

works undertaken, the balance being met from the State funds. In the case of Harijans and poor and backward people, no contribution is insisted upon and the entire cost is met from the State funds.

There was no acute scarcity of drinking water except in parts of Madurai district. The scheme subsidies for deepening drinking water wells was continued for a part of the year, till the situation eased.

Forest Panchayat

Forest panchayats in all but four districts have been completely transferred to the Forest department in pursuance of the policy of the Government to transfer all the Panchayat forests to the control of the Forest department.

Treasury administration

Taking into consideration the heavy work and the inadequate staff, the treasuries in the State functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Seasonal conditions

In 1954 the season was good for the second-year in succession after a long spell of severe drought between 1947-1952. Rainfall was adequate during both the monsoons and agricultural operations went on briskly under favourable conditions. The crops under the south-west monsoon yielded a fair outturn and the harvest between January and March, 1955 is expected to be equally good. The agricultural prospects are, therefore, bright.

The food position has also stabilized itself and the sense of optimism and confidence felt by the people is reflected in the increasing interest evinced by them in the development of works under the Five-Year Plan.

Rainfall.—The south-west monsoon broke out early in June and was very active particularly in the West-Coast districts. Owing to the timely and adequate rainfall, the major reservoirs received full supplies and water was made available for irrigation earlier than in the preceding years. The rainfed tanks also received fair supply during the monsoon period.

The north-east monsoon commenced favourably in October but it became inactive in November and there was poor rainfall in that month which caused a slight set back to agricultural operations. There were good rains, however, in December, particularly in the East-Coast districts and this retrieved the situation to some extent. The monsoon was, on the whole, beneficial during the year.

Irrigation.—Certain major irrigation projects under execution began functioning in 1954 and there was extension of irrigation under some others.

The Lower Bhavani Project.—Water was allowed from the Bhavanisagar from 9th September 1954 for the irrigation of 114,960 acres. It was decided to supply water for millet crops till 31st December 1954 and for cotton crops till 15th March 1955. It has also been decided to permit a second millet crop from 1st January to 31st March 1955. Certain concessions have also been given to the ryots to grow paddy, chillies, turmeric, tobacco and other commercial crops on lands on which they have been customarily raised.

Mettur Canals Scheme.—The right bank canal under this scheme was opened in August 1954 for irrigating an extent of 18,000 acres in Coimbatore and Salem districts.

Malampuzha (Malabar).—An extent of 18,000 acres was brought under irrigation against 5,000 acres in the previous year.

Prices.—The prices of the principal foodgrains and other essential commodities have shown a downward trend but the fall was not so steep as to cause any serious economic repercussions. Foodgrains were easily available in the open market at reasonable prices. After the complete removal of control over the movement and prices of foodgrains, the position became easy even in deficit districts like Malabar.

There was a fall in the price of pepper, but still the existing rates cannot be said to be low. There was a steep fall in the price of potato which affected the growers in the Nilgiris district. The coffee market was steady. The price of tea rose slightly owing to increased demand in foreign and local markets.

Cost of living.—The cost of living continued to be high.

Labour and wages.—Owing to good seasonal conditions, agricultural labour could easily find work and there was no distress among them. The wages were also fair and steady.

The position of the handloom industry improved and there was no need to provide relief to handloom weavers during the year as in the previous years.

On the industrial side, there was a slight set back in the Malabar district, three important weaving mills having closed down resulting in 1,800 workers being thrown out of employment. Government sanctioned the opening of a gruel centre at Pappinissery to help the unemployed due to the closure of the mill. The centre has been ordered to be continued till the mill is re-opened.

Cattle and fodder.—The condition of cattle and other livestock was generally fair. There was no scarcity of fodder during the year.

Loans under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.—Takkavi loans were granted to the ryots for the purchase of manure, seed, agricultural implements, cattle and for reclamation of lands. The provision made for the purpose for 1954-55 is Rs. 103 lakhs.

Relief measures undertaken in certain areas.—Distress continued to prevail in certain areas which are ill-served by the monsoon and have no dependable sources of irrigation. These are Dharapuram taluk in Coimbatore district, Kovilpatti and Sankarankoil taluks in Tirunelveli district and Dindigul and Palni in Madurai district.

Certain famine relief works for the benefit of the agricultural population in these areas which were undertaken during the previous year were continued for sometime during 1954. In Coimbatore district, out of the 17 works which had been taken up under the small relief works, seven were completed at a cost of Rs. 19,700. In Madurai district, six low scale famine relief works were continued during 1954 also. A sum of Rs. 68,060 was paid up to the end of November 1954 and Rs. 55,000 still remains to be paid in respect of these works. The works have been stopped on account of improved seasonal conditions. In Tirunelveli district, the low scale famine relief works undertaken in 1953 were discontinued in the early part of the year as labourers were not forthcoming for the low wages offered and the continuance of the work was found uneconomical.

Minor irrigation works, rural water-supply works as well as works under the local development programme, etc., provided the necessary employment in the distress areas.

The gruel centres which had been opened in 1952 were closed down by the end of December 1953 and there was no need for reviving them during the year.

State Famine Relief Fund

A sum of Rs. 16,040 was spent in the distress-affected areas of Madurai and Malabar districts.

Distribution of gift rice, milk powder, etc.—A quantity of 1,500 tons of gift rice was allotted to this State from the UNICEF during the year for distribution among the drought-affected areas and it was distributed to the deserving people in cooked form through educational and charitable institutions. Besides, another gift of 375 tons of skim milk powder was offered by the UNICEF for distribution among children and expectant mothers.

Agrarian situation and tenancy reform.—The timely introduction of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Act in the year 1952 had countered kisan agitation and troubles. The Act is working satisfactorily. It was extended to a major portion of the Chidambaram taluk and six villages of the Cuddalore taluk from

1st July 1953 and the relationship between the landlords and tenants in this area was satisfactory.

The Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1954, has also been brought into operation in the Malabar district, in the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district and 33 villages of South Kanara district with effect from March 1954. Rent courts for fixation of fair rents have begun to function.

Community Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Programme.—There were four Community Projects, four Community Development Blocks and 48 National Extension Service Blocks in operation in the State during the year. A special National Extension Service Scheme was sanctioned for Tanjore, with particular emphasis on intensive cultivation, known as the Tanjore District Project Scheme No. I which was introduced as a first step in Mayuram and Kumbakonam divisions.

The Commissioner for Land Revenue has been entrusted with the general responsibility for supervising the Development Works. Conferences of Collectors and Engineers were held to discuss ways and means of accelerating progress. Technical and administration staff have also been strengthened to cope with the increased work and powers have been delegated to Collectors and technical staff in order to minimize delays in execution.

Court of Wards

The Kuthiravattath Nair's estate, in addition to the private and trust properties of the late Zamindar of Marungapuri and the Ward of Sivagiri estates, was under the superintendence of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the year. The collection work in Sivagiri estate during the year was extremely poor. The trust and private properties of the late Zamindar of Marungapuri estate continue to be under the Court's custody pending decision on the question of succession. The health of the Wards of Sivagiri and Kuthiravattath Nair's estates was satisfactory. The claim petitions of almost all the creditors of the Sivagiri estate including the claims of the Court of Wards towards arrears of administrative charges have been disposed of by the Estates Abolition Tribunal, Madurai. The surplus funds of the Marungapuri and the Kuthiravattath Nair's estates were invested in Government securities, the Post Office National Savings and Ten-year treasury savings certificates, the National Plan Loan and also in the Madras Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Debentures,

Commercial Taxes

The Commercial Taxes department continued to administer the following Commercial Tax Acts during the calendar year 1954 :—

- (1) Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.
- (2) Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.
- (3) Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.
- (4) Madras Betting Tax Act, 1939.
- (5) Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953.

Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.—The most notable feature is the step taken by the Government to assess non-resident dealers on their transactions concluded within the Madras State. In its decision in *Bombay State v. United Motors, Limited*, the Supreme Court held that only the States where the goods are delivered and consumed would be competent to levy sales tax. As a result of this decision most of the States have begun to levy sales tax on sales by non-resident dealers. The Government of Madras also decided to levy sales tax on such sales with effect from 1st April 1953. Collection of tax on sales by non-resident dealers during the period from 1st April to 30th September 1953 for which the dealers have not collected tax from the purchasers have however been waived. A special circle with one Commercial Tax Officer and four assessing officers in the grade of Deputy Commercial Tax Officer and other staff has been formed for assessing non-resident dealers.

An additional tax at one anna three pies in the rupee on the first sale in this State of all mill product (whether silk, artificial silk, wool, flax or any other material) which is not made wholly of cotton and in which the count of warp yarn employed is 17s or finer and cotton cloth made in mills in which the count of warp yarn employed is 35s or finer and of six pies in the rupee on the first sale in this State of precious stones are levied with effect from 23rd August 1954.

The Madras High Court upheld the view of the Tribunal that the sales tax collected by a registered dealer did not constitute part of the turnover and was not liable to be taxed again. This decision was accepted by the Government. In view of the practical difficulties in repaying tax collected in the past the Madras Act XVII of 1954, the Madras General Sales Tax (Definition of Turnover and Validation of Assessments) Act, 1954, was passed, regularizing such collections of sales tax up to 31st March 1954. From 1st April 1954 sales tax collected does not form part of the turnover under this Act.

Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.—The general exemption granted to dramatic performances was continued during the year. In respect of exemptions to music performances conducted by registered sabhas and similar associations it was prescribed as a condition of grant that at least one performance should be conducted in a slum area by every sabha.

The particulars of demand, collection and balance under each of the Acts from 1st April 1953 to 31st March 1954 were as follows :—

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras General Sales Tax ..	11,43,88,052	9,11,95,620	2,31,92,432
Madras Entertainments Tax ..	62,52,569 *	61,76,122	70,421
Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration).	30,21,763	30,21,662	101
Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation.	1,24,41,412	1,20,88,080	3,53,332

* Excludes refunds.

Excise and Prohibition

Prohibition continued to be in force during the year in the State. The Act continued to be enforced by the Prohibition Department (formerly Excise Department) in the districts of Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, The Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara and by the Police department in the remaining districts of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai.

The ameliorative side of Prohibition continued to be under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The whole border area of the Mysora State and a portion of those of the Travancore-Cochin State continued to be dry.

The total number of cases reported during the year was 90,702 as against 76,764 of the previous year. There was an increase of 18 per cent in the number of cases detected during the year. The increase was mainly due to the offences of illicit distillation and possession of illicitly distilled liquor besides miscellaneous offences like drunkenness, etc.

It has been found difficult to truck down the principals engaged in illicit distillation while their hirelings were brought to book.

The misuse of preparations containing spirit such as varnishes and denatured spirit has not decreased to any appreciable extent.

The co-operation from the Police in the Excise-Prohibition districts continued to be satisfactory. Village officers had been generally assisting the enforcement staff in the detection of

offences. Wherever there was evidence of their connivance with the offenders, suitable action was taken by the concerned Revenue authorities. The District Advisory Councils and the Taluk Prohibition Committees were meeting periodically and giving suggestions for the effective enforcement of the Act. The attendance of non-official members continued to be poor. Yet the existence of these bodies has been found to be a necessity. Public co-operation was gradually waning and the enforcement staff had to depend on their own strength and resources. There were many instances in which the mahazar witnesses turned hostile during the trial of accused in courts.

As usual, border patrols and vehicular checks were conducted in all strategic points. Though the results of such checks were not commensurate with the number of vehicles checked and the time involved, they had the desired preventive effect.

In order to check the widespread misuse of essences containing spirit, the Government issued a notification in July 1952 prescribing licences for the manufacture, sale, possession and use of culinary, aerated water and other essences. This notification was in force during the year under report with the only modification that imported essences and essences locally manufactured on foreign formula were exempted from the purview of the notification up to 10th September 1954 when the exemption was withdrawn.

CHAPTER IV—LAW AND ORDER

Police

The Police Force continued to function efficiently during the year. The mettle of the force was put to the test by two outstanding events which occurred during the year, namely, the transfer of the French Settlements in India to the Indian Union and the holding of elections to the several District Boards in the State under adult franchise for the first time. The Police had a strenuous time during the District Board Elections and elaborate precautionary arrangements made by the Police contributed largely to the peaceful conduct of the elections. The force also had to face difficult situations in the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore and Malabar prior to the transfer of Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe to the Indian Union.

Armed Forces.—All the Armed Reserves including the Sivakasi and Kamudhi Reserve in the Ramanathapuram district, the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police continued to maintain their high standard of efficiency and discipline. The Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police detachments stationed in the districts of Chingleput, Tanjore, South Arcot, Madurai (Urban), Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Malabar and Madras City rendered useful help to the local Police in the maintenance of law and order and provided bandobust and other security arrangements on the occasions of the visits of high personages.

Crime.—The number of crimes for the first 11 months of the year was 26,275 as against 41,005 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The figure for the year shows a decrease of 35.9 per cent. All districts have continued to this decrease. Madurai (Urban) recorded a fall of 49.7 per cent followed by Ramanathapuram (49.1 per cent), Tiruchirappalli (46.2 per cent), Coimbatore (43.4 per cent), Salem (37.7 per cent), Madurai North (34.1 per cent), and Tanjore (33.7 per cent). The maximum decrease (48.7 per cent) is noticeable under Dacoity and next come cattle theft (39.8 per cent), minor thefts (36.7 per cent) and House breaking and thefts (36.1 per cent). The number of cases of murder registered a decrease of 8.1 per cent for the State taken as a whole but there was an increase of these crimes in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Madurai Urban and South Kanara.

Crime has been progressively on the increase during the last six years and during 1954 it has taken a downward trend. This may be attributed to the effective preventive measures adopted by the Police and favourable seasonal conditions due to timely rains and consequent improvement in the general economic condition of the masses and particularly the agricultural population.

Detection.—There has been a slight fall in the detection of property offences, that is, from 37.5 per cent in the previous year to 35.7 per cent in 1954. The figures for the other crimes are Murder (23.8 per cent), House-breaking (33.6 per cent), Major Thefts (33.0 per cent), Minor thefts (52.6 per cent), Cattle thefts (34.9 per cent), Robbery (21.1 per cent), and Dacoity (10.6 per cent).

Central and District Intelligence Bureaux.—The District Intelligence Bureaux continued to be in charge of Sub-Inspectors and have been functioning satisfactorily. The Central Intelligence Bureau attached to the C.I.D. continues to keep close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux and to co-ordinate their work in regard to organised crime.

The Police Radio Network.—The Network functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Rioting cases.—There have been several cases of rioting during the year due to local factions, communal feelings, etc. The Police had to open fire on ten occasions while encountering hostile persons or crowds during the year. But there was no occasion to use tear smoke for dispersing crowds or quelling riots.

Prohibition.—During the year Prohibition was enforced by the Police Department as a part of its regular duties in the districts of North Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai Urban, Madurai North, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore and by the Excise department in the remaining districts. The working of the Prohibition Act in the Police districts has been satisfactory during the year. The enforcement of Prohibition in the remaining districts was ordered to be taken over by the Police with effect from 3rd January 1955.

A special squad of officers and men drawn from the Police and Prohibition departments for intensive work functioned in the City of Madras from 1st February 1954 to 30th September 1954 and was functioning in Salem district from 1st October 1954.

X-Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department.—Two hundred and eighteen petitions were received in this Branch from the Government and other sources till the end of November 1954 and of these 63 were taken up for enquiry by this Branch. Final reports were sent to Government after completion of enquiry in 72 cases which include 30 of last year. The officers who were mostly complained against were of the Police, Revenue and Forest departments.

General.—Care-Home and Care-Camp has been opened at Melpakkam near Madras from 1st March 1954 and is being run by a staff of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and twelve Constables under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras. The Care Camp is run for the benefit of able-bodied beggars who can be put to some useful work. Facilities have been provided

within the camp for teaching of handicrafts such as weaving, needlework, pottery, carpentry, etc. A dispensary is also attached to the Camp. The Care Home is intended for the reception of persons not physically capable of ordinary manual labour and are committed to a special home under any of the provisions contained in sections 71-C to 71-L of the Madras City Police Act, 1888.

The relationship between the Magistracy and the Police continued to be cordial.

Madras City Police

There was no change in the jurisdiction of the City Police. The strength of the force as it stood on 1st December 1954 was 3,616 as against 3,577 in the previous year, including officers and men. The health of the force was well maintained. There was no epidemic during the year.

The maintenance of Law and Order continued to be satisfactory. There was no rioting or serious disturbance and there was no occasion for the Police to open fire.

Crime.—There was improvement in the general situation and also improvement in detection work. Percentage of detection was 48.2 per cent as against 47.3 per cent in the previous year.

There were 20 cases of murder reported and 23 cases of robbery. There was no dacoity during the year. There was a slight decrease in the number of house-breaking cases reported during the year where cases of cheating and criminal breach of trust registered an increase over last year's number.

Regular patrols in uniform were stationed at important bus stops in the City as a result of which measure, there has been a decrease in the number of pocket-picking cases.

Traffic.—The number of motor vehicles running in the City was 11,893 as against 11,292 in the previous year. There were 302 taxis and 169 auto-rickshaws plying for hire. The number of hand-drawn rickshaws and cycle rickshaws registered during the year was 3,750 and 1,000, respectively. The other types of hackney carriages registered were 354 single-bullock carts, 364 jutkas and 2 coaches.

The Traffic Week was celebrated in the City from 11th October 1954 to 16th October 1954 with the help of volunteers from various high schools, boy scouts and St. John Ambulance Brigade. This was done to educate the public and students on road sense and thus to minimise accidents on the road.

Intensified propaganda was also carried on to educate the public and motorists on road safety rules throughout the period with good results.

Harbour Police.—The Harbour Police continued to act in close co-operation with the Port Trust authorities and cordial relationship was maintained with the Port Trust and the Customs.

Record Section.—One thousand, six hundred and sixteen History Sheets of bad characters were maintained in the Section during the year out of which 19 were newly opened sheets. Two thousand and eighty cards were opened for ex-convicts during the year bringing up the total to 47,890. History sheets were maintained for 109 Notified Offenders out of whom 7 were registered during the year.

Police Control Room.—The Control Room continued to be maintained throughout the 24 hours as usual, with a Police party standing by. Mobile motor vehicles fitted with V.H.F. sets and wireless apparatus were utilized as and when required.

Police Dog Squad.—The Squad organized by the C.I.D. in 1951 was transferred to the City Police on 1st April 1954. There were 6 dogs and they were used in the detection of cases under the Indian Penal Code and Prohibition cases. One of the dogs, Brutus, died in July 1954, causing great loss to the Police Dog Squad as the animal was a magnificent canine detective and was responsible for 61 arrests. Another old member of the Squad 'Rani' also died due to natural causes in November 1954.

One of the outstanding crimes in the detection of which a member of the Squad did useful work was the Marjorie-banks murder case in the Nilgiris district. Besides a dozen cases under the Prohibition Act were detected by the squad on their own initiative.

Prisons, Borstal Schools and Probation Department (1954)

Population and Accommodation.—The daily average number of convicted, undertrials, civil and security prisoners for the year was 19,022.47 against 25,597.51 in the previous year. There was heavy overcrowding in all the jails, except the Central Jail, Vellore, the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Central Jail, Cannanore, in the State during the year under report. The overcrowding was due to the confinement of a large number of remand and under-trial prisoners.

Prisoners convicted of offences under the Prohibition Act numbered 4,264 at the beginning of the year. At the end of the year there were 3,670 prisoners of this category.

The conduct of the prisoners, on the whole, was satisfactory. The number of prison offences committed during the year was 474 against 395 in the previous year.

The Adult Education Scheme on the model lines introduced in some of the jails has been working satisfactorily.

Educational films were exhibited to the prisoners in the jails by the United States Information Services.

There is a moderately equipped library of suitable books in each jail and also reading rooms are attached to each jail where daily newspapers and periodicals in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese are supplied at the cost of Government.

Lectures on religious and moral themes were regularly imparted by Honorary Lecturers and Members of the teaching staff for the benefit of the prisoners.

The orientation scheme introduced in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and in the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, is in progress. Some of the prisoners in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, are being trained in dramatic art and music. Drama and music performance are being conducted occasionally. This has a good moral and reformatory effect on the prisoners.

The general health of the prisoners and inmates continued to be good.

The Advisory Board constituted to review the sentence of well-behaved prisoners in the jails considered the cases of 917 prisoners during the year. Ninety-eight prisoners were released under this scheme during the year as against 116 in the previous year.

There were no premature releases to relieve overcrowding in the jails of the State, during the period under report.

Borstal School.—There is one Borstal School at Palayamkottai for the entire State. The daily average population of the school for the year under report was 636.09 against 688.40 in the previous year.

The inmates of the institution are given literary education for two hours and vocational training for five hours daily. They are educated in their respective mother-tongue, viz., Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu. During the year under report, thirteen boys appeared for the E.S.L.C. Examination and nine boys came out successful.

Boys having backgrounds of family trade, etc., are given the particular training to which they are accustomed. Industrial training comprises tailoring, paper-making, book-binding, blacksmithy, cotton-weaving, carpentry, agriculture and masonry.

Training in First-Aid and Ambulance and Scout Crafts.—Twenty-five inmates were given a comprehensive course of training in First-Aid and Ambulance, two inmates were given training in Nursing Orderly Course and 58 inmates were trained in scouting.

Discharge on Licence.—Fourteen inmates were discharged on licence during the year, under section 15 (1) of the Madras Borstal Schools Act of 1925 and placed under the care of the probation officers.

The Central and the District Committees of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continued to render every possible help to the discharged prisoners and inmates during the year.

Permission has been accorded by the Railway Board to employ a dozen probationers, ex-pupils and ex-Borstal inmates, recommended by the department in the Perambur Workshop of Southern Railway as an experimental measure. Government have also permitted the employment of these categories of persons even in the Police Force in the absence of any other disqualifications.

Certified Schools

For a major portion of the year under review, the Certified Schools were under the charge of a lady Officer, namely, the Chief Inspectress of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service.

Population and Accommodation.—The daily average number of pupils detained in the Government and private certified schools during the year 1954 was 3,096.69. Overcrowding continued to be a problem.

Besides certified schools, there is one Government Reception Home for boys and girls and infants in the City. There are six private Reception Homes, one each, at Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Kozhikode and Madurai. There are also Reception Homes attached to the Government Certified Schools at Chingleput and Tanjore. Over 3,600 inmates passed through these homes during the year.

The conduct and behaviour of the children continued to be satisfactory during the year.

All the Government junior certified schools and private certified schools, train up pupils up to the VIII Standard and present them for the Government Examination. Training was also given in various vocational subjects, viz., weaving, spinning, tailoring, carpentry, embroidery, dress-making, etc., and the pupils were sent for the respective Government Technical Examinations. The results were encouraging.

Fifty-four children were discharged on licence under section 33 (1) of the Madras Children Act, 1920. Two hundred and sixty-nine children belonging to the Andhra State were discharged under section 35 (1) of the Act on the occasion of the General Amnesty granted by that State.

The Probation Department continued to render all possible help to the discharged pupils of the certified schools who were placed under the supervision of the District Probation Officers. The results of the reformatory work was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The total expenditure of the department during the period January 1954 to November 1954 amounted to Rs. 12,11,100 and the receipts to Rs. 15,000.

Madras Vigilance Service

The daily average number of inmates (including preventive and protective cases in the Stri Sadana Rescue Home) during the year 1954, was 91 in the Stri Sadana and 241.5 in the Vigilance Home, Madras.

One hundred and ten inmates passed through the mufassal shelters.

The Stri Sadana Special School, which serves both the Rescue Homes and Vigilance Home is a higher elementary grade school. There was no change on the educational side of instruction. The media of instruction are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Spinning, weaving, tailoring (embroidery, needle-work) and laundering are the crafts taught in the school.

Of the several crafts taught in the school, spinning merits special mention. All the inmates are made to spin compulsorily for two hours a day. The production of hand-spun yarn was over 11,000 hanks this year. Forty-five inmates of both the homes secured certificates of proficiency in spinning at the test held by the City Khadi Officer, this year.

Disposal.—One hundred and eighteen girls of the Stri Sadana Rescue Home were discharged during the year. Of these five were married and settled down in life, one sent on domestic service, fifteen absorbed on the staff, eight sent for midwifery training, three for teachers' training and the rest were handed over to their parents or guardians.

One hundred and six inmates of the Vigilance Home were discharged during the year. Two of them were given away in marriage, four sent on domestic service and one was absorbed on the staff.

The Probation Department continued to supervise the discharged inmates and send periodical reports about them.

Finance.—The total expenditure of the Vigilance Department during the period 1st January 1954 to 30th November 1954 was Rs. 1,39,600 and the receipts were Rs. 595.

Criminal Justice

There has been a general increase in the number of crimes in the districts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar Ramanathapuram, Tanjore, Tirunelveli and Madras. In the districts of South Arcot, South Kanara, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli there was a general decrease in the number of crimes whereas in Chingleput the figure for the year under report was almost the same as that in the previous year.

North Arcot.—The increase in the number of cases instituted in this district was due to the larger number of cases under the Prohibition Act, Forest Act and other special enactments.

Chingleput.—A separate District Magistrate's Court was sanctioned for this district and it has commenced functioning from July 1954.

South Kanara.—There was a marked increase in the number of Prohibition cases in this district. But the number of cases of illicit transport of foodgrains was less during the year as a result of the lifting of controls on the movement of foodgrains. There has been an increase in the number of house-breaking cases, 45 having been reported during the year. The separation of the Judiciary from Executive was effected on 1st July 1954 in this district.

Malabar.—The increase in the number of cases in this district was mainly in respect of offences against public tranquillity, offences affecting the human body and offences against property. There has also been an increase in the number of cases under the General Sales Tax Act, Motor Vehicles Act, Madras Prohibition Act and the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act.

There was Police firing in the suburbs of Kozhikode due to communal clashes which formed the subject-matter of an enquiry.

Madras.—In Madras, crimes under sections of the Indian Penal Code relating to offences by public servants, offences relating to human body, culpable homicide, causing death by negligence, attempt at suicide, grievous hurt, rash act causing hurt and endangering life, offences against property, criminal misappropriation, cheating and criminal trespass showed some increase.

In the City of Madras there was a noticeable increase in the number of cases under the Special and Local Laws in the month of December 1954. Compared with the figures of 1953, the increase in the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code Security Sections and Special and Local Laws was 260, 74 and 14,020, respectively.

Madurai.—Serious rioting occurred in four places in this district.

Ramanathapuram.—In this district, crimes generally registered were in respect of attempts of illicit emigration to Ceylon. However, during the year under report there has been considerable fall in the number of crimes under this head. Eighteen cases were filed in the Sub-Magistrate's Court under the Prevention of Begging Act.

Salem.—In this district, there has been an appreciable decrease in the offences against property and those relating to the human body. A slight increase was registered in the institution of cases under Madras Prohibition Act.

Tiruchirappalli.—There has been a decrease in the number of grave crimes in this district when compared with the figures of the previous year. The decrease may be attributed to the satisfactory agricultural operations due to timely rains. There has been a decrease in the number of other crimes as well.

Tanjore.—There was a decrease by 3,331 cases in the total number of cases instituted during the year in this district. But there has been an increase in the number of grave crimes, offences against property and persons and cases under the Prohibition Act.

Tirunelveli.—In this district there has been a marked decrease in the institution of cases under dacoity, robbery and theft. The institution of cases under other crimes and Special and Local Laws showed a slight increase.

Mobile Courts.—Three Mobile Courts were created in the City, one for each of the three ranges North, Central and South attached to the respective Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Georgetown, Egmore and Saidapet to try petty nuisance cases. The courts are presided over by Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates sitting singly and function from 8 to 10 a.m. or until the work is over.

Railway Courts.—One Railway Court at the Egmore Railway Station continued to work as usual presided over by a Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate.

At the Central Station, besides the Railway Court already functioning, one new Railway Court was opened and it commenced functioning from 1st July 1954.

Juvenile Court.—The Juvenile Court for the trial of cases of juvenile delinquency functioned throughout the year sitting for four days in a week. The time of sitting of the court which functions exclusively with women magistrates was changed from 9 to 10 a.m. at the request of the women magistrates. The court is held in the premises of the Madras Government Reception Home for boys and girls and Boys Club, Egmore, Madras. The strength of the Women Honorary Presidency Magistrates during the year was 29.

Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates.—The total number of Bench Courts in the City was five two sitting at each of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Egmore and Georgetown and one at Saidapet. They were working from 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. on all days except Saturdays.

High Court.—The number of Sessions cases instituted in the High Court Sessions increased from 50 in the previous year to 64 during the year under report. On the Appellate Side of the High Court there was a decrease in Referred Trials, Criminal Appeals, Criminal Revisions and Criminal Miscellaneous Petitions.

Mufassal Sessions Courts.—There has been an increase in the number of Sessions cases filed in the districts of Chingleput, South Kanara, Madurai and North Malabar. But the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, South Malabar, Ramanathapuram, Salem, East Tanjore, West Tanjore and Tirunelveli, however, registered a decrease in the number of Sessions cases filed. In the districts of North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli the number of cases filed was the same as in the year 1953.

The decrease of crimes under the Special and Local Laws particularly under the Madras City Police Act, Madras Hackney Carriage Act, and the Madras Traffic Control Act may be attributed to the strict measures enforced by the police to put down crime.

Civil Justice

Mufassal Courts.—There was considerable fall in the institution of Original and Small Cause Suits in all the Courts during the year as compared with the figures for the previous year. The total average decrease in the institution of Original Suits was 48 per cent. The decrease was due to the operation of the provisions of the Madras Act V of 1954, which was in force throughout the year.

The total number of Civil Appeals instituted during the year was more or less the same as in the previous year. However, there was an increase in the institution of appeals in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, South Malabar, Ramanathapuram, Salem, West Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. In the other districts, the number of institutions fell below that of last year.

There was also a fall in the number of Execution Petitions and Insolvency Petitions instituted during the year by 55 per cent and 49 per cent respectively.

City Courts.—The number of Civil Suits instituted in the City Civil Court, Madras increased by about 9 per cent. In the Court of Small Causes, there was a decrease in the institution of Small Cause Suits by about 10 per cent. The number of House Rent Control Appeals, Land Acquisition Cases, Town-Planning Appeals and Arbitration Cases decreased whereas Miscellaneous Petitions, New Trial Applications and Municipal Taxation Appeals registered an increase.

Under the Madras Act V of 1954, 60 per cent of the total pendency under Original Suits and 69 per cent of the pendency under Small Cause Suits were stayed during the year.

General.—Three Additional District Judges, 21 Additional Sub-Judges and 12 Additional District Munsifs functioned during the year.

High Court

Appellate Side.—City Civil Court Appeals and Letters Patent Appeals increased in number during the year while there was a slight decrease in the number of First Appeals, Original Side Appeals, Second Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals, Civil Revision Petitions and Civil Miscellaneous Petitions instituted.

As against the institution of 646 Writ Petitions, 97 Writ Appeals and 225 Tax Revision Cases in 1953, 641 Writ Petitions, 139 Writ Appeals and 117 Tax Revision Cases were filed arising out of the residuary Madras State.

Original Side.—There was about 6 per cent decrease in the number of civil suits instituted during the year. As against the institutions of 10 Testamentary Original Suits and 20 Matrimonial Suits during 1953, 8 and 7 suits respectively of the two categories were instituted during 1954. In the case of Insolvency Petitions, there has been an increase by 51 per cent.

Chemical Examiner's Department

The department, as usual, dealt with the examination of articles for poison (in human and cattle poisoning cases); examination of articles for blood in homicidal and hurt cases, examination of articles for semen or semen and blood in cases of rape and other unnatural crimes, miscellaneous medico-legal examinations such as examination of firearms and bullets in cases of shooting, of bombs, fireworks and other explosives, of bones, of hair, of bicycle frames for filed off numbers, of articles for acid, of kerosene oil, of wires, of articles in counterfeiting cases, of clothes for comparison and general analyses of various articles for Government departments and the Corporation of Madras.

Medico-legal examinations were carried out as usual for Central Government departments including the Military and for the Andhra State also since 1st October 1953.

The following table shows the number of cases received in the department during the year 1954 under various heads:—

	Number of cases.			Number of articles.		
	Madras.	Andhra.	Total.	Madras.	Andhra.	Total.
Medico-legal investigations—						
Human poisoning cases ..	1,164	302	1,466	4,289	1,418	5,707
Animal poisoning cases ..	27	15	42	130	94	224
Stain cases (for blood, semen, etc.)	884	468	1,352	4,479	2,791	7,270
Miscellaneous	190	77	267	987	459	1,446
Total	2,265	862	3,127	9,885	4,762	14,647
General analyses	73	1	74	74	1	
Grand total	2,338	863	3,201	9,959	4,763	14,722

During the year under report work on the following items of research was conducted:—

(1) Study of the toxic principle of Varagu (*Paspalum Scrobiculatum*).

(2) Continuation of the work on the Toxicology of Zinc Phosphide.

Registration

Two new Sub-registry offices were opened one at Pattambi in the registration district of Palghat with effect from 1st May 1954, and the other at Eral in the Registration district of Palayamkottai with effect from 1st May 1954.

The village of Kalathur was transferred from the sub-district of Sankaranarayana to the sub-district of Brahmawar in the registration district of South Kanara with effect from 1st March 1954.

Two other villages, viz., Mutturamalingapuram and Tirupatiyendal, were transferred from the registration sub-district of Tiruvadanaï to the registration sub-district of Tondi and the village of Aliyamoli and 16 other villages were transferred from the registration sub-district of Tondi to the registration sub-district of Tiruvadanaï, in the registration district of Pudukottai with effect from 1st September 1954.

Government sanctioned the continuance of the concessions granted to land mortgage banks in the matter of fee payable under the Law of Registration for a further period of two years from 1st April 1954.

All fees payable under the Law of Registration for the time being in force for the registration of documents and for obtaining encumbrance certificates in respect of instruments executed by or on behalf of the Co-operative Housing Society or its members and aided colleges for the construction of Madras University Students' Hostels, were remitted in full, for a period of three years from the date of registration of the said society.

The Societies Registration (Madras Amendment) Act, 1954 (Madras Act XXIV of 1954), was passed to enable Government to entrust the administration of the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Central Act XXI of 1860), to the Inspector-General of Registration.

The provisions of section 58 (f) of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (Central Act IV of 1882), were made applicable to the town of Tiruchirappalli.

A new temporary post of Joint Inspector-General of Registration was created by Government, keeping in abeyance the post of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration.

The total number of documents registered and the income and expenditure during the year are shown below :—

Registrations		934,386
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Income		57.71
Expenditure		36.99

Motor Vehicles

The transfer of work relating to licensing of drivers and registration of motor vehicles from the District Superintendents of Police to the Regional Transport Officers was given effect to from 1st April 1954 in the South Arcot, Nilgiris, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, South Kanara and Chingleput districts, in addition to Tiruchirappalli district, where the scheme was first introduced in 1952 as an experimental measure. The licensing and registration work is now done by Regional Transport Officers in 7 out of 13 districts in this State, excluding Madras City.

Drivers and conductors were compulsorily made to undergo First Aid training by necessary amendment to the Motor Vehicles Rules. But due to dearth of facilities for all the drivers and conductors to acquire the First Aid training all of a sudden, the enforcement of the provisions was put off till 1st October 1951. First Aid box is being carried in every bus for use in case of emergency.

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

Baby Taxis.—In order to provide cheap and quick mode of transport, especially for the convenience of middle class people, 85 baby taxis having a seating capacity of four in all, at a flat rate of 6 annas per mile, were introduced in Madras City. The proposal to introduce more baby taxis in Madras City and also in the mufassal towns is under consideration. The passenger capacity of bigger taxis was raised from four to five to give more amenities to the travelling public and at the same time without proportionate rise in the tax to be paid by the permit holder.

Appeals.—Out of a total of 847 appeals pending from last year and received during the year, 742 were disposed of leaving a balance of 105.

Towards the end of the year legislation was enacted by the Madras Government deleting section 64-A of the Motor Vehicles Act conferring revisional powers on the State Government and conferring the powers of revision on the appellate authorities by necessary amendments to section 64 of the Motor Vehicles Act.

The Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act came into force on and from 1st February 1953. During the year under review Government revised the rates of fare to be collected in respect of stage carriages from 7 pies to 7½ pies per mile in order to enable the bus operators to meet the expenditure involved in the payment of tax under this Act. Government also exempted the operators who have compounded tax in respect of their vehicles under section 4 of the Act from the operation of certain provisions of the rules relating to maintenance of accounts, etc. The total collection under the above Act for the period 1st January to 30th November 1954 is roughly Rs. 59.41 lakhs.

Government Transport

The strength of the staff of the department remained unchanged. A notable feature in the matter of appointments to the categories of running staff was the preference shown to candidates who were formerly in the employ of the Civil Supplies Department of the Government and the Madras Electric Tramways, to ex-servicemen and members of the scheduled classes and backward communities.

The total mileage operated during the year was 13,299,357 out of which 6,471,915 miles were operated on petrol and 6,827,442 miles on diesel oil. The monthly average worked out to 11 lakhs of miles as against 10.9 lakhs in the previous year. The fleet strength rose from 381 to 394 during the year with the addition of the 17 Leyland Royal Tiger buses. Four buses were condemned during the year. Ninety-three vehicles were fitted with diesel engines during the year raising the total number of diesel buses to 158. This change over resulted in a large savings in fuel cost. The Leyland Tiger buses have a carrying capacity of 70 passengers. These buses have considerably increased the carrying capacity of the fleet though the number of buses actually added to the fleet was only 17.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 108,441,552 for a bus mileage of 13,299,357. The route mileage increased from 933 to 1,018.5 during the year due to the reorganization of the city routes by extensions, diversions, etc.

Certain new routes were opened and diversions and extensions of certain other routes were effected to suit the convenience of the travelling public. Buses were withdrawn from certain routes and services were restored on certain other routes. The timings of the services were also revised on certain routes in response to representations made by the public and certain interests.

Special buses were operated on special occasions such as fairs, festivals, exhibitions and Guindy races in addition to the extension of the services on regular routes. Week-end excursion specials were also operated between Madras and Mahabalipuram on all Sundays.

Amenities for passengers.—The issue of monthly season tickets on routes 3, 21, 21-A and 21-C which was found to be popular was continued during the year.

After the cessation of the tramway service in the city, meal-bearers, vegetable vendors and others who had to carry daily loads were left without a cheap means of transport. To help these persons, the department issued free passes for carrying their articles, without paying any extra fare over the usual passenger fare.

Police constables were posted at crowded bus stops to prevent pick-pocketing.

Hiring of buses to the public at the prescribed rates was also continued during the year.

Transport Advisory Committee.—Four meetings of the City Transport Advisory Committee were held during the year. Matters relating to traffic problems were discussed and decisions were taken.

Breakdown Squads.—Mobile breakdown squads were organized during the year to move about in various directions to attend to breakdowns on the spot. This has saved a lot of avoidable delay and inconvenience caused to passengers by the sudden interruption of service.

The number of accidents during the year was 487 out of which 8 proved fatal.

Staff Welfare.—Individual as well as representations received through the Unions were promptly attended to. Help was rendered to workers who sought personal assistance in various matters.

The Works Committee constituted under the auspices of the department met almost monthly and discussed problems of mutual interest.

A Recreation Club was maintained and facilities for sports were made available to the staff as usual. Film shows were held during which documentary as well as special films on automobile subjects were projected.

Training in First Aid was conducted for over 1,500 of the traffic crew.

As usual the Territorial Army personnel were permitted to attend the weekly parades and annual camps. A few of them were selected for special training courses as well.

Special attention was given to those getting treatment at the Government Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore and other hospitals for getting admission in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, and for getting the medical certificates, leave salary, etc.

Educational concessions were made available to the children of more than 300 employees during the year.

Medical facilities and concessions were also made available to the members of the staff.

The scheme of efficiency bonus for drivers and conductors has been working satisfactorily.

A contribution of about Rs. 3,000 was made every year to the Employees' State Insurance Scheme for the benefit of the workers and for their social security. This scheme provides workers with substantial social benefits such as medical relief, maternity relief and benefits for their dependants.

The Central Workshop and the Depot in Patulla Road worked satisfactorily during the year and rendered very useful service.

The Minister for Transport visited the various termini on the 13th July 1954 accompanied by the Officers of the Department and suggested certain improvements in the matter of clearing peak hour traffic. These suggestions have been implemented.

Fire Services

The Madras Fire Service Department functions as a separate unit of the Police Department under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

There are now 50 Fire Stations functioning in 43 Municipal towns. Stations have to be opened in eleven more towns to complete the programme approved by Government.

Fire Calls.—The Madras Fire Service attended to 1,902 calls during the year against 1,815 in the previous year. Twenty-two of these calls proved to be false alarms and 119 were emergency calls. Of the actual cases of outbreak of fires, 1,064 occurred in urban areas and 697 in rural parts. Thirty-five of these were serious fires involving loss of life and property exceeding Rs. 10,000 in each case; 338 were medium and 1388 were small fires. The value of property lost or damaged by fire during the year throughout the State was estimated at Rs. 1.32 lakhs and the value of property saved by the Fire Service at Rs. 116.6 lakhs. The number of human lives lost in fire accidents was 88 and the number injured was 135.

Village Fire-watching and Fire-fighting Squads.—In order to educate sufficiently the people living in rural parts in the functions and usefulness of Fire Stations and to minimise the occurrence of fires and the consequent damage to life and property, a voluntary organisation of Village Fire-watching and Fire-fighting Squad was formed in May 1951 with the assistance of the local Police Officers. There are 10,195 such Squads functioning throughout the State at present. These Squads rendered assistance to the Fire Service in combating fires on 315 occasions.

Ambulance Calls.—In addition to the Fire Units, Ambulances are attached to the Fire Stations on a suitable scale for each town. The Ambulance Service, like the Fire Units, is available all the 24 hours to the public. Accident and indigent cases are attended to free of charge. There are 41 Ambulances distributed among the Fire Stations in the State. The Ambulance Service attended to 10,202 calls during the year against 9,446 calls in the last year. The number of accidents, indigent and other free calls was 900 and the number of paid calls was 9,302. A total sum of Rs. 54,914 was realized on account of the paid ambulance calls during the year.

Emergency Breakdown Van.—This van is attached to the Unit in Madras City and is equipped with special accessories. It is utilised for lifting crashed vehicles and towing them and is also directed to any fire or emergency requiring the use of special appliances. The van is available to the public on payment of prescribed charges. It was requisitioned by the public on 14 occasions during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,208 was realised.

Standbys to afford fire protection and Private Pumping in special circumstances were also undertaken by the Madras Fire Service. The number of such cases attended to during the year was 149 and the hire charges realised amounted to Rs. 6,593-11-0.

Prevention.—Officers of the Fire Service, in addition to their actual duties connected with fire-fighting, contributed to the prevention of fires by inspecting places licensed or to be licensed under the Places of Public Resort Act, Madras Cinematograph Rules, Petroleum Act, Cinematograph Film Rules and the Madras City and the Madras District Municipalities Acts. The number of such inspections during the year was 6,235. Besides, 778 Government buildings were inspected during the year with a view to suggesting preventive measures and to give advice on matters relating to the maintenance of fire equipment.

Madras Fire Service State Training School.—The School is situated in Madras City and is in charge of a Station Officer. The School is primarily concerned with the training of M.F.S. Officers. However, members deputed from other States and institutions are also given training in fire fighting on the payment of the prescribed fees. Two District Fire Officers recruited direct, completed their training during the year. Two refresher courses for the departmental officers for a period of six weeks each were also undertaken. A short course in elementary fire fighting of a week duration was given to a batch of Boy Scouts deputed by the North Madras Boy Scouts Association. A full course of training for four months was given to some members of St. John's Ambulance Association free of cost. A candidate from a Fire Brigade in Madhya Bharat also attended this course, paying the prescribed fee. The total number of outsiders and departmental officers who were given training was 18 and 19 respectively.

Rewards.—Seventy-seven members of the Fire Service were awarded cash rewards amounting to Rs. 765 out of Government funds and Rs. 200 by the public for exhibiting extraordinary courage and devotion to duty at considerable personal risk while rescuing human life and property from destruction by fire.

CHAPTER V—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

District Boards and Municipal Councils

After the formation of the Andhra State and the transfer of seven taluks of the Bellary district to the Mysore State, there were 13 district boards and 61 municipal councils in the residuary State at the end of 1954.

The ordinary elections to all the district boards in the State were held during the months of September and October 1954. The newly elected members of the district boards entered upon their office on the appointed dates, soon after the elections were over. Presidents have also been elected to all the district boards.

The reports of the Advisory Committees for the Reorganization of the Administration of District Boards and Municipal Councils were under the consideration of the Government.

Local bodies continued to pay dearness allowance to their staff at the rates admissible to Government servants of corresponding grades. They were paid Rs. 8.76 lakhs in 1953-54 as grant towards the deficit caused in their accounts as a result of the payment of dearness allowance to their staff (excluding elementary education staff).

Education.—Compulsory elementary education was in force in 24 municipal areas including the Corporation of Madras. Municipal councils maintained 792 elementary schools at a cost of Rs. 54.31 lakhs and provided education for 181,605 children. They also maintained 75 secondary schools. The Salem Municipal Council continued to maintain a first grade College. There were 111 municipal medical institutions which afforded relief to 8,114 in-patients and 4,161,757 out-patients. The Madras Corporation maintained 258 elementary schools providing instruction for 79,011 children. It also maintained two secondary schools.

The district boards maintained 286 secondary schools and 8,542 elementary schools providing education for 1,179,198 pupils as detailed below :—

(1) Secondary schools—			
Elementary department	..	..	1,641
Secondary department	..	..	122,380
(2) Elementary schools			
	..	..	1,055,177
Total	..	..	1,179,198

Panchayats

During the year, 561 panchayats were constituted. No panchayat was dissolved to be reconstituted or superseded during the period. The total number of panchayats at the end of the year was 5,160. In nine cases, the Presidents were removed from office for abusing their powers or for failure to discharge their duties properly.

The term of office of members of five panchayats for which elections have not been held so far under the Madras Village Panchayats Act has been extended up to 1st April 1955 or the date of election of members, whichever is earlier.

Elections.—General elections to all the district boards in the States were held during the year. Elections to all the panchayats except five were completed before the close of the year.

Works.—A grant of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards for the improvement of village communications in panchayat areas, during the year 1954-55. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 27,489-11-0 was disbursed to panchayats till December 1954.

Panchayat schools.—There were 1,023 panchayat schools at the beginning of the year; provision for 54 schools was sanctioned during the year and provision for four schools was withdrawn. Thus, there were 1,073 schools at the close of the year. Provision for 71 additional teachers was sanctioned during the year and provision for 4 additional teachers was withdrawn. There were 2,130 teachers at the end of the year.

A sum of Rs. 10,27,804-9-0 was disbursed by the Regional Inspectors under teaching grant and dearness allowance to panchayat schools during the year.

Implementation of the Five-Year Plan.—During the year 1954, the panchayats in the State played an appreciable part in the implementation of the Five-Year Plan. Besides the contributions made by the villagers towards the execution of works under the Five-Year Plan, the local panchayats have contributed a sum of Rs. 4,54,841-5-9 from their funds for this purpose.

Local Fund Audit

Full quantum of audit was restored in respect of all miscellaneous institutions in the districts in respect of the accounts of the official year 1953-54 or the calendar year 1954. Thus full audit was restored in the case of all institutions both in the City and the districts except district boards, municipalities and panchayat boards whose audit is continued to be done on 50 per cent quantum basis.

Full-scale audit was done of the accounts of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments institutions as well. Total transactions audited were—

	RS.
Gross receipts	3,35,52,134
Gross charges	3,24,36,079

The audit fee earned calculated on assessable income was Rs. 3,06,736.

No Class I panchayat board was constituted into a municipality during the year.

The audit of the accounts relating to eight panchayat boards declared as Class I was entrusted to this department during the year in addition to 40 new miscellaneous institutions.

The audit of the accounts relating to eleven miscellaneous institutions was discontinued during the year.

A sum of Rs. 38,500 is estimated to be realised during the year 1954-55 as audit fees apart from the audit fees from temples to be recovered by the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, with reference to section 76 (2) of the Madras Act XIX of 1951.

CHAPTER VI—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE

Public Health

Population and Vital Statistics.—The estimated mid-year population for 1954 was 37,314,000 of whom 31,772,000 reside in non-municipal areas and 5,542,000 in municipal areas.

The estimated birth rate was 27.01 per thousand which varies very little from the birth rate of 26.45 recorded in 1945. The estimated death rate for 1954 was 13.86 as against 16.97 in the previous year. There was appreciable decrease in the death rate as a result of decrease in the number of deaths from all principal groups of diseases, the decrease being large in respect of cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and fevers. The infant mortality rate has also decreased from 5.42 per 1,000 births in 1953 to 4.68 during 1954.

The Chief Diseases.

Cholera.—The epidemic of cholera which prevailed in the year 1953 continued with lesser severity in the month of January 1954. The infection was, however, completely brought under control in the subsequent months and by April the State was practically free from cholera infection. Sporadic infection prevailed in a few districts thereafter. However, a severe epidemic of cholera prevailed in Coimbatore district consequent on the heavy rains in the early part of December 1954. Erode and Bhavani taluks were severely affected. An additional staff was appointed and detailed for cholera work in the affected areas.

Smallpox.—The incidence of smallpox during the year was mainly of a sporadic nature as in 1953. With the exception of Malabar district and Madras City wherein smallpox accounted for nearly half the number of cases recorded in the entire State, the disease did not assume any epidemic proportions in other areas. During December 1954, a severe epidemic of smallpox prevailed in Badagara Panchayat town in North Malabar district.

Plague.—During the year, there were 8 attacks and 6 deaths from plague in the State, all cases being from 4 villages in Salem district. Effective measures were taken in the affected areas as well as in the surrounding areas.

Malaria.—The Malaria Bureau as organised on the separation of the Andhra State continued to function. This State participated in the National Malaria Control Programme of the Government of India with the assistance received under the programme. Control operations were extended to almost all rural malarious areas in the State.

Filariasis.—The State Government continued to give grants to local bodies who implemented schemes for anti-filariasis and anti-mosquito measures.

Leprosy.—Leprosy institutions in the State continued to be under the control of the Medical department. The Government have sanctioned a pilot project scheme for the control of leprosy in the State with the financial aid from the Government of India. According to this pilot scheme, a treatment and study centre for the control of leprosy will be established at Tirukoilur and the existing leprosy survey units at Vellore and Tirukoilur will be abolished.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis institutions in the State continued to be under the control of the Medical department. Public health staff carried out propaganda work by distribution of leaflets and demonstration of slides on the prevention of tuberculosis. The Government sanctioned the introduction of the B.C.G. vaccination on mass scale in the State by the establishment of a central Administration Unit with six field teams for carrying out tuberculin testing and B.C.G. Vaccination for non-reactors, covering a population of about 100 lakhs in the first instance in the course of 5 or 6 years. This scheme was inaugurated in Coimbatore district and has been extended to other areas in the State.

Venereal Diseases.—The Venereal Diseases clinic started by the Madurai Municipality with World Health Organization aid continued to function during the year. Priority is given to the examination and treatment of ante-natal mothers and their husbands in close co-operation with maternity and child-welfare staff of the municipality.

Kala-Azar.—The entomological collection of sandflies in different parts of Madras City was continued. The Research Health Officer collaborated with the Health Officer, Corporation of Madras, who undertook a survey of Kala-azar and sandfly prevalence in the City. The Entomological Unit at Ramanathapuram continued the observation of the effect of the control of the diseases and sandflies prevalence in the DDT sprayed areas.

Guinea-Worm.—A Guinea-Worm and cylops survey of North Arcot and Salem districts was carried out and suitable recommendations made.

Fairs and Festivals.—About 500 festivals were held during the period under review. The Health staff supervised the sanitary arrangements at these festivals. There was no outbreak of epidemic diseases.

Maternal and Child Health.—In addition to the 27 new centres sanctioned by the Government, Maternity and Child-Welfare Centres were opened by the local bodies during the year in Tanjore district, Coimbatore district, Ootacamund Municipality and Madurai Municipality. The total number of centres and homes that functioned during 1954 was 430 and 54 respectively.

The UNICEF continued their assistance for the supply of basic equipments, drugs and diet supplements. In addition 32 sewing machines and 22,000 lb. of soap were received from the organization. Also 15,120 lb. of skim milk, 8,928 lb. of whole milk, 108,000 capsules of red and brown fish oil were received and distributed to the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the State. The approximate cost of these gifts was Rs. 67,200.

Family Planning.—Government sanctioned the starting of a Research Centre in the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore for carrying out research into sub-fertility with financial assistance from the Government of India. Necessary staff was also sanctioned. Sanction has also been accorded to the opening of full time family planning clinics in each of the following institutions:—

(1) Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras, (2) Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, Triplicane, Madras, (3) R.S.R.M. lying-in Hospital, Rayapuram, Madras and (4) Government Headquarters Hospitals at Madurai, Kozhikode, Coimbatore, Mangalore and Poonamallee Health Unit.

Nutrition.—During the year, 66 diet surveys including 584 families and 3 institutions were carried out in Madras City, Poonamallee Health Unit area, and in Gandhigram Community Project area. With the provision of Rs. 2,500 for each unit, food supplements such as multi-vitamin tablets, shark liver oil, food yeast, etc., were distributed to deserving children in selected institutions. The malnourished children and mothers attending all the maternity and child-welfare centres were fed with skim milk daily under the UNICEF feeding programme.

Special lectures and demonstrations in Nutrition were conducted by the Central Nutrition Bureau to several batches of candidates representing Health Officers and Medical Officers undergoing refresher courses, and to the candidates from the Community Projects areas.

During the year, the UNICEF released to this State 1,500 tons of gift rice and 750 tons of skim milk powder for the continuance of the feeding programme.

Rural and Urban Sanitation.—The provision of sanitary convenience of approved types both in rural and urban areas was pushed through by persuasion, propaganda and enforcement of the provisions of the Madras Public Health Act wherever found necessary.

The Water-Supply and Drainage Committee constituted in 1947 suggested lists of priorities for water-supply and drainage schemes and the Government approved the lists. The first Five-year plan for these schemes is being executed in accordance with the priority. The rank fixed in the priority list is overlooked in cases where the local body is able and willing to finance the scheme from its own funds.

Poonamallee Health Unit.—This Unit which was started for carrying out intensive public health activities on all fronts and to serve as a model to demonstrate what could be achieved by well organized Public Health activities and as a training ground for health personnel was continued during the year. The staff in the Unit was one Resident Matron, 8 Maternity Assistants, 8 Ayahs and 20 conservency menials.

The total number of births and deaths recorded in the Unit during the year was 1,563 and 769 respectively. There were 188 infant deaths and 42 still-births. Three cases of maternal deaths occurred during the year. The number of attacks and deaths from cholera recorded by the Unit were 4 and 1 respectively. The Unit was free from small-pox during the year.

The staff performed 236 inoculations against cholera and conducted 1,636 primary, 44 secondary and 8,184 re-vaccinations during the year. Health Education was carried out with the help of lantern lectures and cinema shows in villages. Diets to mothers confined in maternity homes of the Unit were continued. By the effort of the Public Health staff, 761 houses in the Unit area were provided with latrines during the year.

Community Projects.—During the year, four primary Health Centres were sanctioned for Muttur in the Lower Bhavani Project, Kallandiri and Vellalore in Periyar Project, and in Sethathope in Chidambaram Block, in addition to the 11 existing centres. Fifty maternity and child welfare centres were also opened in the Community Project areas and National Extension Block.

National Extension Service.—Twenty additional blocks were sanctioned during the year, ten in Tanjore district and the rest distributed over the other districts in the State.

The health activities in both the Community Projects areas and National Extension Service Blocks were intensified during the year.

Health Propaganda and Publicity.—Health propaganda was carried out in the State by the health staff with the help of pamphlets, posters, leaflets, lantern lectures, and cinema shows.

The Government have ordered the revival of the publication "Health Bulletin" which had been discontinued.

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act

Births and deaths.—The number of births and deaths registered under the different Acts is 55 and 23 respectively whereas in the previous year the figures were 72 and 44 respectively.

Marriages.—The number of marriages registered during the year under the different Acts for which returns have been received is 7,660 against the total of 10,131 in the previous year which includes figures in respect of the Andhra State up to the quarter ending 30th September 1953.

Modern System of Medicine

The post of Assistant to the Director of Medical Services (Drugs) was re-designated Assistant Director of Medical Services (Medical) and Assistant Drugs Controller. The incumbent of this post has been delegated with powers to inspect medical institutions in the State which are not directly under the charge of Civil Surgeons.

Nursing Service.—The temporary appointments of 263 nurses were regularized with retrospective effect.

The Government sanctioned the up-grading of the post of Nursing Superintendent, III Grade in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram and of the post of Nursing Tutor, II Grade in the Stanley Hospital, Madras. Additional head nurses and nurses were sanctioned for a number of Government medical institutions in the State consequent on the increase in bed strength or to bring the number of nurses up to the strength admissible under the scale laid down by the Government. The Government Hospitals at Tiruchengode, Ariyalur and Lalgudi, where there were no nurses previously, were provided with a nurse each. Two posts of nuns in the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras, were converted into those of nurses.

The cadre of nursing staff of the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine was amalgamated with that of the Medical Department. The Director of Medical Services would be the authority to post members of the nursing staff to the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine.

Some of the nurses trained in mission hospitals in service were exempted from the prescribed educational qualification to undergo further training in nursing and become qualified nurses. This exemption entitled them to draw pay on the scales admissible to Government trained nurses.

A batch of sixteen nurses was deputed for training in Radiology in the Barnad Institute of Radiology, Madras, from 1st February 1954. One nursing tutor and two nurses were deputed abroad for higher training in nursing for a period of one year under the World Health Organization Fellowships.

Compounders.—Ninety-five candidates were selected to undergo the compounders training as stipendiaries and 197 candidates were given training as non-stipendiaries.

Seven hundred and ninety-eight additional beds were provided in 22 Government hospitals in the several districts.

The Municipal Hospital, Bodinayakanur, Madurai district and the Local Fund Dispensary, Arni, North Arcot District were taken over by the Government to be run as Government hospitals.

Medical Education.—With the starting of a new Medical College at Madurai, there are now three Government Medical Colleges in the Madras State.

Madras Medical College.—One hundred and thirty-five students were admitted to the M.B.B.S. course during the year. Fifteen students underwent the course in B. Pharmacy and 18 the course in Bachelor of Dental Surgery. Sixty-five students underwent courses leading to the award of post-graduate degrees and University diplomas. A new university diploma course in Medical Radiology (D.M.R.) was opened in the year and seven candidates were admitted to the course. One hundred and sixty-seven students were admitted to the Government Diploma or Certificate courses.

There were in all 1,340 students in the Medical College during the year, 339 of them being women.

Two students were admitted during the year under the Scheme of Cultural Scholarships of the Government of India. Seventy-seven students belonging to the Backward and Scheduled class communities of the college were awarded scholarships by the Government of India.

Research.—Research work was carried on in all the departments and not less than 24 papers were published by the several departments.

Stanley Medical College, Madras.—The number of candidates admitted to the first year M.B.B.S. course in July 1954 was 110 of whom 29 were women. Ninety-nine students were admitted for Sanitary Inspector's course, 6 of them being women. The results of the University Examinations were satisfactory.

Scholarships.—By utilizing 20 per cent of the additional income derived from the college fees, full and half-fee concessions for both men and women students belonging to other than Backward and Scheduled Castes, were awarded.

Two hundred and five students belonging to the Backward classes and Scheduled Castes and Tribes were awarded scholarships by the Government of India and the Harijan Welfare Department of the Madras Government in addition to the grant of full and half-fee concessions under Madras Educational rules.

The College has completed 17 years.

Madurai Medical College.—The College was inaugurated on 2nd August 1954 by the Union Health Minister. Fifty students were admitted to the first year M.B.B.S. course and instructions started on 22nd July 1954.

The old taluk office building handed over to the college authorities formed the main administrative block. Two semi-permanent buildings have been put up to house the laboratories of the Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry Departments. There is also a common lecture hall. Two hostels to accommodate 50 students in each have been built separately one for men and the other for women students.

New buildings to accommodate laboratories relating to nonclinical and clinical departments are being built up.

Tuberculosis.—Government have sanctioned the introduction of the B.C.G. Vaccination on a mass scale in this State by the establishment of a Central Administrative Unit at Madras with six Field Teams to work in the mufassal. There are already two B.C.G. units working in the Government Tuberculosis Institute, Madras. Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the opening of a Teaching and Demonstration Centre in the Government Tuberculosis Institute, Madras.

The Tuberculosis Institute, Madras, functions as a training centre for students undergoing training for the post-graduate course in Tuberculosis and Public Health and also for students undergoing training for the Diploma in Tuberculosis of the Madras University and Government of Madras. The Institute undertook the diagnosis and treatment of those that are diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis as well as pre-and post-Sanatorium treatment. Mass Radiography as an aid in the early diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis among certain age groups and occupational groups was undertaken by the Institute. Domiciliary service is also being carried out by the Institute. During the year 2,638 houses were visited and 1,601 contacts were examined. Two hundred and fifty of them were detected as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

B.C.G. vaccination was carried out as part of the anti-tuberculosis programme. Sixty-three thousand five hundred and twenty persons were tuberculin tested during the year of whom 17,758 were found to be negative reactors and 15,674 were protected by B.C.G. vaccination.

Four Tuberculosis Clinics attached to the four regional hospitals, viz., Government General Hospital, Government Royapetta Hospital, Government Stanley Hospital and Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, cater to the needs of the respective locality.

Leprosy.—Government have sanctioned the opening of a Treatment and Study centre for the control of leprosy in this State, under the Government of India Pilot Project Scheme at Tirukkoyilur in South Arcot district. They have also sanctioned the establishment of two subsidiary centres, allotted by the Government of India under the extended Leprosy Control Scheme, one at Vettavalam in North Arcot district and the other in the Gandhi Gram area in Madurai district. The Government of India have also decided to establish a Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput. Consequently the Government of Madras have transferred the control of the Government Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani, and the Silver Jubilee Children Clinic at Saidapet to the Governing Body of the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute.

Community Projects.—Community Project Centres were opened in South Kanara, Periyar Project Area at Kallandri, Periyar

Project Area, Melur Block and at Satiatope, Chidambaram block, South Arcot district.

Under the Community Development Programme, a scheme for the training of Health Personnel at the Government Training School for Health Visitors, Madras, was approved by the Government and the necessary staff for the purpose has also been sanctioned.

Family Planning.—In view of the continuing increase in the population of India during the past decades and of the consequent effects on the health and welfare of the people, the Government of India considered it desirable to introduce Family Planning for regulating the size of individual families. The Government of Madras in consultation with the Government of India have sanctioned the starting of a Research Centre in the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, for carrying out research into the sub-fertility. Government have also sanctioned the opening of 8 full-time Family Planning Clinics in the following institutions :—

- (1) Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras.
- (2) Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Triplicane, Madras.
- (3) Government Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliyar Lying-in Hospital, Rayapuram, Madras.
- (4) Erskine Hospital, Madurai.
- (5) Government Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode.
- (6) Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.
- (7) Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore.
- (8) Poonamallee Health Unit.

Health Check-up Centre in the Government General Hospital, Madras.—The centre was started on 15th February 1954. Five cases registered themselves for examination during the year. Only three persons were examined and the remaining two expressed their inability to appear for check-up.

Supervision of diet arrangements in Hospitals.—With a view to checking the pilferage of articles of diet in hospitals, Government have agreed to an arrangement, as an experimental measure, whereby the services of students and social workers will be utilized for supervising the diet arrangements. The arrangement has been introduced in the Government General Hospital, Madras, and the services of the students of the Madras School of Social work and the Stella Maris College are to be utilized for the work.

Government have also permitted the utilization of the services of Bharat Scouts and Guides of educational institutions in the city in helping the out-patients and in-patients in the Stanley Hospital, Madras. These honorary workers will be guiding patients to the appropriate departments and writing letters for in-patients.

X-Ray.—An X-ray plant and a Refrigerating X-ray developing unit have been sanctioned for purchase for the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras. Government have also sanctioned the purchase of an additional X-ray diagnostic plants for the Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai, and Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.

In order to reduce the growing expenditure on the purchase of X-ray films, two Watson Radiographic Camera units—one for the Government General Hospital and the other for the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras—were purchased. With this unit miniature films of the chest of 4" × 5" could be taken. The installation of this unit is expected to result in a saving of about Rs. 64,000 annually to the Government.

Indigenous Medicine

The Honorary Director of Indigenous Medicine continued to be the Head of the Department of Indigenous Medicine this year also.

College of Indigenous Medicine.—The College continued to coach students for the following diploma courses :—

- (i) G.C.I.M.,
- (ii) L.I.M.,
- (iii) Compounder's Course in Indigenous Medicine, and
- (iv) Village Vaidya.

As usual the examinations were conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations. The admission to the H.P.I.M. Examination has been restricted to only those who have once appeared for and failed in one or two groups.

One hundred students were admitted to the 1st G.C.I.M. course in July 1954. The total number of students on the roll at the end of the academic year 1953-54 was 573 excluding Village Vaidyas. The strength at the end of the calendar year 1954 was 686 made up of 444 G.C.I.M.'s 235 L.I.M.'s and 6 compounders.

The number of women students on the rolls after admission and re-admission was 60.

Medicinal Farm.—Plantation of medicinal herbs is proceeding.

Research Department.—The Research Department continues to work, compiling Ayurveda and Siddha books and attending to clinical research.

Hospitals.—As usual clinical instructions were given to the students in the hospital attached to the institution and in Royapetta Hospital and post-mortem demonstrations in Government General Hospital.

The daily average attendance in the Out-patients and Inpatients Departments during the year was 958 and 174 respectively.

King Institute, Guindy

Vaccine Lymph Section.—During the year 123,908 ml. of glycerinated lymph was manufactured as against 151,326 ml. in 1953. A total quantity of 5,559,899 doses of glycerinated lymph were issued to the field after the usual tests for purity, potency and toxicity. The potency of the vaccine had been proved to be satisfactory.

Further trials in the production of freeze dried vaccine lymph is being continued.

Diagnostic Section.—During the year, more Cerebro-spinal-fluid specimens were received and tested for Wassermann reaction and Lange's tests. The supply of Kahn antigen has also increased compared to the previous year.

This section is confirming its work in the Inter-Laboratory Evaluation of Serological tests for Syphilis in collaboration with Dr. K. V. Venkataraman, Serologist to the Government of India, at the instance of the Indian Council of Medical Research. As far as the specificity, sensitivity and reproductivity were concerned, King Institute, Guindy, has given the best results in the combined Laboratory tests.

Clinical Section.—This section received 14,602 specimens from Madras and 1,353 specimens from the Andhra State for Microscopical, Bacteriological and Cultural examinations. One hundred and seven specimens were received for Histopathological examinations.

Therapeutic Vaccine Section.—The main function of this section is to maintain several variants of the different bacterial strains and supply them to any Research Institute either in India or abroad. The section also prepares a large quantity of stock and autovaccines intended for therapeutic purposes.

Apart from the maintenance of stock cultures which come up to nearly 620 the department also supplies bacterial suspensions and high titre sera for agglutination tests.

There has been a general increase in the work in all directions. The total quantity of stock vaccines supplied in 1954 was 62,582 doses as against 56,995 in 1953 and 47,933 in 1952.

Prophylactic Vaccine Section.—In this section 4,171,356 c.c. of cholera vaccine were manufactured and 2,655,743 c.c. issued. The quantity of T.A.B. vaccine and plague vaccine manufactured was 209,588 c.c. and 205,000 c.c. respectively. The quantities of these vaccines issued was 197,160 c.c. and 165,900 c.c. respectively.

Department of Antitoxin.—The department maintained 58 horses during the year for the production of Therapeutic sera for the use of the various medical institutions of the State. As the demand for Tetanus Antitoxin continued to be high a large proportion of these horses was assigned for the production of Tetanus Antitoxin.

The total quantity of processed Antitoxic plasma produced in the section during the year was 3,143 litres (approximately 660 gallons) as against 2,731 litres processed in the previous year. Biological standardisations were conducted on 260 samples of Tetanus Antitoxin and 14 samples of Gas Gangrene (perfringens) Antitoxin.

Various other sera such as Diphtheria Antitoxin, Anti-Snake Venom, Anti-Scorpion Serum, etc., were also purchased, stocked and supplied to the various hospitals of the State.

Biological Control.—The department of biological control undertook the analysis of the biological products manufactured in the Institute, as well as those sent by different hospitals in the city and mufassal. Samples received from the Drugs Inspectors under the provisions of the Drugs Act and samples received from private firms were also analysed. The total number of specimens received for examination under all heads was 3,886 up to the end of the year and the number of tests done on these samples were 5,693. The Government of West Bengal sent one sample of Tetanus antitoxin for test.

Under the Drugs Act, 23 specimens were received for analysis, out of which 6 samples were found to be not of standard quality. Private firms and private bodies sent 8 samples, one of which was found to be satisfactory.

The department continued to carry out tests on samples sent from Andhra State throughout the year. Samples were received from the Andhra State both from Government Hospitals as well as from private bodies and also from the Drugs Inspectors of Andhra State under the provisions of the Drugs Act. The total number of specimens received from Andhra State throughout the year was 17 and the number of tests carried out were 22. Under the Drugs Act, Andhra State sent 9 samples of which one was reported to be not of standard quality. The number of samples sent by Government hospitals and private bodies in Andhra State was 8.

Blood Bank.—The activities of the Blood Bank are increasing. Training in Blood Transfusion to the Medical Officers of the Madras State as well as of the Andhra State is being continued.

The total number of Medical Officers trained in the Institute during the year was 13. The total number of Blood Transfusion Centres in this State and Andhra State inclusive of the three centres in the city is 19. Out of this number, 16 are in Andhra State. A Blood Bank was started at Salen Scheme, Madhavaram Hospital during the year. The requirements of the blood banks of Madras and Andhra States are being met from the Central Blood Bank at the King Institute, Guindy. The Mobile Blood Bank, was sent to accept blood donations from the jails in the State.

Water analysis and algal control.—One hundred and seventy-six water supplies were under periodical analytical control during the year. These protected water-supplies lay in 60 municipalities, 17 panchayat boards, 24 jails and certified schools, 54 railway stations, 21 institutions and included one swimming pool. Of these, 18 municipal water supplies, 7 panchayat board water supplies and 3 supplies to jails fall within Andhra State.

A total of 10,683 samples of water were examined for the bacteriological, chemical and physical characteristics. Of these, 6,846 samples were collected from the protected water-supplies and the rest from investigation sources, private bodies and from the Kilpauk Experimental Filter station.

A systematic programme of algal control measures was carried out in the case of supplies prone to algal infestation. About 500 samples were tested biologically. Algicidal treatment to the Ralliah reservoir in Coonoor was started this year.

The department of water analysis also examines samples of milk fortnightly. The samples were taken at different stages of manufacture from the Government Milk Factory at Teynampet.

Samples of sewage and trade wastes were also tested during the year. The number of such samples was 33.

Government Analyst Section.—On the formation of the Andhra State on 1st October 1953, the municipalities of Bellary and Hospet and the Panchayat of Harpanahalli, which formed part of the Bellary district, were merged in Mysore State. These areas, therefore, stopped working the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act. The Act was thereupon extended to six other panchayats in the Residuary Madras State, viz., Tambaram (Chingleput district); Badagara (Malabar district); Kollegal (Coimbatore district); Attur (Salem district); Arantangi (Tanjore district); and Polur (North Arcot district). The number of food samples received under the Act was about 18,000 as in the previous year. The total number of local bodies working the Act in the Residuary Madras State was 143.

There was a considerable increase in the number of drug samples received for analysis especially from Government hospitals.

Research.—The staff of the King Institute, Guindy, published three articles: (1) "Improved Dry Vaccine Lymp", (2) "a comparative study of Phthalylsulphathiazol, Chloromycetin and Aureomycin in the treatment of cholera" and (3) "a case of smallpox in a child aged 3 days".

The Director, V. J. S. Institute, Guindy, continued to be the Secretary of the Madras State Research Committee. Seven research schemes were undertaken by the Committee during the year. Government sanctioned a block grant of Rs. 25,000 for the promotion of medical research in the State for 1954-55.

Sanitary Engineering

This is the fifth year after the re-organization of the Sanitary Engineering Branch. The execution of water-supply and drainage schemes and the investigation of new schemes continued to be in good progress in the Public Health Divisions. The preparation of designs for urban water-supply and drainage schemes under the Five-Year Plan is being rushed through with the help of the additional staff appointed for the purpose.

The three Public Health divisions, known as Central Public Health Division, Tiruchirappalli Public Health Division and Coimbatore Public Health Division, were renamed as Northern, Southern and Western Public Health Divisions. The Southern Public Health Division which had its headquarters at Tiruchirappalli was shifted to Madurai in April 1954 as that division had no longer jurisdiction over Tiruchirappalli district.

The Government sanctioned also the employment of one additional Assistant Engineer, Public Health with subordinate staff in the office of the Sanitary Engineer solely to attend to the investigation and design of a number of schemes of improvements to the existing water-supply schemes in Erode, Mettupalayam, Vellore, Chingleput, Pudukkottai and Karur, which are of an urgent nature but which do not find a place in the Five-Year Plan. The cost of these schemes will be met entirely from the funds of the local bodies concerned and the work on the design of these schemes is in good progress.

With a view to expediting the investigation, design and execution of water supply schemes in rural units coming under the "Local Development Works Programme" for which also the Centre has proposed to give financial assistance to the State, a special Public Health Division with head-quarters at Madras with five subdivisions at Vellore, Coimbatore, Kozhikode, Madurai, and Tiruchirappalli have been formed. The Executive Engineer Public Health and the Assistant Engineers Public Health have been given extra powers in respect of technical sanction to the schemes and they are to work in co-ordination with the Revenue authorities. These Assistant Engineers Public Health will also be attending to the execution of water-supply and drainage schemes coming under the Community Projects Development Works where necessary and also to works relating to development schemes.

The Special Public Health subdivisions at Tuticorin and Coimbatore formed for the purpose of investigation and design of improvements to the Tuticorin Water-supply Scheme and Coimbatore Water-supply and Drainage Scheme continued to function during the year.

The Experimental Filter station at Kilpauk Water Works continued to be under the control of the Sanitary Engineer. The

experiments mainly related to treating the Red Hills Lake water (i) with chlorine by the break point method and (ii) with chloramine prior to slow sand filtration. As these experiments are yielding encouraging results, the Committee recommended large-scale trials with a battery of seven filter beds of the Corporation, placed at its control. The Corporation has also since agreed to the proposal and the large-scale experiments are to be commenced shortly.

Experiments with cuprichloramination of the water prior to slow sand filtration were also commenced at the end of the year.

Opening of new schemes—Coimbatore Drainage.—The treatment works were completed during the year and brought into operation in March 1954.

Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme.—The first stage of treatment works for removal of iron was put into commission in the month of September 1954.

Coimbatore Water supply improvements.—The Low Level Service Reservoir, constructed at R.S. Puram, Coimbatore, by this department for improving the water-supply to the Coimbatore municipality, was opened on 23rd October 1954 by the Minister for Local Administration. The works relating to the partial and full duplication of the gravity main were also completed during the period, enabling the municipality to supply an increased quantity up to 32 lakhs of gallons a day.

Schemes under execution.—Twenty-eight municipal and other water-supply schemes and 14 drainage schemes were under execution. The total budgetted expenditure on these schemes during the year was about Rs. 42.79 lakhs and 6.52 lakhs respectively. The figures include the composite water-supply schemes for Tiruchendur, Kayalpatnam and other villages, coming under the Rural Water-supply Scheme with a budget allotment of Rs. 0.52 lakh.

The execution of the Kumbakonam Drainage Scheme, costing nearly Rs. 75 lakhs was inaugurated on the 6th October 1954, by the Chief Minister, Government of Madras.

The execution of the scheme of improvements to the water-supply scheme for Kancheepuram Municipality with the River Palar as the source was inaugurated by the Minister for Local Administration, Government of Madras on 29th October 1954. The work is now in progress.

Maintenance of schemes.—Technical sanction to 28 schemes, aggregating to Rs. 6,55,045 in respect of plans and estimates prepared for municipal water-supply and drainage schemes was accorded by the Sanitary Engineer during the year.

Grant-in-aid works of the Madras Corporation.—The Sanitary Engineer continued to discharge the functions as the Inspecting Officer for the grant-in-aid works (Water-supply and Drainage) of the Corporation of Madras and also to deal with all references relating to designs, estimates, grant statements, loan applications, etc., submitted by the Corporation. The proposals in respect of the Mechanical filters (W.S.) of 10 m.g.d. capacity and additional clear Water Reservoir of about 7 m.g. capacity received particular attention.

The Sanitary Engineer was also advising the Corporation on tenders in respect of the execution of the works on water-supply and drainage.

The Sanitary Engineer continued to be a Special Councillor for the Corporation of Madras, a member of the Public Health Board and also a member of the Water and Sewage Purification Committee.

CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION

Primary Education

Elementary Education.—The number of elementary schools in the State as it stood on 1st August 1954 was 21,552 excluding basic schools. The number of pupils receiving instruction in these schools was 1,854,905 boys and 1,108,873 girls.

The Government of India sanctioned a scheme under which 3,000 teachers are to be appointed in the elementary schools of this State. The scheme was conceived with the double purpose of opening a number of schools in school-less centres and incidentally employing a number of educated persons who were without employment. The State Government decided to take advantage of the scheme and to open 2,800 single teacher schools in school-less centres in the State and to employ an additional 200 teachers for the higher elementary standards to be opened in the existing elementary schools. Two thousand seven hundred of these schools were allotted to be opened by district boards and 100 by panchayats. Under the scheme, the Central Government undertook to bear the cost of equipment for each school up to a maximum of Rs. 200. The Central Government also undertook to bear 75 per cent of the salary of teachers in the first year, 50 per cent in the second year and 25 per cent in the third year. The expenditure on salary from the fourth year onwards is to be borne by the State Government. The villagers were expected to provide free accommodation in their respective villages. But as it was not found possible to secure free accommodation in all areas, Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 500 per school for providing accommodation. This provision was to be utilized only as a last resort. The new schools are to be staffed by Secondary Grade trained teachers to the extent available, untrained Matriculates (also S.S.L.Cs.), undergraduates and graduates. A short course of training of a month's duration under the syllabus prepared by the Government of India, Ministry of Education, was also provided. The number of schools opened under the scheme up to 5th January 1955 was 2,317 and as many teachers were appointed as they were all single teacher schools.

Government have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. M. Alagappa Chettiar, to examine the present system of elementary education in the State in all its aspects and among other things, to suggest ways and means for implementing the directive principles contained in Article 45 of the Constitution providing for free and compulsory education for all children till they complete 14 years of age.

Basic Education

During the year 938 basic schools were working in the State. Seventy-nine thousand and thirteen boys and 48,063 girls were studying in them. Sanction was accorded for the opening

of the Post Basic IX grade in the Gandhiniketan Basic School at Kallupatti, with effect from the school year 1953-54 and in the Kasturba Gandhi Kanya Gurukulam Vedaranyam, with effect from the school year 1954-55.

There are 20 Basic compact areas with about 30 Basic schools in each area. The ranges under the control of the Deputy Inspectors have been rearranged so as to have one Basic Trained Deputy Inspector for a Basic compact area. This redistribution of ranges has enabled Deputy Inspectors to spend more time in Basic Schools and to help the teachers in organising the work effectively.

The Special Officer appointed for the purpose of preparing literature for Basic Schools has completed 40 reading books as against 50 planned for the grades II to V.

Secondary Education

There were 827 public secondary schools for boys and 205 for girls, the number of Indian Secondary Schools alone being 802 for boys and 178 for girls. The strength of the Indian Secondary Schools was 3,79,002 boys and 1,19,159 girls. Thirty-four new secondary schools (18 under Local Bodies and 16 under private managements) were opened and 3 schools closed during the year.

With effect from the school year 1954-55, provision has been made for the study of Hindi under Part II of the first language in Forms IV to VI of secondary schools. Agriculture as a subject under the diversified courses was newly introduced during the year in the Rajah's High School, Kollengode. The total number of schools having these technical courses at the end of the year was 127.

The Secondary Education Scheme followed in this State is in conformity with many of the recommendations made by the Secondary Education Commission. In order to accelerate the pace of progress and to implement the other recommendations of the Commission, particularly the establishment of multi-purpose schools and higher secondary schools, Government have constituted a Committee with Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, as Chairman.

University and Collegiate Education

There are two Universities in this State, Madras and Annamalai. The number of students in the Certificate and Diploma courses run by the Madras University, was 372 men and 81 women. The strength of the Annamalai University was 1,882 men and 112 women.

Besides the Arts and Science departments of the Annamalai University, there were 40 colleges for general education for men and 16 colleges for general education for women. The Mahajana College Erode, The Alagappa College for Women, Karaikudi and the

Auxilium College for Women, Katpadi, were the new second Grade colleges opened during the year. The A.M. Jain College, Meenambakkam, the Sri Theagaraya College, Washermanpet, Madras, the Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur and the Providence Women's College, Kozhikode, were upgraded into I Grade Colleges during the year.

The strength of the various University classes was 35,602 men and 1,234 women.

Training of Teachers.—The number of Training Colleges in the State, apart from the B.Ed. section in the Annamalai University, was 7 for men and 3 for women and the number of students in these institutions was 598 men and 250 women.

There were 44 non-basic training schools for men and 48 non-basic training schools for women. The number of pupil-teachers under instruction in the institutions was 6,635 men and 6,080 women.

The number of Basic Training Schools for men and women was 32 and 15 respectively. The Government Training Schools for Men at Tanjore, Dindigul and Malappuram and the Gnanodaya Training School for Women at St. Thomas Mount were converted into Basic Training Schools during the year. The number of pupil-teachers under instruction in the Basic Training Schools was 4,090 men and 1,693 women.

There were 4 institutions for the training of teachers for pre-primary schools with a strength of 217. The Pre-Basic Training Schools for Women, Gandhigram, Madurai, was transferred to Kasturbaigram, Erode, during the year.

Pandit's training classes.—Two courses for Tamil were held in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, during the year.

The two institutions for the training of Anglo-Indian Women teachers had a strength of 68.

Professional and Technical Education

The number of Medical Colleges in the State was 6, excluding the Venkataramana Ayurvedic Dispensary and College, Mylapore. The strength of these institutions was 2,403 men and 613 women. A Medical College was newly opened during the year at Madurai by the Government.

The strength of the Madras Veterinary College was 321 men and 4 women.

The Government Agricultural College at Coimbatore had a strength of 277 men and 4 women.

The Forest College, Coimbatore, run by the Central Government, had a strength of 93.

The number of Colleges for Engineering, excluding the Department directly under the Annamalai University was 5. The number of scholars in these institutions including the Engineering faculty

of the Annamalai University was 2,049 men. In the Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi-Mechanical Engineering course has been started from the current academic year.

There were 9 Polytechnics in the State and the strength in these institutions was 4,052 men and 7 women. There were 29 Industrial schools and the total number of scholars studying in them was 1,591 men and 46 women. There were 18 schools for Arts and Crafts for Women and their strength was 995 including 7 boys. The number of schools for Fine Arts was 3 with a strength of 429 men and 11 women. The number of commercial schools in the State was 311 and the number of scholars under instruction in them was 18,551 men and 1,887 women.

The strength in the Law College, Madras, was 1,264 men and 24 women.

Adult Education

The number of Adult Education centres in the State was 1,939 up to 30th September 1954. The number of 'pupils' receiving instruction in these institutions was 49,044 men and 3,556 women. After a review of the progress made in the field, Government with effect from 1st October 1954 restricted Adult Education effort to the National Extension Service and Community Project areas. Adult schools functioned in these areas for illiterates between the ages of 8 to 18. Teachers of elementary schools were engaged to run the schools. Such teachers were paid remuneration at fixed rates, apart from money for contingency charges like lighting, etc. The school course is of three years duration and at the end of each year an examination would be held. At the end of the third year, a certificate is to be given to successful adults. Radio and Bhajana materials were given to deserving schools for recreation.

Other types of Education.—The number of music colleges in the State, besides the faculty of Music in the Annamalai University was 2, with a total strength of 78 men and 132 women. The number of oriental colleges for men, besides the Oriental Faculty in the Annamalai University was 22 and the total strength was 1,332 men and 116 women. The number of Oriental Schools for men was 54 and for women 1 and the number of scholars in them was 2,182 boys and 934 girls.

National Cadet Corps

The following new units are to be raised in the State during the current academic year:—

Senior Division.—(i) One Independent Company at Tambaram with 3 officers and 154 cadets; (ii) one infantry Company at Coimbatore with 4 officers and 155 cadets; (iii) two E.M.E. units, one at Coimbatore and the other at Karaikudi, in all consisting of

4 officers and 120 cadets and (iv) Three Sub-troops of the girls Senior Division in 3 Colleges with 3 Officers and 90 cadets.

Junior Division.—(i) Nineteen troops of the Junior Division (Boys) with 19 Officers and 627 Cadets (including 3 Air Wing and 3 Naval Wing troops) and (2) 10 troops of the Junior Division (Girls) in 9 schools with 10 Officers and 300 cadets.

Audio-visual Education

Forty-five schools were equipped with 16 m.m. projectors, 115 schools with 35 m.m. filmstrip projectors and 74 schools with radio sets. About 160 teachers were trained in the handling of the Projectors in the Central Film Library of the Director of Public Instruction's Office. Nearly 27,240 film shows were given in educational institutions with films and filmstrips hired at nominal rates from the Central Film Library of the Director of Public Instruction. Consequent on the partition of the State, 463 films, 553 filmstrips, 2 Projectors and a few other items of Audio-visual Equipment were transferred to the Andhra State.

Government Examinations

S.S.L.C. Public Examination.—The number of candidates registered for the S.S.L.C. Public Examinations held in March and October 1954 was 53,326 and 21,119 respectively, including Bellary. The number of candidates who actually appeared for the Examinations was 52,786 and 20,600 respectively.

Concessions from payment of Examination fees.—Eight hundred and forty-six children and dependents of persons who served in the Second World War and one hundred and fifty-four pupils belonging to the Harijan Community were admitted to the Examination of March 1954, without payment of fees.

Government Technical Examinations.—In August 1954 Government approved the revised syllabus in respect of the examination in Indian Music. The first examination under the revised syllabus will be held in November 1955.

A new subject known as "Hydraulics and Sanitary Engineering" has also been included in the Scheme of the Government Technical Examinations and the first examination in the above subject will be held from April 1955 and onwards.

Group certificate known as "Sanitary Engineering" will also be issued to the candidates who pass the single subjects that constitute the group.

Examinations in Indigenous Medicine.—In August 1954 Government have issued orders deleting Indigenous Surgery and Indigenous Midwifery from the G.C.I.M. and L.I.M. curriculam of studies and scheme of Examination.

In September, 1954, Government order the deletion of Indigenous Medicine Paper II from the Scheme of L.I.M. Examinations.

According to orders of Government issued in October 1954 there will be two papers in Indigenous Materia Medica.

Madras Record Office

Accessions.—The records of the several departments of the Secretariat for 1950, the records of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) for the period 1942—45, the proceedings of the Chief Conservator of Forests for 1943, 326 items of Survey records and the records of the Court of Wards for the period 1917—1944 were received for custody. Four thousand nine hundred and forty-five Strong Almirah documents and 2,651 specifications were also received for safe custody. The electoral rolls of 1953 for 120 Assembly constituencies and 49 Parliamentary constituencies and the electoral rolls of 1954 for 103 Assembly constituencies and 7 Parliamentary constituencies and the electoral rolls of 1954 for 8 Assembly constituencies and 2 Parliamentary constituencies in the Andhra State have likewise been received for permanent retention.

Besides these usual accessions, the records created by certain committees appointed by the Government to consider special problems relating to the administration of the State and the records of the Office of the ex-Educational Advisor to the Government were transferred to this office for custody. The records of the merged State of Pudukkottai were also received in this office for permanent retention.

Requisitions for records and restoration of papers.—The number of requisitions received during the year was 26,188. Of these 1,082 involved prolonged searches. Thirty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-two papers were furnished, during this period to the different departments of this Government and of the Government of the Andhra State the Board of Revenue and the Collectors in both the States and other offices. Fifty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-nine papers which were returned to this office were restored to the bundles.

Separation of records relating to the Andhra and Mysore States.—The records of the Departments of the Secretariat for the period 1936—1920, the records of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) for the period 1934—1928 and Separate Revenue (Excise, Stamps, etc.) for the year 1934 were separated during January. But this work of separation, was ordered to be stopped by the Government early in February and was discontinued with effect from 7th February 1954. The records separated for the Mysore State have all been transferred to the Mysore Government. Only a portion of the records separated for the Andhra State have been transferred to the

Andhra Government since that Government have stated that there is no accommodation at Kurnool for all the records which have been separated.

One thousand six hundred and fifty-four Strong Almirah documents and the electoral rolls for 1951-53 were also separated during the year up to the date of disbandment of the staff employed on that work.

Searches.—A large number of special searches were, as usual undertaken and detailed notes were prepared in several cases.

Mending and preservation of records.—A fresh supply of chiffon was received and mending of records which required the use of chiffon was resumed.

Forty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-three sheets of the old records of the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, etc., were mended during this year.

Six hundred and thirty-two items of records belonging to the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, etc., were bound during this year.

Publication of records.—The following volumes are in the final stages of publication :—

(1) Secret Department—Index, 1820.

(2) Judicial Department—Index, 1837.

The volumes mentioned below were issued during this year :—

(1) Diary and Consultation Book, 1758 (Volume No: 88).

(2) Do. 1759 (Volume No. 89).

(3) Do. 1730 (Volume No. 90).

(4) Public Despatches from England, 1757-58 (Volume No. 61.)

(5) Fort St. David Consultation, 1704 (India Office Typescripts).

(6) Mayor's Court Proceedings, 1728.

The catalogue of this office publications was reprinted during this year.

Revision of the District Gazetteers.—The revision of the gazetteers of eight districts in this State for which gazetteers are available and the preparation of gazetteers for the remaining six districts and abridged editions of the gazetteers in the languages of the districts has been sanctioned by the Government. The new publications will be called "District Handbooks" and this work of publication is likely to take about five years to complete. The Curator and the Assistant Curator are attending to this work. The gazetteer of the Tanjore district has been taken up for revision and the first 14 chapters have been revised and rewritten. The remaining chapters will also similarly be revised and rewritten and the entire volume got ready for the press by March next.

Library.—Eighty-seven books were transferred from the Secretariat Library and 196 books were received from other offices and institutions. Six books were purchased for the library.

Research Students.—Five Research Scholars worked in this office during the year. Some Government officials also were allowed to consult the records.

General.—The office continued to supply information in the form of notes to the Secretariat Departments, the Board of Revenue and other departments on matters relating to administration and the early history of certain departments.

The Curator attended the 30th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the 22nd meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Hyderabad in February and also presided over the first meeting of the National Committee of Archivists held there at the same time. He also attended the 23rd meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi at the end of October.

The Curator was appointed as the convenor of the State Committee formed to help the Board of Editors, History of the Freedom Movement in India and attended the first meeting of the committee held in September.

The Regional Research Officer and the staff sanctioned for the work of collecting materials for the History of the Freedom Movement in South India are carrying on the work in this office.

Connemara Public Library

More than 10,000 copies of publications in the Madras State intended for this Library under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, were received from the Registrar of Books, Madras.

Rules relating to the affiliation of District Central Libraries to the Connemara Public Library have been framed and approved by Government.

During the year exchange was opened with (1) the University of San Francisco, California, (2) Library of Congress, Washington, and (3) National Science Museum, Tokyo.

The number of persons who visited the Library during the year was 1,09,662 and the number of volumes consulted was 279,167. The number of volumes lent was 66,91. The number of new depositors during the year was 497; and the number of withdrawals was 299. The total number of depositors on the rolls at the close of the year was 2,799.

Government Museums and National Art Gallery (1954)

Art Exhibitions.—An exhibition of a selection of children's drawings and paintings entered for the fifth International Competition in Children's Art conducted by "Shankar's Weekly", New Delhi, was held at the Centenary Exhibition Hall of the Museum, during the period under report. The exhibition attracted large gatherings including the school-going children.

Special Exhibitions.—The following special exhibitions were also held during the year :—

- (1) Giant Coconut Crab, *Burgus latro*.
- (2) Cinchona.
- (3) Medals issued by the British in India.

Distinguished visitors to the museum.—Among the distinguished visitors to the museum, mention may be made of Professor Lionello Venturi, Professor of History of Art, University of Rome. He was on a lecture tour of this country on the invitation of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations. Other distinguished visitors were Professor S. F. Nadel of the Australian National University; Mr. R. Alexander of the Ford Foundation; Mr. Escott Reed, the Canadian High Commissioner in India; Professor Julian Huxley of London; Dr. Bhagavandas; Yogi Suddananda Bharati; The Ambassador of the Peoples' Republic of China in India; Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance and Education; and Professor Norman Brown & Mrs. Brown.

Audio-visual Education.—As a part of the Audio-visual Education scheme, one hundred sets of metal casts of coins were prepared and supplied to educational institutions. An illustrated descriptive catalogue was also prepared and supplied to the schools to enable the identification and study of the coins. The set thus forms a useful teaching aid in the study of the History of India, to the high school students.

Research and Educational Services.—A batch of students from the Baroda University was given training for about 15 days, in museum methods and administration.

As desired by the Governor of Madras, facilities were given to the artist deputed from Raj Bhavan, Guindy, for making replicas of stone sculptures and bronze figures. These replicas are intended for display in the Raj Bhavan.

A batch of 20 students from the Central Inland Fisheries Training Department was guided round the Zoological galleries and the exhibits explained to them.

Mr. Ibrahim Rassam, from the Natural History Museum, Iraq, was given instruction in Taxidermy and Museum methods.

Sri John Raju, an attender deputed from St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, was given training in Taxidermy and Museum preservative methods for a period of two months.

Publications.—The revised editions of the "Guide to the Archaeological Galleries" and "Illustrations of Indian Sculpture" have been published. A few other interesting publications are expected to be released shortly from the press.

A number of valuable additions were made to the Archæology, Anthropology, Botany, Geology, Numismatics and Zoology sections of the museum during the year.

The work of cleaning, renovation, painting and maintenance, including chemical conservation was carried out.

National Art Gallery.—All the recently acquired paintings were displayed in the show cases. "Victims of Hunger" the bronze sculpture by Sri Chowdhury was removed from the rear room and displayed at the head of the Main Hall.

Government Museum, Pudukkottai.

Galleries, buildings, and gardens.—A chart in English showing the pedigree line of the Tondaiman rule was added to the Picture gallery in which are displayed the portraits and photoprints of the Tondaiman Rulers and Administrators of the Pudukkottai State.

Library.—Thirty-seven books were added during the year. The library is largely used by the interested public.

Besides rendering the usual assistance to educational institutions Mr. A. Atwell of the Department of Painting and Sculpture, Cornell University, New York, United States of America, was given facility to study the exhibits in this institution.

CHAPTER VIII—AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION

Agriculture

Administration.—A change in the field set up of the department was effected at the end of the year, when the normal staff of the Agricultural Department was re-organized by withdrawing the staff from the Community Project and National Extension Service areas. The special agricultural extension staff alone was retained in these areas and made responsible for the entire work of the Agricultural Department there. The normal staff was distributed in the remaining areas in such a manner that there was one Agricultural Demonstrator with an agricultural depot and necessary subordinate staff for three firkas in some cases, for two firkas in some others and one firka in a few cases. This entailed the opening of 75 additional depots.

Agricultural Education.—(a) Degree course.—One hundred and eight students were admitted to the first year B.Sc. (Ag.) course as against 90 admitted in the previous year. Sixty-one out of 76 candidates who appeared for the final year examination came out successful. During the year 21 candidates registered for the M.Sc. Degree course and three for the Ph. D. Degree.

(b) Diploma in Horticulture.—Twenty-four candidates passed in the diploma course in 1954. The next course was postponed due to paucity of candidates.

(c) Short course for young farmers in Agriculture.—The course commenced with 26 candidates in July 1954. Government granted a stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem for these students with permission to be taken on tour to Agricultural Stations.

The Grow More Food Campaign and Five-Year Plan.—The schemes for the intensification of food production under the Five-Year Plan were continued. The progress achieved during the year is summarized below:—

(a) Chemical fertilizers.—Ammonium sulphate was distributed to ryots through selected co-operative societies and private merchants under the control and supervision of the Board of Revenue (Food Production) and the Collectors in the districts. The revised arrangements relieved the Agricultural Demonstrators of the trading activity on this account. A total quantity of 73,365 tons of ammonium sulphate was distributed during the year.

The sale of superphosphate was continued to be done through the normal trade channels. Stocks of superphosphate left with the Agricultural Department were, however, sold at market rates

and a total quantity of 655 tons was distributed through the Agricultural Depots during the year.

Under the Intensive Manuring Scheme, a sum of Rs. 42 lakhs was disbursed as loans to the ryots in this State during the year for the purchase of chemical fertilizers.

(b) Compost Scheme.—The work relating to the manufacture of compost by municipalities and panchayats was satisfactory during the year. There was a considerable increase in the number of local bodies manufacturing compost. Sixty municipalities and 251 panchayats were engaged in manufacturing compost in addition to 82 non-notified panchayats. The "Compost Week" was organised and celebrated throughout the State during the first week of July 1954. During the year, 179,985 tons of compost were produced.

(c) Sewage Utilization Scheme.—The scheme of utilization of sewage in important towns was continued during the year. A sum of Rs. 16 lakhs was sanctioned to the Corporation of Madras for utilising the City sewage for the purpose of cultivating vegetables, grass, etc. The scheme is in progress in Madurai Municipality also.

(d) Green manures.—Sesbania was cultivated as green-manure crop on 13.6 lakhs acres against 9 lakhs of acres in the previous year, mainly on the bund of rice fields. It was raised as a pure crop for manure on 10,000 acres. The yield on this extent would be sufficient for manuring about one lakh of acres of paddy.

"Gliricidia maculata" was cultivated over 38,000 acres of mainly paddy lands. The total number of acres under this green manure crop now is 71,000 the yield of which is sufficient to give 2 lakhs tons of organic matter every year for the next 20 years. Organic matter is the most important factor for building up soils in Madras State and also for cheap supply of nitrogen. As such, the cultivation of this green-manure crop has produced substantial results. In Tanjore district the area manured with Sesbania for the second crop rose from 40,000 acres to 108,000 acres during the year.

(e) Distribution of improved seed of paddy and millets.—As in the previous year procurement of paddy and millet seeds was made at prices approved by Government. The quantity of improved seeds distributed was 2,468 tons of paddy and 48 tons of millets. About 4.4 million acres were brought under improved strains of the Agricultural Department covering paddy, cotton and groundnut.

(f) Village seed farms.—These farms constitute a novel, improved method of seed distribution and were started during the year. Under this scheme high grade primary seed was distributed to important villages at one pound per acre through selected influential members of the Agricultural Association. The seeds produced in the village seed farm are exchanged with bulk seed after the harvest

to meet the needs of the ryots in the village. Thus the whole village is covered with the high grade seeds in a short time. So far 6,406 village seed farms for paddy and 1,780 for millets have been organized over an area of 27,000 acres and the quantity of seeds exchanged during the year was nearly 1,800 tons of mainly paddy seeds.

Filter points.—Five hundred and twenty-five filter points were successfully installed during the year exceeding the target of 400. Three hundred and ninety-five oil engine sets were supplied on loan to ryots. The total number of filter points successfully working at present in the present Madras State is 1,080. These are sufficient for a perennial supply of water for irrigating 10,000 acres. The scheme has become popular among the ryots in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts.

Plant Protection.—The issue of weekly forecast of the incidence of pests and diseases helped the staff in taking timely steps to check and prevent their spreading. The areas saved by timely action was 157,000 acres against pests and 80,000 acres against diseases. One hundred and twenty-five thousand economic trees like fruit-bearing trees and coconut palms were also saved. The betel vine disease in Tiruchirappalli and Salem districts was also tackled by a special staff sanctioned by the Government.

Agricultural Engineering.—(i) **Soil conservation.**—An area of 4,046 acres in Kothamangalam in Coimbatore district was ordered to be taken up for operations. In the Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad, out of 80 acres about 32 acres have been bench terraced and gully plugged. A scheme for conservation of 6,000 acres in Dharapuram taluk is in progress. Government have sanctioned a scheme of loans to ryots in the Nilgiris for soil conservation work.

(ii) **Tractor.**—One hundred and fifty-nine tractors worked during the year and of these 85 were fitted with bulldozers. The area covered was 22,898 acres and bulldozers worked for 61,000 hours. Ten tractors were sold on hire purchase basis.

Schemes—Supply of oil engines and electric motors under the Hire and Hire Purchase Schemes.—Oil engines and electric motor pumpsets are continued to be supplied to ryots under the Hire Purchase scheme during this year. Oil engines are also supplied to ryots under the Hiring Scheme. The Department owns 440 oil engines for issue to ryots under this scheme.

Community Projects and National Extension Service.—Ten more blocks were taken up under the National Extension Service of the all-India pattern. The National Extension Service (Tanjore District) Scheme was also launched in the two divisions of Kumbakonam and Mayuram of Tanjore district in addition to the

ten blocks mentioned above, which lays special emphasis on increasing agricultural produce. The ultimate object of this scheme is to increase the permanent exportable food surplus of Tanjore district by 75,000 tons of rice.

Agricultural Research.—(i) **Paddy.**—Five cultures giving 10 to 20 per cent increase over local varieties were got ready for district trials. Two blast-resistant crosses of G.E.B. 24 were under multiplication. 2.6 million acres were under improved strains of paddy thereby covering 44 per cent of area under paddy cultivation.

(ii) **Millets and Pulses.**—Three strains in ragi and Panivaragu and one in horsegram were released during the year. About 24,000 lb of hybrid cumbu seeds were distributed.

(iii) **Cotton.**—At Coimbatore, P. 216 F. gave the highest yield of 1,249 lb. of Kapas per acre. It has spread over an area of 4,524 acres in the State.

(iv) **Oil seeds.**—Fifty-two thousand two hundred and sixty-three coconut seedlings were distributed from the nurseries. In the case of gingelly it was found that early sowing gave better yields and oil content.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Experiments were carried out in respect of citrus and loose-jacket oranges as well as apples, cashew-nuts and sweet potatoes. Tapioca and banana also came in for research. Five thousand one hundred and eighty-seven banana suckers and 106,190 fruit plants were distributed to growers.

Agricultural Botany.—Botanical survey was completed in Ramanathapuram district and in Singampatti of Tirunelveli district. In all 1,327 specimens were identified.

Agricultural Chemistry.—One thousand eight hundred and three samples of soil, manures, etc., were analysed with beneficial results.

Entomology.—Encouraging results were obtained in regard to methods of combating plant pests such as paddy stem-borer and paddy mealy bug.

Mycology.—The effect of spraying chemicals in cases of plant diseases was studied with useful results, with special reference to cotton and paddy.

Propaganda, Publicity, and Extension Work.—(i) **Farmers' Associations.**—Sixteen thousand Village Agricultural Associations functioned during the year. These associations helped considerably in the expansion of green manure, organising village seed farms, distributing seeds and promoting the spread or improved methods and intensive cultivation. The information depot opened at Madras continued to be popular and a large number of publications were sold to agriculturists through this depot.

(ii) **Demonstration, trial and experimental plots.**—At the instance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, fertilisers

were supplied free of cost for the Kharif and Rabi seasons to demonstrate to the ryots the utility of commercial fertilisers such as ammonium sulphate, ammonium sulpho-nitrate and urea. Two hundred and fifty-eight tons of fertilisers were distributed during the Kharif season and 280 tons for the Rabi season. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-one trials were arranged in lands belonging to ryots in regard to different crops during the Kharif season.

The Madras improved method was extended to cotton, millets and sugarcane in addition to paddy. Eight thousand four hundred and fifty demonstration plots were laid under these crops. The total number of experimental demonstration and trial plots was 16,900 during the year and the object of the Government to have a demonstration plot in every village is being implemented.

Crop Competitions.—Crop competitions in respect of paddy, cumbu, cholam and potatoes were continued during the year 1953-54. Eleven thousand eight hundred and forty-one competitors competed for the competition in paddy during the year and about 4,14 acres were brought under cultivation in paddy competition. The highest yield of 8,207 lb. of paddy per acre which is about five times the average yield of paddy of 1,700 lb. per acre in the State was got by a farmer from Malabar district and he was awarded the State Prize.

Loans to Agriculturists.—Besides Rs. 34 lakhs distributed as loan for purchasing fertilisers, a sum of Rs. 17.5 lakhs was given for seeds and manures and Rs. 14,695 for the purchase of implements. Rupees 2.2 lakhs was given for hire purchase of tractors and Rs. 11 lakhs as loan for filter points.

General.—Although early rains in the north-east monsoon were followed by a dry period in November, the season on the whole was satisfactory, except for dry crops like millets, groundnut and cotton. For paddy the season has been good. With a moderately favourable weather, another good year of intensive production has been achieved.

As a result of the drive for reducing the working expenses and increasing receipts of agricultural stations, there was a reduction in expenditure by Rs. 68,630 during the year 1953-54 and an increase in receipts of Rs. 122,516 or a total net saving of Rs. 1,91,140 mainly due to increased production.

Animal Husbandry

Administration.—The Director of Animal Husbandry continued to have the assistance of two Deputy Directors, one for livestock and the other for veterinary work, besides a Personal Assistant in the cadre of a Deputy Collector in the administration of the department.

The Government passed orders changing the designation of some of the holders of the posts of Lecturers in the Madras Veterinary College as Professors in keeping with their high qualifications.

There were 86 Veterinary Institutions and 21 Touring Billets and 64 Touring Billets converted into Minor Veterinary Dispensaries in pursuance of the policy to provide better facilities to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge to treat cases while at headquarters. Besides, there were First Aid Centres attached to the Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, which were visited by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of Minor Veterinary Dispensaries either on the fixed days in a week or regularly.

Education—B.V.Sc. Degree Course.—The selection of students for admission to this course for the year 1954-55 was made, as usual, by a committee constituted by Government. Out of the 80 seats available for the course, 40 were for students of Madras State reserved, 23 for those from Andhra, 8 for students from other States and 6 for students from foreign countries. Besides 2 seats were reserved for students whose parents are Union Government Officers and one for military demobilised personnel.

Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' Course.—Admission of students to this course was suspended from last academic year. However, for the benefit of those already undergoing the course, the second-year class alone was run till June 1954 when the course came to an end. Thirty-five students took the Diploma in the annual examination held in June 1954.

Stockman Course.—With the abolition of the Veterinary and Livestock Inspector's Course, Government sanctioned the starting of the Stockman Course of 11 months' duration from the academic year 1954-55. The strength for the course was finally fixed at 55, 15 seats being reserved for candidates from Andhra. On the whole 39 candidates belonging to this State were admitted to this course and 15 joined the course under the allotment of seats made to the Andhra State.

Post-graduate Refresher Course.—This course is running its fourth year and the third batch of 7 students deputed for the course during the period under report completed their training.

Post-graduate Research Students.—Two post-graduates carried out research under studentships granted by the Madras University. The subjects chosen were "Genetics of South Indian Cattle" and "Genetics of the fowl".

Flaying School.—The Flaying School which was started last year, continued to train butchers as well as amateurs. During the year 18 butchers and 15 amateurs completed their course of training and 1 butcher and 26 amateurs are undergoing training in the second batch.

Madras Helminthiasis Scheme.—Tetrameres infection in Poultry in Madras was studied with reference to the species of the worm and pathogenicity. Experimental infection of a bull-calf prenatally with *Ascaris Vitulorum* was achieved after feeding the pregnant cow with infective eggs.

Sheep and Goat Development.—The Sheep and Goat Development Officer assisted by the sheep shearing and demonstration units in the State carried out propaganda with regard to the proper management of sheep and goats, cleaner production, classing, trading and profitable marketing and utilisation of wool in all the villages visited. Castration of scrub rams and bucks was also done in the flocks during his tours.

The breeding programme in the Sheep Farm, Ootacamund and in the Sheep sections of the other farms was chalked out by the Sheep and Goat Development Officer. The progress in research work in Sheep breeding in all these farms was satisfactory. The breeding programme included improvement of woolly sheep, improvement of mutton or hairy type of sheep with Mandhya rams and grading up of Bellary Sheep with Bikaner rams. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the three sheep shearing and development units in the State have visited 593 villages and carried out demonstration of washing, shearing and grading of wool, etc. Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a small wool analysis laboratory at Ootacamund and arrangements to start it are in progress.

Poultry Development.—Poultry development was continued to be maintained through the poultry farms and the poultry development Units attached to the veterinary institutions.

Manufacture of Biological Products.—Biological products were manufactured and issued not only to institutions in this State but also to Andhra, Hyderabad, Pondicherry, Madhya Pradesh, Kutch and Ceylon. A new feature in the manufacture of biological products was introduced during the year in that the following vaccines were manufactured and issued in a freeze dried form:—

- (1) Rinderpest Goat Virus Vaccine.
- (2) Fowl Pox Vaccine.
- (3) Pigeon Pox Virus Vaccine.
- (4) Ranikhet Disease Vaccine.
- (5) Sheep Pox Vaccine.

Disease Investigation.—The diseases investigated during the year were—

(a) Cattle.—Anthrax, Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Johnes disease.

(b) Sheep and Goats.—Sheep Pox, Anthrax and Enterotaxaemia.

(c) Poultry.—Ranikhet, Fowl Pox, Contagious Coryza, Fowl Paralysis and Coccidiosis.

Contagious Disease.—There were 1,884 cases of outbreaks of contagious diseases among cattle and 405,382 inoculations were given to bring the disease under control. In the case of sheep and goat, there were only 163 cases and the number of inoculations given was 46,978. Vaccination was carried out both in the affected areas and free areas among poultry against Ranikhet disease and Fowl Pox. The number of vaccinations done was 120,317 and 3,608 respectively.

Rinderpest.—This State has been free from Rinderpest during the year 1954 also. One or two stray outbreaks occurred in the Chingleput district which were controlled effectively by preventive vaccinations. Besides 48,584 vaccinations were done in the free areas as a preventive measure. Though it can be said that Rinderpest has been practically eradicated from this State, there is still the danger of infection from the border areas. A pilot scheme for eradication of Rinderpest has, therefore, been drawn up with financial assistance from the Government of India for setting up 20 quarantine stations on all cattle routes bordering the State at which inoculations against the disease of all animals coming into this State will be carried out. Also an immune belt is created to the depth of at least 10 miles from the borders of this State to eliminate the dangers of infection from other States. These 20 quarantine stations will be established in the bordering districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and South Kanara.

Artificial Insemination of Cattle.—During the year, the four Artificial Insemination Centres at Madras, Coimbatore, Ootacamund and Madurai, continued to function. The Artificial Insemination Centre was expanded in order to serve a wider population. The work had also been extended in Coimbatore by the opening of three sub-centres one each at Thudiyalur, Agricultural College and Siganallur.

Two more Artificial Insemination Centres were started during the year, one at Mayavaram and the other at Kumbakonam.

The Artificial Insemination method has become popular. The birth of a large number of Artificial Insemination calves and their exhibition at the various cattle shows and calf rallies has completely wiped out the initial prejudices of the ryots against Artificial Insemination. A regular weighing of calves born by Artificial Insemination and natural siring has practically demonstrated an increase of 3 to 5 lb. in weight in favour of the calves born of artificial insemination. Inseminated cows are periodically examined by the staff for pregnancy and breeders are given necessary advice regarding treatment, etc.

Livestock improvement.—The Premium Scheme, the District Board Scheme and the Government Livestock Bull Distribution Scheme were continued during the year and the total number of

bulls including buffalo-bulls in all the Schemes during the year were 915. Besides these, there were 84 bulls at stud in the Government Veterinary Institutions and 273 bulls under the Community Project Scheme, National Extension Service Scheme, Key Village Scheme, etc.

Key Village Scheme.—The Key Village Scheme sponsored by the Central Government was inaugurated in Coimbatore district in the year 1952-53. Out of the 6 Key Village Centres, 3 were opened in the year 1953 and the other 3 in the year 1954. Besides, there are six key farm centres in private institutions.

The Key Village Centres are under the administrative control of the Inspector of Key Villages and his Office is located at Kangayam. The Key Farm Centres at Kilamoongiladi, Idyakottai and Neikarapatty which were under the administrative control of the respective District Veterinary Officers were transferred and brought under the control of the Special Officer for Artificial Insemination. A proposal to merge these Key Farm Centres with the regular Key Village Centres is under consideration.

The work of the Key Village Scheme consists of breeding, feeding, management, improvement of fodder crops and marketing of Livestock products. The important work of breeding was taken up by introducing breeding under Artificial Insemination in particular and allowing the natural services only with proven bulls. The castration of all scrub bulls in the areas has been carried out successfully. The animals in heat are inseminated both at the main and sub-centres and at the very doors of the ryots.

Propaganda.—The department participated in the All-India Khadi Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition held at Madras. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Propaganda Unit was also deputed on the occasion of the opening ceremonies of the Veterinary Dispensary and District Livestock Farm in Tanjore district. Propaganda charts and materials were also sent for exhibition in the Railway Centenary Exhibition train which toured all over India. Twenty-seven cattle shows were held in the districts. The Department also took part in the Rural Programme Broadcast talks of the All-India Radio and talks were broadcast both in Tamil and Telugu from the All-India Radio Stations at Tiruchirappalli and Madras.

Co-operation

The year 1954 was a land mark in the history of the Co-operative Movement as the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Movement were held during the year throughout India. The Celebrations in Madras State were on a grand scale worthy of the progress achieved by the Co-operative Movement in this State in all directions. The year 1954 recorded further all round

progress of the Movement, largely due to the support and encouragement it received from the State Government and to the efforts of the large body of non-official co-operators. As a result of the bifurcation of the composite Madras State into Andhra and Madras residuary State on 1st October 1953, the Movement naturally became less in size.

At the end of the year 1954, there were in the State 15,062 Societies of all types against 14,885 on 31st March 1954. An account of the various societies and the business transacted by them are given below :—

Co-operative Credit—The Madras State Co-operative Bank, Limited.—The State Co-operative Bank had on its rolls 157 individuals and 16 Central Banks with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 11.66 lakhs. The total working capital of the Bank at the end of the year was Rs. 597.06 lakhs. The State Bank continued to provide funds to the Central Co-operative Banks for financing agricultural operations and marketing of crops. During the year the Bank issued loans and cash credit to the Central Banks to the extent of Rs. 406.90 lakhs and recovered Rs. 404.80 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 275.44 lakhs at the end of the year. The State Bank continued to provide finance through the Central Banks for the distribution of chemical manures from its own resources without recourse to the special accommodation granted by the Imperial Bank of India in the previous years. The State Bank advanced a special loan of Rs. 15 lakhs from the Reserve Bank of India for financing the distribution of yarn to Weavers' Co-operative Societies through the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Limited. The State Bank also financed from its own funds to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs to the marketing of handloom goods and the distribution of yarn by the State Weavers' Society.

Central Co-operative Banks.—There were 16 Central Co-operative Banks in the State at the end of the year. They issued cash credit and loans to the extent of Rs. 1,091.31 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 490.07 lakhs was issued to Agricultural Credit Societies, Rs. 120.23 lakhs, to Marketing Societies and Rs. 186.86 lakhs to Stores Societies. A sum of Rs. 107.56 lakhs was issued as loans and cash credit for distribution of chemical fertilizers and foodgrains and Rs. 171.69 lakhs for cloth and yarn business to the Stores and Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

Rural Credit Societies.—There were 10,295 Agricultural Credit Societies with a membership of 980,857 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 130.20 lakhs on 30th June 1954. Their working capital was Rs. 765.65 lakhs. They issued loans to the members to the extent of Rs. 350.03 lakhs of which Rs. 348.33 lakhs

was for productive purposes such as cultivation expenses, purchases of cattle, improvement of lands, etc. One hundred and forty-eight societies did business in the distribution of chemical fertilizers, agricultural implements, seeds, etc.

Land Mortgage Banks.—The Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank continued to provide long-term finance to the agriculturists for discharge of prior debts, improvement to lands, etc., through Primary Land Mortgage Banks. The total amount of loans disbursed during the year was Rs. 40.58 lakhs. The loans were disbursed to the ryots through the Primary Land Mortgage Banks. The total value of loans outstanding against the primaries was Rs. 335.00 lakhs. The total value of debentures in circulation was Rs. 386.86 lakhs at the end of the year.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks.—There were 73 Primary Banks in the State with a membership of 41,151 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 26.39 lakhs. The total working capital of all Primary Banks amounted to Rs. 369.02 lakhs.

Co-operative Marketing.—There were 120 Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State with a total membership of 121,079 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 16.07 lakhs. The societies issued loans to their members on the pledge of their produce to the extent of Rs. 84.62 lakhs. The societies marketed agricultural produce worth Rs. 141.88 lakhs. The societies also distributed manures and agricultural implements to the ryots. The value of compost manure distributed was Rs. 13.95 lakhs, the value of oil cakes manure was Rs. 23.23 lakhs, the value of seeds, agricultural implements, etc., was Rs. 3.61 lakhs and the value of chemical fertilisers Rs. 0.86 lakhs. Besides, the Marketing societies helped the ryots to hold over their agricultural produce for a better market by giving them loans on the pledge of produce and provided them with storage facilities. During the year produce worth Rs. 25.32 lakhs was marketed through the Marketing Societies.

Seven sales societies in the districts of Malabar, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli undertook processing activities such as coffee, arecanut curing, cotton ginning, groundnut decorticating and the total value of goods processed was Rs. 8.6 lakhs. Marketing Societies also secured permits for export of onions and chillies. Seven hundred and thirty-five tons of onions and 206 tons of chillies were exported during the year.

Agricultural Production—Farming Societies and Land Colonization Co-operative Societies.—There were 26 Land Colonization Societies with a membership of 2,156 under paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,42,961. Out of 7,823.45 acres of Government waste lands assigned to 22 societies 5,824.15 acres were reclaimed by the societies concerned. A sum of Rs. 1,56,278 under Government loans and a sum of Rs. 46,020 under Central Bank loan

were outstanding against these Land Colonization Co-operative Societies. The remaining two societies which had taken 616.79 acres of private lands on lease had reclaimed an extent of 532.44 acres only. The colonists took up subsidiary occupations such as basket making, mat-weaving, poultry farming, ghee production, weaving, etc., to augment their income. Seeds and manures to the value of Rs. 4,914 were distributed to the agriculturists during the year.

Societies for the rehabilitation of ex-service men—(a) Land Colonization Societies.—There were six such societies formed exclusively for rehabilitating ex-service men. Four hundred and eighty-three service men settled in the colonies. The paid-up share capital of the societies at the end of the year was Rs. 2.18 lakhs. Out of 5,227.40 acres of lands assigned to the societies 2,219 acres were reclaimed. The colonists also took up subsidiary occupations.

(b) Co-operative workshops.—Co-operative workshops continued to provide work to the ex-service men and rehabilitated them in civil life. There were 621 members working in these workshops at the end of the year with a paid up share capital of Rs. 37,744. The total value of the goods produced in the work shops was Rs. 4,55,742. Goods worth Rs. 4,98,345 were sold. The wages paid to members amounted to Rs. 1,17,410.

(c) Co-operative Motor Transport Societies.—These societies were formed exclusively for rehabilitating ex-servicemen in civil life. There were 9 such societies at the end of the year with a paidup share capital of Rs. 2.18 lakhs. The societies owned a fleet of 168 lorries and 3 buses. The societies earned a sum of Rs. 24,97,500 as hire charges and paid Rs. 2,76,412 as wages to the workers.

Land Reclamation Societies.—There were 34 such societies with 7,639 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 80,285. The societies reclaimed 6,148.87 acres of land out of 6,884 acres assigned to them. Eight out of the 34 societies owned godowns and afforded facilities to the colonists to stock their produce for a better market.

Distribution of chemical fertilizers, seeds, manures, etc.—During the year multipurpose rural credit societies, marketing societies, co-operative stores, land colonization societies, agricultural improvement societies, etc., undertook distribution of chemical fertilizers, seeds, compost manure, agricultural implements, etc., required by ryots. Thirty-six societies of all types distributed agricultural implements worth Rs. 2,54,455, 236 societies purchased chemical fertilizers for Rs. 46,92,500 and sold 13,884.35 tons of these fertilizers for Rs. 47,09,600. Eighty-six societies distributed iron and steel worth Rs. 1,17,100.

Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and Unions.—There were 447 milk supply societies and 20 milk supply unions in the State at the end of the year. The value of milk and milk products sold by the unions and societies amounted to Rs. 159.01 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5,40,855 was advanced to the members as interest-free loans for purchase of milch animals.

Consumers' Co-operatives.—Consumers' Co-operative Organizations continued to render useful service to the public by supplying foodgrains and other articles of domestic consumption at reasonable rates. There were 15 Central Co-operative Stores and 925 Primary Co-operative Stores with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 115.12 lakhs. The total value of goods purchased by them was Rs. 168.97 lakhs and the value of goods sold was Rs. 209.89 lakhs. They sold ammonium sulphate worth Rs. 61.46 lakhs direct to the ryots. They also distributed seven oil engines and agricultural implements worth about Rs. 56,122.

Weavers' Co-operative Societies.—Next to agriculture, the handloom industry plays an important role in the rural economy of this State. The industry has not completely recovered from the slump it had to face during the past two or three years. The Government formulated several schemes for relieving the distress among the weavers for revitalizing the handloom industry. The fund created by levying cess on mill cloth is utilised for the development of the handloom industry. The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 90.56 lakhs as interest-free loans and grants for the year 1953-54 and another sum of Rs. 54.55 lakhs for the year 1954-55, for implementation of the several schemes formulated by the Madras Government with the concurrence of the All-India Handloom Board. The Madras Government sanctioned Rs. 83.79 lakhs for 1953-54 and Rs. 35.84 lakhs for 1954-55 for implementing the Cess Fund Schemes.

The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies.—The Society had 921 members consisting of 714 Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies, 71 individuals, 95 other Co-operative institutions and 21 mills and firms with a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 6.08 lakhs. With a view to popularizing internal marketing of handloom goods, the society opened 86 new sales depots and 4 central depots under the Cess Fund Scheme. By this method, the State Society was able to dispose of the accumulated stocks of handloom goods.

The South-India Co-operative Spinning Mills.—The Co-operative Spinning Mill was registered in April 1952 with an authorized share capital of Rs. 45 lakhs. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs by the Government from the Cess Fund for taking shares in the South Indian Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited. It is expected that the mills with 16,000 spindles would be able to supply yarn to all the primary weavers' societies in the State.

Primary Weavers' Co-operative Society.—There were 725 such societies with 1,16,000 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 61.62 lakhs. The value of goods produced by them was Rs. 271.12 lakhs and the value of goods sold was Rs. 265.79 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 67.34 lakhs was paid as wages to the weaver members.

Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies.—There were 373 such societies with a membership of 19,779 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3.53 lakhs. The societies produced goods to the value of Rs. 10.43 lakhs and sold goods for Rs. 13.58 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 18,623 was paid to these societies as subsidy from Government to meet the cost of equipment and the establishment charges.

Housing Societies.—There were 168 housing societies of all types. A sum of Rs. 25.15 lakhs was advanced to the members as loans for construction of houses out of the funds provided by the Government. The construction of 750 houses was completed during the year bringing the total number of houses completed so far to 5,487. Six hundred and fifty-six houses were in various stages of construction at the end of the year. The limit of Government loan to each member has been raised from Rs. 3,000 to 10,000. This increase is expected to encourage more people to come forward for the construction of houses.

Rural Housing.—There were 25 rural housing societies with 486 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 72,405. A sum of Rs. 12,750 was sanctioned to the members as Government loan. Five houses were completed and 25 houses were in various stages of construction.

Prohibition (Amelioration).—The best form of alternative employment that could be provided to the ex-toddy tappers on the introduction of prohibition was the tapping of sweet juice from palm trees for manufacture of jaggery. For this purpose jaggery manufacturing societies were organized in the State. There were 1,561 such societies at the end of the year. They produced 23.36 lakhs maunds of jaggery valued at Rs. 80.88 lakhs. The sale produce amounted to Rs. 95.81 lakhs. The societies also encouraged thrift among the members and provided counter-attraction to drink, propaganda through films and magic-lantern slides, etc.

Development of Palm Gur Industry.—The Palm Gur Development Industry continued to be in operation during the year. The expenditure on the scheme was being met by the Government of India and the State on a 50:50 basis. There were 20 Palm Gur Instructors attending to the training of the ex-tappers in the improved technique of production of jaggery. They conducted training at 580 centres and trained 2,214 ex-tappers. During the

year Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6,000 towards 50 per cent of the cost of the improved gur making implements to be supplied to the members of the Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies. Government also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 56,000 for the free supply of 699 gur-making sets and 40 centrifugal machines to certain selected jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in the Community Project areas of Malampuzha and Lower Bhavani.

Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar.—

There were 105 such societies in Malabar district of which 20 were reorganized and converted into other types of societies. They purchased goods valued at Rs. 441.53 lakhs and sold goods worth Rs. 399.99 lakhs.

CHAPTER IX—NATURAL RESOURCES

Forests

The general policy of working the forests to the best advantage and of paying special attention to regeneration was followed during the year. Regenerating suitable areas with teak and other species was continued. In order to meet the increased demand of the Plywood and Matchwood Industries, the raising of softwood plantations in suitable localities was undertaken. In order to meet the large demand for fuel in villages and in urban areas, the department has initiated a regular programme of large-scale planting of fuel species in dry fuel forests. The area planted during the year was 4,080 acres. The expansion of casuarina wherever possible was also continued.

Timber was continued to be supplied to the Government of India and to the departments of the State Governments like the Public Works, Jails and Highways Departments. Timber was also supplied to Government-sponsored concerns, house-building co-operative societies and quasi-Government concerns.

There were two sales of sandalwood during the year. A quantity of 415 tons was disposed of during the first half-year and a quantity of 432 tons was sold during the second half-year.

In addition to the taking over in the recent past of the management of panchayat forests, the Forest department has taken over the management of the Estate forests under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.

The soil conservation work was continued to be done by the State Silviculturist's Division.

The Department continued to look after the welfare of the aboriginal tribes in the forests. As usual, the Land Revenue Administration of some of the Javadi Hill villages in Vellore West Division was also carried on by the Forest Department.

Wattle was planted over 318 acres in the Kodaikanal Range and over 272 acres in the Nilgiris. Under the combined scheme for planting pyrethrum and wattle in the Nilgiris, an area of 83.5 acres was planted with pyrethrum.

The practice of deferred and rotational grazing was continued. Free removal of grass in headloads was also allowed to continue. Penning and watering facilities in grazing grounds were improved wherever necessary. As a special case, free grazing was also allowed in Chittoor East, Chittoor West, Vellore East and Vellore West Divisions owing to continued drought.

The needs of the villagers with regard to fuel and small timber were met by localized fellings as far as possible. Co-operative Societies formed by Harijans and other Backward classes were

encouraged to take up forest leases at negotiated rates as a measure of special assistance to them.

The removal of green-leaf manure on permits at reduced rates from reserved forests was continued. Free removal of green-leaf manure was also allowed from special green-leaf manure coupes in reserved forests to help the Grow More Food campaign. Green-leaf manure was also allowed to be removed subject to certain conditions, from fuel coupes one year in advance of felling.

The Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act was in force in Malabar district. The provisions of this Act have since been extended to the Gudalur taluk of Nilgiris district. An additional Forest division has been formed in Malabar for implementing the provisions of the Act.

Vanamahotsavam was observed in a fitting manner in all the divisions in July 1954. Special steps were taken to collect seeds and seedlings of various varieties for distribution to Government departments, local bodies, Rural Welfare areas and to the general public.

The surplus of revenue over expenditure during the half-year ended 31st March 1954 was Rs. 27.20 lakhs compared with 18.97 lakhs in the previous half-year.

Fisheries

Inland fisheries—(a) Intensive Seed Collection.—The number of fish fingerlings collected this year was far greater than in the previous year. The collection of *etropus surantensis* in the Nilshwar centre was a record since its inception; 292,207 fingerlings were collected during the year as against 136,000 in the previous year. Seed collection in the Tanjore division was a great success, 3 crores having been collected. Seeds were supplied to an increased number of private parties and to other States such as Coorg. Under the National Extension Service Scheme, Block Development Officers of the State were supplied with economic fish seed as well as larvicidal and cyclopedal fish seeds which they in turn supplied to the ryots. A large number of murrel and *etropus* fingerlings were stocked in the wells in the State. For the first time, the Lower Bhavani Project Reservoir was stocked with 560,000 carp fry collected at Bhavani. Fifty-seven lakhs of fry were sent to Malabar for stocking in the Malampuzha reservoir.

A total quantity of 76,586 lb. of fish was caught from departmental waters and sold for Rs. 24,774. Twenty-three thousand and three hundred and seventy pounds of fish were caught in the departmental tanks at Tanjore and sold for Rs. 6,097.

Six thousand six hundred pounds fish were caught from the Vellore demonstration tanks and sold for Rs. 2,499.

(b) State Fisheries.—There were 461 State-owned tanks in the Tanjore division and these were leased out for Rs. 12,566. The fisheries of the Cauvery, Coleroon and all its branches in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore were leased out for Rs. 1,05,331.

(c) Conservancy and leasing.—Efficient patrolling of conserved areas was undertaken to prevent poaching and the wholesale massacre of immature fish by means of obstructions and fixed engines.

Four hundred licences were issued for fishing in the Kadamba tank and this fetched Rs. 1,904. Two thousand five hundred and fifty-one licences were issued in Tanjore division with a return of Rs. 10,17,000. Two hundred and ninety-six licences were issued for the Ooty lake for angling and this fetched Rs. 453. Sixty-eight licences were issued for fishing in Hope lake for a sum of Rs. 119. The Vellore division realized Rs. 5,955 by way of licensing fees.

(d) Lake and Reservoir fisheries.—A sum of Rs. 2,062 was realized by the sale of fish caught in the Ooty lake. An additional sum of Rs. 3,740 was obtained from the hiring of departmental boats in the lake.

—The departmental catches in the Mettur Reservoir were better than in the last year as a result of the supply of new Nylon nets. Two motor fishing luggers landed 12,270 lb. of fish.

(e) Paddy-cum-pisciculture.—Three hundred acres of double-crop paddy fields in the Tanjore, Aduthurai, Kalithuralar and Mayuram areas were selected for the work. Nine lakhs thirty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-one carp fingerlings were stocked in these fields. Heavy losses were sustained during the heavy downpours in October and December 1954. Exploitation of this new field commenced in January 1955.

Marine fisheries—(a) Fish-curing yards.—There was an increase in the Sardine fishery on the west coast, but the mackerel fishery was still a failure. Much of the fish caught was disposed of in the fresh condition because of the availability of quick transport. Many curers resorted to private curing as salt was available at cheap price. Crude liver oil was extracted in the yards and sent to the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode, for refining.

(b) Deep sea fishing.—Catamarans and motor fishing vessels were used for the operations. Owing to the improvement in the fishing gear more sharks were caught and consequently more fish liver oil was produced. In South Kanara 32,162 lb. of liver were procured during the year against 19,643 lb. in the previous year. Similarly in Malabar, 32,356 lb. of liver were obtained against 15,403 lb. in the previous year. Assistance was obtained from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to improve Deep Sea Fishing.

Two Danish boats were received from the Food and Agricultural Organization. New Equipment for developing marine fisheries was also received.

(c) **Chank fisheries.**—The 1953-54 season yielded 1,098,665 full sized, 92,360 under sized and 77,418 wormed chanks at Tuticorin. Chanks fished off the coast of Tirunelveli district in the previous year were sold to the Government of West Bengal. The Tanjore and South Arcot chank fishery was leased for Rs. 29,281 against the lease amount of Rs. 5,000 in the previous year.

(d) **Pearl fisheries.**—An important feature of the year was the location of the new pearl oyster bed of Mallipatnam in October 1954 in 3 to 4 fathoms of water. Twenty-three pearl banks were inspected off the coast of Tuticorin. Sixteen of them were found to contain pearl oysters, some of which will be ripe for fishing in 1955.

Marketing of fish.—The Department participated in various exhibitions including the All-India Khadi and Industrial Exhibition at Tiruvannamalai and the Co-operative Exhibition at Vellore. Propaganda on pisciculture, fish utilization and improved fishing were carried on at all these exhibitions and several departmental products were sold.

Fishery Schools.—New elementary schools were opened in Malabar and South Kanara districts during the year. An adult education school was also opened in Mylapore in Madras.

Fishermen Co-operative Societies.—A district federation of fishermen is under organisation in the Ramanathapuram district to affiliate the primary fishermen co-operative societies and to help them in marketing of fish, purchasing of yarn and for getting them credit facilities.

Research.—Studies were made on the biology, fishery, fecundity and age of the Mackerel. The biology of the Rainbow Sardine was investigated. The fisheries of the Rameshwaram Island were surveyed. Survey of 27 pearl banks were made in detail. The experiments on marking of chanks and study of their migration and growth were continued.

Population studies of the fishes of the Bhavanisagar reservoir with details on their dynamics and fluctuations were made. The present condition of the Trout Fisheries of the Nilgiris was estimated. Experiments were done on the optimum conditions for the growth and production of phytoplanktonic organisms and their influence on the survival of young fishes. Experimental work on paddy-cum-pisciculture was started.

Fisheries Technology.—Two quick freezing and cold storage plants at Kozhikode and Mangalore were completed and tested. Salt and salted fish were analysed to ensure their quality. Studies were

made on canned fish. Investigations were made on the bacteriology of sharks and detailed investigations on the mechanism of denitrification of sea water were also made. Tasty and appetising recipes such as bringal bake, fish omelette, fish pickles and the like were marked out by the Home Economist.

Cinchona Department

Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris and Anamallais.—The total area under Cinchona in Anamallais and the Nilgiris during the year was 7,055.5 and 2,381.83 acres respectively. There was no new planting either in Anamallais or in the Nilgiris during the year under report and the work in the plantation has been restricted to the maintenance of the existing areas only. No large scale nursery stock was raised but the existing stock of seedlings and the vegetatively propagated material supplied by the Propagation Section were utilized for supplying vacancies in the coppiced areas in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris. In all, a total number of 119,599 Cinchona plants were supplied in the various plantation divisions in the Nilgiris and the Anamallais. The harvest on Russian Method areas was commenced and is in progress.

Experimental cultivation of certain essential oil-yielding and medicinal plants undertaken last year and the year before last is in progress and certain new plants were also introduced. The cultivation of one or two plants, viz., vetiver and camphor tulsi was undertaken on a commercial scale in some of the divisions on the Nilgiris.

The annual National Tree Planting week was celebrated as usual in a ceremonious manner during July- 1954 and about 40,711 seedlings and saplings of different species were put out in the Government Cinchona Plantations.

Vegetative propagation.—Budding with high grade material was done on coppiced emerges and the total number of shoots budded during the year under report was 364,536. Layering was also done on a large scale for supply planting during the year. During the period 46,066 shoots were cinctured on selected clones for raising the necessary stock for experimental and other purposes.

Quinine.—A quantity of 663 lb. of quinine sulphate and 915 lb. of Cinchona Febrifuge manufactured from immature bark belonging to the Government of India was despatched to the Medical Stores Depot, Madras, as per instructions of the Government of India. The position of demand for the quinine products during

the year under report was quite encouraging. The total quantity of cinchona bark harvested and delivered to the Quinine Factory, Naduvattam, was 266,167 lb. on Government of Madras account and 110,957 lb. on Government of India account.

The statement below shows the quantities of quinine products manufactured and despatched from the Government Quinine Factory, Naduvattam, during the calendar year 1954 :—

	LB.	OZ.	DR.
On Government of Madras Account—			
Quinine sulphate powder	13,430	8	8
Quinine sulphate tablets	5,186	3	0
Quinine hydrochloride powder	3,291	5	0
Quinine hydrochloride tablets	316	2	8
Quinine bi-hydrochloride powder	265	0	0
Quinine salicylate	2	0	0
Cinchona febrifuge powder	4,650	0	0
Cinchona febrifuge tablets	2	2	0
Totaquina powder	2,029	9	12
Totaquina tablets	1,464	0	0
Quinine bi-sulphate powder	1,110	15	8
On Government of India Account—			
Quinine sulphate powder	1,248	0	0
Cinchona febrifuge powder	1,576	0	0

Health of Labour.—The health of labour was generally satisfactory both in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamallais and the Nilgiris. The hospital and dispensaries in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamallais and the dispensaries in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris are rendering medical aid to the mazdoors, staff and their families in the plantations.

CHAPTER X—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Trade (1954)

The total value of the sea and airborne trade of Madras in private merchandise, including Government transactions but excluding treasure, for the year 1954 registered Rs. 196·72 crores against Rs. 224·35 crores during the previous year. Trade with foreign countries declined from Rs. 153·52 crores to Rs. 135·97 crores while the trade within Indian Union also registered a fall from Rs. 70·83 crores to Rs. 60·75 crores.

Imports from foreign countries declined from Rs. 69·70 crores to Rs. 67·00 crores and the principal articles that accounted for the fall were dyeing and tanning articles, grain, pulse and flour, metals and ores. However the marked increase noticed in the arrivals of artificial silk, silk raw and manufactured, cotton piecegoods, raw cotton, oils, vehicles and other articles partly made up the decline under the import trade.

Exports to foreign countries also fell from Rs. 84·05 crores to Rs. 68·37 crores. The principal articles that accounted for the fall were leather, magnese ore, tobacco, cotton twist and yarn, cotton handloom piecegoods and mica. However the loss was partly made up by the increased shipments of mill-made piecegoods, fish, ground-nut oil, tea, cardomoms and sandalwood oil.

The gross collections of customs duties during the year amounted to Rs. 16·87 crores as against Rs. 17·38 crores during the previous year. Receipts under import duties declined from Rs. 14·56 crores to Rs. 14·51 crores while those under exports fell from Rs. 2·82 crores to Rs. 2·36 crores. The main heads that accounted for the fall under imports were motor spirit, castor oil, machinery, spices-betelnuts, spirits and liquors, iron or steel manufactures and tobacco. However the loss was partly made up by the increased revenue under motor cars, cycles and other vehicles, artificial silk yarn and thread and other articles. While decreases were noticed under export duty on manganese ore and pepper there were increases under export duties on tea, oil-seeds and other vegetable oil and cotton cloth and other manufactures.

Ports (1954)

Madras Port Trust.—The revenue receipts for the year 1954 amounted approximately to Rs. 1,27,45,613 as against Rs. 1,35,17,360 during 1953. The net result of working for the year was a surplus of Rs. 34,29,003 as against a surplus of

Rs. 45,39,131 in the year 1953. The outstanding balance of loans due to the Government of India at the end of the year 1954 was Rs. 89,35,168-14-0.

The balances standing in the various reserve funds of the Trust are shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Renewals and Replacement Fund Account.	1,23,11,659	9	10
Accident Fund Account	19,33,547	11	11
Revenue Reserve Fund Account ..	1,13,23,227	8	6

There was a slight decrease in the revenue receipts during the year 1954 due to a small decline in the volume of trade passing through the port.

The surcharge of 50 per cent on all charges, leviable under the Trust's scale of rates, continued to be levied during the year.

There was a decrease of about 5.5 per cent in the number of steamers visiting the port.

Total tonnage of goods handled during the year was 1,940,593 as against 2,127,871 in the previous year. The decrease is due to a fall in the imports of foodgrains, coal, mineral oils and chemical manures.

About 842,000 tons of sand were dredged by the sand pump and the floating dredger during year.

There were two oil fires during the year, one due to leakage of petroleum from the tanker "Caltex Saigon" during discharge operations and another due to leakage in the oil companies' pipe-line; both were brought under control quickly by the Trust's Fire Fighting Service.

Tuticorin Port Trust.—The gross revenue of the Port Trust for the year 1954 amounted to Rs. 8,28,330-15-1 as against Rs. 8,36,192 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 7,861-0-11 is chiefly due to reduction in imports in general and especially foodgrains.

During the period under report 466 steamers of 651,730 tons and 538 sailing vessels of 52,812 tons called at this port. The amount of port dues collected was Rs. 98,402-15-6 as against Rs. 1,06,974 during the previous year.

Normal weather conditions prevailed during the period.

The usual maintenance works have been carried out during the year. The work of construction of the new south wharf has been taken up during the year and is in progress. A new motor tug "Mannar" is under construction.

The development of this port into a major port under the Second Five-year Plan is under consideration.

Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, visited the port on 18th September 1954.

A second-class Observatory is functioning under the control of the Meteorological Department at this port since 21st June 1954.

Minor Ports—Tonnage and Dues.—The trade at Cuddalore was normal. The main trade consisted of import of coal from Calcutta and shipment of cement and cement pipes to Ceylon, Burma and Indian coastal ports.

There is a slight decrease in the number of steamers and slight increase in the number of country craft that called at the Port of Kozhikode.

There is a slight increase in the port dues collected at Kozhikode, Cannanore and Tellicherry due to the revision of the rates of port dues with effect from the 1st July 1954.

Passenger traffic.—The Scindia Steam Navigation Company's passenger-cum-cargo steamers commenced services between Bombay and Mangalore to Cochin from 18th September 1954.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited, continued to maintain a regular weekly passenger service which call at the Port of Kozhikode every Monday but the number of passengers embarking from and disembarking at the port is negligible. A few passengers embark and disembark from the islands to the main land and from main land to the island in island vessels.

Mangalore Port Trust.—The Mangalore Port Trust Act, 1953, was brought into force at the port from the 1st July 1954 and the Port Trust Board constituted for the purpose has taken over the administration of the port with effect from the 1st October 1954.

Industries

The department continued to be administered by the Director assisted by the Joint Director and other departmental officers at the headquarters and in the districts.

The activities of the department included (i) making State aid available to private industries, (ii) rendering assistance to industrial concerns in procurement of controlled commodities and import of machinery from abroad, (iii) technical education and research, (iv) running of commercial concerns, (v) sinking of borewells, (vi) fostering development of cottage industries and (vii) administration of controlled commodities such as iron and steel, textiles, coal, coke, etc.

During the year under report, State aid amounting to Rs. 44,800 was disbursed to four industrial concerns whose industries were ceramics, hosiery, paints and varnish and engineering works.

Two thousand six hundred and seventy-seven tons of iron and steel and 3,907 tons of pig iron were released during the year to steel processing factories and foundries respectively. About 880 certificates were issued to actual users during the year under report for import of raw materials, machinery and spare parts.

Mines and Minerals.—The administration of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949, continued to be under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce with the assistance of the Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce (Mines and Minerals). One hundred and sixty applications for the grant of certificate of approval were received and 158 were disposed of. Nine applications for mining leases were received and three were disposed of. Twelve out of 25 applications for prospecting licences were also disposed of during the year.

Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory.—The year under review is the fourth year after the starting of this laboratory. Seventy-eight samples were analysed during the year and Rs. 1,854 collected by way of fees for analysis of samples from private parties. The laboratory also furnished technical advice and opinion on 69 topics of industrial importance and also undertook work on five research problems of which two were completed during the year. The laboratory has also prepared and submitted reports and schemes for the starting of industries including cottage industries.

Technical Education.—The following five Polytechnics continued to function during the year: (1) Central Polytechnic, Madras, (2) Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai, (3) Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore, (4) Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode, and (5) Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore. The Polytechnics continued to entertain part-time visiting lecturers from among the available and qualified staff of the Public Works Department for the Civil Engineering Diploma course due to non-availability of full complement of staff.

Scholarships and stipends of the department for the Diploma and Certificate courses were granted to deserving students as usual.

Private Industrial Schools.—An amount of Rs. 69,950 was disbursed to industrial schools run by private bodies and recognized by Government by way of maintenance grants. A sum of Rs. 42,500 was disbursed as building grant to these institutions. The total number of candidates studying in all these schools was 3,085.

School of Arts and Crafts.—The number of students admitted during the year in this institution was 124 against 131 in the previous year. Government scholarships ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per mensem and city allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to students coming from mufassal areas were awarded.

Institute of Leather Technology.—The institute continued to conduct the following courses:—

- (i) Diploma course in Leather Technology.
- (ii) Certificate course in Leather Goods Manufacture.
- (iii) Artisan course.

The students of the institute were given training in the manufacture of leather goods and football covers. Research work on tanning was continued in the institute and important articles were published during the year.

Government Textile Institute.—The institute continued to provide instructors' courses in handloom weaving, hand-processes of bleaching, dyeing and printing, artisan course in knitting and power-loom, weaving, etc. The textile testing laboratory attached to the institute conducted 30 tests—14 for Government departments and 16 for private parties.

A number of designs for cotton and silk textures were evolved and supplied to the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.

Government Coir School, Beypore.—Forty students were admitted in the school during the year. The school continued to give training in various processes of coir manufacture.

Scientific Glass-ware Training Centre, Madras.—The fifth course of training was conducted during the year and 10 candidates joined the course.

Government Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centre, Kasaragod.—In this institution, technical, practical and theoretical knowledge is imparted in the manufacture of different kinds of bangles. Artisans are also trained in the manufacture of glass bead. The fifth batch of trainees commenced their work in the institute in June 1954.

Government Scientific Glass Training Centre, Madurai.—Nine trainees were undergoing training in the bangles and bead sections of the institute during the year.

Rural industrialization in Musiri.—The Rural Industrialization Scheme was worked throughout the taluk. The new industries started included manufacture of cement products at Thottiam, manufacture of brass vessels and boilers, a coir-making unit using the latest Japanese method at Natham and quality match splint-making unit.

Cottage Industries Research Institute, Madras.—The institute is now housed in a building of its own. The appliances designed and fabricated include one-hand operated leather glazer, bark stripping machine, improved potter's wheel, yarn twisting machines and the design of an improved type of ghani. A machine for extracting guts from silk-worms was also designed.

Sericulture.—During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 6,800 was disbursed in Hosur and Kollegal taluks under mulberry loans. The area under mulberry cultivation which stood at 22,949.31 acres at the beginning of the year increased to 24,885.35 acres at the end of the year, thus recording an increase of about 1,900 acres.

Government Commercial Concerns—Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.—No new soaps were put on the market this year. Since September 1954, "Vegetol" soaps were introduced with a slightly increased weight. The production and sales during the year were better than in the previous year. The total production of soaps during the year was 408 tons. The institute continued to impart training in the art of soap making.

Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode.—The factory continued to produce Shark Liver Oil and Adamin. The fishing season in 1954 was slightly better than in the previous year. Considerable improvements in odour and colour of oils has been achieved by the new refining process with the help of sharples industrial super centrifuge. Testing of individual liver was done this year and the result was that 600 lb. of very high potency oil was obtained enabling the factory to increase the potency of Vitamin A in Adamin capsule from 4,000 to 6,000 international units per capsule. Messrs. Parry and Company, who were acting as agents for South India, were appointed as agents throughout the Indian Union.

Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.—The total quantity of silk produced during the year was 50,190 lb. raw silk, 3,019 lb. of duppion silk and 20,330 lb. of thrown silk. The sales of silk during the year amounted to 7,044 lb. of raw silk, 12,309 lb. of brown silk and 6,073 lb. of duppion silk. A quantity of 7,687½ yards of fabrics was produced and a quantity of 4,084 yards of fabrics was sold during the year. Improved variety of duppion silk and substandard silk out of the inferior cocoons were also produced.

Government Hydrogenation Factory.—In April 1954, electric power connexion was given to the factory and a trial run of the Vanaspathi plant was immediately taken up and 16 tons of high grade Vanaspathi, fully conforming to the specifications of the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, was manufactured. Although the factory had not gone into regular commercial production, Government permitted it to undertake refining of oils supplied by other Government units or private industrialists on a

job-order basis. The Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode, has been getting all its groundnut oil processed and refined at this factory, instead of at the Kerala Soap Institute, since April 1954.

Engineering Section.—The Department continued to hire out hand and power-operated boring plants to the public for putting down borewells for agricultural, industrial, domestic or drinking water-supplies and other purposes. One thousand two hundred and sixty-eight borewells were put down during the year and the total footage bored was 81,245 feet in different soil formations.

Government Industrial Engineering Workshop, Madras.—The workshop continued to cater mainly to the needs of the Engineering Section. In addition, it undertook job works from agriculturists and small scale and cottage industrialists at a reduced centage.

Mr. Andrews Fritts, Consultant Technician, assigned to this State for consultation in regard to manufacture of power drill tools, drew up a scheme for expansion of the workshop at a cost of about Rs. 11 lakhs. The proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Controls

Cotton.—Control over cotton is administered by the provisions of the Cotton Control Order, 1950. The imposition of controls over cotton was necessitated by the shortage of cotton and the difficulty experienced by the mills in obtaining normal requirements at reasonable prices. Both Indian and foreign ginned cotton as well as pressed cotton come within the scope of the Control Order. Price as well as distribution control is imposed on Indian cotton except Nandyal 14 and Rajapalayam Uganda. There is price control over foreign cotton and unginned cotton, otherwise known as Kapas.

Cloth.—There was neither distribution nor price control during the year in respect of mill cloth. The Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, continued to be in force and movement of cloth and yarn to places outside the State was regulated by the issue of special transport permits. The Director of Industries and Commerce issued 855 transport permits during the year and a total quantity of 1,412 bales or 218,000 yards of cloth was transported to various places in the Indian Union.

Yarn.—There was no control over price and distribution of yarn during the year. All counts of yarn were available in the market and no scarcity was felt by weavers. The system of permitting the movement of yarn by a special permit issued by

the Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be in force during the year. Transport permits, however, were issued freely. The number of permits issued during the year was 1,673.

Handloom Industry.—Rapid progress was made in the rehabilitation and development of the handloom industry during the year. The State's share of cess fund was enhanced from Rs. 0.98 crores to Rs. 1.18 crores. The schemes which were formulated in the previous year were fully implemented during the year under report.

With a view to increasing the sales of handloom cloth the scheme of cash rebate to be paid to consumers was extended during the year to fair-price-shops run by dealers outside the co-operative fold. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was set apart for this purpose.

Iron and Steel.—The Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941 and the Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943, continued to be in force during the year and they were administered by the Director of Industries and Commerce.

A quantity of 2,060 tons of Standard Iron and Steel was allotted to the State during the year for agricultural purposes. The total allotment for non-agricultural purpose was 6,060 tons. Besides these allotments the Government of India made special allotments for the following purposes:—

	TONS.
(1) Government development schemes ..	584
(2) Steel processing industries	2,791
(3) Cottage and small scale industries ..	625
(4) Pig iron (foundries)	3,907

A quantity of 5,519 tons of non-ferrous scrap was passed for export from Madras Port during the year.

Five cases of violation of the Iron and Steel Control Order were detected and pursued. One case ended in conviction, one case was pending trial and the rest were under investigation.

Coal and Coke.—Prices and distribution control over these commodities continued to be in force during the year. The overall State quota under various classes of industries (22) in number was 817 wagons or 16,340 tons of coal and coke per quarter. After the formation of the Andhra State, representations were made to the Coal Commissioner regarding the inadequacy of the quota and the quota was increased to 997 wagons a quarter.

A quantity of 800 tons of slack coal was received by rail against the sanctioned quota of 4,000 tons.

The stock of sea-borne coal at the beginning of the year was 10,040 tons. During the year 4,904 tons of coal and coke were

issued and the closing balance was 5,136 tons of steam coal and slack coal.

Cement.—The total quantity of cement produced by the three factories in the State during the year was 647,229 tons against the capacity of 627,600 tons. The Government of India's allotment to the State was 473,950 tons. The price of cement was fixed by the Government of India. There was generally no difficulty for consumers in obtaining supply of cement.

Firms

One thousand six hundred and seven firms were registered and 232 were dissolved during the year.

Receipts and expenditure.—The receipts and expenditure during the year 1954 amounted to Rs. 7,726 and Rs. 9,254, respectively as against Rs. 11,340 and Rs. 13,471, respectively in the previous year.

Labour (1954)

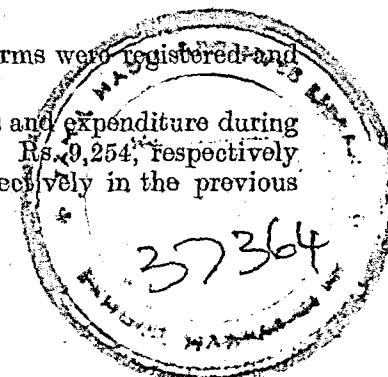
Sri V. Balasundaram, I.A.S., succeeded Sri C. G. Reddi, I.A.S., as Commissioner for Labour from 22nd October 1954. The Labour Commissioner continued to be the Commissioner also for Workmen's Compensation, Registrar of Trade Unions, Authority under the Payment of Wages Act and Certifying Officer under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.

Tripartite Enquiry Committee for Cement and Minor Engineering Industries.—The Tripartite Enquiry Committee for Minor Engineering Industry has submitted its report to Government. The report has been published and copies are available with the Controller of Stationery and Printing, Madras, at Rs. 3-2 per copy. The Tripartite Enquiry Committee for Cement Industry is expected to submit its report shortly.

Plantation Labour Act, 1951.—The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, came into force from the 1st of April, 1954. The question of framing rules under the Act is under consideration of the Government.

Industrial disputes.—During the year 6,241 complaints under the Industrial Disputes Act were investigated by the Labour Department in the State of Madras.

Strikes and lockouts.—There were 176 strikes and lockouts during the year. Of these, 84 concerned the Textile industry, 9 Engineering and 83 various other industries.



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Industrial disputes referred for adjudication.—The Government of Madras referred 163 cases for adjudication during the year.

Awards were published in 235 cases of which 115 were decisions of the Industrial Tribunals under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Indian Trade Union Act, 1926.—The number of Trade Unions at the end of the year was 618 in the State of Madras. One hundred and twenty-six Unions were registered during the year. The registration of fifty-five Unions was cancelled during the period. Two Unions were transferred to other States and the amalgamation of two Unions was registered during the period.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.—Standing orders in respect of 641 industrial establishments were certified up to 1st January 1954. During the period 1st January 1954 to 31st December 1954, standing orders in respect of 13 industrial establishments were certified.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Five hundred and thirty-seven applications were filed during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,57,027-0-5 was deposited by way of compensation.

Payment of Wages Act.—Six hundred and twenty-three applications were filed during the year under this Act and two hundred and thirty cases disposed of.

Madras Shops and Establishments Act.—Fifteen applications under section 51 of the Act came up for hearing during the year. Six applications were disposed of during the year.

One thousand and thirty appeals under section 41 of the Act came up for disposal during the year. Out of these, 858 were disposed of leaving a balance of 172.

Minimum Wages Act.—The Government have reconstituted the Minimum Wages (State) Advisory Board with 21 members (seven non-officials representing employers, seven representing employees and seven independents). The Commissioner of Labour is the Chairman of the Board.

Factories Department.—At the beginning of the year, there were 6,914 factories in the State. Seven hundred and fifty-two factories were added to the list and 795 factories removed during the year. There are now 6,871 factories on the registers. During the year, 20 factories were notified under section 85 (1) of the Factories Act, 1948.

The health of the workers has been generally good and no epidemic has been reported.

There were three cases of fire of which one occurred in Malabar district and the other two in Madurai district.

Prosecutions.—Three hundred and nine prosecutions were launched during the year under the Factories Act, 1948. Two hundred and fifteen cases were disposed of and a sum of Rs. 7,580 was realized as fines.

The Madras Maternity Benefit Act.—The provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder were generally complied with. Claims for maternity benefits were scrutinized by the Inspector of Factories and Inspectress of Factories during their inspections. One prosecution was taken during the period and is still pending disposal besides the one relating to the previous year.

Payment of Wages Act.—The provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder were generally complied with by the majority of the factories. During the year, eleven prosecutions were launched against the management of certain factories. Nine cases were disposed of and an amount of Rs. 90 was realized as fines. Two cases are pending disposal.

CHAPTER XI—PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY

Electricity

The development of electricity continued to make satisfactory progress. The total power demands of the system rose to 179,400 K.W. from 148,300 K.W. during the previous year. The energy generated by the Electricity Department amounted to 894.379 million units against 712.65 million units in 1953.

The gross revenue earned by the department was Rs. 567.67 lakhs. Working expenses for the period excluding interest payable and borrowings amounted to Rs. 379.66 lakhs leaving a net revenue of Rs. 188.01 lakhs. The capital expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 277.66 lakhs.

The execution of electricity extension schemes in all rural areas of the State and more particularly in the Community Project Areas and National Extension Scheme Blocks received special attention during the year. A number of extensions have already been completed and schemes were in various stages of progress. The number of villages electrified during the year was 137.

The Planning Commission has included the Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme in the First Five-Year Plan and a settlement has been reached regarding the royalty to be paid to the Travancore-Cochin Government for the use of Periyar water for power generation. Work on the scheme has been commenced.

Construction Activities.—Progress of work on all schemes and projects was satisfactory. The works in respect of the following schemes were completed during the year:—

Madras Plant Extensions I Stage, Papanasam Plant Extensions, Madurai Thermal Scheme II Stage, Madras-Mettur Inter-connection Scheme and Erode-Tiruchy-Dalmiapuram Extensions.

Under the Madurai Thermal Scheme, erection of two new Steinmuller 55,000 lb./hr. boilers was over and the boilers were commissioned in March 1954. Works relating to the temporary 66 K.V. sub-stations at Singanallur and Pollachi were completed and the stations were commissioned in February 1954. The 6th and 7th generating unit each of 13,600 K.W. capacity under the Pykara III Stage extensions were commissioned in May and June respectively. The 66 K.V. sub-station at Sivaganga began to operate from June 1954. The permanent 66 K.V. Sub-station at Salem was also commissioned into service.

The erection of the 66 K.V. sub-station at Rajapalayam was completed. Supply was given at a second point to Messrs. Tirunelveli-Tuticorin Electric Supply Corporation. The Srivaikuntam 33 K.V. line was completed and supply to the town effected. The permanent 66 K.V. sub-station at Salem and a new 33/11 K.V. station at Palur in North Arcot district were commissioned in June and February 1954 respectively.

Work on the Madras Plant Extensions III Stage, Pykara III Stage Extensions, South Kanara Scheme, Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme, Salem-Namakkal 110 K.V. line, Negamam-Pollachi line, Singarappet-Villupuram 110 K.V. and Singarappet-Vellore 66 K.V. lines and Pykara-Coimbatore-Madurai 110 K.V. line were in various stages of progress.

With the loan assistance promised by the Government of India, the Department has embarked on an intensive rural electrification programme.

The storage of water in all the hydel reservoirs was satisfactory. Power supply to all the areas served by the systems was also maintained satisfactorily. The table below gives particulars regarding the four electricity systems of this State:—

Name of system.			Total connected load of the system at the end of the year in Kilowatts.	Peak load in Kilowatts.	Total power generated in million of units.	Lines erected and energised during the year in miles.
						High tension.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
Pykara	163,210	59,800	349,914	47.14		
Mettur	183,918	58,400	247,618	64.681		
Papanasam	86,140	25,000	141,449	91.4		
Madras	123,934	35,500	155,398	42.04		

Name of system.	Lines erected and energised during the year in miles—con.	Number of service connections.			Number of villages electrified during the year.
		Agriculture	Industrial	Domestic	
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Pykara	514.28	570	66	4,714	36
Mettur	90.108	597	58	1,845	23
Papanasam	152.0	371	76	4,722	56
Madras	100.32	222	234	3,720	22

The total number of cinemas during the year was 703 of which 324 were permanent and the rest touring cinemas.

The receipts under the Madras Electricity Duty Act for the year amounted to Rs. 12.9 lakhs.

Public Works Department (excluding Irrigation)

The following are some of the Civil Works undertaken by this department:—

Construction of Quinine Factory buildings at Anamalais.—The various works connected with the scheme such as constructing stores laboratory, Caustic Soda drying and despatching shed, boiler shed, masonry, silting tank, external furnace have been practically completed. Government approved an expenditure of Rs. 1,02,700 for providing electrical installation and power main and service connection to the above scheme.

Constructing buildings for an ice-making and quick freezing plant at Kozhikode and Mangalore.—The construction of the building was entrusted to the Public Works Department and the buildings have been completed in all respects. The Government have issued instructions to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras for leasing out the plants to private parties.

(1) **Medical College, Madurai.**—The buildings costing Rs. 44.20 lakhs have been completed in all respects. The college was formally opened on 2nd August 1954 by Srimathi Rajkumari Amrith Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India.

(2) **Construction of new buildings for Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode.**—The work has been completed at a cost exceeding Rs. 40.205 lakhs.

(3) **Improvements to the Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore.**—The estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 32.5 lakhs. All the buildings have been completed. Water-supply and drainage arrangements are being taken up.

Irrigation.

1. **Cauvery Delta System.**—The north-east monsoon was rather disappointing although the total rainfall for the period was about the average recorded for several years, with heavy rains in the hilly catchments of the head reaches of the river.

The irrigation season commenced with a favourable level in the Stanley Reservoir near about the hundredth foot. The drawal of supplies commenced on 14th June. During the early part of the irrigation season, heavy and continuous supplies were drawn to meet the cultivation requirements for the short Kuruvai crop. A steady demand was made on the Mettur storage in the early part of the season. The yield of Kuruvai crop was satisfactory. The usual turn system for Cauvery and Vennar was commenced from the first week of October.

There was good flow into the Mettur Reservoir, which freely surplussed for a long period, the maximum recorded surplus being of the order of 1.60 lakhs cusecs. The approximate cost of the damages caused by the north-east monsoon was about Rs. 2 lakhs.

Under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme 201 schemes were sanctioned for execution at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,13,600. They included 85 tanks in the inam and zamin areas in Arantangi and Pattukottai taluks. Out of these, 20 schemes were completed and the rest were in progress.

2. **Periyar Delta System.**—The Periyar lake level stood at 138.65 on 1st January 1954 against the level of 118.50 on the same day in the previous year. The lake surplussed for six days from 7th August 1954 due to good rains. The supply from the lake was satisfactory and the standing crops in the single crop area and the second in double crop area had sufficient benefit. Certain tanks which usually do not draw their supplies from the Periyar lake were also supplied during the year when there was good rainfall in the area. There were no floods. The monsoon was very active in the early part of the north-east monsoon period and most of the tanks surplussed. The rains in the later part were not adequate.

3. **Post-war Reconstruction Schemes—Lower Bhavani Project Headworks.**—The construction of the Lower Bhavani Project Dam which was commenced in 1948 was almost completed except for the provision of lift gates for the spillway.

The Bhavanisagar Township was laid out with all the modern features of town-planning. The entire labour population and the staff were provided with quarters and grainshops, hospital with in-patient and maternity wards, Police station, sub-treasury, Post office and vegetable stalls were constructed. The health of the camp was maintained satisfactorily and there was no epidemic of any sort in the camp area.

The workshop equipped with modern types of machinery continued to function. Seven shutters for the spillway were manufactured in the workshop. The total expenditure during the year was — Rs. 13,10,412. The progressive total of the expenditure from the commencement of the project up to October 1954 was Rs. 5,48,45,149.

Canal Division.—The work in the extension canal area was started in May 1950 and it provided employment for about 6,000 men. By the end of the year 1954, six years of the existence of the Canal Division were completed.

The progress of land acquisition was satisfactory. Ten thousand acres out of the required 11,000 acres have been acquired. The building programme was completed at a cost of Rs. 5.32 lakhs. Only the work on the distributaries remained to be completed. The canal was dug and the bank formed over its entire length.

Out of the total quantity of 100,000 units of earthwork involved 82,000 units were completed by the end of the year. The total area thrown open for irrigation was 114,600 acres in September 1954.

Manimuthar Project.—The Manimuthar Reservoir Project had been sanctioned for execution in October 1950 at an estimated cost of Rs. 398 lakhs, and was inaugurated in November 1950. The project involves the construction of a reservoir and dam across Manimuthar, which is a tributary of the Tambraparni, 3 miles above its confluence with the main river. The average flow in the river is about 11,000 million cubic feet. The canal system is about 28½ miles exclusive of distributaries and will fill about 321 tanks with an aggregate ayacut of 20,000 acres in several taluks of Tirunelveli district. About 42 per cent of the major items of work in the masonry dam and 15 per cent of the major items of work on the earthen dam have been completed. Besides 50 per cent of the earthwork for the main canal has been completed.

The Vaigai Reservoir Project.—The scope of the project is to bring under irrigation an additional area of 10,000 acres on the right side of the river Vaigai in Tirumangalam taluk in Madurai district and 10,000 acres on the left side of the river comprising 3,000 acres of hard cases in the midst of wet lands of Periyar Delta and 7,000 acres in Sivaganga taluk of Ramanathapuram district. The project was sanctioned in January 1954 and is expected to cost Rs. 243.3 lakhs. Preliminary works connected with the project were in progress during the year and the total expenditure incurred up to October 1954 was Rs. 4,14,702.

Mangalam Reservoir Project.—The project was sanctioned in 1951 at an estimated cost of Rs. 44.80 lakhs. It comprises the formation of a reservoir of 626 m.c.ft. capacity across the Cherukunnu Puzha, a left main canal for a length of 14 miles 6 furlongs to irrigate 4,000 acres and a right bank canal for a length of 8 miles with distributaries to irrigate 2,000 acres. This project is expected to serve an ayacut of 6,000 acres.

All the buildings for the camp area at the dam site have been completed. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 8,02,134.

Walayar Reservoir Project.—This project was sanctioned in 1951 for Rs. 99.92 lakhs. The scheme comprises a reservoir and a distribution system to irrigate about 8,000 acres in Palghat taluk and the diversion of the existing Calicut-Madras Concrete Trunk Road for a length of 9,975 feet. The work is in-charge of the Executive Engineer, Malampuzha Headworks Division.

All the lands required for the camp area have been acquired and all quarters, office buildings, T.G. sheds for storing materials etc., have been completed. The work on the masonry dam and earth dam has made considerable progress.

Malampuzha Project.—The construction of the masonry dam under the Project has made considerable progress. Water was let out during the year for irrigating about 20,000 acres. The expenditure on the headworks up to the end of October 1954 was Rs. 1,65,48,404. This figure excludes expenditure on land acquisition, charges for waterspread area, etc., which is being done by the Malampuzha Canals Division. The Malampuzha Canals Division was formed in 1950. The project is expected to serve 40,000 acres of land. About 18,500 acres of land were brought under irrigation during the year and works were under progress. The expenditure during the year on the Canals system was Rs. 9,21,155.

Sathanur Reservoir Project.—The cost of the scheme is Rs. 263 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. The area to be benefited under this project is 20,000 acres. The proposal is to form a reservoir across the river Ponnai near Sathanur village in North Arcot district having a capacity of about 4,600 m.c.ft. The stored water will be let down from the reservoir and picked up at an anicut across the river about 4½ miles below the dam. Irrigation will be carried on by a canal and distributaries and cover 20,000 acres, 8,500 of which will be in Tiruvannamalai taluk and 6,800 acres in Chengam taluk of North Arcot district and 4,700 acres in Tirukkoyilur taluk of South Arcot district. The scheme was sanctioned recently and has been taken up for execution. It is expected to be completed in 4½ years.

Mettur Canals Scheme.—This Scheme was sanctioned in 1949 and involves the excavation of a channel from the Mettur Reservoir for irrigating lands in Salem and Coimbatore districts, at a cost of Rs. 2,66,84,800.

The work on the project has made good progress and water was let out in the West Bank Canal in August 1954 for irrigating nearly 770 acres in Salem district and 6,500 acres in Coimbatore district. An yield of 2,400 tons of foodgrains is expected during the season. The total expenditure on the works during the year was Rs. 1,11,97,608.

Special Minor Irrigation Programme.—About 225 schemes were sanctioned by the Public Works Department during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.84 lakhs to irrigate an approximate ayacut of about 10,877 acres (existing) and 60,971 acres (new). It is expected that an additional yield of 11,584 tons of foodgrains will be derived by completing the above schemes. The F.P. circle on the other hand, repaired under the scheme of Tank Improvement exclusively for the purpose of intensive cultivation, 571 tanks and other irrigation sources during the year 1954. Under Special Minor Irrigation Programme 520 works were taken up for execution and 117 were completed. The cost of repairing the 571 tanks and other irrigation sources referred to, above was

Rs. 38,76,531. The area to be benefited on account of the repairs is 31,636 acres and the additional quantity of foodgrains that is expected to be produced is 16,317 tons. The 117 works completed under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme cost Rs. 6,08,613 lakhs. The area that is expected to be benefited is 4,489 acres producing an additional quantity of 2,256 tons of foodgrains.

Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.—The activities of the Research Station increased in tempo. The north-east monsoon was fairly active during the year and the Sathyamurthi Sagar was full and supply of water was available for conducting model experiments without resorting to pumping.

Scientific instruments were purchased during the year and important studies were made. The Station attracted a number of distinguished visitors prominent among them being a party of engineers and scientists from Ceylon.

Soil Engineering Research Station, Chepauk.—This Station and the Concrete Laboratory were amalgamated into one unit under the Physics and Soil Mechanics Officer. During the year 1,634 soil samples were tested in connexion with various schemes. In the Concrete Section of the Laboratory all the routine tests on M.S. rods, cement, sand and aggregates received from the various projects under execution were performed. In the Geology section routine tests on rock samples received from various projects were carried out. In the Physics Section, the stresses developed around the boundary of the inspection gallery in the Manimuthar Dam was investigated in detail.

Journal.—The publication entitled 'New Irrigation Era' was continued jointly by the Andhra and the Madras States and the cost of the publication was proportionately divided between these States.

Highways (1954)

The Highways Department continued to function with two circles, one at Tiruchirappalli and the other at Coimbatore till 15th October 1954, when a new circle was formed at Cannanore and the circle at Coimbatore was shifted to Madras.

Consequent on the formation of the new circle, the Subdivision (Bridges) functioning at Coimbatore was shifted to Madras. The Transport and Machinery and Designs Division at Madras which were functioning under the direct control of the Chief Engineer (Highways), were placed under the administrative and technical control of the Superintending Engineer (Highways), Madras.

The three special divisions, viz., Transport and Machinery and Designs Division, Madras, and Coleroon Bridge Division, Sirkali, sanctioned in the previous years continued to function during the year.

Five new divisions were created and continued to function during the year.

A Special Division (Community Projects) with an additional subdivision was formed in South Kanara district to attend to the large number of works under the Community Projects and Local Development Schemes.

Forty-one special subdivisions were formed during the year. The eleven special subdivisions formed in the previous year were closed during the year.

The services of five Assistant Engineers (Highways) have been lent to the Community Projects works at Mangalore, Erode, Madurai and Palghat. The services of twelve more Assistant Engineers have been spared for the local development works and local works under the National Extension Service Schemes for each district in Madras State except the Nilgiris. The services of 74 Junior Engineers and Supervisors were also spared for carrying out the programmes under the National Extension Service, Community Projects and Development works.

Development Schemes.—A scheme for the development of the West Coast road forming part of the Bombay-Cape Comorin road was finally approved and sanctioned by the Government of India. The estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 178.86 lakhs. The scheme includes 89 works of which 25 are bridge works and 64 are road works. Four of these bridge works and three road works have already been completed and five bridge works and one road work are in progress. The Government of India have agreed to meet 50 per cent of the expenditure on all the works in the scheme and have also permitted the State Government to utilize their share of the expenditure on new works alone from the State allocation of the Central Road Fund, to the extent of Rs. 62 lakhs. The Government of India have since agreed to meet from the 1st April 1955 the entire expenditure on these works. Their liability in 1954-55 will, however, be limited to 50 per cent of the actual expenditure on the works.

Works outside the Five-Year Plan under Special Grants-in-aid from the Government of India.—The Government of India have offered special grants-in-aid to the following categories of works not included in the Five-Year Plan or any other programme and for which the State Government are not in a position to provide funds though the works are urgent and essential: (1) Inter-State roads necessary for ensuring through communications; (2) roads

required for opening up new areas to which railway facilities cannot be provided in the near future; (3) roads which can contribute materially to the rapid economic development of the area, etc.

Under this scheme, the Government of India have already sanctioned 21 works costing Rs. 144.6 lakhs on full grant basis and these works are programmed for completion within the first two years of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Progress of works.—The Government allotted Rs. 236.57 lakhs for repairs to Government roads out of which a sum of Rs. 162.78 lakhs has been spent. Out of the allotment of Rs. 101.53 lakhs for original works on Government roads, Rs. 29.34 lakhs has been spent up to the end of the year. The allotment made for repairs to district board roads and works was Rs. 161.73 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 81.48 lakhs was spent up to the end of the year.

The allotment under National Highways for cement concrete works, bridges, new road formation and other works was Rs. 2,29,60,600. The actual expenditure incurred out of this allotment up to the end of the year was Rs. 44,92,425 including agency charges. The Government of India have so far sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 26,14,300 including agency charges during 1954-55.

Post-war Road Development—Grants-in-aid works—District Board Works.—Grants were sanctioned for thirteen District Boards amounting Rs. 10,79,970. The number of works in progress under this scheme was 510. Forty-two new works have been taken up.

Loans and grants sanctioned to District Boards and Municipalities excluding post-war reconstruction grants.—Government have sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 1,74,739 to 48 municipalities for 57 works under dustless surfacing of roads. Another four municipalities received a loan of Rs. 1,03,000 from Government for dustless surfacing of six roads.

Central Road Fund.—The expenditure incurred on Government as well as district board works under this head during the year was Rs. 9,85,337 and Rs. 13,64,020 respectively.

In order to mitigate the distress condition in the scarcity areas of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, the Government of India agreed to meet 50 per cent of the cost or 10 lakhs from the Central Road Fund Reserve. Accordingly 49 works at a total estimated cost of Rs. 20.1 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government of India.

Another scheme involving 43 works at a total estimated cost of Rs. 66.05 lakhs was drawn up and the Government of India's approval for it has been obtained. The expenditure is to be met from the allocation of Rs. 142 lakhs available to this State under the Central Road Fund.

Tests and experiments.—A wax emulsion known as "S/V Ceremul-M" produced by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company was tried as a curing agent for concrete pavements on two roads, viz., Madras-Calcutta road and Salem-Namakkal road. The surface behaviour of the two stretches is under observation and tests are being conducted to compare the crushing strength and behaviour of the two types of the concrete pavements cured with the Ceremul and with water in the usual way.

An experimental stretch of surface dressing with pre-coated chips using Mealorub (a rubber powder) as a compound for bitumen has been done for a length of four furlongs for 16 feet width on the Great Southern Trunk Road within Madurai municipal limits. The surface behaviour is under observation and the advantages of the rubber powder, its economy, etc., are being studied.

Tools and plant.—During the year, the department purchased machinery to the tune of Rs. 9.5 lakhs. Among these are several modern plants and equipments for use on road and bridge works.

Accidents.—During the year there were five accidents of which two proved fatal.

Boilers

A total number of 1,044 boilers was inspected during the year.

Twenty-nine boilers were registered under the Indian Boilers Act during the year.

Lignite.—The Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, who is a member of the Experts Committee for the investigation of Lignite at Neyveli in South Arcot district, attended the several monthly meetings of the Committee held at Neyveli and Madras and visited the pilot project at Neyveli.

For the first time, a stress relieving equipment was devised under the directions of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and used in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, for stress relieving welded on flanges to pipes.

There was no accident to any of the boilers during the year 1954. But there was an explosion of a cast iron tyre retreading boiler at Nilambur, which was less than five gallons capacity.

Finance.—The receipts during the year were Rs. 73,745 and the expenditure Rs. 78,110.

CHAPTER XII—CIVIL SUPPLIES

Statistics

Prices in 1954.—The index number of wholesale prices of food-grains in the Madras State receded from 437 in June 1953 to 428 in January 1954, when all restrictions on Inter-State movement of food-grains were removed and new crops arrived in the markets. The index rose to 452 by May 1954. During the 1954-55 season there were bumper harvests of paddy and as a result, the index slid down to 423 in January 1955.

The index number of wholesale prices of commercial products which stood at 597 in June 1953, steadily declined to 514 in December 1953 to 432 in June 1954 and to 403 in December 1954, due mainly to a fall in the prices of groundnut seeds, groundnut oil, gingelly seed, gingelly oil, cane jaggery, pepper and tanned skins.

The statement below shows the half-yearly average index numbers of wholesale prices in the Madras State since June 1953 :—

(Base : Prices in the week ended 21st August 1939 = 100.)

Half-year ended	Index numbers of wholesale prices.	
	Foodgrains.	Commercial products.
June 1953	439	554
December 1953	431	554
June 1954	439	478
December 1954	449	387

Cost of Living Index.—The statement below shows the trend of the index number of cost of living for Madras City and five mufassal urban centres since December 1953 :—

(Base : Year ended June 1936 = 100.)

Year and month.	Madras City.	Cuddalore.	Tiruchirappalli.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.	Kozhikode.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
December 1953	350	377	363	374	419	423
March 1954	345	370	364	357	396	419
June 1954	342	360	360	345	388	411
September 1954	335	346	359	339	384	399
December 1954	337	365	357	333	385	391

It will be seen from the above statement that the index numbers generally declined at all the centres during the year 1954. Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the index number for the quarter ending December 1954 was less by 41 points at Madurai, by 34 points at Coimbatore, by 32 points at Kozhikode, by 13 points at Madras, by 12 points at Cuddalore and by 6 points at Tiruchirappalli.

Civil Supplies

During the year 1954, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies who is one of the members of the Board of Revenue continued to be in charge of the direction, co-ordination and enforcement of measures for procurement and distribution of supplies and the regulation and movement of foodgrains besides other activities connected with the Civil Supplies Department. Consequent on the lifting of all controls on rice with effect from 10th July 1954, the major portion of the Civil Supplies staff was disbanded during the year and energetic efforts are being made to wind up the organisation as expeditiously as possible.

Procurement of foodgrains.—A system of levy Procurement of paddy was in force till the middle of July 1954 in Tanjore district alone.

The wholesalers and procuring agents continued to hold stocks on behalf of the Government. They were also permitted to deal in the open market under a separate agreement.

In the place of the Requisitioning Order issued in G.O. No. 1360 of 1947, a provision was made under clause 10 of the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952, to empower Collectors to resort to requisitioning of stocks under certain conditions.

The distribution of stocks under Government control continued to be made both by private wholesalers and co-operative institutions. The latter were, as usual, shown preferential treatment in the matter of allotments, etc.

Prices.—The village-site price fixed by the Government in Tanjore district continued to be applicable for the stocks of paddy delivered for procurement. The ryots were however at liberty to sell in the open market their ultra-levy surpluses.

Distribution of foodgrains and enforcement of orders relating to them.—At the beginning of January 1954, the zonal restrictions on the movement of paddy and rice were as follows :—

All the districts except Malabar and South Kanara were under Zone I, Malabar and Hosdrug sub-taluk and Periya and Odath villages of Kasargod taluk in South Kanara district in

Zone II and South Kanara district excluding Hosdrug sub-taluk and Periya and Kodath villages of Kasargod taluk in Zone III. The above restrictions continued to be in force till 1st July 1954 from which date the Government ordered the removal of these restrictions within the State. From 10th July 1954, however, the Government of India removed all restrictions on the movement of paddy and rice within the Union.

The requirements of the Government in respect of rice continued to be purchased through official agency in Tanjore district up to 10th July 1954 under the levy scheme of procurement.

In addition to the local procurement referred to above, rice was also imported from sources outside the State under allotments made by the Government of India. There was no import from these areas after 10th July 1954 when rice was completely decontrolled.

Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order.—The Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1951, continued to be in force during 1954 but it was reissued as Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1954..

No restriction regarding the issue of the rice mill licences was in force but all mills were required to take out either new licences or to get their old licences renewed for the current official year on payment of the prescribed fees. The rules that mills should process rice conforming to normal single polish continued to be enforced.

The Standard Civil Supplies specifications also continued to be in force.

Millets.—The decontrol policy was given effect to from January 1954.

The control over the millets in the State and the ban on the inter-district movement were lifted and the State ceased to have any check over the receipt and distribution of millets. All the stocks of jowar, milo and other millets held by the wholesalers on agency basis and the stocks on Government account were disposed of in the open market by calling for tenders.

Wheat and wheat products.—Wheat has been decontrolled and derationed completely. The Government of India are supplying wheat direct to the Trade from August 1954. Stocks of wheat remaining unsold with the Government and the wholesalers were disposed of by tender and by auction, the resultant loss being borne by the Government.

Import of foodgrains from other States—Rice.—One lakh thirty one thousand one hundred and fifty-five tons of rice was received from the States of Orissa, Andhra and Coorg against the allotment of 146,000 tons made by the Government of India.

Consequent on the decontrol of rice and paddy by the Government of India in July 1954, there was no demand for the stocks held by the state Government. There was a quantity of 138,015

tons of rice in the State kept in Government godowns with wholesalers and on Agency basis. The Government of India agreed to take over the surplus stocks and it was decided to surrender 110,000 tons to the Government of India. Out of this quantity the Government of India representative has taken over 48,151 tons, 11,860 tons were disposed of by tender with the approval of the Union Government and the balance of 49,989 tons is expected to be taken over shortly. Out of the quantity of 28,015 tons retained by the State Government as reserve stock, a major portion has been disposed of as the off-take through ration and fair price shops has become negligible.

Millets.—As local millets were available in plenty at cheaper rates, the imported stocks could not be disposed of even at reduced rates and hence resort had to be had to sale in open market on tender and in public auction and the wholesalers and retailers who had invested their capital in good faith in stocking the imported millets were given subsidies to cover the loss incurred by them in the disposal of stocks.

Wheat and wheat products.—There is no control over the movement of wheat within the free wheat zone constituted by the Government of India comprising the following States:—
1. Madras; 2. Andhra; 3. Travancore-Cochin; 4. Mysore; 5. Coorg; 6. Hyderabad; 7. Bombay (excluding Bombay City); 8. Madhya Pradesh; 9. Madhya Bharat; 10. Rajasthan; 11. Ajmer; 12. Bhopal; 13. Sourashtra; 14. Kutch.

Rationing.—The system of informal rationing continued to be in force in Malabar and the Nilgiris districts and in Hosdrug sub-taluk of South Kanara. Owing to the favourable seasonal conditions and the complete decontrol of rice with effect from 10th July 1954 there was a steep fall in the off-take of rice in ration shops, fair price shops and grain shops. Fair price shops and grain shops in areas other than the informally rationed areas where therefore gradually closed down. The ration and fair price shops in the Nilgiris, Malabar, South Kanara and Coimbatore districts were also closed by the end of December 1954. This caused no difficulty to the public in obtaining their requirements because rice of good quality was available for purchase in the open market at reasonable prices.

Working of the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order.—The Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952, issued by the Government of India in July 1952 and which came into force in this State on 31st October 1952 continues to be in force in the State. It is applicable to the following foodgrains and their edible products: Wheat, paddy, rice, jowar and bajra.

According to the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952, all persons except those specifically exempted and producers who store or deal in foodgrains and their edible products

mentioned above in quantities exceeding 50 maunds have to take out licences. This order also provides for the requisitioning of stocks.

Working of the Drug Control Act.—The Madras Drugs Control Act, 1949, continued to be administered by the Board during the year.

Working of Supply and Prices of Goods Act.—The Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, had lapsed and as a result, the controls instituted under this act ceased to be operative since February 1954.

Miscellaneous commodities—Sugar.—There was no control over the price and distribution of sugar during the period. No control is exercised over the movement of sugar also. The Government of India however exercise control over the release of stocks from the factories and only on release orders issued by the Government of India under the powers vested in them under the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, can the factories sell stocks in the open market.

In order to guard against any unreasonable rise in the price of sugar, factories keep reserve stocks to the required limit for distribution at controlled price through Government agency.

Gur.—There is no control over the price and distribution of gur. The supply position has been satisfactory.

Government Milk Factory, Madras.—The Government Milk Factory continued to function during the year 1954 and Vernon and Co., Limited, acted as the agents for the distribution of the reconstituted milk. The daily production was about 5,000 lb. or 1,250 Madras measures on an average. The Expert Committee constituted by the Government to examine the working, etc., of the Factory have recommended inter-alia that the Milk Factory should be continued to be run by the Government and for the production of "toned milk" instead of the present reconstituted milk. The "toned milk" was also produced on an experimental basis and was supplied to the Government Hospitals and to the general public. It is reported to be decidedly of a better quality than reconstituted milk. The question whether the Government Milk Factory should be switched on for the preparation of "toned milk" is under active consideration of the Government.

Salt.—The Zonal Scheme for distribution of salt promulgated by the Government of India for 1954 continued to be in force.

Gifts.—The scheme of distribution of "gifts" received from the U.S.A. and other foreign countries continued. Certificates of distribution to the Regional Director (Food), Bombay or Madras continued to be issued by the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies).

Transport.—The State Road Transport Officer in the Board's Office, the Area Transport Officer at Tanjore and the City C.S.T. Unit Office at Madras continued to function throughout the year. Most of the lorries in the Civil Supplies Transport Unit were laid off the road in view of the complete cessation of Civil Supplies Transport work. But repairs in general to most of the vehicles including Jeeps and Land Rovers under the Collectors were continued to be done by the Civil Supplies Transport Organization.

CHAPTER XIII—RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Charitable Institutions

The number of charitable institutions in the State during the year was 1,515 and their total income was Rs. 28.63 lakhs. The number of institutions in the previous year and their income were 1,439 and Rs. 20.19 lakhs respectively. There was a slight increase in the number of institutions during the year and this is due to the fact that the figures relating to some districts were not included in the previous year as the returns relating to some taluks were not received in time and also to the fact that a few institutions were added to the list of the charitable endowments. The income of Rs. 28.63 lakhs mentioned above does not include the value of rice and paddy which constitute income in kind. One hundred and seventy-one institutions with an income of Rs. 4.30 lakhs continued to be supported by Government. One thousand and ninety-one institutions with an income of Rs. 10.89 lakhs were supported by the General Public, 96 institutions with an income of Rs. 11.53 lakhs were supported partly by Government and 157 institutions with an income of Rs. 1.91 lakhs were supported by local taxation.

Two hundred and seventeen institutions were maintained for the poor and 372 institutions for the benefit of travellers in general and 244 for Hindus and 13 for Muslim travellers. There were 31 institutions for orphans in general and 2 for European orphans; 42 institutions afforded relief to the blind, deaf and lepers and 7 were set apart for relief to the sick. There were 39 institutions for Hindu paupers and 8 for Muslim paupers, 366 institutions for Brahmins, 169 for Byragis and 5 for the relief of Muslim religious students. Thus in all there were 669 general institutions, 818 for Hindus, 26 for Muslims and 2 for Europeans. The number of persons given succour by the charitable institutions during the year under review was 5,422,433 as against 5,510,126 in the previous year. In most cases, relief was given in the shape of accommodation.

Harijan Welfare Department

The ameliorative work for the communities eligible for help from the Harijan Welfare Department continued as usual with a special staff in each district under the supervision of the Collectors and the general supervision and guidance of the Director of Harijan

Welfare, Madras. The ameliorative work consisted of the following items :—

- (1) Provision of educational facilities.
- (2) Provision of house sites and sanitary amenities like pathways, latrines, burial grounds, etc.
- (3) Provision of drinking water facilities.
- (4) Assignment of land for cultivation purpose.

The work done in respect of each of these items is dealt with below in general terms.

Education.—The usual facilities such as running of separate schools for Harijan pupils, supply of free books and slates, supply of midday meals and maintenance of hostels by the Government and payment of subsidies to private hostels providing food and lodging for Harijan pupils were continued to be provided during the year.

Three new hostels were opened for girl pupils by the Harijan Welfare Department, one at Tanjore with 60 pupils, one at Tirunelveli with 25 boarders and one in Palghat with 20 boarders.

Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 200 for the purchase of toilet articles like mirrors, combs, soaps, coconut oil, etc., for the pupils studying in the five Harijan Welfare Schools in Madras City. Government also sanctioned an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 300 on the provision of First Aid Boxes for use in the five city Harijan Welfare Schools.

The strength of the Government M. C. Rajah Hostel for college boys was raised from 25 to 100 during the year.

Scholarships.—Up to 14th December 1954, 1,452 scholarships amounting to Rs. 4,93,613 have been sanctioned to students belonging to eligible communities studying in the various Arts and Professional Colleges, Technical and Industrial Institutions, Secondary Schools and to pupils undergoing midwifery training in various hospitals in the State.

Examination fees.—A sum of Rs. 10,700 was set apart for grant of exemption from payment of examination fees to students belonging to eligible communities appearing for Government and University examinations.

Non-recurring grants.—A sum of Rs. 13,600 was allotted for the sanction of non-recurring grants to pupils belonging to the eligible communities studying in standards I to III in recognised schools other than Harijan Welfare Schools and to pupil teachers undergoing training in Teachers' Training Schools in the State.

Boarding grants to subsidised hostels.—Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 16,000 for giving subsidy to the three new girls' hostels in Salem, Ootacamund and Virudhunagar, the first two run

by the Guild of Service of the districts concerned and the third by the Headmistress of the Board Girls' High School, Virudhunagar.

Aid to Backward classes.—During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 8,50,000 was provided for the grant of scholarships to the students of the Backward classes studying in high schools, Art and Professional Colleges, Industrial or Commercial Schools, etc. Four thousand two hundred and sixteen scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 8,19,865 were sanctioned up to December 1954.

On the recommendation of the Backward Classes Advisory Committee, Government agreed to revive the practice of sanctioning scholarships to Backward classes studying in high school classes. A sum of Rs. 37,600 was provided for the grant of non-residential scholarships to Backward class pupils studying in Forms III to VI in High Schools.

House sites and sanitary amenities.—House-sites were provided for houseless Harijans in the Madras State by assignment of Government lands and by acquisition of private lands. Amenities such as burial grounds, roads, repairs of wells; etc., were also provided. The number of house-sites provided during the year was Rs. 3,500 at a cost of Rs. 1,96,513. The number of new wells sunk during the year was 43 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 56,896. The number of wells repaired was 118 involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,19,382. The amount spent on sanitary amenities during the year was Rs. 46,278.

General.—The Harijan Day was celebrated every month in all the districts in the State during the year according to instructions issued by the Government.

The Village Vigilance Committee formed in the districts were functioning satisfactorily. The State Harijan Welfare Committee which was reconstituted met on three occasions and discussed various problems relating to Harijan Welfare and made some useful recommendations which have received the attention of the Department.

The District Welfare Committees were also reconstituted. They are all functioning satisfactorily with the respective Collectors as Chairmen.

The Backward Classes Advisory Committee with eleven members for the Madras State was reconstituted and met twice during the year. Action has been taken on all the resolutions passed by the Committee.

The Backward Classes Commission appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the various problems relating to the Backward classes and to suggest ways and means to improve their Social, Educational and Economic conditions visited this State during the year. The Director of Harijan Welfare was appointed by the Government as the Liaison Officer to assist the Commission.

The Commission issued a comprehensive questionnaire and detailed replies to the various questions were sent to the Commission through the Government. The Commission toured the State thrice and met representatives of the various organisations and backward classes.

Habitual Offenders' Settlements

After the formation of the Andhra State, the Habitual Offenders Settlement at Aziznagar, South Arcot district is the only settlement that remains in the Madras State. The administrative control of the settlement which vested with the Police Department was transferred to the Harijan Welfare Department in June 1954. The population of the settlement has not increased much. No new internment was made during the year under review.

The chief occupation of the settlers is Agriculture. Owing to good seasonal conditions, the yield of paddy, cholam and varagu crops were satisfactory. Some of the land which remained fallow was brought under cultivation during the year with the help of water obtained from the two artesian wells newly sunk. The Government Agricultural farm continued to function as usual.

Industries.—As in the previous years, weaving, carpentry and leather industries provided additional employment to the settlers. For want of better marketing facilities and special protection, the industry has not progressed well during the year. There is some scope for improvement of the carpentry industry as there is a good demand from the various Government departments for the furniture manufactured in the settlement.

Health.—The Government dispensary in the settlement continued to be popular. The medical officer in charge of the dispensary shifted his headquarters from the settlement to Neiveli and he is visiting the settlement thrice in a week. The general health of the settlers continued to be satisfactory and there was no incidence of any epidemic. A women welfare centre was also functioning in the settlement from March 1954.

Education.—The local higher Elementary School continued to work satisfactorily. The result in the E.S.L.C. Examination was better than in the previous year. Free midday meals and supply of books, clothing, etc., were continued. The battery radio set provided as an educational aid continued to work satisfactorily.

Co-operative stores.—The co-operative stores functioned well during the year. A multipurpose co-operative society was started and the appointment of a Junior Co-operative Inspector to run the Society is awaited.

General.—The economic condition of the settlers was fairly satisfactory. The conduct and discipline of the settlers were also satisfactory. The adult education centre has been converted into

a moral instruction class. Bhajana and religious discourses are conducted.

Reclamation of Kallars and Koravars

A sum of Rs. 8,18,200 was provided for the welfare of kallars and koravars in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem and Chingleput. There were 242 kallar schools in Madurai district and 2 Maravar schools in Ramanathapuram district. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of milch animals for the Kallar Co-operative Societies in Madurai District. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by the Government over and above the normal provision of Rs. 1,90,000 for the grant of loans to Piramalai kallar members of the Kallar Co-operative Societies for the year 1954. Government sanctioned the transfer of the management of the Korava Boarding Home at Attur from the London Mission Society, Salem to the direct control of the Government and consequently the Boarding Homes have been taken over by the Government with effect from 8th May 1954. The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for expenditure on the welfare of ex-criminal tribes.

Schemes for the welfare of specified backward classes.—The Government have sanctioned certain schemes for the welfare of specified backward classes such as Adiyans, Kadars, Kurichans, Paliyans, Pulayans, Sugalis, Yerukulas and Yenadis. A sum of Rs. 23,321 for old schemes and Rs. 32,735 for new schemes were sanctioned by the Government of India for expenditure during the year 1954-55. An equal amount has been provided by the State Government.

Elections

Electoral rolls.—As required under the law, the annual revision of Assembly, Parliamentary and Council electoral rolls was undertaken. Intensive revision by detailed house-to-house enquiries was confined to one-fifth of the number of Assembly Constituencies in each mufassal district and to project areas. The final publication of rolls in all cases was made before the end of November 1954.

Election Tribunals.—The following Election Tribunals were constituted during the year :—

(1) Election Tribunal, Coimbatore, for hearing the Election petition No. I of 1954 relating to the election to the State Legislative Assembly from the Kangayam Constituency; and

(2) Tribunal at Madras for the hearing of the Election Petition No. 28 of 1954 in respect of the election to the Madras Legislative Council from the Madras (Graduates) Constituency. These two petitions were pending before the concerned Tribunals at the end of the year.

Election Petition No. 110/52 in respect of the election to the State Legislative Assembly from the Sattankulam Constituency, which was pending at the beginning of the year, was disposed of by the Election Tribunal, Tanjore.

Writ Petitions.—At the beginning of the year, the following writ petitions were pending in the Madras High Court against the orders of Election Tribunals :—

(1) relating to the election from the Gudiyattam Assembly Constituency (Double Member);

(2) relating to the election from the Sattankulam Assembly Constituency; and

(3) relating to the election from the Dharmapuri Parliamentary Constituency.

All the three petitions were dismissed by the High Court.

Appeals were filed in the High Court and the Supreme Court against the orders in respect of the writ petitions Nos. (2) and (3) by the parties to the petitions. These appeals were also dismissed by the High Court and the Supreme Court in respect of petition No. (2) and appeal filed before the Supreme Court in respect of the election to the House of the People from the Dharmapuri Constituency (No. 3) was pending at the end of the year.

Bye-elections.—During the year, the following biennial and bye-elections were held to Parliament and State Legislature :—

(1) Biennial election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Madras Legislative Assembly. This was held on 22nd March 1954 consequent on the retirement of six members on the expiration of their terms of office;

(2) Biennial election to the Madras Legislative Council, by the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly, was held on 22nd March 1954, consequent on the retirement of 5 members on the expiration of their terms of office.

(3) Biennial election to the Madras Legislative Council from the following Council Constituencies were held on 8th April 1954 to fill up vacancies caused by the retirement of certain members on the expiry of their terms of their office :—

(a) Madras (Graduates) Constituency .. Two seats.

(b) Madras (Teachers) Constituency .. Two seats.

(c) Madras-cum - Chingleput-cum - North Arcot (Local Authorities) Constituency. Three seats.

(d) West Coast (Local Authorities) Constituency. Two seats.

(4) Bye-election to the Madras Legislative Assembly from the Gudiyattam Constituency (Double Member) was held on 1st August 1954.

(5) Bye-election to the Madras Legislative Council from the Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-Tirunelveli (Local Authorities) Constituency was held on 11th March 1954.

State Broadcasting

The State Broadcasting department completed the sixteenth year of its existence during the year.

Particulars regarding the installation of additional radio sets are given below :—

Particulars.	Total numbers as on 31st December 1953.	Installed during the year.	Total number at the end of the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Rural sets	1,202	154	1,446
2 Municipalities	187		190
3 Government and Private Institutions.	41	3	44
4 Schools	126	33	159
5 Public Address and Wire Broadcasting System.	79	1	80
Total ..	1,725	194	1,919

The department continued to extend its full co-operation and assistance to other sister-departments as usual in maintaining their radios and allied equipments.

The scheme for assembling another batch of 600 radio receivers taken up by the department in April 1954 is in progress.

The department tested and installed the radio receivers and its allied accessories purchased under the "Audio Visual Education Scheme" and "Adult Education Scheme". Sets installed under the above schemes are now maintained by this department.

The seven propaganda vans of the Prohibition Department and the two Rural Reconstruction Vans of Tanjore District Board were continued to be maintained by this department.

The Loudspeaker equipments installed in the Rajaji Hall, and other electronic equipment in the State Guest House and Information and Broadcasting Department were also maintained by this department.

This department continued to maintain the Governor's Public Address Equipment for providing loudspeaker arrangements during public functions presided over by High Personages.

The State Broadcasting department continued to instal and supervise the Public Address systems installed during public meetings, throughout the State, presided over by High Personages. Public Address arrangements were done by this department at the Kalamandap, Triplicane, on 27th and 30th December 1954 and 1st January 1955 for the programmes connected with the visit of the Chinese Cultural Delegation to Madras. A specially made sound column was used. The quality of reproduction was extraordinarily good and was much appreciated.

Government Press, Madras

With the appointment of the Controller of Stationery and Printing as Head of Department for the Stationery office and the Government Press the annual inspection of the Press by the Collector of Madras has been discontinued.

A Stock verification officer for the Stationery and Printing Department has been appointed and he has joined his post.

An Assistant Superintendent (Gazetted) for the Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai, has been appointed in the place of the Officer-in-charge.

Plant and machinery worth about Rs. 8,800 and 12 employees of the Press in Madras have been transferred to Guntur, in connection with the formation of a small press for printing cause lists of the Andhra High Court, in July 1954. Further allotment of personnel and the allocation of machinery due to the Andhra Government Press are under correspondence.

Finance.—The total receipts during the year 1953-54 amounted to Rs. 13,80,252 while the expenditure was Rs. 1,17,70,490.

Emigration (1954)

The ban on the emigration of unskilled labour to Malaya, Ceylon and Burma imposed in the years 1938, 1939 and 1941 respectively continued to be in force. Consequently there was no emigration of persons for the purpose of unskilled work to these countries. Facility was however afforded to old labourers from Ceylon who came to India subsequent to the 1st September 1942 to return to Ceylon in relaxation of the ban on emigration of unskilled workers to that country, till 1st June 1954 when the system of issue of Visas by the Government of Ceylon came into existence. After that date only labourers holding passports or other travel documents issued by either the Government of Ceylon or the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon with endorsement to visit India or to return to that country respectively were considered. Similar facilities were afforded to old labourers from Malaya. Emigration for the

purpose of skilled work remained unrestricted. The dependants in India of skilled workers were also permitted to join their bread-winners abroad without any kind of restrictions.

The volume of passenger traffic from South Indian ports to Malaya and Ceylon registered a decrease due mainly to the rigour of Immigration Laws in force in those countries.

Assisted repatriation of labourers continued to take place from Malaya and Ceylon. Mostly labourers unfit for further work and sick persons were repatriated.

Eight Indians returned from South Africa during the year under the Scheme of assisted repatriation agreed to by the Government of India and the Government of South Africa.

The special drive against illicit emigration started in 1953 was continued during the year. The steps taken were so vigorous that the largest number of touts, agents and boatowners were brought to book during the year. Three hundred and thirty-six illicit emigrants, 579 touts and agents and 47 boatowners were captured during the year.

Information and Publicity Department (1954)

Official news and views continued to be communicated to the Press and the public through the department of Information and Publicity. Newspapers and periodicals published in the State were scrutinized and press reactions on Government programmes were brought to the notice of the Government. Press notes, releases and communiques were issued on all important decisions and policies of the Government. Contradictions were issued wherever necessary to correct inaccurate reporting and false information.

Pamphlets were issued on subjects of topical interest such as "Progress of Education in Madras State" and "Agriculture and Fisheries in Madras State". The "Madras Information" monthly in English continued to be published. Broadcast publicity was also arranged, through the urban and rural programmes of the All-India Radio.

Publicity through press features writing and photographs continued to be arranged for all important events and State functions and visits of cultural delegations from other countries. These features and photographs were used by the press, in and outside the State. Programmes were arranged for the foreign Press Delegations that visited this State during the year. Facilities required by foreign tourists and journalists who visited the State, were also provided. Subjects suitable for film publicity were suggested to the Films Division of the Government of India, and film coverage arranged.

A reference section was also maintained in this department and information sought by the public on matters of public interest was furnished.

Resettlement and Employment Organization (1954).

The fourteen Employment Exchanges continued to function in the Residuary State of Madras. The number of applicants registered in this Region during the year was 155,279 while the number of applicants placed in employment was 19,179. Recruitment of labour for the Malampuzha Project in Malabar, the Manimuthar Project in Tirunelveli district and the Lower Bhavani Project in Coimbatore district continued through Sub-offices located at the sites of the respective Projects. The Sub-office at Lower Bhavani Project has since been closed as there was no more work at the site. The employment Exchanges and the Sub-offices were inspected during the course of the year by the Officers of the Directorate.

The number of training Centres in the State were 7 during the period under report. The total seating capacity of these 7 Centres in the State was 752 out of which 112 seats were for Vocational Trades and 640 for Technical Trades. All the 112 Vocational seats at the Industrial Training Centre, Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, were exclusively for Women Trainees.

The Trade Test for the IV batch of vocational trades was held in July 1954 for which 172 trainees were sent up and all 172 passed, 60 being in the 1st Division.

The selection of candidates for the III Session of Technical Training and V Session of vocational Training was made during July and August 1954 and candidates were selected to fill in 50 per cent of the sanctioned technical seats, and all the sanctioned vocational seats. The selections were made by a Committee consisting of various leading industrialists as members. The number who were under training by the end of December 1954 were 321 Technical Trainees and 97 Vocational Trainees.

Publicity and Public Relations work was directed mainly towards enlisting the support of leading employers and worker's representatives and encouraging them to use the National Employment Service in a greater measure.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organization

The administration of the Soldier's Sailor's and Airmen's Board Organization is continued to be carried on in co-ordination with the Employment Organization of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour. The entire expenditure on this organization,

i.e., about Rs. 58,000 per annum, is continued to be borne by the State Government.

Ex-services Centres and Clubs.—The District Ex-services Centres in North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore districts continue to be self-supporting and have been able to build up a total credit balance of Rs. 5,022 by accommodating the Employment Exchanges on rent, except the District Ex-services Centre at Coimbatore which is not occupied by the Exchange. A Soldier's Club is also functioning at Krishnagiri (Salem district). The construction of an annexe to the District Ex-services Centre at Coimbatore is under way. Arrangements are being made for starting an Ex-services Centre for Madras City. The Government have ordered that the State lands in respect of the existing and future Ex-services Centres be placed at the disposal of the Centres.

One thousand seven hundred and fifty-three bona fide certificates were issued for assignment of land and 4,503 eligibility certificates for educational concessions to children and dependants of ex-servicemen. The D.S.S. & A. Boards dealt with 857 Family Pension cases, 1,596 Disability Pension cases, 50 ordinary pension cases, 3,151 cases of settlement of accounts and 1,275 cases of medical treatment including 467 cases of tuberculosis. Five hundred and thirty-seven cases were initiated for Medical After-Care relief from the Indian Forces M.A.C. fund for T.B. and leprosy cases; 306 such cases were granted financial assistance amounting to Rs. 35,476.

Monthly relief grant for subsistence, pocket money to T.B. and leprosy patients in sanatoria, transport charges for such patients to visit their homes, immediate relief grants of small amounts in urgent cases, lump sum grants to disabled ex-servicemen to start a small business and rehabilitate themselves and small loans repayable with interest in easy monthly instalments where the other items of assistance rendered to ex-servicemen and their families from the Madras State Ex-service Personnel Benevolent Fund administered by the State Board. One thousand three hundred and thirty-three cases were thus assisted, involving an expenditure of Rs. 17,145.

Flag Day Fund.—A total sum of Rs. 14,478 being 25 per cent of the Ex-servicemen's Flag Day collections made in this State during 1952 and 1953 was received during the period and merged with the Madras State Ex-service Personnel Benevolent Fund administered by the State Board.

Flag Day collections.—The amount of Flag Day Collections received so far in connection with the Flag Day observed on 7th December 1954, is Rs. 3,716-1-1 including three donations of over Rs. 100 each.

Women's Welfare Department

On the formation of the Andhra State on 1st October 1953, the post of Women's Welfare Officer was abolished with effect from 13th November 1953. A new post of Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (Woman) was created and the former Women's Welfare Officer Dr. Jayalakshmi A. Rao was appointed to the post. Government also sanctioned the post of City Organiser with a view to developing the model centres at Pudupet and Chetput.

Government also approved the proposal to appoint Maternity Assistants in 15 more Women's Welfare branches.

During the year under report 55 branches were functioning in the various districts in the State. The branch and headquarters of Assistant Women's Welfare Officer, Tiruchirappalli district, were shifted from Musiri to Tiruchirappalli Town. The branch alone was subsequently shifted to Chinnadarapuram of Tiruchirappalli district. A new branch was opened at Ammachiapuram in Madurai district.

Special Branches.—Two centres have been opened at Aziznagar in South Arcot district and Brisleenagar in Madras for the benefit of women belonging to the Ex-Criminal Tribes. One Organiser and one peon have been posted to each branch. Both the centres are functioning well.

Field work.—The field workers attached to each branch carried out as usual the following items of work :—

- Visits to houses and study of family cases,
- Holding of pre-basic classes,
- Maternity assistance,
- Securing employment for women,
- Securing admission in schools and training schools for children and adults,
- Rehabilitation of Service Home inmates, and
- Teaching of cottage industries.

The Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (Women) who is a Doctor herself examined 474 cases and treated them in the villages.

Mauther Sangams.—With a view to enlisting the co-operation and assistance of local women, these Sangams have been started and are being visited by the Organiser to guide and help the women in conducting them. The Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (Woman) also visits these villages during her tours and addresses meetings of the Sangams.

Cottage Industry.—Apart from the various crafts and industries taught at these centres certain industries which are suited to the place are selected and the members are given special training in them. Government have sanctioned an advance of Rs. 200 for each Assistant Woman Welfare Officer to enable her to start and carry out these cottage industries in selected branches. The Government later enhanced the advance to Rs. 300.

In Tanjore and Vellore Lace-making is carried on as a cottage industry. In Malabar district crochet work is done at Kozhikode and frame work at Nileshtar. In Coimbatore tailoring and embroidery work are taught. Tailoring is also taught at Palayamkottai and basket-making at Thevarkulam of Tirunelveli district. Poultry farming is done at Ootacamund. Spinning has been chosen as the cottage industry in many of the branches as it is the most popular industry.

Pre-basic classes.—These classes conducted by the organizer are very popular among the children as the pre-basic equipment provided in all the centres have proved very attractive to children.

Service Homes.—The Service Home run at Rayapuram, Madras, had a total strength of 144 adults and 74 children. Of the 144 adult inmates, 90 were widows, 34 deserted wives and 19 were orphans. There was also one Toda married girl.

The inmates of the Home were given training in crafts such as tailoring, embroidery, mat-weaving, spinning, cloth weaving and palmyra work. During the year 43 inmates were rehabilitated. Twenty of them were sent for midwifery training, 5 sent up for teacher's training, 3 secured jobs as house-keeper, conductress and ayah and the rest were discharged on the completion of the three-year period. The general health of the Home was satisfactory.

Service Home at Gandhigram.—This Service Home continued to function with a total strength of 60 inmates who were each paid a stipend of Rs. 35 per mensem.

Thiruchi Seva Sangam.—Government sanctioned a stipend of Rs. 8 per mensem per head for 15 inmates of the Abhayashram attached to the Seva Sangam.

General.—The branches took part in the exhibition organized in connection with the 6th Annual State Conference of social work held at Salem in November 1954.

The Women's Welfare Journal in Tamil and English was continued to be published. A special Annual Number was published in January 1954 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the

starting of the Journal. The publication of the English edition was discontinued from August 1954 on the orders of Government. The Tamil edition of the Journal alone is being continued.

Community Projects and National Extension Service

In May 1954 the National Extension Service was extended to two divisions (equivalent of ten blocks) in the Tanjore district and to another ten Blocks in the other districts except South Arcot, Salem and Madurai in October 1954. Thus, at the end of the year, there were four major Community Projects, four Community Development Blocks and 48 National Extension Service Blocks in this State covering a population of 76 lakhs in all out of a total rural population of 290 lakhs. A brief account of the work done under these schemes is given below.

Agriculture.—Attention was paid first and foremost to Agricultural Extension and increased food production by such means as the supply of better seed and manure, protection of crops against pests and diseases, use of better implements and better livestock and bringing waste lands under cultivation. During the year 49,110 tons of fertilizers and 17,127 maunds of quality seeds were distributed. One thousand four hundred and twenty-eight modern agricultural implements were distributed and an area of 19,090 acres of land was reclaimed.

Irrigation.—Works, such as improving and renovating existing irrigation wells and sinking new ones were undertaken on a large scale. During the year an additional area of over 100,000 acres of land was brought under irrigation under various schemes.

Animal Husbandry.—Schemes for promoting better breeds of cattle were operating in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas. Thirty-six Breeding and Artificial Insemination Centres were started during the year. Two hundred and twenty-two breeding bulls and buffaloes and 1,906 pedigree birds were also supplied. Over 85,000 cattle were treated during the year for various diseases.

Health and Sanitation.—Public Health measures and sanitation received due attention. About 6,000 soakage pits and 2,400 rural latrines were constructed. Drains to a length of over 42,000 yards were also constructed. Thirteen hospitals and dispensaries of various types were started.

Rural water-supply.—Adequate arrangements were made for the supply of protected water-supply in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas. Over 350 new wells were sunk while 770 old wells were renovated.

Electricity.—Supply of electricity to the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas received special attention. In the Lower Bhavani Project area 13 schemes costing over Rs. 2.9 lakhs were completed or were in progress. In the Periyar Project 11 electrification schemes costing over Rs. 7.7 lakhs were completed or were in progress. In Athur Community Development Block seven extension schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 5,90,580 were taken up for execution during the year. In the Malampuzha Project the scheme for extension of supply of power to Kollengode and Tenkurichi estimated to cost about Rs. 90,100 was taken up and completed. The scheme for the extension of power supply to Alathur and surrounding places in the same Project was completed during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,54,000. Work on the scheme for extension of power supply to Varode-Kottayur estimated to cost Rs. 2,71,180 was taken up for execution. In Kollengode supply was given to 153 domestic and 2 street light services. In Koduvayoor 115 domestic services and one industrial service were connected up during the year. In the South Kanara Project four major schemes for extension of supply of power costing about Rs. 50 lakhs were evolved during the year. In the Panruti block in South Arcot district a scheme for extension of supply of power to Elunthapatti estimated to cost about Rs. 39,700 was taken up. Another scheme for extension of supply of power to Madianur costing about Rs. 59,800 was progressing. Detailed survey was completed for the scheme for extension of supply of power to Velur-Perambakkam and Parikkal villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,88,700. In the Chinnasalem block, detailed survey of the scheme for extension of supply of power costing about Rs. 12,86,100 was taken up. In the North Arcot district an extension scheme costing Rs. 92,800 was progressing. In the Chingleput district, two schemes costing Rs. 4,80,930 were completed or were in progress. Three schemes in the Madurai district costing Rs. 2,18,800 were taken up during the year. In the Ramanathapuram district, 5 schemes costing Rs. 14,70,000 were completed or were in progress. In the Tirunelveli district, three schemes costing Rs. 1,82,200 were under various stages of progress. In the Nilgiris district, 15 major schemes costing Rs. 9,65,150 were taken up for execution during the year. Seven schemes costing Rs. 1,52,050 were completed. In the Coimbatore district, 67 schemes including 13 major schemes costing in all Rs. 6,20,669 were taken up for execution.

Communication.—Steps were taken to lay out the right type of roads in the villages. One hundred and eleven miles of pucca roads and 587 miles of katcha roads were formed during the year.

Education.—A great fillip was given to the provision of educational facilities in the Community Development areas. Three hundred and eight new schools were started whilst 100 existing

schools were converted into Basic schools. Recreational activities were promoted by the revival of local ceremonies and forms of entertainments. Five hundred and sixty recreation centres were started and 3,086 community entertainments were organized.

Co-operation.—A strong impetus was given to the introduction of co-operatives in the selected areas. During the year 175 co-operative societies were started in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas.

Training programmes.—The two extension training centres, one at Gandhigram in Madurai district and one at Parli in the Malabar district turned out in all 154 trainees during the year. Six Basic Agricultural Schools known as Grama Sevaks Training Centres each capable of training 50 candidates were opened during the year in the following places :—

- (1) Koilpatti, Tirunelveli district.
- (2) Aduthurai, Tanjore district.
- (3) Pattukkottai, Tanjore district.
- (4) Bhavanisagar, Coimbatore district.
- (5) Kallupatti, Madurai district.
- (6) Taliparamba, Malabar district.

Public participation.—The villagers evinced a keen interest in the execution of works under the Community Development and National Extension Service Programmes. Generous contribution in kind or in cash towards the cost of execution of works were made by the villagers. The lands required for the formation of roads and construction of wells were generally got free of cost, while in most cases the villagers contributed in the shape of labour. In respect of the works executed in 12 out of 13 districts in this State for which statistics are available it is observed that out of total estimated cost of Rs. 51,28,000 the total amount of contribution realized was Rs. 19,79,000. Public co-operation has thus been generally very satisfactory.

Local Development Works.—The Local Development Works programme, which was initiated by the Planning Commission, Government of India, in 1953 was continued during 1954. A sum of Rs. 59.4 lakhs was allotted to this State by the Planning Commission for the year 1954-55 for expenditure on Local Development works. This amount was distributed to all the districts except Madras on a population basis. The Collectors were requested to set apart half the amount of grant allotted to their districts exclusively for rural water-supply works.

As in the case of the previous year, the grant from the Centre was limited to 50 per cent of the cost of each work or Rs. 10,000 whichever was less. A minimum of 50 per cent contribution from the beneficiaries was insisted on, for all categories of works, except rural water-supply works taken up under the programme. In the case of rural water-supply works, a minimum of 25 per cent contribution from the beneficiaries was considered sufficient and the other 25 per cent was met by the State Government from the funds available under the Comprehensive Rural Water-supply Scheme. The procedure for sanction and execution of works was simplified to the extent possible and the Collectors' power to accord administrative sanction for these works was enhanced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. During the year under review 2,260 Local Development works were programmed for execution in the entire State out of which 78 works were completed, 1,042 works were in progress and 1,140 works were yet to be taken up for execution at the end of the year. With a view to speeding up the execution of the works, special subdivisions with adequate technical staff were also sanctioned by Government in twelve of the districts.

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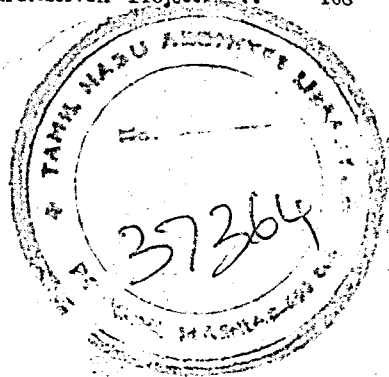
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