,753 (3,25,011)	48,199 (44,564)

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS

Archæology (1952-53).

Southern Circle.—During the year special repairs, to the Fort and temple on the hill at Chinnakavandanur, Salem district; Fort St. Angelo, Cannanore, Malabar district; the hill fort, Rayakkottai, Salem district; Sri Brihadiswara temple, Gangai-kondacholapuram, Tiruchirappalli district; the Great temple, Tanjore; and the group of monuments at Gingee, were taken up and completed.

Conservation works were undertaken during this period in the temples at Mahabalipuram, Kancheepuram, Tirumalai, Srinivasa nallur, and Sherma Devi, the Mosque at Vallapuram, the Forts at Sadras, Vellore, Attur, and Dindigul, and the monuments in Fort St. George, Madras, and the Pudukkottai division of Tiruchirappalli district.

During the year under review, excavations were made at Tanjore around the (Brihadiswara temple), the Megalithic site at Sanur (near Madurantakam, Chingleput district) and an ancient site at Sengamedu (Vriddhachalam taluk—South Arcot district).

Eight more new monuments within this circle have been proposed to be protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

Fort Museum.—The most important acquisition to the museum, this year, relates to coloured prints, aquatints, etchings and engravings numbering 25 in all, of buildings or other views in various parts of South India, obtaining in the European period.

More than 50 coins were added on to the coin cabinet. Most of these were presented by the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. The Government of Madras have authorized the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, to acquire Treasure Trove coins of this period on behalf of the Fort Museum.

The total number of visitors to the Museum during 1952-53, was 61,531 including 6,631 students from 164 educational institutions.

South-Eastern Circle.—During the year, estampages of inscriptions which probably belong to the period of the Chola interregnum in the history of the Chalukyas of Vengi were taken from a mandapa exposed during rains, at Eluru, West Godavari district. The plinth of a huge building cut into different terraces, with steps leading from one floor to another, with ornamental balustrades, was partially brought to light at Nagarjunakonda in Guntur district.

Conservation measures were taken for the monuments at Hampi, Lepakshi, Amaravati, Undavalli and Chandragiri. The Nagarjunakonda Museum is being reorganized on better lines.

Epigraphy

During the year 153 inscriptions were copied in the Madras State and 37 copper-plate records were examined.

The most important among the copper-charters is a set of five plates discovered near the village of Penugonda, Tanuku taluk, West Godavari district, belonging to the reign of king Hastivarman, inscribed in Prakrit and assigned to about the fourth or fifth century A.D.

At Urajam, in Srikakulam district, a set of three copper-plates, belonging to the reign of the early Eastern Ganga king Indravarman, were found.

The epigraphical survey of the Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, was continued this year and a number of Pallava, Chola and Vijayanagara epigraphs were discovered. At Punnaippakkam in the same taluk was found an inscription of the Chola king Rajaraja I which mentions a general of Salukki Vimaladitya. The record is dated in the 28th year of the king's reign.

An inscription in Sanskrit and Kannada written in the Grantha script and Kannada characters respectively, was found at Talangare in the South Kanara district, and assigned to the 10th century A.D.

The pillars of the dilapidated mandapa recently discovered at Eluru in the West Godavari district bear some Telugu inscriptions ranging in date from Saka 1113 (1191 A.D.) to Saka 1234 (1312 A.D.).

The cave at Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot district, named after the sage Namassivayar, was examined this year. Some inscriptions were copied this year also in the Ranganathaswami temple at Srirangam.

Charitable Institutions (1952-1953).

1. **Monegar and Rajah of Venkatagiri Choultries, Madras.**—The average number of resident paupers receiving their diet daily was 57 during the year under review, as against 54 in 1951-52. The average cost of feeding one pauper was Re. 0-7-3 per day in 1952-53 as against Re. 0-6-6 in 1951-52.

During this year a sum of Rs. 1,000 was received as donation from the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund. Gifts in kind were also received from the Red Cross, the Christian Missionary Society, the Christian Council, and the Guild of Service. The opening

balance this year was Rs. 2,735. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 14,837 and the expenditure to Rs. 14,974, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,598.

2. **The Triplicane Langarkhana.**—There were 80 paupers on the rolls at the beginning of the year under review. There were 23 casualties during the year, thus leaving a total of 57 paupers on the rolls at the end of the year. The average daily strength was 68. The average cost of aid to each pauper was Rs. 3-5-9 as against Rs. 3-2-4 in the previous year.

Including the opening balance of Rs. 3,654 the receipts amounted to Rs. 8,537 while the expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 3,328 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 5,209.

Other Charities.—The particulars of the number of charitable institutions in the State and their income under each head during 1952-53 are given below :—

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Income in cash.	
			IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.	
Supported by Government	172	(172)	3.98	(3.27)
Supported by general public	1,047	(1,092)	10.08	(8.03)
Supported partly by Government	75	(98)	4.53	(5.54)
Supported by local taxation	145	(144)	1.6	(1.52)
Total	1,439	(1,506)	20.19	(18.36)

The decrease in the number of institutions is due to a number of institutions becoming defunct. The increase in the total income is generally due to better conditions obtaining during the year under review.

A total of 5,510,126 persons received aid from these institutions as against 4,989,934 persons in the previous year.

The institutions owned 20,209.43 (23,581.64) acres of land of which 15,682.99 (19,363.98) acres were under cultivation. The decrease in the area under cultivation was mainly due to the failure of the monsoons.

Stationery

The Stationery Department continued to arrange for the supply of paper and other stationery articles to all the departments of the Government and also to certain offices of the Central Government, and quasi-Government institutions like Port Trust and Universities and local bodies.

The following is a summary of the transaction of the stationery office for 1952-53 :—

	Indian. RS.	Foreign. RS.	Total. RS.
Opening balance ..	13,53,783	58,424	14,12,207
Receipts ..	57,07,533	3,71,276	60,78,809
Issues ..	53,51,402	3,02,824	56,54,226
Closing balance ..	17,09,914	1,26,876	18,36,790

There has been a general increase in the receipts issues and closing balance as compared to the year 1951-52. This is due to larger purchases and larger issues to meet the increasing demands of almost all departments of the Government, the activities of which are continuously expanding. A decrease in the consumption of paper by the press from what was anticipated accounts for a larger closing balance when compared to 1951-52.

Government Press

Finance.—The receipts for the year (including receipts in England) amounted to Rs. 11,92,583-15-11 as against Rs. 15,08,112-9-1 in the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to less sale of publications and forms than in the previous year. This includes receipts of Rs. 3,102-6-0 relating to Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai.

The net expenditure for the year under the Government Presses inclusive of expenditure in England amounted to Rs. 37,68,761-15-10 as against Rs. 35,56,912-5-0 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to (1) payment on account of installation of inter-communication system in the Government Press, (2) purchase of additional rotaprint machinery for the confidential section and (3) purchase of additional brass galleys and stores to cope with pressure of work.

This figure does not include expenditure on account of printing at private presses. The expenditure on the Branch Press, Pudukkottai, is also excluded.

Government Branch Press.—The Government Branch Press at Pudukkottai continues to be under the management of an Officer-in-charge. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,102-6-0 and the total expenditure to Rs. 83,639-8-3.

The costing system of accounts has been introduced from 1st April 1953.

Capital expenditure.—Vari-typer machines have been received and will be installed soon.

Inter-communication system was introduced in the Government Press, Madras, in accordance with the suggestions made by the Government Press Enquiry Committee of 1949. On account of this, the whole press which is housed in different buildings, distantly placed from each other, is kept under close contact and this facilitates expeditious carrying on of work.

Political Pensions

Two pensions amounting to Rs. 6,519-12-0 per mensem devolved on others during the course of the year. Twelve pensions amounting to Rs. 6,667-9-1 per mensem lapsed as detailed below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Deaths 8	145	12	6
Commutations 2	2	0	7
Due to devolution on other pensioners 2	6,519	12	0
	6,667	9	1

There were 470 pensioners on 1st April 1953, and the total amount of pensions drawn by them during the year was Rs. 4,29,048-8-0.

Malikhana allowances exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum, Tanjore Raj pensions, Carnatic stipends, Miscellaneous other pensions including malikhana allowances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum paid during the year amounted to Rs. 4,22,033.

Madras Public Service Commission

The Commission dealt with 110,392 references against 120,894 in the previous year. The Commission sat on 163 days during the year to conduct the oral tests as against 109 days during the previous year.

On the results of the common competitive examination held in February 1952 for the selection of candidates for appointment to the Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and the Central Branches of the Madras Secretariat Service, three thousand ninety-two candidates were selected for appointment as clerks, out of 8,870 candidates who appeared for the examinations.

For appointment as typists and steno-typists in the Madras Ministerial Service, Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and the Madras Secretariat Service, 499 candidates were selected out of 803 admitted to the examination.

The competitive examination for recruitment to ministerial services was thrown open as a General Educational Test of the S.S.L.C. standard to unpassed men already in service and to unpassed employees of certain local bodies and quasi-Government organizations for promotion to higher posts or transfer to other services or for confirmation or higher rates of pay.

The examinations for the special and departmental tests were held in June and December during the year.

The Commission selected candidates for 60 classes of posts against 34 in the previous year by competitive examinations.

During the year the Commission held for the fourth time the combined competitive examination for direct recruitment to the non-technical State Services and the non-technical Subordinate Services.

The Commission dealt with 42 references (against 50 in the previous year) relating to the recruitment to the State Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services.

The Commission advised the Government on 23 appeals, 14 memorials or petitions, 19 proposals for disciplinary action, 4 cases relating to reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants and 20 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 1952-53 :—

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts.	Cost.	Total number of pensioners.	Cost.
		RS. IN LAKHS.		RS. IN LAKHS.
Indian Civil Service	66	227.44	141	231.89
Indian Administrative Service—				
Direct recruitment	71			
Promotees	26			
Other All-India Services	97		305	
State Higher Judicial Service ..	96			
State Criminal Judicial Service ..	30			
Other State Services	10			
Subordinate Ministerial and Inferior Services (excluding village establishment).	4,803		1,530	
	1,87,974	11,03.72	43,432	
Village establishment	1,07,805	168.53	..	..
Government contributions payable under I.C.S. Family Pension Rules.	..	..	..	0.11
Contributions payable to Central Revenues towards the pension, etc., of military officers in respect of Civil employment.	..	..	68	2.12
Total ..	3,00,881	* 14,99.69	45,476	234.12

RS.
17,33.81
lakhs.

Total (Salaries and Pensions, 1952-53)—

* Excluding the salary of Governor, Speaker and Deputy Speaker, Chairman and Deputy Chairman and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Disciplinary Proceedings

The Tribunal mainly tried cases of corruption relating to Government servants on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 and above. A few such connected cases against officers drawing less than Rs. 150 and a few other cases not involving corruption, which

the Government considered should be dealt with by the Tribunal, were also tried.

Seventy-seven cases were pending disposal on 1st April 1952. Eighty-one cases were received during the period from 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953. Of these, 28 cases were against officers holding gazetted posts and the remaining 53 were against non-gazetted officers.

Of the 158 cases for disposal during the year under review, proceedings were withdrawn in four cases. One hundred and fifteen cases were disposed of and 39 were pending disposal on 1st April 1953. The officers concerned in 47 cases were recommended to be acquitted, 29 for dismissal, 8 for removal from service and 8 for compulsory retirement.

Final orders were received from the Government in 30 out of the 115 cases disposed during the period under review. The recommendations of the Tribunal have been accepted by the Government in 27 cases.

Final orders relating to the recommendations of the Tribunal during the previous years were received in 65 cases.

State Broadcasting

The State Broadcasting Department completed the fifteenth year of its existence during the year under review.

During the year, the department installed radio sets and Public Address and wire Broadcasting System, as shown below :—

Particulars.	Installed during the year.	Total number to the end of 31st March 1953.
(a) Rural	390	1,786
(b) Municipalities	23	284
(c) Government and Private Institutions	10	136
(d) District Board Schools, etc.	128	180
(e) Public Address and Wire Broadcasting Systems.	25	107
	576	2,493

This department continued to assist other departments of Government in maintaining their radios and allied equipments.

The scheme of assembling 500 community radio sets in the departmental laboratory was completed during the year under review. In continuation, a further scheme for the assembly of

600 radio receivers departmentally was taken up and 200 sets were assembled and got ready for installation during this year.

Industrial research work on the design and construction of loudspeakers was continued during the year under review and appreciable progress made. A pilot scheme of manufacture of 200 loudspeakers was commenced and considerable progress made in the manufacture of loudspeakers. The sub-assembly of 102 field structures and the final assembly of 35 speakers were completed during the year under review.

The 16 propaganda vans of Prohibition department continued to be maintained by this department.

Nine Service Stations were opened in the following places during the year under review :—

- (1) Kurnool II.
- (2) Adoni at Bellary.
- (3) Cuddapah II.
- (4) Nellore II.
- (5) Arkonam at Madras.
- (6) Mayuram at Tanjore.
- (7) Attur at Salem.
- (8) Madurai II.
- (9) Srivilliputhur II.

The receipt and expenditure of the department for 1952-53 are Rs. 4,05,275 and Rs. 11,21,840 respectively.

Resettlement and Employment

There were 25 Employment Exchanges in Madras State under the Directorate of Re-settlement and Employment. Besides, 6 Sub-Employment Offices which functioned at Bhavanisagar, Manimuthar, Malampuzha, Visakhapatnam Port, Cochin Port and Nanjangod were specially engaged in recruiting workers for projects undertaken by the Government and for meeting bulk demands of certain special types of labour.

Up to March 1953, 243,751 persons were registered at the Employment Exchanges and Sub-Offices for employment assistance, of whom 28,160 were ex-servicemen. The total number of persons placed in employment up to the end of March 1953 is 35,547 which includes 3,339 ex-servicemen.

The Adult Civilian Training Scheme was in operation in 11 training centres in Madras State. The progress of trainees during the year has been satisfactory.

The recognition of the certificate of National Craftsmanship issued by the Directorate-General of Re-settlement and Employment for successful completion of training in certain engineering trades is under the consideration of the State Government.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards

There are 24 District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in the 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 are continuing to maintain the organization at a cost of about Rs. 80,000 per annum.

The State Board continued to administer the Madras State Military Benevolent Fund intended to alleviate the distress of the destitute and incapacitated ex-servicemen, their families and dependants and the families of deceased service personnel. A sum of Rs. 27,141-15-9 (including Rs. 4,360 towards loans repayable in instalments) was sanctioned during the year. The State Board was also responsible for disbursing, through the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, the grants sanctioned by the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, from their medical after-care fund granted for the medical after-care of ex-service patients suffering from Tuberculosis and Leprosy and other chronic diseases. A sum of Rs. 45,901-9-9 was thus sanctioned to 313 cases for the purpose by the Indian Red Cross Society during the period under report.

The Employment Officer of the Government of India in each district continued to be the ex-officio Secretary of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board and the respective District Collectors the Presidents. The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have been assisting the ex-servicemen and their families and dependants, and the dependants of serving and deceased service personnel in every possible way in the matter of obtaining financial assistance, medical aid, educational concessions for their children and assignment of land, etc.

The six ex-services centres in the districts of Guntur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Coimbatore have been functioning satisfactorily in a self-supporting manner.

Rural Welfare Department (1952-53)

The Rural Welfare Scheme, initiated in 1946 is now in operation in 108 selected firkas and centres. Its aim is to make each selected firka a sufficient, self contained and fully developed unit in which the individual villager will have the opportunity to develop his social and individual personality.

Rural water-supply.—During the year 237 new wells were sunk and 226 were under construction. Three hundred and twenty-three old wells were repaired and 174 were improved. Forty-three other drinking water sources were improved while nine others were under improvement.

Village communication.—Two hundred and thirty miles of new roads were formed during the period. One hundred and eighty roads were under construction. Thirty-six miles of roads were improved, as also 12½ miles of cart-tracks and village roads. Fifty-two miles of new cart-tracks and village roads were formed. New culverts were constructed wherever necessary and old ones were repaired.

Education.—Sixty-one elementary schools, 214 night schools and 148 adult education centres were started. Sixty-three elementary schools were converted into basic schools. Seventy buildings for school were constructed. Seventy-eight branch libraries were opened. Ninety radio sets were installed.

Health and Sanitation.—Twenty-three dispensaries, 14 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 24 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 2 Leprosy clinics were opened during the year. A number of sanitary conveniences and bath rooms were also constructed or repaired. Drainage to a length of 3 miles and 5 furlongs was formed. Ninety-seven first-aid centres and 773 Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

Agriculture.—A special staff of 1 fieldman and 2 demonstration maistris were sanctioned for each firka for attending to agricultural propaganda work. Eighty-four field men and 168 maistris have been put in this work by the Agricultural department. Implements were sold to farmers at reduced rates. Nearly 20,757 acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Cotton extension green manure growing, compost making, crop protection work, soil conservation, and bee-keeping were some of the directions in which agricultural extension work was carried out. Loans were disbursed to the tune of Rs. 1,82,000 for the purchase of agricultural implements and seeds.

Irrigation.—High priority was given to the repairs and improvements to irrigation sources situated in the selected areas. Irrigation schemes costing Rs. 4,31,770 were completed during the year under review. They were expected to irrigate an area of 321 acres. Forty-four tanks were repaired and renovated while work was in progress in 28 other tanks. Fourteen anicuts were repaired. Fifteen channels were cleared of silt and excavated.

Electricity.—Twenty-four schemes costing Rs. 18.82 lakhs were sanctioned, supplying electric power to 35 villages in selected firkas. Electric supply was extended to 40 villages and 10 hamlets during the year, over 340 agricultural pumpsets and 570 house services were given supply in the firka areas this year. New schemes costing Rs. 141.3 lakhs were under scrutiny.

Livestock Improvement.—The Livestock Improvement Scheme was in operation in the firkas of Alur, Saliangalam, Ongole and Palladam. During the year the scheme was extended to the firkas of Nagari, Musiri, Kumbla, Dendalur and Malli. The

Poultry Development Scheme was introduced in the firkas of Saliangalam, Malli and Alur.

Co-operation.—Sixty more villages were brought within the ambit of the co-operative movement by starting societies in them or by including them in the area of neighbouring co-operative societies. At the end of the year 2,783 of the 3,332 villages in the selected firkas, were served by co-operative societies. One thousand eight hundred and forty-four rural credit societies issued loans amounting to Rs. 144.4 lakhs to 116,602 members during the year. Multi-purpose co-operative societies were organized in Tirumangalam, Dendalur and Kumbla firkas. In November 1952 Government sanctioned Rs. 1 lakh as subsidies to the co-operative societies in selected firkas to enable them to undertake various activities.

Grama Sevaks continued to be trained at the Vidyalayams at Gopannapalem and Kallupatti. Weavers and village artisans were trained in these centres in various arts and crafts.

Finance.—During 1952-53 a sum of Rs. 30.46 lakhs was spent on the Rural Welfare Scheme. In a number of cases the percentage of voluntary contribution to that of the total cost of a work was more than 50 per cent. The Government fund of Rs. 11,63,000 therefore acted as a tilting liver to draw large amounts from the villagers.

Government Khadi Scheme (1952-53).

The Khadi Scheme was framed in 1946-47 as a part of a comprehensive plan of making the villages in the State self-sufficient economic units. The scheme has been included in the National Five-Year Plan.

The intensive part of the scheme was in operation at the selected centres of Avanashi, Vellakoil, Chinnasalem, Payyanur, Santhanuthalapadu, Erragondapalam, Kota-Uratla and Koilkuntla. Two more centres at Narasapuram in Badvel taluk of Cuddapah district and T. Kallupatti in Tirumangalam taluk of Madurai district, were opened during the period under review. The opening of a centre at Simhadripuram in Pulivendla taluk of Cuddapah district was under consideration. The centre at Narasapuram was opened as a famine relief measure.

Charkas and implements were being provided at cost price, the cost being recoverable in instalments. Cotton was also supplied to spinners at cost price. The spinners sold the surplus yarn, over and above their needs, to the Government. The yarn was converted into cloth and sold locally. It was also supplied to the Government departments and other institutions.

Except in the centres at Koilkuntla, Narasapuram, and Santhanuthalapadu, subsidies were also paid to spinners, who took the khadi produced with their yarn for their own use. The

subsidy was intended to meet a part of the cost of weaving, which was higher in the case of khadi than in the case of cloth made of mill yarn.

The Extensive Khadi Scheme was in operation in 55 firkas. Charkas were supplied to spinners at concessional rates. The facilities given to the spinners in the intensive areas were also given to the spinners in the extensive areas. A subsidy at the rate of 8 pies per hank of yarn was also given.

Out of a total of 1,788,462 yards of Khadi produced, 304,134 yards were consumed within the centre, and 857,646 yards were sold outside the centres. The quantity consumed within the centres included 72,911 yards produced by spinners for their own use.

The licensing of the sale and production of Khadi by private persons and dealers, under the Khadi (Development) Order, 1949, was abolished at the end of 1952.

The expenditure and the receipts of the department were Rs. 36,68,899 and Rs. 21,35,276 respectively.

Women's Welfare Department (1952-53).

One post of Maternity Assistant was sanctioned for the newly opened branch of Pinaray thus raising the total sanctioned strength of Maternity Assistants to 27.

Eighty-four branches were functioning in the State for the period under report. The following number of branches will be functioning for the next financial year in accordance with the rural welfare scheme of the Government :—

Urban branches	..	..	..	14
Rural branches	..	..	..	74
Agency branches	..	..	..	4
Toda branch	..	..	..	1
				—
				93
				—

Famine Relief.

To alleviate the distress in the famine stricken areas in Chittoor, Kurnool and Cuddapah, eight relief centres, were opened by the Department of Women's Welfare at the following places :—

Chittoor district	..	..	Karvetnagar, Vepenchery, and Thavanampalli.
Cuddapah district	..	..	Badvel, Rayachoti, and Chitvel.
Kurnool district	..	..	Pullalacheruvu and Annasamudram.

A sum of Rs. 49,000 was granted from the Prime Minister's Rayalaseema Famine Relief Fund and this amount was utilised for the payment of wages in the relief centres.

All centres were provided, with equipment and furniture and every month Rs. 200 worth of raw materials were given to each centre. Apart from this, medicines and special equipments were also provided.

Donations both in cash and kind were received and distributed to the poor and needy in these famine stricken areas.

Spinning became the most popular hobby, especially, in Kurnool centres which are located in the intensive khadi area.

Special branches—Agency branches.—Progress in all the four branches, viz., Araku, Gummalakshmipuram, Lammasinghi and Rampachodavaram was very encouraging. The Women's Welfare Centre and pre-basic classes for the children were in full swing and a set of 8 children were ready for admission in school. The women responded more and more to the teachings of the Organisers. Medical advice was readily sought by women. Araku and Gummalakshmipuram members celebrated the anniversary of the branch on a grand scale.

Toda branch at Ootacamund progressed under the careful guidance of the field workers. A poultry unit was started at the Arranmore Mund but results were not very encouraging.

For the period under report the number who have been rehabilitated and who have received help such as securing employment, admission into Training schools, Midwifery training, admission of children into schools is 1,872.

Community Welfare Centre.—For the period under report the slum centres numbered 76 and the other centres 84 thus making up a total of 160 centres throughout the State.

Training Institute for Women's Welfare Organisers.—The 18 trainees who were admitted in July 1951 completed their training and were posted to the various branches needing trained hands.

The next batch of the 16 Women's Welfare Organisers were taken for training in August 1952. The library for the trainees was given books worth of Rs. 300 mostly in Tamil and Telugu for Social studies. The trainees conducted model centres at Pudupot and Chetput.

The Industrial Training Centre.—The III Section in Vocational trades for adult women started in August 1952. Cutting and tailoring, Hand-weaving and Knitting with hand machines were taught.

Out of the 150 applications received, 64 candidates were selected; 29 out of whom were given a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem each.

Service Home, Rayapuram.—On 31st March 1953, the strength of the Service Home, Rayapuram, was as follows:—

Widows	52
Deserted wives	45
Destitute orphans	24
Children in Balwadi Section	50

Government have accorded sanction for the incurring of an expenditure of Rs. 30 per adult inmate per year for clothing. A grant of Rs. 15 for clothing has also been allowed for each child from the Junior, Certified Schools.

Sevikashram, Gandhigram.—The total strength for the period was 40 in the above Home, 23 girls were newly admitted during this period. Along with general education, craft classes were held for one hour every day.

Community Projects (1952-53).

Under the Community Projects Scheme the Government of India allotted 6 Rural Community Projects to the composite Madras State during 1952-53 as suggested by the State Government.

The Project Areas were set up in the following places:—

- 1 Lower Bhavani Project .. Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts (Gobichettipalayam, Erode, Bhavani and Dharpuram in Coimbatore district and 3 villages in Karur taluk in Tiruchirappalli district).
- 2 Periyar Project Madurai district (parts of Melur, Nilakkottai and Madurai taluks).
- 3 Malampuzha Project .. Malabar district—Palghat taluk.
- 4 South Kanara Project .. Karkal, Mangalore and parts of Coondapur taluks.
- 5 East Godavari Project .. Parts of Kakinada, Peddapuram, Ramachandrapuram and Pittapuram.

- 6 Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Parts of Kurnool; Sirvel, Nandyal, Nandikotkur in Kurnool district and parts of Cuddapah, Prodatthur and Jammalamadugu in Cuddapah district.

All the executive work connected with the implementation of the Community Projects Scheme in Madras State was carried out by the Director of Community Projects, Madras. At the project level, the work was entrusted to the Project Executive Officer of the rank of Revenue Divisional Officer and he was assisted by a full complement of field staff, technical and non-technical. There was also a Project Advisory Committee of a representative character.

The projects consisting of about 300 villages each were further divided into three blocks of about 100 villages each. For every five villages there was a multipurpose village level worker with intensive training in Agriculture, animal husbandry, public health and adult education. He was the main carrier of the message of modern science to the villages. Where a problem was beyond his competence, he was to draw upon the experience of experts at the project level.

Progress of work in the Project areas.—The Community Projects Programme was formally inaugurated on October 2, 1952, in the six areas. The period under report was taken up mostly with the preliminary work of planning and preparation and setting up the necessary administrative machinery. In order to arouse and sustain local enthusiasm *ad hoc* sanctions for specific items were made. The overall programme for execution for the first year was finalised in consultation with the Community Projects Administration, New Delhi.

Agriculture.—Distribution of quality seeds, construction of compost pits, distribution of chemical fertilisers, popularisation of green manure and distribution of vegetable seeds were undertaken. As the period fell during the non-agricultural season substantial results could not be achieved. However, much propaganda as to what the scheme aimed at and what was proposed to be done was undertaken.

Irrigation.—A loan of Rs. 1 lakh, for the extension of electric power to new pumping installations in Rayavaram and Vaduvu-pakkam villages in the East Godavari Project Area to utilise the waters of Thylybhuga drain, was sanctioned to grow more food crops. In the same area, the Biccavolu Lingula Tank pumping scheme at a cost of Rs. 20,000 was completed to utilise all surplus canal water during the period from July to December every year. This scheme was entirely financed and executed by the people themselves, the Project staff giving only technical assistance.

Animal Husbandry.—The following Veterinary Institutions were started in the Project Areas :—

Names of the Project Area. (1)	Details of institutions. (2)
1 Periyar Project Area	One Veterinary Dispensary at Vadipatti. One Veterinary First Aid Centre at Alanganallur.
2 Malampuzha Project Area.	Two Veterinary First Aid Centres one at Kottayi and another at Kongad.
3 Lower Bhavani Project Area.	One Veterinary Dispensary and two Veterinary First Aid Centres.
4 South Kanara Project Area.	One Veterinary Dispensary at Bajpe.
5 East Godavari Project Area.	Three Veterinary First Aid Centres at Rayavaram, Mandipeta and Anaparthi.

The Project Executive Officers, Gandhigram, Palghat and South Kanara organised cattle shows. Castration of scrub bulls, inoculation against rinderpest, distribution of pedigree bulls and birds were also undertaken.

Health Rural Sanitation and Drinking water supply.—The following Health units were also established :—

	Primary Health centres.	Maternity centres.
1 Malampuzha Project Area	1	5
2 South Kanara Project Area	1	2
3 Lower Bhavani Project	1	4
4 Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal area	1	Nil
5 East Godavari Project Area	3	9
6 Periyar Project Area	1	2

The Veterinary and Health institutions were housed mostly in rent-free buildings. The villagers came forward to purchase the medicines required for running many of these institutions. These institutions attracted a good number of patients daily and they were popular.

Vaccination against small-pox and other epidemics, distribution of medicines, midwifery services and ante-natal care were some of the items of work.

Several estimates for repairing old wells and digging new wells were sanctioned in all the Project Areas.

Education.—During the period, improvements to educational institution could not be executed as the policy to be followed had not been decided. A few new schools were, however, opened in some of the Project Areas, the villagers contributing substantially towards the cost of buildings. A good number of adult schools were opened particularly in the Lower Bhavani Area.

Communications.—Village roads were formed on a substantial scale in all the project areas through the efforts of villagers themselves, Government providing only technical assistance and finance for constructing bridges and culverts. A large number of roads works were also sanctioned.

Works.—About 180 works under various heads, viz., education, communications, health and rural sanitation, etc., were sanctioned during the year to the value of Rs. 1.87 lakhs and they were in various stages of execution. The people's contribution towards these works amounted to Rs. 1.37 lakhs bringing the total value of the works sanctioned to Rs. 3.24 lakhs.

APPENDIX **List of Official Reports used in the Compilation of this Volume**

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER I.	
Changes in Administration	Report of the Public Department.
The Governor's Tours	Reports of the Secretary and Private Secretary to Governor.
CHAPTER II.	
Strength of Parties	Note of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature.
Course of Legislation	Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CHAPTER III.

Land Revenue, Sources and Realization.	Jamabandi Report relating to fasli 1362.
Surveys, Settlement, Revenue Records and Registration.	Settlement and Land Records Report.
Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.	Report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act for fasli 1362.
Wards' Estates	Court of Wards Report.
Excise, Opium and Prohibition.	Report of the Board of Revenue (Excise).
Stamps	Report of the Board of Revenue.
Commercial Taxes	Report of the Board of Revenue (Commercial Taxes).

CHAPTER IV.

State Finance, Revenue and Expenditure, Receipts on Revenue Account, Expenditure on Revenue Account, Capital Expenditure, State Borrowing, Loans and Advances, Famine Relief Fund, Special Funds, Zamindari Abolition Fund, Assets and Liabilities.	Note prepared by Finance Department.
Central Revenue—	
Income-tax	Report from the Commissioner of Income-tax.
Customs	Report from the Collector of Customs.
Salt	Report from the Deputy Salt Commissioner.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER V.	
Police	Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras State 1952.
Reclamation	Report from the Director of Harijan Welfare.
Prisons	Administration Report on Jails for 1952.
Borstal Schools	Administration Report on Borstal Schools for 1952.
Certified Schools	Report of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.
Vigilance Department	Report of the Vigilance Department.
Probation Department	Administration Report of the Probation Department for 1952.
Habitual Offenders' Settlements.	Administration Reports of the Habitual Offenders Settlement for 1952-53.
Criminal Justice	Statistics of Criminal Courts for 1952.
Civil Justice	Statistics of Civil Courts for 1952.
Chemical Examiner's Department.	Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department for 1952.
Registration	Report of the Inspector-General of Registration.
Notaries Public	Notarial Administration Report for 1952-53.
Arms, explosives and sulphur licences.	Report of the Home Department.
Motor Vehicles	Report on the Administration of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules for 1952.
Fire Services	Report on the Administration of the Fire Services for 1952.
Territorial Army and Auxiliary Territorial Army.	Report of Public Department.

CHAPTER VI.

Local Boards	Report of Health, Education and Local Administration Department.
City of Madras	Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras for 1952-53.
District Municipalities	Report of Health, Education and Local Administration Department.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER VI—cont.	
Town-Planning	Report of the Director of Town-Planning.
Hindu Religious Endowments.	Administration Report of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department for 1952-53.
CHAPTER VII.	
Vital Statistics	Report of the Director of Public Health.
Public Health	Do.
Medical Relief	Report of the Director of Medical Services.
Mental Hospitals	Annual report on the working of the Mental Hospitals for 1952.
Medical Education	Report of the Director of Medical Services.
Indigenous Medicine	Report of the Honorary Director of Indigenous Medicine.
King Institute, Guindy	Report of the Director of King Institute.
Sanitary Engineering Department.	Report of the Sanitary Engineer to Government.
Emigration	Report from the Controller of Emigration.
CHAPTER VIII.	
Education	Report on Public Instruction from the Director of Public Instruction.
Government Examinations	Report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations for 1952-53.
Government Museum, Madras and Pudukkottai Museum.	Administration Report of the Government Museums, Madras and Government Museum, Pudukkottai, for 1952-53.
Connemara Public Library	Report of the Librarian, Connemara Library.
Oriental Manuscripts Library	Report of the Director of Public Instruction.
Public Libraries and Reading Rooms.	Do.
Astronomy	Report of the Director, Kodaikanal Observatory, Kodaikanal.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER VIII—cont.	
Zoological Gardens	Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
The Lawrence School, Lovedale.	Report of the Director of Public Instruction.
Madras Record Office	Administration Report of the Madras Record Office for 1953.
Newspapers and Periodicals	Report of the Public Department.
Registration of Books	Report of the Registrar of Books.
CHAPTER IX.	
Utilization of Land	Report of the Director of Statistics.
Condition of Agricultural Population.	Do.
Agriculture	Report of the Director of Agriculture.
Horticulture	Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras.
Cinchona Plantations	Administration Report of the Government Cinchona Department for 1952-53.
Animal Husbandry Department.	Administration Report of the Animal Husbandry Department.
Co-operative Societies	Administration Report of the Co-operative Department.
Forests	Report of the Chief Conservator of Forest.
Harijan Welfare Department	Administration Report of the Harijan Welfare Department.
Scheduled Areas— Scheduled Areas—I Agency	Administration Reports of Sriakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari Agencies.
Scheduled Areas II— West Coast Islands	Reports from the Collectors of Malabar and South Kanara.
CHAPTER X.	
Ports	Administration Reports of the Madras Port Trust, Tuticorin, Cochin and Visakhapatnam Ports.
Sea and Airborne Trade	Report from the Collector of Customs.
Industries	Administration Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for 1952-53.

Subject.	Source of information.
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Minor Industries	Report of the Director of Industries and Commerce.
Factories	Report on the working of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and the Factories Act, 1952.
Mines and Quarries	Report of the Director of Industries and Commerce.
Controlled Commodities	Report of the Director of Controlled Commodities.
Industrial occupations	Report of the Director of Industries and Commerce.
Industrial labour	Report of the Commissioner of Labour.
Fisheries	Administration Report of the Fisheries Department.
CHAPTER XI.	
Irrigation	Report of the Chief Engineering (Irrigation).
Electricity	Report of the Chief Engineering (Electricity).
Public Works (excluding communications).	Administration Report of the Public Works Department.
Tramways	Report from the Madras Electric Tramways, Limited.
Boilers	Report of the Chief Inspector of Boilers.
Highways	Administration Report of the Highways Department.
CHAPTER XII.	
Archæology	Report of the Departments of Archæology, Southern and South Eastern circles.
Epigraphy	Report of the Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund.
Charitable Institutions	Reports of the Secretary, Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultries, Commissioner of Police, Madras, and Board of Revenue.
Stationery	Report of the Controller of Stationery and Printing.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER XII—cont.	
Government Press	Report on the working of the Government Press and its branches for 1952-53.
Political Pensions	Report of the Accountant-General, Madras, for 1952-53.
Madras Public Service Commission.	Report of the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, for 1952-53.
Cost of Public Services	Note from the Finance Department.
Disciplinary Proceedings	Report of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.
State Broadcasting	Report from the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General and Buildings).
Resettlement and Employment.	Report of the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment.
Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board.	Report of the Secretary, Madras State Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards.
Rural Welfare	Administration Report of the Rural Welfare Department 1952-53.
Government Khadi Scheme	Note from the Agriculture Department.
Women's Welfare	Administration Report of the Women's Welfare Department.
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