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MADRAS STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1955-56

PART II

CHAPTER I—THE EXECUTIVE

Changes in Administration

Shri Sri Prakasa continued to hold office as Governor of Madras State.

There was no change in the Council of Ministers during the year. The Council consisted of the following eight members:—

Sri K. Kamaraj (Chief Minister).

Sri A. B. Shetty.

Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam.

Sri C. Subramaniam.

Sri M. A. Manickavelu.

Sri R. Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathy.

Sri B. Parameswaran.

Sri S. S. Ramaswami Padayachi.

The Governor's Tours and Engagements

The Governor toured extensively throughout the State and performed a large variety of functions during the course of his tours. In particular, he visited a number of villages and the districts affected by the cyclone, inspected the arrangements made to alleviate public distress and suffering caused by the cyclone and gave useful advice to officials and non-officials on measures to combat the ravages caused by the cyclone.

Tours in Madras State—Chingleput.—The Governor visited Kunnathur in April 1955 and inaugurated the Padi Uthsavam at Tiruporur. He visited Mahabalipuram in June 1955. He inaugurated the Villiar Colony at Hanumanthaputheri and the Rural Library Service at Poonamallee in August 1955. In September 1955 the Governor opened the Polambakkam Night Segregation Centre and addressed members of the Guild of Service and the members of the local Theosophical Lodge at Kanchipuram.

Coimbatore.—During his visit to Coimbatore in May 1955 the Governor inaugurated the Thirukkural Commentary and decorated the Poet Sri Ramalingam Pillai with a golden shawl,

declared open the new Quinine Factory at Valparai, received an address from the Panchayat Board at Cinchona and received deputations from the I.N.T.U.C., the South Indian Plantation Workers' Union and the Provincial Plantation Workers' Union. At Gobichettipalayam he received a municipal address and laid foundation-stones for the water-supply scheme, the veterinary hospital at Bangalaputhur and the Harijan Colony at Thookanaickenpalayam, where he also visited the Scout Camp. In June 1955 the Governor also declared open the All-India Cattle and Poultry Show for the Southern Region at Coimbatore. In January 1956 the Governor visited Perundurai and saw the Jain temple at Vijayamangalam, inspected the maternity centre at Nasiyanur village and switched on the new X-ray plant at the Ramalingam T.B. Sanatorium at Perundurai. The Governor visited Perundurai again in February 1956 and laid the foundation-stone of the Nurses quarters attached to the Ramalingam T.B. Sanatorium. He also inspected the Dam and Headworks at Bhavanisagar. The Governor visited Perundurai for the second time in February 1956 and was present in Erode when Acharya Narendra Deva passed away.

Madurai.—The Governor visited Dindigul in the first week of July and laid the foundation-stones for the Leprosy Sub-Centre at Sembatti, the additional block for the District Board High School at Athur and the Kamaraj Reservoir and inaugurated the Dindigul Water-supply Scheme. In February 1956 the Governor visited a number of villages in Ramanathapuram district, which had been affected by the cyclone, and distributed clothes to the victims of the cyclone. He also presided over the meeting of members of the District Relief Committee at Madurai.

Malabar.—In October 1955 the Governor visited Kozhikode and inaugurated the Seventh Annual State Conference of Social Work and the Uttara Kerala Hindi Sahithya Samajam. He presided over the group meeting on 'Welfare Projects in Rural Areas', visited the Arundathiyar temple, and opened the fondling home and building for home industries at the Poor Homes Society (West Hills). He laid the foundation-stone for the new Municipal bus-stand and opened a new vegetable market. He visited Ponnani, where he laid the foundation-stone for an operation theatre and X-ray ward in the local hospital, and also visited the Mounathul-Islam Sabha there. He also laid the foundation-stone of the godown of the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society at Ponnani. He inaugurated a new block of the local school at Kalapad and visited the temple at Guruvayur. At Palghat he attended a function of the V.V.P. High School, and opened the clinic attached to the Victoria College. He inspected the Malampuzha Dam and Mangalam Dam site. He also inspected

the Social Service Camps organized by the Community Projects Scheme at Kottayi and opened the new maternity block constructed under the Community Projects Scheme at Alathur.

North Arcot.—The Governor visited Vellore in March 1956 and unveiled the commemorative plaque of Sri C. Rajagopalachari in the Central Jail. Later in the month he visited Gudiyattam and declared open the 'Kamaraj Bridge' over the river Koundanya.

Ramanathapuram.—In January 1956 the Governor visited Devakottai, Manamadurai, Tirupachetti, Tiruppuvanam, Mudukulattur, Paramakudi and Ramanathapuram in Ramanathapuram district. He distributed clothes to the victims of the cyclone and discussed flood relief and rehabilitation measures with the local Flood Relief Committee. In Ramanathapuram he unveiled the foundation tablets for the secretarial and science blocks of the Rajah's High School and presided over a meeting of the District Flood Relief Committee.

Salem.—The Governor toured Salem intensively in September 1955. He inspected the Krishnagiri Project site, visited Thorapalli village (birth place of Sri C. Rajagopalachari), inspected the Livestock Farm and the Government Sericultural Farm at Hosur and opened two overhead tanks at Dankanikota. He visited the Hogainakkal Waterfalls, inspected the pressure aqueduct at Mettur, opened the maternity hospital building at Komarapalayam and visited the Service Home run under the Welfare Extension Project at Kolikalnatham. He opened a new hospital building at Tiruchengode and a new building of the Guild of Service Orphanage at Salem, visited the Ammapet Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society, the Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Motor Transport Society, the Children's Art Exhibition and the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram at Salem. At Namakkal he opened a new maternity ward and laid the foundation-stone for the Harijan Hostel. He went round the Children's Leprosy Clinic at Yethapur and opened a maternity hospital at Attur. At Yercaud he visited the Kennel Club and addressed members of the Shevaroy's Panchayat.

Tanjore.—On the 4th July 1955 the Governor visited Tanjore and presided over the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Nicholson Town Bank and inaugurated the Arts College. In January 1956 the Governor visited Tanjore, Tiruthurai, Vedaranyam and Pattukkottai. He met the victims of the cyclone and distributed clothes to them. He also inspected the arrangements made for the relief of the cyclone victims and discussed relief measures with the local Flood Relief Committee.

Tiruchirappalli.—In February 1956 the Governor visited a number of villages in Tiruchirappalli district, met the victims of the cyclone, and distributed clothes to them. He met the office-bearers of the Tiruchirappalli District Distress Relief Committee.

Tirunelveli.—The Governor visited Courtallam in July 1955, inspected the Manimuthar Project and opened a bridge at Kilmanimuthar. In Tirunelveli he opened the Sarah Tucker College New Hostel buildings. He visited the factory of India Cements, Limited, at Talayuthu and switched on the new long-band-saw in the Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Timber Works.

The Governor accompanied the President on his South Indian tour in November 1956, and in this connexion he visited Pondicherry, Karaikudi, Rajapalayam and Coimbatore. He attended the functions presided over by the President, which included the opening of the Congress Golden Jubilee Memorial Maidan and unveiling the statue of Mahatma Gandhi and inauguration of the Gandhi Kalai Mandram at Rajapalayam. He presided over a function at the Ramakrishna Vidyalaya at Periyanaickenpalayam in the absence of the President, who was indisposed.

In December 1955 the Governor received the Prime Minister at Coimbatore and attended the foundation-stone laying function for the laboratories of the South India Textile Research Association by the Prime Minister. He accompanied the Prime Minister to Palghat and Malampuzha. He inaugurated the protected drinking water-supply scheme in the Ponneri Panchayat area executed under the local Development Works Project.

Tours outside the State.—During the period under review the Governor toured some parts of Andhra, Assam, Pondicherry, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore States. While in Kurnool the Governor inaugurated the Wild Life Day in Andhra and delivered the inaugural address at the Osmania College Union in July 1955. The Governor accompanied the President on his tour in the South in November 1955 and in this connexion visited Pondicherry.

In December 1955 the Governor visited Calcutta, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Ulao, Sasaram, Rajgiri, Benaras and Lucknow. At Muzaffarpur, he delivered the Convocation address of the Bihar University at the Langat Singh College.

On an invitation from the Chief Minister of Mysore, the Governor visited Bhadravati on 30th January 1956, and laid the foundation-stone of the spun-cast-iron plant there. He visited also the Jog Falls, Shravanabelgola, the Hoysaleswara temple at Halabied, Belur and Bangalore. At Bangalore, he attended the opening of the 12th session of the United Nations Economic Council for Asia and the Far East by the Prime Minister.

In the course of his tour to attend the Governors' Conference in New Delhi in March 1956 the Governor visited Agra, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kanpur, Benaras, Monghyr and Calcutta. In Bareilly he visited the local Bala Mandir and the Juvenile Jail and

addressed the members of the Rotary Club. In Delhi he presided over a meeting of the Bartiya Chhatra Sangham. At Benaras he presided over the anniversary of the Goenka Samskrit Vidyalala, and gave talks on Acharya Narendra Devaji at Aurangabad and at the Kashi Vidyapith. In Monghyr he addressed the students in the Balika Vidyapith, unveiled a memorial tablet at Sitakund, addressed the students of the local Extension Training Centre and visited the Sri Krishna Seva Sadan.

Engagements in Madras.—The following is a record of the more important engagements undertaken by the Governor, while in Madras :—

In April 1955 the Governor took the salute at a parade in connexion with the twenty-second anniversary of the Indian Air Force at Tambaram, inaugurated the Tenth Insurance Conference and the release of the second volume of the Tamil Encyclopædia, opened an exhibition under the auspices of the Girls' Guide Section of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, Vepery, presided over the Selection Committee to interview candidates for admission to the Sainik School, Dehra Dun, and over the Sri Mahaveer Jayanthi celebration at Mylapore. The Governor attended the annual meeting of the Y.W.C.A., Vepery, and witnessed the Doubles Finals of the Madras State Hard Court Tennis Championship Tournament at the Madras Cricket Club.

In June 1955 the Governor gave a dinner party to Admiral Sir Mark Pizey, the Chief of Naval Staff, and presided over the annual day celebration of the Madras Secretariat Association.

In July 1955 the Governor opened a symposium on East India Tanning Industry and Tanning Agents at the Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, presided over the Srinivasa Sastry Endowment Lectures at the University Senate House, unveiled the portrait of Dr. Rajendra Prasad at the Gokulam Method Village Welfare Association, and attended the Madras Boat Club Annual Regatta and distributed the prizes.

In August 1955 the Governor attended lectures delivered by Dr. Kunzru and the Joint Director of Archaeology and the inaugural meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Literary Society, inaugurated the Tamil Peravai at the Presidency College, the new Women's College promoted by the Southern India Education Trust at Teynampet and the Madras State Sangita Nataka Sangam, the Annual Provincial Conference of the Madras Electricity Department Executive Subordinates' Association, a Variety Entertainment and Carnival in aid of the Madras Rifle Club, the Annual Jayanthi celebrations at the Gaudiya Math, the Annual Day celebration of the Lady Sivaswami Ayyar's Girls' High School, Mylapore, and the inaugural public meeting of the India Congress on Spiritual Resources at the Government Arts College. The Governor

visited some of the slum areas in the City and also visited the Connemara Public Library. He also visited the Willingdon Club and distributed prizes on the occasion of the Sindhi Mela. The Governor inaugurated the Camp Fire of the South Madras Scouts and Guides at the Arundale Camping Centre.

On the Independence Day the Governor hoisted the National Flag on the ramparts of Fort St. George and attended a wreath-laying ceremony at the War Memorial.

In September 1955 the Governor presided over a meeting at the Lakshmipuram Youngmen's Association at Royapetta, the annual general meeting of the Madras Regional Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, a meeting of the P.E.N. Members and the annual prize distribution of the Ewart School, Vepery. He also presided over a Selection Committee to interview candidates for admission to the Sainik School, Dehra Dun. The Governor inaugurated the 'Handicrafts Week' at the Handicrafts Emporium and a dance-drama entitled "Discovery of India", declared open the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Laboratories of the Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, and the South Indian Teachers' Union Colony at Annamalapuram, attended a Children's rally in connexion with the Inauguration Day celebrations of the Madras Corporation and visited the Royal Madras Yacht Club, where he witnessed the Ladies Races and went out for a sail. The Governor gave a tea party to the members of the Secretariat Association and broadcast a speech over All-India Radio.

In October 1955 the Governor presided over the opening ceremony of the Spinning and Industrial Section of the Abhaya Nilayam, the inauguration of the T.B. Seals Campaign, a meeting of the Madras Women's Christian College to celebrate the 40th anniversary, a public meeting in connexion with the United Nations Day and the Tenth Madras (First International) Salon of Photography. He inaugurated the Film Journalists' Association of South India and the Madras Zoo Centenary Celebrations.

The Governor received the Prime Minister, and Srimathi Indira Gandhi at the airport and accompanied them on their engagements in the City. He also received the members of the Committee for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Governor witnessed the finals of the Annual Championship Tournament of the Madras Table Tennis Association and distributed prizes. He dined with the members of the Insurance Club, Madras.

In November 1955 the Governor presided over a meeting of the Flag Day Standing Committee and the inaugural meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society Membership Campaign. He inaugurated the Hindi Association at the Besant Theosophical High School, Adyar, and the Territorial Army Day for 1955.

The Governor received the following on their arrival at Madras: The President of India, Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal, Their Excellencies Mr. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, U.S.S.R., and Mr. Nikita S. Khrushchev, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R., the Rajpramukh of Mysore, His Excellency Mr. Peter Richard Heydon, High Commissioner for Australia, and the Members of the Rumanian Delegation. He accompanied the President on his engagements in the City. He also accompanied Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal to a civic reception at People's Park and Their Excellencies Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev to the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, the Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, and to the Civic Reception and a Children's Rally. He gave State Banquets to Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal and Their Excellencies Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev. He attended a dinner party of the Automobile Association of Southern India and a dinner and camp-fire by the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

In December 1955 the Governor presided over two conferences of Ministers, Heads of Departments and other officials at the Secretariat, convened to discuss cyclone and flood relief and rehabilitation measures. He presided over the inaugural meeting of the Madras Centre of the Union for the Study of the Great Religions, the Holy Prophet's Birthday Celebrations, the 'International Evening of Music, Song and Dance' in aid of the Guild of Service, the Annual Day Celebration of the Juvenile Guidance Bureau, the final day of the Madras Police Sports and the Fifty-first Madras Park Fair and Carnival of Sports and distributed prizes. In the course of the month the Governor inaugurated the Anti-Cancer Drive, the Thirty-third Annual General Meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India), Madras Centre, and the All-India Bengali Literary Conference.

The Governor gave a tea party to the members of the Psychological Conference at Raj Bhavan, Guindy, and also another party in honour of Her Excellency Madame Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of National People's Congress of China. The Governor visited the Indian Officers' Association, Royapetta, on the 31st December.

During January 1956 the Governor attended the Governor's Cup Race at the Race Course, a reception at Hotel Connemara on the occasion of the Eighth Anniversary of the Independence of Burma, a reception by the Honorary Consul for Sweden in connexion with the visit to Madras of Her Excellency Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Swedish Minister at Delhi, and a dinner party in honour of the Uzbek Cultural Delegation from the U.S.S.R. He inaugurated the "Sri D. Srinivasa Iyengar Dispensary" at Triplicane under the auspices of the Jain Medical Relief Society and presided

over the inaugural function of the 20 K.W. medium wave transmitter of the A.I.R. at Avadi, a performance by artistes of the Uzbek Cultural Delegation, the 115th Annual Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, a meeting of the Archaeological Society of South India, the annual meeting of the Nursery School Project at Vepery, the Luncheon Club Meeting at Y.M.C.A., Poonamallee, an entertainment in aid of the Social Service League, Queen Mary's College, the Annual Sports Day of the Government Mental Hospital, Kilpauk, and the final day of the Madras Rifle Club Competitions. The Governor witnessed the Fifth and Final Cricket Test Match between the New Zealand XI and India XI, a few cultural shows by eminent artistes and the tableau and fire-works at the Island Grounds in connexion with the Republic Day Celebrations. He gave parties to the New Zealand Cricket Test Team, to the members of the Cultural Delegation from Uzbekistan and to the Chief Justice of Japan; he called on Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fred Wivell Norris, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station on board H.M.S. "Gambia" and went out for a sail on board I.N.S. "Rohilkhand".

On the Republic Day the Governor took the salute at a Ceremonial Military Parade and march past at the Island Grounds and broadcast a Republic Day Message over A.I.R.

In February 1956 the Governor presided over the Annual School Sports of the Presentation Convent, a public meeting to mark the National Savings Fortnight, the anniversary meeting of the Egmore Samskrit School Union, the Sir George Stanley Endowment Lectures delivered by His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore and a meeting in connexion with the All-India Handloom Week. The Governor attended a tea party arranged by foreign students at the Queen Mary's College, the Race Ball at the Race Club, Guindy, and opened the Musical Instruments Institute, the Corporation Flower Show at People's Park and the new premises of the Riding Club at Guindy. He inaugurated the Indian Council for World Affairs, Madras Centre, the Annual Conference of the Indian Institute of Personnel Management, Calcutta (Madras Session) and the Urdu Seminar and the 'Mushaira' at Annamalai Hall. The Governor gave a tea party to the staff and students of the City Colleges, and a dinner party to the Armed Forces Welfare Mission of Cambodia. He received the members of the P.E.N., Madras Group, and addressed them on 'Aspects of Hind Literature'. He received and saw off the Governor of Orissa at the airport. He also received the members of the Chinese Cultural Delegation at Raj Bhavan, Guindy.

In March 1956 the Governor presided over the anniversary celebration at the Rashtra Basha Hindi Vidyalaya, a Committee to select candidates for admission to the Sainik School, Delhi.

Dun, a meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at Rajaji Hall, and the gymnastic display by the National Gymnastic Team of the U.S.S.R. He inaugurated the Small-scale Industries Association and witnessed the Equitation Sports conducted by the Madras Polo Club and distributed prizes. He unveiled a portrait of the late Pandit Sri Ram Bajpai, the International Scout Leader, at the Pachaiyappa's College School, gave parties to nurses and the members of the National Gymnastic Team of the U.S.S.R., received and saw off Admiral the Earl and Countess Mountbatten of Burma at the airport, received the members of the Goodwill Delegation from Uganda and declared open the Naval T.B. Ward at the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.

Engagements while in Ootacamund.—In April 1955 the Governor declared open the new municipal bus-stand at Coonoor, presided over the anniversary of the Sri Shanti Vijaya Girls' High School, Coonoor, inaugurated the Nilgiri Vegetarian and Humane Education Society at Coonoor and visited the Mountain Home School, Coonoor. He also addressed a meeting of Theosophists at Coonoor.

In May 1955 the Governor inaugurated the Indian Public Schools' Conference at Lovedale and the camp for foreign students under the auspices of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. He presided over the finals of the Nilgiris Championship Tennis Tournament, conducted by the Lawley Institute, and distributed prizes, and the Gokhale Birthday celebrations, attended the Governor's Cup Race, the Thirty-second Championship Dog Show of the South India Kennel Club and distributed prizes, attended the Y.W.C.A. Conference at Anandagiri, and visited the Cosmic Ray Research Station of the Atomic Energy Commission, gave parties to the delegates to the Forestry Conference and the delegates of the Y.W.C.A., declared open the Diamond Jubilee Flower Show and Fete of the Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society and witnessed the pageant, military display and fireworks at the Brecks Memorial School grounds.

In June 1955 the Governor presided over the opening ceremony of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Aggal near Kotagiri, declared open the new College at Stonehouse Hill, received a deputation from the Ootacamund Rate-payers' Association and gave a dinner party to the Rajpramukh of Saurashtra. He visited the fruits stations at Kallar and Burliar and the Pomological Station at Coonoor also in the course of this month.

In August 1955 the Governor inaugurated the Career Department in the Brecks Memorial School, attended the UPASI lunch at Coonoor Club during their Annual Meeting and addressed the members of the Indian Culture Centre.

During the period under review the Governor presided over the Convocations of the Madras and Annamalai Universities. The Governor addressed the students of the Madras School of Social Work on a few occasions and also delivered some talks in the Indian Culture Centre while at Ootacamund.

The Governor addressed the State Legislature at the Legislative Assembly Chamber in August 1955. During the year the Governor presided over the meetings of the Committee of the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund as often as required.

CHAPTER II—THE LEGISLATURE

Strength of Parties

Legislative Assembly

The distribution of parties in the Legislative Assembly of Madras State on 31st March 1956 was as follows :—

Party.	Position as on 31st March 1956.
1 Congress	140 *
2 Commonweal Party (Associated Members in the Congress Party).	6
3 United Democratic Front (Communists 22 plus independents 5).	27
4 Dravidian Parliamentary Party	22 *
5 Praja Socialist Party	12 †
6 Unattached Independents	5 *
7 Muslim League	5
8 Tamilnad Praja Party [Kisan Mazdoor Praja party (old)].	3
9 Forward Block (Marxists)	3
10 Socialists (old)	3 †
11 Scheduled Castes Federation	2
12 Justice Party.. .. .	1
13 Tamilnad Toilers Party (old)	1
Speaker	1
Total ..	231

* Two members from the Dravidian Parliamentary Party and one member from the Unattached Independents joined the Congress Party during the year.

† One member from the Praja Socialist Party joined the Socialist (old) Party.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai was filled up by the election of Sri A. M. Rathnaswamy.

Two vacancies, caused by the death of Sri A. Ramaswami Thevar and Sri S. Venkatrama Iyer, were filled up by the election of Sri Ponnambala Gounder and Sri Vairava Thevar.

Legislative Council.

The distribution of parties in the Legislative Council of Madras State on 31st March 1956 was as follows:—

Party.	Position as on 31st March 1956.
1 Congress	28 *
2 United Democratic Front	3
3 Praja Socialist	2
4 United Party	10 *
5 Independents	6 *
6 Dravidian Parliamentary Party	1
Chairman	1
Total ..	51

* One member from the United party and one member from the Independents joined the Congress Party during the period.

The vacancy caused by the death of Sri V. Rangaswamy Naidu was filled up by the election of Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswami Chettiar.

The Hon'ble Sri C. Subramaniam and the Hon'ble Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam continued to be Leader of the House (Assembly) and Leader of the House (Council) respectively.

(Assembly and Council Sessions.—During the period from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956 the Assembly was in session for 70 days and the Council for 43 days.

Course of Legislation:

From 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956, 36 Acts were enacted by the Madras Legislature and two Ordinances were promulgated. A brief summary of the Legislation is given below:—

Madras Act XLI of 1954 [The Madras Medium Cotton Mill Cloth (Sales Tax) Act, 1954] provides for the levy of an additional tax calculated at the rate of one anna three pies for every rupee of the turnover on the sale of Medium Cotton Mill Cloth that is to say cotton cloth made in mills, in which the count of warp yarn employed is 17s or finer but less than 35s (whether single or folded).

Madras Act VIII of 1955 [The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1955] inserts a new sub-section as sub-section (1-A) in section 3 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, to specifically place on a statutory footing the power of the Government to assess, levy and collect the sales tax in advance on a provisional basis pending final assessment. The legislation has been given retrospective effect from the date on which the principal Act came into force.

Madras Act IX of 1955 [The Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955] regulates the exhibition of cinematograph shows to places licensed for the purpose and specifies the matters which a licensing authority should take into consideration when granting or refusing licences. The Act empowers Government to direct licensees to exhibit approved films having special value for the public, provided such films do not exceed 2,000 feet in length, and do not take more than one-fifth of the entire time of one show. The Act also empowers the Government or the District Collectors within their jurisdiction to suspend the exhibition of a film which is likely to cause a breach of the peace.

The Act repeals the Cinematograph Act, 1918, in so far as it has not been repealed by the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952), in relation to matters other than the sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

Madras Act X of 1955 [The Madras City Civil Court (Amendment) Act, 1955] amends the Central Act conferring power on the Government to enhance by notification the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000. Provision has been made for the appointment of Principal, Additional or Assistant Judges. New section 15 provides for appeals against decrees within the pecuniary limit of five thousand rupees being heard by the Principal Judge if the decree or order is that of an Assistant Judge of the Court and also for second appeals to the High Court from a decision of the Principal Judge or Additional Judge on appeal. The Amending Act came into force on the 1st July 1955.

Madras Act XI of 1955 [The Tanjore Chattram Endowments (Utilization) Amendment Act, 1955] amends the Tanjore Chattram Endowments (Utilization) Act, 1942 (Madras Act VIII of 1942), so as to provide for the diversion of the surplus funds of the Tanjore Chattram Endowments towards the establishment of a first-grade college at Tanjore, and for the contribution from the interest derived from the investment of a sum of fifteen thousand rupees annually for the maintenance of that college. Provision also has been made for the leasing out of the lands and building belonging to the above endowments free of rent or at concessional rates of rent to any department of the Government, any local body or any private institution for the purpose of running farms for the improvement of livestock.

Madras Act XII of 1955 [The Presidency Small Cause Courts (Madras Amendment) Act, 1955] amends the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (Central Act XV of 1882) in its application to this State consequent on the enactment of the Madras Court

Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Madras Act XIV of 1955). The amending Act provides among other things—

- (1) for recovery of court-fees in pauper suits;
- (2) for the levy of one-half of the *ad valorem* court-fees on applications for new trial under section 38 of the Central Act;
- (3) for increasing the institution fee prescribed in section 71 of the Central Act in so far as it relates to suits and proceedings above Rs. 500 in value; and
- (4) for the levy of fees in the case of certain applications as in the mufassal.

Madras Act XIII of 1955 [The Madras General Sales Tax and the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) (Amendment) Act, 1955] amends the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 to provide for the imposition of a tax of six pies for every rupee of turnover with effect from 1st April 1955—

- (1) at the point of first sale effected in this State in respect of cigars and cheroots sold at less than two annas per cigar or cheroot, and bidis, snuff, chewing tobacco or any other product manufactured from tobacco; and

- (2) at the point of first purchase effected in this State in respect of raw tobacco, cured or uncured.

It also provides for the grant of a rebate to a dealer paying tax in respect of the goods mentioned in item (1) above to the extent of tax paid by him on the purchase of raw tobacco used for the manufacture of such goods, and for the exemption from sales tax in respect of goods taxed under the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953. It further amends the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953, to provide for the imposition of a tax at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the turnover on the first sale effected in this State in respect of cigarettes sold at less than three pies per cigarette.

Madras Act XIV of 1955 [The Madras Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955] consolidates the law relating to court-fees and valuation of suits in the State of Madras. The Act repeals the Court Fees Act, 1870 (Central Act VII of 1870), the Suits Valuation Act 1887 (Central Act VII of 1887), and the Presidency Magistrate (Court Fees) Act, 1887 (Central Act IV of 1887), in their application to this State. The Act amends the provision regarding court fees in the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873 (Central Act III of 1873) and the Madras City Civil Courts Act, 1892 (Central Act VII of 1892). Chapter I defines the scope of the Act. Chapter II lays down the general principles relating to (a) levy of court-fees in courts and public offices, (b) fees on documents inadvertently received, (c) fees chargeable on plaints, memoranda of appeals applications, petitions and written statements, in multifarious suits

(d) determination of the market value where the fee payable depends on such value, (e) fees payable on written statements pleading a set-off or counter-claim, and (f) fees payable on documents falling under two or more descriptions. Chapters III, IV, V, VI and VIII and Schedules I and II contain provisions for determination of the value of court-fees. Chapter VII contains provisions relating to refunds and remissions of court-fees. Chapter VIII empowers the Government, the Board of Revenue and the High Court to make rules and contains provisions pertaining to certain miscellaneous matters.

Madras Act XV of 1955 [The Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1955] was passed in pursuance of Article 205 (1) (b) of the Constitution read with Article 204 (1) thereof to authorize the appropriation, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of certain further moneys required to meet the grants made by the Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during the financial year 1950-51 and the excess expenditure charged on that Fund.

Madras Act XVI of 1955 [The Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1955] amends the Madras City Police Act, 1888, and the Madras Gaming Act, 1930, for penalizing betting on cotton price figures, bullion price figures, registration numbers of motor vehicles, etc., in public streets and thoroughfares and for making the existing penal provisions in the above Acts more deterrent. Certain provisions prohibiting publications relating to horse races, which were declared *ultra vires* by the High Court, have been omitted.

Madras Act XVII of 1955 [The Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Act, 1955] regulates the cutting of trees and the cultivation of land in hill stations with a view to preventing deforestation and soil erosion.

Madras Act XVIII of 1955 [The Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1955] replaces the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (Madras Ordinance I of 1955), which was promulgated to make it clear that the tax under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, on cigars, cheroots and other forms of manufactured tobacco on the first sale, and on raw tobacco on the first purchase should be levied on the first dealer who is not exempt from taxation under section 3 (3) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.

Madras Act XIX of 1955 [The Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Act, 1955] replaces the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (Madras Ordinance II of 1955). The Act enables the Government to extend the Madras City Tenants' Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922), to any municipal town and any specified village within five miles of the

City of Madras or such municipal town. The object of the Act is to give protection to tenants in the mufassal who have constructed buildings on others' lands in the hope that they would not be evicted so long as they pay a fair rent for the land. A new provision has been inserted in the main Act to enable the tenant also to move the Court for fixing a reasonable rent for the occupation of the land or for a reduction of the rent fixed.

Madras Act XX of 1955 [The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1955] amends the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, to provide—

(1) for the levy by municipal councils of property tax on agricultural lands in municipalities on the basis of land revenue only. Inasmuch as the land revenue is likely to be lower than the rental value of the land, municipalities have been empowered to levy the tax at a higher centage on the land revenue than the centage levied on the rental value in the case of buildings and other lands; and

(2) for the fixation by municipal councils of the maximum rate at which the property tax may be levied on agricultural lands in municipalities.

Madras Act XXI of 1955 [The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1955] substitutes a new clause for existing clause (b) of sections 5 and 8 of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, for empowering the Government to make rules as regards the officers to whom, the form in which, and the intervals at which dealers should submit returns under the Act.

Madras Act XXII of 1955 [The Police (Madras Amendment) Act, 1955] inserts a new definition of "public place" and makes consequential amendments in sections 30, 31 and 34. The necessity for the amendments arose as the High Court held that public places such as parks and maidans were not covered by section 30 of the Police Act, 1861 (Central Act V of 1861), and that the section applied only to public roads or public streets or thoroughfares and not to places such as parks and maidans.

Madras Act XXIII of 1955 [The Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Act, 1955] provides for the repeal of the Pudukkottai Inam Rules, 1888, and lays down that the inams in the former Pudukkottai territory should be settled in accordance with the principles laid down in the rules and orders contained in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue and for the time being applicable to the settlement of inams in the rest of the State. The Act excludes two Jaghirs, Manovirthi and Chinaranmanai from its scope.

Madras Act XXIV of 1955 [The Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Act, 1955] amends the Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1950, by omitting the Statutory provisions which

make it obligatory on the part of the Government and the Corporation of Madras to pay an annual contribution to the Trust.

Madras Act XXV of 1955 [The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955] seeks to protect cultivating tenants from eviction for a period of one year from the 27th September 1955 by or at the instance of landlords, whether in execution of a decree or order of a Court or otherwise. A cultivating tenant will not be entitled to protection if he is in arrears of rent or has done any act or has been guilty of any negligence which is destructive of, or injurious to, the land or any crop thereon or has ceased to cultivate the land or has used it for any purpose not being an agricultural or horticultural purpose, or has wilfully (not under a bona fide mistake of fact) denied the title of the landlord to the land. Every cultivating tenant who was in possession of any land on the 1st December 1953 will be entitled to be restored to possession. The Act also specifies the circumstances under which a landlord after evicting a cultivating tenant is entitled to cultivate the land by his own labour or by that of any other member of his family or by hired labour under his supervision or control. The Act does not extend to

(a) the districts of Malabar and South Kanara and the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district; and

(b) the areas in which the provisions of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952 (Madras Act XIV of 1952), are in force.

Madras Act XXVI of 1955 [The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1955] extends the life of the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1949, for a further period of two years up to and inclusive of the 30th September 1957. Provision is also made empowering the Government to withdraw by notification the provisions of the Act from any municipality from such date as may be mentioned in the notification.

Madras Act XXVII of 1955 [The Madras Tenants and Ryots, Protection (Amendment) Act, 1955] extends the life of the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949, for a further period of two years up to and inclusive of the 7th October 1957.

Madras Act XXVIII of 1955 [The Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Amendment) Act, 1955] substitutes a new illustration for Illustration (1) to section 3 of the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, to make it clear that, in the case of joint pattadars, the liability to pay surcharge under the Act should not be determined with reference to the total land revenue payable under the joint patta, but only with reference to the share of the individual pattadars in the land revenue payable under the joint patta. The amending Act takes effect from the 1st July 1954 when the main Act came into force.

Madras Act XXIX of 1955 [The Madras City Civil Court (Second Amendment) Act, 1955] amends the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892 (Central Act VII of 1892), so as to enable the Principal Judge, City Civil Court, to hear appeals from decrees and orders passed by a Judge of the City Civil Court, other than the Principal Judge, before the 1st July 1955 or by an Assistant Judge on or after that date in respect of matters not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value.

Madras Act XXX of 1955 [The Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1955] enables the levy of surcharge for every fasli at the rate of two annas on every rupee of land revenue payable by each landholder. The Act empowers the Government to distribute the net proceeds of the surcharge among such local authorities as the Government may determine. In view of this provision, the provision for making grants to Class II panchayats contained in section 71 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, has been omitted.

Madras Act XXXI of 1955 [The Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1955] provides for substituting section 12-C of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, by a new section enabling Government to constitute a regular Government service for Municipal Commissioners and to recover from the Municipal Councils the salary and allowances of these Commissioners. The Government is also empowered to make regulations regarding the conditions of service and discipline and conduct of such Commissioners.

Madras Act XXXII of 1955 [The Madras Marumakkathayam (Removal of Doubts) Act, 1955] declares that, notwithstanding any decision of Courts, certain categories of properties described in the Act which were claimed to be or are regarded as sthanam properties were in fact properties belonging to a Marumakkathayam towards to which the Madras Marumakkathayam Act, 1932 (Madras Act XXII of 1933), applied.

Madras Act XXXIII of 1955 [The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Act, 1955] amends the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933, mainly (1) to make the term of office of both elected and nominated members of Market Committees co-terminous; (2) to empower the Collector or the person appointed under section 16 (3) (relating to supersession of a Market Committee) to execute contracts; and (3) to empower a Market Committee to levy a cess by way of sales-tax, subject to the provisions of Article 286 of the Constitution, on any commercial crop bought and sold in a notified area at such rates as may be notified by Government. The Amending Act also validates all fees levied and collected, or purporting to have been levied and collected, before the commencement of the Amending Act.

Madras Act XXXIV of 1955 [The Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Act, 1955] amends the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898), in its application to this State with a view to eliminate the difference in procedure in the use of criminal trials in the mufassal and in the presidency-town by establishing a separate Sessions Court for the presidency-town. The procedure for the trial of cases by the Sessions Court will be the same as that applicable for trial of cases in the Sessions Courts in the mufassal. The Act does not affect the jurisdiction of the High Court to try offences which the High Court is specifically empowered to try under any particular statute, nor does it affect the power of the High Court to transfer to itself and try cases under section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Madras Act XXXV of 1955 [The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1955] extends the life of the Madras reservation of Private Forests Act, 1949, for a further period of two years up to and inclusive of the 2nd December 1957. The amending Act applies the provisions of sections 41 to 55 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, with certain modifications to enable officers to seize illicit produce, tools, etc., involved in the commission of offences under the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949.

Madras Act XXXVI of 1955 [The Madras Repealing and Amending Act, 1955] repeals certain spent matter from the statute book and also makes some formal and consequential amendments to existing enactments. The Act consists of two Schedules. The first Schedule repeals enactments or particular provisions which are either spent or which made purely textual amendments to other enactments. The Second Schedule provides for making some formal amendments to various enactments with a view to correct certain obvious errors, omitting provisions declared *ultra vires* by the Courts, and making amendments of a drafting nature, etc.

Madras Act XXXVII of 1955 [The Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1955] was passed in pursuance of Article 205 of the Constitution read with Article 204 (1) thereof, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of certain further moneys required to meet the supplementary grants for expenditure for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1955 and the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund for that period.

Madras Ordinance I of 1955 [The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955].—The Ordinance was promulgated to make clear the intention underlying Madras Act XIII of 1955 that the tax under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, on cigars, cheroots and other forms of manufactured tobacco on the

first sale, and on raw tobacco on the first purchase should be levied on the first dealer who is not exempt from taxation under section 3 (3) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.

Madras Ordinance II of 1955 [The Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955].—The tenants in the mufassal who constructed buildings on others' lands in the hope that they would not be evicted so long as they paid fair rent for the land had no protection from such eviction. The Ordinance was promulgated to enable the Government to give the necessary relief by extending the provisions of the Madras City Tenants' Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922), to any municipal town or any specified village within five miles of the City of Madras or such municipal town.

Madras Act I of 1956—The Madras Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890 empowered the State Government to assign the management of any public ferry to a local board or municipal council for raising revenue by levying tolls. There was no provision in that Act enabling the Government to direct the apportionment of such moneys in cases where the approach roads on either side of a ferry were in charge of different authorities. The Madras Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Act, 1956, empowers the State Government to distribute equitably the income from any ferry between the authorities maintaining the approach roads on either side of the ferry.

Madras Act II of 1956 [The South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Act, 1956] extends the life of the South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1954 (Madras Act VI of 1954), for a further period of one year from 3rd March 1956.

Madras Act III of 1956 [The Madras General Sales-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1956].—The main object of the Amending Act is to enable the Government to specify the kind of fine and superfine cloth liable to additional tax.

The Act makes it clear that the levy of the additional tax is on all varieties of cloth not made wholly of cotton and authorizes new additional taxes on all hosiery goods other than those made wholly of cotton, and on precious stones, namely, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, real pearls, and sapphires, whether they are sold loose or as forming part of anything in which they are sent.

The Act has retrospective effect from 23rd August 1954, the date on which the Madras General Sales-Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1954 (Madras Act XX of 1954), imposing additional sales-tax on these commodities came into force.

Madras Act IV of 1956 [The Madras Appropriation Act, 1956] was passed in pursuance of Article 204 (1) of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of moneys required to meet the expenditure charged and voted for the year 1956-57.

Madras Act V of 1956 [The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1956] was passed in pursuance of Article 205 of the Constitution read with Article 204 (1) thereof, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of moneys required to meet the supplementary grants voted and the supplementary expenditure charged for the year 1955-56.)

CHAPTER III—SEASONAL CONDITIONS, REVENUE AND PROHIBITION

Land Revenue—Sources and Realization

The following table shows the demand in respect of land revenue and cesses as compared with the demand for the previous fasli :—

	Fasli 1364. RS.	Fasli 1365. RS.
Peshkush on permanently settled estates ..	56,231	38,000
Shrotriem jodi	1,73,914	1,73,315
Ryotwari and miscellaneous	5,16,25,100	5,35,83,418
Cesses—		
Cesses on whole inam villages	3,71,023	3,16,921
Cesses on ryotwari and miscellaneous ..	1,17,53,632	1,42,17,012
Cesses permanently settled estates ..	63,543	46,820
Total	1,21,88,198	1,45,80,753

Demand, Collection and Balance of land revenue and cesses.—The total demand under the land revenue and cesses during fasli 1365 was Rs. 6,83,75,486. A sum of Rs. 6,20,36,290 was collected and a sum of Rs. 4,560 was written off. The total arrear demand under all the heads excluding amounts suspended or postponed on account of the cyclone was Rs. 71,67,709. A sum of Rs. 46,92,693 was collected and a sum of Rs. 2,82,450 was written off. The total balance outstanding at the end of the fasli for both arrears and current demands was Rs. 85,27,202 against Rs. 75,42,561 in the previous fasli.

Ryotwari holdings.—The total number of ryotwari villages in the State was 14,151 as against 14,137 during the previous fasli. The increase was due to the introduction of ryotwari settlement in nine estate villages of Chingleput district and an increase of five villages in Ramanathapuram district owing to the adoption of revised and correct figures. The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 16,247,147 acres as against 16,212,366 acres in the previous fasli. There was a large increase in the extent of ryotwari holdings in Salem and Malabar due to assignments made during the year and a decrease in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore owing to acquisitions of land by the Government. The total area cultivated during the fasli, including the area under miscellaneous cultivation, was 12·6 million acres as against 12·81 million acres in the previous fasli. There was a net decrease of 104,383 acres. Miscellaneous cultivation alone decreased by 99,389 acres.

Water-cess and second-crop charges.—The revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 54·21 lakhs as against Rs. 46·52 lakhs in the previous fasli. There was an overall increase of Rs. 7,68,702 in the State as a whole.

Miscellaneous Revenue.—The revenue realized under this head was Rs. 55·73 lakhs as against Rs. 57·68 lakhs in the previous fasli.

Remissions.—The total remission granted during the fasli was Rs. 20·24 lakhs as against Rs. 16·52 lakhs in the previous fasli. Remissions granted under the various heads during faslis 1364 and 1365 are given below :—

Heads.	Fasli 1364. RS.	Fasli 1365. RS.
Seasonal remissions	6,54,196	9,94,928
Waste remissions	1,21,287	1,41,334
Shavi or loss of crop	1,40,738	4,03,424
Tirvakammi remissions	3,06,279	3,63,346
Remission for damage caused by floods.	27,346	19,676
Remission of second crop charge ..	5,423	5,055
Short crop or poor harvest	32,146	34,249

The fixed remissions, i.e., abatement of demand on account of reasons unconnected with seasons, amounted to Rs. 1,61,286 as against Rs. 1,85,155 in the previous fasli.

Beriz deductions.—Deduction made in favour of inamdars and religious institutions amounted to Rs. 8,67,574 as against Rs. 8,12,326 in the previous fasli.

Special remission.—Due to adverse seasonal conditions, special dry remission was granted in respect of dry lands which were left waste and also for dry lands grown with crops with an outturn of 4 annas and below in certain parts of Tirunelveli district.

In order to provide relief in the areas affected by the cyclone in the districts of Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram, the Government sanctioned remissions on the scale indicated below in all the areas affected in the four districts other than those under the Cauvery and the Periyar systems of irrigation :—

(a) *Coconut topes and plantain garden.*—(i) Full remission where the percentage of trees destroyed was 75 or more.

(ii) Half remission where the percentage was above 50 and below 75.

(b) *Betal vines.*—Full remission for the extent completely destroyed.

(c) *Other fruit bearing trees.*—Full remission where the percentage of trees destroyed was 75 or more.

(d) *Lands cultivated with other crops.*—(i) Full remission for lands with an outturn of 4 annas and below.

(ii) Half remission for lands with an outturn of above 4 annas and below 8 annas.

Charges debitable to Land Revenue.—The District Administration charges, excluding the cost on establishment for Village Administration, amounted to Rs. 144.69 lakhs in fasli 1365 as against Rs. 134.75 lakhs in fasli 1364. The village service charges, including those of proprietary estate villages, were Rs. 138.12 lakhs in the fasli under review as against Rs. 131.55 lakhs in the previous fasli. The total charges in the fasli thus amounted to Rs. 282.81 lakhs.

As the officers of the Revenue Department and the village establishments have a large variety of duties to perform, the sum of Rs. 282.81 lakhs cannot be considered to have been spent purely for collection of land revenue. It is not possible to assess with any degree of accuracy the exact amount that can be said to have been spent for the purpose of collection of land revenue.

Survey, Settlement, Revenue Records and Registration

Survey

During the year there were two Land Records Range offices with headquarters at Coimbatore and Madurai and six survey parties with headquarters at Sivaganga, Salem, Ramanathapuram, Namakkal, Pattukkottai and Pudukottai. The Range offices attended to the regular items of survey sanctioned from time to time to urgent items of work required by the Collectors, and to the clearance of arrears under stone maintenance in the districts allotted to each range. In addition, the Range offices also surveyed some Estates taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates Abolition Act, 1948. The six survey parties attended only to the survey of estates taken over by Government under the Madras Estates Abolition Act, 1948, within their respective jurisdictions.

Work of survey parties.—During the year under review, the survey parties completed an area of 1,927.71 square miles under E.F. and 2,051.21 square miles under location. Records for 1,38 square miles were handed over to the settlement parties. The total expenditure on the six survey parties was Rs. 21,64,067. Cost rates were worked out for most of the supplementally surveyed areas. A sum of Rs. 59,709-6-1 was adjusted to the ryot's share and Rs. 10,838-7-5 to the Government's share. The survey done by No. III Survey Party with headquarters at Ramanathapuram was treated as initial survey for the purpose of cost rate and the rates will be worked out only on completion of the survey

In addition to its other work, the No. IV Survey Party at Namakkal has also completed 3.54 square miles of town survey in Salem Town.

Range Offices

Coimbatore Range.—The area completed under E.F. during the year was 92.02 square miles. The range also realized an area of 5.35 square miles of supplemental survey work in Kothamangalam Fuel Series and 16.15 L. miles of street survey. Six thousand five hundred and eighty-two stones were renewed in the districts of Coimbatore, Malabar and the Nilgiris. The range attended to the quinquennial survey operations in Wynaad taluk of Malabar district and effected 447 subdivisions by measurements and angular work in an area of 1,792 acres. Records of 175.66 square miles were handed over to the Settlement Department during the year. Cost rates for supplementally surveyed villages of Pollachi and Coimbatore taluks in Coimbatore district and Tiruchengode taluk of Salem district were worked out, and Rs. 2,490-3-0 was adjusted to Government's share. The ryot's share has been collected by the respective Tahsildars. The total expenditure on this range during the year was Rs. 2,25,224-3-6 of which Rs. 1,21,145 was spent on the survey or Estates.

Madurai Range.—The area realized by the range during the year was 140.87 square miles. The range also completed the street survey of 1.8 L. miles and road survey of 1 L. mile. Two thousand four hundred and eleven stones were renewed in Sriperumbudur, Melur and Papanasam taluks of Chingleput, Madurai and Tanjore districts respectively. No cost rates were worked out during the year by the range. The total expenditure on account of this range was Rs. 1,45,974 out of which Rs. 1,02,310 was spent on the survey of estates.

Central Survey Office

Drawing and printing of maps.—The office attended to the work relating to Madras, Andhra and Mysore (portions transferred from the composite Madras State) States during the year under review. The annual revision of 1,000 square miles of village maps, the quinquennial revision of district touring maps and the revision of taluk maps once in 15 years was maintained.

Village maps.—The maps of 340 villages (1,017.74 square miles) including 91 villages in Andhra State (624.47 square miles) in the taluks of Chingleput, Tiruchendur, Gooty and Kurnool were completed in drawing. The area of the village maps printed was 642.16 square miles.

The tracings of street field atlases of Vangal, Arcot, Polur, Sholingur, Ambur, Palikondai, Tiruchengode, Nandyal and Dharmavaram Panchayat were finalised and printed.

The panchayat maps of Nandyal in Kurnool district, Dharmavaram in Anantapur district and Vangal in Tiruchirappalli district were finalised and issued for printing.

Taluk maps.—Five taluk maps in Madras State and seven taluk maps in Andhra State were completed in drawing and five taluk maps in Madras State and seven taluk maps in Andhra State were printed in colours.

District touring maps.—One district map (Tanjore district) of Madras State and two district maps (Guntur and Krishna districts) of Andhra State were completed in drawing during the year. Two district maps in each of the Madras and Andhra States, North Arcot and Malabar, district in Madras State and East Godavari and Chittoor (Andhra State) were printed in colour.

General maps—Special maps.—(a) Base maps of Madras State were prepared and printed. (b) Final copies of Post-War Road Development maps have been printed. (c) *Linguistic Border Maps.*—Copies of a combined map showing the linguistic predominance in the villages of the taluks on the Andhra-Madras border have been printed. (d) The preparation of statistical atlas of Madras. (e) *Second Five-Year Plan Maps.*—District maps of Coimbatore, Chingleput and Ramanathapuram districts showing the development schemes visualized during the Second Five-Year Plan period were prepared and final copies of the maps were printed and supplied to the Government. (f) Forest block maps of Andhra State. (g) National Atlas of Andhra State and (h) Grassland map of Andhra State were also printed.

Field measurement books of 62 villages comprising 65 volumes were completed. 'D' sketches and stone registers were prepared for eight villages in Wynaad taluk of Malabar district and eye sketch maps were prepared for 12 taluks.

Special assignments.—The preparation of record of measurements for Tiruchirappalli town was completed during the year. The special staff for work connected with finalising of village maps sent to the Central Survey Office for publication by the survey parties and ranges of Madras and Andhra States has completed finalising for an aggregate area of 435.68 square miles in Madras State and 708.96 square miles in Andhra State. Field measurement books for 50 villages in Chengam taluk of North Arcot district were prepared during the year. 'D' sketches and stone registers were prepared for eight villages in Wynaad taluk of Malabar district.

Cost of work.—The aggregate value of departmental maps published during the year was Rs. 1,80,638. The cost of work charged to other departments of Government, local and statutory bodies was Rs. 1,25,788. The cost of work charged to Andhra State Government was Rs. 1,39,272. The amount realized by sale of maps to Government departments, statutory bodies, etc., was Rs. 1,08,402. Copies of traverse and cadastral survey records were supplied to the various departments of Government. Also special sketches and maps required by Government and Board of Revenue were prepared and supplied. The value of the work amounted to Rs. 22,730. The cost of work charged to private parties during the year was Rs. 6,260. The cost of maps supplied to the Collectors and other officers of this State free of cost was Rs. 21,257 and the amount realized by the sale of maps to the public was Rs. 7,319. The total expenditure on account of this office was Rs. 4,32,040.

Settlement

There were four settlement parties functioning at the beginning of the year. On 1st January 1956 the Settlement Party at Tiruchirappalli was bifurcated into two settlement parties with headquarters at Madras and Tanjore. The expenditure incurred during the year in respect of the settlement parties amounts to Rs. 12,98,673-12-6.

The following deposits have been made with the Estates Abolition Tribunals during the period :—

Name of the Tribunal.	Advance compensation.		Interim payment.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Estates Abolition Tribunal, Madurai.	1,83,630	8 0	4,35,489	0 0
Estates Abolition Tribunal, Vellore.	66,351	3 6	3,52,161	12 4

Revenue Records and Registration.

The total number of application of all kinds for Transfer of Registry, including the number pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 384,563 of which 341,478 (88 per cent) were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 43,085. Of the total number of applications disposed of 29,256 were accepted, 29,458 were rejected and the rest were transferred for final disposal by the Deputy Tahsildars and other higher officers. The causes of rejection were mainly defective titles and the failure of the parties to produce documentary evidence in support of their titles.

During the period under review, 20,803 enjoyment cases and 25,963 succession cases were reported by karnams and 2,283 cases of wrong registry were detected by the Revenue Inspectors.

Subdivisions and check-measurement.—The number of subdivisions sanctioned during the year was 54,348, making a total of 70,982 to be dealt with. Out of this, 46,618 subdivisions were check-measured during the year, leaving a balance of 24,364. There were 63,209 subdivisions to be entered in the taluk copies of the field measurement books during the year. Out of these, 36,472 subdivisions were mapped leaving a balance of 26,737.

The amount of moiety paid to the karnams for subdivision work was rather small compared to the subdivision fees levied in most of the districts, which shows that the amount due to karnams is not promptly paid.

Stone maintenance.—During the year, 94 per cent of the prescribed number of stones in the ryotwari villages were inspected by the karnams. The total number of stones requiring renewal during the year was 358,170. Out of this, 129,908 stones were renewed leaving a balance of 228,262 at the end of the year.

Working of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908

The number of suits and applications under the Estates Land Act, 1908, has decreased considerably consequent on the taking over of Estates under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948. The total number of proceedings pending at the beginning of fasli 1365 was 412. Three hundred and twenty-one proceedings (3 suits and 318 applications) were instituted during the fasli as against 394 proceedings (343 suits and 51 applications) instituted during the previous fasli. Out of a total number of 733 proceedings for disposal during the fasli, 388 were disposed of leaving a balance of 345 at the end of the fasli. During fasli 1365 Ramanathapuram district heads the list with 224 applications and two suits. Fifty-nine applications were filed in Madurai and 35 in Tirunelveli districts. One suit was filed in Tiruchirappalli district. The relationship between landholders and ryots was satisfactory in all districts except in Ramanathapuram district, as can be seen from the number of suits and applications filed in that district.

Out of the 321 proceedings instituted during the fasli, 315 or 98 per cent were proceedings for recovery of rent. No cases were instituted for recovery of rent by distraint and sale of movables and holdings. No holdings were brought to sale under 'forced' or 'true' sales during the fasli in any district. There were no cases of unlawful interference with porambokes.

Estates Abolition.—No Iruvaram inam villages were taken over till the end of the fasli. All other estates were taken over by the end of the fasli except one zamin estate, for which the notification under the Abolition Act was challenged in the High Court and the case was not disposed of till the end of the fasli by the High Court.

Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929

The Malabar Tenancy Act has been in force in South Kanara and Malabar districts and in Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district. At the beginning of the year 22,487 applications (88 in South Kanara and 22,399 in Malabar) were pending. Twelve thousand and thirty-six applications (189 in South Kanara and 11,847 in Malabar) were received during the year. Two hundred and fifty-four applications in South Kanara and 28,548 applications in Malabar were disposed of leaving a balance of 23 applications in South Kanara and 5,698 applications in Malabar for disposal at the end of the year.

Out of the 17 rent courts functioning at the beginning of the year in Malabar district, three rent courts were abolished. Two new rent courts were established during the year.

During the year, there was an increase both in the institution and disposal of suits, as compared to those in the previous year, in the civil courts in the North Malabar and South Malabar districts. Most of the suits were for recovery of rent due to non-restriction of such suits as a result of withdrawal of the stay ordered under Act VII of 1954. A number of writ petitions, challenging the validity of the provisions in the Act for fixation of fair rent by the rent courts and rule 3 (a) of Malabar Tenancy (Determination of Fair Rent) Rules, 1954, were filed in the High Court. The High Court upheld all the provisions of the Act, except the third sentence in rule 3 (a). This rule has since been suitably amended by the Government.

Wards' Estates

Marungapuri Estate.—This estate is situated in Tiruchirappalli district. It was taken under the Court's management on 11th July 1927 as the proprietrix, the senior widow of the late zamindar, was disqualified under section 9 of the Court of Wards Act.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance in respect of this estate for fasli 1365 :—

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of balance to demand.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Private Section—				
Arrears	33,976	8,511	25,465	75
Current	56,678	42,346	14,332	24
Devasthanam Section—				
Arrears	18,513	7,208	11,305	60
Current	22,807	10,565	12,241	51

Sivagiri Estate.—This estate is in Tirunelveli district. It was taken under the Court's management on 21st November 1940 under section 18 of the Court of Wards Act on the application of the

proprietor. The impartible estate was taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act XXVI of 1948 on 3rd January 1951. The trust and private properties were under the management of the Court of Wards during fasli 1365.

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of balance to demand.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
(Ayan) Private Section—				
Arrear	22	..	22	100
Current	3,704	3,704	..	..
Devasthanam and Chatram				
Sections—				
Arrear	17,285	4,117	13,422	77.6
Current	3,863	2,516	1,601	41.4

The ward died on 16th August 1955. The Government ordered that the devasthanam and chatram properties should be handed over to his eldest son and that in respect of the private properties an inter-pleader suit should be instituted against all the claimants and that the civil court should be moved to appoint a Receiver to take over those properties from the Court of Wards. The devasthanam and chatram properties were handed over to the eldest son of the late zamindar on 1st February 1956. The private properties of the late zamindar continued under the Court's management during the fasli pending appointment of a Receiver by the Sub-Court, Tirunelveli, on the inter-pleader suit O.S. No. 26 of 1956 filed by the Court of Wards. The Sub-Court, Tirunelveli, has since appointed one Sri K. Seshadri, Advocate, Tirunelveli Junction, as Receiver and arrangements are being made to hand over the private properties of the late ward to the Receiver on 10th February 1957.

Kuthiravattath Nair's Estate.—This Estate is situated in Malabar district. It came under the Court's management on 24th January 1950 as a result of the order of the District Judge, South Malabar, adjudging the proprietor, Sri K. Damodaran Nair, who owns stanam and private properties in Palghat, Ernad and Walluvanad taluks of the Malabar district a lunatic and authorizing the Court of Wards to assume charge of the properties. The ward's age at the end of the fasli was 91.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance in respect of this Estate for fasli 1365 :—

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of balance to demand.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Arrear	42,808	34,779	8,029	18.7
Current	60,102	58,707	1,395	2.3

The Estate had a cash balance of Rs. 99,124 and securities to the tune of Rs. 1,69,000 at the end of fasli 1365. With the separation of Kerala State on 1st November 1956, the administration of Kuthiravattath Nair's Estate was transferred to that State

Steps are being taken to transfer the Government and other securities of Kuthiravattath Nair's Estate in safe custody deposit with the Reserve Bank of India, Madras, to the Court of Wards, Board of Revenue, Kerala State, Trivandrum.

Excise, Opium and Prohibition

Prohibition continued to be in force during the year throughout the State. The Board of Revenue (Excise) continued to be in charge of administration of the Madras Prohibition Act, the Opium Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act, while the Inspector-General of Police was in charge of the enforcement side of prohibition. The residuary work, which in the main revolves round the revenue aspect and the proper working of the various licences and permits issued under the three Acts, was attended to by the Excise Department. Licences to tap palm trees for sweet toddy for consumption as beverage as well as for manufacture of jaggery continued to be issued by the Co-operative Department.

The revenue derived during the year was Rs. 28.62 lakhs as against Rs. 27.21 lakhs while the expenditure totalled to Rs. 6.18 lakhs as against Rs. 38.07 lakhs during the previous year. The decrease in expenditure is due to the transfer of enforcement work to the Police Department from 3rd January 1955.

Foreign liquor.—The rate of duty on Indian-made foreign spirits, Indian-made rectified spirits and Indian-made wines and medicated wines continued to be Rs. 35 per proof gallon. The duty on beer brewed in India was twelve annas per bulk gallon.

There was no change in the following rates of gallonage fee on liquors under the rectified spirit licences, the licences for the sale of medicated wines and brandy by chemists and the licences for the sale of sacramental wines :—

	Per Imperial gallon.
	RS. A. P.
Spirit, liquor, champagne and wines classified by the Commissioner as sparkling wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit ...	4 8 0
Wines of all kinds ...	2 4 0
Beer, cider, etc. ...	0 12 0

These rates were doubled in respect of liquors consumed under the military canteen licences, personal permits, club licences and Form X-A (hotel) licences and on the sale of bottled liquors under Form X licences.

The Consular and paid Diplomatic Officers stationed in Madras State were exempted from the payment of excise duty and gallonage fees on the liquors consumed by them. Honorary Consuls were not given these concessions in consonance with international practice.

Sales tax at the rate of 8 annas per rupee was collected on the price of liquors sold to permit-holders and licensed clubs.

The excise duty realized on Indian-made foreign spirits and rectified spirits amounted to Rs. 12.47 (11.04) lakhs. Receipts through sales tax were Rs. 7.76 (7.55) lakhs. The amount of licence fee realized on denatured spirit was Rs. 1.35 lakhs (Rs. 88,425). The total revenue derived from foreign liquor, Indian-made foreign spirit, rectified spirit and denatured spirit, including sales tax, permit fees and gallonage fees was Rs. 25.44 (Rs. 23.08) lakhs.

A comparative statement showing the consumption of wines, spirits, beer and denatured spirits, etc., is furnished below :—

	1954-55. BULK GALLONS.	1955-56. BULK GALLONS.
Wines (excluding medicated wines)	2,085	1,930
Spirits	20,772	26,189
Beer	39,137	44,476
Denatured spirits	331,050	233,663

Hemp drugs.—There was no cultivation of hemp plants in the State. The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued to be Rs. 80 and Rs. 40 per seer respectively. The issues of ganja to licence holders totalled up to 15 (14½) seers. No bhang was issued. The revenue from hemp drugs was Rs. 0.03 (Rs. 0.02) lakh.

Opium.—The issue price of opium sold by taluk cutcheries during the year continued to be Rs. 175 per seer to licensees and Rs. 480 per seer to registered addicts.

The quantity of opium issued to addicts, etc., in the State was 104 (107) seers, showing a decrease of 2.8 per cent as compared to that of the preceding year.

The income derived from opium was Rs. 0.63 (0.61) lakh. The sale-proceeds of raw opium amounted to Rs. 0.61 lakh.

The issues to addicts were confined to cases covered by medical certificates.

Sweet toddy.—Tapping of palmyra trees for sweet toddy for consumption as beverage continued to be in vogue throughout Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Neera parlours were allowed to function in certain select centres in Madras City and Salem, South Kanara, North Arcot and Madurai districts. Tapping of trees for sweet toddy for the purpose of jaggery manufacture was permitted throughout the State.

Enforcement work.—The total number of cases reported by the Police was 125,715 during the year as against 95,867 in the preceding year. Of this, 47,074 (39,083) cases related to illicit

distillation and kindred offences forming 37.4 per cent (40.8 per cent) and 66,248 (40,708) to drunkenness and other miscellaneous offences forming 52.7 per cent (42.2 per cent). Even though the detected cases under 'Illicit Distillation' have registered a slight fall in relation to the total figures, the increased figures under 'drunkenness' indicate the heavy incidence of illicit distillation.

Residuary work.—All Excise officers in the State were authorized to exercise the various powers of Prohibition Officers during the year. The following types of irregularities by the licensees came to notice :—

- (1) Sub-letting of licences.
- (2) Possession or sale of quotas in excess of those fixed under the licences.
- (3) Incorrect maintenance of accounts.
- (4) Sales in excess of limit of private possession.
- (5) Imports, exports and transports without proper permits.
- (6) Non-payment of gallonage fees.
7. Change of licensed premises without proper authorization.
- (8) Sale of articles, such as denatured spirit and varnish not conforming to standards.
- (9) Short measurements and non-maintenance of correct measures.

Necessary action was taken in such cases by way of cancellation or suspension of licences and warnings for minor breaches.

Stamps

The total receipts under judicial, non-judicial, hundies and revenue stamps during the year under review were Rs. 1,51,24,423, Rs. 2,43,77,772, Rs. 3,65,383 and Rs. 15,43,595, respectively, as against Rs. 80,65,998, Rs. 2,06,74,508, Rs. 3,27,257 and Rs. 12,33,390 during the previous year. The increase in the sale of judicial stamps was due to increase in litigation. The increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps was due to increase in transactions in the market value of properties in general. The increase in the sale of hundi stamps was due to the flourishing money market for the businessmen. The increase under revenue stamps was due to general increase in trade and large number of transactions exceeding Rs. 20 requiring stamped receipts.

Commercial Taxes

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following Acts during the official year 1955-56 :—

- (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, 1935.
- (5) Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953.

Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939—(1) Advisory Committees.—The most notable change during the year in the administration of the Act was the reintroduction of Advisory Committees. In addition to a State Advisory Committee at Madras, Committees have been appointed in the various districts.

(2) Single-point tax.—Raw tobacco and manufactured tobacco not taxed under the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953, have been brought under the Madras General Sales Tax Act for assessment to tax at a single-point at 6 pies per rupee with effect from 1st April 1955.

(3) Additional tax.—An additional sales tax at the rate of one anna three pies per rupee is leviable with effect from March 28, 1956, on the first sale in this State of medium cotton mill cloth by a dealer who is not exempt from taxation under section 3 (3) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, i.e., by a dealer when his total turnover in any year is not less than Rs. 10,000.

(4) Assessment of hotels.—In W.P. No. 36 of 1954, dated 20th March 1956, the Madras High Court held that the proviso to section 3 (1) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act which sought to levy tax at the enhanced rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies per rupee on the sales of articles of food and drink sold in a hotel or boarding house or a restaurant, if the turnover in such articles exceeded Rs. 25,000 offended Article 14 of the Constitution and that it was therefore void and unenforceable. The enhanced levy has, however, been validated by the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1956, and the existing proviso to section 3 (1) of the Act has been replaced by a new proviso with retrospective effect from 1st August 1949. Under the new proviso, the enhanced rate of tax of $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies is applicable to articles of food or drink or both sold in a hotel, boarding house, restaurant, stall or any other place if the turnover relating to those articles is not less than Rs. 25,000.

(5) Important amendments, etc.—The liability of a dealer to pay tax was previously decided with reference to the net turnover. By an amendment issued to the rules, this liability is now decided with reference to the gross turnover with effect from 1st April 1955.

During the year under review, the provisions of rule 16 of Turnover and Assessment Rules were amended consequent on the various decisions of the Madras High Court. The amended rule makes a distinction only between untanned hides and skins and tanned hides and skins, and the distinction previously made between a tanner and a dealer in hides and skins has been removed. Tax is now levied (1) on the last purchaser in the State in the case of untanned hides and skins, (2) on the first dealer in the State in the case of hides and skins tanned outside the State and (3) on the first dealer in the case of hides and skins tanned within the State, subject to the condition that he is not liable to tax if he has already paid tax on the untanned hides and skins out of which the tanned hides and skins had been produced. The burden of proving that a transaction is not liable to tax is on the dealer.

Under rule 5 (1) (i) of Madras General Sales Tax Rules as amended, the dealers who deal in goods for which licence has to be taken under section 5 read with rule 5 of the Madras General Sales Tax Rules should compulsorily take out licences when their turnover in any year in any of the goods specified in section 5 is not less than Rs. 7,500.

Rule 6 (4) (a) of the General Sales Tax Rules was amended raising the maximum licence fees from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 with effect from 1st April 1955.

(6) Inter-State transactions.—Inter-State transactions were assessed from 1st April 1953 in this State by the non-resident circle.

In its judgment, dated 6th September 1955, in the case relating to the Bengal Immunity Company Vs. the State of Bihar, the Supreme Court reversed its previous decision in the case of United Motors (India), Limited Vs. The State of Bombay and held that until Parliament by law provided otherwise, no State should impose sales tax on out of State dealers in respect of sales or purchases that took place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce although the goods were delivered as a direct result of such sales or purchases for consumption in that particular State. The levy of sales tax on inter-State sales was accordingly suspended with effect from 1st September 1955.

On the 30th January 1956, the Sales Tax Laws Validation Ordinance, 1956, was issued validating the States' Laws imposing or authorizing the imposition of a tax on inter-State sales during the period from the 1st April 1951 to the 6th September 1955. The Ordinance was also subsequently replaced by the Sales Tax Laws Validation Act, 1956. In view of this Validation Act, the non-resident circle was revived from August 1956 and steps are being taken to collect the tax on inter-State transactions up to

6th September 1955, except in cases where the non-resident dealers had not collected the tax or had refunded it to their customers before the 30th January 1956.

(7) Maintenance of accounts.—During the year the Government have permitted the dealers to maintain their accounts in any of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India, viz., Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kanara, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu for a period of one year from 1st October 1955.

(8) Exemptions.—During the year the following important exemptions were granted by the Government :—

All sales of onions, potatoes, betel leaves and plantain leaves. All sales of palm gur effected by co-operative societies in the State producing palm gur.

All sales effected by cottage industrial co-operative societies of articles such as carpets, cumblis, mats, baskets, pots, stone-wares, brass-wares, and toys produced by members of such societies.

Exemption granted to textiles dyeing and printing works has been extended for a further period of one year from the 1st April 1955.

Sales of precious stones other than diamonds, emeralds, rubies, real pearls and sapphires have been exempted from additional tax payable under section 3 (2) of the Act.

Gravel sold by a person without himself undertaking to use it in any road work or any other work of a like nature.

All sales of hand-pounded rice.

Sale of quinine and its products by Government Cinchona Department and its agents exempted from sales tax.

Sales of junnadi goods.

Sales of palm jaggery effected by the District Palm Jaggery Federations which have been or may hereafter be formed in the districts in this State to carry on marketing by pooling the jaggery from the primary societies affiliated to them.

All sales of produces of palm gur industry and of articles such as baskets, mats, brushes, fans, etc., manufactured out of the palm leaves, effected by co-operative societies in the State producing such commodities.

Sales by cottage industrial co-operative societies run by Harijans from 1st April 1954 to 31st March 1956.

Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.—The general exemption granted to dramatic performances was continued this year also. The music performances, etc., conducted by registered sabhas and

milar associations were continued to be exempted from liability to tax this year also on condition that the sabhas and associations benefited thereby should at least conduct one free benefit performance for slum dwellers during a year.

In modification of the orders in G.O. Ms. No. 3703, Revenue, dated 1st December 1955, the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 3941, Revenue, dated 26th October 1956, have ordered that for Foot-ball and Hockey Tournaments organized by recognized associations, total exemption from entertainments tax may be granted in cases where the expenditure does not exceed 75 per cent of the gross collections and that tax may be levied at half the usual rates in cases where the expenses exceed that limit.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, the Government in G.O. Rt. No. 946, Revenue, dated 7th December 1956, have exempted from liability to entertainments tax, all shows in this State of the full length documentary film on Buddhism produced by the Government of India.

Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.—There has been nothing worthy of note in the administration of this Act during the year under review.

Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935.—The rate of betting tax payable in respect of races held at Guindy was reduced from 12½ per cent to 10 per cent with effect from the 16th November 1955.

Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953.—Cigarettes sold at less than three pies per cigarette, which were previously exempt from tax, have been subjected to a tax of 3-1/8 per cent of the turnover from the 1st April 1955.

The revenue particulars under the various Acts are given below :—

Act.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 ..	12,31,25,484	9,94,17,279	2,37,08,205
Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 ..	94,44,157	93,40,763	1,03,394
Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935	11.74 lakhs.	11.74 lakhs.	11.74 lakhs.
Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.	1,14,25,867	1,11,23,630	2,92,187
Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953.	30,36,659	30,12,397	24,262

Agricultural Income-tax.

The Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act came into force with effect from the 30th March 1955. Under this Act only the income from five plantation crops, viz., tea, coffee, rubber,

cardamom and cinchona are liable to taxation. For the administration of the Act and for the collection of the tax, a Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax in the Senior I.A.S. cadre, three Assistant Commissioners in the grade of Deputy Collectors and ten Agricultural Income-tax Officers in the grade of Tahsildars and necessary ministerial staff to work under them were sanctioned by the Government.

Assessment work could be begun only towards the beginning of October 1955. The Agricultural Income-tax Officers joined duty only in September and the rules were published in September 1955 and republished in December 1955. Much initial work had to be done in the preparation and compilation of the list of assessees. Though the time at the disposal of the Agricultural Income-tax Officers was very short during the year under review, they were able to dispose of the 1,604 cases out of a total of 1,731 cases.

The total demand raised during the year ending 31st March 1956 was Rs. 1,49,62,716-7-0 even though the tax expected was Rs. 70 lakhs only. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,42,89,321-2-6 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 6,76,619-4-6, and thus the percentage of collection is 95.5. The bulk of the balance was not ripe for collection as the tax was levied in February or March 1956. A portion of the balance was also covered by stay orders of the High Court in writ petitions and by orders under the proviso to section 40 of the Act. In a very few cases in which the assessee failed to pay the tax in time, coercive steps were taken promptly under Chapter VI of the Act.

The net revenue collected during the year was Rs. 1,42,89,321-2-6 and the cost of administration was Rs. 1,81,529-0-8. The incidence of expenditure on receipt stands at 1.27 per cent only.

CHAPTER IV—FINANCE.

State Finance

Cash Balance.—The cash balance of the Government of Madras (inclusive of deposits with the Reserve Bank) was Rs. 631 lakhs on 1st April 1955 and Rs. 884 lakhs on 31st March 1956.

Revenue Account.—The total revenue of the State of Madras for 1955-56 was Rs. 52,09.48 lakhs (Table I) while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,455.78 lakhs (Table II) resulting in a deficit of Rs. 246.30 lakhs.

Capital Account.—The total capital expenditure, exclusive of the outlay on State Trading Schemes, amounted to Rs. 1,823 lakhs, the main items being Rs. 5.70 lakhs under Irrigation Schemes and Rs. 1,107 lakhs under Electricity Schemes. The transactions under State Trading Schemes resulted in a net receipt of Rs. 525 lakhs.

Cyclone relief measures.—During the year under review, the Government spent a sum of Rs. 194.00 lakhs on relief measures organized by them to mitigate the ravaging effects of the cyclone which broke out in November 1955 devastating large tracts in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Tanjore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli as indicated below :—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Gratuitous relief	86.80
Repairs to Government property	41.03
Repairs to roads and bridges of local bodies	12.87
Loans to people	53.30
Total ..	194.00

Towards this expenditure the Government of India gave a grant of Rs. 70 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Famine Relief Fund.—This fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious draught, flood or other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The balance in the Fund at the beginning of 1955-56 was Rs. 16.79 lakhs. As this fell short of the statutory minimum of Rs. 60 lakhs, a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs from revenue was adjusted to the credit of the Fund during the year. The balance in the Fund was thus Rs. 21.79 lakhs on 31st March 1956.

Special Funds.—A summary of the transactions of the Port and Marine Funds and Fee Funds of the Universities is given in Tables 'A' and 'B' below :—

TABLE A.
Statement of transactions of the Port and Marine Funds controlled for the year 1955-56.

[illegible]

Name of fund.	Charges.				Closing balance.				
	Ordinary charges.		Purchase of Government securities.		Face value of securities sold.		Total of columns (8) and (9).		
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
Minor Ports Fund	..	..	5,80,331	10 8	..	..	5,80,331	10 8	RS. 4,75,080 A. P. 5 8 RS. 10,88,000 A. P. 0 0
Tuticorin Port Fund	..	..	1,20,367	11 6	73,215	14 0	1,93,583	9 6	47,035 3 0 82,408 4 8 ..
Mangalore Port Fund	..	..	99,979	14 10	..	..	99,979	14 10	27,636 10 9
Pilotage Funds	..	..	22,390	7 3	..	..	22,390	7 3	7,46,843 15 5
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	..	..	4,60,244	2 2	4,22,365	8 7	8,82,639	10 9	25,53,900 0 0
Mangalore Port Trust Fund	..	..	2,91,050	14 2	1,16,972	12 11	4,08,032	11 1	1,93,544 4 4
Landing and Shipping dues Funds	..	..	3,61,797	5 2	1,20,299	10 0	4,91,696	15 2	7,41,591 9 11 6,15,900 0 0

TABLE B.

Statement of Transactions of the University Fee Funds Controlled for the year 1955-56.

Name of fund.	Opening balance.			Receipts.			Total of columns (4) and (5).
	Cash. (2)	Securities. (3)	Ordinary receipts. (4)	Securities sold. (5)	Face value of securities purchased. (6)	(7)	
(1)	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras University ..	13,83,744 3 6	34,52,400 0 0	20,87,433 13 3	..	35,000 0 0	0 0	20,87,433 13 3
Annamalai University ..	4,23,225 4 2	93,87,400 0 0	20,85,425 12 3	100 0 0	25,000 0 0	0 0	20,35,525 12 3

	Charges.			Closing balance.		
	Ordinary charges. (8)	Government securities purchased. (9)	Face value of securities sold. (10)	Total of columns (8) and (9). (11)	Cash. (12)	Government securities. (13)
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Madras University ..	24,46,057 8 0	35,000 0 0	..	24,81,057 8 0	10,25,120 8 9	34,87,000 0 0
Annamalai University ..	21,22,918 12 1	25,000 0 0	100 0 0	21,47,918 12 1	9,07,832 4 4	34,12,300 0 0

State Borrowings

(1) **Open Market loan.**—The Government raised an open market loan for Rs. 1,047 lakhs carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum and redeemable at par in September 1967. The loan was issued at a discount of Re. 0-4-0 per cent. The proceeds of the loan were utilized for financing the capital expenditure on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes and for the repayment of the 3 per cent Madras Loan, 1956, due for discharge in September 1956. The total amount of open market loans discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 123.52 lakhs.

(2) **Loan from the Government of India.**—The loan assistance from the Government of India during the year for financing the expenditure on the various development schemes in the State amounted to Rs. 1,344.48 lakhs as under :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Approved Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	500.00
Irrigation Schemes of permanent improvement to scarcity areas (Vaigai, Amaravathi and Mettur canals).	150.00
Expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.	120.00
Cyclone relief measures	50.00
Share of the excess collections over the target under the Small Savings Scheme treated as a loan from India for financing development schemes.	43.50
<i>Grow More Food Schemes—</i>	
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes	75.97
Construction of tube wells with filter points	20.00
Lift Irrigation Schemes	10.00
Other Grow More Food Schemes (Tractor Reclamation Schemes, Soil Conservation Schemes, Sewage Utilisation Schemes, Fisheries Schemes, etc.).	14.38
Short-term loan for purchase and distribution of fertilisers ..	150.00
For re-lending to educational institutions	3.60
Small Scale Industries	29.09
Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes.	60.30
Low Income-group and Industrial Housing Schemes	33.23
Development of Khadi and Handloom Industry	80.52
Cotton Extension Schemes	3.00
Cost of materials supplied under Technical Co-operation Aid Programme	0.36
Development of minor ports	0.53
Total ..	1,344.48

Pending the allocation of the Public Debt of the Composite State of Madras as on 30th September 1953 between Madras, Andhra and Mysore, in accordance with the provisions in the Andhra State Act, 1953, the charges connected with the servicing and re-payment of the pre-partition debt were shared by the three Governments in the population ratio. The total amount of principal repaid to the Government of India by this Government in 1955-56 including the share in respect of the pre-partition debt was Rs. 459.28 lakhs.

TABLE I.

Statement showing progress of revenue.

	1954-55 RS. (IN LAKHS.)	1955-56 RS. (IN LAKHS.)
II. Union Excise duties	166.49	182.56
IV. Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	567.38	701.48
V. Estate duty	5.28	17.57
VII. Land Revenue (excluding portion of land revenue due to irrigation credited to XVII and XVIII).	425.36	431.83
VIII. State Excise	27.22	28.62
IX. Stamps	262.47	359.56
X. Forest	131.89	177.07
XI. Registration	60.46	69.66
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act ..	359.89	400.87
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	1,118.33	1,248.47
XVII. Irrigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept.	35.55	38.00
XVIII. Irrigation, etc., works for which no capital accounts are kept.	99.00	91.69
XX. Interest	45.75	52.76
XXI. Administration of Justice	43.60	57.60
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements	27.32	22.02
XXIII. Police	22.18	21.41
XXVI. Education	57.81	73.40
XXVII. Medical	22.13	27.35
XXVIII. Public Health	6.05	22.13
XXIX. Agriculture	88.14	80.37
XXX. Veterinary	8.69	7.93
XXXI. Co-operation	43.35	64.53
XXXII. Industries and Supplies	77.13	117.52
XXXIII. Aviation	..	0.01
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	35.12	42.49
XXXIX. Civil Works	111.38	114.67
XLI. Receipts from Electricity Schemes ..	225.42	251.00
XLIV. Receipts in aid of superannuation ..	13.07	11.32
XLV. Stationery and Printing	12.16	12.79
XLVI. Miscellaneous	123.02	87.11
XLVI-A. Receipts from Road Transport Schemes ..	25.85	25.22
XLIX. Grants-in-aid from the Union Government ..	1.90	72.20
L. Miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments.	0.21	0.39
LI. Extraordinary Receipts	83.20	47.15
LI-A. Receipts from Community Projects, etc. ..	..	250.73
LII-B. Civil Defence	0.08	..
Total ..	4,332.81	5,209.48

TABLE II.

Statement showing progress of expenditure,

	1954-55. RS. (IN LAKHS.)	1955-56. RS. (IN LAKHS.)
PART I. CONSOLIDATED FUND		
Expenditure on Revenue Account.		
6. Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax ..	..	1.93
7. Land Revenue	79.42	80.09
8. State Excise Duties	38.02	6.18
9. Stamps	12.84	15.93
10. Forests	63.75	64.25
11. Registration	38.25	38.76
12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act ..	77.26	77.10
13. Other Taxes and Duties	108.80	123.78
17. Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept.	142.23	163.36
18. Other Revenue expenditure finance from ordinary revenues.	95.07	118.38
22. Interest on debt and other obligations	155.77	143.77
23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	49.55	49.56
25. General Administration	612.53	447.39
27. Administration of Justice	124.94	127.23
28. Jails and Convict Settlements	93.49	84.83
29. Police	480.53	519.88
36. Scientific Departments	2.54	2.59
37. Education	919.13	1,093.29
38. Medical	303.85	324.03
39. Public Health	104.04	113.97
40. Agriculture	157.44	157.87
41. Veterinary	40.15	41.02
42. Co-operation	78.75	108.19
43. Industries and Supplies	158.91	177.09
43-A. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ..	0.01	..
44. Aviation	0.31	0.26
47. Miscellaneous Departments	166.98	189.89
50. Civil works	410.77	502.64
52. Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	181.96	225.29
52-A. Other revenue expenditure connected with electricity schemes	0.21	— 0.74
54. Famine	11.48	96.10
54-B. Privy purses and allowances to Indian Rulers.	1.87	0.97
55. Superannuation allowances and pensions ..	137.23	140.97
55-A. Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues.	10.58	5.03
56. Stationery and Printing	101.12	95.77

TABLE II—cont

Statement showing progress of expenditure—cont.

	1954-55. RS. IN LAKHS.	1955-56. RS. IN LAKHS.
PART I—CONSOLIDATED FUND—cont.		
Expenditure on Revenue Account—cont.		
57. Miscellaneous	18.69	76.55
63. Extraordinary charges	17.47	6.44
63-B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	40.11	333.53
64-B. Civil Defence	..	..
Total ..	4,724.52	5,455.78

Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account.

65. Payments of compensation to land holders, etc...	29.98	10.30
68. Construction of Irrigation, etc., works	447.20	570.47
72. Capital Outlay on Industrial development ..	5.40	28.88
81. Capital account of civil works outside the revenue account.	40.95	52.15
81-A. Capital outlay on electricity schemes .. .	584.14	1,107.18
82. Capital account of other works outside the revenue account.	4.75	17.26
82-B. Capital outlay on road and water transport schemes outside the revenue account.	30.12	36.54
83. Payments of commuted value of pensions ..	..	..
85-A. Capital outlay on schemes of State Trading ..	368.74	525.03
Total ..	773.80	1,297.73

Statement showing Capital Assets and Liabilities of the Madras State.

Details.	Assets.		Assets created or expected to be created by the present Madras State during		
	Assets of the composite Madras State as on 30th September 1953.	1953-54 (Second six months.	1954-55 Accounts.	1955-56	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)	
Assets Producing Revenue—					
(i) Productive—					
(a) Productive Irrigation works	17,62.90	0.52	0.79	(—) 0.41	
(b) Electricity Schemes	52,66.89	185.64	584.14	1,107.20	
(c) Cinchona Plantations	142.66	2.89	5.14	3.92	
(d) Kerala Soap Institute	1.71	0.82	0.02	0.02	
(e) Industrial Engineering Workshops ..	0.44	..	..	..	
(f) Hydrogenation Factory	17.63	0.38	0.16	9.07	
(g) Shares in private industrial concerns.	146.50	..	..	..	
(h) Andhra Paper Mills	26.41	..	..	..	
(i) Fish-liver Oil industry, Kozhikode ..	0.44	..	0.05	0.31	
(j) Ceramic Industry	2.95	..	..	..	
(k) Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.	4.40	0.05	0.02	0.14	
(l) Artesian wells	17.28	0.11	(—) 0.06	..	
(m) Capital Outlay on Madras City Bus Service.	97.84	0.48	30.12	36.54	
(n) Loans advances (due to Government).	2,676.22	42.32	137.37	421.11	
Total—Productive ..	11,064.39	233.21	757.75	1,578.90	
(ii) Unproductive—					
(a) Unproductive irrigation works	3,913.67	183.93	446.40	568.38	
(b) Navigation works	95.63	..	..	..	
Total—(ii) Unproductive ..	4,009.30	183.93	446.40	568.38	
Total—D. Assets Producing Revenue ..	14,173.69	417.14	1,204.15	..	
Other Assets—					
(a) Capital Outlay on Civil works outside the Revenue Account.	683.42	28.09	40.95	52.15	
(b) Capital Outlay on other works	..	..	2.75	16.96	
(c) Polytechnics	50.00	5.39	2.06	..	
(d) Capital Outlay on Forests	..	..	..	..	
(e) Capital Outlay on improvements to Public Health.	..	..	..	..	
(f) Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural improvement.	..	..	..	..	
Securities in the Sinking Fund—Investment Account *	173.48	..	..	..	
Securities in the Famine Relief Fund * ..	..	..	..	..	
Securities in the Electricity Reserve Funds.*	465.68	135.21	108.79	29.74	
Securities in Cash Balance Investment Account.	..	..	..	..	
Securities in the State Transport Depreciation Reserve Fund.*	..	..	14.45	13.79	
Securities in Zamindari Abolition Fund *	41.70	9.16	12.00	10.87	
Closing Cash Balance	867.97	714.45	(—) 83.27	884.49	
Grand Total—Assets	16,376.02	1,210.75	1,301.86	3,155.28	
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	3,442.18	50.76	(—) 68.25	982.77	

* Purchase of securities.

Details.	Liabilities.			
	Liabilities of the composite Madras State as on 30th September 1953.	Liabilities incurred or expected to be incurred by the present Madras State during		
		1953-54	1954-55	1955-56.
		(second six months).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)
A. Bearing Interest—				
(i) Loans—				
(a) Due to the Government of India ..	3,307.93 } 2,641.53 }	568.81	1,126.18	8,85.20
(b) Open Market Loans	3,454.65	— 13.84	.02	923.65
(c) Special irredeemable loans	2.52	..	..	..
Total—(i) Loans ..	9,406.63	554.97	11,26.20	18,08.85
(ii) Other Liabilities—				
(a) State Provident Funds	830.10	19.02	44.47	57.17
(b) Depreciation Reserve Funds of Commercial Undertakings.	74.47	1.06	— 45.91	1.19
(c) Other Deposits	— 00.34	..	36.41	10.40
Total—(ii) Other Liabilities ..	904.23	20.98	34.97	68.76
Total—A. Bearing Interest Liabilities ..	10,310.86	575.95	1,161.17	1,877.67
B. Free of Interest—				
(a) Reserve Funds—				
(i) Sinking Funds	547.72	2.68	73.46	24.55
(ii) Famine Relief Fund	11.79	..	5.00	5.00
(iii) Electricity Reserve Funds ..	492.81	39.44	102.14	8.46
(iv) Hindu Religious Endowments and Charitable Administration Fund.	..	..	2.18	5.24
(v) Insurance Fund of Commercial concerns.	..	..	0.02	.05
(vi) Sugarcane Cess Fund	..	..	1.36	5.17
(vii) Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses.	14.27	0.48	0.11	0.99
(viii) Depreciation Reserve Fund—Road Transport.	..	..	41.39	— 6.41
(ix) Zamindari Abolition Fund ..	42.55	10.64	10.37	0.18
(b) Other Deposit Accounts	1,653.30	459.94	— 31.63	82.51
(c) Advances not bearing interest ..	— 70.26	— 4.13	— 14.57	— 33.32
(d) Suspense (excluding Cash balance Investment Account).	— 90.28	9.47	— 8.93	90.12
(e) Remittances (Net)	— 57.19	— 9.48	28.06	112.36
(f) Contingency Fund	69.56	75.00	..	..
Total—B. Liabilities—Free of Interest ..	† 2,622.93	584.04	208.96	204.90
C. Grand total—Liabilities ..	12,933.84	1,159.99	1,379.13	2,172.51

NOTE.— * Outstanding ways and means advance.

† Includes Rs. 8.42 lakhs and Rs. 0.29 lakh relating to funds for Village Reconstruction and Rural Water Supply respectively.

Central Revenue

Income-tax:—The taxation limit for 1955-56 was Rs. 4,200 in the case of individuals, Rs. 8,400 in the case of Hindu undivided families with at least two members entitled to claim partition and Rs. 12,600 in the case of Hindu undivided families with at least four members entitled to claim partition provided certain conditions were fulfilled.

Out of 78,706 assessments, 67,875 were completed during the year. The demands raised under Income-tax (excluding 18-A) Excess Profit Tax and Business Profit Tax were Rs. 1,184 lakhs, Rs. 1.4 lakhs and Rs. 0.7 lakh respectively. The net collections, including arrears of previous years, were Rs. 1,373 lakhs under all items of income-tax, Rs. 0.5 lakh under Business Profit Tax and Rs. (—) 4 lakhs under Excess Profit Tax.

Customs

The total revenue collections under Customs (viz., import and export duty, land customs, etc.), amounted to Rs. 1,815 lakhs. Receipts under import duty amounted to Rs. 1,626 lakhs and export duty Rs. 179 lakhs. Refunds and drawbacks accounted for Rs. 77 lakhs. The principal articles which contributed towards import duty were : motor cars and other vehicles Rs. 167 lakhs, kerosene oil Rs. 118 lakhs, machinery and mill work Rs. 99 lakhs, motor spirit Rs. 54 lakhs and other articles Rs. 1,188 lakhs. Under export duty the following shared the bulk : Oils and oilseeds Rs. 98 lakhs, tea Rs. 20 lakhs, cotton raw and waste Rs. 22 lakhs, coffee Rs. 8 lakhs, groundnut oil-cakes Rs. 7 lakhs and others Rs. 24 lakhs.

Salt

During the year there were 36 licensed salt factories and 2,041 licensees for the manufacture of salt in Madras State. The area under licensed salt manufacture was 9,730 acres. In addition to this it is estimated that about 2,271 persons were engaged in unlicensed salt manufacture. The area under unlicensed salt manufacture was estimated to be 1,618 acres and about 22.74 lakh maunds of salt are estimated to have been produced by unlicensed manufacturers. The total production of salt from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956 was 114.82 lakh maunds (110.67 lakh maunds). The total quantity of salt sold during the year was 115.82 lakh maunds (114.33 lakh maunds).

Prices.—The average wholesale price of salt was generally steady during the year, ranging from Annas 5 to Annas 12½ per maund. Immediately after the cyclone in December 1955, there was a temporary sharp increase in price which went up to Rs. 1-4-0 per maund in some places.

The cyclone in November 1955 did considerable damage to the salt industry. The Government of India took immediate action to enable salt manufacturers to repair their salt works and recommence manufacture for the 1956 season. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 70,000 was disbursed in grants and Rs. 2 lakhs was disbursed as interest-free advances recoverable in three years in easy instalments. The Government also sanctioned and took up the execution of urgent repair or construction works as cyclone relief works costing about Rs. 2.13 lakhs.

During the year small scale manufacturers operating in areas not exceeding 10 acres continued to enjoy the exemption from payment of cess levied under the Salt Cess Act of 1953. Manufacturers possessing more than 10 acres and less than 100 acres were levied cess at the rate of 1 anna per maund and those having over 100 acres were levied cess at the rate of 2 annas per maund.

The department continued its efforts to organize small scale salt manufacturers into co-operative societies with the co-operation of the Co-operative Department of Madras State. The department also continued to pursue the salt manufacturers to produce salt in a more scientific manner and of a higher standard of purity. Four salt test laboratories were started during the year making a total of eight salt test laboratories in the State. Action is being taken for opening four more salt test laboratories at Markanam, Neidavasal, Nagapattinam and Vattanam.

Central Excise

General.—The following commodities were subjected to Central Excise Duty under the provisions of Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

Unmanufactured tobacco, manufactured tobacco products (cigars and cheroots), matches, sugar, vegetable product, coffee, tea, cotton fabrics, rayon or artificial silk fabrics, cement, soap, footwear, woollen fabrics, electric fans, electric lighting bulbs and fluorescent lighting tubes, electric batteries, paper and pigments, colours, paints and varnishes, etc.

With effect from 1st March 1956 new Central Excise duties were imposed on vegetable non-essential oils, refined diesel oils, vapourising oils, diesel oil (not otherwise specified) and furnace oil and also on soap produced without the aid of power.

Revenue Receipts.—The gross receipts from all excises during the year 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 1,246.57 lakhs.

Review of production of excisable commodities—Tobacco.—The area under cultivation was 73,279 acres producing roughly 90.1 million lb. There was a remarkable increase in the area and production due to better climatic condition, good demand in the market and increase in consumption.

Coffee.—There was an increase in the production of coffee, which rose from 12 million lb. to 21.2 million lb. The area under cultivation rose from 80,025 acres to 80,700 acres. The increased production is partly accounted for by the increase in acreage which is due to the efforts made by the Indian Coffee Board to expand the area under cultivation. There was also a bumper crop during the season.

Matches.—The total number of match factories licensed during the year was 140 (excluding 56 factories producing splints and veneers). The total output in the year was 24.7 million gross of all categories. The increase in production was due to heavy demand for the 'Baby type' matches produced in Sivakasi and also good demand for 'Bengal Lighters' in the north. There was a spurt in production consequent on the removal of restrictions imposed on the purchase and use of chemicals.

Tea.—One hundred and eighty-two garden tea factories and 125 'Package Tea' factories were licensed during the year. The production during the year was 65 million lb. of loose tea and 17 million lb. of package tea. In spite of the increase in the number of factories licensed, there was a steep fall in production due to unfavourable weather conditions.

Vegetable product.—Four factories were working during the year as against 5 during the year 1954-55. The total production during the year was 191,718 cwt. as against 154,878 cwt. for 1954-55. The increase in production was occasioned by progress in trade made by the Mettur Chemicals and the East Asiatic Company. Owing to the rise in the price of oils there was great demand for Vanaspati.

Sugar.—Five sugar factories were in production as against 4 last year. The total production was 1,128,309 cwt. against 774,289 cwt. for the previous year. The increase in production is due to the regular working of the Sugar Factory at Pugalur, Tiruchirappalli district, for 11 months during the year unlike the previous year when the factory was working only for 6 months, besides the production of the new sugar factory.

Cotton fabrics.—The production during the year was 154,642,462 square yards for 21 composite mills. The production in the 27 powerloom factories was 29,987,000 square yards.

Footwear.—There was only one factory licensed during the year which produced 370 pairs.

Soap.—The number of taxable factories licensed during the year and their production are as follows :—

	Number.	Production.
Power operated	4	26,974 cwt.
Non-power operated	17	10,670 ..

Cement.—Three factories were licensed during the year. Production registered an increase (viz.) from 658,319 tons for the preceding year to 721,569 tons for the year.

Rayon and artificial silk.—There was only one licensed factory during the year and it produced 162,480 linear yards.

Electric fans.—There was only one factory in the State which had produced 23 fans during the period.

Electric lighting and Flourescent tubes.—The production during the year was 5,914 feet 2 inches for three factories.

Electric batteries.—There were only two factories during the period and their production figures are furnished below :—

Dry batteries	..	..	..	21,678,594
Storage batteries	..	..	..	8,396
Parts	..	..	..	200,170

Papers.—The production of this commodity during the year amounted to 87,000 lb. produced in one factory.

Colour, paints and varnishes.—The production figures are given below :—

Paints	..	..	..	7,288 cwts.
Varnishes	..	..	..	179,116 Imp. gallons.

CHAPTER V—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE.

Police (1955)

During the year the morale of the Police continued to be quite sound and the health of the Police force was fairly satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospitals decreased from 85.05 per cent in 1954 to 81.31 per cent in 1955. Three Police officers were killed and 40 were injured during the year as against 1 killed and 95 injured in the previous year. Considerable strain was imposed on the Police Force by the unprecedented cyclone in Tanjore and Ramanathapuram districts, the visits of a number of high dignitaries which included among others the President of India, the Prime Minister of India, His Excellency Marshal Tito (President of Yugoslavia), Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal and Their Excellencies Mr. N. A. Bulganin (Prime Minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. N. Khrushchev (First Secretary to the Communist Party of Russia).

Two significant features of the year in the administration of the Police were (a) the transfer to the Police Department with effect from 3rd January 1955 of the Prohibition enforcement work in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Malabar, the Nilgiris and South Kanara and Madras City and along with it the transfer of the Excise (Prohibition) staff and the consequent reorganization of the Police Department which came into force in October-November 1955, and (b) the creation of single Police constable outposts in 12 villages in Malabar district, as an experimental measure, from 1st November 1955 for a period of six months in order to help the villagers in their daily law and order problems.

Strength.—The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, excluding the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police, on 31st December 1955 was 24,159 as against 23,930 at the end of the year 1954. The variation in strength is mainly due to the permanent retention of some of the temporary posts which were in existence for over five years.

As a result of the reorganization of the department consequent on the transfer of Prohibition enforcement work and staff, 14 new subdivisions and 24 new circles were formed. Thirty-eight Police stations and 26 outposts were newly opened and 42 outposts were converted into Police stations. An additional Deputy Inspector-General's Range was formed and the ranges were reconstituted into Central Range, Southern Range and Western Range. A number of additional Police posts, both gazetted and non-gazetted, have also been created and the transferred Excise posts were abolished,

Cost.—The total cost of the department for the financial year 1955-56 was Rs. 5,08,68,726 as against Rs. 4,72,86,172 in 1954-55. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to (1) the transfer of the enforcement of Prohibition work and the Excise staff to this department, and (2) the heavy bandobust and security arrangements in connexion with the visits of high dignitaries and the consequent increased expenditure under travelling allowance, motor transport and feeding charges.

Armed Police.—The strength of Armed Reserves was kept up and the force was mobilized during the year on six occasions, besides the usual annual mobilization. The municipal elections, labour unrest and visits of high personages imposed a heavy strain on the Reserves. Their health, discipline and morale were quite good.

The Malabar Special Police was kept up to strength. A significant aspect of the duties of the Force during the year was its employment in Community Service work, thus bringing it into friendly contact with the public. The "Shram Dan" by this Force in constructing an approach road about a mile long in Melmuri (Malabar district) under the Local Development Scheme to link that locality with the trunk road is an instance of such social work. The morale, discipline and standard of the Force continued to be at a high level.

For the first time since its inception, a military inspection of the Special Armed Police was conducted during the year by Lieut. Col. B. P. Walawalker, Commander, Madras Base. He declared this Unit fit for its role and gave valuable suggestions for its improvement. The Force continued to be under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras. The general health of the Force continued to be satisfactory and its morale, discipline and standard continued to be at a high level.

Police Radio Branch.—The sanctioned strength of the Station and Transportable Stations at the end of the year was 14 and 1 respectively. Separate radio networks in the Malabar Special Police, the Special Armed Police and in Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli towns continued to function satisfactorily. A new building to accommodate the Police Radio Office and Stores, the two Master Control Receiving Stations, the General Maintenance Workshop and the Radio Signal School has been constructed. The reputation of the Police Radio Branch for dependability and usefulness was further enhanced during the year on account of its excellent work during the various emergencies. When all types of communications were disrupted during the cyclone and floods in the Tanjore and Ramanathapuram districts the Police Radio, which was called upon to provide communication between the affected areas and District Headquarters and Madras, was four very useful and valuable.

Sports.—Games and sports continued to receive close attention as usual. The Malabar Special Police team annexed the State Police Championship Shield, for the fifth year in succession, at the annual State Police Sports meet held in Madras in December 1955.

Crime.—The incidence of crime during the year was generally less than during the previous year. Excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and the "nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime was 48,969 as against 54,223 in 1954—a decrease of 5,264 cases or 9.7 per cent. The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws increased by 35,053 to 182,472. This increase was mainly due to the stricter enforcement of the Special and Local Laws, particularly the Prohibition Act. The increase was noticeable in the Nilgiris, South Kanara, Chingleput and South Arcot districts and Madras City. The number of nuisance offences decreased by 19 per cent from 157,033 in 1954 to 127,146 in 1955. The decrease was noticeable in Salem, the Nilgiris and North Arcot districts and Madras City. The number of offences under grave crime decreased by 6,813 cases (18.1 per cent) to 30,761 during the year. There was an increase of 2 per cent in the number of murders and a decrease in dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, cattle theft, etc., ranging from 17.8 to 36 per cent. The number of true cases of murder was 881 as against 864 in 1954. Salem accounted for the highest number of murders (132). Infanticide occurred in eight districts, mostly due to fear of social disgrace, domestic unhappiness or poverty.

Detection.—The percentage of detection of cognizable crime during the year was 41.3 as against 43.6 in the previous year and 48.6 in 1953, which was the highest for the previous ten years. There was improvement in detection in five districts and deterioration in eleven districts. This was due to a large number of Police stations being manned by junior and inexperienced Sub-Inspectors.

Riots and disturbances.—In 1955 there were 1,646 cases of rioting or unlawful assemblies as against 1,569 cases in 1954. But the public peace was, on the whole, well maintained. The Police had to open fire on nine occasions during the year, while encountering hostile persons or crowds, either in self-defence or for the maintenance of law and order.

There was no major agrarian unrest. Labour continued to be restive without there being any major organized agitation. Activity on the student front was hardly noticeable.

Proportion of Police to population and to cognizable crime investigated, and the incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1954.—During the year 1954 the proportion of the Police Force per 1,000 of population in Madras State was 0.8. This was lower

than the ratio in any other Part A State in India except Bihar. The incidence of total crime per 1,000 of population was 9.5. This was higher than that for any other Part A State in India except Bombay. The ratio of the total cognizable crime investigated to the strength of the Police Force was 14. This was higher than the ratio for any other Part A State in India except East Punjab.

Counterfeiting coins and currency notes.—Twenty (40) cases of counterfeiting were disposed of in 1955 out of which 14 (27) ended in conviction. There were 19 (4) cases of note forgery out of which 2 ended in conviction.

Firearms.—Forty-nine (49) cases involving injuries with firearms were reported and examined during the year.

Property lost and recovered.—In Police cases property worth Rs. 42,75,187 was reported as stolen out of which property worth Rs. 13,62,349 (31.9 per cent) was recovered. This compares favourably with the recovery of 27.7 per cent in 1954 and 30.02 per cent in 1953.

Prosecutions.—The number of cases decided by the Courts was 30,368 as against 33,768 in 1954. Of these, 63.9 (70.3) per cent ended in conviction. Forty-two thousand and seventy-six (51,236) persons were tried in 1955 and 56.1 (57.7) per cent of them were convicted.

Escapes.—Sixty-one prisoners escaped from Police custody during the year as against 55 in 1954. Of these, 5 (2) prisoners escaped from police lock-ups, 5 (2) from sub-jails and 51 (51) from other police custody. Fifty prisoners were recaptured. Fifty-seven Police officers were dealt with departmentally for dereliction of duty.

Security for good behaviour—Five thousand seven hundred and five cases were put up under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The respondents were bound over in 3,617 cases while 333 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year. The percentage of disposal of 67.3 is comparable with 67.7 for the previous year. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight (2,655) persons were sentenced to imprisonment in default. The average amount demanded was Rs. 124 as against Rs. 121 in 1954.

Criminal Investigation Department.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to work efficiently and investigated a number of important cases of murder, cheating, fraud, misappropriation, blackmarketing, embezzlement of Government money, counterfeiting coin and currency, bombs and explosives, impersonation, lorry hold-ups, house-breaking, thefts and datura poisoning and terrorist and sabotage cases, etc. Close liaison was maintained between the Central Intelligence Bureau and the District Intelligence Bureau, functioning at the district headquarters.

The Special and X-Branches also continued to work satisfactorily.

Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.—The control of this Bureau was transferred from the Excise Department to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras, with effect from 3rd January 1955, consequent on the transfer of the prohibition enforcement work and the Excise staff to the Police Department. The Bureau functioned efficiently and dealt with 139 (104) new cases and 14 (9) old cases of opium, ganja, other drugs, foreign liquor and I.D. arrack during the year. The total value of contraband articles seized during the year was Rs. 3,22,226 as against Rs. 2,15,026 in 1954.

Finger-print Bureau.—There were 483,123 finger-print slips on record at the beginning of the year, both in the main and in the assembly Bureaux. Thirty-three thousand two hundred and forty-two finger-print slips were received for record and 19,668 slips were removed from the records during the year, leaving a total of 496,697 slips at the end of the year. Of these, 364,469 related to the Madras State and 132,228 to the Andhra State.

The following table gives the number of references received and traced :—

		Number received for search.	Number traced.	Percentage.
Madras State ..	..	32,491	10,914	33.6
Andhra State ..	..	10,335	3,334	32.3
Other States ..	..	9,693	1,332	13.9
Total ..	..	52,519	15,580	29.6

Finger-print experts gave evidence in courts in 396 cases and furnished expert opinion on 475 occasions, the corresponding figures for 1954 being 416 and 446 respectively.

Railway Police.—The total number of thefts within the jurisdiction of the Railway Police was 875 during 1955. The corresponding figures for 1954 and 1953 are 1,180 and 1,333 respectively. No cases of sabotage were reported during the year. There were 23 (20) attempts to derail trains. The accused concerned were juveniles and the offences committed were due to mischief. The number of derailments in 1955 were 38 as against 5 in 1954. There were 22 (25) cases of stone-throwing on trains during the year. Four hundred and eighty-five (489) persons were run over and killed during the year. Of these, 62 were cases of suicide. There were 1,599 complaints regarding shortages of goods during the year as against 4,160 in 1954. But the amount of property lost was worth only Rs. 43,388 as against Rs. 56,117 in 1954. The increase in the number of complaints was due to liberal registering of even trivial shortages and enquiring into them. Care was taken not to treat properties lost in cognizable offences as shortages.

Prohibition.—During the year 70,955 cases involving 70,589 persons were charge-sheeted under the Prohibition Act in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai Urban, Madurai North and Tiruchirappalli. The following figures show the number of persons arrested and convicted for drunkenness for the last two years :—

Area.	Year.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban	1954	14,094	156	13,264	121
	1955	19,076	223	18,665	204
Rural	1954	19,540	141	18,670	131
	1955	34,018	343	33,492	322

Village Police.—The co-operation of village officers and talayaru with the Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of crime continued to be good. During the year 357 (276) village officers were rewarded. The total amount of the rewards was Rs. 2,828 (2,020).

Village Vigilance Committees.—Good work was done by village vigilance committees during the year. The number of such committees increased from 11,139 in 1954 to 11,798 in 1955.

Jails (1955)

During the year there were eight Central Jails and two District and Special Jails. The Central Jail at Cuddalore was set apart as a Special Jail for confinement of habituals. The subsidiary jails at Denkanicottah and Uttangarai in Salem district were abolished with effect from 10th July 1955. The number of subsidiary jails at the close of the year was 154 including four special subsidiary jails.

General.—There were 17,861 prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year. One lakh ninety-three thousand eight hundred and twelve prisoners were admitted and 196,965 discharged, leaving a balance of 14,708 at the close of the year. The daily average decreased from 18,799.54 to 15,628.68 during the year.

Convicts.—There were 14,129 males and 648 females in the jails at the beginning of the year. Eighty thousand five hundred and eighty-seven males and 5,029 females were received by direct commitment against 88,327 and 7,522 respectively during 1954. The number of convicts received by transfer was 25,964. During the year 114,112 convicts were discharged, leaving a balance of 12,248 convicted prisoners at the end of the year. The daily average of this class of prisoners decreased from 14,670.95 to 12,602.10 during the year. Female prisoners belonging to the State of Andhra and confined in the State Jail for Women at Vellore were transferred to the Central Jail, Rajahmundry. The number of prisoners convicted under the Prohibition Act increased from 27,734 to 28,777 during the year.

Under-trial Prisoners.—The number of under-trial prisoners confined at the beginning of the year was 3,071. Eighty-two thousand and forty-eight were admitted and 82,685 were disposed of due to all causes leaving 2,434 at the close of the year. The daily average of this class of prisoners decreased from 4,110.85 to 3,005.86.

The average period of detention in jails of prisoners whose cases were pending before the Sessions and Magistrates' Courts increased from 18.40 to 18.97 and 9.40 to 10.68 days respectively during the year.

Civil Prisoners.—The number of civil prisoners at the commencement of the year was 13. One hundred and eighty-four were admitted and 168 discharged leaving 29 at the close of the year. The daily average was 20.72 (17.74) during the year. There was no death.

Of 5,029 females admitted during the year 4,072 were married, 580 were unmarried and 377 were widows against 5,420, 1,239 and 863 respectively in the previous year. The number of prostitutes admitted was 25 as against 4 in the previous year.

Previously-convicted prisoners.—Of the 85,616 prisoners admitted during the year, 3,421 or 3.99 per cent of the direct commitments were previously convicted against 3,018 or 3.15 per cent in the previous year.

Youthful offenders.—Seventy-two youthful offenders, were admitted during the year against 46 during 1954. Eighteen offenders under 14 years of age were admitted in the various subsidiary jails.

Borstal school.—The number of inmates in the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, at the beginning of the year was 626. During the year 175 offenders were admitted and 273 discharged leaving 528 at the close of the year.

The modified Borstal Sections in the four Central Jails at Vellore, Cannanore, Salem and Coimbatore continued to function satisfactorily during the year. The opening of a Modified Borstal Section in the Central Jail, Madras, was sanctioned during the year. The number of adolescents undergoing modified borstal treatment in the jails at the commencement of the year was 778. Eight thousand five hundred and fifty-nine adolescents were admitted and 8,423 were discharged leaving 914 at the close of the year.

Escapes and recaptures of convicts.—There were 10 (13) escapes during the year (9 from the Central Jails and 1 from the Borstal School, Palayamkottai). All the escapes occurred from the extra-mural gangs.

Ten escapees were recaptured during the year, including two who made good their escape in the previous years.

Offences and punishments.—During the year 418 offences, including 4 dealt with by criminal courts, were committed by convicts against 509 in the previous year.

Conduct of habituals.—Habituals formed 6.55 per cent of the convict population of 69,299 against 6.73 per cent in 1954. The percentage of punishments inflicted by the Superintendents for prison offences on habituals was 16.18 against 21.14 in the previous year. The conduct of habituals on the whole was satisfactory.

Education of convicts.—Each jail is provided with a well equipped elementary school. Prisoners who desire education after the elementary stage are given necessary books and available assistance. In the Central Jail at Cannanore, an experiment was tried to teach prisoners under the Adult Education method by utilizing the services of literate prisoners.

During the year 6 convicts from the Central Jail, Coimbatore and 13 inmates from the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, came out successful at the E.S.L.C. Examination.

An elementary school was opened in the District Jail at Pudukkottai on 11th April 1955.

Each jail is provided with a library for the benefit of the prisoners. There were 11,540 books in the libraries at the beginning of the year, 776 books were added and 420 books were condemned leaving a balance of 11,896 books at the close of the year.

During the year 1,354 lectures were delivered (666 by Christians, 441 by Hindus and 247 by Muslims) on religion and morals.

Training in Ambulance and First-aid continued to be imparted during the year. One hundred and seventy-four prisoners were trained. Of them, 76 prisoners were awarded certificates.

Aid on discharge.—Out of 57,081 prisoners discharged, 88 were helped in several ways and after care officers were appointed for them.

As usual the Central and District Committees of the Discharge Prisoners' Aid Society continued to render every possible help to discharged prisoners who sought their help.

The number of prisoners released under remission rules during the year was 13,058 against 17,068 in the previous years. Over a thousand seven hundred and fifteen prisoners were awarded good conduct remissions against 1,269 in the year 1954.

Advisory Boards.—Advisory Boards constituted to review the sentences of prisoners met 43 times in the several jails. The case of 851 prisoners came up for consideration by the Boards and 182 of them were recommended for premature release.

Total expenditure.—The total expenditure of the department, excluding the outlay on jail buildings by the Public Works Department, the expenditure relating to the Certified Schools, and the charges in England was Rs. 68,62,462-7-0 against Rs. 79,23,865-5-0 during the previous year. The fall in expenditure of Rs. 10,61,402-14-0 was mainly on account of the decreased population in the jails and sub-jails.

Jail dairies and poultry farms.—The dairies in the Central Jails at Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli, showed a profit of Rs. 24,505-2-9 (Rs. 30,690-6-6) during the year. The dairy at the Central Jail, Vellore, ran at a slight loss of Rs. 508-5-10 (Rs. 2,370) during the year. The poultry farms in all these four Central Jails made a total profit of Rs. 459-10-2 for the year 1955.

Employment of convicts.—The average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days during the year was 2,140.57 against 14,003.57 in the previous year. The average number of convicts not sentenced to labour was 201.71 against 35.17 in 1954. During the year, the average number of sick convicts decreased from 179.92 to 175.54. The average number of convalescent and infirm decreased from 1,066.11 to 866.54. The average number of convicts employed on manufactures was 4,740.74 : on gardening 1,414.53, in the preparation of articles for use in jails 61.08, as prison officers and 817.80 as prison servants 1,007.56 against 5,249.99, 1,624.99, 896.96, 829.29 and 1,090.54 respectively, in 1954.

The total value of articles manufactured in jails during the year amounted to Rs. 22,12,921-2-3 against Rs. 25,70,239-13-2 in the previous year. The percentage of convicts employed on manufacture during the year was 39.52 against 39.00 in the previous year.

The total receipts of the department excluding those under "Quinine manufactures" amounted to Rs. 25,66,030-9-7 against Rs. 26,87,842-1-11 in the previous year.

The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 51,89,343 and the total net profits were Rs. 5,68,283-13-0. The net cost for maintaining prisoners during the year works out to Rs. 46,21,059-3-0 against Rs. 52,35,771-6-0 in the previous year. The net cost per head works out to Rs. 295-11-0 against Rs. 278-8-0 in the previous year. The increase in the cost per head was mainly on account of the appointment of additional warder peons in the sub-jails and also due to the increased expenditure under "Hospital Charges", "Sanitation charges" and "Clothing and bedding" during the year.

Sickness and mortality.—The total number of admissions to the hospitals decreased from 5,389 in 1954 to 3,051 during the year. The daily average decreased from 208.47 in 1954 to 175.29 in 1955. The number of deaths decreased from 107 to 64 in 1955.

Subsidiary jails.—The number of admissions to hospitals and the daily average sick decreased from 1,307 in 1954 to 564 and 11.25 to 5.21, respectively, in the year. There was no death in the subsidiary jails during the year as against 1 in 1954.

The following are among some of the notable administrative measures undertaken during the year :—

- (1) The provision of a frigidaire in the Central Jail, Madras.
- (2) Opening of carpentry industry in the Central Jail, Cuddalore and the District Jail, Pudukkottai.
- (3) Introduction of hand-spinning by charka by prisoners in the Central Jails at Vellore, Cannanore, Salem, Madurai, Coimbatore and Madras.
- (4) Transfer of the Quinine Section, with the staff, from the Jail Department to the Cinchona Department.
- (5) Orders were issued to mechanize the Carpentry Section in the Central Jail, Madras, and for the employment of certain technical personnel to increase output.
- (6) "C" class prisoners have been permitted to have two bed-sheets or a bed-sheet and a cumby instead of two cumblies.
- (7) Issue of half bar of washing soap and half bar toilet soap per mensem to the women prisoners in the State Jail for Women Vellore, for sanitary purposes.
- (8) Appointment of religious and moral lecturers in sub-jails.
- (9) The introduction of B.C.G. vaccination on a voluntary basis as a protection against tuberculosis infection.
- (10) Appointment of additional peon warders in 73 sub-jail to improve the conditions of the sub-jails in the State.
- (11) Raising the educational qualification of Grade II Warder in jails to a pass in III Form or E.S.L.C. with a view to improve the morale and conduct of warder establishment towards prisoners.

Borstal School, Palayamkottai (1955)

Accommodation.—Accommodation available in the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, for the year 1955 was 647. The daily average population of the school was 581.73 as against 636.09 in the previous year.

Education.—During the year 13 boys passed out of the 19 boys sent up for the E.S.L.C. Examination. Also, 3 out of the 5 boys sent up were successful in the weaving technical examination.

There was no change in the industrial training afforded to inmates of the school. The selection of inmates for various trades

as done according to the special taste and aptitudes evinced by the inmates. They were trained in the following industries :—

Carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving, book-binding, paper-making, tailoring and masonry. They were also taught playing on band instruments.

They were also taught agriculture, domestic duties such as cooking, washing and nursing work in the school hospitals.

A number of dailies and journals in Tamil, Malayalam, English and Urdu were supplied to the inmates of the school.

Sports and games, physical training, Scout craft, first-aid and ambulance and religious and moral instruction formed part of the Borstal education. The Silver Jubilee of the Borstal School was celebrated on 7th January 1955.

Escapes and recaptures.—There was only one escape, on 16th May 1955, from custody. The escapee was recaptured on 24th June 1955, and the Petty Officer responsible for the escape was dealt with departmentally and punished.

Offences and punishments.—The number of offences committed by inmates of the school was 22 as against 69 in the previous year. Of the 22, 16 relate to discipline, 5 to prohibited articles, and 1 to assault, mutiny and escapes. The conduct of the inmates was satisfactory.

Reversion to crime.—Of the 1,544 inmates discharged during the years from 1951 to 1955, only 32 reverted to crime. Six hundred and seventy-five ex-Borstal inmates were under the supervision of Probation Officers.

Release on licence.—Sixteen inmates were discharged on licence during the year as against 14 in the previous year.

Finance.—The total expenditure of the school for the year was Rs. 2,22,025 against Rs. 2,29,203 in the previous year. The cost per head works out to Rs. 381-10-8 against Rs. 360-5-3 in the previous year. The rise in the cost per head was due to the increased expenditure under 'Clothing and Bedding', 'Tools and Plant' and 'Other Charges'.

Employment of inmates.—The chief industries taught in the school were weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, book-binding and paper-making. The percentage of inmates employed on manufactures was 61.09 against 61.27 in the previous year. The gross output or manufactures was Rs. 51,564-6-7 against Rs. 70,493-10-7 in the previous year. The net profit under manufacture was Rs. 7,691-12-9 against Rs. 21,965-0-4 in the previous year.

Vital statistics.—The number of inmates admitted into the hospital during the year was 50 (148) and the daily average number of sick was 2.62 as against 4.62 in the previous year. Of the 3 deaths that occurred during the year, 2 were in the headquarters hospital.

Certified Schools (1955).

Classes of schools.—The number of Government Certified Schools remained the same, viz., 4 while the number of private Certified Schools increased from 8 to 10 consequent on the recognition of the Junior Certified School for Boys under the Harijan Aided Senior Basic School, Koonamangalam, Tanjore, and the Junior Certified School for Mentally Defective Boys under Bala Vihar, Madras, during the year.

Admission and discharge of pupils.—There were 3,047 pupils (2,438 boys and 609 girls) remaining on the 1st January 1955 in all the Government and private Certified Schools. Two thousand eight hundred and sixty-three (2,759 boys and 104 girls) were discharged during the period, leaving 3,208 (2,606 boys and 602 girls) on 31st December 1955. The daily average number of pupils was 3,191.15 (3,037.55) during the period.

Admission and disposal of children and young persons in the Government Reception Homes—City of Madras.—There were 116 boys, 11 girls and 13 infants in the Government Reception Homes in Madras on the 1st January 1955, 2,473 boys, 159 girls and 123 infants were admitted into the Homes during the year and 2,397 boys, 153 girls and 118 infants were discharged during the period, leaving 192 boys, 17 girls and 18 infants at the close of the year.

Mufassal.—There were 131 persons in the mufassal Reception Homes on 1st January 1955. During the year 2,580 persons were admitted and 2,581 were discharged, leaving a balance 130 at the end of the year.

Education of pupils.—Out of 921 pupils received by direct commitment in all the Certified Schools, 172 (261) were literates and 749 (807) were illiterates. All the Government Junior Certified Schools and the Certified Schools under the Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode, sent 38 (30) pupils for the VIII Standard Public Examination in April 1955. Of these, 27 (11) pupils were successful.

Children whose standard of education is higher than that in the schools are afforded facilities to continue their studies in outside institutions. There were 26 such pupils studying in high schools during the year.

One boy of the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, passed the S.S.L.C. Examination creditably and he was sent for teachers training. Three boys of the Junior Certified School, Tanjore, were studying in the S.S.L.C. class. Three boys of this school passed the Hindi Prathamik Examination this year. Ten boys of the same school passed Government Technical Examinations in Music Drawing, Book-binding and Tailoring. Two girls of the Girls Certified Schools, Madras, passed the Music Examination (Lower Grade). Three girls of the school passed the Basic Teachers

Training (Higher Grade). One boy of the Junior Certified School under the Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode, passed the Higher Elementary Grade Teachers' Training. In addition to the school education the children were also given vocational training in the Certified Schools, in carpentry, weaving, spinning, masonry, tailoring, blacksmithy, metal work, book-binding and a few other trades.

Pupils detained previously.—Of the 921 pupils admitted during the period, 911 were first offenders and 10 were once previously certified. Out of these 550 were destitutes coming under the purview of section 29 of the Madras Children Act, 1920, 12 were committed as uncontrollables under section 30 of the Act and the rest for offences.

Escapes and recaptures.—During the year 108 (193) pupils escaped. Seventy-three pupils, including some escaped in the previous years were recaptured and re-admitted into the respective schools.

Finance—Expenditure.—Excluding (1) charges on account of "Manufactures—Purchase of raw materials" amounting to Rs. 44,849, (2) "Grants to private Certified Schools," Rs. 3,82,167 and (3) "Superintendence charges," Rs. 35,886, the total expenditure during the year in respect of the four Government Certified Schools and the Government Reception Homes in Madras amounted to Rs. 8,90,251 as against Rs. 9,80,400 in 1954.

Receipts.—The total receipts of the Government Certified Schools during the period amounted to Rs. 1,25,026 as against Rs. 21,500 in 1954.

Vital statistics.—(a) The number of admissions to hospitals, in the Government institutions decreased from 1,309 in the previous year to 1,086 during the year and the daily average sick decreased from 67.94 to 40.24. There were 4 deaths during the year against 5 in the previous year.

(b) The number of admissions into hospitals in the private Certified Schools decreased from 119 to 83 during the year, while the daily average sick increased from 17.8 to 19.65. There were 12 deaths during the year as against 25 in the previous year.

After-care reports.—Of the 612 pupils discharged during the period, 28 were reported to be not traceable, 126 were with their parents, 75 were unemployed, 39 studying, 149 employed and behaving well and 7 reverted to crime. Reports were not received in respect of 159 and were not due in respect of 29.

Vigilance Department (1955)

Classes of institutions.—There were three classes of institutions in the Vigilance Department, viz., Rescue Homes, Vigilance Homes and Shelter Homes. The two Rescue Homes, viz., the Stri Sadana

Rescue Home in Madras, and the Rescue Home under the Poor Homes Society at Kozhikode, one Vigilance Home in Madras and six Shelters, one each in Madras, Madurai, Salem, Kozhikode, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli, continued to function during the year.

Admission and discharge of inmates—(i) Stri Sadana Rescue Home.—There were 88 inmates and 2 children in the Stri Sadana at the commencement of the year. Ninety-seven inmates and 6 babies, including 4 babies born to the inmates in the Home, were admitted during the year, making a total of 185 inmates and 8 children. Ninety-six inmates and six babies left the Home during the year, leaving 89 inmates and 2 babies at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the Home during the year was 97 as against 91 in 1954. Of the 96 inmates discharged during the year, 5 were given away in marriage, 4 were sent for midwifery training, 3 for teachers' training, 3 for Grama Sevika Training, 67 restored to parents, husbands or other guardians, and 11 taken on to the establishment of the Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana. 2 sent out as domestic helps and 1 was employed as a teacher.

(ii) Vigilance Home, Madras.—There were 252 inmates and 3 children in the Vigilance Home at the commencement of the year and 142 inmates and 17 children, including 13 born in the Home, were admitted, making a total of 394 inmates and 2 children. One hundred and eight inmates and two babies left the Home during the year, leaving 286 inmates and 18 children at the end of the period. The daily average strength of the Home during the year was 250 as against 241.50 in 1954.

There were two remand cases at the beginning of the year in the Vigilance Homes. Fourteen cases were admitted during the year and 16 were disposed of, leaving none at the end of the year. Of the number of inmates discharged, 2 were given away in marriage, 79 restored to their relatives after the expiry of the term, 5 sent out on service, 10 admitted to the Stri Sadana—voluntary preventive cases, at their own request, to enable them to continue their studies, 3 released on bail, 1 admitted in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, 1 escaped and 7 were transferred to the State Jail for Women, Vellore.

(iii) Shelters—Madras, Madurai, Salem, Kozhikode, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli.—Three hundred and nineteen inmates passed through these Shelter Homes during the year.

There was only one admission in the Rescue Home at the Shelter under the Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode, during 1954.

Education of inmates.—The Stri Sadana Special School is a recognized higher elementary institution, having eight standard classes attached to the two Homes in Madras, viz., Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Vigilance Home. The media of instruction are Tamil

Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu. In addition, there is adequate provision for the vocational training of the inmates in weaving, spinning, dress-making, embroidery, music with abhinayam, laundry and domestic service.

There were four girls studying in outside schools during the year. Fourteen girls passed in the E.S.L.C. examination out of 16 girls sent up for it. Two inmates passed Teachers' Training during the year and both of them were employed as teachers in the schools of the Madras Corporation.

A batch of 12 girls of the Stri Sadana, accompanied by a woman trolley, camped at Minjur—a village 20 miles away from the city—in June 1955 and participated in the village reconstruction programme organized by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Finance.—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,91,700 as against Rs. 1,94,100 in 1954. The average cost per head per annum in respect of the inmates of the Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home worked out to Rs. 508-5-4 as against Rs. 539-4-0 in 1954. A sum of Rs. 3,553-3-1 was derived as income from the industrial sections of the Stri Sadana Special School and from other sources as against Rs. 3,211-11-3 during 1954.

The Probation Department (1955)

The work of the department.—The Probation department continued to be in charge of the work of probation and aftercare under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, the Madras Children Act, the Madras Borstal Schools Act, and the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. The Probation Officers also continued to be in charge of the supervision of ex-convicts released prematurely under the Advisory Board Scheme. As in the previous years, the efforts, especially in the City of Madras, made free use of the services of the District Probation Officers in maintenance cases coming under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The orientation and pre-discharge work was continued in three centres besides the State Jail for Women, Vellore. The scheme was also extended to the Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home, Coimbatore, from the middle of the year.

The Madras Probation of Offenders Act.—At the beginning of the year there were 1,527 persons under supervision. One thousand two hundred and seventy-one persons (1,401) were placed under supervision during the year making a total of 2,798 (3,142) persons under supervision during the year. The supervision of 1,354 persons expired during the year and the probation of six persons

was terminated, leaving a balance of 1,398 persons under supervision at the end of the year. Out of those whose probation was terminated during the year 40 persons reverted to crime giving a percentage of 1.43. The number of visits paid by the District Probation Officers and the number of periodical reports submitted to the Courts increased from 26,193 and 21,253 to 27,196 and 21,394 respectively. The number of visits received by the District Probation Officers decreased from 6,283 to 5,918. The total number of persons dealt with under the various sections of the Act increased from 11,584 to 13,600.

The Madras Children Act.—There were 943 (678) juveniles on probation at the beginning of the year. One thousand and seventeen (968) juveniles were placed under supervision during the year. Probation expired in 882 (703) cases leaving 1,078 (944) juveniles under supervision at the end of the year. The number of ex-pupils of Certified Schools under supervision of District Probation Officers was 1,247 (987) during the year. The District Probation Officers made 1,668 (993) enquiries and submitted 3,111 (3,099) returns during the year.

The Madras Borstal Schools Act.—The number of ex-inmates under supervision increased from 731 to 746, but the number of reports submitted decreased from 2,239 to 1,935. The reports submitted by the District Probation Officers showed that most of the ex-inmates have turned over a new leaf and have settled down as honest and law abiding citizens. The percentage of reversion among those under supervision during the year was 1.60.

The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—The number of cases referred to the District Probation Officers for enquiry and report under the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act during the year was 280 as against 184 in the previous year. Of the 86 persons were placed under the supervision of Probation Officers as against 109 in 1954. Out of the total of 234 cases referred to the Probation Officers for enquiry and report, as against 200 in 1954, as many as 169 were from the City of Madras. Of the 234 cases handled during the year and the 12 cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year, compromise was effected in 104 cases and maintenance was ordered on the recommendation of Probation Officers in 104 cases. In 63 cases the petitions were dismissed and the remaining 13 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Parole work.—The number of ex-convicts under supervision decreased from 426 to 270, but the number of visits made by the Probation Officers increased from 1,082 to 1,770 and 1,026 respectively. The reports of the Probation Officers showed that the convicts released prematurely appreciated the

structure shown to them, responded favourably to the supervision by the Probation Officers, and justified the confidence placed in them by the authorities. There were only four reversions to crime during the year.

Finance.—Expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,00,151-6-5 against Rs. 1,81,686-13-4 in the previous year. The Probation Advisory Committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society spent a sum of Rs. 178-2-9 by way of financial assistance to probationers, ex-Borstal inmates, and ex-pupils recommended by the Probation Officers.

General.—During the year the number of first offenders under years of age disposed of in other ways than probation was 12,732 and the number of first offenders above 24 years, similarly dealt with, was 20,021. Out of a total number of 104,121 cases under the Madras Prohibition Act, only 512 were placed under the supervision of the Probation Officers. As many as 23,928 persons were sentenced to short-terms of imprisonment.

In recognition of the good work done by the Madras State Probation and Correctional Association, the Government were pleased to sanction an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 1,000 towards the funds of the Association.

Habitual Offenders' Settlement, Aziznagar

The population in the Habitual Offenders' Settlement on 31st March 1956 was 1,397 (1,360) consisting of 458 (454) males, 434 (435) females and 505 (471) children.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is the main occupation of the settlers. The total extent of wet and dry lands in the Settlement on 31st March 1956 was 1,070-01 acres. The land revenue to be collected on 15th May 1956 was Rs. 3,741-1-1. The Government Agricultural Farms were abolished with effect from 1st April 1955. Owing to the pumping of water in the Neiveli Lignite Project area the flow of water in the artesian wells in the Aziznagar Settlement is gradually decreasing and it is apprehended that this may lead to the failure of the artesian wells.

Industries.—During the year sales of textiles produced in the Settlement, especially Police carpets, honey-comb towels, bed-sheets, etc., amounted to Rs. 29,244-2-8 (Rs. 10,335-10-6) and the gross profit amounted to Rs. 1,389-6-9 (Rs. 655-9-1). In the carpentry industry furniture worth Rs. 15,246-7-5 (Rs. 11,593-7-6) was sold during the year giving a gross profit of Rs. 2,325-4-10 (Rs. 1,280-11-6). The sandal industry provided work for about

37 settlers for two months only. Twelve settlers were trained in 1952-53 in the manufacture of boots. The sales in this industry amounted to Rs. 12,801-5-2 (Rs. 834-12-0) giving a gross profit of Rs. 1,409-8-11 (Rs. 48-11-2) during the year. A total number of 70 males and 6 females were employed in these three industries and the wages paid to them during the year amounted to Rs. 7,351-3-7.

Health.—The general health of the settlers was satisfactory during the year. The dispensary which existed in the Settlement was transferred to Neiveli with effect from 1st May 1955 and there is now no rural dispensaries or maternity centre in the Settlement.

Education.—The amalgamated co-educational higher elementary school continued to function satisfactorily. The expenditure on the school during the year was Rs. 27,092-7-3. The pupils from the notified tribes studying in the school were given free mid-day meals, books, clothing, oil, soap, etc.

General.—The Co-operative Stores and the Multi-purpose Co-operative Society functioned satisfactorily during the year. The panchayat constituted in 1954 also continued to function satisfactorily. Religious and moral instruction classes were conducted as usual. With a few exceptions the behaviour of the settlers was generally satisfactory.

Finance.—The expenditure incurred on the Aziznagar Settlement during the year amounted to Rs. 95,102-4-2.

Criminal Justice (1955)

Separation of Judiciary.—With the extension of the Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive to Madurai and Tiruchirappalli districts and the City of Madras on 1st January 1955 the Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was completed throughout the State.

Number of cases instituted.—The number of cases instituted during the year was 583,318 (584,760). Compared with last year there was a decrease in the number of cases instituted under the Adulteration of Food (Prevention) Act, Building (Lease and Rent Control) Act, Local Boards Act, District Municipalities Act, Sales Tax Act and Town Nuisance Act.

There was an increase in the institutions under Births and Deaths (Registration) Act, Children Act, Gaming Act, Hackney Carriages Act, District Boards Act, Madras City Municipalities Act, Motor Vehicles Act, Prohibition Act, Public Health Act, Traffic Rules (Road), Village and Panchayat Courts Act.

The institution of cases increased in all the districts except in the districts of Tanjore and Tirunelveli.

The number of appeals preferred in the mufassal courts increased from 7,140 to 7,328.

Village Magistrates' Courts.—The returns of the village courts were not received from the district of Salem. The number of cases for disposal was 1,433 (765). Of these, 965 (626) cases were disposed of leaving a pendency of 468 (139) cases at the close of the year. Eighty (67) persons were convicted. The percentage of conviction was 25.5 per cent. The cases against 806 (575) out of 1,120 persons tried were compounded or withdrawn.

Panchayat Courts.—The number of cases for disposal was 598 (2,331). Four hundred and sixty-three (1,565) cases involving 579 (1,885) persons were disposed of and the pendency left at the end of the year was 135 (766) involving 193 (876) persons. Of the 579 (1,885) persons, against whom cases were disposed of 290 (494) were convicted and 169 (1,194) cases were compounded or withdrawn. The percentage of convictions was 50.1.

Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal.—The total number of cases instituted in all the courts in the mufassal, other than village and panchayat courts, was 450,052 (413,135). During the year 449,571 (413,599) cases were disposed of and 5,860 (8,874) cases were pending. The number of persons convicted by these courts during the year was 447,193 (404,158), and the number of persons acquitted or discharged was 84,220 (83,632).

The number of cases instituted during the year in the Courts of Presidency Magistrates was 129,812 (169,697). The number of cases disposed of was 128,733 (169,745) and 3,040 (2,699) cases were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Mufassal Sessions Courts.—The total number of cases for disposal was 1,716 (1,947). Out of these, 1,491 (1,707) cases were disposed of leaving a pendency of 225 (240) cases at the end of the year. The average duration of cases disposed of was 66 (79) days from the date of committal to the date of disposal.

The number of persons under trial was 3,621 (4,396). Of these, 1 (6) died, 9 (6) were transferred, 1,704 (2,318) were acquitted or discharged, 1,245 (1,457) were convicted and the cases of 147 (136) were referred to the High Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code. The number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year was 515 (471) of whom 9 (188) were in custody. The percentage of convicted persons, including those on whom the sentence of death was passed and whose cases were referred to the High Court, was 44.96 (40.7).

Out of 1,020 (1,254) persons tried for murder 141 (136) persons were sentenced to death and their cases were referred to the High Court under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Two hundred and ninety-four (225) were awarded lesser sentences and the rest 585 (983) were discharged or acquitted.

The High Court Criminal Sessions.—There were 82 (72) cases for disposal during the year, 71 (61) were disposed of leaving a pendency of 11 (11) cases at the end of the year. The average duration of cases disposed of was 67 (92) days.

Including those pending from the previous year, 153 (144) persons were under trial. Out of these, 46 (84) persons were discharged or acquitted. Eighty-seven (47) persons were convicted leaving 20 (13) persons remaining under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction was 65.4 (35.9). Out of 37 (27) persons tried on the charge of murder, two were sentenced to death and 3 (2) were sentenced to transportation for life. Eleven were sentenced to various kinds of sentences and the remaining 21 (24) were discharged or acquitted.

Magistrates' Courts.—Four thousand five hundred and fourteen (3,737) appeals concerning 6,591 (5,320) persons were decided. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 20 (24) days in the Courts of District Magistrates and 16 (22) days in the courts of the other First Class Magistrates. The percentage of appellants whose convictions were set aside or against whom proceedings were quashed was 25.9 (31.7). One hundred and thirty-four (210) appeals concerning 14 (336) persons were pending trial at the end of the year.

Mufassal Sessions Courts.—Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight (2,853) appeals involving 3,629 (3,770) persons were disposed of during the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 33 (32) days and the percentage of appellants whose convictions were set aside or against whom proceedings were quashed was 17.2 (18.2). Two hundred and eight (191) appeals concerning 381 (326) persons were left pending at the end of the year.

High Court.—Two hundred and three (630) appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. Seven hundred and seventy (781) appeals were preferred during the year and 753 (1,112) appeals were disposed of leaving a pendency of 220 (203) appeals at the end of the year.

Magistrates' Courts.—The number of petitions for revision presented before the District Magistrates and Sub-divisional Magistrates was 646 (544). Six hundred and thirty-one (544) revision petitions were disposed of leaving a pendency of 15 (32) revision petitions at the close of the year.

Mufassal Sessions Courts.—There were 272 (263) revision petitions for disposal during the year. Two hundred and forty-eight (228) petitions were disposed of leaving a pendency of 24 (40) petitions at the end of the year.

The High Court—Revision.—Nine hundred and sixty-seven (997) petitions were received during the year. Twenty-nine (53) petitions were reported by the District Magistrates and Sessions Judges and 14 (5) petitions were taken up *suo motu*. Nine hundred and seventy-two (1,335) petitions were disposed of leaving a pendency of 249 (211) petitions at the close of the year.

Trial with Assessors.—The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 2,949 (3,584). The Sessions Judge agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,421 (1,785) accused, differed from one or more of them in the case of 977 (1,250) accused and differed from all of them in the case of 551 (549) accused.

Detention of witnesses—(a) Magistrates' Courts.—In the Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal, 289,931 (286,110) witnesses were examined. The number of witnesses required to attend for more than three days was 572 (571). In the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, 25,505 (27,583) witnesses were examined. None was required to attend on more than three days.

(b) Mufassal Sessions Courts.—Seventeen thousand seven hundred and thirteen (19,395) witnesses were examined, of whom 78 (174) witnesses were required to attend for more than three days. The number of witnesses summoned on behalf of the accused but not examined was 2,667 as against 2955 during the previous year.

State of Crimes.—Sixty-seven thousand two hundred and ninety-five (71,380) offences under the Indian Penal Code were reported during the year. The noticeable variations were—

Increase in offences against public tranquillity, offences affecting life and offences of using criminal force and assault and decrease in offences relating to contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, weights and measures, offences affecting public health, safety convenience, decency and morals and offences of theft and criminal breach of trust.

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

	Number of persons in	
	1954.	1955.
Death (confirmed or imposed by the High Court)	111	64
Transportation	193	237
Rigorous imprisonment	59,131	62,887
Simple imprisonment	17,681	18,404

					Number of persons in	
					1954.	1955.
Forfeiture of property—						
In addition to other punishments	..	..	..	..	60	..
Without other punishments	..	..	..	..	5	1
Fine—						
In addition to other punishments	..	..	..	..	1,028	733
Without other punishments	..	..	..	..	477,346	474,139
Whipping—						
In addition to other punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..
In lieu of other punishments	..	..	..	..	3	3
Security to keep the peace—						
In addition to other punishments	..	..	..	..	1,014	509
Without other punishments	..	..	..	..	497	677
Security for good behaviour	..	..	..	..	3,623	3,183
Imprisonment in default of security for good behaviour	..	..	..	..	2,722	2,328

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 52,17,922 (Rs. 42,37,717) out of which Rs. 48,37,987 (Rs. 39,26,945) was realized and Rs. 56,329 (Rs. 10,435) was paid as compensation under section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Finance.—The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to witnesses who attended the Sessions Courts in the mufassal was Rs. 92,094 (Rs. 74,638). The amount paid to assessors for travelling allowances and batta was Rs. 45,804 (Rs. 44,133). The amount paid as fees to pleaders engaged in the Sessions Courts for defending poor persons accused of murder was Rs. 16,888 (Rs. 20,339). Amount paid as travelling allowance and batta to witnesses in both the Sessions and Criminal Courts was Rs. 5,76,120 (Rs. 5,06,334).

Civil Courts (1955)

The Madras Civil and Village Courts (Amendment) Act, 1951 (Act No. XVI of 1951) enhancing the pecuniary jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges with regard to Small Cause Suits from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 and of the District Munsifs with regard to Original Suits from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 and with regard to Small Causes from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 and also enhancing the pecuniary jurisdiction of Village Courts from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 came into force from 19th May 1955.

During the year, the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court, Madras, was also enhanced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000. The Principal Judge has also been empowered to hear appeals from the Decree or Order passed by an Assistant Judge of the City Civil Court where the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 5,000.

Suits.—The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts in the State was 222,560 (101,787) which works out at one suit for every 160 persons. The number of suits instituted in the City of Madras works out at one suit for every 114 persons and in the mufassal it works out at one suit for every 163 persons. Of the 222,398 (101,392) suits instituted during the year in all the Courts excluding Revenue Courts, 192,724 (80,508) suits or 86.6 (79.4) per cent were for money or movable property, 1,326 (1,369) suits for specific relief and 12,677 (5,218) suits related to mortgages.

The total number of regular appeals and miscellaneous appeals filed in the High Court, District Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts showed an increase from 11,655 to 12,127.

Courts of Original Jurisdiction.—The number of suits instituted in Village Munsifs' Courts was 4,408 (6,087). Of these, 4,432 (6,142) suits were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 531 (938) suits at the end of the year. In the Village Panchayat Courts, 24,871 (24,432) suits were instituted and 22,194 (24,172) were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 7,451 (6,111). The number of suits instituted in Revenue Courts decreased to 162 (395). Two hundred and fifty-six (477) suits were disposed of leaving a pendency of 203 (301) suits at the end of the year, of which 196 (150) suits were pending for over three months.

District Munsifs' Courts.—Consequent on the replacement of Madras Act V of 1954 by Madras Act I of 1955, and also the enforcement of Act XVI of 1951 increasing the pecuniary jurisdiction of District Munsifs' Courts from 19th May 1955, the institution of suits increased from 29,189 suits to 55,701. There was a general increase in almost all the districts.

Of the 107,538 (83,493) suits available for disposal 63,177 (34,457) suits were disposed of leaving a pendency of 44,361 (49,036) suits at the end of the year, the last figure including 15,390 (34,696) suits pending for over a year. The average duration of the 16,412 (11,949) suits disposed of after full trial was 721 (491) days.

The institution in Small Cause suits also shot up to 113,567 (23,610). The number of suits disposed of was 97,657 as against 23,325 in 1954 and 78,204 in 1953. The number of suits left undisposed of at the end of the year was 30,013 (13,398). Of these, 10,835 (10,531) were suits over three months old and the rest were less than three months old. The average duration of the 10,156 (2,767) suits disposed of after full trial was 187 (137) days.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.—The number of original suits instituted rose from 2,410 to 2,675. Three thousand four hundred and twenty-six (3,037) suits were disposed of, leaving a pendency

of 3,508 (4,654) suits at the end of the year. The average duration of 1,488 (1,373) suits disposed of after full trial was 703 (725) days. One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight (2,813) old suits were pending at the end of the year.

Eight thousand six hundred and fifty-eight (3,530) small cause suits were instituted during the year and 8,091 (3,374) suits were disposed of leaving a pendency of 2,873 (2,459) suits at the close of the year. The average duration of 1,108 (442) suits disposed of after full trial was 312 (178) days. The number of three-months old suits pending at the end of the year was 1,330 (1,921).

District Courts.—One hundred and forty original suits were instituted during the year as against 136 during the previous year. One hundred and forty-six (132) were disposed of leaving a pendency of 149 (181) suits. The average duration of 60 (66) suits disposed of after full trial was 460 (437) days. The number of suits pending for over a year was 57 (80). The District Judges were able to devote 160 (129) days on an average to civil work.

The Madras City Civil Court.—From 1st July 1955, the pecuniary jurisdiction of this Court was raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000. As a result, 616 suits were received by transfer from the High Court. Excluding these, the number of suits instituted during the year was 2,400 (2,125). Of these, 1,319 (1,168) suits were of value exceeding Rs. 5,000. Two thousand six hundred and eighty-five (2,390) suits including 83 suits of value exceeding Rs. 10,000 were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 2,479 (2,048) suits at the end of the year. Seven hundred and sixty-two (643) suits were disposed of after full trial with an average duration of 601 (613) days. Nine hundred and forty-six (852) suits were pending for over a year. Including those relating to the previous years and those received during the year, there were 12,401 (12,183) miscellaneous cases for disposal. Ten thousand eight hundred and fifty (10,708) cases were disposed of leaving a pendency of 1,519 (1,450) cases at the end of the year.

Court of Small Causes, Madras.—The number of suits instituted during the year increased to 9,689 as compared with 9,457 during the previous year. Nine thousand five hundred and seven (9,354) suits were disposed of including 1,175 (1,298) suits which were disposed of after full trial. The average duration of cases disposed of after full trial was 252 (190) days. Of the 3,199 (2,917) suits pending at the close of the year 1,781 (1,659) suits were over three months old.

Including the cases pending at the end of the previous year and those received during the year, there were 15,577 (15,521) miscellaneous cases for disposal. Thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (14,400) cases were disposed of leaving a pendency of 1,641 (1,121) cases at the close of the year. The number of Rent Control Appeals filed during the year was 480 (400).

High Court.—On the Original Side of the High Court 259 (416) suits were instituted during the year. Consequent on the passing of the Madras City Civil Court (Amendment) Act X of 1955 raising the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000, the High Court transferred 616 suits to the City Civil Court. Excluding those transferred to the City Civil Court, there were 651 suits available for disposal. Three hundred and seventeen (463) suits were disposed of leaving a pendency of 334 suits at the end of the year. The average duration of 124 cases disposed of after full trial was 1,007 days. The Master disposed of 115 suits and settled issues in 14 suits.

The number of Interlocutory Applications disposed of was 4,770 (4,905) of which 1,745 (2,210) were disposed of by the Master.

The total number of insolvency petitions instituted in the mufassal courts and in the High Court was 676 (642).

Appellate Courts—District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.—The number of regular appeals received during the year was 5,519 (6,143). Of the 12,130 (14,003) appeals available for disposal, 2,325 (3,322) appeals were disposed of by the District Judges and 3,524 (4,222) appeals were disposed of by the Subordinate Judges.

The number of miscellaneous appeals (including Rent Control appeals) filed during the year was 3,606 (1,710). Sixty-seven (68) appeals were either remanded, re-admitted or otherwise received. One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (2,048) appeals were disposed of leaving a pendency of 2,339 (645) appeals at the close of the year.

The City Civil Court, Madras.—Three hundred and ten regular appeals were transferred from the High Court and twenty-five appeals were filed during the year. Five appeals were disposed of leaving a pendency of 324 appeals at the end of the year.

The High Court transferred 64 miscellaneous appeals. Besides these, 23 appeals were instituted during the year. Twenty-one appeals were disposed of. The pendency at the end of the year was 64 appeals.

The High Court.—During the year 4,010 appeals were filed before the High Court and 4,840 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 8,138 appeals at the end of the year.

Appeals to the Supreme Court.—During the year 160 applications were received for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court making a total of 173 applications for disposal. Of those received during the year, special leave has been granted by the Supreme Court in 21 cases. Leave was granted in 50 applications and was refused (dismissed and certificate rescinded) in 83 applications. The number of applications pending at the end of the year was 31.

During the year the Supreme Court disposed of 18 appeals of which 13 were dismissed, 4 were allowed and one decreed in terms of compromise.

Revision and references.—There were 1,632 petitions pending at the beginning of the year. One thousand three hundred and ninety-nine revision petitions were received during the year. One thousand six hundred and thirty (1,826) petitions were disposed of leaving a pendency of 1,406 (1,632) petitions at the end of the year.

The number of Tax Revision cases pending at the beginning of the year was 125 and the number of cases received was 161. One hundred cases were disposed of leaving a pendency of 186 cases at the end of the year.

During the year 107 references were received. Of the 340 cases available for disposal 74 cases were disposed of leaving a pendency of 266 (233) cases at the end of the year.

Execution proceedings.—The number of applications for execution filed in the mufassal courts, except the village and panchayat courts, was 110,396 (57,254). During the year, 96,234 (64,750) applications were disposed of leaving a pendency of 41,180 (26,899) applications at the end of the year. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 88,34,386 (60,43,302) and the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 169 (131).

In the City Civil Court, the Court of Small Causes and the High Court, the total number of applications for execution filed was 8,665 (10,411). The number of applications disposed of was 9,394 (10,266) and the pendency left at the end of the year was 1,612 (2,213). During the year a sum of Rs. 7,57,052 (Rs. 5,98,948) was realized in execution and 2 (6) judgment-debtors were imprisoned.

The number of miscellaneous cases filed in all the Courts except in the High Court was 389,427 (318,937). Of these, 384,854 (331,488) cases were disposed of leaving 45,070 (39,945) cases for disposal at the close of the year.

The number of petitions disposed of under the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act was 16.

Legal practitioners.—During the year 247 (305) advocates were enrolled and the sum realized by way of stamp duty was Rs. 1,44,925 (1,81,025). The sanads of 1,127 (896) First-grade Pleaders and 63 (52) Second-grade Pleaders were renewed and the revenue realized was Rs. 28,720 (23,236).

The Chemical Examiner's Department

The total number of cases examined during the year was 3,083 with 15,419 articles (2,238 cases with 10,399 articles for Madras State and 845 cases with 5,020 articles for Andhra State), as compared with 3,229 cases with 14,690 articles in 1954.

Human poisoning cases.—The total number of human poisoning cases examined during the year was 1,417 cases with 5,747 articles (1,116 cases with 4,302 articles for Madras State and 301 cases with 1,445 articles for Andhra State) as compared with 1,464 cases with 5,735 articles in 1954. Poison was detected in 534 cases (407 cases for Madras State and 127 cases for Andhra State) or 37.68 per cent.

Among the poisons alcohol heads the list with 104 cases, while oleander comes next with 84 cases, followed by copper with 72 cases and kerosene oil with 52 cases.

Animal poisoning cases.—During the year 1955, 65 (113) cases of animal poisoning with 318 (439) articles (43 cases with 192 articles for Madras State and 22 cases with 126 articles for Andhra State) were received. Poison was detected in 21 cases (17 cases for Madras State and 4 cases for Andhra State) or 32.31 per cent.

Stain cases.—One thousand three hundred and thirty-seven (1,352) cases (887 cases for Madras State and 450 cases for Andhra State) were examined under this heading. One thousand one hundred and twenty-nine cases (734 cases for Madras State and 395 cases for Andhra State) were examined for blood and 208 cases (153 cases for Madras State and 55 cases for Andhra State) for semen with or without blood. The total number of articles examined under these headings was 7,761 (4,884 articles for Madras State and 2,877 articles for Andhra State) as against a total of 7,177 articles in 1954. Out of 1,129 cases examined for blood, blood was detected in 1,003 cases (682 cases for Madras State and 381 cases for Andhra State) or 94.1 per cent. In 208 cases examined for semen with or without blood, the detections were: semen in 47 cases (29 cases for Madras State and 6 cases for Andhra State) and blood in 34 cases (21 cases for Madras State and 13 cases for Andhra State), the total detections being 99 cases or 47.59 per cent.

Thirty-four pieces of hair found sticking to weapons, etc., in blood-stained cases were studied and found to be human hair.

Miscellaneous—Medico-Legal cases.—Two hundred and thirty-six (268) cases with 1,563 (1,453) articles (164 cases with 991 articles for Madras and 72 cases with 572 articles for Andhra State) were examined under this heading.

General analysis.—Thirty (107) articles were examined under this heading during the year (five articles for the Madras Government and 25 articles for the Corporation of Madras).

Registration

Extension of facilities for registration of documents.—Transfer of villages from one sub-district to another was effected in some cases to suit the convenience of the registering public.

The itinerating system of registration of documents continued to be in force in Gudalur (Nilgiris district) and Yercaud (Salem district). The number of registrations rose by 6.46 per cent from 915,442 to 974,540. There was an increase in the registrations in all districts except in the registration districts of Tanjore, Nagapattinam, Madurai, Kozhikode, Palghat and Tellicherry. Compulsory registrations rose by 6.33 per cent while the optional registrations increased by 7.53 per cent. The number of wills rose by 4.84 per cent from 9,046 to 9,484.

Value of registered transactions.—The aggregate value of registered documents rose from Rs. 69.66 crores to Rs. 76.12 crores and the average value of documents increased from Rs. 769 to Rs. 789. The average registration fee increased from Rs. 4-14-8 to Rs. 5-1-3.

Searches and copies.—The number of applications for encumbrance certificates rose from 70,594 to 105,717 while the number of applications for single searches increased from 86,601 to 95,632. Certified copies rose from 90,068 to 99,391.

Prosecutions.—Six prosecutions launched by this department under section 82 were pending at the commencement of the year and 4 were filed during the year making a total of 10. Of these 3 ended in acquittal, 5 in conviction and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

Transfer duty payable to local authorities.—Duty amounting to Rs. 1,36,74,685 by way of surcharge on stamp duty was collected under this head and 3 per cent of this sum amounting to Rs. 4,10,251 was credited to the registration department as collection charges.

Work done for co-operative societies.—A sum of Rs. 4,12,909 was adjusted by credit to the Registration department for the work done during the period for co-operative societies as against Rs. 3,05,156 for the work done during the previous year.

The Societies Registration Act.—The number of societies working at the commencement of the year was 3,388. During the year 574 societies were registered, 65 were either dissolved or treated as defunct and 2 were restored to the Register. The number of societies working at the end of the year was 3,899. A sum of Rs. 20,999-6-0 (Rs. 15,816-12-0) was realized as receipts during the period.

Finance.—The income from "Fees for registering documents" rose from Rs. 45.00 lakhs to Rs. 49.48 lakhs. The income under "Search Fees" showed an increase of Rs. 3.93 lakhs and under "other receipts" an increase of Rs. 0.23 lakhs. The total income rose from Rs. 60.42 lakhs to Rs. 69.30 lakhs. The expenditure,

including charges on buildings but excluding cost of printing, binding and paper for books and forms, and stationery was Rs. 39.54 lakhs in the year under report as against Rs. 39.20 lakhs (including charges on buildings and stationery but excluding cost of printing, binding and paper for books and forms) in the previous year.

Acts, Rules and Table of Fees.—The exemption from payment of registration fees by Harijan members of co-operative societies was continued during the year. Fees payable by registered co-operative societies, having a majority of Harijan members, for documents executed on behalf of Harijan members have been remitted in full up to 31st March 1957. Exemptions from payment of registration fees have been granted for (a) land gift deeds executed in favour of Government for providing elementary and basic schools with agricultural farms, (b) the deed constituting a trust of the properties belonging to Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, and also the deed constituting a Board of Trustees, both executed by the Mother, Sri Aurobinda Ashram, Pondicherry, (c) instruments relating to the purchase by the Ramakrishna Mission of 3.28 acres of land in Thekkanendal in Tiruvadanai taluk and the reconveyance by the Mission of the lands in separate plots to the victims of the recent cyclone and (d) bonds executed in favour of the Government by the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, in connection with the grant of loans to it by the Government.

Notaries Public

The number of Registering Officers who functioned as Notaries Public at their respective stations during the year was 59.

The aggregate value of the transactions enacted during the year was Rs. 72,046-6-6 (Rs. 83,838).

A sum of Rs. 1,483-10-0 was realized as fees during the year as against Rs. 1,358-8-0 in the previous year. Of the above amount of Rs. 1,483-10-0, a sum of Rs. 1,318-4-0 was collected for attesting documents and attending at private residences falling outside the scope of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 15-15-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,467-11-0.

The Notaries Act, 1952 (Central Act No. 53 of 1952) came into force on 14th February 1956. Rules have also been framed by the Central Government under section 15 of the Act. The Notaries appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act continue to function as such for a period of two years from 14th February 1956 by virtue of section 2 (d) of Notaries Act, 1952.

Arms, Explosives and Sulphur Licences (1955)

Arms Act.—The number of dealers licences and possession licences in force under the Indian Arms Act during the year 1955 increased to 47,960 (47,186) of which 30,721 (30,178) were for protection, sport or display and 16,236 (16,016) were for crops and cattle protection. During the year licences for rifles increased to 1,913 (1,760), licences for revolvers and pistols increased to 2,628 (2,071) and licences for smooth bore guns increased to 42,553 (36,549). Under the Indian Arms Act, 246 (205) cases concerning 252 (212) persons were tried in which 194 (142) persons were convicted.

Explosives Act.—The number of licences in force under the Explosives Act for the import and transport of explosives decreased to 52 (81) and those for the possession and sale to 2,329 (2,431). The number of licences for the possession of manufactured fire-works not exceeding 200 lb. or blasting powder not exceeding 50 lb. decreased to 1,749 (1,800). Under the Explosives Act, 123 (84) cases concerning 155 (104) persons were tried during the year and 100 (69) persons were convicted.

Sulphur Licences.—The number of licences (excluding those of Tiruchirappalli district) in force during the year was 439 (415). The quantity of sulphur sold during the year was 6,004 (5,920) tons leaving a balance of 4,168 (3,214) tons at the end of the year.

Motor Vehicles, 1955

The administration of Motor Vehicles Act was carried on during the year 1955 by the Central Road Traffic Board with headquarters at Madras, a Road Traffic Board for the Madras City and a Regional Transport Authority in each of the 13 districts in the State as in the previous year.

Stage Carriages.—The direction issued by the Government in November 1954, fixing the viable unit strength of a stage carriage operator in the State as a fleet of not less than 10 buses and the order of preferences to enable creation of such viable units was cancelled in May 1955. Consequently the viable fleet strength of a stage carriage operator in the State was taken as five route buses with a spare bus. The maximum daily mileage of 160 fixed for stage carriages in the State was raised to 200 in respect of new buses operating in town services. During the year there were 572 (567) stage carriage operators. The number of stage carriage permits in force increased to 3,946 from 3,877 during the year. Forty-six (32) temporary permits were granted for stage carriages during the year.

Public carriers.—The maximum number of vehicles for which public carrier permits could be issued in each region was increased by 25 per cent of the number as on 15th July 1955. Consequently

the total number of public carrier permits in force in the State at the end of 1955 was 5,388 as against 4,915 at the end of the previous year.

Private carriers.—No restrictions were placed during the year on private carrier's permits. The number of such permits in force at the end of 1955 was 2,086 as against 1,905 at the end of 1954.

Contract carriages.—The number of contract carriage permits in force in the State at the end of 1955 was 1,184 as against 979 at the end of 1954. These permits were issued to auto-rickshaws and baby taxis in Madras City and other mufassal towns.

Appeals.—The following are the figures of appeals received and disposed of during the year:—

<i>Appeals to the Central Road Traffic Board.</i>					
Appeals pending at the end of 1954	..	..	..	..	69
Appeals received during the year 1955	..	..	..	..	1,155
Total					1,224
Appeals allowed	..	..	..	..	108
Appeals dismissed	..	..	..	..	741
Appeals remanded for disposal	..	..	..	..	216
Number of appeals pending at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	159

<i>Appeals to Government.</i>					
Appeals preferred to Government	..	..	..	..	30
Appeals allowed by the Government	..	..	..	..	4
Appeals dismissed by the Government	..	..	..	..	7
Appeals pending at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	19

Registration of motor vehicles and licensing of drivers and conductors.—The transfer of the work of registration and licensing to the Regional Transport Officers from the District Superintendent of Police was completed on 1st April 1955, when this work in the districts of Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Madurai and Tirunelveli was taken over by the Regional Transport Officers. In Madras City, however, the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic and Licensing) continued to be the registering and licensing authority.

The number of driving licences in force in the State at the end of the year was 83,775 (77,689). Seventy-eight (250) drivers were disqualified under section 50 of the Motor Vehicles Act and 469 (306) drivers were disqualified under section 16 of the Act during the year. Eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-three (9,176) conductors' certificates were in force in the State at the end of the year. Three hundred and twenty-eight conductors' certificates were cancelled or suspended in the course of the year.

The reorganisation of the department for the constitution of the State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authorities and the appointment of a State Transport Appellate Tribunal consequent on the introduction of the Motor Vehicles (Madras) Amendment Act of 1954 was sanctioned by the Government with effect from 1st January 1956.

The total revenue collected under Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, during the year for the different classes of vehicles was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Stage carriages	1,62,93,761	7	0
Goods vehicles	1,04,63,808	12	0
Contract carriages	2,36,483	8	0
Cars, cycles and others	29,14,079	5	0
Total	2,99,08,133	0	0

Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952

The total revenue collected under this Act during the year was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Stage carriages	54,22,061	1	0
Public carriers	10,70,669	4	0
Total	64,92,730	5	0

Madras State Transport

During the year 63 new buses were added and 64 buses were scrapped, leaving a total fleet strength of 400 (excluding Driving School bus). The average number of buses operating during the year was 285 (283). The number of routes served was 78 (73) and the route mileage was 1,103.2 (1,091.8). The number of passengers carried was 115,445,320 for a bus mileage of 12,959,165 against 111,333,840 for a bus mileage of 13,341,485, during the previous year. The punctuality of service in the City, suburban and district routes was 56 (71.1) per cent 74 (74.4) per cent and 68 (76) per cent respectively. The decrease in efficiency was attributable to greater number of interruptions due to breakdowns. The total number of accidents during the year was 633 (505) of which 4 (9) were fatal.

During the year the entire capacity of the Government Transport Central Workshop was utilised primarily for the Government Bus Service by undertaking construction of new bus bodies besides repairs and renovation of old buses.

On an average 30 drivers per month underwent refresher course during the year. The Recreation Club and the Co-operative Canteen continued functioning for the benefit of the workers. The workers continued to enjoy the medical and educational concessions granted to Government servants.

The general financial position of the undertaking was satisfactory.

Five hundred and nineteen complaints were received from the public as against 480 during the previous year. Steps were taken to meet the peak hour demand problem by not allowing the buses to remain at the termini for more than two minutes and by posting stand conductors to issue tickets even before the arrival of buses.

Fire Services

Administration.—Consequent on the creation of an additional Police Range called the Central Range, with headquarters at Piruchirappalli, the Fire Stations in the districts of Tanjore, Piruchirappalli, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput were brought under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, with effect from 7th October 1955.

The sanctioned total strength of the Madras Fire Service on 31st December 1955 was 2,203 as against 2,199 on 31st December 1954. There were 50 fire stations in 43 towns in the State during 1955. No new fire stations were opened during the year.

Finance.—The total cost of the Service for the year was Rs. 29.4 lakhs as against Rs. 30.3 lakhs for the previous year.

Village Fire Watching and Fire Fighting Squads.—In order to educate people living in rural areas in the functions and usefulness of fire stations and to minimise the occurrence of fires, a voluntary organisation of Fire Watching and Fire Fighting Squads was ordered to be formed in May 1951 with the assistance of the local Police Officers. There were 10,555 Village Fire Squads during the year. These Fire Squads rendered assistance to the Fire Service in combating 628 fires during the year.

Appliances and equipment.—During the year 20 new trailer pumps were purchased and supplied to important fire stations in order to replace old trailer pumps. Fifty-three sets of Breathing apparatus and 10 new hook ladders were also supplied to some fire stations.

Workshops, Repairs and Maintenance.—The three Madras Fire Service Workshops located at Madurai, Coimbatore and Madras executed 430 jobs on repairs of vehicles, trailer-pumps, ambulance and fire fighting equipment. The total value of the jobs done worked out to Rs. 64,503-15-9.

Fire calls.—Property estimated at Rs. 86 lakhs was saved by the Madras Fire Service from destruction by fire during 1955. Out of 2,151 (1,902) calls received during the year, 35 (22) were false alarms and 153 were emergency calls. One thousand and seventy-eight fires occurred in urban areas and 885 in rural areas. Out of the 1,963 actual fires, 34 (35) were serious fire involving loss of life or property exceeding Rs. 10,000 in each case. Four hundred and eighteen (338) were medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 500 in each case and 1,511 were small fires each involving loss of property less than Rs. 500. The total number of human lives lost in the fire accidents was 38 and the number injured was 137.

Ambulance calls.—There were 35 ambulances distributed among the fire stations in the State. The total number of ambulance calls attended to in 1955 was 13,130 as against 10,202 in 1954. Out of these, 733 were accident and free calls and 12,397 were paid calls. A sum of Rs. 75,473-8-0 was realized on account of paid ambulance calls during 1955 as against Rs. 54,914 realized in 1954. The number of stand-bys for fire protection and private pumping jobs undertaken during the year was 151. Fire charges amounting to Rs. 10,028 were realized from this account, against Rs. 6,594 realized in 1954. During the cyclone in December 1955, three trailer-pumps were deputed to Vedaranyam in Tanjore district to pump out the salt-water from the wells. These wells had been filled up with salt-water by the cyclone that ravaged the district.

Prevention.—In order to prevent the occurrence of fire, officers of the Madras Fire Service periodically inspected a number of cases licensed under various Acts. The number of inspections carried out during the year 1955 is given below :—

Act, Rules under which inspection was carried out.	Total number of inspections.
Places of Public Resort Act	550
Madras Cinematograph Rules, 1933	1,028
Cinematograph Film Rules	39
Madras City and the Madras District Municipalities Act.	5,322
Total ..	6,939

Officers of the Fire Services carried out 737 inspections of Government buildings during the year, with a view to suggest fire prevention measures and advise on matters pertaining to the maintenance of fire equipment.

Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena

Recruitment to the Territorial Army in the State of Madras during the year 1955-56 was satisfactory. All the units were up to the authorised strength except in certain technical trades of two signal (TA) Units.

During the year, 12 Lok Sahayak Sena Camps were held in various places in this State and the response from the public to join the camps was good. In almost all the camps the required number of trainees, viz., 500 underwent training. It is considered that the Lok Sahayak Sena has achieved the aim as laid down by the Government of India.

CHAPTER VI—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Local Boards—1955-56

There were 13 district boards, 306 Class I panchayats and 6,000 Class II panchayats.

Finance.—The aggregate opening balance of all the district boards at the beginning of the year was Rs. 46.11 (48.04) lakhs. The total receipts—ordinary and capital, including Government Grants amounted to Rs. 831.34 (684.51) lakhs. Grants for maintenance of services and capital works amounted to Rs. 284.4 (206.52) lakhs as shown below :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Communications	61.21	(36.28)
Elementary education	164.16	(133.80)
Education (other than elementary)	56.33	(32.20)
Medical relief and Public Health	2.59	(2.24)
Remunerative enterprises	0.22	
Total	284.51	(206.52)

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 816.85 (686.42) lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 60.60 (46.13) lakhs.

Education.—The district boards maintained 320 (292) secondary schools and 12,583 (11,332) elementary schools. The strength of the secondary and elementary schools was as follows :—

Secondary Schools—			
Elementary Department	1,620	(2,431)	
Secondary Department	139,770	(124,126)	
Elementary Schools	1,300,588	(1,210,862)	

A total expenditure of Rs. 370.3 (Rs. 318.72) lakhs was incurred by district boards on education, of which Rs. 220.49 (Rs. 166.0) lakhs was met from Government grants and the rest from school fees, proceeds of the education tax and the funds of the district boards.

Medical Relief and Public Health.—District boards maintained 750 (743) medical institutions and the total number of in-patients and out-patients treated in these institutions was 41,8 (34,134) and 9,573,033 (9,007,826) respectively. The expenditure on medical relief amounted to Rs. 41.33 (37.54) lakhs and that on preventive medicine, including minor water-supply and drainage schemes, amounted to Rs. 17.88 (17.71) lakhs. The number of successful primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year was 7.35 (7.23) lakhs.

Communications.—About 17,634 (17,773) miles of roads were maintained by district boards. During the year 29 miles of major roads were taken over by the Government from the control of the

district boards. A sum of Rs. 93.52 (78.81) lakhs was spent on road maintenance. Works under the Five-Year Plan of Road Development, the Village Road Fund Programme (outside the Five-Year Plan) and Central Road Fund Programme were executed by the District Boards with the aid of grants from Government. The Capital outlay on roads amounted to Rs. 62.22 (43.65) lakhs of which Rs. 57.56 (35.93) lakhs was met from Government grants.

The maximum toll compensation due for the year was paid to the district boards.

District Municipalities

The number of municipalities continued to be 61. Ordinary elections to all the municipal councils except Kumbakonam and Ambur were held during August-October 1955. The election to Kumbakonam Municipal Council was postponed to April 1956 on account of the occurrence of the Mahamaham festival in February 1956. The ordinary election to the Ambur Municipal Council, which was postponed in 1955, was held in February 1956. The aggregate sanctioned strength of all the municipal councils was 1,616. The actual strength of the municipal councils as on 31st March 1956 was 1,612. The total number of meetings convened by the councils was 2,303 of which 70 meetings were adjourned for want of quorum and 39 for want of time or other reasons. The percentage of Councillors present at each meeting of the total sanctioned strength of the municipal councils ranged from 50 to 90 per cent.

Finance.—The aggregate opening balance of all the municipal councils was Rs. 170.48 (153.44) lakhs. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 849.41 (732.95) lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 268.93 (240.17) lakhs, was derived from taxes. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 7-4-10 (Rs. 6-9-11). The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 805.35 (Rs. 715.83) lakhs, leaving an aggregate closing balance of Rs. 214.54 (Rs. 170.56) lakhs. The grants given by Government for maintenance of services and for capital works amounted to Rs. 66.10 (43.15) lakhs as shown below :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
Elementary education	18.49	(19.12)
Education other than elementary	15.31	(7.55)
Communications	5.65	(3.31)
Water-supply and drainage	22.53	(9.10)
Medical Relief	0.31	(0.12)
Preventive Medicine	3.70	(3.95)
Remunerative Enterprises	0.11	
Total	66.10	(43.15)

Grants for the maintenance of the several services alone amounted to Rs. 39.11 (Rs. 34.29) lakhs.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 19.29 lakhs for financing capital works and advances amounting to Rs. 15.53 lakhs to cover deficits were disbursed during the year. The ordinary expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 33.31 (45.26) lakhs including Rs. 1.92 (1.84) lakhs paid towards interest on and repayment of debt.

Medical Relief.—The councils maintained 116 (114) medical institutions which afforded relief to 9,773 (8,392) in-patients and 4,439,856 (4,477,767) out-patients. A sum of Rs. 13.48 (13.51) lakhs was spent on medical relief and Rs. 84.26 (82.28) lakhs on sanitation.

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

Elementary—					
Number of schools	..	..	..	810	(803)
Strength	..	..	..	196,943	(191,116)
Total cost	..	..	..	Rs. 61.86	(56.06) lakhs.
Government contribution	..	..	..	„ 18.49	(19.12) „
Secondary—					
Number of schools	..	..	..	74	(74)
Strength—					
Elementary Department	..	..	..	1,028	(1,021)
Secondary Department	..	..	..	43,827	(37,196)
Total cost	..	..	..	Rs. 34.70	(27.72) lakhs.
Government contribution	..	..	..	„ 15.31	(7.55) „

Corporation of Madras

Finance.—The gross receipts for the year under all accounts together with the opening balance amounted to Rs. 585.37 lakhs as against Rs. 474.25 lakhs in the previous year. The revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 297.67 lakhs against Rs. 279.54 lakhs in the previous year. Based on the collections actually made, the incidence of taxation per head of the estimated mid-year population under all taxes works out to Rs. 12.1-7 as against Rs. 11.8-0 in the previous year.

The total debt (both Government and private loans) at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 467.97 lakhs. The Sinking Fund of debenture loans in the custody of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, comprised a sum of Rs. 16,68,000 in the shape

of Government Promissory Notes and Madras Municipal Debentures and a sum of Rs. 1,48,506-11-5 in cash. A sum of Rs. 33,82,940-2-0 was paid towards repayment of principal and interest on Government loans during the year.

The gross expenditure under all accounts (inclusive of refunds) was Rs. 457.05 lakhs against Rs. 408.32 lakhs in the previous year.

Management.—The Management Charges under General Account, including repairs to buildings and debt charges, and excluding proportionate cost adjusted to different funds, amounted to Rs. 18.47 lakhs against Rs. 17.91 lakhs in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 7.58 lakhs was spent on establishment for the purpose of assessment and collection against Rs. 7.31 lakhs in the previous year.

General.—Government loans aggregating Rs. 48.17 lakhs were received during the year. The Corporation raised the second instalment of Rs. 14.50 lakhs out of the private loan of Rs. 31.50 lakhs for improving the extended areas of the City. During the year the Special Buildings Loan of 1925 for Rs. 2,67,300 was discharged out of the Sinking Fund accumulations. The unspent balance of loans at the end of the year, exclusive of advances and cost of stores, was Rs. 73.59 lakhs. The receipts under Revenue Account alone amounted to Rs. 268.45 lakhs whereas the expenditure amounted to Rs. 246.45 lakhs.

Government fixed the maximum overdrawal of funds at Rs. 50.00 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 lakhs with the Indian Bank, Limited, and the United Commercial Bank, Limited, respectively for 1955-56.

Revenue Funds.—This year there has been all round increase in demand of all taxes and fees except under taxes on vehicle and animals and advertisement. Under property tax the collection during the year was Rs. 1,50,19,396 as against Rs. 1,41,90,673 in the previous year. The percentage of collection was 97.61 which is the highest on record. There was a slight fall in the collection of Companies Tax and Licence Fees. Though there was an increase in the total collection of licence fee, there was a slight reduction in the percentage of collection compared to that of last year. Under profession tax also there was an increase in the demand and collection, and the percentage of collection was 91.9 against 88.7 in the previous year.

The collection of tax on timber imported into the City by sea was taken over by the Corporation from the Port Trust (which had been doing it on behalf of the Corporation) with effect from 6th July 1955.

Public Health—Population.—The population of the City of Madras at mid-year 1955 was 1,650,433.

Births and Birth-rate.—Sixty-six thousand four hundred and forty-nine births were registered in the City during 1955, which gives a birth rate of 40.26 per mille against 59,256 births and a birth rate of 37.12 per mille during 1954. Thirty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-five labour cases came under the care and observation of the Child Welfare Scheme of the Corporation during 1955 as against 29,218 in 1954 and 16,088 cases of birth were conducted in the Corporation Maternity Wards.

Deaths and Death-rate.—Thirty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-four deaths (excluding still-births) were registered in the City during 1955 which gives a death-rate of 20.76 per mille the corresponding figures for 1954 being 33,181 and 20.76 respectively.

Infant Death-rate.—Nine thousand five hundred and seventeen deaths were registered among infants under one year of age giving a rate of 143.22 per 1,000 live-births against 8,059 deaths and a rate of 136.00 per 1,000 live-births in 1954. During the year 161 mothers died as a result of child birth giving a maternal mortality rate of 2.34 per 1,000 live and still-births as against 150 deaths and a mortality rate of 2.47 per 1,000 live and still-births in 1954.

Epidemics and Endemics.—The health of the City during 1955 was satisfactory. There were no cases of cholera. Smallpox recorded 167 attacks and 28 deaths during the year against 1,214 attacks and 277 deaths in 1954.

Medical Aid.—At the beginning of the year there were 33 dispensaries in various parts of the City. During the year two new dispensaries were opened, one at Chepauk and the other at Muthialpet. The total attendance in these dispensaries was 3,139,066. Among them 1,601,715 were new cases.

Special Clinics.—In the two Skin and Leprosy clinics maintained at Triplicane and Vyasarpady the total attendance was 75,675, of which 21,875 were new cases. The Venereal Diseases Clinic at Otteri recorded a total attendance of 13,625 including 2,654 new cases. In the Tuberculosis clinic at Pulianthope 9,862 new cases received attention. Of these, 1,474 were diagnosed as Tuberculosis. The number of Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases was 1,141.

Hospitals.—In the Thiruvateeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital at Otteri 165 cases were admitted during 1955 and the number discharged, including 6 deaths, was 164. In the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Tondiarpet the total number of cases treated was 3,495 of which 3,351 were new cases.

Medical Inspection.—Twenty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-three children studying in the Corporation Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools were medically examined and 10,948 were found to be defective and were treated for their ailments. Under-nourished children were given shark liver oil and calcium lactate.

Work House.—The Corporation Work House, an institution for able-bodied beggars, continued to serve the socially handicapped during the year. There were 70 inmates, both men and women, with 8 children at the beginning of the year. One hundred and twelve beggars, both men and women, with five children were committed to this Home during the year. Seventy-eight men and women with nine children were discharged after the expiry of term of committal. There were five deaths and two escapes. Ten inmates with one child were transferred to the Special Home and other institutions. Twenty-three women inmates with three children were transferred to the Government Care Camp on 22nd October 1955. When the male section was closed on 7th January 1956, the remaining 64 inmates were removed to the Care Camp.

Special Home.—The Special Home for the diseased and infirm beggars continued to serve the beggars committed under the Madras City Police Act for detention. There were 179 inmates at the beginning of 1955-56. There were 443 admissions into the Home through committal under the City Police Act and transfers from the Work House and Care Camp. Three hundred and fourteen inmates were removed from the Home by way of discharge, transfer, death and escape. The strength of the Special Home on 31st March 1956 was 308.

Anti-Malarial operations.—The National Malaria Control Programme was inaugurated in the City of Madras on 8th June 1955. The Senior Entomologist conducted cross-section malaria survey in the Georgetown area for carrying out anti-adult measures consisting of indoor D.D.T. residual spraying. During the year 500 wells, all the storm water drains and the three waterways were treated for preventing breeding of mosquitoes. Action was also taken to keep cesspools free from larval breeding.

Child Welfare.—There were 34 Child Welfare Centres at the beginning of the year 1955. Three new child welfare centres were opened and the sub-centre at Ayanavaram was converted into Maternity Home with 50 beds, thus bringing the total to 37 at the end of the year. Wards were attached to 17 of them, raising the total bed strength to 234. Three creches maintained under the Child Welfare Scheme were found to be of great benefit to working-class mothers. The daily average number of children

looked after at the creches was 72. Out of the 66,449 births in the City during the year, the number of labour cases that came under the care and observations of the scheme was 32,285, of which 16,088 births were conducted in the maternity wards during the year. The number of house-visits made by the midwives, health visitors and Assistant Surgeons was 235,980, 197,615 and 19,233 respectively. The maternal mortality rate was 1.39 per mille and infant mortality rate was 105.77 per mille.

Supply of cow-milk to all under-nourished infants was continued. The total number of such infants fed was 3,185. Skimmed milk powder, received as gift from UNICEF was supplied to needy infants over one year of age, toddlers, expectant and nursing mothers.

The Corporation took advantage of the Government of India's assistance to expand the activities with regard to Family Planning. In addition to the Family Planning work being done in the four Child Welfare centres of the Corporation, six Full-time Family Planning Clinics were opened in the City during the year. The clinics are fully equipped and are provided with whole-time staff. In order to enable the poorer sections of society to take advantage of family planning facilities, the City Council decided to provide the public with contraceptives at a nominal cost of Re. 0-8-0 per set, although the actual cost works out to nearly Rs. 4-12-0, the difference being met by the Corporation from its funds. The total number of persons advised during the year was 16,192.

Education.—The number of Corporation Elementary schools at the end of the year was 275 against 270 in 1954-55, with a total strength of 87,583 students as against 84,657 in 1954-55. The main obstacle to rapid expansion of elementary education is lack of accommodation. Out of 216 main schools, 102 were housed in rented buildings. Out of 59 slum schools, 34 were run in rented buildings. During the year, construction of seven school buildings at a total cost of Rs. 1,08,000 was in progress. With a view to tide over the problem of accommodation temporarily, 13 schools adopted the shift system. Two buildings with lands were acquired at a cost of Rs. 41,758-1-0 for the purpose of housing Corporation schools. Four more schools were opened in slum areas. The total number of schools in slum areas was 59 during the year with nearly 4,200 pupils on the rolls. With a view to prevent the pupils (that read in slum schools) from discontinuing their studies for want of facilities for further education and lapsing into illiteracy, higher standards in these schools were opened so as to develop them into complete elementary schools. During the year higher standards were opened in 36 schools, developing four schools in slums into complete lower elementary schools and

making one incomplete higher elementary school into a full-fledged higher elementary school. One branch school was also converted into a complete lower elementary school. With a view to inculcate health habits in children, practical hygiene classes are conducted in schools every day. Poor children continued to be served with midday meals by the Corporation. When the scheme for compulsory elementary education was introduced in 1926, the number of children of school-going age in the City was only 48,115. At present there are 145,180 children of school-going age in the City, out of whom 87,583 children are studying in Corporation schools. The percentage of children in all schools in the City to the total number of children of school-going age was 88.33 in 1955-56 as against 88.29 in 1954-55 and 37.6 in 1926. The Corporation also maintained four nursery schools with 249 pupils on rolls for pre-school-age children. The number of basic schools continued to be four during the year. Physical education of the children received special attention. There were 25 playgrounds maintained by the Corporation in various parts of the City. In addition, 52 play-centres were opened in various places in the City, each centre being provided with a set of swings and a see-saw plank. The play-centres were opened mostly within the school compounds, wherever space was available. These centres are very popular among children. A mass rally of the Corporation school pupils, which was the main event on the Corporation Inauguration Day, was held on 29th September 1955 at the Corporation Stadium, People's Park, Madras. Forty-eight thousand children from all the Corporation schools witnessed the events.

Two hundred and forty-six film shows were conducted in the schools with the help of a 16 m.m. projector lent by the United States Information Service. Films of educational value were borrowed for this purpose from the Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India and also from the United States Information Service. These shows were very popular with the children.

Out of the ten Adult Education Centres at the beginning of the year, the Adult Education Centre at the Corporation Work House was closed down with effect from 7th January 1956, leaving 9 Adult Education Centres. Ten Adult Literacy centres also functioned during the year. There were 284 adults on the rolls of these centres. The centres continued to function without any aid from the Government. As the Corporation did not receive any financial aid from the Government for the maintenance of 73 Corporation Reading Rooms and also in pursuance of the order of Government, all the reading-rooms-cum-libraries of the Corporation were handed over to the Local Library Authority, Madras, with effect from 1st June 1955, except the Sunkuvur Civic Library and Ripon Buildings.

Works.—The different kinds of roads formed during 1955-56 and the total mileage as on 31st March 1956 is furnished hereunder :—

	Mileage as on 31st March 1955.	Newly formed during 1955-56.	Total mileage as on 31st March 1956.
1 Cement concrete road ..	20.10	..	20.10
2 Metalled road	76.28	11.73	80.06 *
3 Blacktopped	430.71	7.95	438.66
4 Mud roads	13.57	8.03	9.87 †
			548.69

*Excluding 7.95 miles of metalled road blacktopped during the year.
† Excluding 11.73 miles of mud roads metalled during the year.

Superior surfacing of roads.—The loan of Rs. 6.00 lakhs sanctioned by Government in October 1954 for special road works was drawn only at the end of March 1955, and it was utilized for incurring expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,56,363 on the improvements for the following road works :—

	RS.
Mahady Road	25,000
Sir Thyagaraya Road ...	1,05,000
Suryanarayana Chetty Street ...	1,23,000
Arunachala Naicken Street ...	64,000
Kapaleeswarar Temple Road ...	56,300

Out of Rs. 2.50 lakhs provided for improvements to roads in extended areas of the City, a total expenditure of Rs. 2,23,160 was incurred towards reforming and asphaltting works in various parts of the extended areas.

Out of the loan of Rs. 1.00 lakh sanctioned by the Government, two tandom road rollers and two small diesel road rollers were purchased from Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., at a total cost of Rs. 1,11,640-4-0. Government have also sanctioned during the year a loan of Rs. 35,000 for the purchase of road rollers and bulldozers. Orders have been placed on the United Province Commercial Corporation. Supply is awaited.

The construction of the overbridge in lieu of the railway level crossing at McNicholls Road was under progress. The work is expected to be completed and thrown open to the traffic by February 1958.

Capital Building Works.—The construction of extensions to Ripon Buildings was completed at a cost of about Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The Medical Officers' quarters at the Child Welfare Centre at Ayanavaram was completed at a total cost of Rs. 10,244. The construction of the first floor over the existing Child Welfare

Centre, Ayanavaram, was completed at a cost of Rs. 35,177 and the construction of a school building at Anna Pillai street was completed at a cost of Rs. 29,253.

Building applications.—Two hundred and six applications were pending disposal at the beginning of the year for the construction of buildings, etc. The number of applications received and sanctioned during the year was 3,221 and 2,550. Five hundred and sixty-one applications were refused and 316 applications were pending disposal at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,34,516-8-0 was realized as licence fees.

The Zoo Centenary was celebrated during the year. A Master Plan was prepared for the entire Zoo campus, by re-aligning and providing new enclosures and structures at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,08,076. The newly constructed Centenary gate and other enclosures in the Zoological Gardens were declared open by His Excellency Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, and other Hon'ble Ministers of the State on 31st October 1955.

Water-supply.—The total quantity of water supplied to the City during the year from the Red Hills lake and the two wells on the conduit was 10,183 million gallons, which works out to an average of 27.8 million gallons per day against the corresponding figures of 27.8 million gallons and the average of 23.7 million gallons per day the previous year. The average quantity of water supplied during the year from both the Saidapet and Sembium infiltration systems was 207,304 gallons per day against 155,000 gallons per day in the previous year. The quantity of water pumped from the various wells to which electric or oil engine pump sets are fixed in the City is roughly estimated at 6.64 lakh gallons per day.

Taking into account the total quantity of water from the several sources as referred to above, the average supply per head per day works out to about 20-25 gallons for a population of 1,416,056 as per census figure of 1951 against 17.3 gallons in the previous year. It was found difficult to give adequate supply of water to certain areas in the tail ends of the City due to inadequate pressure in the mains at these ends, and also owing to the limitation in the filtering capacity of the existing 17 slow sand filters, pump sets (electric and oil-engine) fixed to some of the wells during the last emergency have been retained. There were 20 oil-engines and 14 electric pumps on 31st March 1956.

Overhead tanks in the City.—Five water tank lorries were used in supplying water to the overhead tanks installed in the City. The total number of overhead tanks, including masonry tanks, which were filled with water by water lorries on 31st March 1956 was 32 as against 32 on the corresponding date in the previous year.

There were 4,406 public fountains, 144 bathing fountains and 49 cattle troughs at the end of the year. Three hundred and nine public fountains were newly erected and five fountains and four bath fountains were removed during the year. There were 3,030 hydrants and 4,061 valves at the end of the year. During the year the contract for the installation of the Rapid Mechanical Filters of 10 million gallons per day capacity at Kilpauk Water Works was given to Messrs. Paterson Engineering Company (India), Limited, Calcutta, for Rs. 10,92,884, and the Civil Works connected therewith to Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley & Co. (Madras), Ltd., for Rs. 11,09,326. The Civil Works were in progress. The filter plant, pumps and other accessories are expected to be installed before the close of the official year 1956-57. The foundation stone for the above filters was laid by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, on 14th November 1955.

A loan of Rs. 16.67 lakhs was made available to the Corporation this year for the execution of water-supply improvement schemes approved by the Central Government under the First Five-Year Plan. The total length of water mains laid during the year was 69,147 feet or 13.01 miles. Laying of water mains in the extended areas of the City, viz., Aminjikarai, Ayanavaram, Kodambakkam, etc., was also taken up.

Sanitary Engineering—Sewer laying.—The total length of sewers laid in the City during the year was 8.73 miles against 12.04 miles laid in the previous year. This brings the total length of sewers in the City to 425.73 miles. These sewers were cleaned thoroughly twice during the year. Fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-eight obstructions in sewers and syphons were attended to and set right.

Sewage disposal.—The Government have sanctioned the Sewage Irrigation Scheme designed to convey a portion of the sewage from Purasawalkam, Langs Garden, Greames Road areas through a 33 inches C.I. pumping main to Kodungaiyur, outside the City limits, for utilizing it to grow fodder grass.

Storm water drainage.—Fifteen thousand, six hundred and eighty-four feet of storm water drains were laid during the year against 11,000 feet laid during the previous year.

Public convenience and flush-out latrines.—Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the construction of public conveniences during the year. During the year 13 improved type of public conveniences and five convertible-type of dry latrines were constructed. One thousand three hundred and fourteen flush-out latrines were also constructed in private houses during the year. Repairs to the public conveniences were attended to regularly and they were kept in a clean condition.

During the year 14,003.67 million gallons of sewage was pumped out against 11,968.09 million gallons pumped out in the previous year. The increase was due to increased rainfall in the City during 1955 and copious supply of water. This resulted in increased cost of maintenance and repairs to engines during the year. There were 24 drainage pumping stations with 66 diesel units and 11 electrical units.

General Workshop and Lorry Station.—The total out-turn of the Corporation General Workshop during the year was Rs. 5,60,952-0-5 against Rs. 5,31,819-14-5 in 1954-55, and the amount earned as supervision charges was Rs. 1,50,066-15-1 against Rs. 1,35,030-2-2. But the workshop sustained a loss of Rs. 4,086-7-11 against the loss of Rs. 12,478-5-4 sustained in 1954-55. The amenity block, canteen and the water cooler provided were of great use to workers.

The Corporation Central Lorry Station owned 164 vehicles at the beginning of the year, of which 14 were condemned and disposed of by auction. One Dodge vehicle was converted as trailer. During the year four lorries and one tractor and four hydraulic lifting trailers were purchased. Two power waggons were received under National Malaria Scheme. Thirteen lorry chassis were purchased from Avadi Military Surplus Stores during the year and four of these have been registered and used. The remaining were under assembly. The engines of Austin cars, also obtained from military surplus, are proposed to be used for auxiliary units for wage vans, and two have already been repaired and used. This brings the total number of vehicles to 160. Nine out of these vehicles were not in a fit condition.

One lakh fifty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty gallons petrol was purchased and 151,785 gallons were used for lorries, trucks, etc., and 6,110 gallons of high speed diesel oil was purchased and 5,965 gallons used. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 10,55,609-10-5 and a sum of Rs. 10,61,269-4-2 was realized for services rendered to other departments.

Electric lighting.—In spite of continued difficulties with regard to the supply position of iron and steel, tubular poles, underground cables, mercury discharge fittings, etc., the Corporation made considerable progress in effecting improvements to street lighting by lighting up new streets during the year 1955-56. The noteworthy feature during the year, however, was that 529 mercury discharge lamps were provided in important thoroughfares and junctions in the City, making a total of 2,828 such lamps. Two hundred and two mercury discharge lamps were installed in the main thoroughfares in the City under Capital Works.

Eight hundred and thirty-two incandescent lamps on cast iron lamp posts were installed during the year. 20.00 miles of underground mains were laid for these works. In the year 1955-56 1,361 additional lamp posts were installed and 444 posts were removed, with an overall increase of 917 lamps in the entire City. Low-tension underground mains to a length of 20.00 miles were also laid during the year.

Twenty-one Corporation buildings were provided with new electrical installations during the course of the year, and 24 electrical installations of the Corporation were given service connections.

The Ayanavaram sub-station was completed and put into commission. Three hundred and seventeen O.H. Brackets on M.E.S. overhead posts were transferred to the street lighting H.T. system. In addition, 39 street electric lights were fixed and lighted in the streets where there were no lights previously, bringing the total number of lights in Ayanavaram area to 356. The People's Park sub-station was also completed and energised during the year and connected to (1) Moore Market (Evening Bazaar) and (2) Ripon Buildings (main and extensions). In Saidapet area the installation of lamp posts was also under progress and over 100 lamp posts were fixed during the year, bringing the total to 341. The work of cable laying and connecting the lamp posts to the new sub-station under construction was in progress. The electrified Law College Drainage Pumping Station worked satisfactorily. The sewage plant has not only proved economical but also advantageous from the public health point of view, as the smoke and exhaust gas from engines have totally been eliminated in a congested and commercial area in the heart of the City.

The Corporation Cold Storage has continued to be popular among almost all the retailers. The stock of food (fish, meat, vegetables, etc.) stored under weightage tariff during the year was 736.50 tons.

Conservancy.—The tonnage of refuse collected by the department increased from 320,040 tons to 371,984 tons. 75.6 per cent of the rubbish thus collected was used for reclamation of the several low lying lands in the City. During the year 796 carts and 95 motor vehicles were used for the removal of refuse. The introduction of mild steel hand carts of 15 cubic feet capacity (4 feet by 2½ feet by 1½ feet) rendered it possible to effectively serve narrow lanes and by-lanes where the movement of big carts and lorries was not easy.

The four veterinary dispensaries under the control of the Cleansing Department continued to render useful service to the public, and as many as 45,301 animals belonging to the public were treated in the dispensaries, besides the animals belonging to the Corporation. Artificial insemination was also done at the dispensaries in

Basin Bridge, Pudupet, Barbers Bridge and Thirumalai Pillai Road, T'Nagar.

There were three depots for the manufacture of compost at Otteri, Korukkupet and Saidapet. Seven thousand seven hundred and eighteen (6,989) tons of compost was sold to the public.

During the year the Corporation accorded Civic Receptions to the Russian leaders Their Excellencies Mr. N. A. Bulganin and Mr. N. Khrushchev and also to Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal.

Town-Planning

The provisions of the Madras Town-Planning Act were in force in 62 municipalities, including the Corporation of Madras, and in 282 panchayats in the State. The provisions of the Madras Town-Planning Act were extended to the Bhavanisagar Township during the year.

The provisions of Chapters IX and X of the Madras District Municipalities Act relating to street control and building regulations were in operation in all the municipalities and 107 panchayats. These provisions were extended to two panchayats during the year.

General Town-Planning Scheme.—The municipal councils of Bodinayakanur, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Gudiyattam, Kodaikanal, Mannargudy, Palni, Tiruppattur, Tiruppur and Tuticorin made fairly good progress in the matter of preparation of general town-planning schemes. The municipal councils of Chidambaram, Madurai, Ootacamund, Palayamkottai, Periakulam, Pollachi, Salem and Tiruchirappalli evinced keen interest in attending to the preliminary survey and block map correction works. The other municipal councils did not take up the work either due to lack of proper town survey or inadequate technical staff.

Detailed Town-Planning Schemes.—There were in all 264 detailed town-planning schemes in operation. Out of these, 206 schemes were under various stages of preparation, publication and submission to the Government for sanction and 57 sanctioned schemes were under various stages of execution.

Twenty new town-planning schemes were notified by the Government under section 12 of the Town-Planning Act during the year. One hundred and eleven interim lay-outs in town-planning areas were approved by the department and 20 variations were sanctioned by the Government under section 15(2) of the Town-Planning Act.

Building Regulations and private land development under the Madras District Municipalities Act.—The building regulations and street-making control were properly exercised by almost all the municipal councils but it was not up to the mark in the case of panchayats. The department furnished lay-out designs for 9 co-operative housing societies making provision in all for 892 houses and also prepared or approved 81 type-designs of houses to be constructed by the co-operative societies during the year. The department prepared and furnished lay-out designs for 64 Harijan colonies providing for 3,051 sites.

The total expenditure of the department during the year on permanent and temporary establishments was Rs. 59,903.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments

The working of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 [as amended by Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1954], has been satisfactory. The validity of some of the provisions of the Amending Act was challenged by some of the Matadhipathis as infringing their fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The High Court held some of them as valid and some others as invalid and unenforceable against maths. During the year some of the rules framed under the Act were amended with a view to securing the desired object of carrying out the purpose of the Act.

The number of assessable religious institutions, besides minor institutions, under the control of the department during the year was 8,881. Of these, 177 were maths, 7,874 were temples and 830 were specific endowments. Investigation into the existence of temples and endowments was continued and as a result of this another 137 institutions were brought under the supervision of the department during the year.

Working of the Act and Rules.—Out of 288 cases (revision petitions, applications and appeals) filed during the year, 249 cases were disposed of leaving an arrear of 39 cases (25 revision petitions, 4 applications and 10 appeals). Trustees were appointed by the Commissioner in 62 cases during the year.

Area Committees.—During the year, 177 meetings of the committees were convened, of which 41 were adjourned for want of quorum. The total number of subjects placed before the committees for discussion at the 136 meetings held during the year was 14,073, of which 12,919 subjects were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,154 subjects at the end of the year.

Finance.—Receipts towards contribution, court costs and miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 9.65 lakhs and the expenditure, including fees to the Government Pleaders of the department, amounted to Rs. 7.18 lakhs.

Educational Institutions under the management of the department.—The two charitable institutions, viz., Sri Rajaveda Patasala at Kumbakonam and the Veda Padasala at Thiruvaiyar, which were under the management of the department were transferred to the control of the District Collector during the year.

Poor Homes and Orphanages.—The nine orphanages at Adyar, Thiruvannamalai, Mangalore, Palghat, Vaitheeswarankoil, Tiruvavur, Nachiarkoil, Tiruchendur and Madurai continued to function during the year. The running of the orphanages, except those at Vaitheeswarankoil, Madurai and Tiruchendur was not satisfactory due to lack of finance. Encouragement from the public by way of donations to these institutions continued to be poor.

Verification and appraisal of jewels and valuables.—The special scheme for verification and appraisal of jewels, valuables, etc., of the religious institutions was continued during the year. The jewels of 76 institutions were verified and appraised and the valuation amounted to Rs. 34.58 lakhs. The scheme of appraisal and verification in respect of institutions owning jewels, etc., worth Rs. 50,000 and above was completed and that in respect of institutions owning jewels worth between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000 was in progress during the year.

Members of the departmental staff were specially deputed to supervise the festivals and special occasions in temples and to safeguard their hundi collections. This system of deputation has insured the safety of the offerings and their proper accounting. It also infused confidence in the worshiping public and has served as a sort of inducement to offer more. The Inspection Officers of the department were also deputed to attend to the auction of lease of lands and rights belonging to religious institutions with a view to preventing combination, collusion and fraud among the bidders on the one hand and between the executive authority and the bidders on the other and to secure reasonable bids. This resulted in securing higher rentals in the case of 44 institutions and increased income in the case of 216 institutions.

Repairs and renovations.—In 90 religious institutions special and large scale repairs were effected from the funds and donations collected from the public. In 29 deserving cases a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was given as Government grants for effecting repairs. During the year kumbakishams were performed in 33 cases.

Beautification of temples.—The programme already initiated to beautify the temples was continued during the year. Thirty-one tanks belonging to temples were cleared of silt, weeds, etc. These include two tanks in Malabar district covered by the Community Projects Scheme.

Savings and investments.—A sum of Rs. 63.68 lakhs belonging to religious institutions was invested during the year in National Savings Certificates, State Loans and other Government securities.

Working of Special Acts.—No reports were received of violation of the provisions of the Madras Devadasi Act or difficulty in giving effect to the provisions of the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act. There was also no difficulty in enforcing the provisions of the Madras Animals and Birds Sacrifice Prohibition Act.

CHAPTER VII—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Vital Statistics

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act and the allied Acts—Births and deaths.—During the year one birth and no death was registered as against three births and one death in the previous year under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886. Registration under this Act is voluntary and is restricted to Europeans, East Indians, Indian Christians, Parsees, Jews and Armenians.

Twenty-seven (41) births and 16 (35) deaths were registered during the year under the Municipal Acts and the Cantonments Act.

The counterfoil entries of deaths of 16 foreigners were received by the Registrar-General during the year as against 35 entries of deaths of foreigners during the previous year. Copies of entries were forwarded by the Registrar-General to the Consular offices concerned. The Government of India issued orders during the year to the effect that reports of deaths of Tibetan nationals should be sent to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, New Delhi, under intimation to the Ministries of External Affairs and Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Marriages.—During the year 90 (125) marriages of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 9,414 (9,064) marriages of Indian Christians took place under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. The Government have ordered that Ministers licensed under sections 6 and 9 of the Act, when transferred from one district to another, need not surrender their licences to Government for cancellation and that they may carry their licences from district to district but should maintain a separate register of marriages for each district where they intend to solemnize marriages. Two hundred and eighty-five marriages were registered during the year under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

Copies of entries of marriages of Europeans were forwarded by the Registrar-General, Madras, to the Registrar-General, Government of India, New Delhi.

Finance.—The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 11,441-10-3 and Rs. 10,021-4-6 respectively as against Rs. 5,279-3-6 and Rs. 4,023-9-9 during the previous year.

Registration of births and deaths—Births.—The total number of live births registered in the State during 1955 was 1,180,372 (608,191 boys and 572,181 girls) representing a birth rate of 31.24

per 1,000 of estimated population as against 26.39 in 1954. The births registered in urban and rural areas were 305,997 and 874,375 respectively representing a birth rate of 35.33 (32.24) and 30.02 (24.68). During the year the health staff detected 40,644 unregistered births (4,716 in municipalities and 35,928 in districts) during their routine inspections. The estimated birth-rate for 1955 after making correction for the non-receipt of returns on pro rata basis was 31.90 as compared with 27.23 during 1954, giving an increase of 4.67.

Deaths.—The deaths recorded during the year numbered 532,504 (269,080 males and 263,424 females) representing a rate of 14.09 per 1,000 of estimated population as against 502,021 deaths in 1954, giving a rate of 13.47 in 1954. The number of deaths that occurred in the urban areas (municipalities and census towns) in 1955 was 129,384 and that in the rural areas was 403,120, giving death rates of 14.94 (15.59) and 13.84 (12.82) respectively. During their routine inspections, the health staff detected 9,509 unregistered deaths (3,373 in municipalities and 6,136 in districts). The corrected death-rate allowing for returns in arrears (2.06 per cent) on a pro rata basis was 14.39 as compared with the corrected death-rate of 13.88 in 1954. The number of deaths due to cholera decreased from 1,545 in 1954 to 293 in 1955. There were 862 deaths from smallpox as against 1,711 deaths during the previous year. The State was free from plague throughout the year. The variations in the death rates from fevers, respiratory diseases and dysentery and diarrhoea were small. Deaths from 'other causes' increased from 318,497 in 1954 to 344,610 in 1955.

Public Health

Vaccination.—Of the 4,377,360 persons who were given smallpox vaccination during the year, 1,013,184 persons had primary vaccinations and 3,364,176 had re-vaccinations.

Malaria control.—The malaria organization in the State was expanded during the year with the assistance received from the Government of India under the National Malaria Control Programme. Twenty-six anti-malaria schemes, including five anti-malaria schemes in urban areas, were working during the year in the various endemic malaria tracts, land colonization areas and multi-purpose project areas. The entire State has been covered with malarial control measures. An area of over 10,000 square miles with a population of 3.5 millions was covered under the National Malaria Control Programme during the year.

Filariasis.—Filariasis was prevalent fairly extensively in Chingleput, Tanjore, South Arcot, Malabar and South Kanara districts and in a moderate degree in the districts of North Arcot

and Tiruchirappalli. Once in six months the Regional Malaria Organizations at Tanjore and Coimbatore carry out check up surveys of all the anti-filariasis schemes run by the local bodies. The number of check-up surveys carried out by the organizations at Tanjore and Coimbatore was 45 and 16 respectively during the year. Five local bodies undertook anti-filariasis measures for the first time and in all, 66 anti-filariasis schemes were in operation with one-third grant from State funds during the year. The main line of control measures adopted consisted of anti-larvel work using mostly D.H.C. compounds.

Respiratory diseases.—There were 53,677 (53,498) deaths from respiratory diseases representing a death-rate of 1.42 (1.43) during 1955. Respiratory diseases caused 10.1 per cent of the total number of deaths in 1955 as against 10.7 in 1954.

Tuberculosis—B.C.G. vaccination.—The first phase of the mass B.C.G. vaccination campaign in all the district headquarters stations, including their belt areas of about six miles, which was inaugurated in Coimbatore in November 1954 was completed in September 1955. In the next phase, it has been decided to take up B.C.G. vaccination on district by district basis and South Kanara district was taken up in October 1955. During the year 1,135,005 persons were tuberculin tested and 372,628 persons were vaccinated with B.C.G.

Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore—(a) Contact examination.—Seven hundred and seventy houses were visited by Health Visitors and 662 by medical officers for the examination of contacts with a view to detect early tuberculosis cases and for advising patients and contacts on phophylaxis. Three hundred and twenty-two cases of tuberculosis were detected amongst the contacts of open cases examined.

(b) Mass Radiology.—Mass X-raying among organized groups of people such as college students, Police personnel, factory workers and contacts of unknown tuberculosis patients disclosed 1,511 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis amongst a total of 8,111 persons examined.

(c) B.C.G. Programme.—The two B.C.G. Teams attached to the institute were abolished from June 1955. Before abolition the teams cited 1,404 persons and found 243 not reactive. Of these 243 persons, 185 were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Leprosy.—During the year leprosy subsidiary centres were established at Tiruvannamalai in North Arcot district and Gandhigram in Madurai district.

The leprosy treatment and study centre sponsored by the Government of India was inaugurated on 28th April 1955. This pilot project has been established to study the effects of organized

treatment of leprosy with modern drugs and of intensive health education on the incidence of leprosy in a rural population during a specified period and in a specific area. The survey unit inspected 24 villages with an overall population of 22,864, examined 18,935 individuals and found 154 lepromatous cases and 867 neural cases of leprosy amongst them.

Maternity and Child Welfare—(a) Infant mortality.—There were 90,480 and 31,420 infant deaths in rural and urban areas respectively with infant mortality rates of 103.48 and 102.68 respectively per 1,000 live births. The rate for the State as a whole was 103.27.

(b) Maternal mortality.—The maternal mortality rate was 4.27 per 1,000 live and still births in 1955 as against 4.54 in 1954. Out of 5,116 deaths due to child birth, 1,721 occurred in urban areas and 3,393 in rural areas, the mortality rates being 5.41 and 3.86 respectively. The maternal mortality rate varied from 2.89 in Coimbatore district to 7.26 in Tiruchirappalli district.

There were in all 749 maternity and child welfare centres (including maternity homes) functioning in the State at the end of 1955 as against 677 in the previous year. The total number of home visits made by Women Medical Officers, Health Visitors and Maternity Assistants were 83,505, 154,246 and 1,296,687, respectively. The attendance at the 13,073 mothers classes conducted was 230,914. The staff visited 1,253 schools and delivered 2,692 talks on health. A total number of 153,119 labour cases were conducted. The number of home visits of the Maternity Assistants employed in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres is furnished below :—

Pre-natal	...	...	...	...	660,355
Post-natal	...	...	...	...	638,332
Infant	...	...	...	...	519,371

The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,13,182-8-0 as grant to district boards, municipalities and panchayat boards for maintenance of maternity and child welfare centres during the year.

During 1955, the UNICEF gifts received amounted to Rs. 65,700.

Industrial hygiene.—During the year health officers inspected 2,399 factories.

Food and nutrition.—The diets of 372 families were studied during the year and the dietary range was found to be 2,000 to 2,500 calories. The level of proteins, especially animal proteins, was found to be very low. The levels of Vitamin 'A' and of calcium were also below the requirements.

During the year 949 boys and 412 girls were examined for nutrition assessment.

Bismetric studies.—The heights and weights of 5,273 random samples of children recorded during the year 1954 were compared with the data of a similar sample of 3,731 children collected in 1947. Both the samples were from urban areas. The results of analysis indicated a trend of improvement in the stature of children.

During the year 6 nutrition exhibitions and 350 lectures and group talks were held by the Nutrition Bureau. About 400 film shows on nutrition were organized in different places for an estimated audience of about two lakhs. Thirty-nine talks pertaining to different aspects of food and nutrition were broadcast by the All-India Radio.

Environmental hygiene—National Water-supply and Sanitation Scheme.—A new Public Health Division under the control of the Board of Revenue has been formed with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli for prosecuting the works under the scheme.

Water-supply and drainage.—Detailed plants and estimates for 17 water-supply and drainage schemes amounting to Rs. 261.10 lakhs were forwarded to the Chief Engineer for technical sanction and 25 schemes were being designed. Thirty-five water-supply and drainage schemes were under various stages of investigation during the year. Twenty-nine schemes amounting to Rs. 6,82,883 were technically sanctioned by the Sanitary Engineer during the year.

Rural water-supply.—Two thousand two hundred and six works were planned for 1955-56. No contribution was collected from the beneficiaries in respect of the well works which were exclusively meant for Harijans and poor and backward people.

Compost manufacture.—The total quantity of compost manufactured during the year by the Corporation of Madras, 60 municipalities and 252 notified panchayats was 238,864 (255,219) tons and the quantity distributed was 204,616 (213,808) tons.

Fairs and festivals.—During the year 625 fairs and festivals were held. One hundred and fifty of them were notified festivals. Adequate sanitary arrangements were made for the festivals and all the festivals passed off without outbreak of any epidemic disease. Special sanitary arrangements with State assistance were made on the occasion of All-India Congress Session at Avadi, the pearl fishery camp near Tuticorin and the Maha Kumbabhishhekam festival at Chidambaram during the year.

Town-planning.—Out of 344 detailed town-planning schemes under various stages of preparation and execution with different local authorities, 86 were sanctioned town-planning schemes. Two hundred and five building applications for relaxation of one or the other of town-planning schemes provisions were disposed of by

the Director of Town-Planning. Eight hundred and sixty-seven building applications seeking relaxation from the operation of one or other of the building rules were disposed of by the Director of Town-Planning. In addition, 146 applications seeking relaxation of application of certain building rules were disposed of by Government.

Finance.—The actual expenditure incurred in Madras State on public health during 1954-55 was Rs. 1,04,05,723.

Medical Relief

Modern System of Medicine

Hospitals and dispensaries (1955).—At the commencement of the year there were 766 medical institutions of all classes and at the end of the year there were 791 institutions.

Out of the 26 medical institutions opened during the year 12 were State Public, 5 Local Fund and 5 subsidized rural dispensaries. The number of 'State Public' and on Local Fund and municipal institutions working at the end of the year was 171 and 369 respectively as against 159 and 364 at the beginning of the year. Of the remaining medical institutions at the end of the year, 56 were State Special, 28 private aided, 28 private non-aided and 139 were subsidized rural dispensaries. Of the total number of 791 medical institutions working at the end of the year, 716 were general hospitals and dispensaries, 35 institutions were for women and 40 were specialised institutions.

The total number of beds available in the medical institutions for both sexes at the end of 1955 was 19,111 as against 18,437 at the end of 1954. The number of beds for women alone was 9,034 on 31st December 1955 as against 8,519 on 31st December 1954.

The ratio of beds available to the population of the State works out to 1 : 1,869 at the end of 1955 as against 1 : 1,938 at the end of 1954.

The total number of in-patients treated in all classes of medical institutions during 1955 was 766,846 as against 703,010 in 1954.

The total number of out-patients treated during 1955 was 21,961,788 as against 19,861,296 during 1954.

The number of deaths in the hospitals during 1955 was 23,151 as against 23,725 during 1954.

The daily average number of in-patients during 1955 was 23,651 as against 22,524 during 1954.

Leprosy.—During 1955 leprosy subsidiary centres were opened at Tiruvannamalai (North Arcot district) and Gandhigram (Madurai district) under the Government of India Pilot Project Scheme. Leprosy control schemes have also been sanctioned for the districts of Salem, South Kanara and Malabar. The schemes envisage the opening of leprosy clinics. A proposal for training 100 Assistant Surgeons in Leprosy in the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani, for a period of one week has been approved by the Government of India.

Mental hospitals.—The daily average population in the Government Mental Hospital, Madras during 1955 was 2,017.9 (1,401.4 men and 616.5 women) as against the daily average population of 1,869.0 in the previous year. The maximum number on one day was 2,064. The daily average strength of the Government Mental Hospital, Kozhikode, during 1955 was 662.3 (496.5 men and 165.8 women) as compared with the daily average strength of 655.0 in the previous year. The total admissions during the year were 1,416 as against 1,237 in the previous year. During the year there were 156 deaths (112 men and 44 women) in the two Mental Hospitals as against 165 deaths (111 men and 54 women) in the previous year. One patient committed suicide in the Mental Hospital, Kozhikode. There were no major accidents or injuries during the year in the Mental Hospital, Madras. Out of the six patients who escaped from the Mental Hospital, Madras, during the year, four were brought back by the Police.

Medical Colleges—(a) Madras Medical College, Madras.—There were 135 new admissions during the year as against the same number during the previous year. Fifteen candidates were admitted to the B. Pharmacy course and 18 to the B.D.S. course. Ninety-six candidates were admitted to the Post-Graduate Degree (University Degree or Diploma course), and 151 candidates were admitted to the Government Diploma or Certificate Courses. There were 1,345 students in all the classes during the year including 313 women students. Refugee students continued to be admitted during the year. The percentage of passes in the final M.B.B.S. examination was 48.1 as against 39.4 per cent during 1954. Two students received cultural scholarships from the Government of India while three students were in receipt of scholarships for backward classes, also given by the Government of India.

(b) Stanley Medical College, Madras.—The number of candidates admitted in the first year M.B.B.S. class of this college in July 1955 was 110 of whom 85 were men and 25 were women. Ninety-eight students were admitted for Sanitary Inspector's course. Six Post-Graduate candidates were undergoing Post-Graduate courses in M.Sc. and Ph.D. at the upgraded department of Anatomy. Nine medical graduates were undergoing Post-Graduate

course in Medicine and nine in Surgery (Branch I).

Percentages of passes in the Final M.B.B.S. examinations of the University of Madras in April and December were 43.7 and 50 respectively.

(c) **Madurai Medical College, Madurai.**—Admissions to the college were increased from 50 to 65 with effect from the academic year 1955-56. Sixty-five students were admitted in August 1955, making a total strength of 115 (99 men and 16 women).

Examination.—The first batch of 50 students admitted in July 1954 appeared for the I.M.B. examination in December 1955. Twenty-four of them qualified for entering the II M.B. course. Thirty-nine out of 50 students (78 per cent) passed in Anatomy and 25 out of 50 (50 per cent) in Physiology.

This college has the highest figures in the percentage of pass among the State Medical Colleges.

Library.—The library was shifted to new buildings in November 1955. One thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven books and 109 periodicals were purchased during the year at a total cost of Rs. 32,000. The number of volumes issued during the year was 11,896.

Integrated System of Medicine

College and School of Integrated Medicine.—The administrative control of the department of Integrated Medicine was transferred to the Director of Medical Services, Madras, with effect from 1st July 1955 and the post of Honorary Director of Indigenous Medicine was abolished. The Government also merged the Modern Medicine teaching staff in the Madras Medical Service.

Strength of students.—Admission of students to the G.C.I.M. course was increased from 100 to 125 with effect from the academic year 1955-56. The total number of students on rolls at the end of the academic year was 567 as against 602 during the preceding year.

The total number of women students on the rolls was 43 (55 during the year).

Stipendiaries.—Seventy-six students were receiving stipends in various categories during the year.

Library.—Two hundred and nineteen books were added during the year making a total of 9,270 as against 9,051 last year.

Herbarium.—The Medicinal Farm continued to grow medicinal plants of various types including rare specimens.

Buildings.—Construction of buildings for the Physiology and Pathology laboratories was completed and the buildings were occupied during the year.

Village Vaidya Course.—The Village Vaidya Course was abolished with effect from 10th October 1956. Arrangements have, however, been made for conducting examinations for the failed students.

Finance.—The total receipts of the institution for the year amounted to Rs. 83,376-6-0 and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,73,751.

General.—A College Council has been constituted in place of the governing body which was hitherto dealing with matters relating to the college. The activities of the governing body have been restricted to matters relating to the hospital. The College Council is an advisory body and deals with matters regarding change in courses of study, curriculum, etc.

King Institute, Guindy (1955)

During the year 72,408 ml. of glycerinated lymph was manufactured. A total number of 5,644,907 doses of glycerinated lymph were issued to the field. This includes the two lakhs doses of vaccine lymph supplied to the Bihar State.

Trials with the production and field trials of freeze dried vaccine were continued.

Sterile Solutions Section.—Supplies of sterile solutions to State Hospitals, Municipal and Local Fund Hospitals were continued. Approximately 3.5 lakhs ampoules of various sterile solutions, like 25 per cent glucose, 5 per cent Calcium Gluconate, etc., were supplied. In addition, supplies of 5 per cent Glucose-Saline, Inger Lactage, etc., in pint bottles totalling well over 25,000 bottles have been made to City State Hospitals and a few district headquarters hospitals. The chief feature of the activity of the department was the manufacture of Quinine Bihydrochloride ampoules sanctioned by Government in March 1955. The number of ampoules of Quinine Bihydrochloride manufactured in May 1955 was 63,180.

Cholera vaccine.—During the year 1,999,939 c.c. of cholera vaccine and 178,406 c.c. of T.A.B. vaccine was manufactured and 379,823 c.c. of cholera vaccine and 156,214 c.c. of T.A.B. vaccine was issued. Sixty thousand c.c. of plague vaccine was received from the Haffkine Institution, Bombay, and 86,680 c.c. was used.

There were 62 horses at the end of the year for the production of therapeutic serum for the use of various medical institutions of the State. As the demand for Tetanus Anti-Toxin continued to be high,

a large proportion of the horses was assigned for the production of Anti-Tetanic serum. Processing of plasma by using the Ammonium Sulphate fractionation technique followed by iso-electric refining continued with the large amount of bleedings collected from the horses.

Manufacture and issue of sera during the year.

Name of sera.	Manufacture during 1955.	Issue during 1955.
1 Tetanus Anti-Toxin 1,500 I.U. per dose (Prophylactic)	143,134	136,835
2 Tetanus Anti-Toxin (curative) 25,000 I.U. per dose	702	1,008
3 Gas Gangrene Anti-Toxin	3,648	1,778

The Government Analyst's Department.—During the year 20,080 samples of foodstuffs from Madras and 8,808 samples of foodstuffs from Andhra were received and analysed. The number of samples of drugs received for analysis was 537 for Madras and 50 for Andhra State. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (Central Act 37 of 1954) was brought into force from 1st June 1955. The rules issued by the Government of India under this Act were brought into force from 24th September 1955. The Government of Madras have decided to start regional laboratories for food analysis under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Blood Bank.—Eighteen Medical Officers were given training during the year in Blood Transfusion and Resuscitation. During 1955 the Blood Bank team of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine opened stalls at exhibitions held in five different places and did propaganda work among the public to popularise blood donations. The Blood Bank is becoming popular and voluntary donation of blood is increasing. The number of voluntary donations during the year was 302. Two hundred and eighty-three litres of plasma and 8,650 c.c. of group serum were manufactured during the year. Four hundred and ninety-eight group sera for groupin blood were prepared. Wet plasma and group sera were supplied to all the State Blood Banks in the City and in headquarter hospitals.

Clinical Section.—Fourteen thousand four hundred and two specimens were received from microscopic and bacteriological diagnosis of which 3,424 were reported positive.

Fifty-seven pathological specimens were received for examination and reported.

There has been an increase in the number of positive Diphtheria smears and cultures. These specimens were mainly received from Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children and Royapettah Hospital.

There has been some demand for E.S.R. examinations. Twenty-seven E.S.Rs. were done compared with nil last year.

Nine hundred and twenty-two specimens were received from the Andhra State during the year for Bacteriological and Pathological examinations out of which 336 were reported positive. There has been a decrease in general in the number of specimens received and examined. The number of cholera positive culture remained the same for Andhra State.

Department of Water Analyst.—One hundred and forty-four systems from Madras State and 29 systems from Andhra State, of protected water-supplies were under periodical analytical control of the department during the year. A total of 11,206 samples of water were tested for Bacteriological, Chemical and Biological analysis during the year. Of these 7,724 samples were from the protected water-supplies. Fifty-four (33) samples of sewage and trade wastes were tested during the year. These were mostly collected from the factories in the State in connection with investigations on problems relating to treatment of industrial waste waters and their disposal. A Post-graduate degree course in Public Health Engineering has been started at the Engineering College, Guindy. Research experiments on "Break-point chlorination" of the Red Hills lake water carried out at the Experimental Filter Station, Kilpauk, yielded satisfactory results in preventing the formation of H₂S (Hydrogen-sulphide) in the slow sand filter.

Department of Biological Control.—The department 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, etc.

The total number of specimens received for examination under all heads was 3,599 up to the end of December 1955 and the number of tests carried out on these samples was 4,439.

Sanitary Engineering Branch

A separate Public Health Circle was formed in July 1955 and the execution of water-supply and drainage schemes was transferred to the Superintending Engineer (Public Health).

Control over the Rural Water-supply Division was transferred from the Sanitary Engineer to the Board of Revenue in September 1955.

Water-supply Schemes—Municipal.—At the end of the year 25 out of the 61 municipal towns were still to be provided with protected water-supply. Improvements and expansions in the existing

water-supply were necessary in most cases in the 36 towns which had protected water-supply systems in order to meet the present requirements of those towns. Out of 36 water-supply schemes in operation, eight were gravitational, 24 involved pumping while the remaining four were combined gravitational and pumping schemes. Twenty-two out of the 36 schemes depended on ground water sources, three on upland impounded water and 11 on surface water of rivers and canals.

Panchayats.—The panchayats of Arantangi, Arkonam, Batlagundu, Manaparai, Rameswaram and Valpari were having protected water-supply schemes, but these schemes were in need of expansion and improvements.

During the year 33 water-supply schemes (including improvements to existing schemes) and seven panchayat water-supply schemes (including two composite water-supply schemes) were under execution. The expenditure incurred on all these schemes during the year was Rs. 111.63 lakhs and the estimated cost of all these works was Rs. 776.43 lakhs.

Drainage.—During the year sewerage schemes were in operation in the municipal towns of Madurai, Ootacamund and Coimbatore. Six municipal towns were having open drainage system serving part of the towns only.

There was no drainage scheme in operation in any panchayat.

Thirteen municipal and panchayat drainage schemes were under execution during the year. The expenditure incurred on these during the year was Rs. 4.27 lakhs and the total estimated cost of all these schemes was Rs. 84.87 lakhs.

Maintenance of schemes.—The position of the existing water-system in the various municipalities and panchayats was generally satisfactory during the year due to favourable seasonal conditions. More than 250 proposals for erection of public fountains were sanctioned during the year and the grant of house service connexions by the municipalities was liberalized in Salem, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Karur, Erode, Tiruchirappalli, Bodinayakanur, Kodaikanal, Tanjore, Walajapet and Pudukkottai.

During the year the Government ordered that in addition to the levy of water and drainage tax, urban local authorities should charge the consumers for every house service connexion, by the provision of meters, at such rates as will provide them with sufficient revenue to meet the cost of maintenance and also finance loans for meeting the capital cost of the scheme.

The quality of water supplied in the various municipalities and panchayats was periodically tested at the King Institute, Guindy.

Emigration

Emigration for engaging in skilled work was permitted throughout the year in accordance with the usual procedure which includes (1) the execution of an agreement between the employer and the worker stipulating the terms and conditions of employment, (2) registration of the contract in the office of the Protector of Emigrants, and (3) deposit of a security by the employer for the due observance of the terms of agreement. The total number of skilled workers and their dependants who migrated from India was 160. Emigration for unskilled work is unlawful under the Indian Emigration Act of 1922 unless permitted through a gazette notification by the Central Government with the prior approval of Parliament. No such notification was either issued or in force during the year. The people who migrated to Ceylon and who came to India for short periods were allowed to return. During the period from March 1955 to December 1955, the Ceylon Emigration Commissioner granted assisted passage for returning to Ceylon to 902 (27,127) estate labourers. During the year 410 raids were conducted to check illicit emigration to Ceylon, and 467 touts and agents, ten boat-owners, 438 illicit emigrants, 103 tindal and crew and one boat were captured.

Repatriation.—During the year 1,409 persons were repatriated.

CHAPTER VIII—INSTRUCTION

Education

A large number of elementary school teachers were employed during the year under the Government of India's scheme for the relief of the educated unemployed. Progress was made in opening a large number of new educational institutions during the year, as detailed below :—

Elementary schools	...	...	...	...	1,701
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	44
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	7
Training schools (ordinary)	...	...	...	...	11
Training schools (basic)	...	...	...	...	18
Training colleges	...	...	...	...	5

Primary Education—(i) Elementary Education.—There were 24,222 (24,413) elementary schools in the State at the end of the year with a total enrolment of 1,924,874 (1,918,598) boys and 1,134,428 (1,130,739) girls.

Under the Unemployment Relief Scheme, the Central Government sanctioned 3,076 teachers for this State for opening schools in school-less centres with a population of 500 and above, for appointing additional teachers in single-teacher schools opened already and for appointing teachers in the Higher Elementary standards in the existing schools. About 1,704 teachers out of the above were allotted for opening new single teacher schools, and about 1,533 schools were opened up to 31st March 1956. A grant of Rs. 12 lakhs was received from the Central Government towards the continuance of the teachers employed under the scheme during 1954-55.

(ii) Basic Education.—There were 2,405 (1,075) Basic Schools at the end of the year with a total enrolment of 206,244 (88,162) boys and 127,097 (53,378) girls, excluding the strength of pre-Basic classes.

One hundred and fifteen graduate trained teachers were retrained in the five months' course of retraining during the year. The Gandhi Basic Training School, Periyanaickenpalayam and the C.S.M. Basic Training School, Batlagundu, conducted the re-training courses. A stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem per re-trainee continued to be paid. About 5,500 elementary and secondary trained teachers were retrained for a short period of three months during the year in order to convert 1,300 elementary schools into basic schools. A stipend of Rs. 18 per mensem was paid to each re-trainee.

Secondary Education.—The number of public secondary schools at the end of the year was 863 (826) for boys and 209 (205) for girls, the number of Indian secondary schools alone being 838 (801) for boys and 182 (178) for girls.

Forty-four (24) new secondary schools, 38 (21) for boys and 6 (3) for girls, were opened during the year. The strength of Indian secondary schools at the end of the year was 403,782 (372,059) boys and 131,995 (117,056) girls. One hundred bifurcated courses were introduced during the year. One course was added to such of the schools as had already a bifurcated course, in order to convert them into multi-purpose schools. Sixty-five schools were thus converted into multi-purpose schools with two diversified course in each. Two courses were sanctioned for such of those schools as had not so far introduced any course. The introduction of the courses was spread over all the districts, giving representation to schools under all the managements.

The Lawrence School, Lovedale, the Nilgiris, is a public school. It had a strength of 429 (381) boys and 107 (97) girls at the end of the year.

University and Collegiate Education.—There were two Universities in the State having a total strength of 2,786 (2,395) students in various faculties. Two thousand five hundred and fifty-five (2,222) students were men and 231 (174) were women.

Madras University.—The Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College of Technology, Guindy, was directly managed by the University and had a strength of 87 (86). The University also conducted the Diploma and Certificate courses in Economics, Statistics, Politics and Public Administration, Indian Music, Journalism, Librarianship and Anthropology and in French and German and the strength in them was 224 (262) men and 61 (60) women. Courses of lectures to students of the Honorary and post-graduate courses continued to be organized on an Inter-Collegiate University Co-operation basis.

Annamalai University.—The Annamalai University is of the residential and unitary type. Among the faculties provided are Arts and Science, Education, Engineering, Technology, Oriental Learning and Music, and the total number of students under instruction in all the faculties was 2,244 (1,890) men and 170 (116) women.

Collegiate Education.—Excluding the departments directly managed by the Universities, there were 45 (40) colleges for general education for men at the end of the year. The Government Arts College, Ootacamund, the Khader Mohideen College, Adirama-pattinam (Tanjore district), the Amanathapuram Vagaira Charities College, Mayuram, the Raja Serfoji College, Tanjore and the Beschi College, Shembaganoor, Kodaikanal, were opened during the year.

The first four were second grade colleges while the last had only the B.A. class. There were, excluding the Annamalai Universities 6 (6) Honours, 29 (28) first grade and 10 (6) second grade colleges making a total of 45 (40). The total number of colleges for general education for women at the end of the year was 18 (16) of which 1 (1) was Honours, 10 (9) first grade and 7 (6) were second grade. The S.I.E.T. Women's College, Teynampet, Madras, and the Little Flower College for Women, Guruvayoor, were opened during the year. The G.V.G. Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet, was raised to the status of first grade during the year. The strength in the various University classes at the end of the year was 37,183 (34,951) men and 6,537 (5,793) women.

Training of teachers—(i) Training colleges.—The number of training colleges in the State at the end of the year, excluding the B.Ed. Section in the Annamalai University, was 12 (7) for men and 3 (3) for women. The number of B.T. students in them was 866 (537) men and 244 (236) women. The number of students doing M.Ed. was 8 (12) men and 5 (6) women.

(ii) Training schools—Ordinary.—There were 40 (44) training schools for men, including the one year training courses attached to secondary schools, and 44 (48) training schools for women at the end of the year. Ten training schools for men and 7 for women were converted into basic training institutions and 8 training schools for men and 3 for women were newly opened during the year. The number of pupil-teachers under instruction at the end of the year was 5,246 (6,471) men and 5,513 (5,993) women.

(iii) Training schools—Basic.—There were, at the end of the year, 57 (32) Basic training schools for men and 24 (15) Basic training schools for women including the Basic training sections in the Lady Willingdon and the St. Christopher Training Colleges at Madras. Fifteen Basic training schools for men and 3 Basic training schools for women were newly opened during the year. The number of pupil-teachers under instruction at the end of the year was 5,639 (3,477) men and 2,125 (1,614) women.

(iv) Training of teachers for pre-primary children.—There were 5 (5) institutions for the training of teachers for pre-primary schools, including the pre-basic training section in the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, with a strength of 275 (283) women.

(v) Training of language teachers.—Pandits' training classes were held in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, the number trained being 87 (78).

(vi) Training of physical education teachers.—The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras, had a strength of 246 (267) men and 84 (68) women.

(vii) Training of music teachers.—The Teachers' College of Music, Royapetta, offered training for music teachers and 35 (28) pupils were under training.

(viii) Technical teachers' training.—The Craft Instructors' Course in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, continued to be held during the year. The courses offered were (1) woodwork and (2) weaving. The strength of the classes during the year was 25 (30) men for woodwork (first year 13, second year 12) and 14 (19) men and 5 (2) women for weaving.

Professional and Technical Education—(i) Medical.—The number of medical colleges (Allopathic) at the end of the year was 5 (5) and the total number of students under instruction in them was 2,174 (2,149) men and 626 (637) women. The number of students in the M.B.B.S. course alone was 1,749 (1,781) men and 552 (583) women. The Government College of Integrated Medicine, Kilpauk, Madras, had a strength of 524 (547) men and 43 (55) women. The Venkataramana Ayurvedic College, Mylapore, had a strength of 10 (11) men.

(ii) Veterinary.—The strength of the Madras Veterinary College was 440 (359) men and 3 (4) women. The college conducted the B.V.Sc. degree course for 341 (306) men and 3 (4) women and also the Stockmen course for 99 (53) students.

(iii) Agriculture.—The strength in the Government Agricultural College at Coimbatore was 338 (295) men and 8 (8) women. Besides the B.Sc. course in Agriculture, it provided facilities for research leading to the M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees.

(iv) Forestry.—The Forest College, Coimbatore, run by the Central Government had a strength of 98 (93). It conducted the Rangers and the Foresters courses during the year.

(v) Engineering and Technology.—The number of colleges for Engineering at the end of the year, including the departments directly under the Universities, was 5 (5) and the number of students in these institutions, including the Engineering faculty in the Annamalai University, was 2,063 (1,947) men. The number of students in the B.E. classes alone was 1,805 (1,718) men. In addition, there were 258 (229) students undergoing training in the Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet.

There were 10 (9) Polytechnics in the State and the strength in these institutions was 4,778 (4,049) men and 5 (5) women. Instruction was provided in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sound, Sanitary, Radio, Automobile and Chemical Engineering.

(vi) Industrial schools.—There were 31 (30) Industrial schools in the State and the total number of students in them was 2,175 (1,605) boys and 132 (122) girls. Among the subjects taught in these institutions were General Mechanics, Woodwork, Agriculture,

Painting, Tailoring and Blacksmithy. Industrial sections were also attached to the Government Blind School, Poonamallee, the Government Leprosy School at Tirumani and the Aided Blind School at Palayamkottai.

(vii) Schools for Arts and Crafts.—The number of schools for Arts and Crafts for women was 18 (18), and the number of students in them was 983 (959) girls and 5 (6) boys.

(viii) Schools for Fine Arts.—There were 3 (3) schools for Fine Arts at the end of the year and their enrolment was 403 (366) men and 14 (10) women.

(ix) Commerce.—The number of commercial schools at the end of the year was 361 (338), and the number of students under instruction in them was 20,275 (20,066) men and 2,493 (2,183) women. The subjects for which the schools were approved were Typewriting, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Theory and Practice of Commerce, Banking and Commercial Geography.

(x) Law.—The Law College, Madras, had a strength of 1,239 (1,242) men and 19 (25) women.

Social Education.—Three Adult Education mobile units functioned during the year under report. An abstract showing the number of lectures delivered, film shows given, etc., during the year is given below :—

Total number of propaganda lectures delivered by the Propaganda Deputy Inspectors ...	353
Number of trips made by the mobile units ...	185
Total number of film shows given ...	361
Approximate number of people that attended the lectures ...	371,110

The adult education effort by Government was confined to the National Extension Service and Community Projects Areas. The adult literacy course is spread over three years, admissions being restricted to the age group 8 to 18. The number of Social (Adult) Education schools at the end of the year was 1,529 (806), and the number of adults under instruction was 41,069 (21,817) men and 4,058 (1,916) women. Adult Literacy schools were supplied with suitable books and charts, continuation reading materials and newspapers and journals. Select adult literacy schools were supplied with library books at a cost not exceeding Rs. 65 and an almirah at a cost not exceeding Rs. 100 per school.

A Literary Workshop was organized and conducted at Peelamedu, Coimbatore district, from 2nd November to 13th December 1955 by the Government at the instance of the Government of India. This was the first Literary Workshop of its kind organized by the Madras State solely for Tamil language. Twenty persons

who were drafted from the cadre of Assistant Lecturers, School Assistants, Deputy Inspectors and Social Education Organizers underwent training at the Literary Workshop. There were 2 (2) centres for the training of village guides and the enrolment in them was 278 (167). The Madras School of Social Work imparts a two year post-graduate course in Social work. It had a strength of 39.

Twenty-six colleges and the Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai, participated in the scheme of Youth Camps and Labour Service during the year. The period of the camp was three to four weeks. The transport and boarding charges for the students and organizers were borne by the Government of India.

Other types of education—(i) Pre-Primary.—There are four types of schools in the State for pre-primary education—the nursery, the kindergarten, the montessori and the pre-basic. The pre-basic schools are invariably classes attached to Basic schools. The total enrolment in the pre-primary schools and classes of all types, including the pre-basic sections of basic schools, at the end of the year was 1,782 (1,574) boys and 1,703 (1,469) girls.

(ii) Music and dancing.—The number of colleges for music in the State, besides the Faculty of Music in the Annamalai University, was 2 (2) and the total enrolment, including the Faculty of Music in the Annamalai University, was 71 (75) men and 162 (51) women.

(iii) Oriental education.—The number of Oriental colleges at the end of the year, besides the Oriental Faculty in the Annamalai University, was 22 (21), and the total strength of all these institutions, excluding the Oriental Faculty in the Annamalai University, was 1,284 (1,149) men and 106 (97) women. The strength in the Oriental Faculty of the Annamalai University was 120 (76) men and 18 (11) women. The total number of Oriental schools in the State at the end of the year was 55 (55)—High, Middle, Advanced and Elementary—and their enrolment was 2,497 (2,189) boys and 1 (767) girls.

Hindi Pracharak Training courses were conducted during the year at Madras and Tiruchirappalli and they had a strength of 33 (33) men and 46 (44) women.

(iv) Education of the handicapped.—The number of institutions for the handicapped at the end of the year was 15 (15) and they had a strength of 1,004 (935) boys and 418 (408) girls.

Education of Special Classes—(i) Education of Scheduled Castes.—Besides the Board Middle School for Boys, Gandhinagar, Palakkottai, the Government Nandanar High School for Boys and Government Nandanar Secondary School for Girls, Chidambaram, were specially intended for Harijans. The last two were managed by the Harijan Welfare Department. The number of pupils

under instruction in these schools was 640 (619) boys and 255 (21) girls. The number of elementary and basic schools mainly intended for Scheduled Castes at the end of the year was 1,481, (1,556) and the total enrolment in them was 78,052 (80,736) boys and 45,17 (47,545) girls.

The supply of midday meals to the schools maintained by the Harijan Welfare Department was continued during the year. The rate per meal was Re. 0-2-6. The number of Harijan pupils fed in these schools was 76,500 (75,000).

There were 223 (213) subsidized hostels for Harijans at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 9-8 (8-4) lakhs in respect of Scheduled Caste pupils and Rs. 2-8 (1-5) lakhs in respect of Backward Classes pupils was paid to the managements of these subsidized hostels and boarding homes. In addition, 22 (23) hostels were run by the Harijan Welfare Department itself for the benefit of the Harijan and other eligible communities.

(ii) **Education of Scheduled Tribes.**—The number of elementary schools specially intended for Scheduled Tribes was 38 (36) and the enrolment in them was 1,518 (1,526) boys and 677 (692) girls.

(iii) **Education of Backward Classes.**—The number of elementary and basic schools specially intended for Backward Classes was 1,607 (1,628) and the enrolment in them was 136,390 (119,349) boys and 96,345 (80,621) girls.

(iv) **Education of Anglo-Indians.**—There were in all 53 (53) schools specially intended for Anglo-Indians at the end of the year—High schools 33 (33), Middle schools 11 (11), Primary schools 7 (7) and Training schools 2 (2).

Four middle schools (3 for boys and 1 for girls) and four primary schools for boys were run by the Central Government under the Ministry of Railways. The two institutions for the training of Anglo-Indian women teachers continued to function and they had a strength of 70 (79).

The strength of all the Anglo-Indian schools was 9,226 (9,128) boys and 8,396 (8,157) girls. The total number of Anglo-Indian pupils in the various types of institutions was 4,787 (5,145) boys and 5,185 (5,085) girls.

(v) **Education of refugees.**—The total amount sanctioned during the year on the grant of financial assistance to displaced students by way of stipends, cash grants and freeships was Rs. 6,385 (6,330):

Miscellaneous—Audio-visual education.—Fifty-five (25) more schools were equipped with 16 mm. projectors and 115 (73) schools with 36 mm. film-strip projectors raising the total number of secondary schools so equipped at the end of the year to 418 (363)

and 471 (356) respectively. Eighteen (31) schools were equipped with radio receiving sets, the total number of secondary schools so equipped at the end of the year being 624 (606).

Nearly 16,000 (27,240) film shows were given in educational institutions during the year with films and film-strips hired at nominal rates from the Central Film Library.

National Cadet Corps.—Two independent companies of the Senior Division and 85 boys troops and 15 girls troops of the Junior Division were authorized to be raised during the year. So far as the Junior Division (boys) is concerned, the number of units functioning during the year was 200 (118), including 9 (9) Naval, 9 (9) Air and 182 (100) Army Wing Units. The units were distributed in 157 (71) boys' secondary schools in the State, and the total number of cadets enrolled was 6,600 (3,894). There were, besides, 21 Girls' Units in the Junior Division distributed in 19 secondary schools, the total number of cadets enrolled being 630.

Auxiliary Cadet Corps.—The Auxiliary Cadet Corps Scheme was in full swing during the year. The scheme was introduced in 547 high schools in the State and 638 teachers trained as A.C.C. Officers were in charge of A.C.C. Groups in their respective schools. The administration of these A.C.C. Groups has been entrusted to 9 Senior Division N.C.C. Units to which these groups are affiliated for this purpose. Fifty-six regular Army staff were assisting the Senior Division N.C.C. Units in controlling and supervising these A.C.C. Groups. A number of A.C.C. Labour and Social Service Camps were held during the year.

The expenditure incurred on the Junior Division and the A.C.C. for the year was Rs. 4,19,699 (3,07,922) and on the Senior Division it was Rs. 5,73,268 (5,79,171).

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.—Twenty-six (27) training camps for cubs, scouts, rovers, flocks, guides and rangers were held during the year, at which 526 (602) scouts and 277 (174) guides were trained. There were 38,275 (38,190) scouts and 8,531 (9,415) guides in the organization at the end of the year. Twenty-two Rural Service Camps were organized during the year, the total number of Scouts and Guides who took part being 3,060. The Association received a grant of Rs. 27,000 (20,000) from the State Government.

Junior Red Cross.—The number of groups in the State registered during the year was 2,458 (2,319) and the number of juniors was 54,185 (51,120) boys and 33,363 (31,477) girls.

Orphanages and Boarding Homes.—The number of recognized orphanages eligible for aid on 31st March 1956 was 261 (243). The amount of grants-in-aid spent during the year under this head was Rs. 15-41 (15-64) lakhs.

Expenditure.—The Budget Estimate of the department for the year 1955-56 was Rs. 10,56,59,600 (9,14,96,500) and the actual for the year were Rs. 10,92,70,200 (9,23,39,242).

Government Examinations

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

- (i) Board of Secondary Education.
- (ii) T.S.L.C. Board, including Basic Training Examination Board.
- (iii) Technical Examination Boards.
- (iv) Boards of Examinations in Integrated Medicine.
- (v) Board of Examinations for Village Vaidyas.
- (vi) Sanskrit Entrance Examination Board.
- (vii) Sangeetha Vidwan Title Examination Board.
- (viii) Board of Examination for the Account Test for Local Board Employees.
- (ix) Text-Book Committee.

Centres and examinees—Seventeen Government Examinations were conducted, as against 18 last year, in 1,339 centres as against 1,196 centres in the previous year. The reduction in the number of examinations is due to the fact that the examination in Physical Education for ex-army men was not conducted during the year under report. The total number of candidates registered and examined were as follows :—

	Number registered.	Number examined.
1954-55	189,778	184,552
1955-56	212,446	205,846

There was thus an increase of 22,668 and 21,294 in the number of examinees registered and examined, respectively, from the previous years' figures. The increase was particularly noticeable in S.S.L.C., VIII Standard and Technical Examinations.

In addition to the examinations under the control of the Government of Madras, the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, arranged for the conduct and supervision of the following examinations :—

- (i) Qualifying examinations prior to the selection of candidates for admission for training in the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship 'Dufferin', Bombay.
- (ii) The examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at various times in the year to recruit candidates for the Indian Administrative Services and Defence Services, including Army, Navy and Air Force and other services.
- (iii) Admission to Examination for Courses during 1956-57 of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

Receipts and Charges.—The total receipts and charges, including expenditure under refunds and compensations paid to the University of Madras for the year 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 21,86,476 and Rs. 14,47,993. Thus the excess of receipts over expenditure was Rs. 7,38,483 during the year under report.

Text-Book Committee.—During the year under report 12 publishers were registered out of 16 who applied for registration. The amount realized as registration fee was Rs. 6,400. The total number of registered publishers at the end of 1955-56 was 437.

The number of books received for consideration under all classifications was 1,286 (401 for elementary schools and 885 for secondary schools) and a sum of Rs. 21,887 was realized as scrutiny fees.

The Committee derived an income of Rs. 27,326-8-0 from fees during the year and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 21,939-11-0, thereby having an excess of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 5,386-13-0.

Government Museums

The number of visitors during the year was 624,638 as against 463,466 during the previous year. This represents an increase of 35 per cent. In 72 railway stations all over India, posters were displayed in English and in the regional languages to give publicity to the Museum. Arrangements were also made to extend this form of publicity to about 100 more railway stations.

Forty-two honorary correspondents (three for each of the 14 districts of the State) were appointed for a period of three years to replace the correspondents whose term expired on 4th October 1954.

Audio-Visual Education.—Fifty-two more sets of metal casts of coins of India, representative of the coinage of India through the ages, were sold to the educational institutions under the visual education scheme.

Notable gifts and additions.—Among the gifts and notable additions to the Museum during the year under review were—

- (1) engraved "Steuben glass plate" with rose design obtained in exchange from Corning Glass Centre, U.S.A., for ancient Arikamedu glass beads of this Museum;
- (2) a bronze sculpture, "When Winter Comes" by D. P. Roy Chowdhury, purchased for the National Art Gallery;

(3) "Horse", a painting on paper in thick tempera of the folk school, purchased; and

(4) a miniature palanquin in wood with ivory inlay work, purchased.

Chief donors of the year were Sri R. N. Mukerjee, Sri S. V. Parthasarathy, Sri P. Venkataramany, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Phythian Adams and Sri P. S. Padhye.

Special exhibitions.—The following special exhibitions were held during the period under report:—

- (1) Ancient South Indian temple utensils;
- (2) Colour and beauty in birds' eggs;
- (3) Gond jewellery;
- (4) Satavahana coins; and
- (5) Tea.

New additions to the collections.—The following are some of the important additions to the galleries:—

Zoology.—(1) One specimen of the green whip snake, *Dryophis natus*; (2) one specimen of the kukri snake, *Oligodon taeniolatus*; (3) one young specimen of the brakish water snake, *Cerberus rhynchops*; (4) two specimens of the checkered keelback, *Natrix piscator*; (5) one large brightly coloured specimen of the banded krait, *Bungarus fasciatus*, received from the Madras Zoo; (6) one specimen of the diamond backed rattle snake, *Crotalus ruber ruber*, received from the Madras Zoo; (7) one skin of the python or rock snake, *Python molurus*; (8) one specimen of the common blind snake, *Typhlops braminus*; (9) one specimen of the mobile tortoise, *Pseudemys floridana mobiliensis*, received from the Madras Zoo; (10) one newly hatched young specimen of the pond tortoise, *Geomyda trijuga*; (11) a collection of 13 eggs of the common garden lizard, *Calotes versicolor*; (12) one male specimen of the ruddy sheldrake or brahminy duck, *Casarca ferruginea*, received from the Madras Zoo; (13) one egg of abnormally small size of the domestic fowl; (14) two eggs of the house crow, *Corvus splendens*, collected locally; (15) a collection of about 150 clutches of birds' eggs of various species from different localities, comprising about 500 specimens, acquired from the late Mr. C. M. Inglis' collection through Lieut.-Col. E. G. Phythian-Adams, Ootacamund; (16) a young six days old specimen of the spotted deer, *Axis axis*; (17) the skin and skull of a male specimen of the wild cat, *Felis chaus kelaarti*; and (18) one horn of the Sunderbunds rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros sondaicus*, from Malaya, purchased locally. All the specimens acquired during the year were suitably preserved, labelled, accessioned and added to the existing collections of the respective groups.

Publications.—The Bulletin on the Scaphopoda, Pelecypoda and Cephalopoda of Krusadai Island by Dr. S. T. Satyamurti, Curator for Zoology, was under publication during the year. The paper on the Cirripedia of the Madras Coast by Dr. A. Daniel was also under publication as a Museum Bulletin during the year.

Anthropology.—Among the more important accessions of the year were a small collection of the ethnographical materials of the Assam tribes obtained by exchange from the Cotton College, Gauhati, and a small collection of the ethnographical material of the Bihar tribes obtained by exchange from the University of Bihar, Department of Anthropology, Ranchi.

Botany.—Eight specimens, illustrative of the tea industry, one distribution map of "Sugarcane Industry in South India", and two pressed specimens of *Rauwolfia serpentina* were the new additions to the collections. Six new photographs were also prepared and added. Lushington's "Vernacular list of trees, shrubs and woody climbers" was purchased for the section library.

Geology.—Seven specimens, illustrative of the glass industry, were the new additions to the collections. Specimens of ferruginous concretion and granite gneiss (that were collected during the Curator's botanical tours) and one coloured chart of geological column were added to the exhibits in the galleries.

Archæology.—During the year nineteen metal images and utensils were acquired from treasure troves. Besides these, an engraved 'Steuben' glass-plate was acquired from the Corning Glass Centre, U.S.A.

Numismatics.—Fifteen gold, seventy-one silver and nine copper coins were added to the collections. The fifteen gold Three Swami Pagodas of the English East India Company were found as treasure-trove, seven from North Arcot district and eight from Salem district. Among the silver coins, one is a coin of Rajendra Chola, bought from a private coin dealer, sixty-nine are Indo-British rupees found as treasure-trove from Coimbatore district and one coin is a Travancore half-rupee of Balaramavarma, which is a free gift by the finder to this Museum. The State coach, with its accessories, sent by the Government of Madras was another addition to the collection of the miscellaneous objects in the section.

Government Museum, Pudukkottai.—An exhibition was held from 14th April to 10th May 1955. Select bronzes and photographs from the archæological section and arms and armour from the ethnological section were exhibited. The exhibition was very popular.

Acquisitions and improvements.—Two specimens of the 'Binocellate Cobra' (*Naja naja*), an adult and young, were displayed with their hoods well raised. The young one of a monitor lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*) was displayed by the side of the adult. A

separate wing for the Cochin Murals comprising collotype reproductions based on photography depicting important scenes of the Ramayana and dealing with Hindu Mythology was opened. Two paintings were added to the Art Gallery. A separate gallery to exhibit the Jaina sculptures and bronzes was opened. Forty books were added to the library. Renovations and additions to the show cases improved the display of various other items in the museum.

Connemara Public Library

Apart from periodicals, the total number of books added to the library during the year was 2,809. This number includes also the books received under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954. Two hundred and five institutions sent their journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins. The expenditure on the Library was Rs. 65,715-3-10 and the receipts were Rs. 877-6-0.

The number of persons who visited the Library during the year was 116,287, and the number of volumes consulted was 369,908. The number of volumes lent to the residents in the city and its vicinity was 67,737 and the number of volumes lent to the mufassa libraries was 25. The total number of depositors on the roll at the close of the year was 2,980. The number of new depositors during the year was 473 and the number of withdrawals was 334.

This library was declared as one of the libraries entitled to receive gratis under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act 1954, a copy of each book or periodical published in any part of India. Consequently books were received in this library from some publishers, though still many have not realized their obligation to send their issues. In view of the operation of this Act, the number of copies of a publication to be delivered to this library by the publishers in the Madras State under the Madras Public Libraries Act has been reduced from four to one.

Children's Library

The Children's Library, in the compound of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, is open to all children between the ages of six and fourteen. The total number of books in the library at the end of the year was 5,816 (4,032) and the total attendance was 9,644 (7,878). The number of members on roll was 410 (106) and the number of books issued was 7,624 (2,441). Film shows were given in the library on Saturday afternoons.

Oriental Manuscripts Library

During the year 4,751 (5,301) persons visited the library, the number of books and manuscripts consulted by them being 8,513 (8,292). The number of books and manuscripts issued on loan to scholars and institutions during the year was 863 (856). The total number of manuscripts acquired during the year was 1,070 (1,576).

Public Libraries and Reading Rooms

The total number of public libraries in the State at the end of the year was 1,888 (1,886) and that of reading rooms was 477 (680). Details in respect of them are given below:—

	Libraries. (1)	Reading Rooms. (2)
Number of Libraries and Reading Rooms under—		
Government	187	33
District Boards	7	3
Panchayats	980	205
Municipalities	28	32
Local Library Authorities	241	93
Gramasangams	211	36
Other aided	183	65
Unaided	41	10
Others	10	..
Total	1,888	477

The total number of issues of books on loan was 3,332,958 and the total number of occasions on which books were consulted was 1,695,471. The total number of volumes in the State Libraries at the end of the year was 956,330. The total number of visitors to the libraries was 5,220,617. The expenditure incurred on the libraries was Rs. 12,63,479 and that incurred on the reading rooms was Rs. 32,472.

Teachers' Associations

Elementary School Teachers' Associations are organized in each Deputy Inspector's Range at convenient centres so as to be within easy access of all teachers in the area. These associations have for their object the improvement of the efficiency of the teachers. All teachers, men and women, in recognized elementary and basic schools, whether under public or private management, including teacher-managers, are required to be members of these associations.

Educational exhibitions, refresher and craft training courses, in addition to talks and discussions, were organized under the auspices of these associations during the year. Monthly meetings were held in these centres for about ten months in the year. Attendance at these meetings was compulsory, and the day was treated as a working day. There were 1,538 (1,568) such associations during the year and 15,235 (15,590) meetings were held.

Astronomy

Solar Eclipse Expedition.—An expedition from the Kodaikanal Observatory, consisting of seven members, was organized for making optical, geomagnetic, ionospheric and radio-astronomical observations during the total solar eclipse on 20th June 1955. A camp was set up at Hingurakgoda in Ceylon near the central line of totality. An intensive programme of solar, ionospheric and geomagnetic observations was also carried out at Kodaikanal for several days, including the day of the eclipse. Unfortunately, owing to cloudy weather, optical observations were impossible at Hingurakgoda, but the geomagnetic, ionospheric and radio-astronomical observations were successfully made.

During the partial solar eclipse on 14th December 1955 frequent geomagnetic and ionospheric observations were made at Kodaikanal, and a close watch was also kept on the variations of solar activity on that day.

Investigations—(a) Solar Physics.—The following problems in solar physics and geophysics were under investigation during the year :—

- (1) A study of the red-shift of the solar spectrum lines and its relation to the Theory of Relativity.
- (2) The distribution of Calcium Flocculi on the sun's disc.
- (3) Measurements of intensities of selected Fraunhofer lines in the solar spectrum, especially their variation from the centre of the disc to the extreme limb.
- (4) Variation of continuous absorption in the near ultra-violet solar spectrum.

(5) Study of solar radio emission at 200 Mc/s recorded at Hingurakgoda during the total eclipse of the sun of June 20, 1955.

(b) Geophysics.—(1) Study of ionospheric and geomagnetic effects during the total eclipse of the sun on June 20, 1955, observed at Hingurakgoda and Kodaikanal.

(2) Study of the vertical movements in the F-region of the ionosphere over Kodaikanal.

(3) Analysis of the data collected at Kodaikanal during the partial solar eclipse of December 14, 1955.

(4) F-2 layer scattering over Kodaikanal and Singapore.

Routine Solar and Geophysical (Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere, Seismology and Meteorology) work.—The normal programme of work in solar physics was carried on as usual. Sunspot activity was on the increase during the year, the increase being pronounced during the second half of the year. There were only 33 spot-free days out of the 294 days of observation. In connexion with the publication of daily maps of the sun under International Co-operation sponsored by the Fraunhofer Institute, Germany, copies of daily spectroheliograms (disc in H-alpha and K and limb in K) on 35 mm. film were supplied in fortnightly batches to that institute with effect from 1st April 1955.

Systematic observations of the magnetic elements, both visual and photographic, were continued. Part supply of a set of Askania Earth Magnetic Recording Station for use at one of the field stations to be set up during the International Geophysical Year was received. During the year 21 magnetic storms were recorded by the Kodaikanal Magnetographs.

Half-hourly soundings of the ionosphere with the Automatic Multi-Frequency Ionosphere Recorder were made, during daylight hours only, till August 31, 1955. From September 1, 1955, these observations were extended to night hours also. Registration of field strength on two wavelengths was started from 15th November 1955.

Cosmic Ray observations.—The Kolhorster Cosmic Ray Recorder of this observatory, which had not been functioning for some time past, was again put into regular operation from March 1956.

Seismology.—The Milne-Shaw seismograph (E-W. component) recorded 115 earthquakes during the year.

Meteorology.—Meteorological observations with all the visual and self-recording instruments were carried out as in previous years.

Publications.—Kodaikanal Observatory annual report for 1954 was published.

Quarterly synopses of results of solar, geomagnetic and ionospheric observations made at Kodaikanal during the year were published in the Indian Journal of Meteorology and Geophysics.

Seventy-three books and 1,805 periodicals were added to the library during the year.

General.—Under the research training scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, one senior and two junior research scholars were working in this observatory.

The Zoo.

The centenary of the Corporation Zoo was celebrated from 31st October to 14th November 1955. During this period the zoo was visited by four lakhs of adults and one lakh of children. The Government of Madras contributed a sum of Rs. 34,000 and the Government of Andhra Rs. 5,000 for purchasing animals. Advantage was taken of this occasion to effect numerous improvements in the zoo. A number of gifts of animals were received on the eve of the centenary celebrations. Some animals were also purchased. The most notable acquisitions were a pair of young Masai giraffes, two pairs of peach-faced love birds and two pairs of black-masked love birds.

The zoo livestock at the beginning of the year was 669 specimens comprising 197 mammals, 451 birds and 21 reptiles. One hundred and ninety-four specimens were added during the year and 339 specimens were deleted, leaving a balance of 524 specimens comprising 223 mammals, 271 birds and 30 reptiles. The right of collecting the fees for admission to the zoo and cycle stand for the year was leased out for a sum of Rs. 1,05,000. During the Centenary Celebrations, the entrance fee was collected departmentally.

Madras Record Office

The Madras Record Office was visited in July 1955 by the President of India and in November 1955 by the Governor of Madras. Both the distinguished visitors showed keen interest in the records housed in the office, particularly those relating to the Freedom Struggle.

Administrative activities.—All the records exclusively relating to the Andhra State subsequent to 1920 were transferred to the Andhra Record Office, Kurnool. The records exclusively relating to the Andhra State prior to 1920 and the records common to both Madras and Andhra States have been retained at Madras. They are being furnished to the Andhra Government when required. Consequent on this transfer of records to Andhra, one upper division clerk and three attenders were permanently transferred to Andhra State. The Madras Record Office, however, feels that it is short staffed as the volume of work has not diminished in spite of the transfer of records. This is so because a large number of requisitions are still being received from the Andhra Government and also because the requisition work of the present Madras State has shown a larger increase over that of the pre-partition period. The congestion in the office accommodation continued unrelieved during

the year, a considerable portion of the Record Office buildings being still occupied by the office of the State Transport Authority. Consequently, the schemes for the transfer of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library to this office and the centralization of non-current records of the heads of departments and the Collectors to the Madras Record Office are being held up.

Annual accessions.—Two hundred and ninety-one bundles containing 49,107 (39,444) files of non-confidential Secretariat records and 19 bundles containing 865 confidential files were received from the Secretariat. Seventy files were received from the Board of Revenue and 643 files from the Chief Conservator of Forests. Six thousand one hundred and eighty documents were received for the strong almyrah. Ninety-one electoral rolls for the Assembly and Council Constituencies and 16 for the Parliamentary Constituencies relating to 1954 were received at the office.

Special accessions.—The records of the following committees were received during the year :—

(1) The District Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee, 1954.

(2) The Madras Prohibition Enquiry Committee, 1948.

(3) The Advisory Committee appointed for the review of the minimum rates of wages fixed for the employment in oil mills and rice, flour and dhall mills, 1953.

Another special accession consisted of two volumes of Indonesian Notes sent for deposit by Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, the well-known historian.

Publication of historical documents.—Public despatches from England for the year 1951-52 were in the final stages of publication. Out of the two volumes of the records of Fort St. George series sent to the Press last year, the proof of one Volume was received during the year. There was good demand for the historical publications of the office this year also and a sum of Rs. 860-1-0 was realized by the sale of the publications.

Good progress was made in the work of preparing the new District Handbooks to replace the old District Gazetteers. The first handbook relating to Tanjore, which had been prepared and approved by the Government, was sent to the Press during the year and is now in the final stage of publication. The Madurai District Handbook was completed during the year and sent to the Government for approval. The handbook of South Arcot was next taken up and the work was in progress.

Preservation of documents.—Owing to difficulties experienced in replenishing the stock of chiffon at an early date experiments were made with cellulose acetate foil and acetone for repairing old paper documents. The results of the experiments were watched,

Information supplied to the Government and the public.— Twenty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-one requisitions, which involved searches in 933 cases, were received during the year from the several departments of Government. Thirty-seven thousand two hundred and ninety-one papers were sent out in response to the requisitions and 49,993 papers were received back during the year.

A number of research scholars made use of the records during the year. Facilities were given to the Regional Research Officer and his staff for collecting materials for the history of the Freedom Movement in India.

Literature and the Press

Newspapers and Periodicals.—Twenty-nine dailies and 727 periodicals continued publication in the State during the year. Of these, four were English dailies and 197 were English periodicals. There were 12 Tamil dailies and 348 Tamil periodicals. The remaining dailies and periodicals were published in Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and other languages.

Forty-eight journals ceased publication during the year. Nine journals which started publication ceased publication during the year. One hundred and twenty-one journals were newly started and published during the year. The number of journals published in Madras City alone was 395.

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

English—

- “The Hindu”
- “The Mail”
- “The Indian Express.”

Tamil—

- “The Dinamani.”
- “The Swadesamitran.”
- “The Dinathanthi.”
- “The Viduthalai.”
- “The Nava India, Coimbatore.”
- “The Tamil Nadu, Madurai.”

Telugu—

- “The Andhra Patrika.”
- “The Andhra Prabha.”

Kannada—

- “Nava Bharata (Mangalore).”

Malayalam—

- “Mathrubhumi, Kozhikode.”
- “Chandrika, Kozhikode.”
- “Desabhimani, Kozhikode.”

Registration of Books

The total number of publications registered in the office of the Registrar of Books, under section 18 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, during the calendar year 1955 was 5,513 of which 3,771 were books and the remaining 1,742 were periodicals. Of these 3,771 books, those meant for educational purposes numbered 1,811, and this number works out to 48 per cent of the total number of books registered. There was a considerable increase in the number of publications registered during the year under report as compared with the numbers for the previous three years.

Though there was a marked improvement in the matter of the printers in this State complying with the provisions of the above Act during the year under report, yet there have been cases of neglect on the part of certain printers and these cases were reported to the Magistrates concerned for necessary action being taken against them.

While the tone and contents of most of the books registered during the year under review were unobjectionable, a few books, which appeared to be *prima facie* objectionable, were taken to the notice of the Government for punitive action being taken in respect of them.

Extra copies of publications received and registered in this office during the year, which were intended for transmission to the State Central Library (i.e., the Connemara Public Library, Madras), the Parliament Library, New Delhi, and the National Library, Calcutta, were duly transferred to those libraries as per section 11 of the Press and Registration of Books Act.

CHAPTER IX—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

Utilization of land

The total area of Madras State during 1955-56 was 38,485,000 acres of which a net area of 16,528,000 acres was under cultivation as against 16,577,000 acres in the previous year. The area classed as 'Forests' decreased from 6,034,000 acres in 1954-55 to 6,024,000 acres in 1955-56, while the area under 'Miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown' increased from 1,235,000 acres in 1954-55 to 1,277,000 acres in 1955-56. The area under 'Barren and unculturable land' was 2,835,000 acres in 1955-56 as against 2,837,000 acres in the previous year. There was a decrease in the extent under 'Land put to non-agricultural uses' from 3,637,000 acres in 1954-55 to 3,629,000 acres in 1955-56 and under 'cultivable waste' from 2,601,000 acres in 1954-55 to 2,557,000 acres in 1955-56. The area under 'Current Fallows' was 2,630,000 acres, i.e., 92,000 acres more than that in the previous year. Of the remainder, 1,093,000 acres were under 'Permanent pastures and other grazing lands' and 1,912,000 acres under 'Other Fallow Lands' as against 1,097,000 acres and 1,929,000 acres respectively in the previous year. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in area under 'Miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown' and 'Current Fallows' and a decrease in area under the other heads of classification of area.

Condition of agricultural population

Except for the havoc done by cyclone in the districts of Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram at the end of November 1955, the seasonal conditions in the State were generally satisfactory for the third year in succession. This, combined with the activities of the National Extension Service and the Community Projects, has resulted in a perceptible improvement in the economic condition of the agricultural population.

During the year there was a decline of 0.3 per cent in the net area sown for the first crop, from 16,577,000 acres to 16,528,000 acres. The area sown under the second crop, however, increased from 3,207,000 in 1954-55 to 3,379,000 acres in 1955-56. Hence there was an overall increase of 123,000 acres in the area sown during the year over that of the previous year.

Prices of foodgrains witnessed a general upward trend during the year. The prices of cash crops also showed a general upward trend. The prices showed a decrease in the case of pepper. The wages and cost of cultivation continued to be high and consequently cultivators did not benefit very much by the rise in prices of agricultural products.

The Government continued to advance loans through various agencies and for various purposes. The Revenue Department sanctioned loans as follows:—

	1955-56.	1954-55.
	RS.	RS.
Loans under the land improvement loans and Agriculturists' Loans Act	93,92,021	81,26,145
Loans under the special rules for pumping installations.	4,30,087	10,06,619
Loans under the special rules for agricultural implements	72,700	1,06,477
	<u>98,94,808</u>	<u>92,39,241</u>

Loans disbursed by co-operative societies to agriculturists during the year were as shown below:—

	1955-56.	1954-55.
	RS.	RS.
Loans disbursed by agricultural credit societies ..	5,68,02,434	5,48,23,256
Loans disbursed by Land Mortgage Banks	55,46,921	37,47,600
	<u>6,23,49,355</u>	<u>5,85,70,856</u>

The Agriculture Department disbursed Rs. 47,31,200 (42,25,570) for purchase of chemical fertilizers under the Intensive Manuring Scheme.

Loans disbursed for rehabilitation of agriculturists affected by the cyclone were as shown below:—

	RS.
Loans for purchase of cattle and livestock	2,87,065
Loans for land reclamation	9,716
Subsistence loans	4,92,939
	<u>7,89,720</u>

On account of the satisfactory seasonal conditions, agricultural labour found employment throughout the year.

Weather and Crops

June to September 1955.—During the entire south-west monsoon period in 1955, the rainfall in the Madras State as a whole was deficient by 4.8 per cent as compared with the normal. Large deviations from normal occurred in Chingleput and North Arcot

districts, which received more than 20 per cent above the normal rainfall, and in the Nilgiris, where there was a deficit of more than 20 per cent.

Sowings of early dry crops and wet crops were above average in the State. The condition of the crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of South Arcot district, where paddy crop was affected by pest. Necessary remedial measures were taken.

October to December 1955.—During the north-east monsoon period extending over October to December, the rainfall in the Madras State as a whole was in excess by 2·3 per cent as compared with the normal. Deviations of more than 20 per cent above the normal occurred in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Malabar and South Kanara. In Chingleput and South Arcot districts the deficiency was more than 20 per cent of the normal rainfall.

Sowings of late dry crops and wet crops were above average in the State.

The condition of the crops was generally satisfactory in all districts except in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore and Tirunelveli districts, where the crop was affected by pests. Heavy losses were averted by timely remedial and preventive measures. Crops in Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts were affected by cyclone.

January to February 1956.—The rainfall during the period January to February 1956 was below normal in all districts of the State. There was no rainfall in South Kanara.

March to May 1956.—The rainfall during this period was above normal in Chingleput, Malabar and South Kanara districts and below normal in other districts of the State. The rainfall during the year in the Madras State as a whole was deficient by 3·5 per cent of the normal.

The seasonal conditions during the fasli, viewed as a whole continued to be satisfactory as in the previous year.

Agriculture

Seasonal conditions.—The seasonal conditions during the year were less favourable to crop production than those that prevailed during the previous year. Parts of the East Coast districts were affected by the cyclone on the 30th November 1955, which caused heavy damage to crops in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore. With the exception of the West Coast, rainfall was scanty during the first five months of 1956. This resulted in scarcity of water for irrigation and drinking. However, the monsoon in 1956 began favourably. The year was on the whole favourable for carrying out agricultural development programmes.

Food Production Drive.—The year under report was the final year of operation of the Intensive Cultivation Schemes included in the First Five-Year Plan. An additional quantity of 171,473 tons of foodgrains as against a target of 197,666 tons is estimated to have been produced as a result of the operation of all schemes which directly contributed to increased production. The main Grow More Food Schemes are reviewed below :—

(a) **Land development by mechanical cultivation.**—The department maintained a fleet of 158 tractors, 85 of which were equipped with bull-dozer equipment. The tractors were hired out for ploughing operations in garden, wet and dry lands. Bull-dozers were used for clearing and levelling virgin lands and reclaiming sand cast areas and restoring silted tanks. The machinery was deployed in an area of 23,524 acres and this is anticipated to have resulted in an additional production of 2,625 tons of foodgrains. In addition to these, 52 tractors (as against a target of 50 for the year) were supplied to enterprising farmers under the Hire Purchase Scheme. There was keen demand from the public for purchasing tractors under this Hire Purchase Scheme.

(b) **Soil conservation.**—Soil conservation measures were undertaken mainly in the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts. In the Nilgiris district the soil conservation measures were directed towards prevention of soil erosion on hill slopes mostly by bench terracing and this has resulted in an increase in food production by about 17 per cent in the areas covered by various soil conservation schemes. In Coimbatore district the soil conservation schemes were mainly for water conservation and contour bunding was the essential item of work.

A scheme for 6,000 acres in the Vellore and Wallajah taluks of North Arcot district was also sanctioned during the year.

(c) **Fertilisers and manures—i) Chemical fertilizers.**—During the year the Agriculture Department continued to grant loans for purchasing chemical fertilizers under the Intensive Manuring Scheme. A sum of Rs. 45·64 lakhs was disbursed to ryots as loans under the Intensive Manuring Scheme for paddy, for purchasing about 12,082 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 4,434 tons of super-phosphate and 27 tons of other fertilizers. These are estimated to have covered 266,690 acres accounting for an additional production of 27,631 tons. A sum of Rs. 1,05,426 was disbursed as loans to ryots under the Intensive Manuring Scheme for sugarcane for the purchase of about 268·7 tons of ammonium sulphate sufficient to cover 1,844·44 acres.

About 8,000 demonstration plots were laid to demonstrate to the cultivators the benefits to be derived from the use of chemical fertilizers. About 1,095 tons of fertilizers were distributed free of cost to ryots under the scheme for demonstration of fertilizers on agriculturists' fields.

(ii) **Urban and rural compost schemes.**—During the year 324 municipalities and panchayats with a total population of 8,172,875 prepared urban compost. The quantities of compost produced and distributed were 246,127 tons and 238,102 tons respectively. The compost distributed is expected to have benefited 47,680 acres of land resulting in the additional production of 5,952 tons of foodgrains. About 275,695 tons of rural compost are estimated to have been made during the year. This quantity of compost is sufficient to cover 43,939 acres of land giving an additional yield of 5,452 tons of foodgrains.

(iii) **Green manures.**—During the year 1,335,000 acres of border crop and 137,633 acres of pure crop of *Sesbania* were grown as against 1,370,000 acres of border crop and 22,000 acres of pure crop in 1954-55. Four hundred and fifty-seven tons of green manure seeds, sufficient to cover an area of 1,697,161 acres of lands, were sold during the year. Besides this *Glyricidia* was planted on canal and field bunds over 70,717 acres and *Indigofera teysmani* in over 252 acres. Cover crops of *Calopogonium mucunoides* were introduced over 60 acres.

(d) **Tree Planting.**—During the year Vanamahotsava was celebrated from July to October 1955 and 2,940,561 seedlings and cuttings of trees were distributed. Four thousand three hundred and eighty-four miles of road margins, 503 miles of railway lines and 25,787 acres for live fence around fields were covered with *Prosopis juliflora*.

Improved seeds.—Improved strains of paddy evolved by the Agriculture Department gave an increase in yield of over 10 per cent over the varieties locally cultivated by the ryots. The multiplication and distribution of improved strains and the replacement of deteriorated strains formed the bulk of the work in this direction. One more strain was added during the year to the 111 strains already under distribution. The total area covered with the improved strains of paddy through primary and village seed farms was 542,700 acres with an estimated yield of over 54,270 tons of additional production valued at Rs. 162.8 lakhs. Two new strains of millets were added to the 49 strains of millets already under distribution. About 309 tons of improved seeds of millets were procured and exchanged and these could be grown over an area of 67,542 acres accounting for an additional production of 6,784 tons of millets. About 4,937 lb. of improved seeds of pulses were distributed during the year. They were expected to cover 411 acres resulting in 27.5 tons of additional production.

Plant protection schemes—Control of pests and diseases of crops.—Pesticides and insecticides were sold at half the cost price in specific emergency cases in order to enable the ryots in the affected areas to take to large scale application of chemicals. During the year 280,769 acres of food crops, 85,835 acres of other

crops and 183,728 fruit and other economic plants were saved from destruction by pests and diseases. These timely control measures resulted in the saving of 15,327 tons of foodgrains valued at Rs. 12.3 lakhs.

Lift Irrigation Scheme.—(a) Oil engines and pumpsets.—During the year, 175 oil engines and 177 electric motors were distributed against loans sanctioned by Government. This brings the total number of oil engine pumpsets and electric motors distributed since the beginning of the scheme to 1,716 and 750 respectively. The scheme of hiring departmental oil engines with pumpsets to the ryots for lift irrigation was continued during the year. The response to the scheme was good.

(b) Filter Point Scheme.—The scheme for sinking 750 filter points for the year was started early in January 1956 with a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India. Up to 30th June 1956, 676 filter-point wells were sunk successfully and an amount of Rs. 11,36,923-2-6 was disbursed as loans to ryots for purchasing filter points and pumping machinery. The scheme has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan, with an annual target of 600 filter-point wells.

Research and Education.—The admissions to the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, were raised from 108 to 162 from the year 1956-57. The Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Horticulture, which was suspended during the previous year, was revived and 31 candidates were admitted to the course. Twenty-eight young farmers underwent a refresher course of six months' duration at the Central Farm at Coimbatore. Seventy-four students enjoyed scholarships of various categories amounting to Rs. 41,223 and eight students enjoyed educational concessions amounting to Rs. 2,0656.

Agricultural Chemistry.—The total number of samples analysed during the year was 1,813. The application of lime along with green leaf and super phosphate was found to increase the fertility of laterite soils. Agronomic experiments under the Technical Co-operation Mission Project were continued. The economic gain to the ryots and to the State as a whole by the adoption of the results of research of the Chemistry Section of the Agriculture department is roughly estimated at Rs. 25 crores annually.

Entomology.—Intensive research on the control of tissue borers, coccids and hairy caterpillars was continued with a view to check up the results obtained in the course of work done during earlier years. Studies of pesticides and trial of proprietary preparations of chemicals formed another interesting and useful line of work. Research on the control of the paddy stem borer and

sugarcane borers was continued under special schemes. A total area of 235,506 acres and 108,576 trees was treated during the year, the value of produce saved being Rs. 95 lakhs.

Agricultural Mycology.—The Mycology Section co-ordinated its activities with those of the plant breeders in the evolution of strains resistant to paddy blast, wheat rusts, sorghum, cumbu and tenai and black arm disease of cotton.

Agricultural Meteorology.—In addition to the collection of exhaustive data on weather conditions, a careful record of the outbreak of pests and diseases of crops was regularly maintained in order to assess the influence of weather conditions on the extent of damage done by pests and diseases to crops. The Agricultural Meteorologist took an active part in the conduct of artificial rain-making experiments in the State.

Crop Improvement Work—Paddy.—Culture 5,108 has been released during the year as strain ASD 11. This was expected to cover an area of 50,000 acres resulting in an economic gain of about Rs. 10 lakhs. Two new strains were ready for release and these were expected to serve an area of 50,000 acres. A total quantity of 569,334 lb. of nucleus paddy seeds was distributed from the Agricultural Research Stations and this was expected to cover an area of about 20,000 acres of primary seed farms. The improved strains of paddy released so far have covered roughly 50 per cent of the area under rice and resulted in an economic gain of Rs. 10 crores annually. The Japanese method advocated by Korakendra gave 11.6 per cent increase of yield over the farm method.

Millets and pulses.—Two new strains of millets were released during the year. These were expected to spread over an area of 4.7 lakh acres yielding an additional production of 29,900 tons of grains valued at Rs. 64.5 lakhs. Three cultures of cholam, three of cumbu, two of varagu and two of horsegram were under trials in the districts to test their suitability to the tracts.

Oil seeds.—Selection and hybridisation in groundnut, gingelly, castor and coconut was continued with the object of evolving high yielding and high oil containing strains suited for different climatic and soil conditions. Cereals following groundnuts in rotation were found to yield better than rotation among cereals themselves. A scheme for research on the improvement of Pol-lachi red groundnut was sanctioned during the year. Two coconut nurseries were opened at Muthupet in Tanjore district to rehabilitate the coconut gardens devastated by the cyclone.

Cotton.—In addition to existing commercial cotton zones new areas like off-season fallows of deltaic and non-deltaic regions and coastal areas were being tackled for cultivation and introduction of suitable varieties. The maintenance of purity, multiplication and distribution of improved strains also received attention

under special schemes for these purposes. Another important item of work was the certification, under a separate organization, of superior cottons exempted from price control by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

Sugarcane.—Research work was in progress in the newly started Central Sugarcane Station, Palur, and the Sugarcane Research Sub-station, Gudiyatham. Research work revealed that heavy manuring with ammonium sulphate delayed maturity, depressed juicy quality and reduced jaggery recovery.

Horticulture.—The scheme for the establishment of Model Orchard-cum-Nurseries was extended for a further period of three years. Under the scheme for increasing the production and quality of fruits, 164 orchards were surveyed in different parts of the State and outstanding fruit trees were located as meriting propagation and distribution of progenies. A scheme for conducting research on pests and diseases affecting cashew plantations was sanctioned during the year. During the year a special drive for production of vegetables was launched throughout the State and efforts were put under way in all fruit stations and Agricultural Research Stations for production and distribution of vegetable seeds and seedlings on a large scale. The quantity of vegetable seeds thus distributed totalled 2,804 pounds while about one and a half lakh of vegetable seedlings were also made available. A scheme for research on clove, nutmeg and cocoa was started during the year with the financial assistance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Another co-ordinated scheme for the improvement of chillies, financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, commenced work at the Agricultural Research Station at Kovilpatti.

Plant Physiology.—Studies were continued on the effect of pre-soaking of seeds of different crop plants in nutrient salt solutions as a method of increasing crop yields. Weed control studies continued for devising suitable methods of eradicating or controlling some of the most troublesome weeds. Complete eradication still remains a difficult problem.

Agricultural Engineering.—The work of testing new agricultural implements, tools and machines was continued by the Agricultural Engineering section. A filter point using coir as the filtering medium in the place of the wire mesh has brought down the cost of each filter-point from Rs. 110 to Rs. 25. The trial reports revealed that there is an increase in the discharge by about 20 per cent over the conventional wire mesh filter point. The bullock drawn pump designed last year was improved upon with a circular gear. This pump gave a discharge of 2,000 gallons per hour with a single bullock against the conventional mhothe which gave only 1,500 to 1,800 gallons per hour with two animals. Trials with

implements received from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research were conducted to find their suitability to local conditions. The fabrication of a groundnut picker on the model of the Japanese thresher was taken up and completed.

Agricultural Marketing.—Regulation of markets was in force in respect of six crops, viz., cotton, groundnut, gingelly, tobacco, coconut and arecanuts under the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933. There were seven market committees which had set up 16 regulated markets in the State. The benefits of the regulated markets were extended to 2,215,000 acres out of 3,984,000 acres under the six commercial crops. The progress of work in regulation of markets for the notified commercial crops continued to be complicated and taxing due to the many legal issues stifling the enforcement of the Act. A remarkable achievement in the Coimbatore Market Committee was that the textile mills in the district were persuaded to pay the arrears of cess due to the Committee on their cotton purchases from 1951 due to tactful approach and cordial discussions with the Southern India Mills Owners' Association, Coimbatore. Similar advances towards the tobacco dealers did not prove successful. Work regarding market surveys continued side by side with the development programme. Grading of ghee, eggs, potatoes, fruits, rice, jaggery, wool and bristles was continued.

A slight upward trend in the prices of all commodities in general was noticed during the year.

Agro-Industries.—Five thousand two hundred and twenty-eight beehives were maintained with the help of the department and the quantity of honey said to have been extracted was 28,643 lb. The fruit preservation unit in Wynaad Colony continued to work satisfactorily. A total quantity of 19,464 ounces of squash and 452 lb. of jam was prepared and disposed of during the year against 27,873 ounces of squash and 538½ lb. of jam during the previous year.

The expenditure on all Agricultural Research Stations during the year was Rs. 6.035 (5.768) lakhs. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5.175 (3.342) lakhs. The increased expenditure was mainly due to the opening of the Agricultural Research Station, Bhavanagar, which was being laid out and equipped.

Crop sampling.—During the year, 1,240 crop cutting experiments in paddy and 2,280 experiments in millets were planned and 1,177 experiments in paddy and 1,094 experiments in millets were completed. The average yield of rice per acre according to the experiments was estimated at 1,120 lb. Based on this average yield, the total production of rice in the State during the year was estimated at 3,294,000 tons.

Colonization scheme.—The Wynaad Colonization Scheme was continued during the year. Experiments on the evolution of high-yielding strains in paddy variety, cultural and improvement work on fruits and preservation of fruits were carried on besides propaganda and demonstration among the colonists. Two hundred new colonists were settled during the year bringing the total number of colonists settled to 2,940.

Propaganda and publicity.—During the year, 27,844 propaganda meetings were held. To bring home to the cultivators the advantages of improved seeds and manures, 26,505 demonstration plots were laid out in ryots' fields. The total number of agricultural associations functioning during the year was 18,073, and all agricultural improvements were put across to the ryots through the members of these associations. About 21,048 copies of Grow More Food journals published in the three regional languages were circulated during the year. About 77,948 leaflets on subjects of topical interest were distributed to the ryots. Nine radio talks on various agricultural subjects were given in the rural broadcasting service for the benefit of farmers and other people in rural areas. During the year 315 exhibitions were held. A new headquarters committee for the scrutiny of posters and publicity materials was constituted during the year.

Finance.—The receipts and expenditure for the year under report and for the previous year are given below :—

	1954-55.	1955-56.
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Receipts	64.16	66.45
Expenditure	127.48	129.08

The variations in the expenditure and receipts over those of last year were due to an expansion in the activities of the department during the period.

Horticulture

The gross income of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, during the year was Rs. 74,037-0-3 and the expenditure was Rs. 83,124-4-4 giving an excess of expenditure of Rs. 9,087-4-1. The society received a sum of Rs. 3,000 as grant from the Government and was expecting the balance of the grant amounting to Rs. 4,091 at the end of the year. In addition, the Government gave grants of Rs. 500 for the flower show, Rs. 175 for vegetable garden prizes, and Rs. 200 for the country fair. The total membership of the society at the end of the year was 435. A sum of Rs. 7,091 (5,350) was collected as subscriptions. The free allowance of plants, seeds, etc., to members amounted to Rs. 4,847.

(Rs. 3,012). The sale of plants, excluding the free allowance to members amounted to Rs. 8,710 (Rs. 7,278). The society has started a bi-monthly magazine for the amateur gardener. The magazine is supplied free to the members. The society hopes to meet the cost of publication of this magazine by way of advertisements and from sale to non-members. The 115th Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show was held from 13th to 16th January 1956. The income from the flower show was Rs. 4,398-12-0 and expenditure on the show was Rs. 5,917-13-11.

Cinchona Plantations

The highlights of the year in the administration of the Government Cinchona Department were the opening of another modern quinine factory in the Anamallais, on 14th May 1955, the transfer of the Quinine Sales section from the Central Jail, Coimbatore, to the Cinchona Department and the holding of a Quinine Conference of delegates representing the Central and State Governments at Ootacamund in October 1955.

During the year the Committee on Estimates of the State Legislature examined the working of the department after inspecting the plantations and factories and made some valuable recommendations to the Government for improving the working of the department.

Government Quinine Factory, Naduvattam.—The quinine products that were manufactured on Government of Madras account during the year (including the works in progress) as on 31st March 1956 are given below :—

	LB.	OZ.	DR.
Quinine sulphate powder	17,464	8	6
Quinine sulphate tablets	5,041	5	7
Quinine hydrochloride powder	199	9	8
Quinine hydrochloride tablets	137	8	0
Quinine bi-hydrochloride	720	13	0
Quinine salicylate	2	3	4
Totaquina powder	4,000	0	0
Totaquina tablets	66	12	13
Cinchona febrifuge powder	12,093	13	11

No extraction was done in the Quinine Factory at Naduvattam on Government of India account as it was decided to work the new quinine factory opened in the Anamallais exclusively for extraction of quinine on Government of India account.

Stock of cinchona bark in the Quinine Factory, Naduvattam.—Particulars of the stock of bark held on Madras Government account as on 31st March 1956 are furnished below :—

Particulars, source, etc.	Stock on 1st April 1955. LB.	Receipts during the year. LB.	Total. LB.	Issues during the year. LB.	Balance on 31st March 1956. LB.
C.P., Nilgiris ..	58,094	505,069 *	563,163	424,846	138,317
C.P., Anamallais ..	..	233,322	233,322	15,582	217,740
Private Estates ..	158,964	..	158,964	158,964	Nil.
West Bengal	238,113	..	238,113	238,113	Nil.
C.P., Nilgiris (dead bark)	1,091	2,864	3,955	2,635	1,320
C.P., Anamallais (dead bark)	2,975	50,340	53,315	2,975	50,340
	459,237	791,595	1,250,832	843,115	407,717

* Includes 383,836 lb. made up of 383,650 lb. of bark and 186 lb. of whole bark transferred from Government of India account to Madras Government account.

Extra activities in the Government Quinine Factory, Naduvattam.—During the year 2,200 lb. of crude eucalyptus oil were refined and prepared for supply as double distilled natural colour 1 and extra refined colourless oil. A quantity of 4,697½ lb. of activated carbon was manufactured during the year. Purification of small quantities of essential oils such as peppermint, geranium, eucalyptus, vendar, vettyvert and camphor was also done in the factory.

Laboratory and research.—Duplicate analysis of 203 harvest bark samples from the Anamallais plantations were done. Besides this, 598 samples from the Propagation section were analysed.

Plantations.—There was no fresh planting of cinchona during the year except for one acre in Naduvattam for experiments on seedling. The total acreage under cinchona cultivation at the close of the year was 9,444.33 acres comprising 7,059.25 acres in the Anamallais and 2,385.08 acres in the Nilgiris. This includes one acre newly planted in the Nilgiris for experimental purposes. The area in the Anamallais and the Nilgiris also includes the area planted by the Vegetative Propagation section (being 138.75 acres in the Anamallais and 32.25 acres in the Nilgiris).

The following table shows the closing areas under cinchona in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamallais and Nilgiris, the quantities of bark harvested and the bark delivered to the

factories and net loss or gain incurred by the plantations for the year 1955-56:—

Plantations.	Area as on 31st January 1956.	Area up-rooted.	Area coppiced.	Area re-planted.	Bark harvested.	Bark delivered to factory.	Profit.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	LB.	LB.	RS. A. P.
Anamallais ..	7,059.25	0.5	188.65	0.5	1,391,640	498,900	76,350 2
Nilgiris ..	2,385.08	..	188.65	..	226,089	333,326	19,990 7

Vegetative Propagation.—Budding with high yielding clone was done in an area of 450 acres coppiced during 1954-55 and over 350,000 successful insertions were made from clone No. 701 the highest yielder. Supply budding was carried out over an area of 45 acres.

Medical Unit.—The total number of in-patients treated at the hospital at cinchona during the year was 10,101 against 17,29 in the previous year but there was an increase in the number of out-patients treated. The dispensaries in the various divisions of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamallais and Nilgiris continued to work satisfactorily.

Labour.—Labour was generally quiet and contented. Labourers were given work for six days in a week against five days previously. Eligible mazdoors were given free cumbles, or way expenses to their native places and sickness allowance and maternity benefits according to rules.

Financial results.—According to the existing procedure for maintaining the accounts of the department no interest is charged on the profits earned by the department. On the above basis, the working of the department during the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,24,782-12-7 as against a net loss of Rs. 1,27,638-8-6 sustained during the previous year. If, according to the recent instructions of the Auditor-General, interest is also to be charged on the profits earned by the department, its working will result in a net loss of about Rs. 45,000. The question of charging interest on profits and the necessity for constituting a Profit Reserve Fund was separately under examination.

For the first time after the stoppage of harvests of cinchona bark a few years ago, harvests by coppicing were done on Government of Madras account and the evaluation of the residual capital value of the coppiced blocks on a more scientific basis was adopted during the year under report. The plantation accounts closed with a net profit of Rs. 96,340-9-5. The manufacture and sale of eucalyptus oil newly undertaken by the department also added to the profits made during the year under report.

Animal Husbandry Department

Veterinary education.—The number of admissions to the B.V.Sc. course was increased from 80 to 100 during the year and that for the Stockmen course from 55 to 100. Seventy-five (68) graduates and 50 (43) stockmen passed out during the year. Five scholarships were awarded by the Madras Government to students of the first-year degree course. Fourteen students were awarded scholarships by the Harijan Welfare Department. The Government of India awarded five scholarships for Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes. The open-air theatre constructed in the Veterinary College premises under the Youth Welfare Programme of the Government of India was declared open during the year. A batch of 80 students of the Madras Veterinary College Medical Association volunteered to render veterinary relief in the cyclone-affected districts of Tamilnad.

Livestock development.—During the year 153 (145) breeding bulls were issued from all the livestock farms. There were 1,300 (1,174) breeding bulls of both white and black cattle at the studs located all over the State under the various schemes of the department. These bulls performed 64,350 services during the year. In addition to the existing four artificial insemination centres, 90 village centres and 6 key farm centres, three more artificial insemination centres were open during the year at Erode, Kozhikode and Salem.

In the sheep farm at Dundsandle, Ootacamund, ten Romney Marsh Rams were received from Australia for improving the quality of wool of the Nilgiris sheep through breeding. In addition to the existing three sheep demonstration and shearing units, one more unit was opened at Kancheepuram during the year.

Of the total number of eggs produced in all the poultry farms and units during the year, 62.6 (60) per cent were utilized for hatching. A poultry section was opened in the District Livestock Farm at Orathanad with a unit of White Leghorn birds. A poultry demonstration unit was started in the Veterinary Hospital at Pudukkottai during the year. The pilot poultry scheme for the intensive development of poultry in rural and urban parts sponsored by the Government of India was started during the year in the Poultry Research Station, Teynampet. An annual Poultry Show at the State level was organized for the first time this year.

There were eight stallions maintained for stud purposes during the year at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, and Veterinary Institutions. Two stallions were loaned from the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, to be maintained for stud purposes by two interested breeders in the State.

Veterinary Health Service and Itinerant staff.—During the year ten new Veterinary dispensaries were opened and seven institutions in the headquarters of districts were equipped with clinical laboratories for early diagnosis of diseases and control of epidemics in the

field. Two hundred and sixty thousand and forty-eight cases were treated and 40,061 castrations were done in all the veterinary institutions in the State during the year. The itinerant staff of the Animal Husbandry Department treated 126,610 cases and performed 35,665 castrations in addition to doing a record number of 1,980,583 vaccinations and inoculations on various species of domesticated livestock against epidemic and endemic diseases during the year.

During the cyclone that hit the east coast in November 1955, about 90,000 heads of livestock were lost on account of breaches in tanks, inundation of the sea into the shore-land, and the adverse effect of cyclonic climate. Relief measures were rushed to the affected parts by mobilising men and materials for the care of ailing animals through opening camp dispensaries for the protection of cattle against epidemics and for the removal and proper burial of dead animals. Eighty thousand copies of hand bills, specially prepared for educating the ryots on measures to be adopted to save themselves from further loss of livestock, were printed and distributed free of cost. Sixty camp dispensaries were opened in the affected areas. The relief squads covered 1,397 villages. The number of animals treated was 5,000 and 399,446 animals were protected against epidemics. As a measure of relief, interest-free loans were granted to individual ryots to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of work cattle and milch animals to replace the lost ones.

Propaganda.—The propaganda unit of the Animal Husbandry Department participated in prominent exhibitions and prepared leaflets, charts, posters, maps, models, etc., for exhibition. It supplied educational films on animal husbandry to the district staff and also arranged for the screening of these films. During the year the Southern Regional All-India Cattle and Poultry Shows, First State Annual Poultry Show, 74 one-day cattle shows, 13 calf rallies and 10 sheep shows were organized by the department.

Diseases among livestock.—During the year 4,058 (2,465) outbreaks of disease were reported. Most of these reports pertained to blackquarter and as many as 1,980,583 (963,313) inoculations and vaccinations were performed in the affected and free areas among various species of livestock.

Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes.—During the year there were 517 stud bulls stationed at various places in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas. Four artificial insemination centres were started during the year. Fifty-seven thousand and sixty-two castrations were done, 185,664 animals were treated and 931,091 inoculations against contagious diseases were performed. Forty-one poultry units were started and 4,915 exotic birds and cockerels were distributed during the year.

Finance.—The receipts and charges of the department for the year were Rs. 6,85,705 and Rs. 41,95,154, respectively.

Co-operation.

Events which may prove to be landmarks of the development of co-operative enterprise in India, were (a) the amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act to enable the bank to set up an Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund and a National Agricultural Credit (Stabilization) Fund. The object for the former Fund is to enable the State Governments to participate in the share capital of co-operative credit institutions from the apex to the primary level. The latter Fund is for granting medium-term loans to State Co-operative Banks in times of famine, draught, etc.; (b) the passing of the Agricultural Produce (Co-operative Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956, to provide for the establishment of Warehousing Corporations at National and State levels; and (c) the inauguration of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board by the Prime Minister of India in November 1956. In pursuance of the suggestion made at the State Ministers' Conference in April 1955, the State Government sanctioned a pilot project for the development of integrated credit and marketing in two select taluks in each of the six districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Malabar and South Kanara. The response from the co-operators to the pilot scheme was good and the results achieved, especially in the formation of large-sized units at the primary level and the expansion of the credit and marketing activities were noteworthy. Consequently, towards the close of the year Government sanctioned the extension of the pilot scheme to all the districts. Another notable development in the field of co-operation during the year was the formation of processing societies so as to encourage agriculturists to organize and manage processing industries based on the crops produced by them. Three Co-operative Sugar Mills were registered during the year, one each at Ambur (North Arcot district), Madurantakam (Chingleput district) and Udumalpet (Coimbatore district). These societies have raised a share capital of Rs. 34.10 lakhs. The Government propose to subscribe in their share capital at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs in each of the co-operative sugar factories. In addition to this, a co-operative spinning mill has been organized at Srivilliputhur with which the cotton growers in the area will be associated.

The number of co-operative societies of all types during the year was 15,389 (15,100), having a membership of 28.80 lakhs (26.62 lakhs) and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 922.60 lakhs (Rs. 865.13 lakhs). All the societies together commanded a working capital of Rs. 72.64 crores (Rs. 64.72 crores) at the end of the year.

The transactions of the agricultural credit societies recorded a substantial increase during the year. The co-operatives covered 68.85 per cent of the villages in the State and brought 24.25 per cent of the rural families within their fold as against 58.9 per cent

of the villages covered and 23·5 per cent of the families served during the previous year. The primary agricultural societies, the land mortgage banks and the marketing societies advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 7·72 crores (5·87 crores) during the year, representing roughly 11 per cent of the total estimated credit needs of the cultivators in the State.

State Co-operative Bank.—On 30th June 1956, 16 Central Co-operative Banks were members of the Madras State Co-operative Bank. The State Co-operative Bank had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 16·14 lakhs and commanded a working capital of Rs. 855 lakhs (Rs. 588 lakhs). The deposits held by the bank were Rs. 506·27 lakhs (Rs. 380·92 lakhs). The lending of the State Co-operative Bank to its constituent central banks during the year amounted to Rs. 380 lakhs (Rs. 313 lakhs). Apart from the short-term loans, the bank issued medium-term loans to the extent of Rs. 40·49 lakhs for agricultural purposes, the State Co-operative Bank itself obtaining a medium-term loan of Rs. 30 lakhs from the Reserve Bank of India at the concessional rate of 1½ per cent interest for this purpose. The State Co-operative Bank reduced its lending rate to 2¼ per cent. During the year the bank received Rs. 95·07 lakhs free of interest from the Government for financing Weavers' Co-operatives through the Central Co-operative Banks. The total advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 75·49 lakhs. The amount issued by the bank to the State Handloom Weavers' Society was Rs. 70·20 lakhs. The South Kanara and Malabar Central Banks have been disaffiliated from the State Co-operative Bank consequent on the reorganization of the State and the transfer of those districts to other States. The deposits held by the bank amounted to Rs. 506·27 lakhs. The deposit from inside the movement amounted to Rs. 270·22 lakhs (Rs. 196·17 lakhs), while outside deposits and borrowing amounted to Rs. 525·32 lakhs.

Central Co-operative Banks.—The 16 Co-operative Central Banks in the State had on their rolls 2,219 individuals and 12,411 societies. Their paid-up share capital on 30th June 1956 was Rs. 99·70 lakhs (Rs. 96·86 lakhs), and the working capital was Rs. 14·16 crores (Rs. 12·07 crores). The deposits held by them amounted to Rs. 855·45 lakhs (Rs. 787·18 lakhs). The bank provided Rs. 745 lakhs (Rs. 594 lakhs) to the agricultural credit and marketing societies during the year. The State average of the percentage of overdues was 10·76 per cent (7·07 per cent) on 30th June 1956. The Central Co-operative Banks at Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Kumbakonam and Ootacamund realized the entire amounts under principal and interest due from societies. The net profits of all the central co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 10·2 lakhs (Rs. 8·85 lakhs). The cost of management of all the banks amounted to Rs. 11·83 lakhs which works out to 0·9 per cent of their working capital.

Agricultural Credit Societies.—The number of agricultural credit societies and their membership during the year was 10,76

(10,489) and 1,140,997 (1,012,071). Their paid-up share capital was Rs. 168·42 lakhs (140·76 lakhs) and the working capital was Rs. 951·77 lakhs (Rs. 823·38 lakhs).

Land Mortgage Banks.—There were 73 primary land mortgage banks with a membership of 101,484, having a paid-up share capital of Rs. 30·13 lakhs, and working capital of Rs. 401·38 lakhs. The loans issued to members during the year amounted to Rs. 55·47 lakhs (Rs. 37·55 lakhs). While some of the banks sustained a total loss of Rs. 0·14 lakh the net profits earned by the primary land mortgage banks amounted to Rs. 2·80 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 18·26 lakhs was issued as loans for land improvement during the year.

Marketing of Agricultural Produce.—There were 119 (114) primary marketing societies in the State on 30th June 1956, having a membership of 1·49 lakhs (1·30 lakhs). The total paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 21·69 lakhs, including a sum of Rs. 55,000 invested by the State under the scheme of State participation in the marketing societies selected for development in the pilot project areas. The marketing societies issued loans amounting to Rs. 123·61 lakhs (Rs. 91·58 lakhs) during the year. The scheme of linking credit with marketing was worked in 25 marketing societies and 349 rural credit societies. The credit societies provided Rs. 34·00 lakhs (Rs. 20·36 lakhs) as cultivation loans under the scheme and the value of produce brought for sale to the marketing societies was about Rs. 51 lakhs (Rs. 18 lakhs).

State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.—During the year the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society expanded its marketing organization by opening 226 depots within the State, bringing the total number of emporia and depots to 279 at the end of the year. The society has also opened depots outside the State in 18 centres including the principal cities in India, viz., Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Kurnool, Mysore, Devanagari, etc. The marketing activities of the State Society also include the popularization of handloom fabrics through its six mobile vans. Under the external marketing scheme sanctioned by the Government of India two more depots, one at Bangkok and another at Kuala Lumpur, were opened during the year. The five depots in foreign countries, including these two, effected sales of handloom goods to the value of Rs. 12·75 lakhs. The several rebate schemes designed to promote sales of handloom cloth were continued and subsidies to the extent of Rs. 110·78 lakhs were disbursed up to 30th September 1956 under the schemes. As a result of these measures, there has been an increase in the average monthly sales effected from about Rs. 27 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs.

Prohibition (amelioration).—At the end of the 5th year of prohibition in the State there were 1,605 jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies with a membership of 1·95 lakhs (of whom 1·69 lakhs were ex-toddy tappers). Their paid-up share capital

amounted to Rs. 6.92 lakhs. During the year 1.24 lakhs of licences were in force for tapping palm trees for jaggery manufacture. The number of palm trees tapped during the year was 27.62 lakhs and the production of palm jaggery increased by 4.96 lakhs during the year. Government exempted the sale of palm-gur from the levy of sales tax with effect from April 1956. Government also sanctioned scriptory grant to 219 jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies at the rate of Rs. 5 per society per mensem for six months.

Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen.—Co-operative workshops for ex-servicemen are now under the administrative charge of the Director of Industries and Commerce. The six land colonization societies and eight motor transport societies had 899 ex-servicemen on their rolls. In the land colonization societies 410 active colonists cultivated 1,550 acres out of 2,590 acres cultivated so far. The Transport Societies owned 41 (36) buses and 138 lorries at the end of the year.

Co-operative Housing.—(a) **Urban Housing Co-operative Societies.**—The number of urban housing societies increased from 175 to 194 during the year, having 20,166 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 113.18 lakhs. They granted loans amounting to Rs. 62.77 lakhs for the construction of 479 houses. Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, loans amounting to Rs. 17.97 lakhs were issued, through the agency of the housing co-operatives. Six thousand five hundred and ninety-seven houses have so far been constructed with the funds provided by the State. At the end of the year 800 houses were under construction.

(b) **Rural Housing Society.**—The number of rural housing societies during the year was 76 (29), having a membership of 1,340 (506) and a share capital of Rs. 1.40 lakhs (Rs. 83,010). The societies advanced Rs. 2.10 lakhs (Rs. 1.65 lakhs) as loans. By the end of the year the societies had constructed 30 houses and 76 houses were under construction.

Co-operative Farming.—The 30 co-operative farming societies of the tenant farming type for civilians and ex-servicemen brought under cultivation 8,055 acres out of 14,727 acres of lands allotted to them. There were 24 land colonization societies during the year (excluding those for ex-servicemen), having 1,962 members out of whom 1,368 were active colonists. Their total paid-up share capital was Rs. 1,39,572 of which Rs. 28,520 represented contributions by the Government as free grant. They also obtained loans from the Central Bank amounting to Rs. 9,989 for agricultural operations, of which a sum of Rs. 5,011 was outstanding at the end of the year. On 30th June 1956 a sum of Rs. 1,17,288 was outstanding against the members of these societies. Out of a total extent of 8,198.35 acres allotted to the societies an extent of 6,504.87 acres was reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

Co-operative Dairying and Animal Husbandry.—On 30th June 1956, there were 19 co-operative milk supply unions and 576 co-operative milk supply societies. Of the latter 345 societies were affiliated to the unions, while the remaining 231 societies distributed the milk direct to consumers. The co-operative milk supply unions had on their rolls 2,773 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3.33 lakhs. The milk supply co-operative societies had a membership of 70,096 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 9.8 lakhs. The total value of milk and milk products sold by the unions and societies during 1955-56 was Rs. 69.92 lakhs and Rs. 69.84 lakhs respectively.

Co-operative societies for Harijans and other Backward Communities.—There were 1,632 societies during the year, exclusively for Harijans and other Backward Classes. The membership of the societies was 101,203 and the paid-up share capital was Rs. 10.23 lakhs. These societies enjoyed a number of concessions, the chief among which were (a) scriptory grant of Rs. 30 per mensem per society was paid by the Government, (b) exemption from the payment of registration fees on documents and fees chargeable for obtaining encumbrance certificate, (c) exemption from making contributions to the Audit Fund and from payment of audit fees, and (d) leasing of Government waste lands at favourable rents.

Consumers' co-operative societies.—There were 687 co-operative stores on 30th June 1956 with 346 branches and sales depots. The number of members was 3.20 lakhs and the paid-up share capital was Rs. 45.21 lakhs.

Forests

The total area of reserved forests during the year continued to be 8,633 square miles, consisting of 7,674 square miles of Class I forests (protective and remunerative forests) and 959 square miles of Class III forests (panchayat forests). During the year 196 square miles of estate forests were notified as reserved lands, increasing the total area of reserved lands from 1,301 square miles to 1,497 square miles.

Demarcation.—A length of nine miles of reserved forest boundaries was demarcated in Madurai West and Wynaad divisions during the year. Out of a total length of 17,034 miles of artificial boundaries, 10,756 miles were cleared free of cost and 2,392 miles at a cost of Rs. 6,753.

Roads and communications.—An expenditure of Rs. 49,296 was incurred on new roads and improvements and Rs. 2,27,399 was spent on maintenance of roads.

Buildings and other works.—The expenditure incurred on new buildings and improvements was Rs. 36,412 and Rs. 1,08,244 was spent on maintenance of buildings during the year. The total amount spent on other works, including new works, was Rs. 5,296.

Livestock.—At the beginning of the year the department owned 96 elephants valued at Rs. 5,18,350. During the year 12 elephants were captured, 3 calves were born, 2 died and 15 elephants were sold. At the end of the year there were 95 elephants valued at Rs. 4,73,000. The total expenditure on maintenance of the elephants during the year was Rs. 2,17,878. The 15 elephants sold fetched Rs. 50,400. A sum of Rs. 6,388 was spent on elephant-capturing operations during the year. Six heads of cattle, valued at Rs. 1,800, were maintained in Ootacamund Circle at a total cost of Rs. 3,936 during the year.

Forest offences.—At the beginning of the year 26,016 cases were pending, and 13,819 cases under forest offences of all kinds were filed during the year. Out of the cases prosecuted, the magistrates disposed of 12,454 cases. The accused paid compounding fees in 2,280 cases and in 526 cases the accused were acquitted. A sum of Rs. 1,80,049 was realized during the year as compounding fees in respect of offences committed in reserved forests. There were 97 cases of sandalwood offences pending at the beginning of the year. Eighty-one cases were detected during the year. One hundred and thirteen cases ended in conviction and seven in acquittal leaving a balance of 60 cases at the end of the year.

Protection.—Special protection extended over an area of 2,435 square miles (2,524 square miles), at an expenditure of Rs. 40,362. Fifteen square miles out of this area accidentally caught fire. The areas coming under general protection against fire and not affected by fire were 6,237 and 6,108 square miles respectively. The area burnt was 130 square miles. The expenditure incurred on general protection was Rs. 7,816. Rewards amounting to Rs. 4,270 were disbursed to the Malayalees in the Javadis in North Arcot district and the Chitteris in Salem district for successful protection of forests from fire during the year.

Timber forests.—The areas worked under the clear felling system and the selection felling system were 1,670 acres and 553 acres respectively. A total quantity of 15.72 lakh cubic feet of timber was extracted departmentally and 7.77 lakh cubic feet by contractors during the year.

Fuel forests.—An area of 21,363 acres was worked under simple coppice system during the year. An area of 429 acres was planted with casuarina and 4,570 acres with other fuel species. The total quantity of fuel extracted during the year was 146,900 tons (98,938 tons).

Sandal forests.—Sandal trees were extracted over an area of 359,885 acres during the year. The incidence of mortality of sandal due to spike disease continued to be heavy. One thousand five hundred and sixty-six tons of sandalwood were extracted during the year. One thousand four hundred and ten tons of sandalwood were auctioned during the year for Rs. 69,31,631. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 2,328 was realized by retail sales of sandalwood.

Bamboos.—The extraction of bamboos extended over an area of 439,693 acres during the year. The value of bamboos removed by all agencies was Rs. 5,96,727 (Rs. 5,41,324).

Regeneration of forests.—Apart from the natural regeneration of forests, artificial regeneration extended over an area of 1,630 acres for timber, 763 acres for fuel, 3 acres for sandalwood and 115 acres for bamboos. Artificial plantations were raised over an area of 595 acres. Five acres of green leaf manure species were introduced in Vellore East division, a plantation of paper mulberry was raised over an area of two acres in Kollegal division and 100 acres were planted with willow cuttings in Madurai West division and 55 acres were regenerated with miscellaneous species.

Afforestation schemes.—Under the afforestation schemes, 4,255 acres of dry fuel forests were regenerated during the year, 1,096 acres were planted with wattle, 856 with bluegum, 771 acres with teak, 1,023 acres with softwood species and 429 acres with casuarina.

Research and experiments.—Experimental planting of mulberry cuttings over an area of five acres in Hassanur in Coimbatore Circle gave satisfactory results. Out of the 25 willow cuttings planted near Erumaiparai in Tunacadavu range of Coimbatore South division, 21 have survived. One hundred and sixty-five seedlings of *Michaelia champaka* planted at Sungam were thriving well. The results of the planting of 2½ acres with *Rauwolfia serpentina* in Palghat division were watched.

Grazing.—A total area of 8,954 square miles of forests of all types was thrown open to grazing during the year. An area of 1,176 square miles was closed to grazing (39 square miles being closed to grazing during part of the year only). Grazing permits were issued to 1,940,840 animals (1,807,366). The grazing revenue realized was Rs. 3.79 lakhs (Rs. 3.56 lakhs). The number of animals permitted to graze free of charge and the loss of revenue on that account was Rs. 4,115 and Rs. 1,170 respectively. In addition 83,647 animals were permitted to graze at concessional rates and the revenue forgone on this account was Rs. 15,533. The average incidence of grazing in the departmental forests was 2.95 acres per cow unit. Improvements to water facilities in grazing grounds in reserved forests were carried out at total cost of Rs. 1,838 during the year.

Minor forest produce.—The right to collect minor forest produce was leased to contractors and departmental collection was undertaken in some areas in respect of selected produce such as honey, wax, lac, seeds, ivory, sambar and deer horns, etc. The value of minor forest produce extracted by all agencies was Rs. 7,19,376 (Rs. 5,36,901).

Forest College—A batch of six forest apprentices and one clerk selected for appointment as Forest Ranger completed the training at the Rangers' College, Coimbatore, on 30th June 1955. No candidates were sent for training for 1956-57 course. Then foresters, were deputed for training from 1st July 1955 in the Regional Training School for Foresters at Coimbatore.

Forest Guards' School.—A forest school for training Tamil-speaking forest guards and foresters was started by the department in Coimbatore South division for a period of six months from 10th October 1955. Twenty-eight forest guards were trained at the school. Another forest school for Malayalam-speaking forest guards and foresters was started in Nilambur and four foresters and 26 guards received training at this school.

Finance.—The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 64,23,333 (Rs. 63,71,414). The total revenue realized during the year was Rs. 1,76,96,536 (Rs. 1,31,88,599) giving a surplus of Rs. 1,12,73,199 (Rs. 68,17,185) for the year. The overall increase in revenue was partly due to high prices obtained for sandalwood, timber, fuel, bamboo and minor forest produce and partly due to the realization of revenue during the year from supply of sleepers made in 1954-55. The value of stores and stocks and outstanding revenue at the end of the year was Rs. 101.57 lakhs (Rs. 69.12 lakhs).

Preservation of Wild Life.—Protection of game in the reserved forests of all divisions has been generally satisfactory. There were 13 cases against the game laws during the year, all relating to illicit shooting and hunting. Of these 11 were prosecuted, one was withdrawn and one was pending in court. Three hundred and twenty-one game licences and 195 fishing licences were issued during the year and the licence fees realized were Rs. 14,211 and Rs. 2,920 respectively. In view of the reorganization of States it became necessary to restrict the area of the Mudumalai Life Sanctuary to 114 square miles, excluding the area of 40 square miles which falls in the revenue district of Malabar. On the recommendations of the Indian Board for Wild Life, it has been proposed to convert the Wild Life Sanctuary into a National Park during the Second Five-Year Plan. The first Wild Life Day was celebrated on 7th July 1955 throughout the State.

Hill tribes.—The Forest Department continued to look after the welfare of the aboriginal tribes living in the forests. They were

provided with lands in suitable localities within the forests for cultivation on annual leases or under the 'Kumri' system free of assessment and also allowed free grazing of their cattle. In return for these concessions, they were required to protect the forests from fire and theft and supply labour for forest works for which they were paid at scheduled rates.

Towards the end of the year, a Hill Tribes' Co-operative Society was started in Punachi Range in Coimbatore South Division on the same lines as the society in Tunaçadavu Range.

A branch experimental post office was opened at Topslip on 25th February 1956.

In Tirunelveli Division, an area of 6.5 acres in Vasudevanallur Reserved Forest was given to Paliars for house-sites and temporary cultivation under Harijan Welfare Programme.

Harijan Welfare Department

Provision of house-sites.—Seven hundred (700) house-sites covering an extent of 184.40 (268.77) acres of land were provided to Harijans during the year. The total number of house-sites provided since the commencement of the special measures for Harijan Welfare up to the end of the year under report was 43,500. Besides this, an extent of 219.51 (137.90) acres was acquired at a cost of Rs. 3.31 (Rs. 1.74) lakhs for provision of 2,782 house-sites. Of this, the cost borne by the Government as contribution towards the cost of house-sites and lands set apart for communal purposes amounted to Rs. 3.17 (Rs. 1.56) lakhs.

Education.—There were 927 Harijan Welfare schools at the beginning of the year. Nine new schools were started and three schools were closed down during the year. The total number of schools at the close of the year was 933. The total number of children receiving education during the year was 85,987 (82,647). A sum of Rs. 99,203-13-0 (Rs. 7,02,151) was spent towards construction and repairs to school buildings during the year.

The supply of mid-day meals in the Harijan Welfare schools was continued and 77,526 (67,415) children were provided with mid-day meals at an expenditure of Rs. 15.97 (Rs. 15.99) lakhs during the year.

During the year the Government maintained hostels for the benefit of eligible communities in Salem, Malabar, Chingleput, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, South Kanara, Coimbatore and South Arcot districts and in Madras City.

The policy of granting financial assistance to private organizations and individuals towards the cost of maintenance of boarding homes conducted by them for the benefit of eligible communities

was continued during the year. A sum of Rs. 9.81 lakhs was sanctioned to the managements of these hostels and boarding homes towards the maintenance of 6,483 pupils residing in them.

A sum of Rs. 5,156 was spent for giving subsidy towards the expenditure for matrons employed in the mixed and girls' hostels in the districts. Boarding grants amounting to Rs. 49,650 were sanctioned to the hostels attached to the four basic schools in the State for the maintenance of 331 pupils.

Scholarships for all courses of studies sanctioned to pupils of all the eligible communities during the year amounted to Rs. 3,50,656. The number of students benefited was 18,130.

Aid to Backward classes.—One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six boarding grants amounting to Rs. 2.82 lakhs were sanctioned during the year for the maintenance of pupils belonging to backward classes in the hostels recognized by the Harijan Welfare Department.

Five hundred and thirty-nine residential scholarships for the students in Arts Colleges and 666 residential scholarships for the students in high schools, involving an expenditure of Rs. 2.33 lakhs and Rs. 1.23 lakhs respectively, were granted during the year. The total number of scholarships (residential and non-residential) sanctioned for the professional courses of studies was 66, involving an expenditure of Rs. 38,124.

During the year a sum of Rs. 10.29 lakhs was spent on the award of 4,859 scholarships to backward class students studying in different courses. Two thousand nine hundred and sixty scholarships amounting to Rs. 7.50 lakhs were granted to backward class pupils studying in Arts Colleges and 1,001 scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 51,466 to pupils studying in high schools.

Drinking-water facilities.—During the year 61 new wells were constructed and 170 old wells repaired at a cost of Rs. 31.06 lakhs.

Sanitary amenities.—A sum of Rs. 1,01,850 was sanctioned during the year for the provision of sanitary amenities to Harijan colonies such as pathways, public convenience, playing enclosures and burial grounds in rural areas. In Madras City, a sum of Rs. 19,015 was spent on the provision of civic amenities and sanitary improvements in the Harijan colonies.

Assignment of lands.—An extent of 79,910 acres was assigned to the eligible communities during the year. Of this, 61,948 acres were brought under cultivation.

General.—The Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act, 1947, and the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act 1947, continued to work satisfactorily. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, came into force on 1st June 1955.

Of the 93 cases instituted during the year under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, 39 ended in conviction and 20 in acquittal. Thirty-four cases were pending trial at the end of the year.

The Harijan Day was observed throughout the State, except in Madras City, on the 28th February and on the 30th of all the remaining months in accordance with the programme laid down by the Government.

The Village Vigilance Committees formed in the districts functioned satisfactorily during the year.

The State Harijan Welfare Committee reconstituted during the previous year, had a strength of 23 non-official members. During the year the committee met on two occasions and discussed steps to be taken for the welfare of Harijans.

The District Harijan Welfare Committees continued to function satisfactorily with the respective District Collectors as Chairmen. Fifty-nine meetings were held during the year and resolutions on various subjects were passed and communicated to Government.

The Backward Classes Advisory Committee constituted with nine non-official members, met once during the year and discussed various steps to be adopted for promoting the welfare of backward classes.

Reclamation

Kallars of Madurai district.—The expenditure on reclamation work during the year amounted to Rs. 7,51,294-12-9 (7,08,380-15-7). In addition, co-operative loans sanctioned by the Government amounted to Rs. 2,17,500 (2,70,000).

There were 240 Kallar schools at the beginning of the year. One school was closed down during the year owing to uneconomic attendance. The remaining 239 schools continued to function during the year. The construction of six new school buildings and extension to eight buildings was sanctioned and taken up during the year. Work on the construction of two new school buildings and extension to six buildings was completed and repairs were carried out to 39 Kallar schools. A sum of Rs. 55,874 was spent on the repairs and construction of school buildings. Besides this, the construction of 13 school buildings costing Rs. 51,150 was sanctioned under Local Development and Community Development Schemes. The construction of eight buildings was completed at a cost of Rs. 27,000 out of which Rs. 13,022-8-9 was contributed by villagers.

During the year there were 15,388 (13,380) Kallar children studying in the 239 schools. Out of these, 9,986 (8,906) were boys and 5,622 (4,654) were girls. As non-Kallar children were also admitted to Kallar schools, the total number of non-Kallar children studying in these schools was 6,263 (6,594) during the year.

Out of the total sanctioned strength of 460 pupils, there were 318 pupils on rolls on 31st March 1956, at the three Government Boarding Homes at Usilampatti, Uthamapalayam and Batlagundu. The boarding charges in the Government Boarding Homes at Usilampatti and Uthamapalayam were paid at the rate of Rs. 12 per mensem per head and at the Government Boarding Home at Batlagundu at Rs. 15 per mensem per head.

During the year 417 (406) boys and 573 (570) girls belonging to Piramalai Kallar community were in receipt of boarding grants at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem per head in elementary classes and Rs. 12 per mensem per head in high school classes from Forms IV to VI.

Scholarships were sanctioned to 89 pupils studying in colleges and to 532 pupils studying in high school classes in private educational institutions. A sum of Rs. 24,597 was spent on scholarships to pupils for vocational training in various crafts. Four girls undergoing mid-wifery training in the Erskine Hospital, Madurai, were given stipends amounting to Rs. 951-6-0 under Grants-in-Aid Scheme during the year.

Three new wells were sunk and five wells were deepened and repaired with a sum of Rs. 4,039 under State Grant and Rs. 3,370 under Central Grant. In addition, 12 new wells were sunk and 51 wells repaired under Community Development Schemes in Kallar villages at a total cost of Rs. 42,956-4-0, out of which a sum of Rs. 11,568-4-0 was contributed by the villagers. A sum of Rs. 13,200 (Rs. 53,300) was granted as loans to Kallars under Land Improvement Loans Act. A sum of Rs. 35,325 was granted to 116 Kallars under the Agricultural Loans Act during the year. An extent of 186.46 acres of land was assigned to Kallars during the year.

At the beginning of the year there were 304 Kallar Co-operative Societies in Madurai district. Seven societies were started and three were liquidated during the year leaving a balance of 30 co-operative societies working exclusively for the benefit of Kallar. The number of members at the beginning of the year was 14,27. During the year 1,112 members were admitted and 268 members were removed leaving 15,115 members in these societies on 31 March 1956. The value of nett assets of the societies at the end of the year was Rs. 1,88,57,409 and the working capital amount

to Rs. 13,00,481 (an increase of Rs. 3,35,904 over that of last year). During the year a sum of Rs. 2,17,500 was disbursed as loans to 36 societies out of the allotment sanctioned by the Government, and a sum of Rs. 66,120 was disbursed to seven societies out of the Trust Fund.

Kallars and Koravars in Ramanathapuram district.—The Kallar reclamation work was confined to the maintenance of the Kallar schools at Mangapuram and Chatrapatti in Srivilliputhur taluk. The total number of students on roll in both the schools was 163 and the average attendance was 140.

Koravars in Salem district.—During the year there were 4 Koravar reclamation schools at Madathur, Swamiapuram, Muthampet and Manivilandan. A night school at Swamiapuram with 35 pupils on roll is being run for the benefit of Korava adults.

There were 90 boys and 50 girls during the year in the Korava Boarding Home at Attur.

The total expenditure on Korava reclamation in Salem district was Rs. 53,328-8-0 during the year.

Boarding Homes in Chingleput district.—The strength of the Boarding Home at Konnur for the benefit of ex-criminal tribes was 150 during the year. The strength of the boarding home for the benefit of children of Irulas was raised from 30 to 50 during the year. Another boarding home for Irula children was started at Madurantakam during 1955-56 with a strength of 30 children.

West Coast Islands

Laccadives and Minicoy Islands.—The islands of Minicoy, Kalpeni, Androth, Kavarathy and Agathy constituted the Scheduled areas attached to the district of Malabar. The Amins and Karnavans are the Administrative Heads in the islands. These islands were inspected by an officer of the grade of a District Collector during 1954-55.

Administration of Criminal and Civil Justice.—The Amins and Karnavans are administering criminal and civil justice in the islands under the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy Regulation, 1912. No breach of peace in the islands was reported.

Public Health.—Each island has got a dispensary under the charge of a Civil Assistant Surgeon. Leprosy is prevalent in Minicoy and Androth. The leper colony in Minicoy continued to be run by the Government. The Government have ordered the taking over of the leper colony in Androth, which was looked after by the Androth Welfare Committee. Ten filter points were sunk in the islands during the last inspection. Ten thousand multi-vitamin tablets have been distributed among the islanders

Education.—Each island has got an elementary school with three standards in Minicoy, five standards in Kavarathy and six standards in Kalpeni, Androth and Agathy. The Government have sanctioned 13 additional posts of teachers in the schools in the islands with effect from 1st June 1956, and the teachers have been appointed. Sanction has also been accorded for the supply of articles of stationery and teaching aids and for providing gardens in each school. Mid-day meals and skimmed milk are supplied to all pupils. A hostel was opened at Kozhikode for the island boys and the pupils from the islands were also given scholarships.

Agriculture.—Under the scheme for the better cultivation of coconuts in all the islands, an agricultural demonstrator has been appointed for both the groups of islands with headquarters at Agathy.

Ten island boys were under training as agricultural demonstration maistris.

Coir industry.—The Government have sanctioned a scheme for training island boys in the Coir School, Beypore. Five boys were under training during the year.

Steps were taken to provide the islands with charkas. The Government have also sanctioned two Wardha Ghanies for improving the oil industry in Androth.

Economic condition.—The fall in prices of coconuts affected the economic condition of the islanders to some extent.

Amindivi Islands.—The Amindivi Islands consisting of Ameni, Kadamath, Chetlat, Kiltan and Bitra continued to be administered by the Collector of South Kanara. These islands were inspected by an officer in the grade of a District Collector in January-February 1955.

Education.—Only elementary education was imparted in the four schools run in Ameni, Kadamath, Kiltan and Chetlat islands. There were 12 teachers in all. Mid-day meals were given to all children. The total strength of all these four schools was 733.

CHAPTER X—TRADE, INDUSTRY AND PORTS

Ports (1955-56)

Madras Port Trust.

Financial position.—The net receipts for the year increased by Rs. 39,88,798 to Rs. 1,68,62,518 from Rs. 1,28,720 during the previous year. This excludes the amount held under 'suspense' and contribution from Pilotage Fund. The net expenditure for the year was Rs. 97,84,336 (Rs. 93,28,221). This excludes the amount held under 'suspense' and the contributions to Renewals and Replacement Fund, General Insurance Fund and Capital account.

Working expenses.—After excluding from the gross expenditure the contribution to Renewals and Replacement Fund (Rs. 12,12,200), contribution to General Insurance Fund (Rs. 1,00,000), contribution to Capital (Rs. 20,00,000), interest on loans (Rs. 1,00,069), repayment of debt (Rs. 97,202) and debit to 'suspense' (Rs. —51,387) the actual working expenses amounted to 56.85 per cent of the receipts compared with 70.93 per cent in the previous year. The decrease in the ratio of working expenses is mainly due to increased receipts during the year under review.

Outstanding loans.—Including the loan of Rs. 25 lakhs obtained from Government during the year, the outstanding amount of loans to the Government of India was Rs. 1,83,14,156 at the end of the year.

Surcharge.—The surcharge of 50 per cent on all charges leviable under the scale of rates was continued during the year.

Reserve Funds.—The position of the several Reserve Funds as on the 31st March 1956 was as follows:—

Name of the Fund.	Balance on 31st March 1956.
	RS.
Revenue Reserve Fund	1,18,01,849
General Insurance Fund * .. .	20,69,115
Renewals and Replacement Fund .. .	1,51,42,981
* The Accident Fund was converted into a General Insurance Fund during the year	

Pilotage Fund.—The actual receipts and expenditure for 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 5,07,928 and Rs. 4,85,372. The above expenditure includes a contribution of Rs. 2,00,000 to the Revenue Account.

Excluding the above contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Revenue Account the result of working for the year showed a surplus of Rs. 2,22,556. The actual closing balance at the end of 1955-56 was Rs. 2,72,954.

Trade of the port.—The value of the trade of the Port of Madras is given below :—

Particulars.	1955-56.	1954-55.	Increase or decrease.
	RS. (LAKHS)	RS. (LAKHS)	RS. (LAKHS)
Imports	9,586.98	7,569.66	+ 2,017.32
Exports	6,388.01	6,051.52	+ 336.49
Total	15,974.99	13,621.18	+ 2,353.81
This was made up as follows :—			
Foreign traffic (Imports and exports).	12,738.40	10,694.84	+ 2,043.56
Coasting traffic (imports and exports).	3,236.59	2,926.34	+ 310.25
Total	15,974.99	13,621.18	+ 2,353.81

Foreign and coastwise traffic.—There was a decrease in foreign and an increase in coastwise traffic in imports and an increase in foreign and a decrease in coastwise traffic in exports during the year. The figures for the two years ending 1955-56 are given below :—

Year.	Imports		Exports	
	Foreign Tons.	Coastwise Tons.	Foreign Tons.	Coastwise Tons.
1954-55 ..	1,178,970	537,331	410,646	74,423
1955-56 ..	1,085,171	748,703	571,551	56,186

Imports.—Import of foodgrains declined during the year to 42,240 tons as compared with 110,735 tons during the previous year. Other important items imported were (in tons) chemical manure (157,555), sugar (49,539), asphalt (44,501), hardware (77,145), machinery (45,454), iron and steel manufactured (49,039), railway stores (46,015), paper, including old newspaper (47,039), Government stores (21,582), hides and skins (8,202), soda (15,404), dyes and tanning substances (14,413), textiles (24,912), metals (23,954), chemicals (12,132) and cotton (16,081).

Exports.—The quantity of ores exported increased from 245,49 tons during the previous year to 327,274 tons during 1955-56. Other important commodities exported were (in tons) cotton (2,830), piecegoods (16,025), fruits and vegetables (2,094), groundnuts (1,730), groundnut oil (76,324), hides and skins (raw) (329), hides and skins (tanned) (24,047), onions (9,925), tobacco (raw) (28,977), turmeric (4,946), twist and yarn (11,226), scrap (1,201) and miscellaneous (7,704).

Passenger traffic.—Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-four (26,290) passengers embarked during the year and 33,264 (33,924) passengers disembarked at Madras.

Port Trust Railway.—The railway traffic handled during the year was 1,312,214 tons (1,243,334). The freight and harbour charges collected amounted to Rs. 1,12,82,170 (Rs. 1,05,30,961) and Rs. 7,70,760 (Rs. 8,51,738) respectively.

Number of ships visiting the port and their tonnage.—The number of vessels, excluding sailing vessels, that entered the port during the year was 926 with a gross tonnage of 5,844,550 as against 1,003 with a gross tonnage of 6,359,881 in the previous year. The net tonnage decreased from 3,708,268 to 3,415,820. Fifty-eight sailing vessels with a net tonnage of 6,860 arrived during the year as against 22 with a net tonnage of 2,029 in the previous year. Eight Government vessels entered the port during the year. The largest tanker that entered the port was s.s. "Caltex Perth" (on 24th April 1955) with a gross tonnage of 11,746. The largest cargo vessel was s.s. "Ceres" (that arrived on 24th July 1955) with a gross tonnage of 10,854.

Madras Lighthouse.—The electrification of the light still remains in an experimental stage. For want of bulbs the light was functioning on auto form equipment from 11th May 1955 to 14th February 1956.

Capital works.—During the year a sum of Rs. 49,16,957 was spent on numerous schemes of port development works as against a sum of Rs. 24,47,773 spent during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 9,66,891 was spent on capital works other than port development works as against a sum of Rs. 5,13,505 spent during the previous year.

Stores.—During the year stores worth Rs. 48,32,970 were purchased locally and stores worth Rs. 92,065 were purchased from the United Kingdom and other places.

Staff.—During the year Rs. 70,31,662 were paid as salaries and portage to the staff as against a sum of Rs. 69,86,951 paid during the previous year. These figures do not include the payment to Project staff which are charged directly to works. The amount paid to Project staff was Rs. 4,60,799 as against Rs. 2,05,811 paid during the previous year.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—The total amount of workmen's compensation paid to the Trust's employees, including portage labour during the year amounted to Rs. 21,800.

Medical service.—Forty-one thousand nine hundred and forty-five cases from among employees and 35,948 cases from among families of employees were treated or examined at the Trust's dispensary during the year.

First-aid was rendered in 4,276 cases. This includes first-aid rendered to 1,029 outsiders.

Works Committee.—The committee held 13 meetings during the year. The attendance of members was satisfactory. Of the 38 subjects brought before the committee, 26 subjects were passed unanimously and 2 by majority vote. The administration accepted and took appropriate action on 11 recommendations, was unable to accept 7, while the rest were still under examination at the end of the year.

Labour and their welfare.—The rates of wages of shore labour were raised during the year by agreement with the Union. A Labour Welfare Officer was appointed during the year. The labour situation during the year continued to be satisfactory.

Tuticorin Port Trust

Receipts and Expenditure.—The Board's revenue receipts increased by Rs. 1,79,889 from Rs. 9,07,849 during 1954-55 to Rs. 10,87,738 during 1955-56. The revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,29,604 as against Rs. 8,09,916 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 19,688.

Traffic.—The total imports and exports increased by 46,818 tons from 520,641 tons in the previous year to 567,459 tons during 1955-56. Of the above 74,538 tons, which include 202,952 tiles and 158,950 coconuts, were carried by sailing vessels.

Imports.—The total imports increased by 30,899 tons from 227,073 tons to 257,972 tons during the year. The amount of dues collected increased by Rs. 3,940 from Rs. 2,89,976 to Rs. 2,93,916. Import dues on 1,000 tons foodgrains landed on Government account were to be realized at the end of the year. The chief imports were coal, cotton, grains, firewood, machinery, coconuts, etc. Of the above, 11,453 tons, which include 57,177 numbers tiles and 148,100 numbers coconuts were carried by sailing vessels.

Exports.—The total exports increased by 15,919 tons from 293,568 tons in the previous year to 309,487 tons during the year. The amount collected increased by Rs. 27,920 from Rs. 4,49,677 to Rs. 4,77,597. The principal exports were salt, cement, dried fish, chillies, fibre, cotton, onions, cotton piecegoods, cotton yarn, cotton waste, sheep and goats, tiles, senna, etc. Of the above 63,085 tons, which include 135,775 numbers tiles and 10,850 numbers coconuts, were carried by sailing vessels.

Passengers.—Eight hundred and fifty-nine adults and 68 minors arrived during the year as against 205 adults and 24 minors during the previous year. Dues collected showed an increase of Rs. 337 from Rs. 109 to Rs. 446.

Three hundred and thirty-five adults and 60 minors sailed during the year as against 180 adults and 34 minors during the previous year, an increase of 155 adults and 26 minors resulting in an increase of Rs. 83 in dues collected from Rs. 99 to Rs. 182 during the year.

Marine—Tuticorin Port Fund, 1955-56—Port dues.—During the year 587 steamers of an aggregate of 590,943 tons and 733 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 71,146 tons entered the port and 574 steamers of an aggregate of 581,134 tons and 734 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 70,505 tons cleared from the port, compared with 459 steamers of an aggregate of 661,080 tons and 565 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 54,822 tons entered and 460 steamers of an aggregate of 667,004 tons and 564 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 55,300 tons cleared during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 89,638-14-6 was collected as port dues during the year compared with Rs. 1,00,013-2-6 during the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 10,374-4-0.

Motor launch "Comorin".—In good working order. Total receipts Rs. 7,105 which, when compared with previous year's receipt of Rs. 12,874-8-0, show a decrease of Rs. 5,769-8-0.

Financial position of the fund.—The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,11,171-3-0 in cash and Rs. 2,72,100 in Government securities. Total securities purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 58,600. Total revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 1,34,616-15-1 and charges to Rs. 2,03,125-3-4. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 42,662-14-9 in cash and Rs. 3,30,700 in Government securities.

General.—The Tuticorin Port Trust Board held twelve monthly ordinary meetings and ten special meetings. The construction of a pier at Veppalodai at a cost of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned by Government in October 1955.

Mangalore Port Trust

Finance.—The Board's revenue receipts (including interest, etc., but excluding Rs. 25,000 recovered as first instalment of loan from Mangalore Port Fund) amounted to Rs. 2,93,845 against Rs. 2,69,055 (which includes Government of India loan of Rs. 20,550) of the preceding year. The Board's revenue expenditure (excluding cost of securities purchased and a loan of Rs. 50,000 granted to Mangalore Port Fund) amounted to Rs. 2,01,828 against Rs. 1,58,043 of the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 43,785 in expenditure was due to (a) increased expenditure on repairs to floating craft and (b) electrification of south wharf and dry dock area.

The March 1956 (Final) closing balance as per departmental accounts was Rs. 2,73,774 in cash and Rs. 2,71,500 in Government

securities. The balance of loan of Rs. 25,000 was due from the Mangalore Port Fund. A loan of Rs. 20,550 received in 1954-55 under the First Five-Year Plan was repayable to the Government of India.

Capital and Depreciation Fund Account.—The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 9,171 in cash and Rs. 8,700 in Government securities. The annual contribution of Rs. 8,779 was adjusted to the credit of the fund from the Revenue Account and the fund closed with a balance of Rs. 1,613 in cash and Rs. 25,800 in Government securities.

Mangalore Port Fund—Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts (excluding the loan of Rs. 50,000 from the Mangalore Port Trust Fund) amounted Rs. 86,091 against Rs. 85,734 for the period from 1st May 1954 to 31st March 1955 of the preceding year. The expenditure under the fund (excluding Rs. 25,000 paid to the Mangalore Port Trust Fund as first instalment of loan) was Rs. 1,04,386 as against Rs. 39,355 for the period from 1st May 1954 to 31st March 1955. A sum of Rs. 57,773 was paid to the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, for the model experiments.

The March 1956 (Final) closing balance of the fund was Rs. 53,093 in cash and Nil in Government securities. The balance of loan Rs. 25,000 is repayable to Mangalore Port Trust Fund.

Trade of the port.—The value of the trade of the port, both foreign and coastwise, for the year amounted to Rs. 10,28,71,897, a decrease of Rs. 2,84,79,429 on the previous year's value of Rs. 13,13,51,326. Foreign trade accounted for Rs. 41,52,711 in imports and Rs. 1,74,14,209 in exports and coastwise trade for Rs. 3,60,99,600 in imports and Rs. 4,52,05,377 in exports.

The tonnage figures showing foreign and coastal trade by sailing crafts and steamers separately for the period under review compared with the corresponding period of the previous year are given below :—

		1955-56.		1954-55.	
		Tons.	Total.	Tons.	Total.
Imports—					
Foreign—	Steamers ..	2,937		6,863	
	Sailing vessels. ..	130		187	
Coastwise—	Steamers ..	5,546		6,465	
	Sailing vessels. ..	73,440	82,053	49,893	63,408
Exports—					
Foreign—	Steamers ..	6,132		9,456	
	Sailing vessels. ..	16,901		17,109	
Coastwise—	Steamers ..	10,051		12,447	
	Sailing vessels. ..	168,750	201,834	155,729	194,741
Total Trade ..			283,887		258,149
Tonnage figures—					
Foreign		26,100		33,615	
Coastwise		257,787		224,534	

Compared with the previous year, the volume of foreign trade at this port showed a decrease of 22.35 per cent and coastal trade showed an increase of 14.80 per cent during the year under review. Imports by coastal steamers showed a decrease of 919 tons and exports a decrease of 2,396 tons. Ninety-three per cent of the coastal trade at the port was handled by sailing vessels.

Imports.—The imports during the year under review amounted to 82,053 tons as against 63,408 tons during the previous year, an increase of 18,645 tons compared with the previous year. There was a fall in the imports of fish and fish manure, firewood, hardware, cutlery and tobacco and there was an increase in imports of cashew nuts, copra, rice, grains, salt and other general items during the year.

The amount of import dues collected during the year under review was Rs. 90,568 compared with Rs. 78,467 realized during the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 12,101 due to increase in the volume of trade.

Exports.—The exports during the year under review amounted to 201,834 tons as against 194,741 tons during the preceding year, an increase of 7,093 tons compared with the previous year. There was a fall in the exports of betelnuts, cashew kernels, coffee and tobacco and a marked rise in the exports of tiles, rice and grains, timber and other general cargo during the year.

The amount of export dues collected during the year under review was Rs. 1,08,494 compared with Rs. 1,09,008 realized during the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 514.

Traffic.—During the year under review, 139 steamers of an aggregate of 297,715 tons and 3,208 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 157,540 tons entered the port and 139 steamers of an aggregate of 297,715 tons and 3,198 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 161,083 tons cleared from the port, compared with 165 steamers of an aggregate of 385,850 tons and 3,191 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 147,240 tons entered and 165 steamers of an aggregate of 385,850 tons and 3,149 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 150,001 tons cleared from the port during the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 74,292 was collected as port dues during the year as against Rs. 82,037 collected during the preceding year.

Passengers.—Seven thousand one hundred and fifty-two passengers embarked and 6,935 passengers disembarked at the port during the year as against 6,787 embarked and 7,179 disembarked during the preceding year.

A sum of Rs. 6,967 was collected as passenger fees during the year as against Rs. 7,716 during the preceding year.

General.—The Mangalore Port Trust held thirteen ordinary meetings and two special meetings during the year under review.

Cochin Port

The income during the year under report under the Cochin Port Fund amounted to Rs. 76,75,418-15-7 and the expenditure was Rs. 67,64,751-6-2 giving a surplus of Rs. 9,10,668-9-5 as against a surplus of Rs. 10,91,822-12-11 during the previous year. The expenditure includes debt charges, a contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs towards Capital Account, Rs. 2 lakhs towards Revenue Reserve Fund and Rs. 3,96,890 towards the Accident and Renewals and Replacement Fund. The percentage of working expenses (including debt charges and special expenditure) to income under the General Account was 57 as against 56 in the previous year.

The debt charges during the year remained the same as last year, viz., Rs. 12,94,020-8-5. The outstanding debt of the port at the close of the financial year was Rs. 2,46,37,698-15-4 of which a sum of Rs. 1,66,25,480-3-0 was due to the Government of India and the balance of Rs. 80,12,218-12-4 to the Government of Travancore-Cochin.

The closing balance under Revenue Account was Rs. 15,57,300-5-2 in cash and Rs. 92,30,528-12-0 in Government securities and fixed deposits with the State Bank of India, Cochin.

Capital Account.—During the year under report, a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs was received from the Government of India to meet the expenditure on the Five Year Plan works. A contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs was made from the Revenue Account, while a sum of Rs. 11,000 was contributed by the Pilotage Fund towards the cost of construction of two Pilot's quarters on Willingdon Island.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 42,71,520-0-6. The closing balance under the Capital Account was Rs. 48,21,303-13-1 in cash and Rs. 5 lakhs in fixed deposits with the State Bank of India, Cochin.

Trade of the port.—The volume of trade increased by 3 per cent from 1,554,619 tons in 1954-55 to 1,608,687 tons during 1955-56. The tonnage figures for the past two years showing the foreign and coastwise trade separately are given below:—

		1954-55. TONS.	1955-56. TONS.
Imports—			
Foreign		758,697	463,729
Coastwise		439,259	757,107
		<u>1,197,956</u>	<u>1,220,836</u>
Exports—			
Foreign		219,557	238,096
Coastwise		134,106	149,755
		<u>353,663</u>	<u>387,851</u>

Imports.—The imports during the year amounted to 1,220,836 tons as against 1,197,956 tons in the previous year, an increase of 22,880 tons or 1.9 per cent. Compared with the previous year, there was a marked fall in the imports of foodgrains and cashewnuts. There was an increase in the imports of mineral oils, coal, sugar, machinery, oilseeds, cotton, manure, oil-cakes and salt.

Exports.—Excluding bunkers, the exports during the year amounted to 387,851 tons against 353,663 tons in the previous year, an increase of 34,188 tons or 9.7 per cent. Compared with the previous year, there was a marked fall in the exports of prawns and cement and an increase in the exports of mineral sand. Exports of cashew kernels, pepper and copra also slightly declined but there was an increase in exports of coir produce, coconuts, oil-cakes, cotton waste, foodgrains and timber. Exports of tea, coconut oil, rubber, and cashew shell liquid maintained the previous year's level.

Bunkers.—During the year 8,930 tons of coal and 56,758 tons of liquid fuel were shipped as bunkers as against 6,521 tons of coal and 52,564 tons of liquid fuel in the previous year.

Traffic at the wharves.—The volume of trade that passed through the Port's wharves, including the tanker berth jetty, during the year was 753,785 tons as against 659,817 tons in the previous year, representing an increase of 93,968 tons. The traffic dealt with at the wharves represented 46.9 per cent of the total traffic as against 42.5 per cent in the previous year.

The more important commodities of imports handled were coal, mineral oils, cashewnuts, machinery, sugar, manure, oilseeds, foodgrains, cotton and chemicals and those of exports were tea, cashew kernels, coir produce, cotton waste, pepper and cashew shell liquid.

Value of trade.—The value of the total trade of the Port during 1955-56 (excluding treasure), amounted to Rs. 12,599.07 (11,861.63) lakhs, the value of imports being Rs. 5,209.14 (5,155.23) lakhs, and exports being Rs. 7,389.93 (6,706.40) lakhs.

Cochin Harbour Railway.—The railway continued to be worked by the Southern Railway. During the year a total of 691,713 tons of goods were handled as against a total of 639,607 tons during the previous year. The Port's share of the profits on the working of the Cochin Harbour Railway amounted to Rs. 0.88 lakh.

Labour welfare and amenities.—The number of scholarships granted to the children of employees was 30 as in the previous year. The amenities provided, such as Hindi classes, library and reading room, indoor and outdoor games, etc., were continued.

Accidents and compensation.—There were 125 accidents in all during the year of which 20 resulted in temporary or partial disablement, and the remaining 105 were purely of a minor nature. The total amount of compensation paid was Rs. 1,327-3-9.

Passenger traffic.—The total number of passengers that arrived at and sailed from the Port during the year was 419 and 442 as against 908 and 543 respectively in the previous year.

Minor Ports

The total number of cargo and other licensed craft at the minor ports was 1,824 as against 1,992 in the previous year.

Passenger traffic.—The total number of passengers that arrived at and sailed from all the minor ports during the year was 141,104 as against 164,260 in the previous year. The decrease in passenger traffic was due to restrictions imposed on Indian Nationals by the Ceylon Government. Dhanushkodi continued to record the largest number (102,250).

Navigation, tonnage and dues.—Six thousand three hundred and thirteen vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,588,016 entered the several minor ports, except Tuticorin and Mangalore. The percentage of tonnage that actually paid port dues was 68.62. The total collection of port dues amounted to Rs. 2.44 lakhs.

During the period under report 946 steamers called at the several minor ports, except Tuticorin and Mangalore. The figures include the ferry steamers in the daily run between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar. The number of sailing vessels that entered during the period was 5,367.

The aggregate value of the sea borne trade at the minor ports during the year under report was Rs. 20.8 crores.

Two thousand five hundred and twenty-four vessels were piloted in the ports of Kozhikode (Bey pore), Pamban, Kilakarai, Azhikkal, Coondapur and Ponnani where the system of pilotage was in force during the year.

Sea and Air-borne Trade

The total value of the sea and airborne trade of the State of Madras in private merchandise, including Government transaction but excluding treasure, aggregated to Rs. 220.33 crores during the year. Trade with foreign countries amounted to Rs. 160.06 crore of which imports accounted for Rs. 78.51 crores and exports (including re-exports) Rs. 81.55 crores. The trade within the India

Union recorded Rs. 60.27 crores—imports costing Rs. 34.15 crores and exports Rs. 26.12 crores. The general trend in the foreign trade, both under imports and exports, remained more or less the same as was noticed during 1954-55.

Coasting trade.—The total value of coasting trade amounted to Rs. 60.27 crores. Import trade registered Rs. 34.15 crores and exports Rs. 26.12 crores. Imports and exports of Indian produce alone accounted for Rs. 31.87 crores and Rs. 24.91 crores respectively.

Air traffic.—During the period from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956, there were 619 arrivals and 489 departures of planes at St. Thomas Mount Aerodrome, Madras, and 748 arrivals and 738 departures of planes at Tiruchirappalli Airport. The value of imports by air registered Rs. 39 lakhs while exports recorded Rs. 17.7 lakhs.

Industries

State aid to Industries and Development of Industries.—The number of State aided concerns rose from 39 during 1954-55 to 54 in 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 2,06,055 was disbursed as financial aid to the industrial concerns during the year. Important among the industries which received aid were the capital goods industry, handloom and silk-twisting industry, engineering works, manufacture of cottage rosters and fire works, agricultural implements, mirrors, tin containers, radios and gas plants.

Commercial concerns of the department—(a) Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode.—The production of Crude Shark Liver Oil was 9,751 gallons (8,352 gallons) during the year. The increase in production was due to the revision in the purchase price paid for single livers which resulted in improvement in the collection of livers. During the year 161,168 lb. (162,212 lb.) of oil worth Rs. 2,15,000 (Rs. 2,13,606) of various Vitamin A potencies were produced.

(b) Government Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode.—During the year about 16 tons of vegetable tallow were processed and sold to Vegetable Soap Works, Kozhikode. About 51 tons of raw groundnut oil were refined for the Government Oil Factory on job order basis. As the factory is not running on a commercial basis certain surplus materials such as coal, Fullers Earth and tin containers, were disposed off. The question of sale or lease of the factory is being considered by the Government.

(c) Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.—The production of silk during the year was 57,820 lb. (56,298 lb.). The production of thrown silk (organzine) and silk fabrics was 29,541 lb. and 3,635 yards respectively. The price of cocoons ranged from Re. 0-7-0

to Rs. 1-8-0 per pound and the total quantity purchased was 1,100,625 lb. (1,051,696 lb.). The total number of basins active during the year was 84,715 (74,764). The total sales of silk were 33,884 lb. (10,585 lb.).

(d) **Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.**—The institute produced 344 tons (372) (tons) of the usual varieties of household toilet, industrial and medicated soaps. The net sales during the year amounted to Rs. 8,85,000 (Rs. 8,31,921). The increase in the value of sales was due to an increase in the sale of toilet soaps. The provisional net profit during the year amounted to about Rs. 1,15,000 (Rs. 95,068) but this may be reduced to Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000 after deducting interest charges on capital as per the revised method recently prescribed by the Government.

(e) **Government Industrial Engineering Workshop.**—The turnover of the workshop during the year was Rs. 2,44,000 (unaudited figures) as against Rs. 2,19,273 during 1954-55. The net profit earned by the workshop during 1955-56 was Rs. 36,000 (unaudited figures) as against Rs. 28,068 during the previous year.

Development of cottage and village industries.—The following schemes were sanctioned during the year for the development of village industries: (a) The establishment of a training-cum-production centre for pottery-ware at Manamadurai, Alankar (South Kanara district) and Aravacode (Malabar district). (b) The establishment of a centre at Madras for manufacturing appalams. (c) The establishment of a production centre for hand-pounded rice in Tirunelveli district.

The Regional Museums at Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Kozhikode functioned as usual during the year. During the year 379 applications were received for grant of loans. A sum of Rs. 13,450 was sanctioned to 32 applicants, 273 applications were rejected and the remaining applications were under consideration of the Government at the end of the year.

Technological Education Board.—The Board conducted examinations in April 1955 and November 1955 for institutions affiliated to the Board. Altogether 1,869 candidates appeared in the various subjects and 756 candidates passed. The largest number of candidates appeared for Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Automobile Engineering.

(a) **Central Polytechnic, Madras.**—Eight hundred and twenty (753) students were admitted during the year. Three hundred and sixty-four candidates appeared for the Technological Diploma Examination in May 1955 and 188 candidates were successful. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,46,265-3-5 as against Rs. 4,80,578-11-11 for the previous year.

(b) **Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madras.**—Three hundred and seventy-seven (342) students were admitted during the year. The

total strength of the session was 778 (698). One hundred and eleven candidates passed out of the 349 that appeared for the examinations conducted by the Technological Diploma Examination Board in April 1955 and November 1955. The pass percentage was 31.9, the same as that for the previous year. The total output of the workshops during the year was Rs. 1,27,833 (Rs. 80,812). The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 65,353.

(c) **Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore.**—One hundred and twenty-five students were admitted during the year making a total strength of 202 students on 31st March 1955. Eighteen students passed out of 38 who appeared for the Technological Diploma Examination. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 16,387-13-9.

(d) **Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode.**—There were 595 students on roll on 31st March 1956 as against 500 in the previous year. One hundred and thirty-three students appeared for the Technological Diploma Examination and 65 came out successful. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 79,242-14-6.

(e) **Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore.**—There were 311 students on roll on 31st March 1956. One hundred and one students appeared for the Technological Diploma Examination and 52 were successful. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 16,828 as against Rs. 15,328 in the previous year.

Government Textile Institute, Madras.—During the year the institute provided courses for Instructors in Handloom Weaving, in and Process of Bleaching, Dyeing and Cloth Printing, Artisan course in Knitting, a special course for weavers, and a special course in Power Loom Weaving. Schemes for the reorganization of the research Section in Government Textile Institute and the formation of a Peripatetic weaving party were sanctioned by the Government during the year with financial assistance from the Cess Fund. This party will help weavers in remote villages to study and adopt improved methods in handloom weaving.

School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.—Out of 289 (268) students on roll at the close of the year, 163 students were scholarship-holders. Five students who completed the diploma courses in Advanced Painting were awarded scholarships of Rs. 250 per month by the Government of India for further study. The students of the Fine Arts Section were supplied free drawing materials. Sale of articles produced in the school during the year fetched Rs. 4,608.

Institute of Leather Technology.—During the year there were 1 students studying in the Diploma Course, 13 studying in the Certificate Course and 12 studying in the Artisan Course. Research was conducted on the use of bark of the *Babul Hopea Parviflora* and *Terminalia Arjuna* trees for tanning.

Leather goods worth Rs. 2,340-11-9 were sold during the year. The receipts by the institute totalled Rs. 5,249.

Government Coir School, Beypore.—Thirty-seven students were admitted for training and nine students were selected for training from the Island. Two students discontinued the course during the year. Altogether 57 boys and 14 girls received training during the year. Coir demonstration centres functioned in Kasargod taluk of the South Kanara district and in the Laccadive and Aminidivi Group Islands. During the year articles worth Rs. 6,775-9-7 were manufactured in the centre and a sum of Rs. 8,958-9-3 was realized by the sale of manufactured goods.

Borings.—The total number of Hand Boring sets at the commencement of the year was 115. The total number of borings put down by Hand Boring sets during the year was 1,263. Out of these, 534 borings were for agricultural purposes. There were 24 power drills at the commencement of the year. One hundred and nine borings were put down by power drills during the year. Out of these, 92 proved successful. Rock Blasting Units were utilized for deepening 11 wells out of which 10 were for agricultural purposes. The quantity of rock removed was 72,602 c.ft.

Mines and minerals.—During the year 176 certificates and 10 prospecting licences were granted. Three minor leases were granted during the year.

Controlled Commodities

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 1955-56. The Government of India reimposed control over bars, rods, angles, squares, light and heavy structurals, with effect from 15th November 1955. Price control over all the categories of iron and steel materials continued to be in force during the year. Allotments of stock of iron and steel received were distributed among the registered stockholders under quotas for agriculture purposes, non-agriculture purposes and cottage industries. A total quantity of 3,050 tons of standard steel was allotted to the State under the agricultural quota 6,284 under the non-agriculture quota and 2,160 under the cottage industries quota. Apart from the above three quotas, the Government of India made *ad hoc* allocations during the year as follows :-

	TONS.
(1) Government Development Schemes ..	3,222-70
(2) Steel processing industries quota	3,200
(3) Pig iron quota	1,968

Cotton.—The Cotton Control Order, 1950, continued to be in force till 12th October 1955 when it was repealed. The Cotton Control Order, 1956, came into force on 13th October 1956. The

was, however, no change in the procedure and details relating to the resubmission of returns. The dealers, therefore, continued to send in their fortnightly statements of stocks held by them.

Licensing regulations continued throughout the year, and it was necessary for a person to take out a licence for dealing in and storage of cotton. The growers of cotton products were exempted from this provision. No permit was necessary for movement of cotton from one State to another.

During the period 1st September 1955 to 31st August 1956, 672 cotton licences were issued as against 587 licences issued during the previous year.

Textiles—Mill Cloth and Yarn.—The Madras Cloth Dealers (Control) Order, 1953, and the Madras Yarn Dealers (Control) Order, 1953, were rescinded in October and November 1955, respectively, as these commodities were available in adequate quantities. Consequently general permission was granted for the free movement of cloth and yarn from any place in this State to any place within the Indian Union.

Powerlooms.—The restriction on the installation of new powerlooms or conversion of the existing non-cotton powerlooms to work on cotton yarn was continued with a view to protect the handloom industry.

Cement.—The control over the production and distribution of cement continued to be in force during the year 1955-56. The Central Government took over the entire quantity of cement produced in the country and distributed it to the States in accordance with their demands. Allotment made to this State fell short of the demand for all the quarters of the year. Stockists were permitted to sell 90 per cent of their stock of the public without permits, and the balance of 10 per cent of the stocks against permits issued by Tahsildars in all places except in the cities of Madras and Coimbatore, where the Honorary Cement Controllers were authorized to issue permits up to 10 per cent of stock held by stockists and the stockists could sell the balance to the public. Owing to enormous requirements of cement for development projects and private constructions, combined with transport bottlenecks, the cement position remained somewhat difficult in spite of the fact that the total production of all the factories this year was 50,000 tons more than during the previous year.

Coal.—The Colliery Control Order continued to be in force and the distribution control in existence in the previous years was continued during 1955-56. Owing to an increase in demand without a corresponding increase in supply, combined with transport bottlenecks, the position as regards supply of coal continued to be difficult throughout the year. The position with regard to hard coke

was particularly acute as demand had increased greatly owing to the increasing tempo of development schemes and the large demand by foundaries. The position with regard to steam coal was satisfactory.

Industrial Labour

Industrial disputes.—During the period 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956, 8,648 complaints and industrial disputes were investigated by the officers of the Labour Department. Of these, 2,176 related to demands for reinstatement of discharged workers, 1,013 to increase in the rates of wages and 757 to bonus. One hundred and twelve complaints relating to dearness allowance, 339 relating to leave facilities and 552 complaints relating to other service conditions were also investigated besides 11 complaints relating to food supplies and 3,688 other miscellaneous complaints.

Strikes and lock-outs.—From 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956, there were 249 strikers and lock-outs involving a loss of 329,607 man-days and a loss of Rs. 10,23,480 by way of wages. The main demands of the workers related to reinstatement of discharged workers, increase in rates of wages, bonus, leave, dearness allowance and service conditions. Mediation by the officers of the Labour Department resulted in the settlement of disputes in 111 cases and one dispute was referred for adjudication. The workers resumed work unconditionally in 109 cases and there was mutual settlement by direct negotiations between the parties in 27 cases leaving behind one dispute which remained unresolved as on 31st March 1956.

Industrial disputes referred for adjudication.—The Government referred 175 cases to the Industrial Tribunals for adjudication during the year and awards were published in respect of 175 cases including those of the previous year. During the year the Industrial Tribunals also gave their awards in respect of 173 applications filed by the workers under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Public Utility Service.—The employments in the Motor Transport Service, Cotton Textiles, Coal, Sugar and Salt industries and all labour employed in Minor Ports were declared as Public Utility Services by the Government under sub-clause (vi) of section 2 (n) of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Government also declared the Air Transport Services in this State and the Anamalais Ropeway Company, Limited, Attakkatti Post, as public utility services for the purpose of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Works Committees.—Eighteen works committees were formed by industrial concerns during the year. The total number of works committees formed up to 31st March 1956 was 446. In many cases works committees have not been either formed or reconstituted mainly due to the lack of co-operation on the part of Trade Unions.

Standing Orders.—The provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, have been extended to all industrial establishments which are engaged in minor engineering and which come under the purview of section 2 (m) of the Factories Act, 1948, in June 1955. About 300 establishments, which are covered by this Government Order have been called upon to file Draft Standing Orders for certification as required by section 1 (3) of the above Act.

The provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act were extended during the year to all newspaper establishments wherein twenty or more employees are working, under section 14 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

During the year, the Standing Orders of 29 establishments were certified by the Commissioner of Labour under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. The total number of standing orders certified up to 31st March 1956 was 692. The number of standing orders pending certification on 31st March 1956 was 63.

Unit Production Committees.—Unit Production Committees were functioning in 67 industrial establishments. In many cases Works Committees were functioning as Unit Production Committees.

The State Labour Advisory Board.—The State Labour Advisory Board was reconstituted in May 1955 with the Minister in charge of Labour as Chairman and the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, as Secretary to the Board. The first meeting of the reconstituted Board was held on 17th February 1956.

Census of Manufacturing Industries

The scope of the Census of Manufacturing Industries continued to be confined to factories in the first 29 industries listed in Schedule 1 to the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, which use power and employ 20 or more workers on any day.

Out of the 778 factories coming within the scope of this census, returns were received from 777 factories, and scrutinized and forwarded to the Director of Industrial Statistics, Calcutta. These 777 factories had a fixed capital outlay of Rs. 27.75 crores, working capital of Rs. 31.45 crores, consumed materials worth Rs. 76.04 crores and produced finished goods worth Rs. 110.48 crores. They employed 147,448 workers on a wage bill of Rs. 15.77 crores.

The largest number of factories was in the Rice Milling industry (263) with General Engineering and Electrical Engineering industry (123), Vegetable Oil industry (104), the Cotton Textiles industry (96) and the Tanning industry (65) coming next in order.

During the year there was an all-round increase in production. Three out of the four sugar factories worked to full capacity as sugarcane arrivals improved owing partly to favourable seasonal condition and partly to lower prices of gur. The production of cement went up by 23.06 per cent with the factories working at 95.50 per cent of the full rated capacity as against 77.6 per cent in the previous year. The production of yarn went up by 19.39 per cent and that of woollen piecegoods by 9.17 per cent. Cotton textiles, caustic soda, bleaching powder, and liquid chlorine also registered increases. The production of aluminium, copper and brass materials increased by as much as 96.83 per cent during the year.

Industrial Statistics

The total number of factories coming within the purview of the Labour Rules declined by 394 to 4,772 in the year 1955. Out of these 3,112 (65.2 per cent) submitted returns for the quarter ending 31st December 1955. The returns of 2,573 (53.9 per cent) of the factories were accepted as satisfactory.

The largest number of factories in operation was in the rice-milling industry (1,106). The industries next in order were textiles (624), personal services—restaurants and laundries, etc. (584), tobacco (343), printing (334), transport and transport equipment (259), processes allied to agriculture (253) and leather and leather products (211). In the remaining industries, the number of factories in operation ranged from 188 in chemicals to 7 in paper and paper products.

Number of workers employed in important industries.—The total number of workers employed in December 1955 in the 2,573 factories which submitted satisfactory returns was 240,710 comprising 193,555 men, 45,755 women and 1,400 children. The number of persons employed was largest in the textile industry (90,673 men, 21,641 women and 120 children). The other industries in which more than 10,000 workers were employed were food—except beverages (25,176), transport and transport equipment (21,380), chemicals (12,140), non-metallic mineral products (10,910) and printing (10,677). The number of workers employed in the remaining industries ranged from 7,573 in tobacco to 10 in paper and paper products.

Wages earned by workers.—(a) (i) The total income comprising of basic wages, dearness allowance, overtime payments, other cash payments and the estimated money value of concessions granted in kind of the 240,710 workers on rolls in December 1955 was Rs. 1,42,35,549 for the month of December 1955. The average per capita monthly earning works out to Rs. 59-2-0 which shows an increase of 0.4 per cent when compared with the corresponding figure for December 1954 (Rs. 58-14-0).

(ii) The average per capita monthly earnings in individual industries were more than the State average in 10 industries, viz., products of petroleum and coal (Rs. 102-10-0), transport and transport equipment (Rs. 99-2-0), electricity, gas and steam (Rs. 87-12-0), recreation services—Studios (Rs. 86-7-0), electrical machinery (Rs. 73-9-0), printing (Rs. 70-15-0), manufacture of metal products (Rs. 63-12-0), water and sanitary services (Rs. 62-8-0), textiles (Rs. 62-7-0), rubber and rubber products (Rs. 60-10-0).

(b) **Men workers.**—The total earnings of the 193,555 men workers in December 1955 were Rs. 1,25,92,842 and the average per capita monthly earning works out to Rs. 65-1-0, thereby showing an increase of 1.3 per cent when compared with the corresponding figure of Rs. 64-3-0 for December 1954. The average per capita monthly earnings were more than the State average of Rs. 65-1-0 in 8 industries, viz., products of petroleum and coal (Rs. 102-10-0), transport and transport equipment (Rs. 99-3-0), electricity gas and steam (Rs. 87-13-0), recreation services—Studios (Rs. 86-9-0), electrical machinery (Rs. 73-8-0), printing (Rs. 71-3-0), rubber and rubber products (Rs. 68-5-0) and textiles (Rs. 65-8-0). In the case of other industries the per capita income ranged from Rs. 64-11-0 in metal products industries to Rs. 29-11-0 in paper and paper products' industry.

The average per capita monthly earnings of men workers for December 1955 were more than those for December 1954 in twelve industries, viz., processes allied to agriculture, beverages, tobacco, furnitures and fixtures, printing, leather and leather products, rubber and rubber products, manufacture of metal products, transport and transport equipments, water and sanitary services, recreation services—Studios and personal services.

(c) **Women workers.**—Women workers were not employed in four industries, viz., beverages, furnitures and fixtures, paper and paper products and petroleum and coal. The total wages earned in December 1955 by the 45,755 workers employed in the remaining 21 industries were Rs. 16,17,883 and the average per capita monthly earning works out to Rs. 35-6-0 showing a decrease of 4.7 per cent over the corresponding figure of Rs. 37-12-0 for December 1954. Regarding individual industries, the average per capita, monthly earnings for December 1955 were more than the State average in nine industries, viz., electrical machinery (Rs. 78-13-0), printing (Rs. 64-4-0), manufacture of machinery, etc. (Rs. 57-13-0), textiles (Rs. 49-11-0), transport and transport equipment (Rs. 49-4-0), recreation services—Studios (Rs. 47), water and sanitary services (Rs. 45-10-0), electricity, gas and steam (Rs. 41-8-0) and non-metallic mineral products (Rs. 35-7-0).

The average per capita monthly earnings of women workers in December 1955 were more than those for December 1954 in twelve industries, viz., processes allied to agriculture, food—except

beverages, tobacco, printing, etc., leather and leather products, rubber and rubber products, chemicals, etc., non-metallic mineral products, transport and transport equipment, electricity, gas and steam, water and sanitary services and personal services and less than those for December 1954 in all the remaining industries except three industries—manufacture of machinery, etc., electrical machinery and recreation services—Studios where women were not employed in December 1954.

Children.—Children are not employed in the industries in such large numbers as men and women. In December 1955 they were not employed in 10 industries, viz., processes allied to agriculture, beverages, paper and paper products, leather and leather products, products of petroleum and coal, basic metal industries, electrical machinery, electricity, gas and steam, water and sanitary services and recreation services—Studios. The total number of children employed in the remaining 15 industries was 1,400 and their total earnings in December 1955 were Rs. 24,824. The largest number of children employed in December 1955 was in chemical and chemical products industries (424). The industries next in order were tobacco (349), food—except beverages (230), textiles (120), and furniture and fixtures (110) and in other industries it ranged from 40 in the non-metallic mineral products industry to 2 in the personal services industry. The average per capita monthly earning of children for December 1955 stood at Rs. 17-12-0, which was more than the corresponding earning for December 1954 (Rs. 11-6-0) by 56.0 per cent.

The average per capita monthly earnings of children for December 1955 were more than the State average of Rs. 17-12-0 in 6 industries, viz., non-metallic, mineral products (Rs. 21-2-0), manufacture of machinery (Rs. 25-3-0), personal services (Rs. 25), rubber and rubber products (Rs. 24-9-0), chemicals and chemical products (Rs. 23-2-0), and textiles (Rs. 21-5-0) and less in all the remaining 9 industries.

The average per capita monthly earnings of children for December 1955 were more than those for the corresponding period of the previous year in 10 industries, viz., food—except beverages, tobacco, furniture and fixtures, chemicals and chemical products, non-metallic mineral products, manufacture of metal products, manufacture of machinery, etc., transport and transport equipment, miscellaneous industries and personal services and less than those for December 1954 in 4 industries, viz., textiles, wood and cork except furniture, printing, etc., and rubber and rubber products. Children were not employed in December 1954 in the Footwear industry.

Number of factories working one or more shifts.—Of the 2,573 factories which sent satisfactory returns for the quarter ending 31st December 1955, 53 factories sent 'nil' returns. Of the

remaining 2,520 factories, 1,747 factories worked one shift, 416 factories two shifts and 357 factories three shifts. The number of factories working three shifts was 153 in the personal services—Restaurants, etc., industry, seventy-one in the food—except beverages industry, 45 in the Textiles industries and was less than 20 in the remaining industries.

Normal hours of work of factories per day.—Of the 2,520 factories which sent satisfactory returns, the normal hours of work per day were 8 in 2,470 factories, less than 8 hours in 46 factories and more than 8 in 4 factories.

Factories (1955)

The Factories Act, 1948, applies to all power factories employing ten or more persons and non-power factories employing 20 or more persons.

Registration and licensing of factories.—During the year licences issued to the factories for 1955 were renewed for 1956 and fresh licences were also issued to factories newly brought under the purview of the Act. The amount of licence fees collected during the year was Rs. 7,39,140.

There were 6,748 factories at the beginning of the year. During the year 713 factories were brought on the registers and 2,462 factories were removed from the registers. The number of factories at the end of the year was 4,999 of which 4,909 were in commission. The number of power factories employing ten or more persons was 3,653. The number of non-power factories employing twenty or more persons was 1,346.

The average daily number of workers employed in 4,598 factories, which submitted returns in time for the year was 321,865. On an average, 31,676 workers were employed daily in Government Local Fund Factories which submitted the annual returns in time.

Out of the 4,999 factories which were on the registers during the year, 1,337 factories were inspected once, 2,698 factories twice, 595 factories thrice and 242 factories more than three times. The total number of inspections made during the year was 9,486. One hundred and twenty-seven factories were not inspected for want of time. Steps were taken to ensure that hereafter no factory was left uninspected during the year.

Health.—The health of the workers was generally normal. No cases of occupational diseases or hazardous occurrences in the factories came to notice during the year. No epidemics were reported from any of the factories during the year.

Fires.—There were 82 cases of fires in factories during the year. The cause and extent of damage to property were negligible. In one case 20 bales of waste cotton were partly burnt.

Accidents.—The total number of accidents reported for the year 1955 was 7,395. Of the accidents reported, 25 were fatal and 7,370 were non-fatal. Out of 7,370 non-fatal accidents, 9 resulted in loss of limb, 12 in loss of fingers, 3 in partial loss of fingers, 12 in loss of power in fingers, 3 in limitations of movements in the bones and 5 in permanent disablements.

Prosecutions.—The occupiers or managers of 400 factories were prosecuted during the year. The prosecutions were taken up against the managements of factories who were persistently in default. Convictions were obtained against 391 factories. A sum of Rs. 10,346 was imposed as fine. Cases against nine factories were pending at the end of the year.

The Madras Maternity Benefit Act.—The provisions of the Act are applicable to women employed in factories, provided they are employed in a factory or factories of the same employer for not less than 240 days in a year immediately preceding the date of notice of confinement. Of the 4,909 factories in commission during the year 2,478 factories employed women. The average daily number of women employed in 2,247 factories from which returns were received in time was 62,248. Four thousand four hundred and nineteen claims were made during the year, of which 4,131 claims were paid to women or to their nominees. The total amount of maternity benefits paid was Rs. 1,71,789-10-3. No woman was employed in any factory during the four weeks immediately following the day of confinement. Inspections were made by the full time Inspectors of Factories along with the inspections under the Factories Act, 1948, and claims and benefits were checked by them. The managers of 11 factories were prosecuted during the year. Convictions were obtained in 11 cases. A sum of Rs. 155 was imposed as fines.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—There were 167 cases pending at the commencement of the year 1955. Five hundred and thirty-six cases were filed and 26 were received from the Commissioners of other States for disposal, making a total of 729. Five hundred and seventy-three cases were disposal of during the year.

Accidents-Fatal.—One hundred and sixty-four reports and petitions were pending at the beginning of the year. One hundred and eighty were received from employers under section 10 (b) (1) of the Act. One hundred and thirty-six petitions were received from the dependants of the deceased workmen. Of these four hundred and eighty reports and petitions, compensation was paid or awarded in 165 cases, in 178 cases no compensation was found payable, and 137 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Non-fatal.—One hundred and forty-one reports and petitions were pending at the beginning of the year. One thousand four hundred and twenty-eight reports and 164 petitions were received during the year. Compensation was awarded or paid in 329 cases and no compensation was found payable in 29 cases. One thousand two hundred and twenty-nine reports were lodged as the injuries sustained by the workmen were minor. One hundred and forty-six reports were pending at the close of the year.

The total amount of compensation deposited with the court during the year was Rs. 2,44,288-2-9 as against Rs. 1,83,296-13-9 deposited during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 2,45,724-11-0 was disbursed during the year.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—The average number of persons employed during the year in the factories from which returns were received in time was 297,420 and in the other industrial establishments, 53,581 comprising 50,042 in plantations and 3,539 in motor omnibus services. The gross wages paid in those establishments in the year, including deductions, was Rs. 26,64,12,664-3-11 in factories, Rs. 3,20,68,168-1-1 in plantations and Rs. 33,57,505-7-2 in motor omnibus services.

A sum of Rs. 18,464-7-6 in 62,767 cases was authorized to be deducted under section 7 of the Act from the wages of workers as fines, deduction for damage or loss and breach of contract.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—During the year ending 31st December 1955, 8,062 complaints under the Industrial Disputes Act were investigated by the officers of the Labour Department in the State of Madras. Of these, 2,194 related to demands for reinstatement of discharged workers, 1,025 to increase in the rate of wages, 720 to bonus and 109 to dearness allowance. There were 312 complaints relating to leave facilities, 459 complaints relating to service conditions, 6 complaints regarding food supplies and 3,237 miscellaneous complaints.

Strikes and lockouts.—There were 239 strikes and lockouts during 1955 resulting in a loss of 219,370 man-days and Rs. 4,95,340 in wages. Intervention by the officers of the Labour Department resulted in the settlement of 113 strikes. In 100 cases the workers voluntarily resumed work and in 24 cases agreements were reached by direct negotiations between the parties. Two strikes remained unresolved at the end of the year.

Industrial disputes referred for adjudication.—The Government referred 170 cases for adjudication during the year. Awards were published in 326 cases of which 178 were decisions of the Industrial Tribunals on applications filed by workers under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

The provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, were extended to the working journalists by the Working Journalists (Industrial Disputes) Act, 1955, which was later repealed and replaced by the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. This Act aims to regulate the conditions of service of the working journalists and other persons employed in newspaper establishments.

General.—Unit Production Committees were constituted in 67 industrial establishments. In many cases Works Committees functioned as Unit Production Committees. During the year 1955, 15 Works Committees were formed and the total number of Works Committees was 542 at the end of the year 1955.

Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.—There were 653 unions on the registers at the beginning of the year. One hundred and eighty-one unions were registered and the registration of 71 unions was cancelled during the year. The dissolution of four unions and amalgamation of one union were also registered during the year. The total number of unions registered since the commencement of the Act, i.e., from the 1st June 1927 to 31st March 1956 was 2,080 of which 758 were on the registers at the end of the year under report.

The number of members of the 546 unions which submitted returns on the due date was 225,359 as against a membership of 166,595 for 431 unions during the previous year. The balance of amount in the general fund at the end of the year was Rs. 7,25,224-4-5 as against Rs. 4,95,371-6-7 during the previous year for 431 unions.

There were five unions of agricultural workers at the end of the year. Only two of them submitted their returns for 1955-56. The total number of members in these unions at the end of the year was 183.

Fisheries

Development and Exploitation of Marine Fisheries—(a) Deep-sea Fishing.—Deep-sea fishing operations were carried on in the State at different centres with four motor fishing vessels, 8 dug boats, 5 canoes and 2 catamarans. A total quantity of 265,140 lb. of fish was caught during 1955-56 as against 449,270 lb. of fish caught during 1954-55. The decrease was mainly due to the scrapping of some old and inefficient fishing vessels during the year. There was, however, a slight increase in receipts from Rs. 25,773 during 1954-55 to Rs. 26,076 during 1955-56.

(b) Chank Fisheries.—During the year 575,961 chanks were fished departmentally off Tirunelveli and Sivaganga coasts as against 408,388 chanks fished during 1954-55. The chank fisheries off

the Ramanathapuram, South Arcot and Chingleput districts coasts were leased out to private parties at annual rentals of Rs. 13,406 and Rs. 4,711 respectively.

(c) Pearl Fisheries.—The pearl fishery inaugurated in the middle of March 1955 was continued up to 14th May 1955. A total number of 3,508,967 oysters was fished. The total receipts of the fishery amounted to Rs. 1,46,124 against an expenditure of Rs. 41,919. Another fishery was held from 27th February 1956 to 17th March 1956. A total number of 2,129,058 oysters was fished during this period. The gross revenue was Rs. 45,454 and the total expenditure was Rs. 4,877.

The Salt Subsidy Scheme worked satisfactorily during the year. The target of production of 50,000 tons of cured-fish was exceeded during the year by 1,070 tons. There was a marked improvement in the transactions in fish curing yards. There were 72 yards during the year. The total number of applications for salt was 63,174 as against 58,312 in the previous year. The quantity of salt consumed was 232,982 maunds against 178,240 maunds in 1954-55. The total quantities of fish let in and let out were 1,541,306 and 1,032,237 maunds respectively against corresponding figures of 1,106,106 and 774,985 maunds during the previous year.

The production of Shark Liver Oil was stepped up to 202,122 lb. as against 172,918 lb. in 1954-55. Seventy thousand six hundred and seventy-one lb. of fish manure and 30,310 lb. of fish meal were produced as against 55,954 lb. of fish manure and 12,107 lb. of fish meal during 1954-55. A modern fish meal plant was erected at West Hill and put into operation on 1st November 1955.

Development and exploitation of inland fisheries.—The licensing system of fishing was continued during the year. The amount realized by way of licence fees increased to Rs. 40,334 from Rs. 32,508 during 1954-55. The revenue realized from the provincialized waters was Rs. 1,72,925 as against Rs. 1,58,293 during 1954-55. The exploitation of the Mettur Reservoir fisheries was reorientated during the year by discontinuing departmental procurement of fish. Besides this, the licence fee was reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 90 per annum. A total number of 122 licences was issued during the year. The total landings from the reservoir were estimated at about 380 tons. The Gourami Popularization Scheme was continued and efforts were made to improve the stock of this valuable exotic fish. A total number of 20,354 fingerlings of Murrels and Etroplus were stocked in wells as against 6,841 stocked last year. This will give additional income to the ryots. Culture of the exotic Mirror Carp was continued on a larger scale in the Nilgiris. Angling for this fish in Ootacamund has become popular among the visitors to the Hill Station and 437 licences were issued during the year. Besides sale of 6,907 lb. of this fish

to the public, 109,908 fingerlings were distributed in waters in the other districts and also supplied to fisheries organizations of other States.

During the year 1.90 crores of fish seeds were collected and distributed against the target of 3 crores. A total number of 14.26 crores of fish seeds were collected and distributed against a target of 19 crores during the First Five Year Plan period.

Storage, transport and marketing of fish.—Two ice-factory-cum-cold storage and quick freezing plants, at West Hill and Mangalore, have become popular with the fisherfolk and fish-traders. The plant at West Hill gave cold storage facilities for 50 tons of fish, and, in addition, 87,000 lb. of prawns were frozen in this plant and exported to America. The Mangalore Plant, which went into commission in October 1955, afforded storage facilities for 20 tons of fish and froze 12,000 lb. of prawns. Quick transport facilities were afforded to fishermen in order to enable them to take their catches to the consuming centres as expeditiously as possible, and 642.60 (308.48) tons of fish were transported during the year. The marketing side of the fishing industry received better attention with the appointment of a Fisheries Marketing and Information Officer. Apart from the efforts at inducing fishermen and merchants to adopt means of quick transport of fish to important consuming centres, steps were taken to induce local bodies in places like Madras, Madurai, Tuticorin, Coimbatore, Mangalore, Ootacamund, Salem and Alandur to improve the fish markets in their respective towns. Propaganda work was also done in order to improve marketing and other aspects of the fishing industry.

Research.—Researches on the biological, hydrological and technological problems of the fisheries of the State, both Marine and Inland, were continued uninterruptedly during the year. Most of the investigations in research on Marine Fisheries were conducted on the West Coast. At the Biological Station, Krusadai, the main items of work were studies on the fishery of the Rameswaram Island and plankton and hydrography of Kundugal Channel. Similar planktonic and hydrographical research was conducted at the Tuticorin Station. Inland Fisheries Research was concentrated at the Fresh Water Biological Stations at Bhavanisagar and Poondi. Investigations were conducted on the Limnology of the Bhavanisagar Reservoir and its fish population. Other studies consisted of experiments on the segregation of carp, fry, on Tilapia Mossambica and white carp, Cirrhina Cirrhosa and studies on water pollutions and fish poisons. With a view to assess properly and co-ordinate both the inland and marine fisheries research work conducted at the departmental biological and technological stations the Government constituted a State Fisheries Research Council

This Council was inaugurated on 25th January 1956. After reviewing the progress of work done so far, the Council formulated programmes for each station for a period of three years.

Food and Agricultural Organisation's Aid.—Under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of the Food and Agricultural Organization, the services of six foreign experts were made available to this State by the Government of India. Mr. Paul Ziener, F.A.O. Naval Architect (of Denmark) designed and tried out small motorized boats which have since been called the Pablo boats. Demonstrations conducted with the Pablo-type fishing boats aroused keen interest and demand among the fishermen for such boats. Mr. Ziener also completed the motorization of the Tuticorin type of fishing boat. Mr. Ziener and Mr. K. K. Ramussen, the second Naval Architect, are at present designing suitable motorized surflanding craft. Mr. Illugason, the F.A.O. Fishery Engineer (of Iceland) located fishing grounds and trained fishermen in the use of nylon gill nets. Mr. C. G. Bjuke and Mr. C. R. Bjuke, the Harbour Specialists (of Sweden), conducted a rapid survey of the river mouths and back-waters in the State. Mr. P. A. Lusyne, the Fisheries Training Expert (of Belgium) completed arrangements for starting the Fisheries Training Centres at Tuticorin and Cochin. Counterpart assistants were provided for the experts to assist in the investigations and for getting trained to carry on the work after the period of assignment of the Experts, is over.

Socio-Economic Work—Fishermen's Co-operative Societies.—The number of Fishermen Co-operative Societies increased to 259 from 234 during the previous year. The total number of members was 35,937 and the paid-up share capital was Rs. 5,95,642 as against 34,429 members and Rs. 5,85,947 paid-up share capital in 1954-55. The noteworthy feature during the year was the organization of federations of groups of societies to undertake business on an extended scale, especially on the marketing side.

Fisheries Education.—During the year the department maintained 66 schools comprising of four High schools, 14 Higher Elementary schools and 48 Lower Elementary schools. These schools had a total strength of 12,996 pupils as against 12,282 pupils during the previous year. In July 1955 the Government sanctioned the free supply of mid-day meals to the pupils of fisheries schools in West Coast for two months as starvation prevailed among the fishermen due to the failure of the fishing season. Besides this, milk powder and American butter oil were also served to the pupils.

Rehabilitation of fishermen rendered homeless by sea-erosion in North Madras.—With a view to permanently rehabilitate fishermen who were rendered homeless by sea-erosion on north of

Madras Harbour, the Government sanctioned a scheme at a total cost of Rs. 4,14,500 with adequate provision for sites and other amenities for about 200 families.

Cyclone relief.—The cyclone that struck Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli coasts in November-December 1955 caused considerable havoc, especially among the fisher-folk. They lost their dwellings as well as their crafts and tackle. The Fisheries Department acted quickly and rendered relief measures to those who were affected by the cyclone. Besides the distribution of rice and other foodstuffs and clothing, a sum of Rs. 30,700 was given as cash relief to the fishermen for repairing 449 boats which were damaged by the cyclone. Yarn, sail cloth and ropes worth Rs. 64,450 were also supplied to them.

Finance.—The total revenue of the department for the year 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 23,23,528-11-8 and the expenditure was Rs. 25,80,063-3-5 against the revenue of Rs. 22,36,752-1-1 and expenditure of Rs. 26,05,614-7-2 in 1954-55. There was a slight increase in revenue and a reduction in expenditure. After deducting an expenditure of Rs. 9,20,652-13-6 on purely developmental schemes, the department worked at a profit of Rs. 6,64,118-5-9 as against a profit of Rs. 3,00,081-10-7 in 1954-55.

CHAPTER XI—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Irrigation.

Irrigation Works—Productive.—The capital expenditure incurred on productive irrigation works (direct and indirect) during the year amounted to Rs. (—) 45,849 as against Rs. 82,480 incurred during 1954-55.

The total area charged as irrigated was as follows:—

	1955-56.	1954-55.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
First Crop	1636,217	1,613,644
Second Crop	396,556	396,286

The gross revenue during 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 126.77 lakhs (Rs. 127.22 lakhs). The gross working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 66.67 lakhs (Rs. 65.90 lakhs). The bulk of the working expenses was incurred on Cauvery Delta System and Cauvery Mettur Project. The major portion of the revenue was derived, as usual, from the Cauvery Delta System, Cauvery Mettur Project, Periyar System and Lower Coleroon Anicut System. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 39.24 lakhs representing a return of 3.84 per cent on the Capital Outlay of Rs. 10,21,12,090. After deducting interest charges there was a loss of Rs. 5.62 lakhs. The total net profit to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 370.43 lakhs.

Irrigation Works—Unproductive.—The unproductive Capital Outlay on irrigation works (direct and indirect) was Rs. 500.46 (Rs. 385.23) lakhs. The major portion of the expenditure was on Manimuthar Project, Amaravathi Reservoir Project, Sathanur Reservoir Project, Vaigai Reservoir Project, Araniar Project and Krishnagiri Reservoir Project.

The area charged as irrigated was as shown below:—

	1955-56.	1954-55.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
First Crop	1,24,701	123,253
Second Crop	43,602	42,271

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 7.24 lakhs (Rs. 6.79 lakhs.) The gross working expenses amounted to Rs. 8.34 lakhs (Rs. 6.52 lakhs). The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. (—) 2,61,335 representing a return of (—) 0.10 per cent on the Capital Outlay of Rs. 26,90,53,658. Deducting interest charges the deficit for the year amounted to Rs. 119.18 lakhs. The bulk of the interest charges was on capital outlay incurred on major irrigation projects under construction, and this factor accounts for the deficit.

Remissions.—Remissions granted during the year were as under :—

	1955-56.	1954-55.
	RS.	RS.
Productive works	518,726	144,412
Unproductive works	59,911	64,021

The major portion of the remissions granted was as under :—

Productive.	Unproductive.
1. Poiney Anicut System.	1. Willingdon Reservoir.
2. Shatiatope Anicut System.	2. Palar Anicut System.
3. Periyar System.	
4. Srivaikuntam Anicut System.	

Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.—Buckingham Canal and Vedaranyam Canal are the only two systems under this head. The gross receipts from these systems amounted to Rs. 98,952 (Rs. 1,33,930). The working expenses amounted to Rs. 2,46,968 (Rs. 3,71,759). The loss on the working of the Canals was Rs. 3,40,966.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept.—The amount spent on works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept, inclusive of outlay incurred and accounted for by civil officers on Minor Irrigation Works, was Rs. 1,14,42,128.

The area charged as irrigated was 2,934,183 acres against 2,943,100 acres during the previous year.

The revenue derived, inclusive of that collected by the Public Works Department Officers during the year was Rs. 90,49,766.

Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.—The net amount spent on Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept was Rs. 3,84,213 during the year.

The revenue derived during the year amounted to Rs. 1,18,333

Grow More Food Schemes.—No new schemes were taken up during the year. Several schemes taken up for execution in the previous years were completed or were in an advanced stage of execution during the year.

Special Minor Irrigation Works.—Two hundred and nineteen continuation works at an estimated cost of Rs. 44.06 lakhs and 38 new works at an estimated cost of Rs. 73.05 lakhs were taken up during the year. Out of these, 102 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.18 lakhs were completed and others were under different stages of execution. The expenditure incurred on these works during the year was about Rs. 36.06 lakhs.

Tank Improvement Schemes.—No new schemes were taken up during the year. The expenditure incurred on the continuation works during the year was about Rs. 2.14 lakhs.

Kudimaramath Works.—Sixteen channels in Chingleput division of Madras Circle and 4 channels in Coimbatore Circle were de-silted at a cost of Rs. 58,630 and Rs. 10,153 respectively.

Projects—Lower Bhavani Project.—All the items of works in the masonry dam were completed except the finishing items of architectural tower at either end of the spillway and a bit of pointing to a small portion in the rear of the spillway. The quantity of masonry built by the end of the year was 138,800 units of 100 c.ft. The entire length of about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, both on the right and left flanks of masonry dam, was completed in all respects. The total volume of earthwork done to the end of the year was 163,000 units of 1,000 c.ft.

The extension canal, popularly known as the "Dharapuram Canal", has added another 35 miles to the length of the main canal.

An extent of 167,400 acres was thrown open for irrigation during the irrigation season of 1955-56. It is expected that the entire ayacut will be brought under cultivation during 1956-57 season. The expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 449.53 lakhs.

Malampuzha Project.—All works in the masonry dam were completed except a few sundry items which were in progress. Grade walls in the river courses were completed. Construction of left main canal and distributaries was completed. Masonry in the main canal except one and 380 numbers in the distributaries was completed. Under the right bank canal the alignment was completed. In the reach 0/0 to 3/6 work was almost completed. Two culverts and seven under-tunnels were completed. Forty per cent of earthwork for No. 1 distributary was completed.

Water was let down to irrigate an extent of about 35,000 acres through the left bank canal system. Water was also supplied for third crop of about 7,000 acres. The expenditure incurred to the end of the year was Rs. 395.28 lakhs. The work is expected to be completed by 1958.

Mettur Canal Scheme.—Water was let down in the West bank canal for the first time on 1st August 1954 for a length of 19 miles to irrigate an extent of 7,500 acres. The entire length of the canal was opened for irrigation from 1st August 1955, covering the full ayacut of 18,000 acres. The two important works on the East Bank Canal, viz., (i) a pressure aqueduct at its head for crossing the Cauvery river and (ii) a pressure aqueduct across Sarabanganadhi for crossing the canal were completed except for

a few sundry items. Out of the 72 other cross masonry works, such as under-tunnels, syphons, aqueducts, super passages, etc., 57 were completed and the rest were in various stages of progress. Out of 25 bridges 22 were completed and three were in advanced stages of construction. The expenditure on the entire scheme to the end of the year was Rs. 151.46 lakhs. The work is expected to be completed by March 1957.

Manimuthur Project.—Masonry was raised to different levels in all 14 blocks ranging from plus 260.0 to plus 364.0. Embankment formation on both the left and right flanks was in good progress in several reaches. Another 106 quarters were taken up for construction and were under different stages of completion.

Canals.—About 14½ million c.ft. of excavation was done with an average daily labour of about 1,750. The excavation done up to the end of the year was about 86 per cent of the total excavation requirements.

Work on the three major aqueducts costing more than Rs. 1 lakh was making good progress. Out of 87 cross-masonry works in the main canal 60 were in progress. Investigation on one major distributary of Manimuthar Main Canal was finalized and about one million c.ft. of excavation was done to the end of the year. The expenditure to the end of the year (including establishment), was Rs. 3.09 lakhs. The work is expected to be completed by April 1957.

Vaigai Reservoir Project.—The excavation foundation for the entire length of the dam, except the river portion, was completed. The masonry dam was raised to various heights ranging from 6 feet to 25 feet from the foundation rock in different portions. About 6,283,000 feet of masonry and concrete were laid during the year, which works out to about 10.2 per cent of the entire work in the masonry dam. The excavation of the foundation of the earth dam was completed. About 255 buildings to house the project staff were constructed and occupied. Two approach roads on the right and left sides of the river to the dam site were completed with necessary culverts and bridges. The most important bridge on this road, viz., the one across Vaigai river constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.42 lakhs was opened on 25th June 1955.

Canals.—Necessary detailed investigation was commenced and the proposals for localization of ayacut in Sivaganga taluk were finalized. Actual excavation of Tirumangalam canal was commenced in February 1956, and progress was made along the first four miles. The expenditure (including establishment) to the end of the year was Rs. 83.37 lakhs. The whole project is expected to be completed by 1959.

Amaravathi Reservoir Project.—Concreting sides and roof of drainage gallery in blocks 1 and 2 was completed. Masonry in the core wall was in good progress and had reached ground level. Masonry in the upstream retaining wall for a length of 100 feet was in good progress and had reached the level of plus 1,075.00. Masonry in the canal sluice blocks, river sluice blocks, spillway blocks, right transition block was in progress. The earthwork in the earth dam—right flank was in good progress between L.S. 2625 to 3485. The formation of filters was completed in the entire earth dam except in core wrapping portion. Revetment work was in progress in both the right and left flanks.

Canals.—Excavation of canal was completed up to 82 per cent and cross-masonry works were completed to about 88 per cent.

Construction of Sanitary Mazdoors' lines and slaughter house was completed. Black-topping of Udumalpet-Chinnar road from mile 4/3 to mile 9/6 was complete. Other amenities like roads, electrification, etc., to buildings constructed were completed. The expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 26.99 lakhs. The work is proposed to be completed by 1957.

Mangalam Reservoir Project.—About 90 per cent of the work in the masonry dam and all the work in the earth dam except 43 per cent of revetment work, was completed. All buildings proposed in the camp area at the dam site were completed. Left bank canal was almost completed and work on the right bank canal was in progress. The works in the distributaries for the left bank canal were also in progress. The expenditure incurred on the project to the end of the year was Rs. 48.30 lakhs. The work will probably be completed by 1957.

Walayar Reservoir Project.—The masonry dam was raised to the final level with the exception of the final coating. The spillway bridge was completed. The earth dams on right and left flanks were raised to the road level. The parapet wall work on both the flanks was in progress. All the residential and non-residential buildings were completed and provided with water-supply arrangements. The construction of the diversion road was completed with the exception of the concrete work. Traffic was allowed on this road.

Canals.—The earthwork excavation in left main canal was completed except for about a furlong near Korayar aqueduct for forming approaches. Cross-masonry works were almost completed. Other works were in various stages of progress. Distributaries Nos. 1 and 2 were investigated. Distributary No. 3 was almost completed up to mile 2/2.

The expenditure incurred to the end of the year was about Rs. 89.35 lakhs. The work is proposed to be completed by 1957.

Sathanur Reservoir Project.—Jungle clearance required for the dam portion, camp site, etc., was completed. Camp roads were formed. Work on the approach road from mile 5/4 of Thandarampet-Kottakulam road to the dam site was completed. The construction of quarters for the project staff was completed. The excavation for foundations for the masonry dam was completed and the sluice liners and the emergency frames were fixed in position in the river sluice section and masonry was brought up to 25 feet above the river bed in this sluice block. The work on the diversion block was in progress. The cut-off trench for the earth dam and about 80 per cent of the filter work in the rear of the earth dam were completed.

Canals.—Almost all the cuttings were completed. The pick-up anicut was, for construction purposes, divided into five blocks and over 80 per cent of the work was completed by the end of the year. Nearly 60 per cent of the work in the head sluice was completed and the leading channel work was also completed. Three distributaries occurring above mile 6/0 were taken up and about 60 per cent of the work was completed. Six cross masonry works were completed in all respects and 10 more were in advanced stages of progress. All buildings at the three camps situated at the canal reaches 0/0, 6/0 and 15/0 were completed and occupied. The expenditure incurred to the end of the year was about Rs. 83.02 lakhs. The work will probably be completed by 1957.

Aranar Project.—Formation of earth dam was in progress and 29,937 units of earthwork were done. Three thousand three hundred and ninety units of concrete were laid in the regulator work. About 6,000 units of revetment work in the reservoir bund were completed. Excavation of right and left side channels was taken up and the work was in progress. Except the cross-masonry works, which were in progress, the first reach of left side channel was nearing completion. Works pertaining to the Suratapalli anicut were completed in all respects and excavation of the main supply channel to a length of 10 miles was almost completed. Cross-masonry works were in progress. The expenditure incurred to the end of the year was about Rs. 72 lakhs. Work will be completed by 1957.

Krishnagiri Reservoir Project.—Excavation for foundation of the masonry dam was completed for the entire length of the dam. Three thousand two hundred and nine units of masonry and 682 units of concrete were completed. Further works in all blocks except block Nos. 1 and 2 were in progress. Excavation for core trench for the entire length of the dam was completed except in the right flank quarry and in the spring channel portion. Excavation in the right flank quarry was in progress. Three thousand

three hundred and fifteen units for formation of earth dam were completed during the year and the right end of the earth dam was completed in all respects to the full height for a length of 100 feet. Formation of embankment was in progress.

Canals.—Working estimates were got sanctioned up to 5/1 left side canal and the work in the reach was taken up for execution. For the remaining lengths of the left side canal and from 0/0 to 1/0 of the right side canal estimates were being prepared. The reach from 0/0 to 2/3-650 of the left side canal was excavated except for the cutting for about 500 feet at the head reach. Over two furlongs of embankment in this reach, were lined with concrete. The expenditure to the end of the year was about Rs. 43.02 lakhs. The work will be completed by 1957.

Irrigation Research Division, Poondi.—The Irrigation Research Division, Poondi, conducted research on a large number of problems connected with projects under construction as well as maintenance problems of projects which have been completed.

Basic studies were also conducted.

Concrete and Soil Research Laboratory, Chempauk.—The Concrete and Soil Research Laboratory continued to be of immense value in the execution of the various projects and other construction works of the Public Works Department. A number of items of testing equipments were made in the laboratory workshop for the various field laboratories in the State and also for some outside agencies.

Electricity

The targets set under the First Five-Year Plan were more or less achieved by the Department by the end of the year. The following works connected with the First Five-Year Plan, viz., Madras Plant Extensions III Stage, the Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme, the Transmission and Distribution Schemes, etc., were in various stages of progress at the end of the year. The aggregate demand for power under the Government systems during the year under review was 208,630 K.W. as against 181,699 K.W. in 1954-55 and the total number of units generated was 1,054.63 million units as against 933.67 million units in 1954-55. The total capital outlay on schemes which have come into operation at the end of the year was Rs. 4,603.26 lakhs as against Rs. 3,430.65 lakhs at the end of 1954-55. The gross revenue realized by the department during the year was Rs. 703.08 lakhs as against Rs. 597.25 lakhs in 1954-55. The net revenue realized before deducting interest charges was Rs. 252.92 lakhs which yields a return of 5.5 per cent on the capital outlay as at the end of 1955-56.

as against the corresponding figure of 6.4 per cent for the previous year. The net profit earned by the department during the year, after meeting interest charges, was Rs. 65.74 lakhs or 1.4 per cent on the capital outlay as against 2.08 per cent in 1954-55. The units generated at the various stations were as follows :—

	Year of operation.	Number of units generated (in millions).
Hydro Electric—		
1. Pykara	Twenty-third ..	355.35
2. Moyar	Fourth ..	151.72
3. Mettur	Nineteenth ..	213.76
4. Papanasam	Twelfth ..	119.85
Thermal (Steam)—		
5. Madras	Ninth	183.25
6. Madurai	Sixth	28.41
Thermal (Diesel)—		
7. Udipi	Fifth	0.94
8. Karkala		
Power purchased from Mysore and other sources—		
9. Kollegal	Eighth	0.89
10. Fort Cochin	Fifth	0.94

Capital expenditure during the year on projects and extensions under construction totalled about Rs. 1,107 lakhs, which is a record figure for the Madras State after Andhra partition. The following major construction works were completed during the year :—

(i) A 6 MVA. M.V. make 110/66 K.V. auto transformer was installed at the Coimbatore Receiving Station and energised on 21st February 1956.

(ii) The Erode-Salem 66 K.V. line was changed over to 110 K.V. operation on 29th January 1956.

(iii) The Talayuthu and Sankarankoil sub-stations were energised at 66 K.V. on 17th April 1955 and 9th April 1955 respectively.

The preliminary works on the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme were commenced during the year. This is the biggest scheme ever undertaken by the department. It will add 180,000 K.W. to the grid during the Second Plan Period.

The following electrical undertakings were taken over by the Government under the Madras Electricity Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1954 :—

- (i) Bodinayakanur Municipal Electrical Undertaking.
- (ii) Tiruppattur Municipal Electrical Undertaking.
- (iii) Palghat Electric Supply Corporation.

(iv) Carnatic Electric Supply Corporation (Ambur-Vaniyambadi Licensee).

(v) East Ramnad Electric Supply Corporation.

(vi) Chingleput Electric Supply Company.

Due to the failure of monsoons, the water position in the hydel reservoirs at the end of the year was not quite satisfactory. However, the necessity to impose any power cut did not arise till the end of the year.

The surcharges in force on consumers in the hydro-electric and Madras Electricity Systems were continued during the year.

The restriction and control and freezing orders continued to be in force during the year under review.

Rural electrification in the State received considerable impetus, and the priority given for agricultural pumping was continued. Seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two agricultural pump sets were connected up by the department as against 2,967 during 1954-55 and 514 by the licensees during the year as against 493 for the previous year. Supply was extended by the department to 870 villages and towns during the year as against 265 in 1954-55 and 75 villages by the licensees during the year as against 42 during the previous year.

The total mileage of the departmental transmission and distribution lines in operation during the year was 15,471 comprising 7,343 miles of high tension lines and 8,128 miles of low tension lines as against the corresponding figures of 6,014 miles and 5,932 miles respectively for 1954-55.

Inspectorate and Licensees.—The number of licensee undertakings at the close of the year was 25. Of these, five were managed by local bodies and the rest by private licensees. There was also one sanction holder at Kasargod operating under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act.

There were 806 cinemas in the State of which 332 were permanent and 474 temporary. The total number of accidents during the year, including those on works owned and operated by Government, was 310 of which, 118 proved fatal.

Public Works (Buildings and General)

There were five circles in the State, viz., Coimbatore Circle, Madras Circle, Tanjore Circle, Tiruchirappalli Circle and the West Coast Circle functioning at the beginning of the year. A special circle at Madurai with six special divisions, including the existing Food Production Division at Sivaganga, was formed during

the year to attend to the work connected with the closing of breaches and repair of other damages caused by the cyclone to the Irrigation works of Public Works Department, Food Production Department and minor irrigation section in Ramanathapuram district.

Consulting Architect Section.—The temporary post of Assistant Consulting Architect, which was created last year, was continued during the year 1955-56. The total number of drawings prepared in the section during the year was 539. Structural calculations and detailed schedule of quantities were prepared for schemes amounting to Rs. 41.9 lakhs. Approximate estimates for schemes amounting to Rs. 278.69 lakhs were also prepared. Two hundred and twenty-six educational and industrial grant-in-aid cases, amounting to Rs. 214 lakhs were dealt with.

Technical Section.—Three hundred and fifty-two estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 796.05 lakhs were scrutinized in the section during the year. These estimates related to buildings, educational buildings, water-supply, drainage and miscellaneous works.

General.—Scarcity of labour and increase in the wages of labour and also in the cost of building materials continued to exist. Due to a severe cyclone in November-December 1955, serious damage was caused to a number of buildings and tanks in Ramanathapuram, parts of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tanjore districts. Urgent steps were taken to attend to the repair works.

Buildings in Charge of Public Works Department.—The total value of Government buildings in charge of the Public Works Department was Rs. 14,21,65,458. The department spent a sum of Rs. 31,34,333 for the maintenance of these buildings.

Revenue.—The amount of revenue derived under rent and miscellaneous was Rs. 12,37,371 during the year.

Workshops.—The workshop, with its fully equipped plant and machinery, worked to its full capacity, chiefly due to increased work received from Irrigation Projects. One thousand four hundred and fifty-one jobs were undertaken by the workshop during the year.

Stores.—The Stores Section attached to the Workshop, which catered only to the needs of the Public Works Department Workshop, has widened its activities consequent on the stocking of iron materials and issuing them to the various divisions and irrigation projects. The total number of items of machinery received and issued during the year was 223 and 320 respectively.

Boilers

The number of boilers on register in Madras State at the end of the year was 2,340 (2,300). During the year, 15 boilers were transferred to other States, 39 boilers were registered, and 16 boilers were imported into Madras from other States.

Boilers examined and inspections made.—During the year, 1,083 (994) boilers were examined and 997 (931) certificates were issued. The total number of inspections made during the year was 2,150 (2,016).

During the year, there was one appeal against the orders of the Inspector of Steam Boilers. There was no case of prosecution under any of the sections of the Indian Boiler Act during the year.

There was no serious accident during the year involving loss of life or property.

Finance.—The receipts for the year totalled Rs. 75,736 and the charges totalled Rs. 77,929-9-0.

General.—There are at present seven Repair Organizations who have been considered to possess the necessary equipment and personnel for carrying out major boiler repairs. Advice on the economic utilization of fuel and steam continued to be given to the boiler owners by officers of Boiler Department wherever heavy waste was noticed.

Highways

During the year the Highways Department continued to be in charge of all National Highways, State Highways and a majority of Major District roads. The other district roads, village roads and the balance of the major district roads were under the control of the respective district boards. The maintenance and execution of works on all these categories of roads rests with the Highways Department.

Government Roads.—During the year five miles of roads were concreted and 879 miles were black-topped at a cost of Rs. 43,49,551. Twenty-four miles of new roads were formed and 411 miles of roads were taken over from the district boards. Twelve major bridge works costing Rs. 45,60,299, and 25 minor bridges, culverts and causeways costing Rs. 1,47,687 were completed. Besides these, special repairs costing Rs. 15,39,178 for 73 works were carried out. A sum of Rs. 99.53 lakhs (65.05 lakhs) out of a grant of Rs. 103.466 lakhs was spent on capital works (including Post War Road Development). A sum of Rs. 270.80 lakhs (242.75

lakhs) against an allotment of Rs. 249.09 lakhs was spent on the maintenance of Government roads. The roads were maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition.

District Board Roads.— During the year, 57 miles of roads were black-topped and 171 miles of new roads were formed. In addition, special repairs worth Rs. 1,21,382 were done on 21 works. Also, six major bridges costing Rs. 15,06,106 and 33 minor bridges, culverts and causeways costing Rs. 4,86,326 were completed.

A sum of Rs. 50.30 lakhs (41.96 lakhs) out of an allotment of Rs. 63.96 lakhs was spent on capital works on roads (including Post-War Road Development). Out of an allotment of Rs. 93.44 lakhs for maintenance of roads, Rs. 92.03 lakhs (77.91 lakhs) were spent during the year. The allotment of funds sanctioned by the district boards for the maintenance of roads in their charge was found to be inadequate. The roads were maintained as satisfactorily as was possible with the funds available.

The length of Government and district board roads under various types maintained by the department at the end of the year was as shown below:—

				Government roads. MILES.	District Board roads. MILES.
Cement concrete roads	..	..	..	251	1
Blacktop roads	..	..	..	4,719	301
Metalled roads	..	..	..	4,064	8,273
Unmetalled roads	..	..	..	106	8,964
Total	..	..	..	9,140 *	17,539

* Includes 24 miles of newly formed unmetalled roads during the year.

National Highways.— During the year, a final grant of Rs. 42,00,000 for maintenance of National Highways, including agency charges, was sanctioned by the Government of India. The actual expenditure incurred against the allotment was Rupees 43,98,968.

Capital Works—Five-Year Plan.— Under the Five-Year Plan this State had an allocation of Rs. 357.66 lakhs. During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 38.43 lakhs was incurred on State roads and Rs. 12.91 lakhs on other roads.

The Government sanctioned full grants, to the extent of the value of work done, to all district boards for the execution of the district board share of the Five-Year Plan.

In respect of National Highways the Government of India sanctioned a final grant of Rs. 39,75,900, including agency charges, and an amount of Rs. 36,45,083 was spent exclusive of agency charges on original works on National Highways.

Development of West Coast Road.— The original programme for this scheme contemplated an expenditure of Rs. 155.76 lakhs and provided only for the development of a single lane fully bridged through road with black-topped surface, allowing the minimum road and land widths required. The Government of India prescribed certain higher standards in their technical notes and this resulted in the addition of 20 works and increase in the cost of the scheme to Rs. 282.5 lakhs. Proposals in this connection sent to Government of India in December 1954, were under their consideration and their approval was awaited.

Meanwhile, the Government of India aimed at achieving higher standards for this road and suggested adoption of greater land width, increased formation width, etc. When more detailed estimates were prepared, it was seen that the cost of the scheme amounted up to Rs. 464 lakhs. Revised proposals were sent to the Government of India.

The expenditure on the scheme up to the end of 1954-55 was about Rs. 34.40 lakhs. The expenditure during 1955-56 was about Rs. 15.25 lakhs as against the Government of India's allotment of Rs. 19.17 lakhs. During the year under review, 32 works (11 in South Kanara and 21 in Malabar district) were under execution under this scheme and satisfactory progress was kept up in each of these works.

Development of Roads of Economic and Inter-State Importance.— The Planning Commission placed some additional funds under the Ministry of Transport for development of roads other than National Highways during the First Five-Year Plan period. It was intended to utilize these funds on the construction and development of the work falling under the following categories, which were not included already for improvements under the States Plan frame:—

(i) Inter-State roads necessary for ensuring through communications;

(ii) roads required for opening up new areas to which railway facilities cannot be provided in the near future;

(iii) roads which can contribute materially to rapid economic development, e.g., in hilly areas and certain recently merged territories having valuable resources for exploitation.

Certain items of improvements had been left out of the Plan Frame for particular works due to paucity of funds. It was intended, under this scheme, to provide these improvements as well as other improvements necessary to bring the road up to the required standard.

Twenty works costing Rs. 138.04 lakhs in all were originally included in the scheme and later on another work costing Rs. 7.02

lakhs was added. Out of these, five works relate to construction of bridges and the rest provide for new formation of and improvements to the roads.

During the year under review, an expenditure of Rs. 18,10,232 was incurred on the work whereas a sum of Rs. 39,529 only had been expended during the previous Budget year under the scheme, and thus a total expenditure of Rs. 18,49,761 was incurred up to the end of March 1956 under the scheme.

Central Road Fund Scheme.—A sum of Rs. 33.00 lakhs was allotted to the State during the year bringing the total allocation under the Central Road Fund Scheme to Rs. 526.00 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 18.06 lakhs was incurred during the year on both Government and District Board works, the total progressive expenditure to the end of the year being Rs. 420.54 lakhs.

Grant-in-aid to local bodies.—Grants were allocated to the district boards by the State Government for small works which do not come under the scope of Post-War Road Development and are considered essential to local needs under the following categories :—

Sub-head.	Accounts, 1954-55. RS.	Revised estimate, 1955-56. RS.
1 Village communications other than Post-war Reconstruction.	1,68,893	4,00,000
2 Roads and bridges other than village communications.	6,42,952	1,24,600
3 Improved surfacing of roads	88,810	4,00,600
4 Flood damage to roads	..	..
5 Special grant for road work to relieve unemployment due to failure of monsoon.	1,28,205	6,03,600

Works in progress.—An abstract of the number and estimated cost of works that were under execution by the department during the year is furnished below :—

Nature of work.	Number.	Estimated cost.
<i>Government Roads.</i>		
Works costing over Rs. 1 lakh each.—		
Cement concrete and blacktop	20	68,10,700
Bridges, culverts and causeways	35	1,97,32,500
New formation	5	50,06,800
Improvements and special repairs	7	26,91,700
Works costing less than Rs. 1 lakh each.—		
Cement concrete and blacktop	11	3,38,804
Bridges, culverts and causeways	80	5,19,030
New formations	3	1,97,900
Improvements and special repairs	20	4,97,750

Nature of work.	Number.	Estimated cost.
<i>District Board Roads.</i>		
Works costing over Rs. 1 lakh each.—		
Cement concrete and blacktop	1	1,04,700
Bridges, culverts and causeways	10	36,25,790
New formations	11	26,77,800
Improvements and special repairs	1	4,84,500
Works costing less than Rs. 1 lakh each.—		
Cement concrete and blacktop	5	88,000
Bridges, culverts and causeways	66	8,40,780
New formations	488	59,94,955
Improvements and special repairs	24	4,15,550

Tests, Experiments and Research.—During the year 1955-56 a number of investigations and tests on soil stabilisation, investigation of soils for foundation, tests for the bearing capacity of the foundation soils for bridges, buildings, etc., and tests on sand, stone aggregates, concrete blocks and cores both in the Soil Research Laboratory, Guindy and in the field were conducted, and in many cases final recommendations were made, while many tests were under progress.

Training.—As in the previous year, this year also a batch of eight Junior Engineers was given training in the Soil Research Laboratory, which course consisted of lectures on soil mechanics, practical classes in the laboratory and field investigations.

Tools and Plant.—As the indexing system maintained in this office to ensure prompt supply of plants to various places according to priority was found to be working successfully, it was decided to introduce Kardex System only in circle offices and in the Transport and Machinery Division at Madras so as to control the movement of plants within the circles and in the Transport and Machinery Yard and to facilitate immediate repairs and despatch. Kardex boards were purchased and supplied accordingly and suitable instructions for maintaining them were issued.

Purchase of Plant and Machinery.—During the year sanctions for the purchase of machinery costing Rs. 6,20,000 under the First Five-Year Plan and Rs. 12,55,000 separately were obtained.

Transport and Machinery Organization.—The Transport and Machinery Organization Division undertook major and minor repairs to plant and machinery in addition to the purchase and distribution of machinery to various divisions of this department. In Transport and Machinery Workshop, manufacture of hand drum mixers, tar boilers, trailers, pneumatic consolidator, plant bearings and roller bearings was undertaken during the year. Nearly 168

repair works to the plants were carried out. In order to equip the workshop adequately, more workshop machines of the latest types were purchased so as to carry out the repair works efficiently and in very quick time and also to undertake manufacture, wherever possible, without detriment to the normal work. Conversion of water lorries and conversion of lorries from petrol engine to diesel engine was also done.

The Transport and Machinery subdivisions at Coimbatore and Pudukkottai continued to attend to major and minor repairs of the plant of the respective circles to which they were attached.

Accidents.—During the year 1955-56 there were 14 accidents of which 5 proved fatal and the remaining resulted in injuries.

Floods and monsoon damages.—There were several cases of interruptions to traffic during the year in the districts of Madurai, Tirunelveli, South Arcot, Salem, Chingleput, the Nilgiris, Malabar, Coimbatore, North Arcot and South Kanara. The cyclone in Ramanathapuram and Tanjore districts are dislocated traffic.

Avenues.—During the year 74,896 new trees were planted on Government roads and 32,169 new trees were planted on district board roads. Out of these, 56,674 and 23,042 respectively survived.

Ferries.—During the year 55 ferries were maintained by the department and an amount of Rs. 2,21,856 was realized towards revenue.

Inspection bungalows.—Twenty-one inspection bungalows were in charge of the department. An expenditure of Rs. 38,365 was incurred in their maintenance while an income of Rs. 7,033 was realized from them.

Travellers' bungalows.—One hundred and fifty-four travellers' bungalows of classes I to III and 24 Rest-houses were maintained by the department during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,32,398 was incurred towards their maintenance and an amount of Rs. 56,332 was realized from rents.

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

Archaeology

The Southern Circle of the Union Department of Archaeology, with its headquarters at Fort St. George, Madras-9, is in charge of the preservation and maintenance of protected monuments of National importance in the Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin States.

The total amount of money spent for the preservation of monuments in Madras State during the year was Rs. 1,36,116 out of which a sum of Rs. 14,177 was spent for E. Works, Rs. 59,224 for special repairs and Rs. 82,715 for annual maintenance and upkeep of the monuments. A sum of Rs. 11,400 was also spent for archaeological excavation work.

Exploration and excavations.—During the year three megalithic burials at village No. 85 Kunnathur, Sriperumbudur taluk, Chingleput district, were excavated. The burials yielded a variety of pottery, terracota beads and implements of iron similar to those obtained from the burials opened at Sanur in the same district a few years ago.

Explorations along the Cauveri Basin brought to light several sites, including an Indo-Roman trading centre at Nattamedu in the Cuddalore taluk of the South Arcot district and a number of urn burial sites of historical importance, notable among which is the Fort at Gangaikondacholapuram.

A brief survey of the Vaigai Basin around Madurai revealed the presence of a number of urn burial sites, hitherto unknown, and a few habitation sites especially Nattamedu (Dombucherry), Madurai district, where megalithic 'Black and red ware' with painted designs re-calling the 'Andhra painted wares' were obtained.

Drawings.—The drawing section of the department prepared 25 drawings, 5 blue-prints and 4 cloth tracings.

Photographs.—The photographic section prepared 370 photo negatives and 3,576 prints. Out of them, 433 prints were sold to the public for a sum of Rs. 882-12-0, 926 prints were sent to the Director-General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi, 136 prints were supplied to the Departmental Officers for official use free of cost and 2,031 prints relating to the prehistory section and the Fort St. George Museum at Madras were mounted in the office photo album. Seventy-nine slides on the archaeological excavations at Amirthamangalam were also taken.

Library.—During the year 457 books were acquired for the Departmental Library.

Fort Museum, Madras—New Galleries and Acquisitions.—The varied gifts received from His Excellency Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, enabled this Museum to reorganize its sections and also to open two more galleries to the public, thus increasing their numbers from 3 to 5. The 12 large oil paintings from the Madras and Ootacamund Raj Bhavans formed the nucleus of the 'Portrait Gallery' on the first floor. To these have been added other portraits of Governors of Madras, Kings and Queens of England and the Nawabs of Arcot.

The Museum has acquired an excellent collection of Indo-European coins numbering over 650 from Sri S. T. Srinivasagopolachari at a cost of Rs. 4,000. This unique hoard contains many types which are very rare and unobtainable these days. Arrangements were made to exhibit these coins suitably.

Another collection acquired recently is a set of Arcot porcelain purchased from a scion of the same family. These plates, meat dishes, fruit baskets, etc., bear the names of the Nawabs or Begums for whom they were manufactured and were procured from the same factories in which the Company's porcelain were also made.

Visitors.—The total number of visitors to the Museum during 1955-56 was 68,548, including 4,679 students from 147 educational institutions.

Library.—During the year 137 books and publications relating to exhibits in the Museum were acquired for the Museum Library.

Epigraphy

During the year impressions of 95 stone inscriptions were collected from North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts.

The earliest among these is a Pandya inscription in characters of the 9th century A.D., copied from a rock near the Kannimar temple at Perumbulli in Dindigul taluk of Madurai district. The record was helpful in determining the identity of the early Pandya ruler Srimara Srivallaba alias Sadaiyamaran (815-862 A.D.).

Next in point of time is an inscription on a pillar in the rock-cut case at Kunnakudi in the Tirupattur taluk of Ramanathapuram district. It belongs to the reign of the Chola King Rajendra I (1012-1043 A.D.) and is dated in his 7th regional year.

Tiruvendipuram in Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot district has yielded as many as 14 inscriptions belonging to the Cholas and the medieval Pandyas.

Of the inscriptions of the Pandyas, at least two are worthy of notice. One inscription from the Devanathaswami temple is dated in the 3rd year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Konerinmaikondan and another inscription from the same place is dated in the 5th year and 263rd day of the reign of Konerimalaikondan.

An epigraph from the Tayumanavar temple within the Rock Fort at Tiruchirappalli begins with king Maravas and Akama-pandya's prasasti: *samasta bhuvanaikavira*, etc. It records the formation of a colony named Kannudainayakichaturvedimangalam, after the mother of Ulagudaiya-perumal Kulasekharadeva, for settling 100 Brahmins well versed in the Sastras and Vedas.

An inscription in Sanskrit verse and Grantha script copied from the Ekamaranatha temple at Kancheepuram is of literary interest. It is dated Saka 1455 (1532 A.D.) and records the grant of land and house reside to the poet Srinivasa-yajva of Cheyyur for the composition of the *Kavya* entitled *Sivabhaktavilasa*, dealing with the story of the 63 Saivite Nayanmar, and a devotional poem called *Ekamresa-stava* eulogising the deity Ekamaranatha.

The Amman shrine of the Tayumanavar temple contains an inscription engraved in late characters recording the first forty-four stanzas of the *Saundaryalahari*. The work, composed by Sri Sankaracharya, deals with the Tantric as opposed to the abstract Aupanishadic form of the worship of Sakti.

Finally, an inscription from Tali in the Hosur taluk of Salem district is of interest to the modern historian. It records that the fort of Srirangapatnam was captured by the *Kumpini*, i.e., the East India Company on the afternoon of Saturday Chaitra ba 30 of the cyclic year Siddharthian. The details of this date correspond to 1799 A.D., May 4, and tally with the date of the capture of Seringapatam as gleaned from other sources. The record also mentions Mr. Hamilton as the Collector of the district in 1802 A.D.

Charitable institutions

The number of charitable institutions in the State and their income for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 are given below:—

Class of institutions.	1954-55.		1955-56.	
	Number.	Income in lakhs of rupees.	Number.	Income in lakhs of rupees.
1 Supported by Government ..	184	4.18	151	2.73
2 Supported by general public ..	1,070	6.22	1,048	4.62
3 Supported partly by Government and partly by general public.	68	8.83	100	8.64
4 Supported by local taxation ..	136	0.53	201	3.84
Total ..	1,458	19.76	1,500	19.83

The nature and object of the charitable institutions and the communities they serve are detailed below :—

Name of institutions.	General.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Europeans
Poor houses	260	..	..	..
For travellers	419	272	13	..
For orphans	7	..	..	..
For relief of blind, deaf and lopers.	8	..	..	..
For paupers	..	25	13	13
For Brahmans	..	327	..	..
For Byraghis	..	143	..	..
Total	694	767	26	13

The number of persons given succour by the charitable institutions during the year was 6,960,293 as against 5,944,756 in the previous year. The variation in the figures of this item is due to the increase in the number of institutions. In most cases relief was pandals, etc.

The extent of lands owned and cultivated by the charitable institutions for the year 1954-55 and 1955-56 is furnished below :— given, as usual, in the shape of accommodation, supply of rice water pandals, etc.

	1954-55.		1955-56.	
	ACS.	CENTS.	ACS.	CENTS.
Lands owned	22,644	85	29,244	51
Lands cultivated	16,962	19	19,451	03

Though the extent of land owned has increased there was on corresponding appreciable increase in the extent of land under cultivation. On account of adverse seasonal conditions in Nanguneri taluk in Tirunelveli district no food crops were raised in some lands which would otherwise have been cultivated.

The Triplicane Langarkhana.—The total number of paupers on roll on 31st March 1955 was 76. There were 7 casualties during the year. The number of paupers on roll on 31st March 1956 was 80. The average cost of aid to each pauper was Rs. 3-8-0 (4-0-6).

Finance.—The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,211-7-11. A sum of Rs. 4,800 was drawn from the Pay and Accounts Officer. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,978-15-0. Five thousand one hundred and twenty measures of rice were purchased during the year and 5,106 measures of rice were distributed.

Monegar and Rajah of Venkatagiri Choultries.—The institution was always almost full during 1955-56. The average number of indoor paupers during the year was 135 as against 94 in 1954-55. The average cost of maintenance per pauper per day was Re. 0-6-8

(Re. 0-5-6). Seventy-five paupers were transferred from the Madras Corporation Poor House on 1st July 1954 and the remaining paupers were transferred on 21st December 1955. The Corporation agreed to pay Rs. 6,000 for building two units of shed, Rs. 10 per pauper per mensem for feeding and Rs. 250 per mensem for overhead expenses. Food gifts were received during the year from the Guild of Service, the Red Cross, His Grace the Most Reverend Archbishop of Madras and the National Christian Council. The Provincial Welfare Fund donated Rs. 500. These gifts assisted in keeping the inmates comfortable.

Finance.—The opening balance on 1st April 1955 was Rs. 5,091-9-5. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 34,704-4-9. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 38,293-5-11 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,502-8-3 at the end of the year.

Stationery

The Stationery Branch continued to procure and supply articles of stationery to all the Government offices, and to institutions like Universities, Port Trusts, etc., of both the States of Andhra and Madras. The supply to the offices in Andhra State was discontinued with effect from 1st October 1955. The supply of papers to the local bodies has been discontinued during the year.

With a view to facilitate the quick issue of the articles of stationery to the packers and representatives of local offices, and also to improve the standard of maintenance of stock accounts in the Stationery Stores, the number of stock sections was increased from 4 to 6 and each stock section was placed in charge of a lower division clerk who has furnished a personal security of Rs. 250.

In spite of repeated representations about the poor quality of paper supplied by Andhra Paper Mills and Gujarat Paper Mills, the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, continued to give allocations of bleached/unbleached paper to those mills (1,033 tons to the former and 225 tons to the latter). As the unbleached paper supplied by the Andhra Paper Mills was found to be very poor in quality, supply order to the extent of 50 tons of unbleached paper alone was placed with this mill, and the supply order for the balance of 1,033 tons was not placed with this mill. Similarly in the case of Gujarat Paper Mills, supply order for the unbleached paper was placed only for 25 tons.

With the sanction of the Government of Madras, orders for 1,000 tons of creamlaid paper costing Rs. 10,73,450 were placed with the Sirpur Paper Mills, Limited, Sirpur, and no further purchases were made from the other two mills.

With a view to improve the quality of the first sort flat file cases (supplied to the Secretariat and offices of the important Heads of Departments), Government approved proposals for the use of plywood in the manufacture of flat-file cases, first sort. The Government also approved proposals for discontinuing manufacturing of rubber stamp pads in the Government Press, and authorized the Controller to purchase these pads locally by open tender system.

The value of articles of stationery and clothing supplied to Andhra State during the year worked out to Rs. 8,39,494. The total cost of stationery articles supplied to Andhra Government offices, including departmental charges, is to be first adjusted against the value of the share of stationery and forms due to Andhra Government on the stock on 1st October 1954. The difference, if any, between the cost of stationery articles recoverable from them and the value of stock of stationery and forms due to them has to be adjusted by recovery.

The following is the summary of the transactions of the Stationery Department for 1955-56 :—

Particulars.	Foreign made articles.	Indian made articles.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance	3,41,410	18,24,284	21,65,694
Receipts	9,51,445	*47,40,434	56,91,879
Issues	8,33,955	†53,51,355	61,85,310
Closing balance	4,58,900	12,13,363	16,72,263

* Includes Rs. 10,901 being the excess found in stock taking for 1954-55.

† Includes Rs. 11,066 being the deficiency in stock taking for 1954-55 and Rs. 4,248 being the loss due to revaluation.

Government Press, Madras

During the year there was an increase of Rs. 93,220 in receipts due to the recovery of more money on account of printing work done for cost recoverable officers. During the year the expenditure on Central Press and Central Jail Branch Press has increased by Rs. 30,327 to Rs. 37,82,592. The expenditure on Government Press at Pudukkottai has increased by Rs. 5,248 to Rs. 90,870. The expenditure on work done by private presses has decreased by Rs. 1,17,538 to Rs. 3,61,009. This decrease was mainly due to less expenditure on the printing of electoral rolls. The cost of printing and binding work has gone down by Rs. 1,03,574 due to a reduction in overtime charges, etc. Owing to an increase in expenditure under "Land Revenue, Registration, Police and Stationery and Printing" and also due to an increase in the cost of paper of some varieties, the expenditure on paper and binding materials increased by Rs. 2,74,354 to Rs. 28,03,062. Owing to the manufacture of more blocks under "Civil Works" there has

been an increase of Rs. 9,263 in expenditure. There was also an increase in expenditure of Rs. 2,555 on repairs to rubber stamp pads, etc. The value of the plant at the close of the year was almost the same as during the previous year. There has been a decrease in the value of additional plant during the year by Rs. 56,380. This was mainly due to the fact that some new plants were received at the close of the financial year and were not issued to the departments. For the same reason there has been an increase of Rs. 3,77,631 in the closing balance of stores. The closing balance on 31st March 1956 was Rs. 10,02,354. As regards the value of the output of the work done by the Press, there has been a decrease of Rs. 95,997 due to the fact that E.S.L.C. English text-books and Companion to S.S.L.C. text-books were not printed during the year 1955-56. There has also been a decrease of Rs. 61,807 due to the fact that many of the costly publications were under print and were not issued before the close of the year. There was a fall of 112.16 million in standardised and non-standardised forms due to the stoppage of supply of forms, registers, etc., to the offices in the Andhra State in the last quarter of the year. The number of books, journals, etc., distributed apart from sales decreased by Rs. 1,15,698, owing to stoppage of Grow More Food Journals in Telugu. There was a decrease of 32,556 lb. in the Type Foundry output as production was restricted to the demands of the Press. The value of bills checked for private bodies decreased by Rs. 30,766 to Rs. 2,95,797.

Political Pensions

There were 366 political pensioners on payment as on 1st April 1956, as detailed below :—

Carnatic Stipends	...	...	...	...	230
Malikhana	...	...	...	...	94
Tanjore Raj Pensions	...	...	...	...	36
Mysore Pensions	...	...	...	...	5
Other political pensions	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	366

A total amount of Rs. 4,73,175-8-9 has been paid to them as pensions during the year 1955-56. During the year the agency functions in respect of twenty political pensions of the categories "Masulipatnam Pensions", "Kurnool Pensions", "Anagundi Family Pensions" and other pensions paid in Andhra area have been transferred to the Andhra State Government.

Five pensions of the non-perpetual class of the Carnatic stipends, amounting to Rs. 696-2-0 per annum, and three Tanjore Raj Pensions amounting to Rs. 486 per annum lapsed to Government during 1955-56. Devolutions were ordered in the case of 8 Carnatic Stipends and 9 Malikhana Allowances during the year. No political pensions were commuted in the course of the year.

Madras Public Service Commission

The Commission dealt with 165,298 references as against 119,242 in the previous year. Apart from informal meetings held for personal discussions, the Commission sat on 113 days during the year to conduct oral tests against 143 days during the previous year. On 98 days out of 113, the Commission held two sessions each day—one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon.

On the results of the common competitive examination held in October 1955, for the selection of candidates for appointment to the Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and the Central Branches of the Madras Secretariat Service, 1,558 candidates were selected for appointment as clerks out of 9,269 candidates who appeared for the examination.

For appointment as typist and steno-typist in the Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and the Madras Secretariat Service, 390 candidates were selected out of 1,188 admitted to the examination. The selection was made on the results of a written competitive examination either in Essay paper only or in all the four papers of the competitive examination which was the same as that for clerks, etc. Those who appeared for all the four papers and obtained qualifying marks were selected for appointment as typists or steno-typists and were declared eligible also for transfer or promotion to other posts in the above-mentioned services on the satisfactory completion of probation as typists or steno-typists.

For appointment to posts for which security should be deposited in the Madras Ministerial Service and in the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service, 53 candidates were selected out of 155 candidates who applied for those posts. The total number of candidates required was 53.

The competitive examination for recruitment to ministerial services was thrown open as a General Educational Test of the S.S.L.C. standard to unpassed men already in service and to unpassed employees under local boards and municipal councils, etc., and such of them as obtained the prescribed percentage of marks were declared eligible for promotion to higher posts or for transfer to other services or for confirmation on higher rates of pay, as the case may be. There were 759 candidates of whom 162 obtained the prescribed percentage of marks.

The examinations by the Special and Departmental Tests were held in June and November during the year. There were 9,041 candidates for the examination by the Special and Departmental Tests held in June 1955; and 9,465 candidates for the examination held in November 1955.

The Commission selected candidates for 65 classes of posts against 52 in the previous year on the basis of a *viva voce* test.

During the year the Commission held the seventh combined competitive examination at Madras comprising a written test as well as an oral test for direct recruitment to the non-technical State and Subordinate Services.

The Commission also conducted a special competitive examination for recruitment of Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies in May 1956 for 916 candidates.

The Commission dealt with 47 references as against the same number in the previous year relating to the recruitment to State Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services.

The Commission advised the Government on 36 appeals, 24 memorials or petitions, 10 proposals for disciplinary action, 9 cases relating to reimbursement of the costs of defence incurred by public servants and 8 references relating to grant of injury pensions.

Cost of Public Services (1955-56)

A total amount of Rs. 1,376.04 lakhs was paid as salaries and pensions (excluding the salary of the Governor, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Legislative Assembly). This represents an increase of Rs. 104.46 lakhs on salaries and a decrease of Rs. 4.79 lakhs on pensions paid during the previous year. (The expenditure on the various categories of services is given below:—

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts as on 31st March 1956.	Cost in lakhs as on 31st March 1956.	Total number of pensioners, 1955-56.	Cost in lakhs, 1955-56.
I. C. S.	40		28	
I.A.S. direct recruits	58			
Promotees	7			
Other All-India Services	60	178.13	99	
State Higher Judicial	21			
State Criminal Judicial Service	58			
Other State Services	3,765			173.90
Subordinate Ministerial and	1,18,160	927.77	1,177	
Superior Services excluding			26,202	
village establishment.				

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts as on 31st March 1956.	Cost in lakhs as on 31st March 1956.	Total number of pensioners, 1955-56.	Cost in lakhs, 1955-56.
Village establishments	59,897	95.45		
Government contribution payable under I.C.S. Family Pension Rules.	..	..	..	..
Contribution payable to Central Revenue towards the Pension, etc., of military officers in respect of Civil employment,	..	..	..	0.79
Total ..	1,82,066	1,201.35*	27,506	174.69

* Excluding the salary of the Governor, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman and M.L.As.

The sum of Rs. 1,376.04 lakhs, paid out in salaries and pensions to Government servants, represents 25.22 per cent of the total State Budget (Revenue Account) of Rs. 54,55.81 lakhs for the year. The total amount paid as salaries to Gazetted Officers during the year was Rs. 173.13 lakhs. This represents 3.26 per cent of the total State Budget (Revenue Account) for the year.

Disciplinary Proceedings

Thirty-six new cases were received during the year, making a total of 65 cases to be dealt with by the Tribunal. The Tribunal disposed of 34 cases before 1st April 1956, recommending acquittal in 11 cases and various punishments in 23 cases. Out of these 23 cases, the Tribunal recommended dismissal in seven cases, removal in one case and compulsory retirement in two cases. The Government passed final orders in 18 out of these 23 cases, accepting the recommendations of the Tribunal in 16 cases and modifying those in two cases. In the cases on which orders were passed by Government the officers concerned were awarded punishments as mentioned below :—

Dismissal	5
Removal from service	2
Compulsory retirement	1
Reduction to a lower post	1
Reduction of pay	3
Other minor punishments	1
Acquittal	5
Total	18

Final orders of Government were due in respect of 48 cases on 1st April 1956. During the year the Tribunal examined 414 witnesses.

State Broadcasting

No new service stations were opened during the year. Consequent on the formation of Vellore Circle on 1st July 1955, the nine service stations situated in North Arcot and Chingleput districts, which were under the direct charge of the Radio Engineer, were transferred to this circle.

The department took up the assembly of main and dry battery operated sets during the year under a scheme whereby the assembly of such sets is subsidised by the Central Government. Sample sets were prepared and got approved by the National Physical Laboratory of India, which certified that the sets corresponded to the standards laid down by the Indian Standards Institution. The sound reinforcement equipment in the Madras Legislative Council, which was not giving satisfactory service, was replaced. Adjustments and alterations were made in the sound reinforcement system of the Madras Legislative Assembly in order to improve audibility. The department made loud-speaker arrangements during the visits of the President and the Prime Minister of India, the Soviet Statesmen Mr. Bulganin and Mr. N. Krushchev and the UZBEK Cultural Delegation. The department also installed wire broadcasting system at Kumbakonam in time for the Mahamakam festival. Wire broadcasting system was also installed at Chidambaram.

The planning of rural programmes continued to be entirely in the hands of the All-India Radio Station Directors. The State Broadcasting Department communicated the reactions of the rural listeners to the Station Directors in the shape of programme and technical reports.

During the year the following sets were installed :—

Rural sets (panchayats)	259
Municipalities, including Wire Broadcasting System	7
Private bodies and Government institutions	4
Schools	37
Total	307

The total number of sets installed by the department up to 31st March 1956 was 2,366. During the year the receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 3,07,816 and Rs. 7,55,000 as against Rs. 3,09,194 and Rs. 7,65,608 during the previous year.

Resettlement and Employment

During the year there was no change either in the number or location of the 14 Employment Exchanges in the State. The Employment Exchanges registered a total number of 143,676 applicants (156,136) and found employment for 19,705 (20,522). Besides these Employment Exchanges there were six Industrial Training ^{Institutes} _{Centres} in the State having a sanctioned strength of 752. Out of the 752 seats, 640 were for technical trades and the remaining 112 were for vocational trades. All the 112 vocational seats at the Industrial Training Centre, Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, were reserved for women trainees. One hundred and twelve trainees received scholarships of Rs. 25 per mensem per head. Out of the 92 vocational trainees sent up for the trade test held in July 1955, 25 passed in the first division and the rest passed in the second division. The selection of candidates for the technical and vocational training was made in July 1955 and January 1956.

Publicity and Public Relations were directed mainly towards disseminating information regarding Employment Service, employment trends and ^{Technical} _{Vocational} (Craftsman) Training Schemes in the State and also for enlisting the co-operation and support of the employers' and workers' representatives to use the Employment Service in a greater measure.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards

There has been no change during the year in the constitution of the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board and the 13 District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in this State. The Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Madras, is the head of the department and the Chief Controlling Officer and the Assistant Director of Employment Exchanges is the ex-Officio Secretary and sub-Controlling Officer of this Soldiers' Board Organisation.

A proposal for opening a separate District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board at Ootacamund for the Nilgiris District, whose work is now being attended to by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Coimbatore, has been recommended to Government.

Activities of the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.—(1) During the period under report, a sum of Rs. 6,948 was disbursed to 528 grantees towards their maintenance from the Madras State Ex-Service Personnel Benevolent Fund.

(2) A sum of Rs. 3,663 was paid to 732 patients as Pocket Money at Rs. 5 per mensem per patient through the Medical Superintendents of the Tuberculosis/Leprosy Sanatoria in the State.

(3) Twenty patients were paid Rs. 317-10-0 towards their transport charges to visit their homes once a year, as recommended by the Medical Superintendents of the Sanatoria concerned.

(4) Spot assistance amounting to Rs. 154 was given by this State Board to 25 ex-servicemen, who were stranded in the City, for alleviation of their distress.

(5) A sum of Rs. 608-6-0 representing immediate relief grants sanctioned to 238 persons by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in this State was reimbursed during the period under report.

(6) Lump sum free grants amounting to Rs. 575 were paid to six disabled ex-servicemen for rehabilitating themselves by opening petty shops, etc.

(7) In addition to the above, the State Board granted loans to 31 ex-servicemen amounting to Rs. 3,420 and this amount is being recovered through the employers concerned in easy instalments as fixed by the State Board.

Activities of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards.—During the period under report, the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in this State dealt with 76,424 representations from ex-servicemen, families of serving soldiers and dependents of deceased personnel and interviewed 14,046 persons.

Four thousand nine hundred and eighty-six eligibility certificates for educational concessions to children and dependants of ex-servicemen and 623 'bona fide' certificates for assignment for land were issued during the period under report. Scholarships to five dependants of ex-servicemen were also obtained from the Madras Engineering Group, Bangalore.

Financial assistance.—A statement of cases dealt with for grants from the various Army Benevolent Funds is given below :—

	Number received.	Number sanctioned.	Number rejected.	Total amount sanctioned.
				RS. A. P.
A.C.W. Fund	2,374	373	710	29,937 9 9
Flag Day Fund	187	71	89	
Women's Welfare Fund ..	145	19	180	
Military Nursing Benevolent Fund.	3	5	..	
Indian Forces Provident Fund.	5	..	..	
I.A.F. Benevolent Fund ..	17	10	7	
Indian Navy Benevolent Fund.	35	17	11	
Other grants	18	9	3	

Two sewing machines were sanctioned from the Ex-Service Women's Welfare Fund for resettling two ex-members of the W.A.C. (I).

A sum of Rs. 7,968-8-0 was received from the Record Officers as final settlement of the accounts of 305 ex-servicemen. Out of this, Rs. 6,413-7-0 were disbursed during the period under review.

Medical assistance.—One hundred and nineteen Tuberculosis patients and nine leprosy patients were admitted for treatment in various sanatoria in the State at the cost of the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund. Besides this, 494 ex-servicemen were treated in the Government Headquarters Hospital for "other diseases".

Nine cases were recommended to the Artificial Limb Centre, Poona, for the supply of new or repairs to old artificial limbs.

Two hundred and fifty pension photographs were attested and sent to the Treasury Officers concerned for incorporating them in their descriptive rolls.

Pensions.—Thirty-nine cases of service pensions, 884 cases for disability pensions and 561 cases for family pensions were initiated. Out of the outstanding claims, 21 life pensions, 352 disability pensions and 103 family pensions were sanctioned. Three service pensions, 230 disability pensions and 56 family pension claims, were rejected by the sanctioning authorities. For the remaining claims, decision is awaited from the sanctioning authorities.

Training.—Sixty-two disabled ex-servicemen were recommended for admission into the Q.M.T. School at Kirkee to learn a trade for eking out their livelihood.

Special assistance.—(*Employment Finding*).—During the period 12,090 ex-servicemen/women were registered at the Employment Exchanges in the State and the Employment Officers placed 2,426 ex-servicemen/women in employment.

Flag Day celebrations.—Due to special efforts made by the Government of Madras, a sum of Rs. 56,502-10-0 was raised and a sum of Rs. 59,135-1-11 (i.e., balance of 1954 plus 1955 collections up to 31st March 1956) was remitted to the Central Flag Day Fund Committee, New Delhi.

The Central Flag Day Committee, New Delhi, allotted a sum of Rs. 25,159, being the share of this State from 1954 collections, which sum has been merged with the Madras State Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund.

Ex-Services centres.—The Government of Madras have sanctioned the purchase of S.S.I. Quarters at Madurai at a cost of Rs. 25,512 from the War Fund collections made in Madurai district, which are with the District Collector, for housing the

Ex-Services Centre, Madurai. The Government have also accorded sanction for an expenditure of Rs. 4,186-15-9 from the War Fund collections of Ramanathapuram district towards the cost of acquisition of the site for the construction of an Ex-Services Centre at Srivilliputhur town, Ramanathapuram district.

The Government of India, Ministry of Defence, informed the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board that the A.F. (I) Buildings at Kozhikode cannot be released for the Ex-Services Centre. The Government of Madras therefore instructed the Collector of Malabar to select a suitable site for the construction of an Ex-Services Centre at Kozhikode as the Collector had sufficient funds in the War Fund collections to construct the building.

Government Khadi Scheme

The number of Intensive Khadi centres increased from 5 to 7 during the year, covering a total of 351 villages. The two new centres opened were at Kuruvikulam (Tirunelveli district) and Rajapalayam (Ramanathapuram district). Two sales depots were opened during the year, one at Mangalore and the other at Kumbakonam, in addition to the sales depots already functioning at Coimbatore, Madras, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. The Central Godown sanctioned by the Government started work during the year. A total of 1,223,810 yards of khadi worth Rs. 27,53,572 passed through the Central Godown, Tiruppur, during the year.

Government dyeing and printing unit.—The total quantity of Khadi dyed and printed at the Government Dyeing and Printing Unit was 56,666 yards. The number of varieties printed was 2,668. In addition to this 305,645 hanks were dyed. The total receipts of the Dyeing and Printing Unit amounted to Rs. 49,784-4-6.

The benefit derived by the local population in the centres from the scheme may be judged from the fact that during the year there were as many as 61,087 spinners on the rolls of the Government Centres and a sum of Rs. 21,25,136-8-9 was paid to them as spinning wages during the period.

The number of weavers on rolls as on 31st March 1956 was 2,414 and the amount of weaving wages paid to them during the period was Rs. 7,30,315-3-1.

Expenditure and receipts.—The total expenditure incurred during the period on the Intensive and Extensive parts of the Khadi Scheme as a whole was Rs. 57,66,502 while the total receipts by the sales of cloth, implements and cotton amounted to Rs. 49,29,916.

Central Government Subsidy.—The total subsidy on rebates received from the Government of India through the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bombay, was Rs. 4,08,829-7-0. A sum of Rs. 1,36,117-9-0 was received as sales subsidy from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. A subsidy of half anna per rupee was given by the Government of India through the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board on the total production of khadi. A subsidy of six pies per rupee was also given by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board on the total production of khadi. The total subsidy thus received during the year was Rs. 99,721-2-0.

Women's Welfare Department

Sixty branches functioned throughout the State during the year. Out of these four branches were set apart exclusively for the ex-criminal tribes under the grant-in-aid scheme. New branches were opened at Naduvattam in Malabar district (to cater specially to the families of fishermen and other backward community women) and Sholur (for the benefit of Todas and Kotas in the Nilgiris district). The branches at Kallupatti and Chinnalapatti in Madurai district were shifted to Sedapatti and Usilampatti. The branches at Manahaseri and Achangulam in Ramanathapuram district were shifted to Kallamanaickenpatti and Valayankulam.

Special branches.—The four ex-criminal tribes centres in Aziznagar in South Arcot district, Pammal and Konur in Chingleput district and Brisleenagar in Madras City did good work during the year. The branch opened in the Nilgiris district for work among the hill tribes has also done good work. In these special branches meetings were held to inculcate a sense of good and healthy living amongst the backward Toda women. The people were also taught some crafts in these branches.

Community Service Centres.—During the year under report there were 117 centres functioning in the State. Out of these, 59 centres were meant for poor and middle class women, 47 centres for Harijan colonies and 11 centres for ex-criminal and hill tribes. A three-fold programme of adult education, literacy and cottage industries was carried on in the Community Service Centres. Talks were given by the organizers on nutrition, child care, maternity, home remedies, first-aid, home economy, etc., during the year. The women were taught crafts whereby they could supplement the family income. The organisers also arranged celebration of the important festivals and excursions of educational value. The centres have become popular with the people and as many as 21,053 persons came to these centres at other than centre hours to make use of the facilities provided by the centres. Twelve thousand eight hundred and

ninety-eight centre meetings were held and 722 monthly meetings were arranged during the year. During the year 51,394 families were contacted by the organisers. Out of these 24,966 families were contacted more than three times.

Pre-Basic classes.—Pre-Basic classes were conducted in all the model and slum centres for children between the ages of three and seven years.

Maternity assistance.—During the year there were 35 maternity assistants working in the rural branches. They attend to 2,325 deliveries, 8,953 pre-natal cases and 5,337 post-natal cases. In addition, the following medical assistance was rendered :—

Number benefited by hospitalisation	..	3,474
Number benefited by First-Aid and Medical Aid.		69,123
T.B. investigations done		116
Leprosy investigations done		81

The Government sanctioned an advance of Rs. 300 to each of the district and the Assistant Women's Welfare Officers, for the purpose of encouraging cottage industries in the women welfare centres. Amongst the industries that have been encouraged by the department are spinning, tailoring, lace making, crochet work, mat-weaving, pickle making, poultry farming, pickle and appalam making, etc. Hand-spinning is the most popular industry in the State in almost all the branches as it assures ready cash for the hanks turned out.

Mauther sangams.—Mauther sangams have been organized in 88 villages. They are conducted by the voluntary workers of the locality. The Women's Welfare Organizer of the nearest branch visits these mauther sangams and gives necessary guidance to the voluntary workers. The Women's Welfare Department participated in exhibitions at Tanjore, Sivakasi and Tiruchirappalli and realized a sum of Rs. 1,028-13-0 by the sale of articles produced at the women's welfare centres.

Service Home.—The total strength of the Service Home at Madras on 31st March 1956 was 148. In addition there were 60 children in the Home at the end of the year. Fifteen girls appeared for the E.S.L.C. examination and 13 were successful. Eight more girls appeared for this examination in March 1956. Altogether 49 inmates were rehabilitated during the year.

The total strength of the Service Home at Gandhigram on 31st March 1956 was 86. Eighteen inmates were rehabilitated during the year, 7 being sent for midwifery training and 5 as attenders.

There were 30 inmates in the Avvai Ashram, Sivasailam, and 66 at Tiruchirappalli Seva Sangam on 31st March 1956. Twenty-three girls from Seva Sangam at Tiruchirappalli appeared for the E.S.L.C. examination in March 1956. Twenty-one girls were successful in Hindi examination in Prathmik, Madhyama and Rashtrabasha and 11 have appeared for the examination held in 1956.

Community Projects and National Extension Service

(During 1955-56 there were four Community Projects and 59 Community Development and National Extension Service blocks covering an area of 15,901 square miles with a population of about 90 lakhs. Public contributions by way of cash and labour in Community Development areas amounted to Rs. 72.2 lakhs, and were twice as much as in the previous year. The accent of work in the Community Project areas was on irrigation, agriculture and village communications, with the result that 16 dams and 2 major anicuts were constructed and 3 miles of canals were dug, 3.34 lakhs of acres were brought under improved methods of cultivation and 550 miles of pucca and 721 miles of cutcha roads were laid during the year. Rural electrification works estimated to cost Rs. 115.9 lakhs, which will provide 197 villages and 37 hamlets with electricity, were completed. Striking achievements were recorded in improved seeds distributed, demonstration farms started, additional area brought under irrigation, pedigree birds supplied, cattle treated, cattle inoculated, ordinary schools converted into basic schools, adults trained, pucca roads laid and houses constructed. Apart from the ryots taking to the cultivation and use of green manures, 11.72 lakhs of maunds of fertilisers were distributed. Seed farms were arranged in 1,354 villages for paddy, in 646 villages for millets and in 44 villages for potatoes, enlisting the lands and labour of 9,791 ryots. The number of improved agricultural implements distributed during the year was 5,556. During the year 89,694 acres of land were brought under cotton cultivation, 11,543 maunds of fungicides and insecticides were distributed and 1.30 lakhs of acres of crops were protected against pests. The number of trees planted during the year was 2,907,736 and the number of compost pits dug was 56,967. In 20 development blocks 1,794 bee hives were introduced by the Agriculture Department. Loans amounting to Rs. 54.33 lakhs were given to ryots during the year for purchasing seeds and manures and for developing irrigational facilities. Compulsory castration of existing scrub bulls, supply of pedigree bulls and pedigree birds, establishment of veterinary, first-aid and artificial insemination centres, timely inoculation and treatment of cattle against contagious diseases and the operation of the key village schemes were some of the measures that were

undertaken for the improvement of livestock in the Community Development areas of the State. Sixteen first-aid centres, 11 artificial insemination centres, 2 veterinary dispensaries and 9 camp dispensaries were started during the year.

Roads and bridges.—Construction of bridges and culverts, maintenance of State Highways and black-top surfacing of district roads costing, in all, Rs. 44.49 lakhs, in addition to black-top surfacing over a stretch of 51 miles of highways were completed in Sankarankoil, Koilpatti and Malampuzha blocks by the Highways Department. Forty-five works relating to the construction of village roads in Krishnagiri, Kaveripattinam and Tirumangalam blocks were executed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2.45 lakhs. Five hundred and fifty miles of pucca roads and 721 miles of cutcha roads were laid during the year. Results achieved during the year showed an increase of 139 per cent over those achieved during previous year.

In rural electrification, 156 schemes of previous years and 46 schemes sanctioned during the current year, costing in all Rs. 61.9 lakhs, were completed during the year. Besides this, 110 schemes were in progress and a sum of Rs. 60.6 lakhs was expended on them during the year.

At the close of the 1955-56 period there were 4,099 co-operative societies functioning in the Community Development areas of the State, of which 2,663 were rural credit societies serving 3,620 villages. There were also 185 store societies, 29 sale societies, 226 weavers societies and 137 cottage industries societies.

More than 10 lakhs of patients were treated in the hospitals, clinics and dispensaries run in the community development areas of the State in 1955-56. Twenty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-five expectant mothers were registered by the maternity assistants and 11,939 births were attended to. Besides this, maternity assistants attended to 89,327 ante-natal and 64,647 post-natal cases. The Health Visitors in the various blocks also attended to 7,795 ante-natal and 6,596 post-natal cases.

During the year 269 new schools were started and 399 ordinary schools were converted into basic schools. The number of new schools started was less by 14 per cent and the number of schools converted into basic schools was more by 177 per cent than the figures for the previous year. Two hundred and one libraries and reading rooms were opened during the year. Books were supplied free to some of the branch libraries in the Lower Bhavani Project area out of Rs. 30,000 placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Local Library Authority, by the Community Projects Administration.

Planning—First Five-Year Plan

The Plan of the composite Madras State originally envisaged a total expenditure of about Rs. 141 crores, but after the formation of Andhra State from 1st October 1953, the revised Plan provided for an expenditure of about Rs. 84 crores over the Five-Year period. This provision was subsequently increased to Rs. 86.42 crores consequent on the inclusion of new rural electrification schemes and certain other minor adjustments.)

The actual provision made in the Madras Plan and the progress of expenditure on schemes included in the Plan under major heads of development are as given below:—

Heads of Development.	Plan provision for 1951-1956.	* Expenditure during 1951-1956.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
I. Agriculture and Rural Development—		
1 Agriculture	902.19	857.27
2 Animal Husbandry	56.28	43.43
Dairying and Milk Supply	12.95	15.39
3 Forests	74.39	29.10
4 Co-operation	17.18	11.00
5 Fisheries	49.07	35.36
6 Rural Welfare Scheme	29.95	76.61
	<u>1,142.01</u>	<u>1,068.16</u>
II. Irrigation and Power—		
Irrigation	2,018.50	* 2,086.00
Power	3,086.00	3,067.81
	<u>5,104.50</u>	<u>5,153.81</u>
III. Industry—		
Cottage Industry	44.44	52.19
Other Industries	128.13	112.68
	<u>172.57</u>	<u>164.87</u>
IV. Highways	357.76	297.41
V. Social Services—		
1 Education	493.86	406.04
2 Medical	247.80	247.58
3 Public Health	518.51	498.86
4 Housing	189.61	151.95
5 Amelioration of Backward Classes.	415.73	449.13
Total ..	<u>1,865.51</u>	<u>1,753.56</u>
Grand total ..	<u>8,642.35</u>	<u>8,437.81</u>

* Represents actuals for 1951-52 to 1954-55 and Revised Estimate for 1955-56.

In addition to the above items there was an expenditure of about Rs. 7.60 crores on Community Development, National Extension Service and Local Development Works Programmes. It may thus be seen that, taking the plan as a whole, there was no appreciable shortfall in expenditure. The targets set in the Plan were exceeded in the case of irrigation and electricity schemes and were more or less achieved in full in the case of the other items.

The notable achievements under the different fields of activity were as follows:—

Irrigation.—Work on the Lower Bhavani Project, Mettur Canals and Malampuzha (since transferred to Kerala) was almost complete and water has been let out for irrigation. The other major projects like Araniar, Manimuthar, Krishnagiri, etc., were either in an advanced stage of completion or were making satisfactory progress in execution. About 2.35 lakh acres were thrown open for irrigation by the end of 1955-56, against the target of 2.43 lakh acres.

In addition to the above major irrigation works, about 2,500 small irrigation works were completed benefiting a total extent of 4.60 lakh acres (existing area 4.28 lakh acres and new area 0.32 lakh acres).

Power.—The Moyar Hydro-Electric Schemes, the Papanasam II Stage Extensions, the Pykara III Stage Extensions and the Madras Plant (Thermal) I and II Stage Extensions Schemes were completed giving 111,000 K.W. of additional installed generating capacity. An agreement was reached with the Travancore-Cochin State for the utilization of Periyar Waters for generation of electricity and work on the Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme was commenced towards the end of 1954. This was by far the biggest scheme of its kind undertaken by this State so far and it is expected to be completed by 1958-59, providing an additional generating capacity of 105,000 K.W.

Madras leads all other States in India in rural electrification. By the end of 1955-56 electricity was extended to nearly 3,500 villages and small towns and power connections were given to about 30,400 agricultural pumpsets.

Agriculture.—Agriculture being the mainstay of the bulk of the population of the country, special emphasis was laid on increasing agricultural production. All the intensive cultivation schemes which were already under execution were enlarged in scope and continued under the First Five-Year Plan. These schemes provided for the use of improved strains of seeds, application of green-manures and chemical fertilisers on a large scale, extension of irrigation facilities and bringing new areas under the plough by tractor reclamation. Fourteen thousand and four hundred tons of improved paddy seeds were distributed during 1955-56. About

93,900 tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed in 1955-56 and this is nearly double the quantity supplied in 1950-51. An area of 1,96,000 acres was covered by Departmental tractors during the Five-Year period and soil conservation work was completed in a total area of 15,800 acres. Plant protection work was undertaken vigorously and the total estimated savings of foodgrains as a result of the treatment of pests and diseases of crops was 7.5 lakhs of tons during the Five-Year period.

The production of cotton increased from 1.95 lakh bales in 1950-51 to 3 lakh bales in 1955-56 due to new areas being brought under cotton cultivation under the Lower Bhavani Project and the improved practices adopted by the ryots.

As a result of the various measures enumerated above this State has largely attained a state of self-sufficiency in regard to principal foodgrains.

Attention has also been paid to the development of vegetables and fruits. The seed depot at Madras and the agricultural staff attached to it are doing very useful work by way of development of kitchen gardens in the City and its extensions.

The number of institutions for treatment of cattle diseases has been increased and rinderpest has been brought under effective control. Fifteen artificial insemination centres have been established with 60 key villages attached to them and artificial insemination as a means of improving the quality of livestock is becoming more and more popular. The Madras Milk Supply Union and other urban milk supply societies were catering to the needs of the urban population with a daily production of about 30,000 measures of milk.

Under Fisheries, 14.32 crores of fingerlings were collected and stocked in inland waters as against a target of 19 crores for the Five-Year period. Useful work has been done by way of improvement of indigenous craft and tackle and popularizing the adoption of mechanised fishing.

A number of afforestation schemes were taken up in the reserved forests and 26,700 acres were planted with fuel species, 2,300 acres with softwood and 4,000 acres with wattle and bluegum. An area of 1,700 acres was planted with casuarina.

Systematic soil conservation work has been taken up in the low hill areas and the area tackled during the Plan period was 2,900 acres.

Industries.—Five polytechnics were opened on a regional basis for providing training in a number of certificate and diploma courses and arrangements for imparting advanced instruction in leather-tanning and leather goods manufacture were made in the reorganized Institute of Leather Technology. A chemical testing and analytical laboratory was established for analysing minerals

and other raw materials available in the State. A calendering plant is being installed at Erode to give better finish to handloom cloth. Substantial progress has been made under the Khadi development scheme which provided for the employment of 54,000 spinners and 2,100 weavers. The target of 45 lakh yards for the Five-Year period has been exceeded and the actual production of khadi in 1955-56 was 16.36 lakh yards. The scheme for the development of palmgur industry by organizing co-operative societies for the benefit of the ex-tappers and giving them training in improved methods of jaggery production is working well. The production of palmgur is generally in accordance with the target, the actual production in 1956-56 being 26.93 lakh maunds.

Highways.—One thousand and five hundred miles of new roads have been formed, mostly connecting villages, besides effecting various improvements to existing roads. Excluding works on National Highways, about 200 major bridges and 280 minor bridges have been completed. Besides this, about 21 major items of bridges and road works were being executed with the Government of India grant for roads of inter-State and economic importance.

Education.—The enrolment in elementary schools increased from 25 lakhs in 1950-51 to 29.5 lakhs in 1955-56. About 2,375 Basic schools were opened, including the Elementary schools converted into Basic schools, and the enrolment of children increased from 30,000 to nearly 2½ lakhs. There was also a great expansion in the field of Secondary and University Education during the period.

Health.—Improvements to the General Hospital, Madras, and certain District and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals were carried out, providing for an overall additional bed strength of 1,339. The Madurai Medical College was opened and provision made for admission of 65 students, which will be increased to 100 on the completion of the entire scheme. The number of admissions to the Stanley Medical College has been increased from 72 to 100 by effecting necessary improvements and constructing new buildings. Tuberculosis clinics were opened in some District Headquarters hospitals. Three leprosy centres and 4 leprosy clinics were also established.

Good work has been done for controlling malaria. Malaria has almost disappeared from all the districts except Salem, the southern portion of which has been taken up for control work. Attention was also paid to nutrition research and health propaganda and publicity. About 9,300 drinking water wells were provided under the Rural Water-supply Scheme, in addition to a number of wells sunk for the benefit of Harijans. Six urban water-supply schemes and one drainage scheme were completed during the period and 27 schemes were in progress. Besides the above, water-supply and

drainage schemes costing about Rs. 140 lakhs were in various stages of progress in the Madras City.

The Urban Housing Scheme has been working well. There were 175 urban housing societies which constructed 3,300 houses against a target of 2,500, and 650 houses were in various stages of construction. Nine hundred and thirty-six houses were being constructed in the colonies at Erukencheri and Sembiam in Madras City for the benefit of the industrial workers.

Efforts for the uplift of the Backward Classes comprising Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, ex-criminal tribes and other backward communities were intensified. There were 917 Harijan Welfare schools providing elementary education to about 85,000 Harijan children. A sum of Rs. 30.9 lakhs was spent in 1955-56 towards boarding grants and supply of midday meals and maintenance of Government hostels for the Harijan children. During the Plan period, about 90,000 Harijan students were given scholarships, house-sites were provided for about 35,000 Harijan families and about 700 drinking-water wells were either constructed or repaired for the benefit of the Harijans.

The ex-criminal tribes and the scheduled tribes were afforded, besides educational concessions, facilities for improvement of agriculture, industries, housing, etc. The schemes included opening of schools, boarding houses, women welfare centres, adult education centres, reading rooms, libraries, moral instruction centres, supply of plough bulls, seeds, agricultural implements, pump-sets, sinking of wells, construction of houses, organization of co-operative societies, etc.

About 20,000 scholarships and 1,900 boarding grants were given to the students belonging to 'Other Backward Classes' during the Plan period.

Community Development Programme.—The programme was in operation in 4 community projects, 24 community development blocks and 38 National Extension Service blocks at the end of 1955-56 covering a population of 88 lakhs against the total rural population of 290 lakhs in the State. Large contributions have been made by the villagers for works such as roads, school buildings, wells, dispensaries, playgrounds, etc., under the programme. Village panchayats have come forward in large numbers to take part in the development activities by undertaking construction works under the programme. The total contributions made upto the end of 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 122 lakhs.)

Preparation of the Second Five-Year Plan

The Second Five-Year Plan was scheduled to commence from 1st April 1956 but the preliminary work relating to the preparation of the plan was taken up as early as 1954. In April 1954

the Planning Commission informed the State Governments that the Second Five-Year Plan should essentially be a people's plan and that local initiative and local effort and resources should be mobilized to the maximum extent possible in implementing it. The Commission also requested the State Governments to arrange for the preparation of District and Village plans, especially in relation to agricultural production, rural industries and co-operation. The Government accepted the suggestion of the Planning Commission and directed that the District Plans should provide to the maximum extent possible for the elementary requirements of villagers in the matter of primary education, drinking water-supply, rural sanitation, agricultural facilities, communications, medical help and village co-operatives. The statutory panchayats, wherever they existed were asked to formulate plans, while in villages where there were no statutory panchayats, representative village committees were constituted to prepare the plans and undertake their implementation. The district was divided into suitable 'Planning areas', each with a development committee of its own. A tract was constituted into a separate planning area if its problems were materially different from those of other tracts in the neighbourhood. Arrangements were made to actively associate non-officials at all levels and at every stage of planning, so as to help to relate the plans closely to local needs and conditions and also to secure public co-operation and voluntary effort and contribution to the maximum extent possible. Each municipality and major panchayat was asked to prepare a comprehensive plan of its own. The Collectors were asked to consolidate the plans prepared by the committees for the villages and the various planning areas and to submit a composite integrated Plan to Government after approval of the District Planning Board.

Simultaneously with the preparation of the District plans, the work relating to the preparation of the plan at State level was also taken up. In order to provide an overall picture of the background against which the Second Five-Year Plan for the country had to be formulated, certain papers were prepared by the Panel of Economists attached to the Planning Commission, the Central Statistical Organisation and the Indian Statistical Institute. The National Development Council accepted the basic approach to 'Planning' made in those papers and agreed that the Second Five-Year Plan should be drawn up so as to be capable of leading to an increase in national income by about 25 per cent over a period of five years and of providing employment opportunities to about 10 million persons. The Council also decided that the plan should give concrete expression to the policy decisions relating to a socialistic pattern of society.

Keeping the above objects in view, certain all-India targets for production in different fields and for the expansion of social services were suggested and the preliminary draft proposals relating to the

Second Five-Year Plan for Madras State were formulated so as to ensure to the extent possible that the level of production as well as that of development of various social services did not fall short of what was contemplated for India as a whole. The preliminary draft proposals involved a total net expenditure of Rs. 393.72 crores over the Plan period. These proposals were discussed at New Delhi on the 12th and 13th August 1955 with the Planning Commission in working groups consisting of representatives of the Central and State Governments and the Planning Commission. As a result of the discussion, the Planning Commission fixed a provisional ceiling of Rs. 182 crores for the Madras State. Subsequently the Planning Commission imposed an economy cut of 5 per cent to this figure and fixed the ceiling for this State finally at Rs. 173.06 crores. The various schemes included in the Preliminary draft proposals were thereupon re-examined by the State Government in the light of recommendations made by the Working Groups of the Government of India and suitably revised so as to limit the total cost within the ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission. However, it was found impossible to provide for certain important schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 36 crores within the approved ceiling. So these schemes were shown separately in the Revised Plan under the category of indispensable schemes for which additional funds were required over and above the ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission.

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