

Madras in 1957

MADRAS STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1957-58.

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PART I

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2008

CHAPTER I—GENERAL

The Executive.

Dr. P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice, Madras High Court, who assumed charge as acting Governor of Madras on 1st October 1957, continued to hold the office till the afternoon of 24th January 1958. Sri Bishnuram Medhi assumed charge as Governor of Madras on the afternoon of 24th January 1958 and continued to hold the office for the rest of the calendar year 1958.

The Ministry consisting of the following members who were sworn on the forenoon of 13th April 1957 under the leadership of Sri K. Kamaraj, continued in office throughout the calendar year 1958 :—

- (1) Sri K. Kamaraj (Chief Minister).
- (2) Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
- (3) Sri C. Subramaniam.
- (4) Sri M. A. Manickavelu.
- (5) Sri R. Venkataraman.
- (6) Sri P. Kakkan.
- (7) Sri V. Ramaiah.
- (8) Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, was appointed as Leader of the Indian Delegation to the 42nd Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva from the 4th to 11th June 1958. Sri R. Venkataraman again left Madras on the 1st September 1958 for New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly and returned to Madras on the 29th December. During the period of his absence, the subjects allocated were distributed among the other Ministers.

Governor's tours and engagements.

Rajamannar
is appo
Chief Justice of the High Court

the office of Governor on the afternoon of 24th January 1958 continued as Governor during the remaining period of the year 1958.

As there was a change in the Governorship of the State during the year, the tours of the Governor are dealt with in two parts—the first relating to tours and engagements undertaken by Dr. P. V. Rajamannar and the second to those furnished by Sri Bishnuram Medhi.

Dr. P. V. Rajamannar, acting Governor, did not undertake any tours during the period from 1st January to 24th January 1958. The more important engagements furnished by him during the period he was in office as Governor were as follows:—

He presided over a function at which the new editions of the Sangam classics of the Tamil Writers Association were released a cultural performance by the Rumanian Cultural Delegation, the prize-distribution function of the Nursing Staff in the Madras General Hospital, a meeting of the Madras P.E.N. Group and also a meeting of the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee. He attended the Governor's Cup Race and gave away the Governor's Cup, he presented prizes to successful competitors in Sadas under the auspices of the Indian Fine Arts Society, he attended the Burmese Independence Day Celebrations in Madras, dinner and luncheon parties arranged in honour of the delegates to the Science Congress and the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia. He inaugurated the 13rd Medical Exhibition and the 19th Annual Y.M.C.A. Carnival in Madras. He received the Prime Minister at the Madras Airport; delivered an address of welcome at the opening function of the 45th Session of the Indian Science Congress, Madras, and accompanied the Prime Minister in his engagements in the City. He received the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, His Excellency Mr. Viliam Siroky and gave a Dinner Party in his honour at the Raj Bhavan. He gave a reception at the Raj Bhavan to the Delegates to the Indian Science Congress. Dr. Rajamannar demitted office on the afternoon of 24th January 1958, when Sri Bishnuram Medhi assumed office as Governor.

Tours undertaken by Sri Bishnuram Medhi in the State.—

Governor toured in Chingleput, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Kanyakumari districts.

Course of his tours, the Governor visited local, in all departments of activity, Co-operative, Medical, etc.

was presented with addresses of welcome by a number of municipalities and other local bodies. He took the opportunity to appeal to the citizens and the local bodies concerned to co-operate with one another in meeting the civic needs of the people. In the course of his tours, the Governor granted interviews to several leading persons of the locality and also met a large number of officials and non-officials enabling them to make representations on administrative problems and needs.

Tours undertaken outside the State.—The Governor toured in Assam, in the course of which he visited Calcutta and his home town of Gauhati. His tour in Assam was extensive. He received welcome addresses from a number of municipal boards in that State and participated in numerous public receptions arranged in his honour at various places which he visited. He inaugurated the Music and Cultural Conference at Gauhati, organized by the Education Ministry of the Government of Assam and fulfilled a few other public engagements of a social and cultural nature. He also attended public receptions at Calcutta organized by the Assam Students' Club and the South Indian Association at Calcutta.

The Governor attended the Governors' Conference in New Delhi from the 29th to 31st October. He visited the India-1958 Exhibition during his stay in Delhi. The Governor again visited Gauhati on his return journey from Delhi to Madras, after attending the Governors' Conference.

Engagements in Madras.—The following are the more important engagements undertaken by Sri Bishnuram Medhi while in Madras:—

Sri Bishnuram Medhi assumed charge as Governor at a formal swearing-in ceremony on the afternoon of 24th January 1958. His speech was broadcast on the All-India Radio, Madras, soon after his assumption of office.

On the Republic Day, the Governor took the salute at a ceremonial parade at the Island Grounds and presented medals for gallantry to three recipients. He broadcast his Republic Day Message over All-India Radio. The Governor inaugurated the 14th All-India Tuberculosis Workers' Conference, Madras Session, attended a Commemoration function under the Flagstaff in the Fort St. George ramparts, and the Sarvodaya Day celebrations at the Gandhi Mandapam, and addressed a meeting at Rajaji Hall on the Sarvodaya Day. He visited the All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition at Teynampet; received the Vice-President at the Madras Airport, and gave a tea party to the delegates to the 14th All-India T.B. Workers' Conference at Rajaji Bhavan.

In February 1958, the Governor addressed a joint Session of the Madras Legislature, inaugurated the Radio Week in Madras, presided over a public meeting in connection with the fifth All-India Handloom week, and a public meeting to celebrate the 123rd birthday of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa; attended a reception on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Independence of Ceylon, the Merchants' and Bankers' Regatta at the Madras Boat Club, a variety entertainment in aid of the Social Service League at the Queen Mary's College, a reception by the Guild of Service (Central), Madras, a variety entertainment organised by the Gandhinagar Ladies' Club, and a tea party arranged by the Chief Minister in honour of the Chinese Armed Forces Delegation. The Governor visited the flagship H.M.S. GAMBIA in the Madras Harbour, the Kalakshetra, Adyar, the Industrial Estate at Guindy which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, and the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur. The Governor broadcast a message on the All-India Radio, Madras, in connection with the death of the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Union Minister for Education.

In March 1958, the Governor received a civic address from the Corporation of Madras, declared open the 35th Annual Flower Show organised by the Madras Corporation and inaugurated the All-India Exhibition of Painters at the Government Museum and the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the East Madras Bharat Scouts and Guides' Association. He presided over the College Day celebrations of the Lady Willingdon Training College at Triplicane, the 27th anniversary of the Avvai Home and Ashram at Adayar, the Madras Law College Day celebrations, the valedictory meeting of the All-India Seminar of Physical Education organized by the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, the inaugural function of the Symposium on 'Leather Auxiliaries' in the Central Leather Research Institute, the Commemoration of the Foundation of the Pachayappa's Charities, a reception by the Indian Conference of Social Work in honour of Shri V. V. Giri, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, the Second State Cattle Show and the Third State Poultry Show, and a drama festival arranged by the Madras State Sangeeta Nataka Sangam. The Governor presided over a Committee to select candidates for admission to the Sanskrit School at Dhera Dun. He visited the T.I. Cycles Factory at Ambattur, the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ltd., at Ayanavaram, the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, the Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores at Adayar, the new Tea Centre at Mount Road opened by the India Tea Board, the Cashew Plantations at Vandalur, the Orientation Training Centre at the Research-cum-Action Project and Health Unit at Poonamallee and the Poonamallee Blind School. The Governor attended a tea party in honour of the Soviet Parliamentary Delegation, and a reception by Madras College Students' Council, where he addressed the

students; attended the Legislative Assembly Session and watched the proceedings, and the 'Shangshak Day' celebrations at the St. Thomas Mount Barracks, organised by the 4th Battalion of the Mahratta Light Infantry and witnessed a Military tattoo. He addressed the students of the Madras University Research Scholars' Association at a valedictory meeting. He received His Excellency Mr. Chivu Stoica, Prime Minister of Rumania, and party at the Madras airport, attended a civic reception in their honour by the Madras Corporation and gave a Banquet in Raj Bhavan in honour of the Rumanian Prime Minister.

In April 1958 the Governor inaugurated the system of withdrawals by cheques in Post Office Savings Banks and a fete in the Andhra Mahila Sabha Nursing Home, Adyar, took the salute at the I.A.F. Silver Jubilee Celebrations; presided over the inauguration of a Carnival by the Agri-Horticultural Society and the Third Anniversary of the Abhaya Nilayam. He participated in the Legislators' Hostel Day Celebrations, addressed the members of the Madras Rotary Club and attended a drama organized by the Theatre Centre, Madras, and staged by the Wayne State University Group, to whom he gave a tea party at Raj Bhavan.

The Governor took up his summer residence at Ootacamund from the 19th of April 1958.

In June 1958, the Governor presided over the Annual Day celebrations of the Madras Cricket Association.

In July 1958, the Governor presided over the Annual Prize-distribution function of the Film Fans' Association, a dinner meeting at the Rotary Club, Madras, the Second Anniversary of the Sangita Vidyalaya, the Club Day celebrations of the Madras Flying Club, the Golden Jubilee of the Madras Society for the Protection of Children and the World Health Day meeting. He inaugurated the Collectors' Conference and the Geeta Gyaana Yagna lectures by Swami Chinmayananda. He laid the foundation-stone for the orthopaedic ward in the Nursing Home of the Andhra Mahila Sabha, visited the King Institute, Guindy, attended a reception to commemorate the 182nd anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America and planted a few saplings in the Raj Bhavan compound. The Governor presided over a meeting of the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee in the Secretariat.

In August 1958, the Governor received the President on arrival in Madras on the 7th and accompanied him on his engagements during his stay in the City. The Governor declared open a Kalamandalam under the auspices of the Karnataka Sangha, presided over the birthday celebrations of Sri Aurobindo, the anniversary celebrations of the Lady Sivaswami Ambar Girls' High School, the opening of the Maraimalai Adigal Library, a function at which the English translation of Tiruvachakam was released and the annual meeting

of the Archaeological Society of South India. The Governor addressed the members of the Young Men's Club, the graduates of the Madras Medical College and the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association. He inaugurated the Eight Annual conference of the Trained Nurses' Association of India, Madras State Branch, and the Traffic Week in Madras City. He visited the Cancer Institute at Adayar and the Cosmopolitan Club. The Governor presided over the Convocation of the Madras University. On the Independence Day, he inspected a Guard of Honour and hoisted the National Flag on the ramparts of the Fort St. George.

In September 1958, the Governor presided over the Selection Committee to select candidates for admission to Sainik School, Dhera Dun, at Raj Bhavan, Guindy, a meeting at Sree Gaudiya Math on the occasion of Sri Krishna Jayanthi, the anniversary celebration of Sri Kuppaswami Sastri Research Institute at Mylapore, the annual meeting of the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh and the annual meeting of the Andhra Chamber of Commerce. He inaugurated the Post-Graduate Research Institute at the Madras Veterinary College. He visited the Madras School of Social Work, the Child Welfare Home at Royapuram, the Ethiraj College for Women, the place of fire accident in North Madras, the Seva Samajam Boys' Home at Shaligram, the Bala Mandir and the No. 53 (Madras) Auxiliary Air Force Squadron at Tambaram. The Governor received the members of a Kisan Yatra Party from Andhra Pradesh, at the Raj Bhavan, Guindy.

In October 1958, the Governor presided over the anniversary celebrations of the Andhra Balananda Sangam, the 3th All-India School National Championship Tournament Final Match, under the auspices of the Madras Hockey Association and the Annual Prize-distribution Day of the Madras Medical College. He declared open a new Engineering block in the Corporation High School at Nungambakkam.

In November 1958, the Governor presided over the annual meeting of the Guild of Service (Central), a meeting organized by the Bhartiva Vidya Bhavan of Bombay at which several books of religious and ethical value were released, the fourth anniversary of the Cultural Section of the Cosmopolitan Club, a meeting of the Madras City Standing Flag Day Organization Committee, the College Day celebrations of the S.I.E.T. Women's College, the inauguration of the Midday meals scheme for pupils of aided schools, the Republic Day Sports finals of the Anglo-Indian Schools, a dinner meeting of the Bankers' Club and the inauguration of the 13th Madras State Medical Conference. He inaugurated the All-India Children's Week under the auspices of the Indian Council for Child Welfare (Madras State Branch), the Ninth T.B. Seals Sale Campaign and the 27th Kerala Sahitya Parishath Sammelanam in Madras. He declared open the McNicol Road overbridge

at Chetpet. The Governor visited the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home at Mylapore and the Corporation Midday Meal Centre at Gopalapuram. He also visited the flood-affected areas in Madras City.

In December 1958 the Governor presided over the College Day Celebrations of the Ethiraj College, the Sheriff's public meeting to condole the death of the late Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar, the 21st anniversary of the Lakshipuram Young Men's Association, the Madras Park Fair and Exhibition and the Annual Day celebrations of the Indian Officers' Association. He inaugurated the South-east Asia Workshop Conference of the World University Service, the 32nd annual conference of the Music Academy, Madras, the Ninth Annual session of the Indian Association for English Studies and the All-India Police Sports and Athletic Meet. The Governor attended a dinner party arranged by the World University Services Indian National Committee and he gave a tea party at Raj Bhavan to the delegates to the South-east Asia Workshop Conference of World University Service. He attended the Khadi Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition organized by the Tamilnad Congress Committee and inaugurated by the Union Home Minister. He gave a dinner party at Raj Bhavan in honour of the Union Home Minister and a tea party to the delegates of the All-India Conference of English Teachers. The Governor went out on a cruise on board the I.N.S. "Rajput", one of the ships of the 11th Destroyer Squadron.

Engagements while at Ootacamund.—The Governor took up his residence at Ootacamund on the 19th April 1958. During the month, he presided over the Annual Speech Day function of the St. George's Home, Ketti, and the Annual Speech Day function of the Brook's Memorial School. The Governor received an Address of Welcome from the Municipal Council of Ootacamund. He visited the Mukerti Dam.

In May 1958, the Governor presided over an informal conference of the District Planning Committee and the Development Committee of the Nilgiris district, the Centenary meeting of the Lawrence School, Lovedale, and the Fourth Annual Fruit Show at Coonoor. He received a civic address from the Municipal Council, Coonoor. He declared open the Annual Spring Flower Show and Fete organized by the Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society, Ootacamund, and the Soil Conservation Exhibition; inaugurated the Second Conference of the Nilgiris district Depressed Classes League and the Third Conference of the Hill Tribes of the district. The Governor attended the 35th Championship Dog Show of the South of India Kennel Club, the Ootacamund Races, a dinner party of the Nilgiri Rotary Club, a garden party by the Defence Services Staff College at Wellington, a dinner party at the Lawley Institute where he unveiled a portrait of the Rajah of Bobbili. The Governor visited the Congress Exhibition at Ootacamund, the Sims

Park and the Pomological Gardens and the Regional Khadi Depot at Coonoor, the Cosmic Ray Research Laboratory of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, the Soil Conservation Research, Demonstration and Training Centre, the Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam at Nirgacimund, the Kundha Hydro-Electric Works, the Mahatma Gandhi Poor Home, the Red Cross Child Welfare Centre-cum-Nursery School at Kandal, the Government Quinine Factory and the Cinchona Plantations at Naduvattam and the Welfare Extension Project at Yedapally. The Governor gave a tea party at Raj Bhavan to the delegates to the Second Soil Conservation Seminar held at Ootacamund.

During June 1958, the Governor presided over the closing day celebration of the Third Combined Cadre and Social Service Camp (N.C.C.) at Coonoor, and 72nd Annual Meeting of the Ootacamund Y.M.C.A. The Governor visited Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashramam at Ootacamund, a few Kota hamlets at and around Tiruchigadi, the Mudumalai Game Sanctuary, the Government Headquarters Hospital and the Primary Health Centre at Oranalli village, the Government Epigraphist Office, the Defence Services Staff College at Wellington and the Glendale Tea Estate at Coonoor. He also visited Gudalur and addressed the tribal people. He entertained at a tea party in the Raj Bhavan, Ootacamund, the Union Home Minister, the Chief Ministers and other Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore, attending the Zonal Council meeting. The Governor returned to Madras on the 16th June 1958 during Coimbatore district enroute.

Visits to institutions while on tour in the districts.—In February, the Governor toured in Chingleput district. He visited Mahabalipuram and Tirukalikundram and inspected the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, the Basic School, Spinning Demonstration at the Community Recreation Centre at Kulipanthandalam and various monuments of archaeological importance at Mahabalipuram and the Government Soap Unit and the Artificial Insemination Centre at Tirukalikundram. In the course of his tour in Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts, the Governor visited the Meenakshi Sadan Vigilance Home, the Bala Mandir, Rajaji Home for the Aged and the Rakshanvaparam (Orphanage and School) at Madurai, and received an address of Welcome from the Municipal Council, Madurai. He inspected the Harijan habitations at Tirupachetty and Arungulam villages of Ramanathapuram district. He addressed a Scout Rally in Madurai, where he also visited the Erskine Hospital and the Medical College and the Sevalayam Harijan Hostel, Madurai. He attended a tea party at the Chamber of Commerce of Madurai and Ramanathapuram and addressed the Members.

The Governor toured in Chingleput district in March 1958 when he visited the Hindu Matha Patasalai at Wallahabad, Kancheepuram and a few interior villages. At Kancheepuram, the Governor

visited the Handloom Design Centre, the Kancheepuram Silk Marketing Society, the Murugan Silk Weaving Society and the Silk Weavers' Homes and the Adivasis' Colony at Orikkai. He received an address of welcome from the Kancheepuram Municipal Council. He visited Singadivakkam Welfare Extension Project Centre and laid the foundation-stone for the Centre's building. The Governor visited Perunagar, Manampadi, Karanimandapam, Kalayampoondi and Uttiramerur villages in Chingleput district. He visited the Harijan Colony and inspected the Gramdan work and opened a village library at Vayalur. He declared open the road from Karanimandapam to Kaliyampoondi where he attended a reception by the Panchayat Board and inaugurated the drinking water supply scheme. He visited the Leprosy Relief Centre in this village. He also visited the ancient temple at Uttiramerur and inspected the inscriptions of archaeological importance.

In April the Governor toured in North Arcot, Chingleput and Salem districts. In North Arcot district, he visited the Deenabandhu Ashram at Walajapet and the Orphanage attached to the Ashram, the Central Jail and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, the Christian Medical College and the College Hospital, the Police Training College, the Finger Print Bureau and the Museum attached to the College, the Welfare Extension Centre at Kaniyambadi, the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine and the Junior Certified School at Ranipet. He received a civic address from the Vellore Municipal Council. In Chingleput district, the Governor visited the Leprosy Centre at Polambakka, the Devarajapuram Harijan Colony, Cheyyur and the Gandhiji-Kasturba Harijan Hostel, Cheyyur, the Forest Department Nursery and Teak Plantations at Chingleput, declared open the vannagupet to Ienpakkam road and the District Board High School Building at Cheyyur and received a welcome address from the Edakanad Panchayat Board.

In the course of his tour in Salem district, the Governor visited the Sericultural Farm, Hosur, declared open the Godown and Marketing Society, the New High School building and the new building of the Co-operative Marketing Society at Kelamangalam and visited the Hosur Cattle Farm. He inspected the Krishnagiri Reservoir Project and visited the Gramasevaks Training Centre at the Project House, visited Puliancheri and declared open the Maternity Centre under the N.E.S. Block Scheme, declared open a new Harijan Colony at Dharmanuri, presided over the closing-day function of the Second All-India Khadi Handloom, the Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition at Dharmanuri, inspected the Pressure Aqueduct, the Mettur Dam, the Power House and the Garden at Mettur, visited Chintamanivur and distributed silk yarn to members of the Co-operative Production and Sales Society there, laid the foundation-stone of the Orphanage building and hotel of the Guild of Service, Salem, visited the Police Women's Co-operative

Society, inaugurated the Centenary celebrations and Hospital Day of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem, and unveiled a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi and laid the foundation-stone for the Centenary Hall. visited the Shevaroy Bauxite Mines and inspected the Wattle Plantations in the Shevaroy. He inaugurated the mid-day meals centre at the St. Joseph's Higher Elementary School, Yercaud, visited the Montfort School, Yercaud, the Ammapet Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sales Society, laid the foundation-stone for the library at Vembadithalam and visited the local social welfare centre and inspected the handloom sarees at Vembadithalam. He received addresses of welcome from the Municipal Council, Salem and the Panchayat Boards at Kelamangalam, Hosur, Dharmapuri and Vembadithalam. He also received a joint address of welcome from the Shevaroy Panchayat Board and the Planters' Association at Yercaud and an address from the Guild of Service, Hosur. He declared open the new office building of the Hosur N.E.S. Block.

While at Ootacamund, the Governor visited Coimbatore and received the Prime Minister on his arrival at the Suler Airport and accompanied him to Wellington, on April 28.

In May 1958, the Governor again came to the Suler aerodrome in Coimbatore district and received the Union Home Minister at the airport and returned to Ootacamund along with Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant who visited Ootacamund in connexion with the Zonal Council Meeting.

En route Madras from Ootacamund, the Governor toured in Coimbatore district in June 1958. He received addresses of welcome from the Municipal Councils at Nettupalayam, Coimbatore, Pollachi, Udumalpet, and Tiruppur and the Bhavanisagar Township Committee, the Block Advisory Committee and the Panchayat Board at Avanashi. He visited the Bhavanisagar Dam and Rajan Nagar village, where he declared open an Open Air Theatre, visited the Ramakrishna Vidyalaya at Perivanaickennalavam, the Forest College Museum, Coimbatore, the Home Science College where he addressed the students. He visited the Central Co-operative Stores, Coimbatore, the "Tertoo's", Coimbatore and the Amaravathi Dam. He presided over a dinner meeting of the Coimbatore Rotary Club, laid the foundation-stones of Sri Ayappa Mandir Prayer Hall for all communities at Coimbatore and of the Municipal Bus Stand at Udumalpet and declared open a new building of the Nachimuthu Polytechnic at Pollachi. He visited the Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore, the Agricultural College where he addressed the students, the Kurnuswami Naidu Memorial Hospital where he declared open a new X-ray Ward, the Pioneer Mills at Peelamedu where he declared open the Mangammal Maternity Home and presided over the Club Day of the Officers' Club at Coimbatore. He declared open the new office building of the Avanashi

Development Block, visited the Government Khadi Centre at Tirupur, the T.B. Sanatorium at Perundurai, where he declared open a new Tea Board Ward, the Pilot Community Project for Industries at Erode, the Palayakottai Cattle Farm, declared open a Harijan Colony at Kuttapalayam and presided over the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Kasturba Gram National Memorial Trust (Tamilnad).

In July and August 1958, the Governor toured in Tiruchirappalli, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts. While in Tiruchirappalli, he visited the Sri Ramakrishna Tapovanam at Tirupparathurai, received an address of welcome from the Tiruchirappalli Municipality, visited the flood-affected areas in Chintamani and declared open a new block in the Seethalakshmi-Ramaswami College. In Kanyakumari district, the Governor declared open the Agastheeswaram Block Headquarters building at Kottaram, an additional block in the High School at Kattathurai, visited the Pechiparai Dam and presented a few houses to the Hill Tribes at Pechiparai and laid the foundation-stone for residential school for Kanikars (Hill-Tribes). He visited the Kasturba Mathar Sangam at Ramavarmapuram and the Government Mineral Concern at Manavalakurichi, declared open the Konemgadu road a (Local Development Works), the John Memorial Community Development Hall at Aramboly, and visited the Gandhi Smarak Mandir at Cape Comorin.

In the course of his tour in Tirunelveli district, the Governor received welcome addresses from the Municipal Councils of Tirunelveli, Palayamcottai, Melapalayam, the Port Trust at Tuticorin and the Township Committee at Courtallam. He visited the St. Mary's College, the St. Joseph's Leprosy Home, Arokiaturam and the V.O.C. College at Tuticorin, laid the foundation-stone of the Block Development Office at Pudukkottai, near Tuticorin, visited the Salt Factory, Tuticorin, the Florence Swainson Deaf and Dumb School, the Borstal School and the School for the Blind at Palayamcottai, presided over the anniversary celebrations of the Sri Kanthimathi Ammal Girls High School and laid the foundation-stone for a new building for the school at Palayamcottai, declared open the extension building of St. Joseph's Orphanage at Adaikalamuram, visited the India Cement Factory at Talavuthu, the Power-House, Hope Lake and the Dam at Pananasam, inspected the Manimuthar Dam, visited Cheranmahadevi and declared open the block staff quarters, inspected the cottage industries products and visited the veterinary and poultry units and addressed the members of the Courtallam Rotary Club.

In the month of August 1958, the Governor accompanied the President during his tour of Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore districts and attended the various public functions and engagements fulfilled by the President. He saw the President and party off at Raj Bhavan, Ootacamund, on their way to Mysore.

In September 1958, the Governor toured in North Arcot district, when he visited the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Ammananthangal, the Guild of Service (Ladies' Club), the Ceramic section of Messrs. Parry & Co., the Scudder Memorial Hospital at Ranipet, the Schieffelin Leprosy Research Sanatorium at Karigeri, the Agricultural Farm at Katpadi (Indian Council for Agricultural Research), the Auxilium College, Katpadi Township, the General-Purpose Engineering Workshop at Vellore, and the Public Health Research Laboratory at Vellore. He received a welcome address from the Walajapet Municipal Council and laid the foundation-stone for the T.B. Clinic in the Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore.

In November 1958, the Governor toured in the Chingleput district. He visited the Balwadi Centre, the Mathar Sangam, the Western India Match Co., the Carborundum Universal, the Ashok Leylands at Tiruvottiyur and the Fisheries Department Biological Station at Ennore. He received welcome addresses from the Kathivakkam Panchayat Board and the Municipal Council of Chingleput. He visited the Senior Certified School, Chingleput and the Central Leprosy Research Institute, Tirumani and the Birds Sanctuary at Vedanthangal. He also addressed the members of the Chingleput Bar Association.

During December 1958, the Governor toured in South Arcot and North Arcot districts. In South Arcot district, the Governor presided over the Convocation of the Annamalai University and received addresses of welcome from the Municipal Councils of Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Villupuram and Tindivanam, the Panchayat Boards at Porto Novo and Gingee and the Nandanar Kalvi Kazhagam and the Depressed Classes League at Chidambaram. He visited the Seva Mandir and the Biological Station and other technical sections of the Annamalai University at Porto Novo. He went round the various sections of Neyveli Lignite Project and visited a few institutions connected with educational and social service activities in the district. He visited a Brick-makers' Industrial Co-operative Society at Adivarahanatham, the Seva Samajam Boys' Home at Tirupapulivur, the artificial insemination centre at Panruti, the Harijan Colony at Tirunavalur, the maternity ward in the Government Hospital and the Gandhi Patasala at Villupuram and the Gingee Fort. He inspected the National Extension Service work at Kurinipadi and the Vidur irrigation project. He declared open the hostel building for boys in the Government Nandanar High School, Chidambaram, the Ambar Charka Workshop at Vadalur and a new block of building in the St. Anne's High School at Tindivanam. He laid the foundation-stones of a maternity annexe at the Government Headquarters Hospital, Tirupapuliyur and a Primary Health Centre at Tirunavalur.

In North Arcot district, the Governor received addresses of welcome from the Municipal Councils of Tiruvannamalai, Gudiyattam, Tirupattur and Vaniyambadi and the Panchayat Board at

Chengam. He declared open a new building in the Danish Mission High School, Tiruvannamalai, a Harijan Colony at Vinnuvambattu and the Women and Children's Hospital at Vaniyambadi. He visited the Ramanasramam and the Sevashramam at Tiruvannamalai, the Narikoravar's Co-operative Mat-weaving Society at Thenpalipattu and the Project Implementing Centre at Vasur. He inspected the re-aforestation work in Sorakolathur forest and the Sathanur Dam and the Eucalyptus plantations near the Dam. He visited the Sericulture unit at Mosavanputhur, hamlet of Pasumathur, the Guild of Service, Gudiyattam, the Arabic College at Oomerabad, the Hindu High School and the Bethesda Hospital at Ambur, the Sacred Heart College, the Mary Immaculate Convent High School and the Christukula Ashramam at Tirupattur. He also visited the Sandalwood Depot at Tirupattur where he met the tribal people of the Javadan Hills.

The Legislature.

The Third Session of the Second Legislative Assembly under the Constitution began on the 2nd February 1958 and was prorogued on the 1st May 1958. The Fourth Session which began on the 3rd September 1958 was prorogued on the 13th November 1958. The Assembly sat for 63 days and transacted official business except for three days on which non-official business was transacted.

The Governor addressed the Members of the Legislature assembled together at the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on 8th February 1958. There was a general discussion in the Assembly on the Governor's Address for four days, from 10th to 13th February 1958, and the Motion of Thanks was passed without any amendment on the 13th February 1958.

Legislative Assembly.—During the year, five obituary references were made in the Assembly on the passing away of (1) Sri Bulusu Sambamurthy, former Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, (2) Sri Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Union Education Minister, (3) Sri P. P. M. T. Ponnuswamy, Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly representing Tuticorin Constituency, (4) Sri C. Perumal-swamy Reddy, a Member of the Legislative Council and former Minister of the State and (5) Sri Sami Venkatachalam Chetty, a Member of the old Legislative Council.

The following are the items of financial business transacted in the Assembly during the period :—

- I. Demands for Grants for Excess Presentation on the 10th February 1958 and discussion and voting on the 14th February 1958.

II. Budget for the year 1958-59 ... Presented on 1st March 1958. General discussion from 3rd March to 8th March, 1958.

Demands for Grants for the year 1958-59 (29 Demands for Grants were discussed and voted and 14 were guillotined). Voting from 17th March to 8th April 1958.

Vote on Account for 1958-59 ... Voted upon on the 14th March 1958.

Statement of Demands for Grants for Further Expenditure and Detailed Supplementary Estimates thereof for the year 1957-58. Presentation on the 19th March 1958, discussion and voting on the 27th March 1958.

III. The Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1958-59 and the Statement of Demands for Excess Expenditure in the year 1955-56. Presentation on 13th September 1958 and general discussion and voting on the 17th and 19th September 1958 respectively.

IV. The Annual Financial Statement of the Madras State Electricity Board for the year 1958-59. Discussion on 1st, 2nd and 3rd November 1958.

Apart from these; the items of business transacted in the Assembly related to Privilege and Adjournment Motions and discussions and consideration of the various official and non-official resolutions and motions and also Government and non-official Bills.

The following Reports of the Committee of the Assembly were presented by their respective Chairman on the dates mentioned against each:—

- 1 The First report (Second Assembly) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. 13th February 1958.
- 2 The Report of the Committee of Privileges ('Dina Than h') also. Do.
- 3 Select Committee Report of the Madras Catering Establishment's Bill, 1957 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1957). Do.
- 4 Joint Select Committee Report of the Madras Boondan Yagna Bill, 1957 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1957). 14th February 1958.
- 5 Joint Select Committee Report of the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1958). 11th March 1958.
- 6 Joint Select Committee Report of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1958). 24th March 1958.
- 7 The Report of the Committee of Privileges regarding the definition of the term "Precincts of the House". 31st March 1958.
- 8 The report of the Committee of Privileges regarding the pamphlet entitled, "What happened in Mudukulathur?". Do.
- 9 The First Report of the Committee on Estimates (Second Assembly) on Community Development Projects. Do.
- 10 The Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Accounts of the State of Madras for the year 1955-56. 7th April 1958.

- 11 The Second Report (Second Assembly) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. 8th April 1958.
- 12 The Second Report (Second Assembly) of the Committee on Government Assurances. 10th April 1958.
- 13 Joint Select Committee Report of the Madras Boondi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Functions of Work) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1958). 3rd September 1958.
- 14 Select Committee Report of Madras Plantation Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1958). 3rd September 1958.
- 15 Joint Select Committee Report of the Madras Children (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1958). Do.
- 16 Select Committee Report on the Madras Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1958). 10th September 1958.
- 17 Third Report (Second Assembly) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. Do.
- 18 The Report of the Committee on Estimates on 1st September 1958. Do.
- 19 The Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the amendments to the Madras Assembly Rules. 3rd November 1958.
- 20 The Report of the Committee on Estimates on Printing and Stationery. 5th November 1958.
- 21 The Report of the Committee on Estimates on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee in its report on the Sanitary Engineering department. Do.
- 22 The Third Report (Second Assembly) of the Committee on Government Assurances. Do.

Government motions relating to the following subjects were discussed and carried in the Assembly during the period—

- (1) Memorandum submitted by the Government of Madras on the Report of the Official Language Commission.
- (2) Demands for Advance Grants for the year 1958-59 in respect of Demands Nos. I to XLIII.
- (3) Motion approving the Report of the Committee of Privileges regarding the pamphlet entitled "What happened in Mudukulathur?".
- (4) Motion approving the Report of the Committee of Privileges regarding the definition of the term "Precincts of the House".
- (5) Consideration of the statement made on the 8th September 1958 with regard to the food situation in the State of Madras.
- (6) Amendment to the rules published with Revenue Department notification, dated the 21st December 1949, under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948).
- (7) Amendment of Schedule 6 to the Madras District Boards Act, 1920.

(8) Election of one member of the Assembly to the State Library Committee.

(9) Amendment to the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953).

(10) For associating five Members of the Council with the Committee on Estimates of the Assembly.

(11) For associating five Members of the Council with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Assembly.

(12) For associating three Members of the Council with the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Assembly.

Statements by Ministers.—Thirty-seven statements were made by Hon. Ministers on their attention being called under Rule 40 of the Assembly Rules, to matters of urgent public importance.

Three statements were made by Hon. Ministers correcting the answers given by them while answering the supplementaries to questions.

Questions.—Out of 5,235 questions received for the Legislative Assembly, 4,879 were admitted. Of the admitted questions, 1,779 were starred, 35 unstarred, 89 short notice questions and four private notices were answered, and the rest were disallowed or referred back to the Members.

Indirect elections—A. Council of States.—One biennial election and one bye-election to fill the vacancies in the Council of States by the elected Members of the Assembly on the basis of proportional representation by means of single transferrable vote were held, as detailed below:—

BIENNIAL ELECTION.

Details of vacancy.	Date of election.	Name of person elected.
Vacancy caused by the retirement of—		
1 Sri M. Muhammed Ismail	24th March 1958.	1 Sri T. S. Avanasilingam Chettiar.
2 Sri K. L. Narasimhan	Do.	2 Sri B. Parameswaran.
3 Sri G. Rajagopalan	Do.	3 Sri G. Rajagopalan.
4 Sri H. D. Raja	Do.	4 Sri H. D. Raja.
5 Sri V. M. Surendram, and	Do.	5 Sri N. M. Lingam.
6 Sri S. Shattanatha Karavalar	Do.	6 Sri S. Sattanatha Karavalar.
on their expiration of their term of office on 2nd April 1958.		

BYE-ELECTION.

Vacancy caused by the death of Sri V. M. Qasidullah Sahib.	21st February 1958.	Sri Abdul Rahim.
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B. Madras Legislative Council—(i) Assembly Constituency.—

A biennial election to fill the vacancies in the Legislative Council by the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly on the basis of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote was held in March 1958. The particulars are furnished below:—

Details of vacancy.	Date of election.	Name of person elected.
Vacancy caused by the retirement of—	24th March 1958.	
1 Sri V. Chakkari Chetty		1 Sri T. M. Kannappan.
2 Sir A. Gajapathy Nayagar		2 Sir L. S. Karayalar.
3 Sir V. Gurunandan Rau		3 Sir A. Gajapathy Nayagar.
4 Sir N. Nallasenapathy Sarkarai Manradialar.		4 Sir V. M. Surendram.
5 Sir T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai.		5 Sir B. K. Nallaswamy.
6 Sir B. V. Subramaniam		6 Sir Nallasenapathy Sarkarai Manradialar.
7 Sir R. Venkataraman, on their expiration of their terms of office on 20th April 1958.		7 Sir R. Venkataraman.

(ii) Local Authorities Constituencies.

In addition to the above, biennial elections were also held in the following constituencies to fill the vacancies in the Legislative Council:—

Name of Constituency and details of vacancies.	Date of election.	Name of person elected.
(a) Madurai-cum. Ramnathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli-cum-Kanyakumari—		
1 Sri A. Chidambaram Mudaliar on the expiry of his term of office on 26th April 1958,	3rd April 1958.	1 Sri K. T. Kosaram.
Two seats allotted under Legislative Council Act, 1957 (Act 37 of 1957).		2 Sir S. T. Adityan.
(b) Salem-cum-Combatore-cum-Nilgiris.—	3 April 1958.	3 Sir A. Chidambaram Mudaliar.
1 Sri S. R. P. Ponnusamy Chettiar.		1 Sri S. R. P. Ponnusamy Chettiar.
2 Sri P. B. K. Thiagaraja Reddiar, and.		2 Sri P. B. K. Thiagaraja Reddiar.
3 Sri S. N. Venugopal on the expiry of their terms of office on 20-4-1958.		3 Sri T. Joghee Reddiar
(c) Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot—	3 April 1958.	
One seat allotted under Legislative Council Act, 1957 (137 of 1957).		3 Sri M. Seshachariar

(iii) Graduates' Constituency.

Name of Constituency and details of vacancies.	Date of election.	Name of person elected.
(i) Dr. P. V. Cherian ..	17 April 1958	Dr. P. V. Cherian
(ii) Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar ..		Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
On the expiry of their terms of office on 20-4-1958 ..		

(iv) Teachers' Constituency.

Sri V. R. Ranganathan, ..	16 April 1958	Sri G. R. Damodaran.
Rev. D. Thambuswami ..		Sri A. Chidambaranathan
On the expiry of their terms of office on 20-4-1958 ..		

Besides these, a bye-election to the Legislative Council was held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sri C. Perumal-swamy Reddy representing Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities Constituency and Sri E. Janakirama Mudali was duly elected on 15th December 1958 to fill that vacancy.

Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar and Srimathi Saraswathi Pandurangam were renominated on 26th March 1958 after the expiry of their two-year term of office on 20th April 1958 and Srimathi K. B. Sundarambal was nominated in the place of Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar who ceased to be a Member of the Legislative Council on 20th April 1958. Sri M. Patanjali Sastri was nominated on 22nd July 1958, in the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. M. R. Guruswami.

Direct election—Two bye-elections were held to fill two casual vacancies in the Legislative Assembly as detailed below:—

(1) Sri S. Ramakrishna Thevar was elected on 7th April 1958 from the Tiruvadanai Assembly Constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Sri Kr. Rm. Kariamamickam Ambalam being held void.

(2) Sri A. Samuel Nadar was elected on 26th July 1958 from the Tuticorin Assembly Constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sri P. P. M. T. Ponnuswami.

Legislative Council Information relating to the period from 1st January 1958 to 31st December, 1958—(1) Duration and the sittings of the Legislative Council—

XII Session—

Date of commencement.—8th February 1958.

Date of prorogation.—1st May 1958.

XIII Session—

Date of commencement.—8th September 1958.

Date of prorogation.—13th November 1958.

During this period the Council met for 48 days and transacted official business except for three days on which non-official business was transacted.

(2) *Condolence Resolution and Obituary references made.*—Five Condolence Resolutions were moved by the Chair and expression of condolence were made in respect of five former Members of the Council.

(3) *Number of Adjournment Motions received.*—Four Adjournment Motions were received during the period under review and they were ruled out of order.

(4) *Statement under Rule 41.*—Three statements were made by several Ministers on their attention being called by Members on 3rd March 1958, 5th November 1958 and 6th November 1958.

(5) *Statement made by Ministers under Rule 82.*—On 9th September 1958, the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Home, made a statement in regard to the general food situation in Madras State and the discussion thereon took place for two days on 11th and 17th September 1958.

(6) *Governors Address.*—The Governor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on 8th February 1958 and the general discussion thereon took place for four days on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th February 1958.

(7) *Government Motions relating to the following subjects were discussed and carried in the Council during the period:—*

(a) Consideration of the Memorandum submitted by the Government of Madras on the Report of the Official Language Commission (25th, 27th and 28th March 1958).

(b) Association of five Members of the Council with the Committee on Estimates of the Assembly (10th April 1958).

(c) Association of five Members of the Council with the Public Accounts Committee of the Assembly (10th April 1958).

(d) Association of three Members of the Council with the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Assembly (10th April 1958).

(e) Amendment to the rule published with Revenue Department Notification, dated the 21st December 1949, under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act, 1920 (29th September 1958).

(f) Amendment of Schedule 5 to the Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (29th September 1958).

(g) Amendment of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953) (4th November 1958).

Reports.—The Fifth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances was presented to the Council on the 10th April 1958 by the Chairman of the Committee.

(8) Financial Business—

Financial statement.	Date of Presentation.	Date on which discussed.
1 Budget for the year 1958-59	1st March 1958.	3rd to 7th March, 1958.
2 Statement of Demands for Grants for Expenditure for the year 1954-55.	10th February 1958.	14th February 1958.
3 Demands for Further Expenditure and the Detailed Supplementary Estimates thereof for the year.	19th March 1958	26th March 1958.
4 First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 and the Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1958-59.	13th September 1958.	17th September 1958.

The Honourable Minister for Electricity initiated the discussion on the Annual Financial Statement on the Madras State Electricity Board for 1958-59 in the Council on 27th September 1958 and discussion thereon took place on the 29th September 1958.

(9) Questions—

Number of questions received	719
Number of questions admitted	578
Number of questions disallowed	23
Number of questions referred back	18
or withdrawn	
Number of questions answered	222
Number of questions pending	242
Number of questions lapsed.	214

Course of Legislation.

During the calendar year 1958, 33 Acts were passed of which 15 are substantive enactments and the rest are amending measures. Two Ordinances were promulgated in that year. A brief account of the legislation is given below:—

MADRAS ACTS.

Madras Act I of 1958 [The Madras Appropriation Act, 1958] was enacted in pursuance of Article 205 (1) (b) read with Article 204 (1) of the Constitution, to provide for the authorization of appropriation, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

- (a) the grants made by the Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during 1954-55; and
- (b) the excess expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

Madras Act II of 1958 [The Madras General Sales Tax (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1958] was enacted consequent on the imposition of additional excise duty on sugar, tobacco and mill-made textiles by the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (Central Act 58 of 1957). The Act permits the dealers, liable to pay sales-tax in respect of floating stocks of sugar and mill-cloth in their possession, to pay in lieu thereof a sum equivalent to the additional duty of excise payable in respect of the above articles. The Act replaces the Madras General Sales Tax (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1957 (Madras Ordinance IV of 1957), and the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1957 (Madras Ordinance V of 1957).

The Act also repeals the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953 (Madras Act IV of 1953), and the Madras Medium Cotton Mill Cloth (Sales Tax) Act, 1954 (Madras Act XLI of 1954).

Madras Act III of 1958 [The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1958]—

(1) extends the life of the principal Act (viz.), the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIX of 1949), which was due to expire on the 25th January 1958 for a further period of five years up to and inclusive of the 25th January 1963; and

(2) provides for the extension to the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district (which immediately before the 1st November 1956, were comprised in the former State of Travancore-Cochin) of the principal Act and for the matters incidental thereto.

Madras Act IV of 1958 [The Madras Appropriation (Vote on (Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act (viz.), the of the Constitution to provide for the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the State of certain sums, required to meet—

(a) the grants made in advance by the Madras Legislative Assembly in respect of the estimated expenditure of the State Government for a part of the year 1958-59; and

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

Madras Act V of 1958 [The Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act (viz.) the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act X of 1939), so as to—

- (1) enhance the rate of entertainments tax from 20 per centum on the first slab to 25 per centum, from 25 per centum on the second slab to 33-1/3 per centum and from 33-1/3 per centum on the third slab to 40 per centum;

(2) omit the reference to the system of payment of entertainments tax by means of adhesive stamps occurring in section 6;

(3) empower the prescribed authority to determine the tax due according to the best of its judgment, if the proprietor of an entertainment does not at all submit a return or submits an incorrect or incomplete return;

(4) omit sections 8 (1) and 9 of the principal Act so that no automatic exemption accrues in respect of the two classes of entertainments, which alone are taxed;

(5) provide for the recovery of tax through a Magistrate as if it were a fine imposed by him; and

(6) provide for the placing of the rules made and notifications and orders issued under the Act on the table of both the Houses of the Legislature and the omission of the provision relating to prior publication of the rules.

Madras Act VI of 1958 [The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1958] was enacted in pursuance of Article 205 read with Article 204 (1) of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1957; and

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

Madras Act VII of 1958 [The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act (viz.), the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939), so as to—

(1) enhance the levy of tax on diesel oil from ten naye Paise per gallon to thirty-five naye Paise per gallon; and

(2) shift the point of taxation from the stage of retail sale to the stage of sale by wholesale dealers and importers.

Madras Act VIII of 1958 [The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act (viz.), the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 (Madras Act X of 1937), so as to provide for the more effective enforcement of the provisions of the principal Act and to remove some difficulties experienced in the administration of the Act.

The principal among the changes made by the Amending Act are the following :—

(1) A rebuttable presumption that an offence has been committed is raised against a person in possession of articles or materials which are ordinarily used in the manufacture of liquor, intoxicating

drug, etc., or which has undergone any process towards such manufacture, if such person is unable to account satisfactorily for such possession.

(2) For certain offences punishments have been enhanced, provision has been made for the imposition of both imprisonment and fine and a minimum punishment has been prescribed.

(3) The import, sale, etc., of molasses will be controlled and regulated by licences and permits.

(4) Certain classes of Magistrates have been empowered—

(a) to try summarily offences punishable with imprisonment for a period of not more than six months; and

(b) to impose fine or imprisonment in excess of the limit specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(5) Some offences have been made non-bailable.

(6) Prohibition Committees, instead of being constituted for each taluk, may be constituted for the whole State by the State Government and for an area in a district by the Collector.

(7) Authorized officers may produce persons found in a state of intoxication before medical officers who after examination of such persons have to furnish a certificate as to the state of those persons and such certificates may be used as evidence of the facts mentioned in those certificates.

(8) Certain classes of offenders against the law relating to prohibition may be required to furnish security bonds for abstaining from the commission of similar offences in future and offenders may be released on probation of good conduct in given circumstances.

Madras Act IX of 1958 [The Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1958] was enacted in pursuance of Article 204 (1) of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the year 1958-59; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year. The sum includes the sum authorized by the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1958 (Madras Act IV of 1958).

Madras Act X of 1958 [The Madras Animal Preservation Act, 1958] provides for the preservation of bulls, bullocks, cows, calves, he-buffaloes, she-buffaloes and buffalo calves by regulating their slaughter. It prohibits a person from slaughtering or causing to be slaughtered any such animal unless he has obtained a certificate from the competent authority to the effect that the animal is unfit or incapacitated for work or breeding. The Act also provides for punishing any person who wilfully poisons, maims, or renders useless any animal with the intention of making it fit for slaughter.

Madras Act XI of 1958 [The Prisoners (Madras Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the Principal Act (viz.), the Prisoners Act, 1900 (Central Act III of 1900). It provides for—

(i) the receipt by the authorities in charge of prisons in the City of Madras of prisoners sentenced by the Court of Session in the City consequent on the abolition of the High Court's original criminal jurisdiction;

(ii) the omission of Part VII of the Act, as "transportation" as a punishment has been abolished; and

(iii) the transfer of under-trial prisoners by the Collectors, their Personal Assistants, Revenue Divisional Officers and the Inspector-General of Prisons from one jail to another.

Madras Act XII of 1958 [The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Second Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act (viz.) the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939), so as to provide that—

(a) a person who imports motor spirit not only from outside the territory of India but also from any part of the territory of India outside the State of Madras and effects the sale in the State of Madras should also be liable to tax; and

(b) a person who, not being liable to tax under the principal Act, collects tax, should pay it over to the State Government.

Madras Act XIII of 1958 [The Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958] provides for the regulation of conditions of work in catering establishments. It provides for the registration of catering establishments the amenities to be provided to the employees, the leave and holidays to be allowed and for the regulation of employment and other matters connected with the enforcement of the Act. It makes the Weekly-Holidays Act, 1942 (Central Act XVIII of 1942), the *Factories Act*, 1948 (Central Act LXIII 1948) and the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXXVI of 1947), inapplicable to catering establishments.

Madras Act XIV of 1958 [The Indian Stamp (Madras Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act (viz.) the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Central Act II of 1899), so as to provide for—

(i) the specification of rates of stamp duty in terms of naye Paise;

(ii) the omission of Schedule I-A inserted by Madras Act VI of 1922 and the amendment of Schedule I with a view to have the rates of stamp duty in respect of documents, in a single Schedule.

It also provides for the extension of the principal Act to the Kanayakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district and the repeal of corresponding laws in force there. It also repeals Madras Acts VI of 1922 and XVI of 1943.

Madras Act XV of 1958 [The Madras Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958] provides for the regulation of donation of lands for the Bhoodan Yagna and for the transfer and settlement of such lands for the benefit of landless poor persons or for community purposes. It provides for the establishment of a State Board for carrying out the provisions of the Act, its constitution, membership and matters connected therewith. It also provides for the vesting of lands in, and the management of those lands by, the Sarvodaya Panchayat, in Gramdan villages.

Madras Act XVI of 1958 [The Madras Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1958], amends the principal Act, 1934 (Madras Act VI of 1935), so as to provide for—

(i) the application of the provisions of the Act to such industrial establishments as the State Government may, by notification, specify;

(ii) the payment of increased maternity benefit, including additional maternity benefit for illness arising out of pregnancy, confinement, or premature birth of a child, and medical bonus; and

(iii) the grant of leave to women workers with full wages for miscarriage and without wages for illness arising out of miscarriage.

The Amending Act also provides for the extension of the provisions of the principal Act to the Kanayakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli and the repeal of the corresponding enactments in force there.

Madras Act XVII of 1958 [The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act (viz.), the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), so as to enable any co-operative society in whose favour an agreement has been executed by a member of such society authorizing the deduction from his monthly remuneration the amount or instalments specified in the agreement towards the debt or demand due by such member to the society, to require the concerned pay disbursing authority to make the deduction and pay it over to the society. Such pay disbursing authority will have to comply with such requisition.

Madras Act XVIII of 1958 [The Madras District Development Councils Act, 1958] provides for the constitution of District Development Councils in the State of Madras to advise the Government on all matters concerning the activities of Panchayats, Panchayat union councils and municipal councils in the district and on all matters relating to the development of the economic resources of the district and the services maintained for promoting the culture and welfare of the inhabitants of the district. It also provides for

the establishment, functions, powers, etc., of the District Development Councils and the constitution of Standing Committees to assist those Councils.

Madras Act XIX of 1958 [The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act, (viz.) the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955) providing for—

- (i) the extension of the life of the Act for one more year; and
- (ii) the transfer by the High Court of any proceedings pending before the Revenue Divisional Officer to another.

Madras Act XX of 1958 [The Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958] provides for—

- (i) the preparation of standard weights and measures based on the metric system;
- (ii) the verification and stamping of weights and measures;
- (iii) the appointment of officers for its working their powers, functions, etc., and
- (iv) the penalties to be imposed in cases of sale or delivery of weights or measures other than standard weights or measures or the sale and use of unstamped commercial weights and measures.

Madras Act XXI of 1958 [The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act (viz.) the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), so as to provide for—

- (i) the taxation of "cotton yarn waste" at a single point at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent;
- (ii) fixation of the rate of tax on cotton yarn at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at the point of first sale;
- (iii) the levy of tax on cardamom at 2 per cent at the point of first purchase; and
- (iv) the refund of the tax levied in respect of a sale or purchase inside the State of any goods specified in section 5-A of the principal Act where such goods are sold in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

Madras Act XXII of 1958 [The Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1958] was enacted in pursuance of Article 205 (1) read with Article 204 (1) of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

- (a) the grants made by the Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during 1955-56; and
- (b) the excess expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

Madras Act XXIII of 1958 [The Madras Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1958] was enacted in pursuance of Article 205 read with Article 204 (1) of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

- (a) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1958; and
- (b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

Madras Act XXIV of 1958 [The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act (viz.) the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), so as to provide for—

- (i) increasing the number of the territorial municipal divisions of the City of Madras from 50 to 100; and
- (ii) the abolition of all special constituencies and system of aldermen.

Madras Act XXV of 1958 [The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act (viz.) the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920) so as to provide for the extension of the term of office of the existing municipal councillors to a date not being later than the 30th April 1959.

Madras Act XXVI of 1958 [The Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act (viz.) the Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1950 (Madras Act XXXVII of 1950), so as to empower the State Government to exempt, by notification, any improvement scheme or class of improvement schemes from the provisions of Chapter III of that Act subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified in such notification.

Madras Act XXVII of 1958 [The Madras District Board (Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the Madras District Board (Amendment) Act, 1957 (Madras Act XIII of 1957), so as to empower the State Government to postpone the elections to every district board up to such date not being later than the 31st day of January 1959.

Madras Act XXVIII of 1958 [The Madras Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act (viz.) the Madras Public Health Act, 1939 (Madras Act III of 1939), so as to enable the local authority to permit the construction or establishment of any new factory, workshop or workplace in residential areas, if it is for the purpose of carrying on any cottage industry notified by the State Government.

Madras Act XXIX of 1958 [The Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act (viz.) the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955) so as to provide for the levy of agricultural income-tax on all land holdings in excess of certain extent. The Act provides for—

(1) exempting persons holding less than 12½ standard acres of land from the payment of tax;

(2) fixing the rate of tax;

(3) the registration of every person holding lands in excess of the exempted extent, and for certain other matters.

As a result, the Act is now the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act.

It also repeals the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, (Madras Act XIX of 1954).

Madras Act XXX of 1958 [The Madras Betting Tax (Amendment) Act, 1958] amends the principal Act (viz.) the Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935 (Madras Act XX of 1935) so as to provide that the tax shall be levied on every book-maker in respect of all moneys paid or agreed to be paid to him by backers in consequence of bets made in a place within the race enclosure instead of on the winnings as was so far the case.

Madras Act XXXI of 1958 [The Madras (Transferred Territory) Extension of Term of Office of Municipal Councillors Act, 1958] provides for the extension of the term of office of the municipal councillors of the Shencottah Municipality in the Tirunelveli district and of the councillors of every municipality in the Kanyakumari district.

Madras Act XXXII of 1958 [The Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1958] requires a licence to be obtained for the use of any place or premises as a beedi industrial premises and also makes provisions for the amenities to be provided to the workers, the regulation of their conditions of service, the employment of inspectors and other matters connected with the enforcement of the Act. The Act makes the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Central Act IV of 1936), and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (Central Act XX of 1946), applicable to the employees in the beedi industrial premises and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947) applicable to matters arising in respect of all beedi industrial premises.

Madras Act XXXIII of 1958 [The Madras Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958] provide for seven paid holidays including two national holidays, namely, the Republic Day on the 26th January and the Independence Day on the 15th August of every year, with wages. It also makes provision for the employment of inspectors for the purposes of the Act.

MADRAS ORDINANCES

Madras Ordinance I of 1958 [The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958] was promulgated consequent on the decision of the High Court of Madras to the effect that *Kaiaeruvaramdars* and *Mattuvaramdars* in the Tiruchirappalli district, were not "cultivating tenants" within the meaning of section (2) (a) of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955). The definition of "cultivating tenant" in the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXIV of 1956), is similar to that in the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955). The Ordinance amended Madras Act XXV of 1955 and Madras Act XXIV of 1956 so as to include "*Kaiaeruvaramdars*" and "*Mattuvaramdars*" within the scope of the definition of the expression "cultivating tenant". The Ordinance also provided that for purposes of Madras Act XXV of 1955, sub-tenants of holdings under a landlord should be deemed to be cultivating tenants, if the lessor of such sub-tenants ceased to be the tenant of such landlord. The Ordinance has lapsed by efflux of time.

Madras Ordinance II of 1958.—The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Ordinance, 1958] amended the principal Act (viz.), the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIX of 1949), so as to extend the life of the Principal Act, which was due to expire on 25th January 1958, for a further period of five years up to and inclusive of the 25th January 1963. The Ordinance has since been repealed and replaced by the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1958 (Madras Act III of 1958).

Madras Public Service Commission.

Direct recruitment was made by the Commission to 77 classes of posts during the year as against 54 classes of post last year.

In January 1958, the Commission held a special competitive examination of the B.A. Standard for recruitment to the posts of Probationary Revenue Inspector and Deputy Panchayat Officer. There were 823 qualified candidates. In March 1958, the Commission held a competitive examination of the S.S.L.C. Standard for recruitment to the post of Gramasevaks, Grade II. There were 2,788 qualified candidates. In May 1958 the Commission held a competitive examination for recruitment to the posts of Apprentice in the Local Fund Audit Subordinate Service and Audit clerk in the Local Fund Audit Department included in Group V Services. The number of qualified applicants was 155. In September and October 1958, the Commission held written competitive examinations for recruitment to the posts included in Groups II

and III Services. The written competitive examination for recruitment to posts included in Group I services and the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police was held from 20th November 1958. There were 1,191 qualified candidates for the examination of the B.A. Standard for Group II Services and 1,509 qualified candidates for the examination of the Pre-University Standard for Group III Services and 417 qualified candidates for the examination of the B.A. (Hons.) Standard for Group I Services (and Deputy Superintendent of Police) against 355, 628 and 6 vacancies respectively expected to arise in the posts included in those services. The Commission also held a competitive examination comprising a written test for the recruitment of clerks, typists, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Service, Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and Madras Secretariat Service. There were 11,410 qualified candidates for admission to the examination. This competitive examination as in the previous years was open also to unpassed persons already in service and the number of such persons admitted was 881.

Cost of Public Services.

During 1957-58 a sum of Rs. 1,236.95 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 and Council. This represents 20.91 per cent of the total State Budget (Revenue Account) of Rs. 5,915 lakhs. The amount paid as salaries to Gazetted Officers during the year 1957-58 was Rs. 170.79 lakhs representing 2.88 per cent of the total State Budget (Revenue Account) for the year. The amount paid as salaries to subordinate ministerial and superior services, excluding village establishments, was Rs. 815.61 lakhs and the amount paid as salaries to village establishments was Rs. 90.85 lakhs.

CHAPTER II—FINANCE.

Accounts, 1957-58.

The accounts of the Madras State for 1957-58 are shown in Chapter IV of Part II of the State Administration Report.

Revenue.—The total revenue for the year 1957-58 was Rupees 6,256.36 lakhs as against Rs. 6,041.07 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for the year showing an increase of Rs. 215.29 lakhs.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on Revenue Account in the year 1957-58 was Rs. 5,915.02 lakhs as against Rs. 6,036.24 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for the year showing a decrease of Rs. 121.22 lakhs. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 341.34 lakhs in the revenue account as against a surplus of Rs. 4.83 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate.

Capital Expenditure on Loans.—Provision was made in the Budget for a capital expenditure of Rs. 1,436.25 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes). The spending departments were able to spend only Rs. 1,354.15 lakhs. There was a gross disbursement of Rs. 1,049.71 lakhs under loans and advances by the State Government during the year as against a gross payment of Rs. 973.33 lakhs provided for in the Revised Estimate.

State Borrowing.

The Government borrowed a total sum of Rs. 1,705.66 lakhs during the year as shown below:—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
I. Loans from the Government of India	1,674.99
II. Loans for specific purposes from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, etc.	31.27
Total ..	1,705.66

Budget, 1958-59 (Revised).

According to the Budget Estimate for 1958-59 presented to the Legislature in March 1958, a surplus of Rs. 14.74 lakhs was anticipated in the Revenue Account. Provision was made for a capital expenditure of Rs. 905.00 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes) and a gross disbursement of Rs. 1,206.84 lakhs on loans and advances by the State Government.

CHAPTER III—SEASONAL CONDITIONS, REVENUE AND PROHIBITION

Land Revenue.

The demand for fasli 1367 (arrear and current) was Rs. 9,81,51,864 of which a sum of Rs. 7,85,40,179 was collected. A sum of Rs. 1,84,439 was written off and the collection of a sum of Rs. 1,30,308 was suspended or postponed. The percentage of total amount collected, written off or suspended for the fasli was 80.3 per cent as against 77.7 per cent for fasli 1367. A major part of the balance related to Ramanathapuram and Tanjore districts where there had been large accumulation of arrears of previous faslis consequent on the adjustment of the 'go slow policy' of Government in the estates taken over under the Estates Abolition Act and also due to postponement of collections on event of the cyclone damages of November 1955.

Treasury Administration.

The Treasuries and Sub-treasuries throughout the State were functioning satisfactorily. The District Treasury in Saidapet which was the only non-banking treasury in the State was converted into a banking treasury during the year and several non-banking sub-treasuries were also converted into banking sub-treasuries.

Forest Panchayats.

The Government decided in the year 1948 to transfer the control of all forests, including those forests administered by forest panchayats, to the control of the Forest Department. Accordingly all panchayat forests have been transferred to the control of the Forest Department except the panchayat forests in the Madurai district which are still pending transfer to the Forest Department.

The Elavambadi Panchayat Forest of Salem district has been transferred to the control of the Forest Department on the 1st July 1958.

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation.

The Motor Vehicle Maintenance Organization, with the two workshops, one at Tanjore and the other at Madras, worked satisfactorily during the year. The workshops rendered periodical servicing for 872 vehicles, minor repairs for 781 vehicles, second-line repairs for 138 vehicles, and major repairs for 71 vehicles. The Officer-in-charge, Central Stores, under the control of this

organization, supplied spare parts to the various departments to the value of Rs. 1,27,384. This Organization received, on behalf of the Community Projects Administration and other departments, 42 new jeeps, two trucks, three station wagons and 32 trailers during the year and despatched them to the respective offices to whom they were allotted after checking and registering them. The Officers in this Organization including the State Road Transport Officer inspected 476 motor vehicles during the year, and scrutinized about 8,890 bills relating to repairs carried out to vehicles of the various departments in the State and certified about the reasonableness of the rates charged. In certain cases, excessive charges levied by companies carrying out repairs were disallowed. There has been a steady increase in the number of vehicles attended to by the Organization.

The Consumer Petrol Pump installed in the General Workshop, Tanjore, in September 1957, continues to function satisfactorily. Thirty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-nine gallons of petrol and 224-1/4 gallons of oil were supplied to the various motor vehicles in Tanjore through this pump and the working of this pump resulted in a saving to the State by Rs. 2,727-43 nP. for the period up to 30th November 1958, after meeting the establishment and other incidental charges.

Seasonal Conditions.

The rainfall during the south-west monsoon from June 1958 to September 1958 in the Madras State as a whole was deficient by 14.7 per cent of the normal rainfall. The deficiency as compared with the normal ranged between 21 to 40 per cent in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore and Madurai and between 10 and 20 per cent in Madras, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram districts. The rainfall bordered on the normal in Kanyakumari district. It was in excess of the normal by 16 per cent, 10 per cent and 17 per cent in the districts of Salem, Tirunelveli and the Nilgiris respectively.

The rainfall during the north-east monsoon from October 1958 to December 1958, in the Madras State as a whole was deficient by 26.6 per cent when compared with the normal rainfall. Large deviations from the normal occurred in the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari, where the rainfall was deficient by 31 to 50 per cent of the normal rainfall. The deficiency in rainfall ranged between 11 and 30 per cent of the normal rainfall in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and the Nilgiris. The rainfall was deficient by 5 per cent in North Arcot district and it bordered on the normal in Chingleput district. The rainfall was in excess of the normal by 20 per cent in Madras.

The seasonal conditions during the south-west and north-east monsoon periods in 1958-59 were on the whole less favourable as compared to 1957-58 which itself was not a favourable year from the seasonal point of view.

Famine.

Difficulties due to the scarcity of drinking water were experienced only in certain parts of Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts. Steps were taken to deepen the existing drinking water wells in the rural as well as panchayat areas in Salem district while water was supplied through the District Board lorries to the water scarcity areas in the Tiruchirappalli district. There was no famine conditions in any of the districts in the State.

No special remission was granted except in portion of South Arcot district where owing to paucity of rains in 1957 there was a failure of crops under rainfed tanks and special wet remissions were granted in fasli 1367.

Floods.

There were floods in Tirumangalam taluk of Madurai district during the month of August 1958 due to heavy rains. The villages affected were Kodikulam, Koilangulam, Paddisonpuram, hamlet of Koilangulam, Vadakkampatti, Vikramangalam, Ayyanarkulam, Chokkathavanapatti. There was no loss of human life or cattle and the damage to crops was not extensive. The flood washed away 13 houses and caused damage to about 37 houses. Necessary relief measures were taken by the Revenue authorities. The supply channel to Potbampatti tank and Periakamoi of Ayyanarkulam village were also damaged. Necessary action was taken to execute the required repairs.

Due to heavy rains on 20th August 1958 there were floods in the Kuzhithurai river and there was sea erosion in the coastal area in Kanyakumari district. One row of the houses facing the beach at Colachel port was hit by furious waves and three huts collapsed. The road connecting the M.S. road to the Post Office, junction at Kuzhithurai was completely submerged. In the village of Thikurichi, 150 houses were surrounded by water and a tea shop collapsed. Some village roads and the Kanni crop which was almost ripe for harvest in low areas near the banks of the Kuzhithurai river were submerged for three days. Breaches occurred in Chithar 1 at Vallichikulam Kal. The maximum level in the Kuzhithurai river was recorded as 18½ feet on the evening of 21st August 1958. The bus routes at several places were cut off for a day, but were resumed thereafter. There was no loss of human life or much damage to property.

On account of the heavy and incessant rains which the City of Madras experienced on account of the north-east monsoon from 18th November to 22nd November 1958 several low-lying areas in the City were submerged and as a result many of the huts put by slum dwellers, mostly Harijans, collapsed causing considerable hardship and loss to them. A child, aged three years, died as a result of a mud wall falling on it. Temporary accommodation was provided for the families affected by the floods in the Corporation Schools and in the Teachers' College, Saidapet. Meals were also supplied by the Corporation of Madras. The total number of huts damaged was reported to be 6,346. Cash grants were given to the victims to compensate the loss sustained by them.

Court of Wards.

The private and trust properties of the late Zamindar of Marungapuri Estate, Tiruchirappalli district, continued under the management of the Court of Wards during the year 1958. The collection work in both devasthanam and private sections were poor. The inter pleader suit in O.S. No. 28 of 1953 on the file of the Sub-Court, Tiruchirappalli, is still pending decision of the legal heir to the properties. The surplus funds of the estate are invested in Government and other securities.

The handing over of the cash balance of Kuthiravattath Nair Estate, Palghat district, to Kerala Court of Wards, Trivandrum, is still pending reconciliation of accounts by the Accountant-General, Madras.

The final settlement of the accounts of Sivagiri Estate is pending orders of the Government on the fixation of Pleader's fees on certain O.Ps. disposed of by the Estate Abolition Tribunal, Madurai, and the Sub-Court, Tirunelveli.

Commercial Taxes.

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following Acts during the calendar year 1958 :—

- (1) The Madras General Sales Tax, Act, 1939.
- (2) The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
- (3) The Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.
- (4) The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.
- (5) The Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935.
- (6) The Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration)

I. The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939—(a) Advisory Committees.—The Advisory Committees at the State and district levels continued to function during the year. The resolutions passed by the Committees were given due consideration and action taken wherever necessary.

(b) System of taxation—Section 5-A of the Act was amended so that cardamom like groundnut might be liable to tax at 2 per cent at the point of first purchase in this State by a dealer not exempt from taxation under section 3 (3). Section 5 (v) was amended so that in item (1), cotton yarn waste only was retained. Cotton yarn (other than cotton yarn waste and handspun cotton yarn), was made taxable as before but under section 5-A (5).

The scheme of additional tax on certain goods under section 3 (2) and single point tax under section 5 (5) and under section 5-A continued to be in force with no other change.

(c) Licensing.—During the year cane jaggery and tobacco and its products were removed from the licensing provisions under the Madras General Sales Tax Act in view of the exemption granted to the sales of these goods consequent on the levy of additional excise duty by the Government of India in lieu of State sales tax. Cotton yarn was also deleted from the licensing provisions consequent on the inclusion of cotton yarn in the list of declared goods under section 14 of the Central Sales Tax Act confining the licensing to cotton yarn waste.

(d) Reduction and exemption from tax.—The Government granted exemption from tax on the following :—

(i) The purchases of cotton by the various institutions in the State of Madras through the South Zonal Office of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at Tiruppur for ultimate distribution to spinners.

(ii) The purchases of cotton by the South Zonal Office of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at Tiruppur for supplying it to various institutions in the Kerala State.

(iii) All sales of oil engines, electric motor pumpsets, and tractors by the agricultural department to the agriculturists under the hire-purchase system from the tax payable under section 3 (1) of the Act.

(iv) All sales of seeds by the Agricultural Farms attached to the Rural Extension Training Centre.

(v) The sales of the following goods were exempted unconditionally with effect from 1st April 1958 from the tax payable under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 3 of the Act :—

Sugar including jaggery and gur.

All varieties of textiles (other than durries, carpets, and ~~and pure silk cloth~~ made wholly or partly of artificial

silk, or wool including hand kerchiefs, towels, napkins, dusters, cotton velvets and velveteen, tapes, niwars and laces and hosiery cloth in length.

(vi) All sales of 'cotton waste' except the first sale effected in the State by a dealer who is not exempt from taxation under sub-section (3) of section 3 were exempted from the tax payable under section 3 (1) of the Act and the rate of tax was also reduced to one per cent of the turnover in respect of the first sales. The exemption is subject to the condition that dealers in cotton waste take out licences and pay licence fees as specified in rules 5 and 6 of the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1939 for dealing in goods liable to single point tax.

(vii) The purchases of cotton made by the South Zonal office of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at Tiruppur for supply to the institutions in other States in the Indian Union.

(viii) Sales of blood to patients in hospitals.

(ix) All the sales of articles produced by the Kanya Gurukula have been exempted for a further period of one year from 1st April 1958.

Reduction in rate of tax.—(i) From 1st April 1958 the rate of tax under section 3 (1) on ready-made garments has been reduced to 1 per cent of the turnover.

(ii) The rate of tax payable under section 3 (1) of the Act was reduced to 1 per cent in respect of "Kudiravali", a food-grain.

(iii) The rate of tax payable under the proviso to section 3 (1) on the sales of syrups, squashes and essences sold by their producers as manufactured by them was reduced to two per cent of the turnover in such syrups, squashes and essences.

(iv) The rate of tax payable under the proviso to section 3 (1) on sales of aerated water by the producers as manufactured by them was reduced to 2 per cent of their turnover in aerated water.

(v) The rate of tax payable under the proviso to section 3 (1) in respect of articles of food such as biscuits, jam, canned fruits, sausages and the like which are sold in sealed containers in oil-manstores were reduced to two per cent of the turnover in such articles.

(e) Jurisdiction—There was no change in jurisdictions till 1st November 1958. From 1st November 1958 Tanjore district which was within the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner, Coimbatore, was added to the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Madras, in the place of North Arcot which was added to the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Coimbatore. Two special Commercial Tax Officers were appointed to dispose of appeals pending in Madras City.

(f) **Important amendments to the rules made under the Act.**—Besides the consequential amendments with reference to the provisions of the Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1956, the following amendment were also made :—

Madras General Sales Tax Rule 13-B was amended to that in respect of appeals to the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, the institution fee has to be calculated taking into account the disputed licence fee also.

Rule 20 was added to the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules prescribing the procedure to be followed for refund of the tax paid under the Madras General Sales Tax Act on declared goods sold by a dealer in the course of inter-State trade.

Provision was made in Madras General Sales Tax Rule 25-B (ii) requiring sales tax practitioners to apply for enrolment as such. Necessary amendments were made to the Madras General Sales Tax Rules and to the notifications authorizing Joint Commercial Tax Officers, Deputy Commercial Tax Officers and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers to make assessments under the interim reorganization of the department from 1st October 1958.

(g) **Gheck posts and verification of extracts.**—With a view to check all transport vehicles tax due to this State and for preventing evasion of sales tax in respect of goods transported by lorries, the Government have opened check posts around Pondicherry and at the borders of the State with necessary staff. Roving Inspectors have also been appointed in the districts of Tirunelveli, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and North Arcot. At present all the check posts are being manned by the Transport Department. The staff at the check posts gather particulars of the goods transported by lorries and communicate them to the Commercial Tax Officers to ascertain whether the goods consigned have been brought to account. The extracts received from the check posts are verified with dealers' accounts through a special staff. Whenever the verifications reveal any suppression, the cases are reported to the concerned assessing officers for assessment.

(h) **General.**—Pending the final reorganization of the Department proposed to be brought into effect on 1st April 1959, the Government sanctioned an interim reorganization which has been given effect to from 1st October 1958. The Government appointed one Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, designated as Deputy Commissioner, Intelligence, Madras, to supervise the field staff. He is attached to the Board of Revenue (Commercial Taxes). Certain posts of Deputy Commercial Tax Officers were upgraded into gazetted posts in the scale of Rs. 300—30—2—450. The new Gazetted Deputy Commercial Tax Officers have been designated

as Joint Commercial Tax Officers. The Joint Commercial Tax Officers are assessing officers in respect of dealers having a total turnover exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs. The Deputy Commercial Tax Officers will assess dealers having a total turnover not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs and the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers will assess dealers having a total turnover not exceeding rupees fifty thousand and whose cases are transferred to them.

The Government have passed orders that a monthly departmental Gazette should be issued for the use of the officers and the public.

The Government have introduced in the Legislature a comprehensive Bill to give effect to their decisions on the report of Dr. Lokanathan and to replace the existing Madras General Sales Tax Act. The new Act which is expected to be brought into force on 1st April 1959 is calculated to simplify and improve the method and procedure of assessments, check evasion and remove all avoidable inconvenience to the assesseees. It also provides for the appellate authorities being different from the assessing authorities.

The particulars of demand, collection and balance of tax under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, for the official year 1957-58 are furnished below :—

Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
RS.	RS.	RS.
14,19,35,088	11,81,15,898	2,38,19,170

II. Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.—The Central Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1958, came into force on 1st October 1958. Section 15 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, was also brought into force on that date. The changes effected are chiefly as follows :—

Sales tax levied under the State laws on sales or purchases of declared goods shall be refunded, if such goods are sold in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. The concessional rate of 1 per cent applicable to sales to registered dealers of goods intended for use by them in the execution of contracts was withdrawn. All sales to Government whether registered as a dealer or not under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, are eligible to the concessional rate of tax of 1 per cent with effect from 1st October 1958. A fee of Rs. 5 is payable on every application for registration as a dealer. A fee of Rs. 2 only per book of 25 numbers of Form C is chargeable on all declaration forms issued on and from 1st October 1958. List of commodities which a particular industry, processor, miner or an electricity or other power-generating undertaking may buy in inter-State trade at the concessional rate of tax, has been prescribed

under certain general headings in the new Rule 13 of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules. Certificates have been prescribed for use of dealers who effect sales by transfer of documents of title to goods during the movement of goods from one State to another for the purpose of claiming exemption where the subsequent sales are eligible for exemption and also for use of the Government Departments not registered as dealers under the Act.

The minimum tax payable in respect of sales of goods (other than those liable under the State Law to a tax of less than 1 per cent and declared goods), to persons not registered as dealers, or to registered dealers for purposes other than those mentioned in the declaration form has been fixed at 7 per cent, or if the rate of tax under the State Sales Tax Law is higher than 7 per cent to such higher rate.

III. Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939:—On and from 1st April 1958, the application of this Act has been limited only to admissions to horse races and cinema shows. All other entertainments do not come within the scope of this Act at all. The procedure of payment of entertainments tax by means of stamps has been withdrawn from the same date. The rates of tax on admissions have also been increased from 1st April 1958 and are as follows:—

Rate of tax.

Where such payment—

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (i) is not more than 30 naye Paise | One-fourth of such payment. |
| (ii) is more than 30 naye Paise, but is not more than one rupee and 50 naye Paise. | One-third of such payment. |
| (iii) is more than one rupee and 50 naye Paise. | Two-fifths of such payment. |

Prior to 1st April 1958 touring cinemas in Panchayat areas with a population of less than 10,000 at the last census or in non-panchayat areas were not liable to the show tax under the Act. From 1st April 1958, all such touring cinemas have also been made liable to a show tax of one rupee for every show.

General.—Provision has been made to levy tax to the best of judgment where necessary and to collect arrears of tax on application to the Magistrate, as if it were a fine imposed by him.

The particulars of Demand, Collection and Balance of tax under the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, for the official year 1957-58 are as follows:—

	RS.
Demand	1,26,96,611
Collection	1,25,42,924
Balance	1,53,687

IV. Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.—The point of taxation under this Act has been shifted from the retail sale to the sale by wholesalers and importers within the State of Madras. The rate of tax on diesel oil has also been increased from 10 nP. to 35 nP. per gallon from that date.

The particulars of Demand, Collection and Balance of tax under the Act for the official year 1957-58 are given below:—

	RS.
Demand	1,08,92,809
Collection	1,06,03,863
Balance	2,88,946

V. Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935.—The totalizator tax under section 5 of the Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935 is levied on backers in respect of all moneys paid by them into any totalizator by way of stakes or bets. The betting tax which was all along on the amount paid by bookmakers on 'winnings' placed by them has been shifted from 8th November 1958 to the total takings of the bookmakers.

The particulars of Demand and Collection under the Act for the official year 1957-58 are given below:—

	RS.
Demand	18,30,659
Collection	18,30,659

VI. Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953.—This Act was repealed with effect from 1st April 1958.

Excise and Prohibition.

Prohibition continued to be in force during the year 1958 throughout the State. The Board of Revenue (Excise), continued to be in charge of the 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 in all the districts excluding the areas transferred from the former Travancore-Cochin State, matters relating to which are dealt with lower down. 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 above three Acts, was attended to by the Excise Department.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies continued to be in charge of the propaganda work while the work relating to the issue of tapping licences and formation of Jaggery-manufacturing Co-operative Societies for the purpose of providing employment to tappers was under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce.

During the year, certain important amendments were made to the Madras Prohibition Act by the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1958, which came into force on 4th June 1958. The penalties provided for grave offences like manufacture and sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs were enhanced and minimum sentences were prescribed for the first and subsequent offences. Such offences were also made non-bailable. Powers were taken by the State Government to authorize summary trial of offences punishable with imprisonment not exceeding six months or with fine or both and provision was made for the release of certain offenders on probation for good conduct, security for habitual offenders, prescribing the procedure for obtaining medical certificates in the case of persons found in a state of intoxication. Provision was also made for the control and regulation of trade in molasses, which is a by-product of sugar factories, widely used in illicit distillation of arrack.

Permits for personal consumption of foreign liquor were granted to non-Indians and tourists from other countries on application, subject to a maximum of eight units per head per month. In the case of Indian, permits were granted only on health grounds on certificates issued by Government Medical Officers not below the rank of Civil Surgeons. Permits to Indian visitors from other States, where Prohibition is in force were issued on the strength of the health permits obtained by them in their States. The quantity of liquor allowed to Indians was subject to a maximum of four units per month.

The rate of duty on Indian-made foreign Spirits, Indian-made Wines, and Indian-made rectified spirit continued to be Rs. 35 per proof gallon. Duty on beer continued to be 0.75 nP. per Imperial gallon.

There was no change in the rate of gallonage fee levied on each gallon of liquor sold in retail.

The rate of Sales Tax continued to be 50 nP. per rupee on the price of imported foreign liquor sold to permit holders and licensed clubs.

There were 23 (24) Form X licences at the end of the year for the sale of bottled liquor to permit holders and clubs and 5 (5) Form X-A licences for possession of foreign liquor and Indian-Made Foreign Spirit by Hotels run on Western style for supply to foreign tourists and foreigners resident in India holding permits for consumption within the licensed rooms in the hotels.

Manufacture of medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol and levy of duty thereon were governed by the medicinal and toilet preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 and the Rules made by the Central Government thereunder, which came into force in this State on 1st April 1957. Inter-State movements of such preparations capable of being abused as substitutes for alcoholic beverages were governed by the rules framed by the State Government under the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955, which came into force on 2nd September 1957. In order to check the wide-spread misuse of spirituous medicinal and toilet preparations, certain restrictions were imposed on the possession and sale of "restricted preparations", i.e., preparations capable of being consumed as substitutes for alcoholic beverages under the notification issued under section 16 of the Madras Prohibition Act. The main safeguards provided in the notification are (1) registration of dealers for sale of restricted preparations, (2) such preparations to be sold only on the prescription of qualified Medical Practitioners, and (3) maintenance of records and accounts by dealers.

The notification prescribing licences for the manufacture, sale, possession and use of culinary, aerated water and other essences issued in July 1952 continued to be in force. Certain varieties of imported aerated water and culinary essences which were found to be genuine and not capable of being misused were exempted from the purview of this notification. Duty on essences was Rs. 17.50 nP. per proof gallon.

Manufacture, possession, sale and use of varnish and french polish were governed by the Notification issued in December 1952, as subsequently amended.

The issued price of opium including duty to registered addicts continued to be at Rs. 480 per seer till 1st April 1957 when it was raised to Rs. 512 per seer. The issue price of opium to licensees for the manufacture of medicinal preparations was Rs. 175 per seer up to 31st March 1957. Consequent on the introduction of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act from 1st April 1957, duty on opium issued for the manufacture of medicinal preparations was given up and the issue price was fixed at the prevailing cost price plus Re. 1 per seer. Issue of opium to old addicts as well as to new applicants was made only on the strength of Medical Certificates.

Indents for the supply of ganja to licensees for manufacture of medicinal preparations were met from the confiscated stocks stored at the Board's Laboratory. Duty of Rs. 80 per seer was being levied till 1st April 1957. In view of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, only cost price at the rate of Rs. 22/40 per seer is collected from 1st April 1957.

The total number of cases reported in the State excluding the transferred areas under the Madras Prohibition Act, the Opium Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act, during the year was 1,14,170 as against 1,37,128 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The fall in the total number of cases is generally attributed to the enhanced penalties provided under the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1958. It is too early to gauge the effect of the control of spirituous medicinal preparations as they were only brought into force towards the end of the year.

The following were the common types of irregularities noticed by the Excise Staff in the working of licences :—

- (i) Possession or sale in excess of the quotas fixed under the licences;
- (ii) incorrect maintenance of accounts;
- (iii) non-payment of gallonage fees;
- (iv) change of licensed premises without proper authorisation;
- (v) shortage or excess in the stock.

Working of prohibition in the areas transferred from the Travancore-Cochin State.—The Travancore-Cochin Prohibition Act was in force in the transferred areas till 18th December 1957 when the Madras Prohibition Act was extended to those areas. The rules and notifications issued under the former Act continued to be in force till 21st July 1958 when the rules and notifications issued under Madras Prohibition Act were extended to these areas—vide G.O. Ms. No. 2041, Home, dated 21st July 1958. The Excise Department was in charge of administration and enforcement of the provisions of the two Acts.

The total number of Prohibition offences reported during the year was six hundred and eighty-eight as against eight hundred and four during the previous year. The reported crime was decreasing slowly as in the rest of the areas of Madras State chiefly on account of enhanced penalties provided under the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act. Tapping of palmvrah trees for sweet-toddy was exempted from all the provisions of the Act.

Agricultural income-tax.

The Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955, was administered in the entire State except the transferred territory of Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk. Under this Act, only the income from five plantation crops, viz., tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and cardamom were liable to taxation. In the transferred territory, the Travancore-Cochin Agriculture Income-tax Act, 1950 continued to be in force. This Act applies to income from all

sectors of agriculture. During the year 1958, the Madras Plantations Agricultural income-tax Act, 1955, was amended and extended to other sectors of agriculture. The amended Act was given retrospective effect from the 1st April 1958. All assessments for the accounting year 1957-58 have to be made in the assessment year 1958-59 under the amended enactment.

The main features of the amended Act are as follows :—

- (i) The income from all sectors of agriculture is liable to taxation.
- (ii) The general exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,600 but the higher exemption limit of Rs. 6,000 given to the Hindu Undivided Family has been taken away and the Hindu Undivided Family has been brought on a par with the individual.
- (iii) The tax on the first Rs. 3,600 is 'nil' under the amended Act whereas under the principal Act the tax, on the first Rs. 1,500 alone was 'nil'.
- (iv) The exemption and composition limits have been raised in respect of tea as shown below :—

Under the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income tax Act.		Under the amended Act.	
(1)		(2)	
Exempted extent (acres).	Composition limit. (acres).	Exempted extent. (acres).	Composition limit. (acres).
Tea. 5	20	7½	30

(v) Arecanut has been included under "plantation crops" under the amended Act.

(vi) Persons holding not more than 12½ standard acres have been altogether exempted from the levy and those who hold lands up to 50 standard acres have been given the option to compound the agricultural income-tax at concessional rates.

(vii) For the assessment year 1958-59, a special provision has been made enabling persons holding even more than 50 standard acres to compound the agricultural Income-tax at concessional rates provided they do not hold any extent under tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom or cinchona.

The total revenue derived during the calendar year 1958 from both the measures of taxation (agricultural income-tax) was Rs. 97,89,102-48 whereas the incidence of expenditure on total receipt is about 1.97 per cent. There is a fall in revenue in respect of the calendar year 1958 compared to the revenue derived in 1957. This is mainly due to the fact that the assessment proceedings had to be kept pending, in view of the then impending legislation making substantial changes in the principal enactment.

cost of administration is the lowest for any taxation department of the State. The working of both the Acts during the calendar year 1958 was satisfactory.

Stamps.

Sums of Rs. 2,60,88,518 and Rs. 96,81,556 were the receipts realized during the first ten months of the calendar year by the sale of non-judicial and judicial stamps respectively. Sums of Rs. 3,50,96,017 and Rs. 88,70,177 were the receipts for the sale of non-judicial and judicial stamps respectively for the same period last year.

There is thus an increase of Rs. 8,11,379 and a decrease of Rs. 90,07,499 in the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps respectively.

CHAPTER IV—LAW AND ORDER.

Police.

Crime.—The total crimes (property and murder) recorded this year is 25,460 as against 24,220 recorded for the last year. All districts except Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Salem have contributed to this increase.

Detection.—Though there was an increase in the volume of crime, the detection of property offences has risen from 41.6 per cent in 1957 to 42.3 per cent during the year.

Labour situation.—Labour was generally restive during the year. Short lived stay-in-strike and minor agitations were evidenced in some of the textile mills in Madurai and Coimbatore districts.

In Madras City the major events in the labour field were—

(i) Strike by the Port and Dock workers of the Madras Harbour in which the Police had to resort to firing on 16th June 1958 in order to save the Police Force and Harbour from annihilation.

(ii) Closure of the B. & C. Mills from 11th June 1958 to 30th June 1958.

(iii) Strike by the workers of *The Hindu*, Newspaper from 30th July 1958 to 10th August 1958.

Student's activities.—In Chidambaram, during March 1958, the students of the Annamalai University committed acts of rowdyism. The local Police had to resort to a lathi charge to bring the situation under control.

Riots and disturbances.—Eight were killed and one hundred and twenty-six injured in twenty instances of riots, arson and disturbances reported during the year. Prompt and appropriate action was taken in all cases to bring the situation under control.

The Police had to open fire on five occasions, either in self defence or for the purpose of preserving law and order. Of the five police firings, two were in Coimbatore district, two in North Arcot district and one in Madras City. None were hurt in the firing in the Coimbatore district, while four were injured in the firing in the North Arcot district. In Madras City the Police had to open fire to disperse an unlawful assembly of strikers in front of the Harbour, who threw stones and brickbats, at the Police and attempted to overpower the Police and invade the entire Port area. Six were killed and eleven were injured.

Armed forces.—All the Armed Reserves including the Sivakasi and Kamudhi Reserves in the Ramanathapuram district, the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Force continue to maintain a satisfactory standard of efficiency and discipline in spite of continued deployment and very little sustained training. Five Companies of the Malabar Special Police are on deputation doing duty in Assam and one Company is at Pondicherry. The four companies of Special Armed Police (Tamilians) were repatriated from Andhra Pradesh and continue to be attached to the Malabar Special Police with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli.

Police Radio Network.—The Police Radio Network functioned satisfactorily.

Police dogs.—The Police Dogs are being used increasingly in the investigation of all forms of crime, including prohibition cases. The dogs have done commendable work, leading to the detection of several cases. The existing strength of the dog squad is four dogs and three pups. The health of the dogs has been satisfactory.

Police Sports.—The Eighth All-India Police Sports was held at Bombay from 29th January to 5th February 1958 and the Madras State Police teams took part in the various events. Madras stood second, Punjab being the first. The Union Home Minister's Medal for the best athlete was awarded to Head Constable Royappan of the Madras State, who established a new Police Meet record in the 3,000 metres steeple chase.

Awards.—Sri P. Kandaswami, I.P.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Police (now on deputation as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Police Establishment, New Delhi), was awarded the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for distinguished service. The following Police Officers were awarded Police Medals for meritorious service :—

- Sri R. N. Manickam, I.P.S.
- Sri R. K. Sukumaran, I.P.S.
- Sri S. Nagalingam, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- Sri N. V. Choodamani, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- Sri S. Veeraswami, Inspector of Police.
- Sri A. V. Thangavelu, Inspector of Police.

Criminal Investigation Department.—Three hundred and ten petitions were received by this Branch from Government and Administrative Officers of various departments and other sources, of which seventy-five cases were taken up for enquiry in addition to thirty-two cases that were pending at the end of last year. Final reports were sent to Government in fifty-one cases. Of these, eighteen were recommended for action by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras, seventeen for action by Departmental

Authorities and sixteen were reported on as not substantiated. In 69 per cent of the petitions received, the allegations were substantiated. Fifty-six cases are pending enquiry, while forty-eight cases are pending enquiry before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras, and Departmental Authorities.

A trap case of corruption was registered and investigated during the year.

During the year, orders were received from Government and Departmental Authorities imposing the following punishments :—

Nature of punishment.	Number of office staff punished.
(1)	(2)
1 Dismissal or removal from service	3
2 Compulsory retirement	2
3 Reduction in pension	2
4 Reduction in pay or to lower rank	7
5 Stoppage or postponement of increment	5
6 Censure and other punishments	11

Petitions against public servants of the Police, Revenue, Public Works Department, Forest, Local Boards and Medical Departments were great in numbers as usual.

General.—Useful handicrafts such as sewing, embroidery, Charka spinning, cutting and crochet work are being taught to the families of the Policemen, to help them to supplement their family income.

The Madras Police Benevolent Fund, which came into existence in July 1957, continues to function satisfactorily. The grant received from the Government in March 1958 this year was Rs. 26,546. A sum of Rs. 32,000 has been expended so far, for the relief and welfare of the members of the Force, from this Fund.

The All-India Police Families' Welfare and Cultural Meet was held at Cuttack during August 1958 and the Madras State Police Families Welfare Team participated in the Meet. For the year 1958-59, the Government have sanctioned the construction of quarters for the following staff at a cost of Rs. 77,00,000 :—

- 30 Inspectors.
- 1 Reserve Inspector.
- 140 Sub-Inspectors.
- 15 Sergeants.
- 14 Jamadars.
- 161 Head constables.
- 878 Constables.

The Government have also sanctioned the electrification of line huts in Madras City, at a cost of Rs. 2,54,440.

The Police Village Development Scheme continues to function satisfactorily. Most of the Superintendents of Police have already completed development work in the villages selected by them and they have taken up a second village each under the scheme.

"MAY I HELP YOU" Squads are functioning in Madras City, Government Railway Police, Coimbatore, Madurai Urban and Salem districts. A small squad was formed at Ootacamund during the summer season. These squads are doing good work and are improving the Police-Public relations. Similar squads are being formed in Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput districts.

Madras City Police.

Crime.—Crime, in general, has recorded an appreciable decrease this year as compared with that of last year. This may be attributed to increased and vigilant policing, to the intensified drive against active criminal elements and to the effective and vigorous preventive action against potential criminals. The fall in crime, particularly under burglaries, cycle thefts, pocket-pickings and miscellaneous thefts is remarkable. Preventive arrests have led to the detection of several offences. Almost all the grave property crimes of this year, as well as those of the previous years, have been detected.

There has been an improvement in detection during the year under review—i.e., 53.4 per cent as against 49.3 per cent in 1957. This is due to the relentless drive against criminals, well-organized method of investigation of cases, intelligent study of crime records, careful and systematic elimination of known criminals, efficient informant system and finally, a proper and intelligent use of scientific aids.

As against twelve cases of murder in 1957, ten cases of murder were reported so far this year. Of the ten cases, one ended in conviction, three in acquittal and five are pending trial. A case of murder for gain is being vigorously investigated by the City Crime Branch and one person has so far been arrested.

Traffic.—The number of motor vehicles running in the City is about 16,490 as against 19,000 in 1957. There are 844 taxis and 344 auto-rickshaws plying for hire. The number of hand-pulled rickshaws and cycle-rickshaws registered during the year were 3,724 and 1,004 respectively. Other types of hackney carriages registered were 258 bullock carts and 511 jutkas.

Police Control Room.—The control room manned by one Inspector and three Sub-Inspectors is functioning satisfactorily. Motor vehicles fitted with VHF sets and wireless apparatus are utilized as and when required. These have created a sense of assurance and

security in places away from police stations. Numerous reports have been received from the public, appreciating the prompt services of the Control Room personnel. The Control Room is becoming increasingly popular with the public.

"May I help You Squads".—Five "May I Help You Squads" are functioning with effect from the end of last year in Mylapore, Flower Bazaar, Triplicane and Vepery Police stations and at the Police Control Room. Restoring lost children, helping people to locate private houses and public institutions, tracing men and lost articles are a few of the many varied items of work which these men have been called on to do.

Welfare Work.—The year 1958 was eventful from the point of view of 'Welfare Work' for the Police families in the City. In several lines, 'Lines Day' was celebrated to lay emphasis on hygienic surroundings and to bring the children together by providing amusements. Children's play fields were opened in Saidapet, Kondithope, Washermanpet, Nungambakkam and Tondiarpet Police lines. 'Mather Sangams' were opened in Mylapore and Tondiarpet to infuse a new outlook and to train womenfolk in the art of running their homes better, by giving them instructions in tailoring, embroidery and needle work.

Prisons.

Prisons.—The number of Central, District and Special Jails in the previous year was 8 and 2 respectively. The Central Jail, Vaigai, was closed on 31st May 1958 and the number of Central, District and Special Jails are now 7 and 2 respectively. The number of Subsidiary and Special Subsidiary Jails in the State is 125 and 4 respectively.

Population and Accommodation—The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the State excluding Subsidiary Jails during 1958 was 13,438.08.

During the year all the jails in the State were overcrowded. The overcrowding was to a certain extent due to the confinement of prisoners convicted under the Prevention of Insults to the National Honours Act, 1957, and admitted in the jails during the previous year and due to the Kaleswar Mill strike, Coimbatore and Beedi Worker strike, Salem. To relieve overcrowding in some of the most congested jails, inter-transfers were effected.

Prison Offences.—During the year, four hundred and twenty-four offences were committed by prisoners as against four hundred and thirty-two in the year 1957. Of these four hundred and twenty-one offences were dealt with by the Superintendents and three by criminal courts. All the three dealt with by the courts relate to escapes from lawful custody. The conduct of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory.

Education.—Literary Education under the adult education method is being imparted to selected prisoners in all the jails. Of the fifty prisoners who appeared for the E.S.L.C. Examination held during the year, twenty-two came out successful. In the Central Jail, Salem, two prisoners appeared for Hindi Examination held at Salem in February 1958, one for Madhyama and the other for Prathmic.

Other prisoners of the Central Jail, Salem, appeared for Hindi Examination in Madhyama and Rashtra Basha respectively held at Salem in August 1958. All the four have passed. One prisoner from the Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli, appeared for the B.A. Examination.

A library is attached to each Jail and the prisoners are permitted to make free use of the books available in it. In addition religious and moral lectures were given by Honorary lecturers and members of the teaching staff for the benefit of the prisoners.

Release under the Advisory Board.—The advisory board constituted to review the sentence of prisoners in jails considered the cases of 818 prisoners during the year 1958. The Board recommended the premature release of 114 prisoners. The Government ordered the release of 68 prisoners and resubmission of the cases of 77 prisoners after a lapse of certain period. The release of eleven prisoners under the scheme was declined by the Government.

Borstal School.—There is only one Borstal School for the whole State at Palayamkottai. The daily average population of the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, in 1958 was 441.82 against 435.39 in 1957. An inmate was discharged on licence under section 15 (1) of the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925, during the year. The number of offences committed and punishments awarded on the inmates during the year 1958 was 23 as against 40 in the previous year.

Finance.—The total expenditure of the department during the period from 1st January to 30th November 1958 excluding the outlay on Jail buildings, and the charges in England amounted to Rs. 79.05 lakhs as against Rs. 71.76 lakhs for the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase in expenditure was due to a rise in prices of dietary articles and increase in prison population.

The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 21.79 lakhs as against 21.78 lakhs of the previous year.

Probation Department.—The strength of the Probation Officers continued to be 39. The Probation Officers continued to perform duties under the Madras Children Act, Madras Probation of Offenders Act, Madras Borstal School Act and the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and to supervise the ex-pupils of Certified schools and ex-inmates of Borstal school and to supervise convicts

released prematurely under the Advisory Board Scheme and to make enquiries in maintenance cases coming under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, effecting compromises wherever possible and avoiding disruption of families and destitution of children. In G.O. Ms. No. 2868, Home, dated 13th October 1958, the Government sanctioned the appointment of 15 Grade II Probation Officers and 4 Welfare Officers under the Second Five-Year Plan Scheme. The Government also sanctioned the appointment of 13 peons and also sanctioned the conversion of 2 Grade II Probation Officers into 2 Grade I Probation Officers. This will enable the Probation Officers to give benefit to more persons. In G.O. Ms. No. 32, Home, dated 6th January 1958, the Government ordered the establishment of Juvenile Courts in Chingleput, Tanjore and Coimbatore and they are now functioning. In Government Memorandum No. 116468/Prisons II/57-6, Home, dated 11th June 1958, the Government ordered the working of Probation system in the City of Madras on a functional basis. Besides the State After-care Home, Madras, there were 2 After-care Shelters at Tanjore and Coimbatore. The After-care Shelter at Coimbatore was closed because of its lean strength. The Old District Superintendent of Police Quarters, St. Thomas Mount, was handed over to house the After-care Home for Males, Madras. Effecting of repairs to the building has commenced. Efforts to shift the After-care Home for Males, Madras, to the Old District Superintendent of Police Quarters at St. Thomas Mount is in progress.

Certified Schools.

The daily average number of pupils (boys and girls) in the Government and Private Certified Schools during the year was 3,274. The daily average strength in the Government and Private Reception Homes alone was 350. Overcrowding in the Government Certified Schools for Boys continued to exist during the year. The Government have sanctioned the opening of a Senior Certified School for Boys at Tattaparai. This school started functioning on and from 28th November 1958. The sanctioned strength of this school is 300. The Government ordered that transfer of boys should be effected in stages only and 100 boys from the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, in the first instance were transferred to this new school. After effecting necessary repairs to the buildings and employing an adequate staff for the school at Tattaparai, 200 more children will be transferred to that school from the Senior Certified School, Chingleput. During the year 260 non-offenders were transferred from the Government Junior Certified Schools at Ranipet and Tanjore and to Private Certified Schools with a view to relieve overcrowding in the former schools. The conduct and behaviour of the children in general were satisfactory. General education up to Standard VIII is imparted to the pupils in all the Government and Private Certified Schools except the Junior Certified Schools under

the Madras Society for the Protection of Children, and Bala Mandir, Madras. Vocational training in carpentry, weaving, tailoring, book-binding, dairy farming, blacksmithy, metal work, masonry, mat-weaving and agriculture is given. Some deserving boys, who have passed Standard VIII in the schools or whose educational standard is higher than that of the Certified Schools during admission are sent to outside high schools to enable them to continue their studies. Out of 14 pupils of the Government Certified Schools, who appeared for the E.S.L.C Examination in March 1958, eight pupils were successful. One boy passed the S.S.L.C. Examination with credit. There are now 12 boys in Form IV, 14 boys in Form V and 2 boys in Form VI. Two pupils of the Private Certified Schools under the Gandhi Vidyalayam, Tiruchitrabalam, were admitted in the District Board High School to continue their further studies at Government cost. Four girls from the Girls' Certified Schools, Madras, appeared for the T.S.L.C. Examination and out of them three were successful. One of these three girls has since been employed as a teacher. Two girls passed the midwifery training course. All the four girls who appeared for the tailoring (Lower Grade) and embroidery (Lower Grade) Government technical examinations were successful. One boy of the Government Junior Certified School, Ranipet, appeared for the Free-hand Outline Drawing (Lower Grade) Examination and was successful; 26 boys participated in the spinning competition conducted by the Government and all of them came out with creditable success. Three of them got distinctions scoring more than 80 per cent marks. Boys of higher standards from the Government Senior Certified School, Chingleput, appeared for Hindi Madhyama Examination and all were successful. Forty-nine pupils were discharged on licence under the provisions of the Madras Children Act, during the period under report.

The health of the pupils was satisfactory. The Probation Department did its bit in the After-care and rehabilitation of the discharged pupils.

Finance.—The total expenditure of the department including the expenditure incurred on the purchase of raw materials for the industrial sections amounted to Rs. 15,62,170 and the receipts were Rs. 51,336. (These figures are subject to reconciliation).

Madras Vigilance Service.

The daily average number of inmates during the year 1958 was 113 (including preventive and protective cases) in the Rescue Homes and 236 in the Vigilance Homes. The average strength of the Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home and the Vigilance Home in Madras alone was 90.5 and 179.5 respectively.

Both the Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Shelter and the Government Vigilance Home, Madras, are housed in rented buildings, viz., the "Rahmat Bagh" and "Tower House" in Santhome High Road, and "Everest" in Kutchery Road, Madras-4, respectively. There is overcrowding in both the institutions. The Government have accepted the proposal to incur an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs on the purchase of suitable buildings for the Government twin Vigilance Institutions in the City. Despite the inconvenience, the institutions functioned satisfactorily during the year.

The Government Vigilance Rescue Shelters at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore are also housed in rented buildings. The Vigilance-cum-Rescue Home under the Social Welfare Association, Madurai, and the Rescue Home under the St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram, Tirunelveli district, have their own buildings. The private (Government-aided) Vigilance Rescue Shelter at Tanjore is located in a private building.

Eighty-seven inmates passed through the Government vigilance shelters.

"Abhaya Nilayam" under the Madras Vigilance Association, Madras, is a (short-stay) Shelter Home intended for the admission of stranded and runaway (non-statutory) girls. The daily average strength of the Home was 13 during the year. The Stri Sadana Special School, which is common to both the Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home and the Government Vigilance Home, is located in the building housing the Vigilance Home. The school is a higher elementary one with eight standards. The media of instruction are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Out of the 9 girls presented for the E.S.L.C. Examination in March 1958, 6 girls were successful. One girl passed her S.S.L.C. Examination in March 1958 and she is admitted in the Stella Maris College in the Pre-University Class (educational expenses are not borne by the Government). All the five inmates who appeared for the Higher Elementary Grade Teachers' Training this year have passed. One inmate, who appeared for the Teachers' Course in Music, also passed. Three girls have been sent for Basic Training in Kasturba-gram, Erode. Eleven are undergoing Teachers' Training in outside schools.

Besides general education, the following vocational subjects are taught in the school, viz., spinning, weaving, tailoring, embroidery, needle-work and laundrying. A batch of 30 girls are being sent to the Government Match Factory at Perambur daily for piecework. Another batch of 40 girls are doing work in a Tag Manufacturing Section. The Vigilance Department supplies a portion of the requirements of the Stationery Department in tags.

The health of the inmates was satisfactory.

One hundred and ten inmates were discharged from the Rescue Homes (Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home), Madras, and St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram, during the year out of which 20 were discharged on marriage.

One hundred and seven inmates were discharged from the Vigilance Homes (viz., Government Vigilance Home, Madras, and the Vigilance Home under the Social Welfare Association, Madurai).

The Probation Department continued to supervise the discharged inmates and send periodical reports about their post-institutional condition. The conduct of the inmates of both the Rescue Home and Vigilance Home was quite satisfactory.

Finance.—The total expenditure of the department during the calendar year 1958 amounted to Rs. 2,48,503 and the receipts were Rs. 45,818 of which the receipts from the industrial sections of the Government Vigilance Home and Government Stri Sadhana Rescue Home alone amounted to Rs. 15,277, maintenance charges in respect of the inmates from Kerala and Andhra States in the same amounted to Rs. 25,665, boarding charges of the boarders of the After-care Hostel of the Government Stri Sadana amounted to Rs. 680 and the balance of Rs. 4,196 comprised miscellaneous items. (The figures are subject to reconciliation.)

Criminal Justice.

Sessions Courts.—In addition to the regular Sessions Courts of the districts, the following additional court also functioned during the year :—

(i) An Additional Sessions Court at Pallavaram is continuing to function to conduct mainly the two inter-State Korava Gang Cases;

(ii) An Additional Sessions Court is functioning from 26th July 1958 at Pudukottai [sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1853, Public (Special), dated 3rd July 1958].

(iii) A Second Additional Sessions Judge's Court is also functioning at Pudukottai from 6th November 1958. These two courts [(items (ii) and (iii))] are constituted mainly for the purpose of dealing with the Sessions Cases that have arisen on account of Ramanathapuram rioting disturbances.

(iv) An Additional Subordinate and Assistant Judge's Court is functioning at Devakottai and the present period of sanction expires by 31st December 1958 (G.O. Rt. No. 3605, Home, dated 19th December 1957). Proposal for its abolition has been made to the High Court and it is separately under consideration.

(v) An Additional Subordinate and Assistant Judge at Sivaganga is functioning from 14th June 1956 and the term expires by 31st March 1959.

There was a general increase in the number of Sessions Cases instituted during the year except in the districts of Chingleput, Kanyakumari, West Tanjore and Tirunelveli where there was a decrease in the institution. In the East Tanjore division the institution was the same as that of the last year.

In the North Arcot division the increase in Sessions Cases is due to the increase in murder cases. A very steep increase in the institution of Sessions Cases in the Ramanathapuram division is mainly due to the receipt of cases arising out of the disturbances in the eastern part of the Ramanathapuram district in the later half of 1957 and also to the increase in the number of murder cases (77). In Tiruchirappalli division there is an increase by 50 per cent in the institution of Sessions cases.

Magistrates' Courts in the districts.—There was a general increase in the institution of Criminal Cases in the districts of South Arcot, Chingleput, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tanjore and Tirunelveli and a decrease in the institution of cases in the districts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Madras. There was a slight decrease in the institution of criminal cases in the State as a whole.

Special Courts.—(1) The Special First-class Magistrate's Court, Madurai which was constituted for the trial of Korava Gang cases was disbanded on 5th August 1958 as the case was committed to Sessions.

(2) A Honorary Special First-class Magistrate's Court was constituted at Madurai in October 1958 to give relief to the local Sub-Magistrate and Additional First-class Magistrates. The Bench Court at Palni was reconstituted into one of a Special First-class Magistrate from 1st October 1958.

(3) In G.O. Ms. No. 3630, Home, dated 22nd November 1957, a Special Additional First-class Magistrate's Court was created and established at Pudukottai for the purpose of dealing with the cases arising out of the East Ramanathapuram disturbances in 1957. This Court has been disbanded from 26th December 1958 as the work of the Special First-class Magistrate was completed by them.

(4) A Special Magistrate's Court at Namakkal was constituted during this year and it commenced its sitting on 17th January 1958 to enquire into a case of theft of Sandalwood worth about Rs. 60,000 against 49 persons in Kolli Hills in Namakkal range. The enquiry came to a close on 20th June 1958.

(5) The Special First-class Magistrate's Court, Salem junction, sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 541, Home, dated 5th March 1958, started functioning from 2nd June 1958.

City Courts.

The classes of Courts functioning in the City of Madras are—

- (1) Courts of the Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates.
- (2) Courts of the Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates sitting singly.
- (3) Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates.
- (4) Court for the trial of cases of Cruelty to animals (S.P.C.A.).
- (5) Railway Courts at Egmore and Central stations.
- (6) Juvenile Court.
- (7) Mobile Courts.
- (8) Mobile Railway Court.

Eight Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates functioned in the City during the year.

The sanctioned strength of the Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the City is 18 of whom one is a lady Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate.

The three Mobile Courts, one for each of the three ranges, North, Central and South are attached to the respective Presidency Magistrate's Courts, at Egmore, Georgetown and Saidapet presided over by a Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate and they function daily from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

The total number of Bench Courts in the City is 5, two at each of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Egmore and Georgetown and one at Saidapet. They work from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. on all week days except Saturdays.

The sanctioned strength of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates is 160 of whom 24 are Lady Honorary Presidency Magistrates. The Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates are constituted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate once in two months from a list of Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

For the trial of cases of cruelty to animals a Special Court continued to function at the premises of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals, Vepery, Madras-7, throughout the year.

Two Railway Courts, one at the Egmore Railway station and another in the compound of the Audit office of the Southern Railway, are functioning as usual presided over by a Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate.

The Mobile Railway Court constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 2359, Home, dated 22nd August 1956, continues to function as usual presided over by a Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate appointed under section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Juvenile Court for the trial of cases of Juvenile delinquency functioned (for four days in a week) throughout the year. The Court is held in the premises of the Madras Government Reception Home for Boys and Girls and Boy's Club, Egmore, Madras-8. Only Women Honorary Presidency Magistrates sit in this Court.

Two lakhs, twenty thousand two hundred and sixty-six cases were instituted in all Courts during the year and 2,12,163 were disposed of; and of the cases disposed of 1,211 cases relate to grave crimes and 16,145 relate to prohibition offences.

Civil Justice.

High Court (Appellate Side).—Institution of Original Side Appeals, Second Appeals, Civil Revision Petitions and Tax Cases increased during this year, while institution of Appeals, Letters Patent Appeals, Writ Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals and Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals, Referred Cases and Writ Petitions registered a general decrease. The fall in the institution of Referred cases was marked. Of the Criminal work, institution of Criminal Revision cases has increased whereas institution of Criminal Appeals has fallen.

Disposals of Second Appeals increased appreciably during this year. The disposals under other categories have generally kept pace with the institution during the year.

High Court (Original Side).—Institution of Civil Suits has decreased during this year. There was a fall in the institution of Insolvency Petitions.

City Court's.—In the City Civil Court, Madras, there was a slight increase in the institution of Original Suits. Execution petitions have recorded a decrease in institution. The disposal of Original Suits during this year was more or less the same as that of last year.

In the Court of Small Causes institutions of Civil Suits, and Municipal Taxation Appeals have increased slightly. The institution of House Rent Control Appeal has fallen. The institution was 'nil' under Town-Planning Appeals, Election Petitions and Arbitration Cases.

Courts in the District (Original Suits).—There has been no marked variation in character or quality of the litigation. The institution of Original Suits in the Superior Courts in all the

districts except Tiruchirappalli was more or less the same as last year. The increase in the number of Original Suits in Tiruchirappalli may be attributed to the expiry of the period of relief afforded under Act I of 1955.

In Kanyakumari district an earnest attempt has been made since last year to dispose of old suits and appeals execution petitions and other old petitions and the pendency all round has been very much reduced.

Generally, disposals have kept pace with institution in superior Courts as well as Munsifs' Courts in all the districts.

Civil Appeals.—Institution of Civil Appeals has increased appreciably in all the districts except Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Salem and Tanjore West.

Chemical Examiner's Department.

The table below gives the number of cases received in the Chemical Examiner's Department during the year 1958 under the various heads :—

	Number of cases.			Number of articles.		
	Madras.	Andhra.	Total.	Madras.	Andhra.	Total.
Human poisoning ..	1,221	271	1,492	4,438	1,456	5,894
Cattle poisoning ..	39	16	55	234	81	315
Stain cases (for blood and semen, etc.) ..	832	491	1,323	4,620	3,307	7,928
Miscellaneous—Medico-legal and chemico-legal. ..	154	60	223	907	412	1,319
General Analyses ..	5	1	6	12	1	13
Total ..	2,251	848	3,099	10,220	5,257	15,477

Registration.

There was no change in the number of Registration districts, viz., 16, or in the total number of Registration Offices, viz., 345, in the State, during the year.

To suit the convenience of the registering public, transfer of villages from one sub-district to another was effected in several cases.

The total number of documents registered and the income and expenditure, during the year 1958 were as follows :—

(i) Total registrations ..	1,014,731 (982,312)
(ii) Income ..	Rs. 82.59 lakhs (73.14 lakhs.)
(iii) Expenditure ..	Rs. 37.12 lakhs (36.02 lakhs.)

Motor Vehicles.

Licensing and registration continued to be administered by the Regional Transport Officers in the districts and the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic and Licensing), Madras, in Madras City.

The District Transport Advisory Committee constituted in each district with the Collector as Chairman and the Superintendent of Police and the Chairman of a municipality as members continued to function as advisory Committee of the Regional Transport Authorities. Most of the recommendations of the committees related to the improvement of the transport requirements of the districts. The recommendations and the views expressed by the Committees were made full use of by the Regional Transport Authorities (Collectors).

The fleet strength of a stage carriage operator is taken as five route buses with a spare bus. In 1956 the Government formulated certain principles in the matter of grant of permits, variation of routes of existing stage carriages and fixation of timings. These principles regarding the grant of permits were modified in G.O. Ms. No. 2265, Home, dated 9th August 1958 as amended by G.O. Press No. 3547, Home, dated 18th December 1958 and these principles are being followed now.

In 1956 the Government issued a direction to the Regional Transport Authorities to assess the traffic potentialities of the existing routes in the jurisdiction and to take steps to increase the number of stage carriages by 25 per cent on coveted routes. In almost all the districts the Regional Transport Authorities took up the question of putting additional buses on existing routes to remove the traffic congestion. There has therefore been an overall increase in the opening of new routes and variation of existing routes. The Government instructed the gazetted Officers of all departments to detect, while moving in their cars, the overspeeding of transport vehicles to minimise road accidents. The laden weight of lorries has been increased to 9 tons and the question of further increase is under consideration. The issue of zonal permits for lorries has been approved and its implementation is pending finalisation of rules.

The daily mileage limits of a bus, was increased in G.O. Ms. No. 201, Home, dated 25th January 1958, from 160 to 180 in respect of buses plying on plains and also in respect of buses plying partly on plains and partly on ghat roads and from 200 to 250 in respect of express buses.

Representations were received from the travelling public for direct and through transport to places of religious and commercial importance and for opening of long routes with Express buses.

The State Transport Authority after careful consideration granted permits to run on the following routes as Express buses :—

(1) Madras to Krishnagiri (via) Poonamallee, Sriperumbudur, Wallajah, Arcot, Vellore, Ambur, Vaniyambadi and Bargur—permit for two stage carriages.

(2) Salem to Hosur (via) Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri on trunk road in respect of one bus.

The proposals for opening long routes for providing night express bus service with comfortable seats to relieve congestion in railways is under consideration.

The particulars regarding the number of appeals received and disposed of under the Motor Vehicles Act during the year are—

(1) Number of appeals pending at the end of 1957.	465
(2) Number of appeals received during 1958 ..	1,993
(3) Total of items (1) and (2) ..	2,458
(4) Number of appeals disposed of during 1958 ..	1,779
(5) Number of appeals pending at the end of December 1958.	679

Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.—Motor vehicles tax under this Act continued to be levied at the rate as before. Representations were received from some of the lorry owners of Kerala State that consequent on the levy of separate Motor Vehicles Tax in both the States with effect from 1st April 1957 their trade with the Commercial Centre at Piranoor, a village in Shencottah taluk in Madras State, was hampered to a great extent and hence requested exemption from payment of tax in respect of goods vehicles of the Kerala State touching Piranoor. In G.O. Mis. No. 1457, Home, dated 31st May 1958, the Government have issued a direction that one-tenth of the tax normally payable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act shall be levied in respect of all goods vehicles registered and normally kept in the Kerala State and plying up to Piranoor village in Shencottah taluk in Madras State. The above concession has come into force on the 30th January 1958.

Vehicles registered in any other State in India which are chartered by tourists to ply in this State and which carry the "Special permit" issued under section 63 (6) of the Motor Vehicles Act and "special distinguishing mark" in the manner prescribed by the Government of India are exempt from payment of tax in this State.

Big taxis which were permitted to carry four passengers in addition to the driver are now permitted by the Government to carry five passengers in addition to the driver without increase in the rate of tax.

The total revenue realised under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 for the period from 1st January to 30th September 1958 is Rs. 331.62 lakhs. The total revenue realised under the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952, for the period from 1st January to 30th September 1958 is Rs. 70.72 lakhs.

Meetings.—A meeting of the Madras Board of Transport was held on 28th May 1958. Questions relating to taxation policy in respect of vehicles plying on inter-State routes were discussed.

The State Transport Advisory Committee met twice during the year and transport problems were discussed.

The Transport Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh, and the Deputy Transport Commissioner, Madras, discussed inter-State problems on 1st November 1958.

The Transport Commissioner participated in the meeting of the Board of Communications during September of this year.

The Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee recently constituted met during November at Delhi and discussed problems for co-ordinating road, rail, inland and water transport. The Deputy Transport Commissioner, Madras, attended the meeting.

The Minister for Transport and the Transport Commissioner held conferences during their tours in the districts. The Minister for Transport and the Departmental Officers discussed transport problems at headquarters.

Chowkie posts.—To check evasion of payment of sales tax on goods transported by lorries from and to Pondicherry seven chowkie posts were opened around Pondicherry in South Arcot district on the advice tendered by Sri P. S. Loganathan, Special Officer, Sales Tax Law Enquiry, Madras. These posts which are manned by Motor Vehicles Inspectors assisted by Chowkidars, began to function from 19th October 1957. The very existence of these posts has prevented large scale evasions of sales tax and loss of revenue to the Government. This scheme has proved useful and effective and so it has been extended up to 28th February 1959 for the present.

A second Chowki scheme now in operation is the opening of check posts in some districts in the State and also the employment of Roving staff in certain other districts to check evasion of payment of Madras Motor Vehicles Tax as well as sales tax. To start with 7 check posts—3 in Chingleput, 2 in North Arcot district and 1 in Salem and another in Coimbatore were established with effect from 1st February 1958, as also the Roving staff in the districts of Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. The practical working showed that the work in the

check posts near Madras in the Chingleput district was very heavy due to large traffic. Some diversion of roving staff in three districts to check posts was found necessary. Roving staff in the districts of Coimbatore and Tirunelveli alone are continuing now. All the lorries passing through the checkpoints are stopped and checked. Particulars such as nature of goods carried, name and address of the consigner and consignee are gathered and extracts of those particulars are forwarded to the Commercial Tax Department for necessary action. This system provides useful information to the Commercial Tax Department and it helps them to check the dealers' accounts carefully for collection of sales tax.

State Transport Department.

Madras City Branch.—The calendar year marks the twelfth year of the Madras State Transport Department. During the year, the varied activities of the Department helped to render satisfactory service and win the confidence of the public. There was an appreciable increase in the fleet strength, the number of buses daily operated, passengers carried and the revenue realised.

Special buses were operated on all special occasions such as the Guindy Races, Congress Exhibition, Park Fair Exhibition, etc. Excursion specials were operated on all Sundays to Mahabalipuram. The return fare per head is Rs. 3 on an ordinary bus and Rs. 5 on the luxury coach. The luxury coach earned Rs. 15,305.44 covering 8,601 miles.

The fleet strength of the Madras City branch during the past three years is as follows :—

	1956.	1957.	1958.
Strength at the beginning of the year ..	419	450	450
Number of buses added	141	52	41
Number of buses condemned	110	52	17
Strength at the end of the year	450	450	468 *

The total number of breakdowns during the year was 32,501 (24,034) at the rate of 24.37 (17.12) per 10,000 miles. The increase in the number of breakdowns is mainly due to the overaged buses.

The total number of major accidents during the year was 35 (32) and the number of minor and insignificant accidents were 790 (789).

The earning per mile during the year was—

- City Rs. 1.29 nP. (Rs. 1.14 nP.).
- Suburban Rs. 1.10 nP. (Rs. 0.19 nP.).
- Mufassal Rs. 1.14 nP. (Rs. 1.17 nP.).

* Six vehicles have been transferred to Kanyakumari branch keeping the fleet strength of Madras branch at 468.

The passengers carried during the year was 13,74,62,272 (13,47,11,687).

Amenities to passengers—During the year, the issue of the season tickets was introduced on the four routes 1, 6, 11 and 34.

The charges for a season ticket on Route 11 was Rs. 11 per mensem and Rs. 7 per mensem on the other routes. The total number of routes where these season tickets were issued was twelve.

The scheme was found to be popular among the bus users.

Of the thirty shelters sanctioned to be constructed in the year 1957-58, seventeen were erected.

Kanyakumari Branch.—During the year twenty-three Benz vehicles were added to the fleet. Consequent on the abolition of the 'Standeers' on the mufassal buses from 16th June 1958, the daily operating strength was increased from 53 to 67. This step had helped to ease traffic congestion.

The construction work of the first floor to the existing office building is progressing and is expected to be completed before the end of the financial year 1958-59.

The acquisition of an extensive area of about fourteen acres at Ranithottam for the construction of a separate workshop for the branch was completed. Necessary preliminaries in connection with the construction work were gone through and the work will commence shortly.

Special buses were operated for local festivals and brought in favourable receipts. The number of major accidents during the year was 2(2), minor accidents were 5(33) and insignificant accidents 59(22). The earning per mile run was Re. 0.96 nP. (Re. 0.95 nP.). The total strength of the fleet at the beginning of the year was 88, 23 buses were added and 21 condemned and the fleet strength at the end of the year was 90. The number of breakdowns during the year was 1,447 (1,734) at the rate of 4.07 (6.05) breakdown per 10,000 miles. Season tickets were not issued during the year but students were carried at concessional fares.

Fire Service.

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

Fire Stations.—There are now 47 Fire Stations in this State, i.e., 8 in Madras City and 39 in mufassal towns including the new Fire Stations at Pudukkottai and Sivakasi which were opened on 20th January 1958 and 1st September 1958, respectively.

According to the programme of opening of new Fire Stations approved by the Government in July 1958, Fire Stations have to be opened in 22 more municipal towns.

Fire Calls.—During the year the Madras Fire Service responded to 2,446 calls. Of these 39 were false alarms and 162 were emergency and rescue calls. Of the 2,245 actual fires, 1,201 occurred in Urban areas and 1,044 in Rural parts. Out of the 2,245 actual fires, 19 were serious, involving loss of life or loss of property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case, 36 were medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and 2,190 small fires involving loss of property worth Rs. 10,000 and below in each case. The estimated value of property lost or damaged by fire throughout the State was Rs. 21.75 lakhs and the estimated value of property saved from destruction was Rs. 64.91 lakhs. The number of human lives lost in fire accidents was 29 and the number injured was 80.

Ambulance Calls.—In addition to the Fire Units, 46 Ambulance Units are attached to Fire Stations all over the State. The Ambulance Service attended 13,837 calls during the year. A total sum of Rs. 90,417 was realized on account of paid ambulance calls.

Special services rendered.—Standbys of fire fighting vehicles to afford fire protection and private pumping in special circumstances were also undertaken by the Madras Fire Service.

During the month of November 1958, Fire Units in Madras City were used for pumping out water from low-lying areas which had been flooded due to heavy rains.

Emergency breakdown van.—The emergency breakdown van attached to Madras City Units is equipped with special accessories. It is utilized for lifting and towing crashed vehicles involved in accidents, removing debris in rescue work, rescuing animals from depths, etc., and is directed to any fire or emergency requiring the use of special appliances. It is also available to the public on payment of the prescribed charges.

Fire prevention work.—In addition to their duties connected with fire-fighting, Officers of the Fire Service contributed to the prevention of fires by inspecting places licensed or to be licensed under the various Acts and giving advice on fire precautionary measures. Officers of this Service also conducted half-yearly inspection of Government buildings to suggest fire prevention measures and to advise the Officers concerned regarding the maintenance of fire equipment.

Organization of Village Fire Watching and Fire-Fighting Squads.—In order to make the people living in rural parts conscious of their responsibilities in fire prevention and to enable them

to deal with fires in initial stages till the Fire Service was summoned to the spot and with the object of reducing fire hazards in villages, a voluntary organization of Village Fire Watching and Fire Fighting Squads was ordered to be formed in 1951 with the assistance of the local Police Officers. Ten thousand five hundred and fifty-one such squads were formed so far in the State. The fire squads rendered assistance to the Fire Service in combating fires on 435 occasions.

Workshops, repairs and maintenance.—There are three Madras Fire Service Workshops, one each at Madurai, Coimbatore and Madras. The workshops in the Ranges attend to repairs of Fire Service appliances in the Ranges, while the Workshop in Madras City attends to repairs to appliances both in the City and in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot and also to major works which cannot be carried out by the Range Workshops.

Madras Fire Service State Training School.—The Madras Fire Service State Training School in Madras City is in charge of a Station Officer. The School has hitherto been imparting training to the Madras Fire Service Officers. Firemen recruits are also now given training at the School and for this purpose the Government have sanctioned an additional staff of one Sub-Officer and one Leading Fireman to the School to assist the Station Officer. The first training course for 30 firemen recruits lasting for three months was held from 15th April to 14th July 1958. A course of training for Sub-Officers lasting for four months was also conducted between 21st July and 20th November 1958. The Station Officer in-charge of the school has been deputed for undergoing the General Fire Prevention Course at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, which commenced on 24th November 1958.

A District Fire Officer has also been deputed to undergo the Divisional and Assistant Divisional Officers' Course at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, which commenced on 24th November 1958.

Rewards.—During the year, 312 Fire Service personnel were awarded cash rewards amounting to Rs. 1,856 out of Government funds, for exhibiting extraordinary courage and devotion to duty at considerable risk to their persons, while rescuing men and property from destruction by fire.

Fire Prevention Week.—The fire prevention week was observed between 1st November and 7th November this year for the third year in succession. The main object of observing this week is to make the people realize their responsibilities in the matter of Fire Prevention and thus to minimize fire hazards which retard the economic prosperity of the country. Fire Prevention Committees comprising prominent members of the Public were formed in Madras City and in the districts. Exhibitions showing the different aspects of Fire Prevention were held in the Fire Stations.

CHAPTER V—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

District Boards and Municipal Councils.

There were eleven district boards in the State one in each district except Madras and Kanyakumari. The number of municipalities in the State increased from fifty-nine to sixty-three consequent on the constitution of the following four municipalities with effect from 1st October 1958 :—

- (1) Arkonam (North Arcot);
- (2) Cumbum (Madurai);
- (3) Kurichi (Coimbatore); and
- (4) Tiruvottiyur (Chingleput).

There were also three townships, viz., Bhavanisagar, Courtallam and Mettur.

The ordinary elections to district boards which were to be held in 1957 were first postponed up to 31st October 1958 and Special Officers (District Collectors) were appointed to each district board to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the district board and its president. The elections to district boards were further postponed up to 2nd October 1961 and Special Officers continue to be in charge of the administration of district boards.

Special Officers were appointed for the four newly constituted municipalities to perform the functions of the municipal councils—the chairman and the executive authorities till elections to the councils could be completed.

The term of office of the councillors of municipal councils constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, which should have expired on 1st November 1958 was extended up to 1st April 1959 on account of administrative difficulties in holding ordinary elections.

Ordinary elections to panchayats commenced from April 1958 and is expected to be completed by June 1959.

The Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Act XXXV of 1958) was passed during the year. The Act provides *inter alia* for the constitution of Panchayat Unions at Development block level and for the allocation of functions between panchayats and panchayat unions. The jurisdiction of each district board will progressively diminish as and when panchayat unions are constituted for development blocks delimited under the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development.

The Local Bodies continued to pay dearness allowance to their staff at the rates admissible to Government servants of corresponding grades. Grants amounting to Rs. 28.02 lakhs were paid to local bodies in 1957-58 towards the deficit caused in their accounts as a result of payment of dearness allowance to their staff excluding elementary education staff.

Compulsory elementary education was in force in twenty-six municipal areas including the Corporation of Madras. The municipal councils maintained 711 elementary schools at a cost of Rs. 62.57 lakhs and provided education for 1,79,017 children. They also maintained 69 secondary schools. The Salem Municipal Council continued to maintain a I Grade college. There were 105 municipal medical institutions which afforded relief to 17,793 in-patients and 45,11,735 out-patients. The Madras Corporation maintained 289 elementary schools providing instruction for 99,283 children. It also maintained two secondary schools.

The district boards maintained 414 secondary schools and 12,846 elementary schools providing education for 1,358,934 pupils as detailed below :—

(1) Secondary schools—

Elementary Department	...	...	...	1,202
Secondary Department	...	...	...	153,666
(2) Elementary schools	...	...	...	1,204,066

Panchayats.

There were 273 class I panchayats and 9,313 class II panchayats on 31st December 1958. During the period from 1st January 1958 to 31st December 1958 elections to 6,053 panchayats have been held. One panchayat was superseded and two panchayats were dissolved for being reconstituted. Two panchayats were abolished for maladministration. The presidents of fourteen panchayats were removed from office for abusing their powers, failure to discharge their duties, etc., during the above period. Casual elections to twenty-three panchayats and three municipalities were held during the above period.

A sum of Rs. 2,31,411.35 nP. was authorised for payment towards grants to panchayats for improvement of village communications.

There were 1,022 panchayat schools at the end of the year 1958. Provision for six additional schools was sanctioned during the period from 1st January 1958 to 31st December 1958. Provision for three schools was withdrawn during the above period. Provision for one additional teacher was sanctioned and provision for two teachers was withdrawn during the above period.

An amount of Rs. 6,43,224.07 nP. towards teaching grant and Rs. 4,16,446.68 nP. towards dearness allowance and Rs. 1,59,019.62 nP. towards special additional pay and enhanced dearness allowance, etc., was disbursed by the Regional Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards to panchayat schools during the period from 1st January 1958 to 31st December 1958.

Local Fund Audit.

Full-scale audit was done in the case of all institutions under the audit control of the Local Fund Audit Department both in the City and in the districts except district boards and municipalities (with exception of Madurai and Coimbatore Municipalities) where audit is done on a 50 per cent quantum basis. Concurrent full-scale audit was conducted in respect of the accounts of the Madurai and Coimbatore Municipal Councils. Full-scale audit was also done in respect of the accounts of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Institutions. The number of institutions audited during fasli 1367 was 1,343. The total transactions audited were :

	RS.
Receipts	2,46,91,460.91
Charges	2,45,04,211.59

The audit fee earned, calculated on the assessable income was Rs. 1,93,109.47. The audit of the accounts of six panchayats declared as class I and 31 miscellaneous institutions was done.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Institutions.

The audit fees from Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Institutions are recovered by the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department with reference to section 76 (2) of the Madras Act XIX of 1951.

CHAPTER VI—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

Public Health.

Vital Statistics.—The estimated vital statistics rates for 1958 have been calculated on pro-rata basis and are given below as compared with final figures for 1957 :—

	1958 (Estimate).	1957.
Birth rate per 1000 of population	25.5	26.7
Death rate per 1000 of population	14.7	14.2
Death rate from specific diseases per 1000 of population—		
Cholera	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	0.2	0.1
Plague less than	Nil.	0.01
Malaria	0.05	0.03
Other fevers	2.2	2.2
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	1.2	1.1
Respiratory Diseases	1.5	1.5
Infant mortality rate	121.0	110.7
Maternal mortality rate	5.4	4.6

The above figures indicate a slight decrease in birth rate and a very slight increase in death rate. The death rates from the specific causes of deaths do not show practically any change. The estimated infant mortality and maternal mortality rates have recorded an increase as compared with the previous year.

The provisions of birth and death registration of the Madras District Municipalities Act have been extended to ten panchayats.

Cholera.—There were 6,962 attacks and 3,574 deaths from cholera in the State. In continuation of the epidemic of cholera which prevailed last year in the districts of Tanjore, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore, the infection persisted in the early part of this year. But adequate and prompt action brought it under control quickly. With the exception of sporadic infections here and there, the State has been practically free from infection since the month of May. Madras City and Chingleput district have reported a few cases in the month of November and there was an increase in cases during December 1958 in these districts.

The following measures were adopted on an intensive scale for the prevention and control of the infection :—

(1) Mass immunization by anti-cholera inoculations by mobilization of local staff and concentration of Reserve Health Inspectors from the State Epidemic Reserve.

(2) Isolation and treatment of cases wherever feasible.

(3) Thorough and systematic disinfection of infected premises and material and chlorination of available water sources.

(4) Health education of the public about the mode of spread and prevention of cholera by distribution of leaflets, posters, talks and cinema shows.

Smallpox.—There were 12,999 attacks and 3,654 deaths from smallpox in the State. An increase in the incidence of smallpox was noticed from the month of December 1957 and thereafter specially in the City of Madras it continued during the year. Nearly one-third of the total cases recorded in the State were reported from the City. The other severely affected districts were Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. Only sporadic infection now prevails in certain parts of the State including Madras City.

Preventive and control measures, such as, mass vaccination and revaccination, disinfection of infected premises and materials and home segregation of cases and isolation of cases in separate hospitals or sheds, wherever possible, and educative propaganda among the public were carried out. Staff were increased in all places, wherever necessary, with a view to carry out intensified control measures consisting of house-to-house inspections to detect cases and unprotected pending cases. The vaccination 'off season' was also suspended with a view to clear the unprotected pending cases.

On a suggestion from the Central Government, the State Government have constituted an expert Committee to investigate the question of epidemiology of smallpox and cholera in the State. The Mobile Epidemic Unit consisting of one van and two jeeps with trailers helped to a great extent the rapid movement of staff and equipment to the infected areas for prompt control work and for the preventive work in areas threatened with epidemics.

Plague.—The State continued to be free from human as well as rodent plague during the year. The programme of 'off-season' anti-plague measures was carried out in all plague endemic areas of the State. All the towns and villages in endemic areas were treated with DDT regularly once during the year. Flea surveys have shown that the general flea index is very low in DDT treated villages.

Block fumigation of the grain stores, shops and godowns was carried out with Cyanogas 'A' dust regularly, once in six months in Ootacamund, Coonoor and Coimbatore towns. Regular rat trapping was done in all endemic towns and villages periodically for rat flea survey and as an anti-rat measure and for detecting any evidence of smouldering plague in the rat population.

In view of the absence of plague for some years in Coimbatore district, the plague preventive work in the municipalities of Pollachi, Udumalpet and Tiruppur was discontinued with effect from 1st October 1958 and the staff disbanded.

Malaria.—The Malaria Bureau in charge of an Assistant Director of Public Health with two Regional Malariologists continued to function.

The Central Malaria Laboratory and the two Regional Malaria Organizations in the State are all well equipped for malaria and filaria survey, control, prevention and research.

Thirteen malaria control schemes and six schemes in multi-purpose project areas of the Public Works Department continued to function.

At the Central Malaria Laboratory, 34 Health Inspectors and 80 Field Assistants were given training in anti-malaria work. At the Regional Malaria Organizations, 54 Health Inspectors and Sanitary Inspectors were trained in anti-malaria work, besides 56 Field Assistants and a batch of 32 Health Inspectors were selected to undergo training in anti-malarial work at the Regional Malarial Organization, Tanjore.

Filariasis.—Under the National Filaria Control Programme, four Filaria Control Units functioned in the Madras State during 1958. They were functioning at Kumbakonam (Tanjore district), Chingleput (Chingleput district), Vellore (North Arcot district) and Chidambaram (South Arcot district).

The Control Unit at Kumbakonam started control measures consisting of anti-mosquito breeding and administration of Diethyl-carbamazine and completed the programme.

The Control unit at Chingleput started control measures during October 1958 and is continuing the same. The other two units at Vellore and Chidambaram are carrying out pre-control surveys and they will also start control work shortly.

Four new schemes of anti-mosquito and anti-filariasis measures have been sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1300, Health, dated 22nd April 1958, for implementation during 1958-59 with grant-in-aid from State funds:—

(1) Koilpatti Panchayat. Antimalaria measures—One-third grant.

(2) Paramakudi Panchayat. Antifilariasis measures—One-third grant.

(3) Kaveripauk Panchayat. Antifilariasis measures—One-third grant.

(4) Aduthurai Panchayat. Antifilariasis measures—One-third grant.

Yaws.—During the year, Government sanctioned a scheme to conduct a survey and arrange for the control and treatment of Yaws in the Tiruppur range of the Coimbatore district for a period of

two months. A team consisting of a Research Health Officer, Madras, one Assistant Surgeon, seven Health Inspectors, seven Health Assistants and six peons carried out yaws survey and gave penicillin treatment to all cases and their contacts who were detected during the survey.

Kala-azar.—A conjoint Kala-azar enquiry in Madras in collaboration with the Professor of Medicine, Madras Medical College, Madras, under the auspices of the M.S.R.C. was continued from the last year.

Guineaworm disease.—Field observations and routine chemical treatment of the drinking water sources in the experimental endemic villages in Gingee and Wandiwash taluks of South and North Arcot districts were continued. The data for the three years of study show a reduction in the incidence of disease.

Besides the above study, a detailed survey of 46 villages in Wandiwash taluk was conducted and 18 villages were found endemic for guineaworm disease. Control measures were carried out in all the villages. Routine vector control measures were also carried out in 29 villages in Gingee and 7 villages in Polur taluk.

Experiments carried out in Gingee Panchayat area in two big tanks show that mere ghat treatment of the water sources with Gammexane D-120 at the rate of 1 lb. for every four running feet of water is effective in controlling the cyclops density for a period of one month.

Local swelling and sepsis are the common complications from guineaworm disease. To reduce the swelling and eliminate the sepsis, local application of 2½ per cent carbolic lotion was tried on 62 patients in Gingee. The swelling and septic conditions cleared off in all the cases in the course of 7 to 10 days.

With a view to estimate the incubation period of guineaworm disease, 14 villages in Gingee taluk were under close observation during the past three years for the onset of guineaworm season. The most frequent interval recorded was 11 months.

The cyclospicidal effect of Lindane was investigated in the laboratory. The chemical was used as a suspension at a dosage of 50 mgms. per litre of water. It was found to be an effective cyclospicide in the above dosage. In order to find the toxicity of the chemical, rabbits and rats were fed at the same dosage. On ingestion of the chemical over a period of one week, the animals developed ascites and became sick.

A comprehensive scheme for the eradication of the disease in the State was submitted to the Government and the Government have addressed the Government of India for financial assistance. Meanwhile, separate schemes for the eradication of the disease have been prepared for each endemic district and they have been forwarded to the District Health Officers for obtaining sanction from the district boards for the employment of the staff, etc.

A detailed guineaworm survey by a special staff was carried out in Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, North Arcot and South Arcot districts.

Special guineaworm surveys have been carried out by the Research staff in Salem, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts and suitable recommendations made.

A full grant of Rs. 11,000 was sanctioned to the North Arcot District Board for carrying out measures for the control of guineaworm disease in the district during 1958-59.

Exhibits on guineaworm disease and control were displayed in Stanley Medical College Exhibition and at the All-India Khadi Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition from December 1957 to February 1958. Demonstrations were organized for the students of the Madras Engineering College, Vellore Medical College and pupils from Orientation Training Centre, Poonamallee.

Tuberculosis—B.C.G. vaccination.—The Madras B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign which was going on in the rural areas and municipal towns (other than district headquarter) of Salem district was completed by the first week of March 1958. The office and field teams were moved to North Arcot district (with headquarters at Vellore) by the middle of March 1958. The work in the taluks of Chengam, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruppattur, Polur and Gudiyatham of North Arcot district has been completed and the work has been completed in North Arcot district, and Ramanathapuram district has now been taken up.

With a view to cover the entire area in the State within the Second Five-Year Plan period, the Government sanctioned an additional unit consisting of 4 teams which commenced work in the district of South Arcot in the middle of June 1958.

The work in the taluks of Vriddhachalam, Gingee, Tirukkoyilur and Kallakurichi in South Arcot district has been completed.

Leprosy.—A comprehensive survey for leprosy cases in the State was undertaken and the work is still in progress in the various parts of the State. Sixteen Health Inspectors, Sanitary Inspectors, and Health Assistants were trained in leprosy institutions in the State in two batches for a period of six weeks in each case to enable them to carry out surveys and the work for the prevention of leprosy.

Influenza.—There was no epidemic of influenza in the State. However, stray cases of sub-clinical influenza due to seasonal changes were reported. In view of the recession of the threat of spread of a second wave all restrictions on the arrival of ships from the Far-Eastern ports were removed. Government also withdrew their notifications under the Madras Public Health Act in regard to influenza.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—The scheme for the provision of maternity and child welfare services in the backward areas was continued for a further period of one year. This scheme comprises 19 main centres with 4 sub-centres attached to each, with one Health Visitor and one Ayah at the main centre and one maternity assistant and one ayah to each sub-centre. A population of 11,40,000 was served by this scheme.

Ninety-six maternity and child welfare centres staffed by one maternity assistant and one ayah for each centre were additionally sanctioned under the Second Five-Year Plan for 1958-59 bringing the total number of maternity and child welfare centres to 288 under the Plan. A population of 16,35,000 was benefited by these centres.

The All-India Dais Training Programme is under progress in the five districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Madurai and Tirunelveli. Twenty-four cycles, 125 dais kits, 5 dais teaching sets have been released by the UNICEF for the training of 125 dais under this scheme. This scheme is entirely financed by the UNICEF. So far 71 dais have completed their training under this scheme and the remaining 54 dais are under training.

Out of the 900 unfinished thayis fixed for 1957-58 under the Second Five-Year Plan, 276 have completed the training and 547 thayis are under training. The training of additional 900 thayis, during 1958-59 has been sanctioned. Out of these 900 thayis, 567 are now under training. The training course is for six months. Each thavis is supplied a thavis kit and a cash reward of Rs. 20 per month for six months. She is also paid Re. 1 for the refills for the thavis bags for each delivery case. This scheme is partly financed by the Central Government.

Forty-six new maternity and child welfare centres and homes were additionally sanctioned to be opened under the local bodies during the year.

Health Visitor Training.—The training of 38 Health Visitors under 2½ years' course and 13 under 1½ years' course continued during the year. Seven general trained nurses were trained in Public Health Nursing Course for ten months duration.

The stipend to Health Visitor trainees under the Regular State Scheme was raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per mensem by Government. Twenty-four candidates were recruited under this scheme in July 1958.

In addition to this a short course of Public Health Nursing Certificate was started from August 1958. Five students were trained with a stipend of Rs. 50 each per mensem. The duration of this course is three months. This scheme is to be aided partly by UNICEF in respect of stipends to students, honorarium to lecturers and transports.

Eight students were recruited under the second batch of the short course which commenced on 1st November 1958.

The construction of the permanent building for the Health School in the compound of Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, Triplicane, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.18 lakhs was completed.

UNICEF.—Free gifts of drugs and diet supplements of UNICEF are being supplied to the 99 UNICEF-assisted maternity and child welfare centres all over the State functioning under the Government, local bodies, welfare extension projects of the Central Social Welfare Board and other voluntary organizations during the year 1958.

During the year 125 dais kits and 25 dais teaching equipments were supplied by the UNICEF for the use of the dais to be trained under the All-India Dais Training Scheme and also under the Second Five-Year Plan. The same were distributed to the District Health Officers for use.

The UNICEF free gifts of drugs and diet supplements were very helpful to the maternity centres and other voluntary organizations in carrying out material and child health services in rural and urban areas. The UNICEF assisted long range feeding programme of skim milk distribution to under-nourished and mal-nourished children and mothers through the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, hospitals and UNICEF-assisted Centres which commenced in 1950, was continued during the period. On the average the milk powder supplied has been estimated to benefit nearly 31,000 persons. A quantity of 6.2 lakhs lb. of gift skim milk powder was released by the UNICEF for continuance of the above feeding programme in 1958.

The scheme of distribution of UNICEF skim milk powder among school children has been functioning in schools in Community Development and National Extension Service blocks. Harijan girls and boys are selected by preference in this distribution. The milk powder allocated for this purpose has been estimated to benefit nearly 18,000 school children for 220 school days in the year. A quantity of 3.6 lakhs lb. of skim milk powder was released for this in January 1958 for the first half-year.

The State Co-ordinating Committee at Madras and District Co-ordinating Committee in each district, have been functioning during the year. These Committees along with the inspectors designated in G.O. Ms. No. 1736, Health, dated 27th May 1958, have been controlling and supervising the milk feeding operations in the State with the Director of Public Health as the State Liaison Officer.

Health Education and Publicity.—Five films (15 m.m. were purchased and added to the existing film library. The films are lent at Rs. 2 per reel per week to Health Officers and others who are

interested in health subjects. Health education materials like models, posters, etc., on health subjects like "Water", "Deficiency Diseases", "Rice and Health", etc., were lent to Health Officers for display in local exhibitions organized by local bodies and others. World Health Day, 1958, was celebrated in this State on 26th July 1958. In collaboration with Medical Department and other agencies; an exhibition on the theme "Ten Years of Health Progress" was organized at the Madras Medical College. The exhibition was kept open for three days for the public. Admission was free of cost. A leaflet on the theme in Tamil in two colours was prepared by this department and distributed free of cost to public and other educational institutions. An illuminating model depicting the progress made in the field of public health under First and Second Plan period was made and sent to the Director of Information and Publicity for display in the "India, 1958" exhibition at Delhi.

The departmental publication "Public Health Abstract and Review" has been continued to be printed as a quarterly issue. The Health Education and Publicity van with all its cine equipment was deputed to Kumbakonam, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur in Tanjore district, Kancheepuram in Chingleput district and Cuddalore, Tirukkoyilur, etc., in South Arcot district for conduct of health education and publicity and cinema shows on health subjects.

Sanitation.—The scheme of "Environmental Hygiene" under the Second Five-Year Plan for the first year of 1956-57 is being continued during the year 1958-59. A physical target of 5,700 latrines has been fixed for the year 1958-59 for construction of latrines in all districts including Kanyakumari district. The implementation of the scheme in the districts is in progress and effective steps are being taken to reach the targets fixed before the end of the year.

National Water-Supply and Sanitation Scheme (Rural).—The scheme is now in operation in the five districts of Tanjore, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli under the direct administrative control of the Board of Revenue, Madras. Advice on the public health points is given by the department as and when requests are received. The Board of Revenue, Madras, is taking necessary steps to extend the scheme to the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and Madurai in consultation with the department.

Industrial Hygiene.—Health Officers in the State are additional Inspectors of Factories. They inspect and offer their remarks regarding the adequacy of ventilation, lighting, water-supply, etc., in the factories in their respective jurisdiction. During the year they inspected the factories twice and the remarks made at the time of their inspection were communicated to the respective Inspector of Factories for further action under the Factories Act.

With a view to encourage Cottage Industries, Government have passed a Bill further to amend the Madras Public Health Act, 1939, to permit the installation of small electric motors up to 3 horsepower in residential areas.

Hotel Sanitation.—The recommendations made by the Hotel Sanitation Committee regarding the up-keep, maintenance and supervision of hotels were implemented by the Health Officers.

Draft rules relating to the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958, were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* for general information and they will be taken into consideration.

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.—The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (Central Act 37 of 1954) is in operation throughout the State. The Government Analyst's laboratory at the King Institute, Guindy, continued to analyse food samples received from the local bodies. Fifty-six municipalities and 94 panchayat boards have sent food samples to the Government Analyst for analysis during the period.

The first half-yearly Regional Conference with trade interest to discuss the problems and difficulties resulting from the working of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act was held on 16th May 1958 and various problems connected with it were discussed.

Fairs and festivals.—About 500 fairs and festivals were held throughout the State and necessary sanitary arrangements were made during these fairs and festivals. At all the festivals there was no outbreak of any epidemic disease.

Nutrition research.—The Regional Nutrition Unit functioning at Madurai was brought over to Madras and merged with the Central Nutrition Bureau during the year.

Studies on the dietary patterns of different occupational groups were continued. During the year diet surveys were carried out for this purpose in nine districts amongst weavers, labourers in salt-pans, textile and tile factories, coal mines, agricultural labourers, estate labourers, fishermen and others. These surveys included 365 families. Besides this the diets provided in four institutions, viz., one students' hostel and three orphanages were studied.

In the Nutrition laboratory, studies of green leafy vegetables and their growth effects formed the main item of work undertaken. So far, about 35 varieties of green leafy vegetables have been studied during the last three years. Besides, analysis of processed and preserved foods for their nutritive contents and the studies of cooked foods to assess cooking losses were undertaken.

Education of the general public in matters relating to food and nutrition and teaching in nutrition to various representative groups are continued. Six nutrition exhibitions were organized during the period in different areas along with major exhibitions, festivals

and similar occasions. Films on food and nutrition were exhibited along with other films depicting public health themes in various places under the health education campaign. The "More Milk Day" was celebrated on the Tamil New Year's Day, 14th April 1958, throughout the State, as in the previous year, with a view to rouse the consciousness of the people about the importance of milk production and consumption. A course of training in scientific nutrition for subordinate health personnel was held during August-September 1958. A total number of 18 candidates underwent this training course successfully.

An experimental scheme for the utilization of an offer of 25 tons of skimmed milk powder and a sum of £5,000 by the F.A.O. for a controlled school feeding programme to demonstrate the comparative merits of "Toned Milk", Buffalo's Milk and "Skimmed Milk" was drawn up and submitted to Government during 1957. This scheme was sanctioned in January 1958. It was commenced in June 1958 (with the re-opening of the schools after the summer recess) in five Corporation Schools in Madras City and ten elementary schools in Uthukottai Community Block area in Chingleput district. In Madras City, toned milk is given to about 1,000 children and 500 children each are given buffalo's milk and skimmed milk. In Uthukottai Block area about 1,000 children attending the ten selected schools are given skimmed milk. The school children included under this scheme were subject to an initial nutritional assessment before the commencement of milk distribution. The recipient children will also be subject to a mid-way and final nutritional assessment. The above scheme will last for a period of one year.

The Poonamallee Health Unit.—Intensive public health activities were carried out in the Poonamallee Health Unit and it served as a training ground for health personnel. The details of work done are as follows:—

One hundred and forty-four private latrines of the bore-hole type with water seal squatting slabs were newly constructed and 201 old private latrines of the bore-hole type with water seal squatting slabs were reconstructed. One hundred and eighty-three houses were surveyed and 1,203 houses revisited by the Health Inspectors for rectification of defects.

The Unit staff carried out 2,543 primary vaccinations and 13,233 revaccinations.

The total number of cinema shows shown and talks given in schools and villages were 3 and 736 respectively. The total number of lectures delivered on Domestic Hygiene, Cholera, Smallpox, Malaria, Hookworm, Tuberculosis, etc., was 1,010.

Of the 2,674 births recorded in the Unit area, 2,380 cases received skilled assistance by the maternity staff, the percentage that received skilled assistance being 89. One hundred and seventy

maternity cases were referred to hospitals at Madras during the period under report. The total number of houses visited by the Woman Medical Officer (Maternal and Child Health), Poonamallee, were 150.

Skim milk, soap and fish oil capsules gifted by UNICEF were distributed in the unit area.

The total number of times mothers were contacted in clinic and homes by Medical Officer and Health Visitor was 2,106 and the total numbers of sterilisations done among women and men were 39 and two, respectively.

One hundred and fourteen pupil maternity assistants from the Madras City State Hospitals, 8 maternity assistants from Social Welfare Board, Madras, one maternity assistant from Ambur Municipality, one from North Arcot district, one from Pollachi Municipality, 14 pupil Health Nurses from Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, 7 Public Health Nurse students from Madras, 5 Women Medical Officers and 194 Sanitary Inspector students in four batches underwent field training in the Health Unit, Poonamallee.

Orientation Training Centre, Poonamallee.—The Orientation Training Centre at Poonamallee was started in February 1954. A total of 848 medical and health personnel of all categories were trained in 26 batches so far.

During the year 175 personnel received this training. This does not include the personnel under training with the current 27th batch, which commenced on 6th November 1958 forenoon and ended on 31st December 1958.

The main object of this training scheme is to give a orientation in 'Rural Health' to doctors and health personnel of primary health centres of participating States in order to equip them for the better discharge of their duties. Emphasis is laid on preventive aspects of diseases, health promotion, educational techniques and practical work in rural sanitation.

Eleven teams from the different States including the Madras State underwent training in the Orientation Training Centre, Poonamallee. Each team consists of one doctor, one public health nurse or health visitor, one sanitarian and two maternity assistants.

In addition to the usual quota, the Director of Medical Services has been deputing six Civil Assistant Surgeons in charge of primary health centres to the Orientation Training Centre, Poonamallee, with every batch during the current year.

Apart from this, personnel of countries of Burma, Afghanistan and Thailand, deputed on World Health Organization Fellowship

were given short courses of training by special arrangement under instructions of Government of India and State Government.

The syllabus issued by the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, was adopted during the year under report. The scheme of special lectures by visiting Professors and Experts was continued throughout the year. The lectures were greatly appreciated and special mention has to be made of the co-operative attitude of the Visiting Professors who very often came out to Poonamallee at great personal inconvenience and in the midst of their multifarious duties.

Research-cum-Action Project, Poonamallee.—The main objective of this Project is to study environmental sanitation in rural areas with a view to evolve the most suitable design of latrine that will work successfully in rural areas and also to study the attitude of people with a view to find out the most effective educational approach which will make people not only want latrines, but also maintain them properly.

The Poonamallee Centre prepared plans and specifications for porcelain and cement pans and traps with squatting plates, bends, pipes, etc., and called for quotations. Recommendations were made to the Block Development Officers to obtain these materials as early as possible for use in the experimental villages.

The Poonamallee Centre has evolved after an intensive study a type of pan and trap most suitable for hand-flushing operation under village conditions. This pan has the definite advantage that it could be flushed with a smaller quantity of water than required for the existing commercial types. The design has now to be reproduced on a mass scale.

Village masons of three villages were given training in the construction of the new type of latrines by the Public Health Sanitary Engineer. Construction of latrines has recently been taken up by the villagers of Pakkuppettai where interest has been aroused.

Special arrangements had to be made for Harijans and Government sanctioned an enhanced subsidy scheme for the cheries. Boreholes were provided as disposal pit in the Harijan colonies.

From the commencement of this Project it was decided to work the programme in close association with the staff and pupils of village schools. Good progress has been achieved in this direction. A special type of latrine with urinal suitable for village schools was designed by the Project Engineer and approved by the Sanitary Engineer to Government and introduced in all the schools in experimental villages. This has produced a good start for the sanitation programme in schools.

Births, Deaths and Marriage Registration Act and other Marriage Acts

Births and Deaths.—The number of births and deaths of Europeans registered under the several Acts in respect of which returns have been filed is shown in the table given below :—

Name of the Act.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Remarks.
1 Municipal Acts ..	27	14	..
2 Cantonments Act ..	..	..	..
3 The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act III of 1899 ..	3	..	..
4 The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act VI of 1957 ..	2	..	..
Total for 1958 ..	32	14	
Total for 1957 ..	44	18	

Marriages.—The number of marriages registered during the year under the several Acts for which returns have been received is as follows :—

Name of the Act.	Number of Marriages 1958.	Number of Marriages 1957.
1 The Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 ..	8,792	7,473
2 The Special Marriage Act XLIII of 1934 ..	307	282
3 The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act III of 1936 ..	2	1
Total ..	9,101	7,756

Modern System of Medicine

The Madras Public Service Commission recruited eighty-three candidates by direct recruitment for appointment as Assistant Surgeons in the Madras Medical Service to fill up the vacancies that existed in the cadre. Apart from the above, eighty-one candidates were recruited under emergency provisions for appointment as temporary Assistant Surgeons in the Madras Medical Service.

Nursing.—During the year some additional posts of Nursing Superintendents, Grade III, Head Nurses and Nurses were sanctioned in some of the Government Hospitals in the State, consequent on the increase of bed strength or to bring the number of nurses to the strength admissible as per the scales laid down by the Government. The employment of a Nursing Superintendent, Grade I, at the Office of the Director of Medical Services to act as a counterpart to the Nursing Advisor who will be deputed by the W.H.O. authorities to give expert opinion on Nursing Science in the Madras State, has been sanctioned by the Government.

The Government have sanctioned the implementation of a course in Physiotherapy training in the Government General Hospital, Madras from 1st January 1959. They have also sanctioned the employment of a Physiotherapy Instructor in the grade of Nursing Tutor, Grade I, and a Physiotherapist, Grade I, in the grade of Head Nurse and three Physiotherapist, Grade II, in the grade of Staff Nurses with a special allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for the successful operation of the above training course.

The Auxiliary Nurse Midwives course has been implemented in the Erskine Hospital, Madurai, from July 1958 with Central assistance and 30 candidates have been admitted for the training.

Three nurses and one Head Nurse have been deputed for undergoing post-certificate course of Psychiatric Nursing at the All-India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore.

One Head Nurse and one Staff Nurse were deputed for short term refresher course in Pediatric Nursing conducted with the assistance from W.H.O./UNICEF in the Government General Hospital, Madras, without any fellowships.

One batch of twenty-nine Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives have completed their training of two year on 31st July 1958 and they are being absorbed in the rural areas under the Community Development Programme to work as Maternity Assistants.

Increase of bed-strength.—During the year the bed-strength of the following Government Medical Institutions were increased :—

	From.	To.
Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram	423	535
Government Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput	112	132
Government Headquarters Hospital, Vellore,	202	250
Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore	510	594

Second Five-Year Plan Scheme.—The following are the District Headquarters Hospitals where major schemes were sanctioned by the Government during 1958-59 :—

Name of Hospital.	Buildings sanctioned.
1 Government Headquarters Hospital, Vellore.	Additional ward of 30 beds.
2 Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.	(a) 100 beds. (b) X-Ray therapy Building.
3 Government Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore.	(a) 100 beds. (b) Nurses quarters.
4 Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.	Additional Accommodation for Post Graduate student.
5 Madurai Medical College, Madurai ..	(a) Three Demonstration halls. (b) Additional Hostel for fifty more women students. (c) Additional Hostel for one hundred more men students. (d) Kitchen and dining hall for one hundred students. (e) Department of Animal experiments. (f) Kitchen and dining hall for fifty women students. (g) Kitchen and dining hall for one hundred and fifty men students.

The following are the Medical Institutions where Government have accorded sanction for upgrading the Tuberculosis Clinics during 1958-59 :—

- Government Hospital, Kancheepuram.
- Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.
- Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.

The following are the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals where construction of additional wards were sanctioned by the Government during 1958-59 :—

Name of the Hospitals.	Number of beds.
(a) Government Hospital, Lalgudi	16
(b) Government Hospital, Sattur	30
(c) Government Hospital, Srivilliputtur	20
(d) Government Hospital, Sivaganga	30
(e) Government Hospital, Nagapattinam	12
(f) Government Hospital, Tiruvarur	16
(g) Government Hospital, Kumbakonam	16
(h) Government Hospital, Sankarankoil	22

The following are the Taluk Headquarters Hospital where construction of Nurses Quarters were sanctioned by the Government during 1958-59 :—

- (a) Government Hospital, Tiruppur.
- (b) Government Hospital, Gudalur.
- (c) Government Hospital, Coonoor.
- (d) Government Hospital, Lalgudi.
- (e) Government Hospital, Ariyalur.
- (f) Government Hospital, Perambalur.
- (g) Government Hospital, Kancheepuram.
- (h) Government Hospital, Nagapattinam.

The following are the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals where bed strength of the hospitals has been increased during 1958-59 :—

	From	To
(a) Government Hospital, Wallaja	4	32
(b) Government Hospital, Gudiyatham	40	30
(c) Government Hospital, Palani	35	63
(d) Government Hospital, Gudalur	30	36
(e) Government Hospital, Attur	40	60
(f) Government Hospital, Gobichettipalayam.	31	51
(g) Government Hospital, Kumbakonam ..	110	180
(h) Government Hospital, Nanguneri	10	30
(i) Government Hospital, Karur	50	72

The bed strength of the Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai, has been increased from 700 to 800.

The Government have also sanctioned the following major works in City institutions :—

(1) Construction of building for Pathology, Forensic and Anatomy Museums and other improvements in the Hospital and College of Integrated Medicine, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 2.20 lakhs and construction of additional block for the hostel in the Hospital and College of Integrated Medicine at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

(2) Rs. 2.25 lakhs for construction of buildings for the establishment of After-care and Rehabilitation Centre for ex-Tuberculosis patients at Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.

(3) Construction of animal house in Government General Hospital, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 1.31 lakh and construction of separate hall in front of out-patient at a cost of 0.90 lakh.

(4) Construction of an up-to-date out-patient ward in the Stanley Hospital, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 11.70 lakhs and construction of an operation theatre and wards, etc., at a cost of Rs. 1.55 lakhs.

(5) Construction of 100 stables for horses in King Institute, Guindy, at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs and additional store room at a cost of Rs. 0.90 lakh.

(6) Construction of administrative block in Kasturbha Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 0.70 lakh and construction of ante-natal and post-natal ward of 50 beds each at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

(7) Construction of additional buildings for the office of the Director of Medical Services at a cost of Rs. 34,000.

(8) Construction of a new over-head tank in the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 1.05 lakh.

(9) Rs. 1,26,010 for the purchase of equipments for the various departments of the Stanley Medical College, Madras.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan it is proposed to equip each District Headquarters Hospital, with an up-to-date Venereal Disease clinic. The opening of Venereal Disease clinics in the Headquarters Hospitals, Ramanathapuram, Cuddalore and Vellore and the upgrading of the Venereal Disease clinics, in Headquarters Hospitals, Coimbatore and Erskine Hospital, Madurai, was sanctioned.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan it is also proposed to open a Dental clinic in each district headquarters hospital. The Government have sanctioned during the year opening of Dental clinics in Headquarters Hospitals, Tanjore, Palayamkottai, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

Twenty-eight Primary Health Centres have been ordered to be opened under the National Extension Service Scheme during 1957-58. Out of which twenty-four centres have been opened.

Madras Medical College.—There were on the rolls of the College 1,392 students during the year. The percentage of passes in the final M.B.B.S. Examination during the year was 48 per cent as against 46.4 per cent last year.

Stanley Medical College, Madras.—One hundred and ten candidates selected by the Selection Committee in July 1957, for admission to the Pre-Professional Course in Medicine, on completion of the course were allotted to this college of whom one hundred and nine have joined (eighty men and twenty-nine women). The total strength of the college for the M.B.B.S. Course was 625 of whom 136 were women. Ninety-five in all passed the M.B.B.S. course during the year.

Madurai Medical College.—The first batch of students of this College has appeared for the Final M.B.B.S. University Examination in December 1958 and 13 students came out successful out of 23.

The hostel accommodation is available at present for 300 men and 100 women students. Accommodation for 100 men students is nearing completion.

A well-equipped library with 5,957 books and 183 journals are available for reference by the students and staff of this College. The local Medical Practitioners are also utilising the facilities of the library.

The students have their Clinical training in the Erskine Hospital attached to this College.

Short-term Training Course in the Special Subjects.—The scheme of short-term training in the special subjects of Surgery, Radiology, Anaesthesia, and Pathology for the Medical Officers of the Madras Medical Service and Private Medical Practitioners of this State and other State was continued during the year on account of its usefulness in improving the medical and surgical knowledge of the Medical Officers.

Refresher Course of Medical Officers.—The scheme for refresher course for medical officers which was being held in different centres in this State had been taken advantage of by all those Medical Officers in the various parts of the State who desired to undergo the same in order to refresh their professional knowledge by learning the latest advances in the various specialities. As a stage was reached when there was reason to believe that almost all those who needed the benefit of refresher course derived the same, the scheme was discontinued during the year.

Pharmacy.—During the year sixty candidates were admitted for the Diploma in Pharmacy Course. According to the Scheme of the Second Five-Year Plan, there are proposals for increasing the seats in the Diploma in Pharmacy Course from sixty to one hundred from the next academic year onwards.

Drugs Control.—The Drugs Controller is the licensing authority in respect of selling and manufacturing licences for the whole State. He has authorized the Assistant State Drugs Controller to grant the licences and to carry on the routine administration of the Drugs Section which forms part of the establishment of the office of the Director of Medical Services.

There are 13 full-time Drugs Inspectors in Madras State, each of them being assisted by a lower division clerk and a peon.

The total number of samples analysed under the provisions of the Drugs Act during the year 1958 was 250.

During the year 1958, 12 prosecutions were sanctioned under the Drugs Act, 1940. All the prosecutions were decided during the year of which ten cases ended in conviction and the other two in acquittal.

Leprosy.—During the year, three Leprosy Subsidiary Centres had been sanctioned by the Government and they were ordered to be located at Kodumudi in Coimbatore district, at Orthanad in Tanjore district, and at Tiruvallur in Chingleput district to promote sulphone therapy by intensive mass treatment of leprosy cases.

A sum of Rs. 13,000 was paid to the Honorary Secretary, Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Madras for running the Welfare and Publicity Organization constituted by the Government to carry out publicity and propaganda in leprosy.

Tuberculosis.—The primary work of the Tuberculosis Department has been diagnosis and treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Pre and post-sanatorium treatment are carried out for patients before admission and after discharge from sanatorium. Periodical check up of arrested cases of tuberculosis is also done.

The examination of contacts is carried out for purposes of early diagnosis of tuberculosis among contacts.

Mass Radiography is used in detection of early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in organized groups, viz., college students, Police personnel, factory workers and contacts of non-tuberculosis patients.

Four T.B. clinics attached to the Government General Hospital, Government Stanley Hospital, Government Royapettah Hospital and Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children catering to the needs of the respective locality is being supervised by the Director, Government Tuberculosis Institute, Madras.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme.—During the year under report the Employees' State Insurance Scheme was extended to the following new areas of Udumalpet, Tiruppur, Salem and Mettur-Dam and this brought under cover an additional 20,000 workers. In addition to the places mentioned above the scheme was in force at Coimbatore, Madras, Madurai, Ambasamudram (Vickramasingapuram) and Tuticorin where the scheme was already implemented and in general the scheme was working satisfactorily in all these places during the year.

Family Planning.—The number of clinics functioning during the year 1958 in this State under the various organizations is as shown below :—

Number of Family Planning clinics in this state.		Urban.	Rural.
(i) In Government Medical Institutions		14	89
(ii) In Medical Institutions attached to Local Bodies		9	..
(iii) In Institutions run by Private Organisations		3	3
Total		26	92

During this year, about 1,50,000 mothers and 10,000 fathers were contacted through the staff of the Family Planning clinics under the various organizations in this State and advised Family Planning methods. During 1958 (i.e., up to 31st October 1958) 1,312 salpingectomy and 663 vasectomy operations were performed in this State.

Integrated System of Medicine

The College of Integrated Medicine continued to impart instructions leading to the award of the following Government diplomas to the students of the Madras and Andhra States :—

(a) G.C.I.M.

(b) L.I.M.

(c) Compounders in Indigenous Medicine (Madras State only).

A Pre-professional course extending over a period of one academic year leading to admission of the G.C.I.M. course has been introduced from the year 1957. Selection for the course is being made by a Committee constituted for the purpose at this College.

The selected candidates are at present taken on the strength of Pachiappa's College, Madras, wherein they pursue study of the subjects for the Pre-professional course.

As usual, the examinations were conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras. Dr. M. A. Latif Khan, M.B.B.S., Retired Assistant Director of Medical Services (I.M.) continued to be the Dean of the College and Hospital of Integrated

Medicine till 1st October 1958 afternoon and Dr. A. N. Subbaraman, M.B.B.S., assumed charge as Dean, Government College and Hospital of Integrated Medicine on the forenoon of 2nd October 1958. In addition to his duties, he has also taken over charge as Lecturer in Surgery in the Government Hospital and College of Integrated Medicine, Madras with effect from 29th October 1958 forenoon.

The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 3502, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 11th September 1958, have approved the proposal of the Director of Medical Services for the appointment of the Graduates of the College of Integrated Medicine as Junior Assistant Surgeons (Non-gazetted) on Rs. 150—10—250 per mensem as second or third doctors in the Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries and Hospitals in the new areas due for implementation subject to the conditions stipulated by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

In G.O. Ms. No. 2293, Health, dated 22nd July 1958 nine G.C.I.M. candidates have been appointed temporarily as (Assistant) District Health Officers in the Madras Public Health Service.

The admission to G.C.I.M. course was 125 as in the previous year.

The total number of students on roll during the academic year 1957-58 was 614. After admission during 1958 and deducting those who have completed their course and discontinued, etc., the strength was 643 as per details below :—

G.C.I.M.	...	...	...	...	...	614
L.I.M.	...	...	...	...	...	6
Compounders	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total						643

The number of women students on rolls is 72 as against 46 during the previous year.

The Physical Education Department has acquired about 43 grounds of land for play purposes in between Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar's Block and the Wallaja Bagh Hostel. The College took part in the Madras Collegiate Athletic Association League tournaments, the Annamalai University external tournaments and the Tarapore Trophy Cricket tournament.

An N.C.C. Infantry unit has started functioning in the college of Integrated Medicine from the month of November 1958.

King Institute, Guindy.

Vaccine Lymph Section.—A total quantity of 4,785,750 doses of glycerinated Vaccine Lymph were manufactured. Both cow-calves and buffalo-calves were used as vaccinifers for the production of Vaccine Lymph. The average yield of crude vaccinal pulp for cow-calves and buffalo-calves were 33.3 grams and 42.0 grams respectively.

The demand for vaccine lymph for practically all the districts of Madras and Andhra States had been very heavy during this year, for an effective mass vaccination campaign to combat the epidemic of small-pox was undertaken and there had been no off-season for vaccination during the summer months of May and June this year, the entire demand was completely met and a total quantity of 8,115,695 doses were supplied during the year. Out of this 4,888,695 doses were to Madras State and 3,227,000 doses to Andhra State.

Serology Section.—The total number of tests done for the diagnosis of syphilis was 42,415. The total number of positives were 5,632.

V.D.R.L. Microflocculation tests for all the blood specimens received was done and a quantitative test also done, for all the positive specimens.

The manufacture of Kahn antigen and Bullock heart extract (Wassermann antigen) for Kahn and Wasserman tests respectively was continued. There was a great demand for the supply of Kahn antigen both from various Institutions and private practitioners.

A comparative study is being made on VDRL and Kahn tests on the blood specimens that are sent for standard test for syphilis in this Department. The preparation of anti-sheep hæmolytic serum (amboceptor) by a new method which minimises shock to animals is also being done.

Biological Control Department.—This Department undertakes the analysis of Biological products manufactured in this Institute, as well as those sent by different hospitals in the City and mufassal and private firms. In addition to these the Department received samples from Drugs Inspectors under the provisions of the Drugs Act.

The total number of specimens that were received for examination under all heads were 11,620.

Sterile Solutions Sections.—The manufacture of Sterile Solutions and supplies to State Hospitals and private medical Institutions in Madras and Andhra States was continued. About five lakhs of ampoules of various sterile solutions have been supplied,

besides approximately 31,000 pint bottles of sterile solutions like 5 per cent glucose normal saline, 5 per cent glucose in distilled water, Ringer Lactate, etc., were also supplied.

Department of Antitoxins.—There were fifty-nine horses at the beginning of the year, i.e., on (1st January 1958) for the production of sera for prophylactic and therapeutic use for the various medical Institutions in the State. As the demand for Tetanus Antitoxin continued to be very high a large proportion of horses was assigned for the production of antitetanic serum. Processing of plasma was conducted by using the modified ammonium sulphate fractionation technique which incorporates the stage of iso-electric purification, on the bleedings collected from horses. However refining of antitoxic plasma by peptic digestion methods was studied with a view to standardise the *modus operandi* on a large scale under the prevailing tropical conditions.

Besides the routine manufacture of Antigens (Tetanus and Welchii Toxins) experiments were conducted to study changes in the medium with a view to get high titre toxin.

Biological standardisations on samples of Tetanus Antitoxins and Gas-Gangrene Antitoxins were performed both on the samples manufactured in the Department as well as on those obtained from commercial companies.

Experiments on the production of high grade Tetanus Toxin by imagination technique using the cellophane bags immersed in nutrient media were conducted.

Blood Bank Section.—The Blood Bank Section at the King Institute of Preventive Medicine is a Central Establishment for the whole State of Madras. The main activities of this Blood Bank are :—

Processing and supply of plasma.

Preparation and supply of blood grouping sera.

The following tests are carried out in the blood bank laboratory :—

(a) Haemato-immunological tests.

(b) Blood grouping.

(c) R.h. and other tests, etc.

Supply of necessary equipments from Central Supply for use in the State Blood Banks at Madras State.

Training of Medical Officers in the blood transfusion and resuscitation work.

During the year, 1,817 blood bottles were received from the City Hospitals. Four hundred and thirteen bottles of wet plasma were processed and 403 bottles of wet plasma were issued. Thirty-one

thousand eight hundred and seventeen ampoules of group sera were prepared and 30,524 were supplied. Thirteen Medical Officers were trained in Blood Bank during the year.

Research work.—Incidence of blood groups and R.h. factors among South Indians are carried out.

Experimental works are carried out on animals for obtaining a potent anti-serum for group A blood.

Experimental works are carried out on animals for the preparation of Anti-H-serum.

Clinical Section.—During the year a total of 13,528 pathological specimens were examined for different tests and 3,499 found positive.

Thirty-one Histo-Pathological specimens were examined during the year and two proved malignant.

Prophylactic Vaccine Section.—This section manufactured 9,300,470 c.c. of Cholera vaccine, 326,406 c.c. of T.A.B. vaccine, 30,000 c.c. of Plague vaccine and issued 8,003,475, c.c., 311,121, c.c., and 16,560 c.c. respectively of these vaccines.

Department of Water Analysts.—During the year 169 Protected Water-supplies were under periodical analytical control. These comprised water-supplies to 57 municipalities, 18 panchayats, 17 jails, 50 railway stations, and 27 institutions. Of these the supplies to 19 municipalities, 8 panchayats, 3 jails, and 2 institutions were in the Andhra State. The water-supplies to the Industrial Estate, Guindy, Shencottah Municipality, Nagercoil Municipality and Kanyakumari Panchayat were inspected by the Chief Water Analyst and the first set of samples for periodical analytical control were taken during the year.

A total of 10,364 samples were tested for their physical, chemical, bacteriological and biological quality during the period under report. Of these, 2,586 water samples were in connection with the Rural Water-supply and National Water-supply and Sanitation Scheme, Local Development Works, Community Development Projects, etc. The suitability or otherwise of the samples for drinking were communicated telegraphically to enable the work on these schemes to be executed expeditiously.

The Comprehensive Water-supply to Guntur Municipality was completed in April 1958 with the installation of Gravity Mechanical filters at Sangam Jagarlamudi. Necessary field tests were carried out to assess the working of the filters and determine whether they were in accordance with the specifications laid down by the Company.

In connection with the improvement in the Chemical quality of the Manaparai Water-supply, an investigation was undertaken in the month of May to assess the quality changes taking place in the water in the infiltration well at different depths. The results

show that though stratification is taking place as judged by the chemical quality, even the lowest dissolved salt content found in the surface sample was higher than the accepted limit. It also showed that it may not be feasible to improve the chemical quality of the supply taken from this well.

In connection with the provision of Protected Water-supply to Gobichettipalayam Municipality and Chénnimalai Panchayat the sterilization of the pipe lines were carried out.

Field investigation on various problems on the Water-supply and Sewage and Industrial Waste Treatment and Disposal continued to be part of the normal activity of the Department.

Government Analysts Laboratory.—The work of the Government Analyst Laboratory consisted as usual of analysing samples under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and drug samples under the Drugs Act from the Madras and Andhra Pradesh States in addition to analysing diet articles and drugs from Government hospitals and other institutions.

Sanitary Engineering.

The Sanitary Engineering Branch continued to deal with the Investigation, Design and Maintenance of Water-supply and Drainage Schemes relating to the several local bodies in the State.

The Investigation (Public Health) Division, formed in 1955 for carrying out the investigation of Water-supply and Drainage Schemes, continued to function under the control of the Sanitary Engineer. As a measure of administrative convenience and economy, the Investigation (Public Health) Subdivision at Pollachi was closed down with effect from 31st November 1958.

The Sanitary Engineer continued to give technical advice to the Board of Revenue on matters relating to (i) Rural Water-supply Schemes, and (ii) National Water-supply and Sanitation Schemes.

The Experimental Filter Station at Kilpauk continued to be under the control of the Sanitary Engineer, as also the Madras Municipal Engineering Service.

Schemes.—Detailed plans and estimates for fourteen water-supply schemes aggregating to Rs. 120.81 lakhs were sent to the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General), Madras, for technical sanction and twenty-seven water-supply schemes were in different stages of design in the Sanitary Engineer's office.

Nineteen water-supply schemes and seven drainage schemes were under various stages of investigation during the year.

Technical sanction to 26 works aggregating to Rs. 6.68 lakhs was accorded by the Sanitary Engineer.

The water-supply and drainage pumping installations under the local bodies were periodically inspected and checked up by the Mechanical Expert to the Sanitary Engineer and the local bodies concerned were suitably advised for their proper maintenance and upkeep. Suitable advice was also given to local bodies wherever found necessary to secure a chemically and bacteriologically safe drinking water-supply to the public based on the water-analysis reports received from the King Institute, Guindy.

Grant-in-aid works of the Corporation of Madras.—The Sanitary Engineer in his capacity as the Inspecting Officer for the grant-in-aid works (Water-supply and drainage) of Madras Corporation, continued to deal with references relating to designs, estimates, grant statements, loan applications, etc., pertaining to them. Proposals in respect of schemes receiving financial aid from the Union Government under the Second Five-Year Plan were also examined and suitable recommendations made.

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

CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

Education.

The statement given below will show the number of educational institutions in the State at the end of the year 1958 and the number of students on the rolls of these institutions:—

Classes of educational institutions.	Number of institutions on the 31st December 1958.	Number of students on rolls on 31st December 1958.	
		Men (Boys).	Women (Girls).
Elementary schools	21,241	1,634,846	951,297
Basic schools	2,860	257,070	162,347
Indian Secondary schools	1,130	445,380	168,397
Post-Basic schools	3	84	111
Ordinary Training schools	33	1,918	2,065
Basic Training schools	105	8,363	5,499
Institutes for Training of teachers for pre-primary and per-basic schools	4	..	238
College of Physical Education	3	446	126
Arts and Science Colleges (excluding the Arts and Science Departments of the Annamalai University)	58	31,652	7,136
Training Colleges	16	873	351
Medical College.. .. .	6	2,689	753
Veterinary College	1	499	6
Government Agricultural College	1	425	10
Forest College, Coimbatore	1	175	..
Engineering Colleges	8	3,959	4
Law College	1	1,121	18
Commercial schools	365	21,784	3,453
Polytechnics	17	5,086	5
Industrial schools	58	5,171	
Schools for Arts and Crafts	16	15	976
Schools for Fine Arts	3	437	36
Social (Adult) Education Centres	1,459	35,604	5,311
Music Colleges	2	18	99
Oriental Colleges	15	1,414	112
Oriental schools	12	618	277
Institutions for Education of the Handicapped	12	882	457
Anglo-Indian schools :			
(a) High schools	32	8,564	8,190
(b) Middle schools	8		
(c) Primary schools	5		
(d) Training school	1	54	

The National Cadet Corps.—The National Cadet Corps comprises of Senior, Junior and Girls' Divisions. The Senior and Junior Divisions have three sub-divisions known as Army Wing, Navy Wing and Air Wing, while the Girls' Division has Senior and Junior Wings.

The Senior Division cadets are given training in squad drill and drill with arms, weapon training and field craft platoon and section leading, map reading, hygiene and sanitation, citizenship and public speaking and corps subjects of different arms of service for those of technical units. Junior Division boys are given training in basic military subjects such as drill weapon training, field craft, section leading, map reading, first aid, sanitation, hygiene and training in citizenship. Cadets of the Girls' Division are given training in weapons, field craft, first aid, sanitation and hygiene and wireless training. There were twenty-one Senior Division units and seven Senior Girls sub-troops besides two hundred and forty-two Junior Division troops at the end of the year. There were 5,691 cadets in the Senior Division and 11,355 in the Junior Division.

The year 1958 commenced with the deputation of twenty-five boy cadets and four girl cadets and the National Cadet Corps band unit of the Madras State to participate in the Republic Day Parade at Delhi on 26th January 1958. Two cadets of the Senior Division were selected to undergo Basic Mountaineering course at the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling. One National Cadet Corps Officer and four cadets of boys wing and one lady officer and four cadets (Girls) were sent this year to attend the All-India Summer Camp at Srinagar organized by the Government of India.

Auxiliary Cadet Corps.—The Auxiliary Cadet Corps was introduced as a mass movement to cover the bulk of the student population in the high schools, as the Junior Division National Cadet Corps could only cater for a very small percentage of the students. The total number of cadets in the Auxiliary Cadet Corps at the end of the year was 82,000.

Audio-Visual Education.—During the year, forty-six films and eighty-four filmstrips were added on to State Film Library, office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, raising the total number to 1,063 films and 1,386 filmstrips. Nearly 12,500 film shows were given in educational institutions with films and film strips hired at nominal rates from the State Film Library.

The Special Officer for Audio-Visual Education conducted four Training courses in Audio-Visual Education at Cuddalore, Salem, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli and one hundred and twenty teachers were trained.

During the year, the State Film Library, in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has taken up the production of four filmstrips titled (1) Our National Flag in two parts,

(2) Eyes, (3) St. Thomas Mount and (4) Life History of the Malarial Parasite, suitable for use in Educational Institutions in the State.

Fee concessions in schools.—From the academic year 1958-59, the pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Hindus) are exempted from payment of three items of special fees (viz., library, laboratory and medical inspection) levied in Forms IV to VI of secondary schools.

The full-fee concessions granted to children of political sufferers is also granted to their married sons, provided the grantee does not own independent properties which he might have obtained at the time of or after his marriage.

Government directed that full-fee concession may be granted to the children of non-gazetted officers, employees of local bodies drawing a pay not less than Rs. 300 and teachers in secondary schools, reading in Forms IV to VI of secondary schools.

The education and medical concession as granted to children of Non-gazetted Officers and others have also been extended to the children of the employees of Local Library Authorities.

The Government have extended the concession granted to children of Non-gazetted Officers to (1) all non-gazetted officers, (2) all employees of local bodies and (3) all teachers employed in aided secondary schools allotted to this State from the former Travancore-Cochin State. Similarly, full-fee concession in Forms IV to VI granted to last grade servants and non-gazetted officers have been extended to the employees allotted to this State from the former Travancore-Cochin State.

National awards for teachers in Madras State.—To raise the prestige of teachers and to give public recognition to the services rendered by them, the Government of India proposed to hold an annual function for the award of certificates and cash award of Rs. 500 each to the teachers who have rendered valuable service to the community in their professional life. For this, a scheme entitled "National Awards for teachers" was prepared by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, under which thirty-two awards were provided for—two each for teachers from the States, two for teachers from Delhi and two for teachers from the other Union territories. This scheme was confined to primary and secondary school teachers. To select the teachers for the award, two Committees with three members each, one at the district level and the other at the State level were constituted. The first screening of the candidates was done at the district level and the second screening at the State level.

Award of prizes to best books for children.—Books and manuscripts received in connexion with third competition of books for children were scrutinized by reviewers specially appointed for the purpose, and a prize has been awarded to one of the books

selected by them. Results of the fourth competition that was also conducted during the year are awaited.

Midday meal campaign.—The midday meal campaign launched in July 1956 has progressively gathered popular support and has gone from strength to strength. Starting as people's movement, this campaign has, aided by munificence of the public and the efforts of the officers of the Education department, spread over 3,900 centres and provided for 75,000 pupils. Since the 1st November 1957 the Government have stepped in to subsidise the efforts of the people with a grant of 6 paise per meal for elementary schools only. The Government's participation has given the movement considerable momentum; thus for the period ending the 31st December 1958 as many as 11,000 centres were opened and 3,65,000 pupils were fed in elementary schools. The expenditure on the scheme during the year was Rs. 20-23 lakhs. The scheme is also functioning in secondary schools, where about 11,500 pupils are being fed.

The pilot project co-ordination scheme for better education.—To improve the existing conditions and to extend educational facilities, the State Education department embarked on a new programme called "The Pilot Project Co-ordination Scheme".

The scheme was first tried out in Kadambathur Block area in Chingleput district, where a preliminary and exhaustive survey to ascertain the requirements of every school was conducted early in 1958. After the requirements had been listed out the teachers met the people and appealed to them to contribute liberally to meet these requirements from their own resources. At a conference held at Kadambathur on 2nd February 1958, under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction, donations were handed over by the people of the area. The Pilot project co-ordination scheme for better education was thus heralded on a note of success.

The scheme has since caught the imagination of the public. In the year 1958, 23 such conferences were held; as many as 2,536 institutions were benefited; as a result of these conferences about 13,896 schemes have been undertaken for execution, the total cost of which comes to Rs. 1,47,14,344. The value of the donations in cash and kind received during these conferences comes to Rs. 40,52,365.

Revision of syllabuses.—Following the recommendations of the Legislature Committee on White Paper on Education, syllabuses for the various courses of study in schools were revised. The revised syllabuses for the Integrated Elementary course were introduced simultaneously in Standards I, II and III in all non-basic elementary schools and in classes 1, 2 and 3 attached to the secondary schools during the year 1958-59.

Department of Legal Studies.

The proposal to form a Study Group (Seminar) in the Law College, Madras, was approved by the Government in their Order No. 1854, Education, dated 19th November 1957, and it has been functioning as such since then. So far, the Study Group has forwarded to Government its detailed views on the following two Bills (drafts) communicated to the Seminar, viz., (1) the District Development Council Bill, 1958, and (2) the Village Panchayat Bill, 1958. The Study Group has been formed in the Law College as part of the plan for upgrading the quality of Legal Education in the State, and for giving the academic staff of the Law College, Madras, the much needed contact with problems of research in Law.

The second volume of the Year Book of Legal Studies is under print, and will be published shortly.

The Committee of Direction constituted for the compilation of a Glossary of Legal Terms for academic instruction in Law in the regional language in the future has completed the determination of equivalents in Tamil for words expressing legal concepts from A to C, and it is the intention of the Committee to circulate this in the form of a printed booklet among the Tamil scholars for suggestions.

Government Examinations.

S.S.L.C. Public Examination.—The number of candidates registered for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination held in March 1958 and October 1957 were 49,259 and 25,622 respectively. The number of candidates who actually appeared for the above examinations were 48,608 and 25,026 respectively and were examined in 299 and 94 centres.

Government permitted the departmental publication of two non-detailed text-books in English and Companion to the English Text-Book for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of 1960.

Government appointed Srimathi N. Rajambal, B.Sc., B.T., Headmistress, Government Girls' High School, Mayuram, as a member of the Board of Secondary Education, Madras, in the place of Sri R. Krishna Pandaram, resigned.

Government approved the proposal of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, to continue to pay a sum of Rs. 29,840 as compensation to the University of Madras, for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in spite of the reorganization of States.

T.S.L.C. Examination.—Government accorded sanction to permit persons holding Senior Pre-Basic T.S.L.C. to appear privately for the Senior Basic T.S.L.C. Examination after they

have put in three years of service in a recognized elementary or secondary school.

Government Technical Examinations.—Government approved the revised syllabus in dancing in the scheme of the Government Technical Examination and the examination in dancing in the year 1959 will be held as per the revised syllabus.

Government approved the proposal of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, that the Group Certificates in Indian Music may be issued to the following two categories of candidates:—

(a) Candidates who pass the Higher Grade in Music (Theory) and Practical Test in Vocal and also one additional practical test either in Veena or Violin or Flute or Gottuvadyam.

(b) Candidates who pass the Higher Grade in Music (Theory) and in one of the Practical Tests in Violin, Veena, Flute or Gottuvadyam and an additional Practical Test subsequently in Vocal.

Other items.—The Sanskrit Entrance Examination Board was reconstituted and the members will hold office for a period of three years from 8th January 1958.

Text-Book Committee.—Government approved the action of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, in having constituted an *Ad hoc* Committee to scrutinize the books written by those who are members or reviewers of the present Text-Book Committee.

[Madras Record Office.

Dr. B. S. Baliga, Ph.D. (Lond.), who was appointed as Curator in 1934, passed away on 21st September 1958 after a long and meritorious service. The Madras Record office remained closed on 22nd September 1958 as a mark of respect for the late Curator.

Accessions.—The records of the several departments of the Secretariat for 1954 and the records of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) as well as the proceedings of the Court of Wards, the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Irrigation Development Board for 1947 were transferred to this office for custody during the year. Four thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight strong almirah documents and 1,651 printed specifications were also received for safe custody. The electoral rolls of 28 Assembly Constituencies for 1956 and 60 Assembly Constituencies for 1957 were also received for permanent retention.

Besides these usual accessions, land complaint files relating to the Chingleput, Salem and South Arcot districts for the period prior to 1920 kept in the Central Survey office and the records of certain committees appointed by the Government to consider special problems relating to the administration of the State were also received in the office for custody.

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Requisitions for records and restoration of records.—The number of requisitions for records and information received during the year was 26,495 of which 975 involved prolonged searches.

A number of special searches were undertaken and detailed notes were prepared in several cases for the use of the departments of the Madras, Andhra and Kerala Governments.

During the year the Settlement and Resettlement Registers relating to the areas transferred to the Andhra Pradesh were separated and transferred to that State under the orders of the Government.

Preservation of records.—Chiffon manufactured in Kashmir was supplied regularly by the Controller of Stationery and Printing and consequently the mending of the old manuscript volumes which had to be restricted in the previous years for want of this material was resumed.

Sixty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-seven sheets of old records of the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, etc., were mended during this period. Four hundred and ninety-three items of records belonging to the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, etc., were bound.

The special items of work undertaken during the year were the reconditioning of 43 sheets of old documents of Spencer and Company and the mending and rebinding of the Birth Register No. 2 and the Death Register No. 3 of the Walajepet Municipality relating to 1884-86. The charges for these works were paid by the firm and the municipality in advance.

Revision of District Gazetteers.—The work of preparing District Handbooks in the place of the old District Gazetteers giving a full account of the history and the growth of administration in all its branches from the early days down to the present was continued during the year.

The Madurai District Handbook is in the final stage of publication. The typescripts of the South Arcot District Handbook sent to the Editor, Indian Gazetteers, were received back after approval by the Government of India. The Editor, however, suggested certain additions and alterations in some chapters and these suggestions are being carried out wherever possible. The typescripts of the Coimbatore District Handbook which had been completed, were also sent to the Editor, Indian Gazetteers, for approval. The Handbook of Salem was next taken up and seven chapters have been completed so far. Of these seven chapters, five have been written on the lines of the Handbooks of Tanjore, Madurai, etc., already prepared and the remaining two chapters have been prepared in accordance with the pattern recently

communicated by the Government of India. One of the five chapters written on the lines of the old pattern has also been revised during the year.

Library.—During the year it was decided by the Government to transfer to the Record office all books and publications received by the Registrar of Books under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, except those relating to the current quarter and the previous two quarters. Accordingly, 13,205 books and 23,387 periodicals relating to the years 1954 to 1957 were transferred for proper preservation and safe custody.

Sixty-six books and periodicals were added to the Library, 44 books were transferred from the Secretariat Library and one book was purchased during the year.

The Record office continued to subscribe for the "Madras Information", "The Archives of the British Records Association" and the "Archivum" published by the International Council of Archives, Paris.

Connemara Public Library.

Books, periodicals and newspapers in all languages continued to be received in this Library under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954.

During the year exchange was opened with the following institutions:—

- (1) Universidad Central Be Venezuela.
- (2) Society of Historical and Philological Series, Bucarest.
- (3) The Director, Museo Civico Di Storia Naturale, Venezia, Italy.

The following nine institutions were removed from the exchange list:—

- (1) Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
- (2) Sri Venkateswara Oriental Institute, Tirupati.
- (3) Deccan College, Poona.
- (4) The Government Epigraphist, Ootacamund.
- (5) University of Calcutta, Calcutta.
- (6) Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.
- (7) Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Poona.
- (8) The Director of Agriculture, Madras.
- (9) Agriculture College, New Delhi.

Government Museums.

Government Museum, Madras.—The Museum participated in the India 1958 Exhibition at New Delhi and also lent exhibits for the Villa Hugel Exhibition in the West Germany. A special exhibition to commemorate the Centenary of Charles Darwin's Origin of Species was held during July 1958.

A number of useful acquisitions were made by the Museum in the Zoology, Botany, Geology, Anthropology, Archaeology and Numismatics sections and in the National Art Gallery.

Government Museum, Pudukkottai.—This Museum attracted, as in the previous years, scholars and people of rank, the most notable being Professor Antropuv an UNESCO Expert. The daily average number of persons that visited this Museum was 538.

CHAPTER VIII—AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION

Agriculture.

Agricultural Education.—The number of admission to the B.Sc. (Ag.) degree course at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, was one hundred and sixty-two as in the last year. The Regional Post-Graduate Institute leading to M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees was opened during the year. A Refresher course in Agriculture for young farmers and a Gardeners course in vegetables, fruits and flowers growing were also started.

Grow More Food Campaign and the Second Five-Year Plan.—For the Second Five-Year Plan commencing from 1st April 1956 a total provision of Rs. 410 lakhs was made in respect of the schemes worked by the Agricultural department. The target of additional production was fixed as 12.79 lakh tons of foodgrains, 1.72 lakh tons of oil-seeds, 10.00 lakh tons of sugarcane and 1.79 lakh bales of cotton for the five-year period.

For the year, 1958 the targets of additional production are 4.69 lakh tons of foodgrains, 0.43 lakh tons of oilseeds, 2.00 lakh tons of sugarcane and 0.97 lakh bales of cotton.

The following schemes are under operation for achieving the objective of increased production :—

I. Minor irrigation—(i) Filter Point Tube Wells Scheme.—Under the Second Five-Year Plan it has been proposed to sink six hundred filter point tube-wells each year. This scheme is intended to supplement the irrigation facilities to food-crops. Three hundred and ninety-two filter points were successfully sunk during 1958-59.

(ii) Rever Pumping Scheme.—Under the scheme, the Agriculture department arranges for installation of oil engines or electric motor pumping sets for supply of water to ryots by pumping from rivers, ponds, etc. It is proposed to run six schemes every year during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

(iii) Desilting-cum-reclamation of irrigation tanks.—The scheme is designed to restore the lost capacity of silted tanks partly by raising the F.T.L. and partly by removing the accumulated silt from the bed of tanks. Forty-five schemes are proposed to be taken up at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

(iv) Artesian wells.—With a view to tap sub-soil water resources, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for sinking of fifty artesian wells in South Arcot district at a cost of Rs. 7.82 lakhs and the work is in progress. Proposals for sinking another fifty artesian wells in South Arcot district are under consideration.

(v) **New Wells Subsidy Scheme.**—The Government have revived the Well Subsidy Scheme and sanctioned a loan-cum-subsidy for the sinking of 2,750 new wells. During the current year, the expenditure will be of the order of Rs. 13.75 lakhs and during 1959-60 it is proposed to continue the scheme at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

II. Supply of Seeds—(i) **State seed farms**—The seeds produced from the primary seed farms were found not satisfactory in respect of quality. Further, seed farm ryots failed to supply the entire quantity of seeds agreed upon by them. This affected the chain of supplies. So it was considered necessary to undertake the work in Government owned State seed farms. Each State seed farm was to be twenty-five acres in extent.

Out of one hundred and thirty-six State seed farms targetted during 1957-58, one hundred and twenty-seven farms were opened thus bringing the total number of farms functioning as on 31st March 1958 to one hundred and fifty-four. Out of these one hundred and fifty-four farms, twenty-three farms were closed during the year since these farms were found to be uneconomic resulting in heavy losses to Government. Attention was focussed during the current year for stabilizing the work on the farms already opened.

The following quantities of seeds have been distributed :—

	TONS.	LB.
Paddy	977	863
Millets	69	1,203
Groundnut	54	854
Gingelly	4	1,081
Cotton	10	293
Vegetables	0	264

(ii) **Village seed farms.**—Two thousand six hundred and fifty tons of paddy seeds and 500 tons of millet seeds of improved varieties from primary seed farms were targetted to be obtained and distributed for further multiplication by ryots in village seed farms. The seeds produced in village seed farms will either be sold to other ryots by the village seed farm ryots themselves or exchanged with ordinary grains. The entire paddy area is proposed to be covered by improved seeds in three years, i.e., by the end of 1959-60. As against the target of 2,650 tons of paddy seeds and 500 tons of millet seeds for 1958-59, a quantity of 1,768 tons of paddy seeds and ninety-nine tons of millet seeds have been distributed up to the end of December 1958.

III. Fertilizers—(i) **Urban and Rural Compost Schemes.**—All the sixty-one municipalities in the State and two hundred and eighty notified panchayats are already manufacturing compost under the Second Five-Year Plan.

As against the target of 3,55,880 tons for 1958-59, 2,00,281 tons were distributed.

(ii) **The Rural Compost Scheme** is intended to prepare compost from rubbish and waste materials for application to crops and it is included as one of the food production schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan.

As against the target of 81,585 tons for 1958-59 a total quantity of 1,32,605 tons was distributed.

(iii) **Development of Local Municipal Resources.**—In view of the paucity in supply of chemical fertilizers, the locally available cattle dung and other organic wastes are being exploited for the production of good quality compost. Eighty-one Community Blocks have been selected for implementing the scheme with special staff. Three hundred and ninety-five thousand seventy-four tons of compost is estimated to have been produced against a target of 8,48,000 tons.

(iv) **The scheme of development of nightsoil compost** in bigger panchayats is intended to prepare compost from nightsoil and village sweepings. A loan of Rs. 2,000 is granted to each panchayat for this purpose. As against a target of 1.12 lakh tons for 1958-59, a quantity of eighty-five tons were produced.

(v) **Green manures.**—During the year a target of 1,140 tons of green manure seeds has been fixed for general distribution through agricultural depots. Intensive propaganda was carried out in the districts with a view to bring home to the ryots the efficacy of green manuring and the ultimate benefit derived therefrom towards increased output of paddy. During the period a quantity of 280 tons of green manure seeds has been distributed through departmental agency.

IV. Plant protection.—The plant protection staff continued to carry on intensive propaganda to take necessary measures for the control of pests and diseases of crops. An area of 5.67 lakh acres and 1.50 lakh trees were treated as against the target of 3.35 lakh acres, and 1.72 lakh trees for 1958-59 respectively. Studies on the bionomics and control of the various crop pests were in progress under Agricultural Research Programme.

V. General improvement practice—Japanese method of paddy cultivation.—During the year a total of 30,688 propaganda meetings were held and 25,222 persons were trained in the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The target fixed for the year 1958-59 is 2,000,000 acres of which 1,632,213 acres have been covered up to 31st December 1958.

VI. Other commodities—(a) **Oil-seeds.**—About 0.23 lakh tons of oil-seeds were estimated to have been achieved in the first two years of the Second Plan. It has been programmed to have an additional production of 70,000 tons of oil-seeds by the end of

the Plan period. A supplemental scheme to achieve a further target of additional production of 96,000 tons by intensifying work in project areas has been sanctioned and is being implemented.

(b) **Cotton.**—The five-year target of additional production of cotton is 1.50 lakh bales over the production over the base year, 1955-56. As against this so far 0.61 lakh bales have been achieved.

(c) **Sugarcane.**—Under the plan, a target of 9.75 lakhs tons of additional production of sugarcane has been fixed at the rate of 2 lakh tons per year. The targets for the first two years of the Second Plan have been reached in full.

Agricultural Engineering.—(a) **Castor sheller.**—Improved type of oilseeds shellers, both hand-operated and pedal-operated with winnowing attachment were designed and fabricated. This shells castor, neem and mohwa very quickly and economically.

(b) **Transplanter.**—An improved type of transplanter was designed and fabricated for transplanting nursery plants without injuring the roots of the plants. This has been found to be very useful in orchards. Seven numbers of these have been manufactured and sent to various fruit research stations for trial.

(c) **Paddy hardness tester.**—An instrument was designed and fabricated to measure the hardness of the paddy grains and the maturity of the grain.

(d) **Paddy sheller.**—A new economy design for hand shelling of paddy has been evolved. The device requires only one person to operate and a record of about 25 lb. threshed rice was obtained per hour.

(e) **Tilting barrel.**—A tilting barrel was designed and fabricated to control the flow of water to the mist spraying nozzle. This mechanism works satisfactorily and the intermittent action gets from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minutes spray after 3 to 30 minutes of time interval.

This unit is working in the cocoa propagation trials.

Research.—(a) **Paddy.**—Improvement by pure line selection and by hybridization were continued for paddy in the Paddy Breeding Station at Coimbatore. Sixteen cultures of Tiruchengode samba, a popular variety grown in the first crop season in Tiruchengode taluk were under comparative yield trial for the second year in succession. Inter-strain crosses for the evolution of high yielding cosmopolitan strains by hybridisation for the evolution of non-lodging strains, strains for growing under deep water, short duration strains with seed dormancy, saline resistant strains and crosses for the evolution of high fertility Indica strains were in progress.

Under schemes partly financed by the Indian Council for Agricultural Research, evolution of drought resistant strains and strains resistant to *pyricularia* were in progress.

Three Chinese type of paddy found promising were multiplied for district trials.

(b) **Millet.**—The high yielding strains released from the Millet Breeding Station, Coimbatore, continued to be popular. A total quantity of 68,013 lb. of nucleus seeds of improved strains of millets and pulses was distributed from the Millet Breeding Station, Coimbatore.

(c) **Coconuts.**—The Regional Coconut Research Station for Madras State was opened at Veppankulam in April 1958. Manurial and cultural experiments are in progress.

A total of 21,138 selected coconut seedlings were distributed to growers during 1957-58 and during the coming year more than a lakh of seedlings will be supplied with the starting of three more nurseries, at Coimbatore, Tindivanam and Nagercoil.

The Coconut Development Scheme has been put into operation in June 1958 and measures are taken for intensive cultivation, control of pests and diseases and extension of area under the crop.

(d) **Cotton.**—Work on improvement of yield and quality of cotton, importing resistance to pests and diseases and agronomic trials were underway. Spacing and manurial trials were also continued. The superior cotton certification scheme was found to be popular.

Horticulture.—A total of nearly 4,60,000 fruit and other plants and 3,93,200 ornamental plants were raised at the several horticultural centres during the year. A total area of 35.28 acres was sown under the potato variety Great Scot for seed multiplication at the Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad. Research work on fruits and vegetables was in progress. The Multi-crop Fruit Research Station was started at Periyakulam in Madurai district in a site of 47.47 acres. A scheme for development of fruit production was sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 2.10 lakhs has been allotted for sanction of loans at the rate of Rs. 300 per acre for raising new orchards. In all 77,890 fruit plants, 5,325 vegetable seedlings, 1,97,431 ornamental and economic plants, 5,046 units of vegetable seeds, etc., and 41,212 lb. of seed potatoes were distributed by the department.

Propaganda and publicity.—The district staff carried on intensive propaganda and demonstration on the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, growing of green manures, and on the Japanese method of cultivation, besides other items.

Agricultural associations were functioning and they were utilized for propagation of improvements in agricultural practices. Demonstration plots were laid to serve as ocular demonstrations. The department also took part in various exhibitions.

The Agricultural Information Unit brought out posters, leaflets and flip books on the red hairy caterpillar on groundnut, development of cashew, Japanese method of cultivation, etc. In service training classes for extension officers in agriculture were held. The Second Agricultural Information Workshop was held at Rajaji Hall and 89 pages of information material were prepared on various subjects by the Specialists and Extension Officers. Radio talks on glyricidia and cashew were also given.

Agricultural Marketing.—Supplementary information on the marketing of eggs, wheat, groundnut and hides and skins were collected and furnished to the Government of India. Information on various aspects of marketing was furnished to other departments and States.

The Market Committees with twenty regulated markets continued to function in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot and Coimbatore in respect of the notified crops (viz.), cotton, groundnut, gingelly, tobacco and turmeric.

Necessary steps were taken and a market committee was constituted in the Tiruchirappalli district. Market intelligence for the prices of commodities, etc., was collected and disseminated to the public and other bodies.

Grading of eggs, ghee, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, potatoes, rice, etc., were continued and the Government Laboratories set up at Dharapuram and Karur started grading and testing of ghee and oil.

Assistance was rendered to the Co-operative Marketing Societies for their effective functioning.

Animal Husbandry.

Education.—The selection of students for both the Pre-professional course (Veterinary) and the B.V.Sc. Degree course was made by a committee constituted by Government for the purpose.

The number of seats fixed for the course during 1958-59 was one hundred and twenty. Out of this number, only eighty-four seats (including six seats for lady candidates were to be filled, the remaining thirty-six being left vacant for admission of candidates belonging to other States either in the Pre-professional course during the year or in the 1st year class of the B.V.Sc. Degree course in 1959-60.

There were a total of one hundred and twenty seats available for admission to the B.V.Sc. Degree course during the academic year 1958-59; but only seventy-seven seats were reserved for students of the Madras State to be filled first of all by candidates who came out successful in the Pre-professional course in Veterinary Science and who applied for admission to the B.V.Sc. Degree course and the balance to be filled up by the Selection Committee.

With a view to provide in India a high standard of Post-graduate training, the Joint Indo-American Team on Agricultural Research and Education recommended that four of the existing State Veterinary Colleges in India should be developed into strong centres of Post-graduate Education on a regional basis for imparting training in various fields of Veterinary Science leading to the M.Sc. and Ph.D. Degrees. Accordingly, the Government of India selected the Madras Veterinary College as one of the Regional Centres of Post-graduate Education. With the concurrence of the Madras University, a two-year course of Post-graduate training leading to the M.V.Sc. Degree was instituted in the college in September 1958 and the centre was inaugurated by the Governor of Madras on 4th September 1958.

In consideration of space and qualified staff, it was decided to train candidates in the following two groups to start with during the academic year 1958-59 :—

(a) Pathology, Bacteriology and Parasitology.

(b) Animal Genetics and Breeding, Animal Nutrition and Dairy Science.

The University of Madras having accorded recognition in the above two groups of study, eighteen candidates were admitted during the year 1958-59, nine for each group, three for each subject.

Government ordered that candidates will be admitted to the M.V.Sc. Degree course on selection by a Graduate Committee made up of the Professors of the subjects and the Principal, Madras Veterinary College.

The course for stockmen was started four years ago and is run for the fifth year in succession. As many as 1,204 applications were received and as usual, the selection of the candidates for admission to the course was made by a committee consisting of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras, and the Principal, Madras Veterinary College. The Selection Committee selected the required two hundred candidates for admission for the three centres (viz.), one hundred for Hosur Cattle Farm, fifty for Pudukottai and fifty for Orathanad and placed the remaining qualified applicants in the waiting list merit-war. The course commenced functioning at the above centres on 1st August 1958 with the selected candidates.

The Playing Course has entered the sixth year of its starting and during the period seventy amateurs were trained and twenty-one amateurs and four butchers were undergoing training at the end of the year.

Nineteen Extension Officers were also trained in this technique.

On the recommendation of the Government of India, it was decided to run at the Madras Veterinary College, a Refresher Course for the Instructors in Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science and the Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science) in the National Extension Service and Community Project Blocks in order to keep them posted with the developments in their field and also enable them to function more efficiently in their respective areas of work.

Accordingly the above course was conducted from 9th to 30th June 1958 with fifteen officers selected on regional basis. Out of these fifteen officers, two were from this State; five from Kerala State and eight from Mysore State. The course duly concluded on 30th June 1958.

During the year the following biological products were manufactured and supplied from the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet :—

Anti-Rinderpest Serum.

Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia Vaccine.

Blackquarter Vaccine.

Bovine Lymphangitis Vaccine.

Fowl Cholera Vaccine.

Anthrax Spore Vaccine (experimental product).

Rinderpest Goat Tissue Vaccine (freeze dried).

Ranikhet Disease Vaccine (freeze dried).

Pigeon-pox Vaccine (freeze dried).

Fowl-pox Vaccine (freeze dried).

Sheep-pox Vaccine (freeze dried).

Cl. welchii anaculture (experimental product).

Brucella Abortus Antigens.

Anti Anthrax Serum.

Biological products were supplied to the staff working in Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Bombay, Pondicherry State, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh during the year.

Experiments were conducted to find out the keeping quality, immunity and viability of various vaccines like Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia Vaccine, Anthrax Spore Vaccine, Sheep Pox Vaccine, Ranikhet Disease Vaccine, etc.

Diseases.—The number of outbreak of contagious diseases and the number of inoculations done during the year are furnished below:—

Name of the disease.	Number of outbreaks.	Number of inoculations done in affected and free areas.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	548	517,992
Blackquarter	475	440,743
Anthrax	96	54,572
Surra	24	2,032
Enterotoxæmia	27	47,090
Ranikhet disease	13	196,633
Fowl-pox	13	3,896
Sheep-pox	33	30,368
Foot and mouth	84	2,016
Pigeon-pox		10,068

In the beginning of the year four mobile units for control of cattle diseases under the Second Five-Year Plan were functioning in the districts of Chingleput, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. As the experience gained was very encouraging, an additional number of three mobile units were sanctioned by the Government. These units will be introduced as soon as necessary vehicles are purchased.

During the year there were thirty-five Veterinary Hospitals, seventy-nine Veterinary dispensaries, seventy-four Minor Veterinary dispensaries and fourteen touring billets in this State. Two lakhs, seventy-three thousand, five hundred and fifty-five cases were treated and 52,079 castrations were performed in Veterinary Hospital and Veterinary Dispensaries. One lakh forty-three thousand four hundred and nine cases were treated and 51,710 animals castrated by the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and during tours. Apart from this, a private Veterinary dispensary at Irumbuthipatti village in Sivayam group of villages in Kulittalai taluk of Tiruchirappalli district is being run by a private Veterinary Surgeon, Sri R. Narayanaswami. Government are paying an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 for this institution to be paid in four quarterly instalments. This institution is functioning quite satisfactorily.

The Corporation of Madras is maintaining four Veterinary dispensaries in Madras City for which grant is being paid by Government. On the request made by the Corporation of Madras, Government sanctioned the opening of one more Veterinary dispensary in Madras City and the payment of the usual grant for it.

Even clinical laboratories (nine in Veterinary Institutions and two in Livestock Farms) were functioning throughout the year. Specimens, blood smears, etc., received from the field staff were examined in these laboratories and the results were communicated.

The propaganda unit of the department took part in a number of cattle shows, exhibitions, etc. The following were a few of such shows :—

- (1) Second State Cattle Show.
- (2) Agricultural Information Workshop Seminar.
- (3) The Milk Day Celebration.
- (4) The Gosamvardhana Day Celebration.

Livestock.—During the year the following farms continued to function :—

- (1) Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm, Salem district.
- (2) District Livestock Farm, Orathanad, Tanjore district.
- (3) District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli district.
- (4) Ramanathapuram district Livestock Farm, Chettinad, Ramanathapuram district.
- (5) Salvage of Dry Cows Farm, Alamadhi.
- (6) Sheep Farm, Ootacamund.
- (7) Sheep Breeding Research Station, Chinnasalem.
- (8) Poultry Research Station, Madras.

The Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm, continued to maintain its reputation as one of the major farms in India. The farm maintained 986 animals at the beginning of the year.

There were 172 births, 32 receipts, 95 purchases, 130 sales for breeding, 85 auction sales, 248 external transfers and 20 deaths leaving a balance of 802 animals.

The District Livestock Farm, Orathanad, had 479 head of cattle.

The District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai, had 250 animals.

The Ramanathapuram District Livestock Farm, Chettinad, in which livestock was introduced for the first time during June and July 1958 from the Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm, and the District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai, had 261 head of cattle were received from outside either by transfer from the Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm and District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai, or purchase during the period. There were 39 births and 5 deaths leaving a closing balance of 295 head of cattle.

There were twenty-eight Artificial Insemination Centres with one hundred and sixty-six key villages started under the All-India Key Village Scheme continued during the year. The Sheep Farm at Kattupakkam was inaugurated on 5th October, 1958 and the total strength of the animals in the Farm is 101.

Second Five-Year Plan.—The implementation of the following schemes during 1958-59 was sanctioned by Government :—

Starting of four Key Village Main Centres with six sub-centres for each main centre.

Starting of three Artificial Insemination Centres.

Starting of four Key Village Extension Centres (Supplementary Extension Centres).

Establishment of three Mobile Units (one for North Arcot, one for Ramanathapuram and the third for Kanyakumari district).

Conduct of one State Cattle Show and six District Shows.

Electrification of the Hosur Cattle Farm at a cost of Rs. 70,000.

Electrification of five Veterinary Institutions.

Creation of a chair (1) for Therapeutics and Toxicology, and (2) for Gynaecology.

Establishment of four Poultry Extension Centres.

Appointment of a Fodder Development Officer for the scheme for the development of feeds and fodder resources (in key village areas and livestock farms).

The progress of the schemes during the year was satisfactory.

Co-operation.

General.—Great efforts are being taken to rebuild the social and economic life of the nation so as to evolve a socialist pattern of society, which is the ultimate goal. The Planning Commission has assigned to the Co-operative Movement a high role in the context of increased agricultural production and envisaged the building up of a co-operative sector as a matter of national policy. Very recently, the National Development Council has assigned to the Co-operative Movement a new role more significant than ever before for rebuilding and rejuvenating the rural community. The Community Development and National Extension Service Programmes are being implemented extensively with the sole objective of bringing about rural development in the social and economic spheres by harnessing the initiative, enterprise and energies of the people. The philosophy underlying the co-operative Movement is not different from that of the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme as both aim at changing

the outlook of the rural people by rousing their enthusiasm and initiative and creating in them the urge to work together and lead a better life. In short, they aim at raising the level of rural life. The need for greater co-ordination between the activities of the co-operative development programme and the Community Development programme therefore calls for no emphasis. The Co-operative Financing Banks which function as the pivot of the movement in the districts have been associated with the Community Development programmes by giving representation to them on the Block Advisory Committee. This integration has given a spirit to the development of co-operative activity.

The major schemes implemented under the Second Five-Year Plan related to the expansion of agricultural credit and provision of more storage and marketing facilities to the ryots. Increased attention was paid towards the formation of co-operative farming societies. The schemes under Dairying and Milk Supply envisaged to improve the supply of milk in urban areas and to set up for this purpose, milk treating plants in milk supply institutions, and to provide salvage and breeding facilities for cattle owners. The schemes for the development of the handloom industry included among others, financial assistance towards the share capital of weavers in weavers' societies, expansion of marketing arrangements and the grant of a rebate to consumers on purchases. The other important schemes related to the provision of housing to the people and to the training and education of non-official personnel in co-operative work. All these schemes made remarkable progress during the year. The agricultural credit machinery extended its activities to more and more villages, brought more and more agricultural families within its fold and met the needs of the producers to a greater extent. On 30th November 1958, the agricultural societies covered 84 per cent of the villages and brought within their fold 34 per cent of the agricultural families and met 24 per cent of their credit requirements.

Agricultural banks sprang up in quick succession; 236 such banks have been formed so far through the voluntary amalgamation of village credit societies. These banks are very popular among the villagers and the demand for the formation of more banks is increasing, as they have been more effective in providing cheap and prompt credit to the ryots than the village credit societies.

The small village credit societies also continue to receive increased attention. The implementation of the scheme of revitalising and developing the small credit societies at the rate of 500 per annum is gradually increasing the tempo of the credit expansion programme. The National Development Council has recently urged the strengthening of the village credit societies so as to make them function as multipurpose organisations in all the agricultural and allied activities. The Council has also recognised the

need for State assistance for the maintenance of paid workers by the societies. When based on the lines of the Council's resolution, they may be expected to do much better than what they have been doing so far.

The full finance scheme, that was being implemented in the Srivilliputhur and Erode firkas for making the co-operatives the sole suppliers of agricultural production and marketing finance to the ryots, showed considerable progress. All the villages in the two firkas were served by the co-operatives and the coverage of the credit needs of the agriculturists of the area increased substantially. Encouraged by the results achieved in the above two firkas the scheme has been introduced in seven more blocks in other districts. Government have since ordered that the issue of taccavi loans in Erode and Srivilliputhur firkas might be stopped.

Side by side with the expansion of credit facilities to the ryots, the facilities for co-operative marketing were extended. The expansion was concentrated mostly in the Community Development and National Extension Service areas. The activities of 50 marketing societies were intensified on account of which the marketing finance provided by them to the producers doubled when compared to the quantum of finance provided by them during 1954-55 in the pre-reorganized State. Co-operative marketing is expected to receive an impetus for further expansion after the establishment of the Apex marketing society at the State level which was formed on 16th December 1958 to undertake the export of the surplus agricultural produce and also the supply of imported articles. The Madras State Warehousing Corporation commenced work in August 1958 after the nomination of the Board of Directors and appointment of a Deputy Registrar, Managing Director. It has selected 11 important marketing centres for the establishment of warehouses. Pending construction of buildings, the Corporation has proposed to establish the warehouses in rented buildings. The first of such warehouses was established in Salem town in November 1958. The activities of the Corporation will certainly afford facilities for the further expansion of Co-operative Marketing.

The Central Land Mortgage Bank and the 90 primary land mortgage banks continued to cater to the long term credit needs in a larger measure than hitherto. They paid greater attention to meet the requirements of the poorer ryots. They also encouraged more and more loans for 15 years as against loans for 20 years in the past. The volume of loans issued for agricultural production and land improvement purposes has been increasing agricultural production and land improvement, a proposal to float year after year. In order to attract rural investors for financing "Rural Development Debentures" for a period of seven years is under the consideration of the Central Land Mortgage Bank and Government.

Co-operatives, although they are organisations of smallmen have undertaken big enterprises like the establishment of sugar mills and spinning mills. The three sugar mills in the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput and Coimbatore made steady progress in raising their share capital and securing financial accommodation from the Industrial Finance Corporation and the State Bank of India. The bulk of the machinery has arrived. A Joint Registrar has been appointed to study the common problems relating to the establishment of these mills and has entered on his duties. Steps are being taken to put up the necessary buildings and instal the machinery so as to enable the Mills to go into production by the middle of next year.

Co-operative farming received a good deal of attention. There were five joint farming societies in the State. Seven societies of the tenant farming type were formed for the cultivating tenants of the lands belonging to temples, mutts, etc., in Tanjore and Tirunelveli districts. The members of these societies will for the present cultivate the lands individually. Gradually it is hoped they will attempt joint operations. The society will thus provide a base for introducing joint farming. The Bhoodan and Gramdhan movement has, to a greater extent, created conditions for the formation of co-operatives called Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies which are in essence joint farming societies. Ten such societies were formed in the Bhoodan and Gramdhan villages in the Coimbatore and Madurai districts. More such farming societies are being organised. Government have also ordered the constitution of a State Farming Board with the Minister as the Chairman to give the necessary direction and stimulus to the formation of these societies.

On the Industrial sector, the weavers' co-operatives continued to make steady progress in the rehabilitation of the Handloom weavers with financial assistance from the Cess Fund. One problem facing the weavers' co-operatives is the supply of yarn of the required counts at reasonable prices. This problem was sought to be tackled by the organisation of co-operative spinning mills. With the registration of the Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills, during the period, there are now three co-operative spinning mills in the State.

The South India Co-operative Spinning Mills commenced production with 6,000 spindles. It has increased the spindleage to 8,000. The Ramanathapuram and the Tiruchendur Spinning Mills have been raising the necessary share capital.

Co-operatives played a notable role in providing housing facilities for the urban and rural population including low income groups and industrial workers. The demand for loans has increased continuously with the result Government were approached for additional allotment during the year. The subsidised industrial

housing scheme could not make much progress on account of the inability of the workers to contribute 25 per cent of the cost of the construction of houses. This major handicap has been removed by the Government of India who have raised the quantum of assistance to these societies from 75 per cent to 90 per cent. The workers have now to contribute only 10 per cent of the cost of construction. It will now be possible for the workers to stand on their own and build houses for themselves. Government have constituted a non-statutory Housing Board which aids the successful implementation of the several housing schemes.

The three mufassal co-operative training Institutes and the Central Co-operative Training Institute continued to train non-official and official co-operative personnel respectively. Government have sanctioned the proposal to provide the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, with a building and hostel for the trainees at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.75 lakhs. They have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh for 1958-59 for the purpose. The site for the construction of the buildings and hostel has been taken possession of. The plans are under preparation by the Consulting Architect to Government. The Co-operative movement made striking progress during the year in all directions. There were 13,391 co-operative societies of all types at the end of the year. The progress was significant in the expansion of co-operative credit supply and marketing, Co-operative dairying and Milk Supply, Weavers' co-operative and Housing. The co-operative effectively met the demands made on them by the ryots for production and marketing finance. The credit societies, the Land Mortgage Banks, and the Marketing Societies advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 14.58 crores.

Agricultural Credit.—The Madras State Co-operative Bank had a membership of 15 District Co-operative Central Banks and 138 individuals and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 75.50 lakhs. It held Rs. 4.22 crores under deposits and had a working capital of rupees 1,403.11 lakhs on 31st December 1958.

As in the previous years, the Reserve Bank of India provided funds at a concessional rate of interest towards agricultural operations and market of crops.

There were 15 Co-operative Central Banks in the State. During the year they sanctioned loans and other credit accommodation to the extent of Rs. 23.54 crores to the co-operatives in their areas. Consequent on the implementation of the scheme of integrated credit and marketing, the loan transactions of the central banks recorded a remarkable increasing during the year. Under this scheme, the supervision over the rural credit societies was intensified by employing additional supervisors so as to enlarge their membership and expand the provision of credit to the ryots. Government subsidised the cost for the employment of the additional supervisors by the banks on a graded scale.

There were 7,918 village credit societies and they issued loans to the ryots; the bulk of the loans was issued for productive purposes.

The scheme of revitalisation of village credit societies was implemented during the period. Under the scheme 500 small sized societies have been given subsidies to meet the cost of establishment.

There were 21 rural banks in the State. There was a notable increase in the membership as well as paid-up share capital of these banks.

There were 292 agricultural banks as on 31st December 1958. The agricultural banks have been established by the voluntary amalgamation of the village credit societies covering contiguous villages to serve the agricultural families having common social and economic contacts and residing in compact areas, as a result of which they combine in themselves the advantages of bigness as well as of the earlier small units. They provide short-term and medium-term credit for production as well as consumption and supply agricultural requisites and other essential consumer commodities. They arrange for the marketing of agricultural produce of the members through the marketing societies in the vicinity.

The Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank, through its 80 affiliated primary land mortgage banks, continued to provide long term credit to the ryots for discharge of prior debts and for land improvement purposes in an increasing measure.

The full finance scheme envisages the provision of the entire short-term and medium-term credit needs of the cultivators through co-operatives to the exclusion of all the other agencies including Government. This scheme continued to work in the Erode Firka of the Coimbatore district and the Srivilliputhur firka of the Ramanathapuram district.

The agricultural credit societies continued to supply agricultural requisites such as agricultural implements, chemical fertilisers, manures, improved seeds, etc., although their main function was the dispensation of credit. The agricultural banks mostly in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks, undertook the distribution of agricultural requisites in a larger measure.

Co-operative Marketing.—Co-operative marketing activities continued to expand as a result of the implementation of the scheme of integrated credit with marketing, and they undertook the processing of agricultural produce such as cotton-ginning, groundnut decorticating, hulling of paddy, etc. The marketing societies at Gobichettipalayam, Tuticorin, Dindigul and Thiruchengode were provided financial assistance by Government for the installation of

gins and decorticators to the extent of Rs. 1.93 lakhs. The construction of the factory buildings by the above four societies is in progress.

There were three co-operative sugar mills; one at Maduranthakam in Chingleput district, another at Ambur in North Arcot district and the third at Udumalpet in Coimbatore district.

The programme of construction of godowns by marketing societies, agricultural banks and rural credit societies was continued during the year.

Under the scheme of co-ordination of the activities of the marketing societies and those of the market committees, the market committee would lease the godowns in the market yards to the marketing societies so that the latter might provide storage facilities to the producer members, make loans and advances to them on the pledge of produce and undertake sale of notified produce in accordance with the regulations of the market committees.

The Central Warehousing Corporation under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation's Act, 1956 was established in New Delhi in 1957 at the national level. The Government of Madras set up the Madras State Warehousing Corporation with an initial share capital of Rs. 20 lakhs in December 1957 at the State level. It was inaugurated on its working in May 1958. With the nomination of the board of Directors and the appointment of a Deputy Registrar as the Managing Director, the Corporation began work in August 1958. It has selected 11 centres for establishing warehouses during the Plan period.

The district central stores and the district supply and marketing societies undertook the export of chillies and onions to Ceylon upto 30th November 1958, 7½ tons of chillies and 308 tons of onions were exported by them to Ceylon. The exporter societies depended on the primary marketing societies and other affiliated societies for the supply of the produce required for export. Where the primaries and other affiliated societies could not supply the required quantity of produce, the exporting societies had to resort to open market and purchase the required produce, so that the export permits could be promptly and fully utilised.

Thirty-five Co-operative Farming societies of the tenant farming type were working in the State with 7,682 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 81,005.

Other forms of co-operative activities.—The scheme of increasing agricultural production through village co-operatives was continued to be worked in six districts. Under the scheme, cultivable Government lands were leased to the village co-operatives or assigned in their favour for being sub-leased to their members for cultivation. During the year 34 societies applied for the lease or assignment of Government lands measuring 675 acres. One hundred and

twenty-eight acres of lands were taken on lease by these societies. Of these, 34 acres were brought under cultivation. Thirty-five land reclamation societies in Tanjore district which were providing their members with long-term credit for reclaiming the lands, continued to function during the period.

The district supply and marketing societies as well as the district central stores functioned as Government stockists and wholesaler-cum-retailers in the matter of distribution of chemical fertilizers. With a net work of agency societies and depots, they distributed 23,705 tons of chemical fertilizers valued at Rs. 101 lakhs. The village credit societies popularised the manufacture and utilisation of compost manure among the ryots. Seventy-one thousand five hundred and seventy-seven manure pits were dug and 20,487 tons of compost manure was prepared as a result of the efforts taken by the co-operatives. The marketing societies functioned as approved agricultural fabricators. They distributed fabricated agricultural implements to the ryots.

There were 20 milk supply unions and 664 milk supply societies in the State. They continued to be the major suppliers of milk to the State and other institutions including State hospitals, jails, certified schools, vigilance homes, etc. A scheme for poultry farming and collection and marketing of eggs through eleven feeder societies of the Madurai City Co-operative Milk Supply Union was implemented. The scheme envisages procurement and marketing of 275 eggs daily.

Co-operative Handloom Industry.—The schemes for the development of the handloom industry with the aid of the Cess Fund continued to be implemented by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies during the year. There were 992 Weavers' Co-operative Societies and 15 Primary Silk Weavers' Societies.

There were 12 Art Silk Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the State with 1,145 members on their rolls.

The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society which is the apex organisation co-ordinating the activities of the primary weavers' co-operative societies and promoting the handloom industry through the co-operative fold intensified its activities in the marketing of the goods produced by the affiliated societies, in the distribution of yarn and in rationalising the technique of production.

The South India Co-operative Spinning Mills started production of yarn with effect from 14th July 1958. It is running with 8,000 spindles now and hopes to run with the full complement of 16,000 spindles. The Mill has produced so far 431 bales of 20s yarn. The overall capacity of the Mills with its 16,000 spindles running two shifts is 750 bales per month.

The Ramanathapuram Co-operative Spinning Mills at Srivilliputhur in the Ramanathapuram district has collected a share capital of Rs. 11,17,525. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed to be invested by Government. Government have since sanctioned this amount and it will be drawn and disbursed to the Mill soon. The Mill is pursuing action to acquire the necessary land, to obtain licence under the Industries and Development Act and to purchase the machinery required. Besides the above 2 Mills, another Co-operative Spinning Mills at Tiruchendur has been registered in April 1958. The nomination of the first Board of Directors is under consideration.

Co-operative Housing Societies.—There were 213 Urban Co-operative Housing Societies in the State providing finance to their members for construction of new houses. During the year the societies obtained Government loans of Rs. 56.61 lakhs.

There were 157 Rural Housing Societies and eight Industrial Housing Societies working in the State.

Health Societies.—There were six Health Co-operative Societies in the State. The main object of these societies is to provide cheap medical facilities to their members. The working of the Amoor Health Co-operative Society in Tiruchirappalli district, the Sholur Health Co-operative Society in the Nilgiris district, the Dhalavai-puram Health Co-operative Society in the Ramanathapuram district and the Dhanwanthari Health Co-operative Society in the Salem district deserves special mention.

CHAPTER IX—NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forests.

Forest management measures, involving planned forest economy to ensure a sustained yield of forest products, were adhered to. Consistent with these principles, the forests were worked for timber, sandalwood, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce. Grazing was also permitted (other than for goats) to the maximum extent possible.

During the year, there was a significant increase in the area under regeneration and afforestation. In view of the generally poor quality of Madras State's natural flora, concerted efforts were made suitably to stock as large areas as possible with teak and other valuable timber species. Plantation of softwood was also continued to the extent possible, in order to plan for the needs of the match industry. To augment fuelwood supplies, casuarina plantations were raised.

Supply of timber.—Supply of timber was continued to the full extent of the limited resources in the State, mainly to the Government of India, other State Government departments and house-building co-operative societies. Logs of teak and other hardwoods, railway sleepers and transmission poles, were supplied. The volume and value of supplies made during the year were 39,978 c.ft. and Rs. 4,13,084.45 respectively.

Sandalwood Sales.—Auction sales of sandalwood were conducted in July and December as usual at Tirupathur and Sathiamangalam. At Tirupathur 400 tons and 300 tons of sandalwood were sold in July and December 1958, respectively, fetching amounts of Rs. 18,44,540.00 and Rs. 14,06,476.25. At Sathiamangalam 149 tons, 17 quarters and 6 pounds and 250 tons and 1 quarter of sandalwood were sold in July and December 1958 fetching amounts of Rs. 7,05,463.04 and Rs. 11,83,966.50, respectively.

Management of Estate Forests.—The management of the forests in estates taken over under the Act 26 of 1948 continued to be in a nebulous state and presented numerous problems. In pursuance of the orders of the Government, however, the removal of green leaf manure, thorns, stones, etc., was allowed on payment of fixed rates and grazing allowed on proper permits, but the removal of major forest produce was completely prohibited.

Adivasis.—The Forest Department continued to evince keen interest in the welfare of the Adivasis in the forests. They were provided with lands (wherever possible) within the forests for cultivation. The allocation was either on annual leases or under the 'Kumri' system free of assessment. They were also allowed free grazing. In return for these concessions they were required to

help in the protection of the forests from fire and theft. They were also enabled to supplement their income by engaging them on forest works for which they were paid at full scheduled rates.

Working plans.—The working plans new work or revisions were undertaken for the Forest Divisions of Madurai South, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli South. Work on Working Plan for Tirunelveli South Division was concluded on 15th November 1958.

Grazing.—There was no change in the uniform grazing rates in force all over the State.

	Rs.
Buffalo	0.50
Cow or bull	0.25
Sheep	0.12

System of deferred and rotational grazing were continued in selected blocks. The objects of improved grazing were however not realized mainly due to the general apathy of the villagers. The concession of free removal of grass in head loads was also continued. Penning and watering facilities in grazing grounds inside reserved forests improved wherever possible.

Supply of green leaf manure.—The concession of free removal of green leaf manure was discontinued from 1st January 1958 but the demand was met from manure leaf coupes on the basis of permits.

Wild Life.—The area of the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary in Gudalur Division was extended during the year under report from 114 square miles to about 124 square miles with the inclusion of the adjoining Avarahalla Reserved Forest. The sanctuary was maintained in a satisfactory condition, and improvements were effected. A new Forest Rest House "Abhayaranyam" was constructed at Kargudy and equipped. Observation towers were erected at salient points overlooking salt-licks or water holes. Construction of new roads was also taken to improve the approach road to the sanctuary.

The State Wild Life Board (which was constituted in 1954 with the Minister for Forests as its Chairman) continued to function. The Board met at Ootacamund for the third time in May 1958 and its suggestions were implemented as far as possible.

Special measures for forest protection.—Special parties were organized in all divisions from time to time and several cases of illicit removal of firewood and illegal grazing were detected and action taken against the offenders.

The Special Mobile Petrol parties in Salem Circle and Madurai Circles continued to do useful work and they also helped to investigate several petitions containing allegations against the forest administration.

In addition to the existing mobile petrol parties another mobile party was sanctioned by the Government with headquarters at Vellore to raise the standard of protection of sandalwood areas in Vellore East and Vellore West Divisions.

Second Five-Year Plan Schemes.—Under the Second Five-Year Plan, the department has undertaken to implement as many as thirteen schemes for the rehabilitation of degraded forests, to bring more areas under valuable species like teak and wattle and to augment the present supplies of fuel, etc., Rs. 134.61 lakhs has been set apart for these schemes for the Plan period.

(1) Lac cultivation.—The object of the scheme is to step up lac production, as lac and its products are good foreign exchange earners. It has also been proposed to plant lac host trees in all suitable localities. There is a plan provision of Rs. 1.19 lakhs. During 1958, lac cultivation was taken up in all the nine suitable centres in Kanyakumari, Madurai, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Salem districts at a cost of Rs. 0.23 lakh. In addition, host trees were planted in over 90 acres.

(2) Cashew cultivation.—The object of the scheme is to raise cashew on a large scale, as cashewnut is an important dollar earner. About 46,000 acres will be planted with cashew at a total cost of Rs. 25.16 lakhs during the Plan period. During 1958, 9,648 acres were planted at a total cost of Rs. 3.98 lakhs.

(3) Preservation of wild life.—The object of the scheme is rigidly to protect, improve and expand the wild life sanctuary at Mudumalai. Improvement of the existing roads, laying new roads, constructing rest-houses with modern amenities and other improvements to attract tourist traffic and nature-lovers. It has also been proposed to introduce new species of tanna from comparable localities. Improvements to the Vedanthangal Birds Sanctuary have also been included under this scheme. The Plan provisions for the scheme is Rs. 4.50 lakhs. During 1958 improvement works were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 0.36 lakh.

(4) Creation of fodder banks and improvement to grazing.—Improvement of potential water source inside reserved forests and development of the fodder value of the pasture by planting useful fodder species and grass are the objectives of the scheme. About 12,500 acres will be tackled at a total cost of Rs. 1.33 lakhs, during the Plan period. During 1958, 2,775 acres were taken up for development at a cost of Rs. 0.34 lakh.

(5) Teak and other timber species.—To augment the supply of teak and other valuable timber species, large scale planting was undertaken. About 4,170 acres will be planted with teak and 600 acres with bamboos. It has also been proposed to raise another 1,200 acres near Mettupalayam with tea under 'irrigated

conditions' by constructing a dam across Hallur Halla and diverting the water for this purpose. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.55 lakhs. During 1958, 1,130 acres were planted with teak, 60 acres with bamboos and 110 acres with miscellaneous timber species at a cost of Rs. 1.52 lakhs besides 250 acres with teak under 'irrigated conditions'. Besides this, under the scheme 'creation of river, canal and lake, fringe forests', it has also been proposed to raise tree species mainly teak for an extent of over 4,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs (which will also be a measure against soil erosion along the banks of rivers, canals and lakes). This will also augment the timber resources in the State. During 1958, 1,017 acres were planted at a cost of Rs. 1.74 lakhs.

(6) Development of matchwood plantations.—To increase the supplies of softwood species useful for match industries, softwood plantations will be raised on a large scale. About 8,300 acres will be planted with softwood species at a total cost of Rs. 5.96 lakhs during the Plan period. During 1958, 2,050 acres were planted at a cost of Rs. 1.11 lakhs.

(7) Creation of industrial plantation such as Wattle and Bluegum.—Considering the multiple industrial uses of wattle, large scale wattle plantations about 19,000 acres will be raised during the Plan period. Bluegum wood is also useful as fuel and for the paper industry. One thousand and nine hundred acres will be planted with bluegum during the Plan period. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 9.12 lakhs. During 1958, 4,317 acres were planted with wattle and 1,100 acres with bluegum at a total cost of Rs. 2.37 lakhs.

(8) Afforestation of fuel Forests.—This is a major scheme aiming to reclothe the badly neglected and eroded forest areas formerly under panchayats and zamindaris. This scheme is intended primarily to provide a vegetative protective cover so as to arrest soil erosion and will augment the firewood supply in the State.

(9) Reconnaissance survey of eroded lands outside reserved forests.—To examine areas outside reserved forest suitable for forest-cum-pasture development, a reconnaissance survey has been undertaken in the State. There is a Plan provision of Rs. 1.85 lakhs. During 1958, the survey in South Arcot district was taken up at a cost of Rs. 0.36 lakh.

(10) Survey and demarcation of ex-zamin forests.—In order to define on the ground the ex-zamin forests areas, as a first step to put down encroachments and to declare these forests as reserved forests under Madras Forest Act, survey and demarcation with special staff will be taken up. There is Plan provision of Rs. 1.29 lakhs.

(11) **Construction of residential accommodation.**—To provide quarters for Forest Guards and Watchers in interior tracts in order to ensure better protection of forests and close supervision of development works, this scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs. 2.43 lakhs. During 1958 only Rs. 0.07 lakh was spent on this item.

(12) **Extension of casuarina plantations.**—To fix shifting sands along the sea coasts and river banks and to meet the growing demand for firewood, casuarina plantations are to be raised in over 3,400 acres at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the Plan period. During 1958, 542 acres were planted with casuarina at a cost of Rs. 0.67 lakh.

(13) **Development of modern technique of timber extraction and communications.**—To facilitate extraction of Forest produce and frequent inspection of forests, new roads are being constructed and existing roads improved under this scheme at a cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs. During 1958, Rs. 0.46 lakh was spent on these works.

Revenue and expenditure.—The income of the Department during the year 1957-58 was Rs. 1,29,18,988 and expenditure was Rs. 73,53,099.

The surplus of income over expenditure during the year 1957-58 was Rs. 55,65,839.

Fisheries.

During the calendar year the Fisheries Branch was separated from the Department of Industries and Commerce and placed under a whole-time Director of Fisheries as a separate department. This administrative set-up resulted in progressive work in the conservation, development and exploitation of the fishery resources of the State. Special attention was paid to the implementation of sixteen schemes included in the Second Five-year Plan and Socio-economic rehabilitation of the fisherfolk.

The following are the salient features during the year:—

Fisheries Research.—Researches on the various problems connected with proper management and utilization of the fisheries resources of the State were continued at the Biological and Technological Research Stations. At the Marine Biological Station at Ennore, Kruśadai Island, Tuticorin and Cape Camorin, the hydrography, Planktology and fisheries of the coastal waters; their fluctuations; biology of species of commercial importance, culture of edible oysters, marine fish-farming, pearl oysters and chānks were the chief items of investigations. At the Fresh Water Biological Station at Bhavanisagar problems relating to fish seed collection, segregation and transport, spawning of carps, bionomics of

important species, manuring of waters, productivity of different types of inland waters, public health, fish farming, limnology, fish mortality, fish poisoning and pollution of rivers were pursued. At the Technological Stations at Tuticorin and Cape Camorin studies on fish spoilage, nutritive value of fresh and processed fish, standardization of fish products, sea weed utilization and bacteriology of in-shore and off-shore waters were initiated.

Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization.—During the year the department availed itself of the services of three experts. Mr. Peter Gurtner of Switzerland, Naval Architect, assisted the department in improving the design of the mechanized boats, in conducting experiment with surf landing boats and in formulating plans for the establishment of a Boat Building Yard in Madras. The Harbour Specialist, Mr. C. R. Bjuke of Sweden, completed his preliminary surveys of the sites suitable for location of fishing harbours and prepared plans and estimates for the harbours at Madras, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam. Dr. Carlos Gonzalez of Argentina, Fish Marketing Expert conducted a survey of the fish marketing situation in the State and made suggestions for improvement.

Schemes included in the Second Five-year Plan.—Sixteen schemes with a policy of development and exploitation of inland, estuarine, in-shore and off-shore fisheries and of introducing improved techniques and technological methods were implemented during the year. Under the scheme for assisting Fishermen Co-operatives for better credit and trade facilities Rs. 3.18 lakhs were distributed as long-term and medium-term loans and as subsidy for construction of fish godowns and curing sheds. A quantity of 6,170 tons of cured fish were produced under the scheme for supply of salt to fish curers at subsidized rates. For the construction of fishing harbour at Cuddalore and for construction of Boat Building yard at Madras arrangements for acquisition of sites and procurement of equipment were attended to. Under the scheme for the improvement of fishing craft with a view to introduce modern methods of fishing with small mechanized boats of the Pablo-type, designed by the Food and Agricultural Organization Naval Architects, 15 boats were constructed and supplied to the Fishermen Co-operatives thus making the total fleet-strength 42. To enable the fishermen to use nets of nylon and synthetic twine and thus obtain better catches, nylon webbings and tereylene yarn were supplied to the fishermen at subsidized rates. 256.32 lakhs of fish seed were collected from nursery area and distributed to various public and private waters under the scheme for Rural Fishery Demonstration and Intensive Fish seed collection and distribution. For the development exploitation of major reservoir fisheries, Bhavanisagar, Amaravathi, Manimuthar and Sathanur reservoirs were stocked with 9.19 lakhs of fingerlings of selected varieties and about 30,000 lb. of fish were netted and sold by experimental fishing.

Construction of a model estuarine fish-farm in Adyar has made considerable progress and is expected to be in operation in 1959. Under the scheme for training of personnel in the use of new types of mechanized boats and nets 60 fishermen were trained at the Training Centres at Nagapattinam and Tuticorin. For assisting fishermen co-operatives to quickly transport fish from important landing centres to important consuming centres one large Tata Marcidez Van and nine Lambretta three wheelers were supplied to the co-operative societies in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, South Arcot, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts on hire-purchase system. To facilitate display and sale of fish in fish markets under hygienic and attractive conditions Rs. 80,000 were given as subsidy to 15 municipalities and one panchayat board.

Pearl fishery.—The pearl fishery was conducted at Tuticorin from 3rd March to 26th May of the year. The pearl banks exploited were Kodamurthi parr, Rajajvooku Sippi Chothitha parr, South Kodamurthi parr, Pudu parr and Karuval parr. A total number of 2,14,76,514 oysters were fished and a sum of Rs. 4,65,097.77 was realized by sale of the Government share of the oysters.

Chank fishery.—During the year 19,05,955 full-sized chanks, 63,163 under-sized chanks and 1,39,726 wormed chanks were fished off Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram and Tanjavor coasts.

Fish-curing yards.—Nineteen fish-curing yards were maintained by the department for giving facilities to fish-curers to cure their surplus catches under scientific conditions with a good quality of salt given at subsidized rates. A total quantity of 6,270 tons of cured fish were produced in them and made available for consumption by the public.

Manufacture of shark liver oil and other by-products.—At 22 shark liver-oil extraction centres and 3 demonstration factories, 14,488 lb. of shark liver oil; 350 lb. of skate liver-oil, 3,510 lb. of fish manure; 2,829 lb. of sea-weed compost and 273 lb. of sea-weed ash were produced.

Conservation and licensing of inland fisheries.—Important inland fisheries were continued to be conserved and licensed with a view to maintain a steady fish-crop without any depletion. About 4,000 licences were issued for controlled and regulated fishing in Hope lake, Kadamba tank, Mettur Reservoir, Poondi Reservoir, Vellore moat, Veeranam lake, Vadavar channel, Vellar estuary, Adyar estuary, etc. This enabled the fishermen to obtain a constant and steady earning.

Poondi Reservoir Exploitation.—A large-scale exploitation of the Poondi Reservoir in Chingleput district was conducted during July-August of the year. A total quantity of 152.6 tons of fish was

landed and of this 65.7 tons were given to the fishermen who operated in the reservoir as their share. The revenue realized for the Government share of the catches was Rs. 29,763.

Mettur Reservoir Exploitation.—The development and exploitation of the fisheries of the Mettur Reservoir in Salem district were continued systematically. A total number of 203 licences were issued to the fishermen and anglers and realised a revenue of Rs. 3,616.40. The total quantity of fish landed from the reservoir by the licensed fishermen and the departmental experimental unit was 340 tons.

Community Development Project and National Extension Service Scheme.—The departmental staff bestowed special attention to development of fisheries in water sources in Community Development and National Extension Service areas. The main line of work was to encourage fish culture in tanks, ponds and wells by propaganda and supply of fish-seed. About 2 lakhs of fingerlings were distributed through the Block Development Officers.

Fish Market.—Special surveys of fresh and cured fish movements and trade practices were conducted, and departmental units and fishermen co-operatives were assisted in their marketing programme. Special efforts were made to increase the fish supply to Madras City by assisting local merchants in procurement of the commodity, by establishing model fish stalls and by introduction of house delivery system. Popularization of iced fish, frozen fish, fish meal, shell grit and other by-products were conducted. Fish markets of all the important towns were surveyed and the concerned local bodies were induced to improve the markets to satisfy minimum standards of outlay and sanitation. The total production of fish in the State during the year was estimated to be 1,01,180.8 tons comprising of 64,229.6 tons of sea-catches and 36,951.2 tons of inland catches.

Propaganda and Publicity.—Dissimination of Information and Publicity were given attention and a monthly Fisheries Newsletter for the benefit of the fishermen and others engaged in the fishing industry was brought out during the year. Special talks, lectures and film shows were given in fishing villages, fairs and festivals and in educational institutions with the aid of an audio-visual van. The department participated in forty exhibitions. The fisheries aquarium and library and museum continued to be popular.

Socio-economic work.—A Fisheries Welfare Officer was appointed to give whole-time attention to this work. He conducted surveys of several fishing villages and studied their requirements with reference to communication, lighting, medical, sanitation, housing and other facilities and he arranged necessary relief measures through the local authorities to the extent possible. The number of Fishermen Co-operative Societies and their District Federations

increased to one hundred and ninety-nine with a total membership of 23,855 and with a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 19,002 and working capital of Rs. 54,950. The various assistance programme such as grants of loans and supply of Pablo boats; nylon nets and yarns, fish transport vehicles, etc., of the department were canalized through these co-operatives. With a view to popularize the co-operative movement among the fisherfolk, several of the societies were initiated to undertake fish marketing for the benefit of their members. The Fisheries Department maintained three elementary schools at Sathankuppam, Alambarikuppam and Kaveripattanam and these schools had a total strength of seven teachers and 256 pupils. Relief was given to fishermen affected by calamities of cyclone, sea-erosion, fire and accident in the sea and failure of normal fisheries.

Cinchona Department.

Parry and Company, Limited, Madras, continued to be the selling agents for quinine products and eucalyptus oil manufactured by the Cinchona department. The sales showed an upward trend.

The special staff sanctioned by Government for the implementation of the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act, 1948, and Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, etc., was disbanded on 31st October 1958 afternoon, as its further continuance was considered not necessary.

During the year under report this department participated in the following exhibitions :—

- (1) All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition, Madras (during January and February 1958 in continuation of 1957 exhibition).
- (2) The Annual Flower Show held at the Government Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund, during May 1958.
- (3) The Ootacamund Political Congress Exhibition at Ootacamund during May 1958.
- (4) The Annual Fruit Show held at Coonoor during May 1958.

Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais and Nilgiris.—There was no new planting of cinchona trees during the year under report. All routine seasonal operations, such as weeding, pruning, maintenance of paths and drains, thinning out shade, etc., were carried out according to requirements.

A large number of trees like blue-gum and also other species like eucalyptus rostrata, eucalyptus robusta, tung, kamla, etc., were planted; the number planted in the Nilgiris alone being over 65,000. Besides the above, twenty acres were planted with eucalyptus species for raising fuel trees in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais, and seventeen acres with wattle in the Nilgiris.

In addition to the maintenance of the existing areas already planted with medicinal and essential oil yielding plants, about twenty-eight acres in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais and about sixty-three acres in Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, were planted with Vettiver, Eucalyptus Citriodora, Digitalis and Geranium plants besides various other medicinal and essential oil yielding plants.

The distillation of essential oils was done in the plantations on a large scale. The purification and testing of the crude essential oils were done in the quinine factories. The Geranium oil produced by this department is considered to be of a very high quality and has very great demand.

The distillation of eucalyptus oil was done on a large scale in the plantations, the purification being done in the Government Quinine Factory, Naduvattam. The Eucalyptus oil is continued to be supplied to almost all the Medical Stores Depots in India besides other Government, Local Fund and Municipal Medical institutions. A total quantity of 13,700 lb. of eucalyptus oil was refined during the year. The present position is that the demand for eucalyptus oil exceeds the production level. During the year 1958 the department was in a position to produce, on a commercial scale, eucalyptus oil of B.P. standard.

Quinine Factory, Naduvattam.—During the year, a total quantity of 7,22,813 lb. of Cinchona bark was issued for processing at the Quinine Factory, Naduvattam. The following quantities of quinine products were manufactured and taken to stock during the year :—

- Quinine Sulphate—8,941-2-0 lb.
- Quinine Sulphate Tablets—2,337,850 Nos.
- Quinine Hydrochloride—681 lb.
- Quinine Dihydrochloride—497-10-0 lb.
- Cinchona Fabrifuge Powder—16,904-3-4 lb.
- Totaquina—12,147 lb.
- Cinchona Fehrifuge Tablets—730,500 Nos.
- Tota quina Tablets—6,180,000 Nos.

Various quinine products totalling 15,354-12-0 lb. in the form of powders, 3,449,227 numbers of tablets and 14,471 boxes of Quinine Dihydrochloride ampoules having a total sale value of Rs. 7,11,268 were sold during the calendar year.

Purification, bottling and sale of eucalyptus oil of the grades of double distilled, extra refined (colourless) and eucalyptus oil B.P. were done on a commercial scale and the total sale value of the above three grades of eucalyptus oil amounted to over Rupees 55,000.

The entire quantity of Geranium oil produced was sold.

The manufacture of activated carbon from paddy husk was continued to be done in the Quinine Factory, Naduvattam, to meet the requirements of this chemical in the factory.

Quinine Factory, Anamalais.—The Quinine Factory, Anamalais continued to work exclusively on the Government of India account. A total quantity of 8,95,680 lb. of Cinchona bark was issued for processing during the year. During the calendar year a total quantity of 28,400 lb. Quinine Sulphate 12,360 lb. of Cinchona Febrifuge and 10,520 lb. of Totaquina were manufactured. Besides sampling and analysing the Cinchona bark received from the plantations, large-scale distillation of essential oils done by the plantations was supervised by the Factory staff and the crude oils received were purified in the factory.

CHAPTER X—TRADE, INDUSTRY AND PORTS

Trade.

The total value of sea and air-borne trade of Madras State (excluding treasure and foreign merchandise) during January to November 1958 (the latest period for which figures are available) amounted to Rs. 137.94 crores of which foreign imports accounted for Rs. 84.72 crores or 61.4 per cent and foreign exports Rs. 53.22 crores or 38.6 per cent.

The coastal trade for the State of Madras for the calendar year 1958 was Rs. 20.03 crores for imports and Rs. 21.34 crores for exports.

Madras Port Trust.

The revenue receipts for the year 1958 amounted approximately to Rs. 2,22,19,000 as against Rs. 2,96,47,000 during 1957.

Including the contribution of Rs. 45,00,000 to the Capital Account, Rs. 11,00,100 to the Renewals and Replacement Fund Account, Rs. 1,00,000 to the General Insurance Fund Account and Rs. 80,00,000 to the Revenue Reserve Fund Account aggregating Rs. 1,37,00,100 the working expenses for the year 1958 including the interest on capital and amortization of loans amounted approximately to Rs. 3,01,34,000 as against Rs. 2,59,25,000 for the previous year. The net result of working for the year was a deficit of Rs. 79,15,000 as against a surplus of Rs. 37,22,000 in the year 1957.

The outstanding balance of loans due to the Government of India at the end of the year 1958 was Rs. 4,43,29,998.

Imports and exports.—The total tonnage of goods handled during the year was 2,445,634 as against 2,426,732 tons in the previous year.

Important works—

(a) During the year the following works were completed :—

(i) R. C. Jetty and the Passenger Station-cum-Transit shed.

(ii) " W " Warehouse.

(iii) Piling work for the foundation of the new Administrative office building.

(iv) The new Band-saw and Chain Testing Machine sheds in workshops.

(b) Construction of sixteen units of Type I quarters and four units of Type II quarters in Cassimode was completed and all the quarters occupied during the year. Construction of seventy-eight

units of Type I quarters and one hundred and eight units of Type II quarters in zone II at Tondiarpet is nearing completion. The contract for a further one hundred and fifty-six units of Type I quarters and one hundred and twenty-four units of Type II quarters in zone III at Tondiarpet has been awarded and the work is in progress.

(c) Heavy damages to the track between Obelisk near Palmyrah Kuppam and the Cassimode Staff Quarters—a length of nearly 1,600 feet occurred consequent to a cyclone in November 1958 and the repairs to the track and to the north revetment are being carried out under a special estimate of Rs. 44,000.

(d) All the new machinery ordered for the workshops have been received and are under erection.

A new sand booster pump has been acquired and erected.

A new 120 tons per hour capacity flushing pump for flushing oil pipe-lines has been installed in the north groyne.

One second-hand metre gauge loco, three Hyster Fork lifts, two Ransome Rapier Fork lifts, one Yale Fork lift, eight Karrier cranes, two Muir-Hill wagon shunters, one Klockner crane and one 7½/10 ton Rapier Super Mobile crane were acquired during the year.

Five numbers 50-ton cargo barges and one number 80-ton barge have also been received and put into use.

Twelve numbers F.S.T. (B.G.) bogie under-frames have been acquired and put into use.

One 100-ton self-propelled water barge and one 60-ton self-propelled water barge are under order.

Orders have been placed for three Morris cranes and one rail mounted crane for handling cargo from barges.

Procurement of certain construction plant required for the contractors for the construction of Wet Dock side walls is being arranged.

Orders for six numbers diesel locomotives and tipping wagons for coal handling had been placed. The Transporter Cranes ordered are expected to be delivered about the middle of 1959.

Dredging.—During the year 4,56,800 tons of sand was dredged by the sand pump and the dredger 'Sir Godfrey Armstrong'. All the sand dredged by the sand pump was used for filling up the south-east corner of the basin. Annual surveys during the year recorded a residual accretion of 5,58,813 tons between Aga light and the river Cooum.

General.—A piece-rate scheme of wages for shore labour and electric crane drivers at the Port was brought into force with effect from the 1st March 1958.

During the year a loan was obtained from the International Bank for reconstruction and development to meet the foreign exchange content of the expenditure on the Port Development Works amounting to fourteen million dollars in various currencies.

In response to a call from the All-India Federation of Port and Dock Workers, the workers struck work for eleven days from the 16th to the 26th June 1958. However, arrangements were made to work ships carrying essential cargos.

Tuticorin Port Trust.

The Port continues to stand first in rank among the minor ports and third in trade in South India, next to Madras and Cochin. The Port ranks third among the ports in South India in the matter of the coastwide export and import trade, the bigger ports being Madras and Cochin.

The gross revenue of the Port Trust for the year amounted to Rs. 14,23,418.25 as against Rs. 11,62,821 for the previous year. The increase of Rs. 2,60,597.25 is due to the increase in the landings of coal, heavy machinery, etc., and also collection of outstanding dues from Government of India on foodgrains and fertilizers.

Imports and exports.—The total imports for the year amounted to 2,90,268 tons and the amount of dues collected was Rs. 4,16,882.05. The total exports for the year amounted to 4,29,920 tons and the amount of dues collected was Rs. 6,43,337.04.

Shipping traffic.—During the year, 476 steamers and 8,20,457 tons and 1,293 sailing vessels of 1,22,014 tons called at the Port. The amount of Port dues collected was Rs. 1,37,415.01 as against Rs. 98,659 during the previous year.

Passenger traffic.—Thirty-one adults and six minors arrived at and 26 adults and five minors departed from this Port as against 140 adults and four minors in arrival and 53 adults and 12 minors in departure during the previous year.

General.—Normal weather conditions prevailed during the year. The Port Trust Fire Service Unit was disbanded and a branch of the Madras Fire Service is functioning on the Port premises with effect from 15th February 1958. The dredger "Tuticorin" continued deepening the boat channel and basin around the jetties and in front of wharves at the Port. The dredger was away at Mandapam from the beginning of the year for dry docking and annual refit and returned to Tuticorin on 21st January 1958.

A delegation including the representatives of the Port Trust Board, sponsored by the Tuticorin Harbour Development Council, had been to New Delhi in April 1958, and the deputationists waited on the Prime Minister, Vice-Chairman, Planning Commission, the

Minister of Transport and Communications and others, regarding the development of the Tuticorin Port into a major harbour and urged the inauguration of the scheme within the Second Plan period itself.

During the year the preliminary investigations relating to the development of the Port into a major harbour mainly comprising of boring operations in the sea and traffic survey of the Port were taken up. The boring operations have been carried out on contract and the work of traffic survey has been entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi. The results of the investigations are awaited.

The wireless station started functioning at the Port with effect from 31st May 1958.

The Second-class Observatory continues to function at the Port under the control of the Meteorological department since 21st June 1954.

All labour at the Port continues to be a Public Utility Service for the purpose of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, since 8th July 1953.

French Experts in diving visited this Port on 11th March 1953 during the Pearl Fishing Season, and demonstrated the use of the 'Aqua Lung' for carrying out under-water operations in the sea.

Minor ports.—The trade at the port of Cuddalore has been steadily improving during the year. The main import is coal for the Southern Railway. There was also a considerable quantity of fertilizers landed at the port. Iron ore shipment started from this port during this year.

There was a slight decrease in the number and tonnage of vessels that entered the port of Nagapattinam. Due to a less number of vessels plying to Ceylon ports, the port dues collection at the port registered a decrease. There was no appreciable change in the cargo and passenger traffic at the port of Dhanushkodi.

Industries.

The Department of Industries and Commerce had another year of useful work. Its main functions are: (1) giving State Aid to Private industries, (2) assistance to industrial concerns in procurement of controlled items and machinery from abroad, (3) Technical Education (Certificate courses), (4) Research, (5) running commercial concerns and (6) development of small scale village and cottage industries.

State aid to industries.—During the year loans to an extent of Rs. 23,34,300 were sanctioned under the Madras Small-Scale and Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1956, to 4,441 small-scale and cottage industrialists, who are engaged in the

manufacture of hosiery and knitting and fish net making, brick and tiles, manufacture of card board boxes, carpentry, toys manufacturing from metals and clays, oil crushing by country, chekku and ghannies, manufacture of electrical goods, blacksmithy, pottery, mat weaving and basket making, country boat making, shoe making, leather and leather goods and tannery industries, manufacture of ink and allied products, coir and rope industry, metal industry, embroidery, match factory, cane and bamboo works, steel trunks, bucket manufacturing, bullock carts and shoe nails making, artificial flower, locks, bolts and nuts manufacturing, paints and varnish manufacturing industry, brick and tile works and cement products, manufacture of cycle carriers and other spare parts, artificial diamond cutting, heavy structures gates, manufacture of radio components, blade, carbon paper, radios and automobile spares, etc.

Mines and minerals.—The administration relating to the mines and minerals continued to be under the control of the Director, Madras, with the assistance of the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Planning and Development).

Enquiries from the private parties pertaining to the occurrence, availability, output, names and addresses of suppliers, etc., of mines and minerals were complied with.

Ore samples received from the District Collectors on the reported occurrence of important minerals were tested in the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory. The test reports were communicated to the concerned Collectors as well as to the Superintending Geologist, Geological Survey of India, Madras-4, for further investigation in the matter.

The number of applications received and dealt with during the year for mineral concessions is as follows:—

Nature of the application.	Number received	Number dealt with
Certificate of approval	230	172
Prospecting licence	30	19
Mining lease	29	12

Geological Section.—The State Geologist who was appointed to assist the State Government in expediting the investigation of the important mineral resources has completed preliminary investigation of iron ore deposits and gypsum deposits in the Nilgiris and Tiruchirappalli districts, respectively, and detailed investigation of bauxite ore in the Salem district. To undertake detailed investigation of mineral deposits, a diamond core drill has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 60,000 and it has been put into operation at Vadakkuvalliyur in Tirunelveli district for investigation of limestone deposit in the area.

The second, third and fourth meetings of the Southern Zonal Council of the Mineral Advisory Board were held during the year.

Chemical testing and Analytical Laboratory.—The Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, which was housed in the Government Textile Institute Buildings, Washermanpet, was shifted to its new buildings adjacent to the Industrial Estate in Guindy. It was formally opened by the Prime Minister on 7th January 1958.

During the year the laboratory continued its normal activities. Analysis of industrial raw materials and finished products was the main work in the laboratory. The number of samples that were received by the laboratory has touched the record figure of 1,319 this year inclusive of 711 bauxite samples.

Schools of Arts and Crafts, Madras.—The School of Arts and Crafts was re-opened after the summer vacation on 1st July 1958. One hundred and sixteen students were admitted during this year as against 113 in 1957. Government scholarships ranging from Rs. 10 per mensem to Rs. 25 per mensem and City allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to students coming from the mufassal were awarded to 114 students and 21 students respectively between January to June 1958. Similar scholarships have also been sanctioned for 1958-59.

In addition to the departmental scholarships thirteen scholarships for dumb and deaf by the Government of India, five scholarships by Victoria Technical Institute and one scholarship by the Pachaiyappa's Trust Board have been awarded. The Director of Harijan Welfare continues to award scholarships to students of the eligible communities and Backward Classes.

S.M.R.V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil.—This Institute offers training in handloom and powerloom weaving. The course is of three years' duration and a certificate is issued by the Industries Department for those who pass the final examination conducted at the end of the third year.

During this year the stipend paid to the candidates has been enhanced from Rs. 3, 5 and 7 to 10, 10 and 15 for first, second and third year respectively and this was given effect to from June 1958 onwards.

This Institute, participated in the All-India Handloom Board Exhibition conducted in this district in the month of February 1958. The goods were appreciated by the public and clothes worth Rs. 725 were sold.

Government Textile Institute, Madras.—The Institute continued to conduct the undermentioned courses of instruction. The different courses and the number of students in each course are shown below:—

(1) Instructors' Course in Handloom Weaving (ten months)—

Boys	..	..	49
Girls	..	..	2

(2) Instructors' Course in Hand-process of Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing (ten months)—

Boys	..	..	10
Girls	..	..	1

(3) Special Course for Weavers in Jacquard Weaving, Hand-process or Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing (ten months)—

Boys	..	..	8
Girls	..	..	Nil.

(4) Artisan Course in Knitting (ten months)—

Boys	..	..	Nil.
Girls	..	..	Nil.

(5) Special Course in Powerloom Weaving (three months)—

	Boys.	Girls.
First batch	3	Nil.
Second batch	2	Nil.
Third batch	5	Nil.

The Reorganized Research Section produced several novel and attractive designs, such as towels, counterpanes, bed spreads, coating and shirting, lungis and Madras handkerchiefs of attractive designs.

Peripatetic Weaving Party.—This scheme aims at familiarizing the handloom weavers with the latest appliances, and improved methods of weaving, by conducting demonstration at the very doors of the weavers.

The demonstration conducted by the Peripatetic Weaving Party attracted a good number of handloom weavers.

Cottage Industries.—(a) **Harijan Welfare Scheme.**—The following Grant-in-aid Schemes were sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Nilgiris district:—

- (1) Training-cum-Production Workshop, Kotagiri.
- (2) Free distribution of tools to lotas.
- (3) Training in basket making for one hundred families.
- (4) Supply of tools for manufacturing walking sticks.
- (5) Distribution of bee-hives.

(b) **Centrally Sponsored Schemes.**—On mat weaving training centre for the benefit of Madurais in Coimbatore district sanctioned in the previous year commenced functioning from 1st March 1958 at Sullurpet in Palladam taluk.

Four mat weaving centres sanctioned for the benefit of the ex-tribal tribes in Madurai district during the previous year have also been implemented during 1958. Two centres at Anapatti and Chinnamanur were wound up after completing the training programme while the other two at Uthupatti and Poosarigoundanpatti continued to function satisfactorily.

The establishment of table-moulded brick unit at Parahakudi for the welfare of Harijans has been sanctioned during the year and preliminary arrangements are under way.

(c) **Miscellaneous schemes.**—(1) The Community Smithy Workshop at Dharmathupatti in Madurai district continued to function during the year. Besides rendering service facilities, the unit has taken up the manufacture of shackles required for the Government Lock Unit, Dindigul, and the production of agricultural implements.

(2) The Model Centre for the manufacture of cart-wheel hubs at Alanganallur in Madurai district took up the manufacture of Kisan Charkas during the year besides the manufacture of cart-wheel hubs.

(3) The Service Centre for the Brass and Gun Metal Industry at Kurumbapatti in Madurai district continued in the temporary building. The permanent building intended for this unit has since been completed and power supply is awaited.

(4) The Departmental Appalam Production Unit, Triplicane, and the five Bullock Shoe Nails Unit in Community Development Blocks and the Lower Bhavani Project were wound up during the year.

(5) The Rural Industrialization Scheme continued to function in ten Community Development Blocks of the State. Ninety-four Group Committees were functioning and matching grants amount to Rs. 9,000 were sanctioned so far to six Group Committees as against the target of Rs. 10,000 for 1958-59. Sheep rearing, hand-pounding rice, blacksmithy, carpentry, brassware works, coir industry, oil crushing and dairy farming are a few of the industries implemented by the Group Committees out of the matching grants.

(d) **Handicrafts.**—During the year the department continued the various handicrafts units started during the year 1956-57 and 1957-58. The Government of India sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 4.00 lakhs as grant and Rs. 3.00 lakhs loan for the seventeen training centres, six handicrafts sales-cum-procurement depots and Industrial Co-operative Societies. One hundred and seventy candidates were given training in crafts like sculpture, art metal work, bell-metal work, manufacture of dolls and toys, lace and embroidery work, weaving of mats in korai and aloe fibre, weaving carpets and drugget, wool and sunhemp fibre, glass bangles and beads, fancy leather goods, hand-printing of cloth and mat, Kalamkari printing and manufacture of vine-ventral handles. The trainees were paid stipends ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per mensem each. In important crafts such as sculpture, art metal work and bell-metal work the training period was extended for longer periods to provide intensive training to the candidates.

With a view to expand the marketing facilities a scheme for establishment of six handicrafts sales-cum-procurement depots of Rs. 7.92 lakhs was sanctioned in July 1958. Arrangements for construction of buildings for locating these depots have been completed. Pending construction of the buildings the depots will be started in rented buildings in Tanjore, Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore, Rameswaram and Tiruchappalli. These depots are expected to start functioning in April 1959. A Sales Emporium for sale of the departmental products was also started at Madras during the year and is functioning.

Besides, a number of Industrial Co-operative Societies in handicrafts were started for increasing the production of handicrafts products like paper toys in Tanjore, wooden toys in Erode, lace and embroidery articles in Gobichettipalayam, palmyra leaf articles in Mathur, cane articles in Wallajpet, bamboo articles in Madurai, furniture and other fancy articles from palmyrah wood in Manamadurai and Nazareth. The trainees, who were given intensive training during 1957-58, were enrolled as member of these societies and financial assistance wherever needed and assistance in the shape of tools and equipments, accommodation, etc., were also provided.

Arrangements for the establishment of a Wool Processing Centre at Vinnamangalam.—A joint venture of the Madras and Mysore Governments to benefit the drugget manufacturers of both the States were also continued during the year and substantial progress was achieved. The construction of the buildings at a cost of Rs. 4.20 lakhs was completed. The machinery and equipments costing about 1.50 lakhs were imported and erected. The centre is expected to commence work in about April 1959 as soon as the remaining few items of machinery ordered arrive.

The department conducted an exhibition of handicrafts and celebrated the Handicrafts Week during December 1958 at the Sales Emporium started in the city. The artisans engaged in important handicrafts in various parts of the State participated in the exhibition.

Small-scale Industries.—The third year (1958) of the Second Five-Year Plan was for small-scale industries a year of renewed vigour in industrial life and accelerated the pace of development in national economy. The great surge of industrial and commercial activities gave a new stimulus to the development of small-scale industry, the spot-light of attention being focussed on the setting up of a number of departmental units and the industrial estates and colonies.

During the year the following schemes were sanctioned by the Government:—

(1) Forming of a central stores as an adjunct to the Servicing Corporation to purchase and stock iron and steel materials required for the departmental units.

(2) Establishment of two Cycle Assembly Units at Vellore and Tanjore to encourage private units to take up the manufacture of cycle parts and also assembly to be converted into industrial co-operatives later on.

(3) Two schemes one for setting up garment and holdall making in the After-care Home for Women at Vellore and the other for the establishment of Wood Working and Engineering (Carpentry and Smithy) Workshop in the After-care Home for Males at Madras.

(4) Establishment of a Common Lease Shop at Guindy to hire out costly machines to the private industrialists housed in the industrial estates on easy terms.

(5) Expansion of wood-working and wood seasoning plant at Guindy.

(6) A scheme for imparting training to six Harijans in each of the following departmental units:—

(1) Wood-working Unit, Guindy.

(2) Model Carpentry Workshops, Krishnagiri and Pattamadai.

(3) Model combined Carpentry and Blacksmithy workshops at Pettai, Cuddalore and Mannargudi.

(4) Lock Unit, Dindigul.

(5) Farm-Implement Unit, Tiruchirappalli.

(6) Brassware Unit, Kumbakonam.

(7) General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Rajapalayam and Vellore.

In order that the seasoning plants may function effectively, the wood seasoning plant at Madurai has been shifted to Pettai as an adjunct to the Carpentry and Blacksmithy workshop, while the saw mill section of the Handlooms parts Scheme at Salem has been shifted to Polachi as an adjunct to the Seasoning Plant. The Seasoning Plants are expected to function during 1959. Significant progress has been made in the implementation of all the Schemes sanctioned and they are expected to start functioning during the course of this year.

Among the individual units that were actually functioning in the beginning of the year, special mention should be made of the following units which recorded peak production during the year and the products manufactured were so popular that in some cases the demand was in far excess of production:—

	Production.
	Rs.
(1) Hand-made match factory (Sudar)	... 4,11,765
(2) Footwear Unit, Perambur	... 1,26,707
(3) Footwear Unit, Triplicane	... 36,891
(4) Lock Unit, Dindigul	... 1,30,334

Other high lights of the activities in the various units are as follows:—

(a) Wood-working Unit, Guindy.—During the first year of its existence, recorded a net profit of Rs. 2,485 and during the current year, articles worth Rs. 69,111 have been produced upto the end of November 1958; the following are the new among the very many specialised orders undertaken:—

(1) Finishing of three railway coaches for Integral Coach Factory.

(2) Tanning drums for the Andhra Government which would otherwise have to be imported.

(3) Supply of bee-hives for the Community Development

The Technical Information Section has been doing very work and during this year so far there were about 2,000 derived benefit in technical matters. A Journal is published in the Technical Information Section. Blue-prints, film shows, etc., are also provided. The question of a printing press for the benefit of the industrialists also the appointment of fanstors for technical publications into regional language is also under consideration.

Establishment of a factory for the manufacture of parts at Salem.—Construction of the factory compound will be completed in the course of the year. Machinery has been received and will be in construction of factory is completed. The cost for Rs. 4.11 lakhs is awaited from the Government for purchase of various types of machinery.

Industrial colonies.—In the year two Industrial colonies at a cost of Rs. 13.03 lakhs and another at a cost of Rs. 1.11 lakhs and an industrial colony at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Kanyakumari district.

Small-Scale Industries.—The Small-Scale Industries and Handicrafts Section has been constituted with a view to the space in the district and five sub-committees have been set up.

and has been for transacting

Sericulture.—The activities of Coimbatore district, Coimbatore, Talasur, Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri taluks of the Nilgiris district, Gudiyatham and Vellore taluks of Salem district and Tenkasi in Tirunelveli district.

The ceiling agreed to by the Planning Commission Government of India for the development of the Sericultural Industry in Madras State for 1956-59 is Rs. 3.25 lakhs Rs. 1.50 lakhs as grant—Rs. 1 lakh as loan and Rs. 0.75 lakhs as State share.

Government Mineral Concern, Manavalakurichi—This concern was taken over on 1st November 1956 from the former Travancore-Cochin State as a result of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. Prior to 1st November 1956 when it was functioning under the Travancore-Cochin State, the concern was known as Travancore Minerals Concern No. 2.

Ilmenite and monazite are the two main minerals processed in the concern. Ilmenite produced is exported to foreign countries with a seat on the Board of Directors of the above Travancore Bombay.

The net profit earned from the concern during the year 1957-58 is Rs. 9,82,671.15 P. as against the profit for the year 1956-57, viz., Rs. 91,615-57. The expenditure incurred during the year is Rs. 5,59,476.

The concern has been handed over to Messrs. Travancore Minerals (Private), Limited, Quilon, a Government of India concern, on 31st December 1958 afternoon. The Madras Government has been allotted 5 per cent shares in the above concern with a seat on the Board of Directors of the above Travancore Minerals (Private), Limited.

Industrial Training Centres and Institutes—The four industrial Training Institutes at Addalore, Virudhunagar, Coimbatore and Nagapattinam, under the Second Five Year Plan, came under the control of the Department of Industries from 1st November 1956. The three Industrial School Centres at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore attached to the Polytechnic, Madras with its During the control of the Director of a courses, shifted from Broadway to its new Educational upon this the workshops portised at at Broadway, Madras and the old been taken over by the Industrial Government Industrial Training Centre. The Industrial Training Centre, simultaneously shifted and accommodated consequent upon the shifting of t

The Industrial Training Centre for diploma courses to Guindy. The Madras Sabha, Madras, was transferred to the attached to Andhra Mindir with effect from 1st August 1958 and control of Stree Seva premises in Anthome High Road where it functions now.

The implementation of the development schemes included under the Second Five-Year Plan pertaining to Craftsmen Training Schemes continued to make headway.

During the year, private aided industrial schools numbering about 59 continued to function satisfactorily. The teaching grants given to seven aided industrial schools in Kanyakumari district which were transferred to this State consequent to the reorganization of States were stopped from 1st April 1958 as per orders of the Government.

Industrial Co-operatives—The Industrial Co-operatives comprising Cottage Industries, Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies and Workshops for ex-servicemen continued to be under the administrative control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, who is also the Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives. Financial assistance are given to these societies by Central and State Governments by way of share capital loans to artisans to enable them to become members of the societies, loans to strengthen the working capital of these societies, grants to meet a part of their establishment and contingent charges grants and loans for the supply of improved tools and appliances to their members.

Village Industries—The department continued the intensive development of the following village industries during 1958:—

- (1) Village Oil Industry. ✓
- (2) Hand-pounding of paddy. ✓
- (3) Village tanning and leather. ✓
- (4) Bee-keeping. ✓
- (5) Soap-making from non-edible oils. ✓
- (6) Village pottery. ✓
- (7) Hand-made paper. ✓
- (8) Development of Gur and Khandsari Industry. ✓
- (9) Cottage type match factories. ✓
- (10) Ginning of cotton. ✓
- (11) Manufacture of Ambar Charkas. ✓

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission granted financial assistance for the establishment of eighteen gramodyog sales depots with a view to promote the sale of village industries products manufactured by the departmental centres including industrial co-operatives. The Commission has also subsequently sanctioned financial assistance for the establishment of twenty-seven additional Gramodyog sales depots.

Besides the Government have also sanctioned the establishment of marketing organization for cottage and village industries products by opening sales emporia in all the districts except Nilgiris and Chingleput.

Large-scale Industries.—The department continued to recommend the grant of licences to industrial undertaking under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

The following are the statistics of applications received, recommended and licences issued during 1958 excluding textiles :—

Number of applications received	114
Number of applications recommended	101
Number of licences issued	49

Controlled Commodities.

Cement.—During the year 1958, the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the State Cement Controller till 31st July 1958 and the Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the State Cement Controller from 1st August 1958 onwards. The Cement Control Order issued by the Government of India on 1st July 1956 and re-issued on 1st July 1958 was in force, besides the State Cement Control Order already in force. Under the powers vested in the State Government by the Cement Control Order, the retail selling prices of cement for various places in the State were fixed and notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* from time to time. The distributions and other control measures were administered under the provisions of the State Cement Control Order.

The quota allotted for this State by the Central Government generally ranged from 29,000 tons to 35,000 tons of cement per month.

In view of the easy supply position of cement, the cement dealers were permitted to sell up 75 per cent of the stocks of cement received by them to the *bona fide* public straightaway without the Government permits from the 1st of May 1958. They were required to keep only 25 per cent of the stocks received for a period of fifteen days for the issue of Cement permits by the competent authority. This system continued till the middle of September 1958, and the Government permitted the Cement Dealers to sell 85 per cent of the stocks received by them straightaway without cement permits. At the end of November 1958, the Government ordered the dispensation of the entire permit system at the dealers' level for the sale of cement to the consumers without any quantitative limit in this State, on the suggestion of the Government of India. Excepting the decontrol over the distribution of cement at dealers' level all other items of control such as the licensing of the cement dealers, quota allocation, system for the issue of authorizations for the bulk supply directly from the factories and the price control continued to be administered by the State Cement Controller (Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras).

The supply position of cement in this State during the year 1958, was generally satisfactory.

Iron and steel.—The Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 was in force during the year under report and was administered by the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce up to 31st March 1958. As the Department of Fisheries was separated from Industries Department and the post of Additional Director of Industries and Commerce was abolished on 1st April 1958 the work relating to Iron and Steel was taken up by the Director of Industries and Commerce.

With a view to have an equitable distribution of the materials, allotted under agricultural and non-agricultural quotas a Steel Advisory Board was functioning with the Joint Director (Engineering) as Chairman and other officials and non-officials as members.

Non-agricultural and agricultural quotas were distributed by the Department of Industries and Commerce among the Registered Stockholders of this State, for sale to consumers and Fabricators, etc., and controlled rates on permits issued within the valid period. The total number of registered Stock holders on the roll were ninety-six.

Proposals were sent to the Iron and Steel Controller through the State Government, recommending the removal of four Registered Stockholders who contravened the Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956 and the Iron and Steel Controller has so far removed three Registered Stockholders.

Coal and coke.—The price and distribution control on coal and coke continued to be in force during the year 1958. The supply position of coal to this State was satisfactory throughout the year except for the months of November and December 1958. There was acute shortage of coke during the later period of the year due to the non-receipt of wagons and restrictions on rail traffic. A cut of 50 per cent of soft coke cards was enforced in the month of December 1958.

The State quota of bee-hive hard coke and slack coal was increased during the year and hence more number of industries were catered to the extent possible. Thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seven tons of coal and coke were distributed to needy consumers on casual permits and the department earned Rs. 19,674.25 as permit fees. In order to supplement the stock of hard coke four hundred and sixty-nine tons of hard coke was brought to this State (via) sea.

Firms.

The Inspector-General of Registration continued to be the Registrar of Firms. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-five firms were registered and two hundred and seventy-six notices of dissolution of firms were filed during the year. In the previous year two thousand and sixty-two firms were registered while the number of notices of dissolution filed was two hundred and thirty.

The receipts and expenditure during the year came to Rs. 11,652-07 and Rs. 12,208-38 respectively. The figures for the previous year being Rs. 10,617-89 under receipts and Rs. 9,824-79 under expenditure.

Companies Act.

With effect from the 1st January 1955, the Administration of the Companies Act has been taken over by the Central Government. The Companies Act, 1956 came into force on the 1st April 1956 to enforce a better control over the joint stock companies and to safeguard the Public Funds invested in such companies.

During the year 1958, a total of ninety-two companies were registered in this State; these comprised of two public and eighty-six private companies, limited, by shares; the remaining four were companies, limited, by guarantee and associations not for profit. A total of sixty-eight companies were liquidated during the calendar year comprising of twenty-nine public and thirty-eight private companies, limited, by shares and one public company, limited, by guarantee and associations not for profit. The number of companies struck off during the calendar year was fifty-five comprising of nine public and forty-four private companies, limited, by shares and one public and one private company, limited, by guarantee and associations not for profit.

The total number of companies functioning on the last day of the calendar year was 2,449 as against 2,480 on the last day of 1957. The total number of foreign companies was thirty on 31st December 1958 and the same number functioned on 31st December 1957.

Labour.

The Labour Courts at Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai and the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, which were under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour up to 22nd July 1958 were placed under the Administrative control of the High Court, Madras, with effect from 29th July 1958 (vide G.O. Ms. No. 2102, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 22nd July 1958).

Industrial Disputes.—The achievement in the sphere of industrial relations during the year has been fairly satisfactory. This is reflected in the settlements reached in a number of disputes either as a result of direct negotiation between the parties or on the intervention of the Conciliation Officers of the Government or at the Ministerial level.

During the year seven hundred and eighteen industrial disputes were settled by the Officers of the Labour Department by Conciliation and Three hundred and sixty-seven industrial disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and the Labour Courts, Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai. The number of awards of the Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Courts including the awards in respect of disputes directly referred to them by the parties under Section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act and published during the period in the *Fort St. George Gazette* was four hundred and twenty-seven. Apart from the settlements brought about by statutory conciliation and adjudication referred to above the Conciliation Officers of the Labour Department also settled by mediation nine thousand five hundred and fifty-two disputes relating to demands for re-instatement of discharged workers, increase in the rates of wages, bonus, hours of work, retrenchment compensation, leave facilities, etc.

There were six strikes and lock-outs pending at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and forty-nine strikes and lock-outs arose during the year which affected 117,456 workers and resulted in a loss of 792,723 man days. The main causes of the strikes were discharges and dismissals, retrenchment, bonus and demands for increased wages. Forty-four strikes and lock-outs were resolved by direct negotiation, 140 were settled by conciliation by the Officers of the department and 6 by adjudication by the Industrial Tribunals and the Labour Courts. The workers resumed work voluntarily in 63 cases.

Prosecutions against two managements for breach of awards under section 29 and against two other managements under section 31 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year the Government ordered prosecution of the managements of four establishments under section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act for non-implementation of the terms of awards.

The Government also issued orders under section 33 (c) (i) of the Industrial Disputes Act for recovery of the amounts due to workers from the managements of seven establishments.

The total number of works committees under section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act functioning in the State on 1st January 1958 was 335. Eighteen works Committee were newly constituted during the year. The total number of works committees functioning in the State as on 31st December 1958 was 353.

Unit Production Committees were functioning in 57 industrial establishments. In many cases works committee were also functioning as Unit Production Committee.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—There were 146 cases pending at the beginning of the year 1958 and during the year 523 applications were filed. Four hundred and eighty-five cases were disposed of during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,83,560-88 nP. was deposited with the Commissioner for Workman's Compensation by way of compensation.

Fourteen prosecutions were taken during the year against managements for their failure to send the annual returns relating to the number of accidents and the amounts paid as compensation in time. Thirteen cases which were disposed of together with three cases of previous years and fines aggregating to Rs. 280 were levied.

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1923.—The total number of the Trade Unions in the State at the beginning of the year was 774. During the year 226 unions were registered. The registration of 83 unions was cancelled. Two unions were dissolved and four unions were amalgamated. The total number of trade unions functioning in the State as on 31st December 1958 was 911.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.—The total number of Standing Orders certified up to 1st January 1958 was 629. During the year the standing orders of 116 Industrial establishments were certified. The number of amendments to Standing Orders certified during the year was 54. The Act has also been extended to Minor Engineering Establishments employing 10 employees where power is used and 20 employees where power is not used, as well as to all the newspaper establishments employing twenty or more newspaper employees. The Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act has now been extended to all factories registered under section 2 (m) of the Factories Act, 1948, in G.O. Ms. No. 4675, Industrial, Labour and Co-operation, dated 5th December 1958.

New Acts.—During the year the following Acts were passed :—

- (1) The Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation and Conditions of Work) Act, 1958.
- (2) The Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.
- (3) The Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958.
- (4) The Madras Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1958.

The rule under the Acts mentioned as items (1), (2) and (3) are under consideration and as soon as they are finalised, they will be brought into force. The Madras Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1958 has been brought into force on 25th February 1959.

Labour welfare.—The Central Tea Board sanctioned a sum of Rs. 35,000 in 1951 for starting welfare schemes in tea plantations in this State. A demonstration-cum-training centre for basket-making, financed from this grant, was started on 21st September 1955 at Kullakambi in the Nilgiris district and subsequently shifted to Coonoor. Under the scheme, children of the tea plantation workers, were given training in basket making. They were also granted stipends for their maintenance during the period of training. So far five batches of fifteen students each have been trained. The centre however ceased to function from July 1958.

The Government also sanctioned starting of a tailoring centre in the Nilgiris district to train the workers of the tea estates and their dependents in tailoring. The Tea Board sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 for meeting the non-recurring expenditure on this scheme. The trainees are given stipends. The centre started functioning at Coonoor from 22nd January 1957. The first batch of twenty trainees completed their course of training on 30th June 1958. The next batch is now under training.

The Government of India have granted financial assistance to employers for the construction of houses to their industrial workers under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. The employers of tea industrial establishments have so far taken assistance under the scheme for the construction of 406 houses which have been completed at the end of December 1958. The total expenditure up to 31st December 1958 on the housing scheme is Rs. 20,93 519. The Government have constructed 936 houses at Madras of which about nine hundred houses have so far been allotted to the workers. The Government have also sanctioned ten additional schemes for the construction of 1,108 houses at Vellalur, Sivakasi, Virudhunagar and Guindy at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.41 lakhs.

Out of the ten schemes sanctioned by the Government the last two schemes are under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras. Out of the remaining eight schemes, construction work has been taken up in respect of five schemes and the total expenditure incurred up to 31st October 1958 is Rs. 14,31,872.

The Factories Act, 1948.—At the beginning of the year there were 5,149 factories on the registers. Five hundred and fifty factories were added and 356 factories removed from the registers during the year. There were 5,343 factories on the registers as on 31st December 1958.

During the year the Inspectors of Factories made 9,806 regular inspections of factories, in addition to 8,529 surprise visits to factories. Officers of other departments who have been appointed as Inspectors under the Act made 2,080 regular inspections. The Inspectors of Factories also visited 1,947 unregistered factories during the year.

During the year 546 prosecutions were taken under the Factories Act, 1948, of which 535 were disposed of. A sum of Rs. 24,416 was levied as fines. One prosecution was withdrawn under the orders of the Government. The general state of health of the workers has been satisfactory. No epidemic was reported during the period.

There were fire accidents in four factories in the State which resulted in a loss of Rs. 13,000 and a sum of Rs. 1,935 was realised from the insurance companies.

There were 139 canteens in the industrial undertakings of which 86 canteens served cooked food and refreshments while the other served only beverages like tea, coffee, etc.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—There were 255 cases pending at the beginning of the year 1958 and 283 applications were filed during the year. Three hundred and fifty-six applications were disposed of during the year. Thirty prosecutions were taken against the paymasters of the factories for offences committed under the Act. Thirty cases were disposed of and a sum of Rs. 375 was realised as fine.

The Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.—The Commissioner of Labour continued to be the authority to hear the applications filed under section 51 of the Act about the applicability of the Act to particular establishments and persons. Six applications were pending on 1st January 1958 and eight applications were filed during the year bringing the total number of applications to 14. Thirteen applications were disposed of during the year.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour and the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour as Additional Commissioners for workmen's compensation continued to be the authorities to hear the appeals against discharges filed by the employees under section 41 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947. One hundred and eighty appeals were pending on 1st January 1958 and 564 appeals were received during the year. Five hundred and seventy-eight appeals were heard and disposed during the year.

The Government have since exempted the co-operative societies from all the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act up to 30th June 1959 subject to the condition that the societies in which non-members are employed, amend their respective by-laws on the lines of the special by-laws relating to the service conditions of the persons as prescribed by the Government, include the provisions of the Chapters II, III, V and VII of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act in their standing orders and exhibit them in their premises. The Government have also exempted all the establishments under the control of the Life Insurance Corporation in the State from all the provisions of the Act.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.—The Government constituted an Advisory Committee for the fixation of minimum rates of wages for the employment in tobacco (including beedi making) manufacture. The Committee consisted of three representatives each of employers and employees and two independent members with the Commissioner of Labour, as Chairman. The recommendations of the Committee were considered by the Minimum Wages (State) Advisory Board at its meeting held on 16th October 1958 and the recommendations of this Board are now under the consideration of the Government.

The inclusion of additional employments in the schedule of the Minimum Wages Act with a view to fixing minimum rates of wages in respect of such employments has been under the consideration of Government for sometime. On the advice of the Minimum Wages (Central) Advisory Board, a list of twenty-six employments was drawn up by the Government of India and was sent to the State Government for their consideration. Statistical particulars of the number of workers employed and the rates of wages prevalent in the 26 industries were collected and the subject was placed before the Minimum Wages (State) Advisory Board at its meeting held on 16th October 1958. The Board recommended that the following 16 employments in which more than 1,000 employees are employed may be added to the schedule of the Minimum Wages Act:—

- (1) Printing presses.
- (2) Foundry with or without machinery.
- (3) Automobile engineering workshops including servicing and repairing.
- (4) Textile (silk industry).
- (5) Hotel, eating houses and restaurants.
- (6) Cotton ginning presses.
- (7) Salt pans.
- (8) Metal foundries.
- (9) Coir industry.
- (10) Handloom factories.
- (11) Cinema.
- (12) Match industry.
- (13) Shops and commercial establishments.
- (14) Hosiery.
- (15) Cotton ginning.
- (16) Gold and silver manufacture.

The recommendations of the Board are under the consideration of the Government.

The Labour Courts constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act have been appointed as the authorities to hear and decide claims under the Minimum Wages Act.

During the year seven prosecutions were launched and six cases were disposed off and a sum of Rs. 150 was realised as fine.

The Plantations Labour Act, 1951.—There were 263 plantations at the beginning of the year. Eight plantations were added and seven plantations removed from the registers. There were 264 plantations in the State covered by the Act at the end of the year. The Inspectors of Plantations made 594 regular inspections and 358 surprise visits during the period. The Government have approved medical schemes in respect of 117 estates during the year.

During the year the Government have sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 59,530 for constructing 31 houses in the Corrimony Group of Estates, Nagercoil, for the workers employed therein under the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 14,880 has to be disbursed as the first instalment of loan after the receipt of necessary bonds, plans, etc.

The Madras Maternity Benefit Act of 1934.—The claims for the maternity benefits were scrutinised by the Inspectors of Factories and Inspectress of Factories during their regular inspections of the factories. Out of 23 prosecutions launched during the year, 22 cases were disposed of and a sum of Rs. 131 was realised as fine. One case was still pending at the end of the year.

Handlooms.

During the year the following subjects were under the administrative control of the Handloom department:—

- (a) Handloom industry—Inside and outside the co-operative fold.
- (b) Textile control—Cotton and yarn power-looms.
- (c) Textile mill industry.
- (d) Scheme relating to introduction of 16 spindles unit.

The All-India Handloom Board continued to adhere to its policy of canalising all assistance through the Weavers' Co-operative Societies and the various developmental programmes were accordingly executed through the agencies of co-operatives.

Registration of handlooms.—The Cotton Textiles (Production by Handlooms) Control Order, 1956, issued under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 by the Government of India continued to be in force during 1958. The salient features of this order are—

- (i) No person should work or be in possession of a handloom unless it had been registered under the provision of this order.
- (ii) The loom has been defined as one producing and capable of producing "Cotton Textiles".
- (iii) The registration would be free of charges and valid up to 31st December 1959.

(iv) The obligation to get the loom registered was on the individual possessing it without reference to ownership.

(v) The registration number had to be marked on the loom itself.

During the year 4,270 looms were registered. The total number of looms registered up to 31st December 1958 were 456,176 as under—

Within the co-operative fold	...	...	...	171,418
Outside the co-operative fold	...	...	...	284,758

The number of looms reported to be idle was 52,791.

Cotton Control Order.—The Cotton Control Order, 1955, continued to be in force during the year and the licensing regulations in respect of trading in cotton were also continued. According to the Cotton Control Order the licensing period (cotton season) commences from 1st September—one year—and ends with 31st August the next year. During the year 146 licences (112 new and 34 renewals) for the season 1957–58 and 755 (71 new and 684 renewals) for 1958–59 season were issued.

During the year two cases of contravention of the Control Order were detected and the prosecution launched in both the cases ended in conviction.

Power-looms.—During the year the State Government continued to follow the policy of not encouraging the installation of power-looms as such installation would have the effect of throwing the handloom weavers out of employment or reducing their income. In view of the policy, no application for acquisition and installation of new or additional power-looms either to work on cotton yarn or non-cotton yarn was recommended to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. There was no change in the policy in regard to regularization of unauthorized non-cotton power-looms and conversion of non-cotton power-looms to work on cotton.

Final orders from the Government of India were not received on the recommendation of the State Government that installation of "tape looms" should be allowed freely.

The question of recognizing the transfer of power-looms working on cotton yarn from one person to another or from one place to another was continued to be deferred.

According to clause 3 of the Textiles (Production by Power-looms) Control Order, 1956, all the power-looms which were engaged in the production of non-cotton fabrics and which were in existence on 19th December 1956 (i.e.), the date on which the control order came into force were required to be registered and the owners of such power-looms had to submit their applications for registration in the form prescribed to the Textile Commissioner. The last date for submission of these applications was prescribed as 27th May 1957. As a large number of persons failed to comply with this

provision, the State Government recommended to the Government of India that the time for submission of application for registration should be extended by 60 days from the date of notification. No orders from the Government of India had been received.

As against 86 units consisting of 656 power-looms permitted to work on non-cotton yarn, applications were submitted to the Textile Commissioner by the owners of the power-looms only in respect of 32 units consisting of 236 power-looms within the stipulated time.

Scheme of experimental conversion of handlooms to power-looms.—The Government of India placed at the disposal of the State Government a sum of Rs. 40,000 as loan for the implementation of an experimental scheme of conversion of handlooms into power-looms. Fifteen handlooms, five within the co-operative sector and ten outside the co-operative sector were to be replaced by power-looms with a view to examining the economy of the working of the latter. As a part of the implementation of the scheme, Tirumalisai in the Chingleput district and Tiruchengode in the Salem district were selected as centres in which power-looms were to be introduced outside the co-operative fold. As for the implementation within the co-operative sector the Tiruppur Weavers' Co-operative Society was selected. So far five power-looms in the Tiruppur Weavers' Co-operative Society and five power-looms in the Tirumalisai centres for weavers outside the co-operative fold have been supplied. The power-looms are working satisfactorily. Regarding the Tiruchengode centres for weavers outside the co-operative fold, though five power-looms have been supplied they could not be installed in the residences of the weavers on account of certain difficulties to comply with the provisions of the Madras Public Health Act. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

State Handloom Committee and District Handloom Boards.—In order to examine the various problems relating to the handloom industry and to discuss the various steps to be taken to improve the industry a State Handloom Committee at the State level and District Handloom Boards at the district level were constituted by the Government. The Minister for Industries is the Chairman of the State Handloom Committee and the Collectors of the districts (except the Nilgiris) are the Chairmen of the District Handloom Boards. The meetings are convened periodically to discuss the problems of the handloom industry.

Import Trade Policy relating to handlooms.—According to the Import Trade Policy, import permits were issued to actual users of art silk yarn and applications for import licences received from the various associations had to be dealt with by the department. Similarly, the Travancore Rayons who are the manufacturers of indigenous art silk yarn, agreed to supply the requirements of the handloom weavers through their distributors. Such of those applications received from the associations and big consumers were recommended to the Travancore Rayons for supply.

Regarding the various dyes and chemicals required for the handloom industry, the import policy restricted the import of a number of finished dyes. The indigenous manufacturers have to import most of the intermediates and penultimates. Import of dyes and chemicals against the export of handloom cloth and yarn were permitted to exporters and manufacturers within the co-operative fold. This concession was not available to those outside the co-operative fold. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, has indicated that the Government of India are actively considering the extension of these facilities to all manufacturers-cum-exporters of handloom cloth. The requirements of indigenous chemicals and dyes were, however, met by local manufacturers.

The 16-Spindle Unit Scheme.—The 16 Spindle Spinning Unit Pilot Scheme at Pollachi continued to be implemented during 1958. Messrs. Textools, Limited, completed the supply of 25 units of the improved type. During the initial stages of the scheme, the trainees were producing only 40-50 hanks of yarn (20s) per day of 8-10 hours. When the improved type of units were installed in their homesteads and their period of training extended the production increased to 80-100 hanks. It has thus been proved beyond doubt by the trainee workers that the unit is capable of producing the rated capacity of 100 hanks in a day of 8-10 hours work. The quality of yarn compares well with the mill-made yarn.

General.—The handloom co-operatives made all round progress during the year. The number of weavers' societies and their membership increased considerably. Forty-two and half per cent of the looms in the State were brought into the co-operative fold. There were 992 Weavers' Co-operative Societies with a membership of 1.90 lakhs and paid-up share capital of Rs. 87.96 lakhs. Goods worth Rs. 1,204 lakhs were produced and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,234 lakhs.

There were 15 Primary Silk Weavers' Societies and they produced goods valued at Rs. 12.52 lakhs and effected sales to the extent of 12.55 lakhs. In addition there are 12 Art Silk Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the State.

The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, the apex institution intensified its activities in the marketing of goods produced by its affiliated societies in the distribution of yarn and dyes.

The South India Co-operative Spinning Mills have already started production. The Ramanathapuram Co-operative Spinning Mills at Srivilliputhur are taking steps to acquire the site required, construct buildings and purchase of machinery. The Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mill at Nazareth in Tirunelveli district are also taking steps to purchase machinery.

CHAPTER XI—PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY

Electricity.

The year was very significant in the Power development of the Madras State with the spinning of the biggest hydro set at Periyar in October 1958 and the biggest thermal set at Madras in April 1958. The installed generating capacity increased during this year by 25 per cent from 256,500 K.W. to 321,500 K.W.

The aggregate Power demand increased rapidly to 307,100 K.W. comprising 247,600 K.W. of the Hydro systems and 59,500 K.W. of the Madras System. The Power demand for industrial and agricultural purposes continued to be on the increase. The energy generated during the year was 1,431.196 million units as compared to 1,321.86 million units during last year registering an increase of 8.24 per cent.

The gross and net revenue earned during the year were Rupees 1,166.94 lakhs and Rs. 487.00 lakhs respectively. The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,193.87 lakhs.

The pace of rural electrification was maintained and 1,341 villages and towns were extended supply as also 16,633 agricultural pump sets during the year. As on 31st December 1958, 7,594 villages and towns were electrified and 75,193 pump sets were connected up. About 38,116 domestic services, 1,270 industrial services and 3,500 other services, i.e., miscellaneous services including street lights, etc., were also connected during the year. About 1,096 D.C. services were changed over to A.C. mains in Madras City. Top priority was given to connecting up agricultural loads with a view to aid the Grow More Food Campaign. A large number of extensions for distribution of Power and several schemes under Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service areas for extension of Power in rural areas are under various stages of progress.

Route length of the transmission and distribution net work increased by 1,294 miles of H.T. lines and 2,511 miles of L.T. lines. The total length of H.T. and L.T. lines as on 31st December 1958 were 11,304.050 miles and 15,525.378 miles respectively. One thousand one hundred and six distribution transformers with an aggregate capacity of 60,000 K.V.A. were energized during the year.

At Madras the 30,000 K.W. set with 2 Nos. 150,000 lb./Hr. boilers was commissioned on 26th April 1958.

The first unit of 35,000 K.W. at Periyar Power House was commissioned on 12th October 1958. Works on the second and third units are well under progress and programmed to be completed at the end of December 1958.

At Kundah Hydro-electric Scheme works are under good progress at all the three dam sites. Structures have been erected at Plant No. 1 and the erection of penstocks is under progress for both the plants. About 13,600 feet of excavation in tunnel No. 1 and about 7,200 feet of excavation in tunnel No. 2 have been completed at the end of December 1958.

During the year works on the following transmission lines and sub-stations were progressing well :—

Transmission lines—

- (1) Periyar-Kayathar 110 K.V. line.
- (2) Kayathar-Arumuganeri 110 K.V. S.C. line.
- (3) Kovilpatti-Eppoduvendram 66 K.V. S.C. line.
- (4) Melakallur-Nagercoil-Thucklay 66 K.V. S.C. line.
- (5) Salem-Attur-Neyveli Extension.
- (6) Kundah-Salem-Madras 230 K.V. line.
- (7) Kundah Power House I to Power House II 110 K.V. D.C. line.
- (8) Kundah Power House II to Thudialur 110 K.V. D.C. line.
- (9) Kundah Power House II to Cauvery River crossing 230 K.V. S.C. line.
- (10) Nellithorai-Mettupalayam 110 K.V. S.C. line.

Sub-stations—

- (1) Extension to Kayathar sub-station.
- (2) Extension to Salem sub-station.
- (3) Extension to Thudiyalur sub-station.
- (4) Extension to Korattur sub-station.
- (5) Extension to Neyveli sub-station.
- (6) Extension to Villupuram sub-station.

Investigation of new schemes—(a) Mettur Tunnel Scheme.—Approval of the scheme report by the Central Water Power Commission is awaited.

(b) Kumbar Amaravathy Hydro-Electric Scheme.—Investigation has been completed and the scheme report is under scrutiny.

(c) Palar Porandalar Hydro-Electric Scheme.—Investigation has been completed and the scheme report is being prepared.

(d) Investigation works on the following schemes will be taken up shortly :—

- (1) Kundah III and IV stage works.
- (2) Anamalai Hydro-electric Scheme.

Public Works Department (excluding Irrigation).

The construction of 936 tenements for industrial workers at Sembium and Erakancheri was completed at a cost of Rs. 32 lakhs.

The several schemes sanctioned under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Schemes for industrial workers at Sivakasi and Vallanur were in good progress.

An estimate for Rs. 33.5 lakhs was under preparation for transmission to Government for the construction of cattle-sheds for three Units of 500 each in the Madhavaram Milk Colony.

A hostel for 604 men students of the Madras Medical College costing Rs. 24 lakhs was completed.

Many of the building schemes included under the Second Five-Year Plan were being implemented or were under advanced stages.

Most of the works sanctioned under the Police Housing Scheme were in good progress.

The following building works under Community Development and National Extension Service Programme have been undertaken for execution by the Department :—

- I. Extension Training Centres;
- II. Quarters for staff of the Extension Training Centres;
- III. Primary Health Centres opened under the auspices of the Ministry of Health, Government of India; and
- IV. Staff Quarters for Primary Health Centre staff.

There are 22 works relating to the Rural Extension Training Centres at Bhavanisagar, Gandhigram, Koilpatti, Pattukottai and Adhuthurai. Out of these, 12 works have been completed and the remaining ten works are in good progress.

Primary Health Centre buildings and staff quarters have to be constructed in the 62 centres opened under the National Extension Scheme Blocks during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Places have been selected for 59 centres. Government have been addressed for revised administrative approval for Rs. 71,000 for each centre.

Cost of labour and building materials continued to be high. Non-availability of qualified technical hands persist.

Irrigation.

Cauvery Delta System.—The storage in the reservoir at Mettur was not quite satisfactory at the beginning of irrigation season; but the south-west monsoon was very favourable in the catchment of the reservoir and the reservoir level rose gradually and reached F.R.L. at 6 p.m. on 20th July 1958 and the level was generally above 100.00 thereafter and continued to be practically so till the end of December.

The rainfall this year during the summer months and in the early part of irrigation season has been far below normal all over the delta. The realization in the tail end reaches was inadequate for the supplies allowed at the head as per quota probably because of increased absorption and evaporation losses due to lack of rain. For this reason more supplies than fixed in the 1947 tables had to be allowed to meet the requirements. The difficulties were to a great extent tided over by judicious regulation of water. Generally, the supply conditions were satisfactory and the incidence of complaints far less than in previous years.

Due to the almost complete failure of north-east monsoon rains up to the middle of November, some extra supply had to be given even during the turn period. The kuruvai-cultivation was reported to be good and samba and Thaladi thrived well. Due to failure of rains in the Delta and the consequent continuous drawal of water from the Mettur Reservoir in October and November the water-level in the reservoir at the end of the year was slightly below what it was during the corresponding period last year.

Periyar System.—The monsoon was very favourable from the early part of the year and the lake was closed on 16th March 1958 as the lake was thrown open for irrigation only by 1st July 1957 and also to save the standing crops. The work of "Lowering the water shed cutting at Thekkady" left unfinished during the last season was taken up by employing additional staff. The work was completed in all respects.

The Periyar lake was opened for irrigation on 16th June 1958 (i.e.), fifteen days behind the scheduled date. The Lake level on 16th June 1958 was 128.80 against 136.15 on 16th June 1957. The South-West monsoon was active and favourable, the lake level rose up to 152.00 and surplussed on 30th August 1958 to 6th September 1958.

Water was let down for single crop area as usual on 15th August 1958. In general, the monsoon was favourable this year, there was no scarcity for water till December 1958. Due to the favourable monsoon the Periyar water was also let down to non-Periyar tanks in Mettur taluk areas.

In addition to this, this year the water was let down in the Tirumangalam canal to feed certain tanks which irrigate 1,000 acres.

Post-War Reconstruction schemes—(a) Lower Bhavani Project.—The project is complete in all respects. The entire ayacut of 194,000 localised under the project was thrown open for Irrigation.

(b) Mettur Canals scheme.—The scheme is almost completed. The West Bank canal and East Bank canal were opened for irrigation on 1st August 1958 and continued up to 31st December 1958 and the maximum demand was 1,050 cusecs.

(c) Sathanur Reservoir Project.—The Project was completed in all respects. An extent of 15,024 acres was thrown open for irrigation during the current irrigation season from 22nd October 1958 and the canal will be kept open for irrigation till 31st March 1959. The storage position, this year was very favourable and an extent of 4,780 acres was actually benefited by the end of December 1958 and the progress of ayacut development is expected to be rapid in the coming period as the harvest of the groundnut crop in the existing dry fields which constitute a major portion of the extent thrown open for irrigation is to be completed by the end of the year. To accelerate speedy development of the ayacut, the excavation of field bothies down to 50 acres limit as against the prevailing practice up to 150 acres limit was also taken up at Government cost and this work was nearing completion.

(d) Krishnagiri Reservoir Project.—The project was completed in all respects and an extent of 5,000 acres was thrown open for irrigation during the current irrigation season. Water was let down through irrigation sluices on the first of August 1958. Four thousand six hundred acres were brought under cultivation for this season.

(e) Manimuthar Reservoir Project.—The Project was completed in all respects and water was let down for irrigation from 3rd January 1958 for the Pishanam crop. Towards the end of March 1958, water was supplied to about 17,500 acres of ayacut under 242 tanks fed by the canal. During June 1958 water was let down through the river sluices for the advanced kar crop under the Thambaraparani systems and about 983 m.cft. of water was released. In addition to this, in order to stabilise the Pishanam crop, water was let down to the ayacut under the Thambarabarani system from 27th October 1958 to 1st November 1958 at an average rate of 650 cusecs. Water was again let down from 21st November 1958 in the main canal for irrigation for about 2,500 acres in the first reach of the canal and three tanks were filled up.

Due to the completion of the Project works and amalgamation of Headworks and Canals divisions, a large number of buildings in the camp area was found surplus and some of them were transferred to the other Government departments. (Forest department, Fisheries department and Medical department).

(f) Valgal Reservoir Project.—The construction of the masonry dam and earth dam were completed in all respects except the erection of the spillway gates and the construction of utility towers on either side. About 73.7 per cent of the earth work excavation in Tirumangalam Main canal was completed. The work of formation of distributaries and construction of sluices is to be taken up.

Water was let down for irrigation under the Tirumangalam Main canal on 3rd July 1958 to an extent of about 900 acres under the five tanks in the head reach for the short term crop and the canal was closed on 3rd November 1958.

g) Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme.—Canal excavation was in progress in 42 reaches in the first section and in 12 reaches in the second section. Work was in progress in 39 cross masonry works and on 32 bridges in the first section and on ten cross masonry works and on seven bridges in the second section. Fourteen cross masonry works and 19 bridges were completed in the first section. One masonry bridge on the Tiruchirappalli-Pudukottai State Highways across the Kattalai High Level Canal was completed and opened for traffic by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Madras.

(h) Pullambadi Canal Scheme.—Canal excavation was in progress in 41 reaches in the first section and in ten reaches in the second section. Four tanks were completed and work was in progress in nine tanks. Work was in progress on 32 cross masonry works and on 21 bridges in the first section. Two bridges were completed.

(i) Araniar Reservoir Project.—The Project was completed in all respects. Due to delay in the acquisition of submersible lands lying in the Andhra territory water could not be stored up in the reservoir for full utilization.

(j) Amaravathi Reservoir Project.—The Project was completed in all respects and water was let down in the new main canal from 1st August 1958. The total extent benefited was 14,930 acres.

(k) Neyyar Second Stage.—This scheme will benefit about 7,250 acres of new lands and 2,000 acres of existing ayacut. The construction of a Project house was nearing completion. Estimates for the excavation of the canal was prepared. One Subdivision was formed on 30th April 1958 and one Assistant Engineer was posted for the same. This is one of the Plan schemes included in the Second-Five Year Plan. Plan provision for this work is Rs. 27.07 lakhs.

(l) Vidur Reservoir Project.—The Project comprises a storage reservoir across the river Varahanadhi about half a mile west of Vidur village in Tindivanam taluk of South Arcot district. The

capacity of the reservoir is about 550 m.cft. and the maximum discharge of the river is about 63,080 cusecs. The length of the dam is 14,800 feet, out of which the earth dams on left and right flanks are to be 2,476 feet and 11,900 feet respectively and the masonry dam is 424 feet. The length of the spillway is to be 396 feet consisting of nine vents.

The maximum height of the dam is 45 feet above the average river bed level. The submergible area under this reservoir is about 1,900 acres, water will be stored in the reservoir and will be let down for irrigation through a head sluice. The length of the canal is 11½ miles with five distributories taking off for irrigation. The total area that will be benefited by this project will be 3,200 acres of which 1,000 acres lie in Pondicherry State. On an average, there will be an addition of about 1,420 tons of rice annually to the food stock of South Arcot district.

The cost of the scheme is Rs. 67.49 lakhs to be shared in the proportion of 11 : 5 between the Madras and Pondicherry States respectively.

Irrigation Research Division, Poondi.—During the year, the Research station maintained its continuous progress in the field of Research. Various hydraulic model studies were conducted on behalf of all the irrigation projects that were under construction in this State as well as in the adjacent States of Kerala and Andhra. Many studies were taken up for the Madras State Electricity Board. Effective and Economic solutions were recommended for adoption in the shortest possible time especially for the projects under construction.

Working models of the Mettur Dam and Lower Bhavani have been constructed by the staff of the Irrigation Research Station, Poondi and demonstrated in the "India 1958" Exhibition held at Delhi.

Soil Engineering Research Station, Chepauk.—The Concrete and Soil Research Laboratory continued to play an important role in the field of concrete and soil research. Conducting tests on construction materials for the Public Works Department, Madras, for its many buildings works and River Valley Schemes and the testing of materials for other departments of the Government of Madras and other States and private agencies were conducted as usual. Scientific investigation and research also formed an integral part of the work of this laboratory. Routine tests as per specifications were conducted on all the materials that go to make up concrete mortar.

Special Minor Irrigation Programme Works.—A number of works under this category were taken up during the year. These were 204 continuation works at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.56 lakhs and 126 new works at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.18 lakhs. Out

of these 59 works were completed and other works were under different stages of execution.

Highways.

The Highways Department continued to function with a Chief Engineer and three Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles with headquarters at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore.

During the year the post of the Director, Highways Research Station, Madras, was upgraded to that of Superintending Engineer (Highways) with effect from 16th April 1958 and another post of Superintending Engineer (Highways) was created to deal with the work connected with Rural Housing Cell which came into existence from 12th September 1958.

Works.—The department continued to execute works sanctioned under Development and Non-development Schemes, Five-Year Plan, etc. During the year the following schemes work was sanctioned by Government :—

Name of scheme.	Number of work.	Cost. Rs.
1. Five-Year Plan	93	59,65,000
	6	1,48,000
2. Development Schemes	3	2,81,200

Under Part II Scheme for 1958-59, roads to a length of mile 6,091—1—38 were ordered to be taken over to Government from local bodies in G.O. Ms. No. 1515, Public Works, dated 26th May 1958.

Progress of Works.—The department continued to maintain a steady progress on works during the year 1958.

A statement of allotment and expenditure on works up to the end of December 1958 compared with the corresponding period in 1957 is given below :—

Works.	Expenditure incurred.			
	To end of December 1958.		To end of December 1957.	
	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Government Roads—				
(a) Repairs ..	242.30	203.62	232.49	185.41
(b) Original works ..	180.59	105.11	167.16	99.32
Total ..	422.89	308.73	399.65	284.73
District Board Works—				
(a) Repairs ..	88.35	35.62	96.75	35.28
(b) Original works ..	66.28	47.83	87.36	33.12
(c) Non-road works ..	34.04	12.75	35.96	9.47
Total ..	188.67	96.20	220.07	77.87
Grand total ..	611.56	404.93	619.72	362.60

National Highways.

(i) **Original Works.**—During the year, an allotment of Rs. 41.00 lakhs was sanctioned for expenditure on development of National Highways in the State against which an expenditure of Rs. 23,96,559 was incurred up to end of December 1958.

Three bridges mentioned below were completed during 1958 :—

(1) Constructing a bridge across Pulahalli at mile 117/7 of National Highways 7 Job No. 1385 MD 7—Estimate cost of Rs. 1,65,400. "

(2) Constructing a bridge across Alingal Channel and culvert on the approach road to Ponnar bridge near Villupuram. Estimate cost Rs. 36,000.

(3) Constructing a bridge at mile 187/7 of Madras-Bangalore Road, National Highways-7—Estimate cost Rs. 2,12,000.

The Government of India sanctioned the following new works for execution during 1959-60 :—

(1) Construction of an over bridge at mile 223/5 of B.C.C. Road—Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

(2) Reconstruction of bridge at mile 219/8—Rs. 0.50 lakh.

(3) Construction of a bridge at mile 325/1 of B.C.C. Road—Rs. 0.25 lakh.

(ii) **Repairs.**—An allotment of Rs. 32.00 lakhs was sanctioned. An expenditure of Rs. 27.95 lakhs was sanctioned. An expenditure of Rs. 27.95 lakhs was incurred up to the end of December 1958.

State Road of Economic or Inter-State Importance.—There are 16 road works, 2 major bridge works and 3 sub-works costing about Rs. 86.82 lakhs in this scheme. Out of these 21 works, 5 road works and 2 sub-bridge works costing Rs. 26.67 lakhs as detailed below have been completed; 6 road works, 1 major bridge work and 1 sub-bridge work costing Rs. 39.30 lakhs are in progress.

Works completed.—(1) Improvements to M. 3/0 to 12/0 and formation and metalling M. 12/0—14/0 of the Ponneri-Pulicat Road—Estimate cost Rs. 7,01,300.

(2) Forming and metalling M. 0/0—12/0 of the Kovalam-Mahabalipuram Road—Estimate cost Rs. 3,49,900.

(3) Improvements to Kodaikanal-Munnar Road M. 7/0—37/3—Estimate cost Rs. 9,55,000.

(4) Improvements to Madurai-Kumili Road (via) Theni—Estimate cost Rs. 3,54,800.

(5) Improvement to Coimbatore-Sathyamangalam Road—Estimate cost Rs. 1,25,700.

(6) Construction of bridges at M. 12/4, 12/6 and 14/3 of Ponneri-Pulicat road (sub-work)—Estimate cost Rs. 1,27,900 and

(7) Construction of 6 culverts on Ponneri-Pulicat road (sub-work)—Estimate cost Rs. 52,000.

Post-War Road Development—Grant-in-Aid Work: [District Board Works].—The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 32 lakhs for 11 District Boards for the works in progress and new works.

During the year the Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 22,85,085 to certain municipal councils and district boards under the head "50-g. Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid—Grants to local bodies for roads and bridges other than Village Communications". The grant is sanctioned for works in progress as well as new works.

The Government have also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 8,41,050 to 29 municipalities during the period in question.

Central Road Fund Schemes.—This State had an allocation of Rs. 26.39 lakhs in respect of these schemes under Government and Rs. 33.90 lakhs under District Boards. An expenditure of 17.16 lakhs and 22.04 lakhs respectively was incurred during the calendar year.

General.—(1) During the year Machinery and equipments for Transport and Machinery Workshop and equipments to the Highways Research Station for an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs were purchased from the sanction accorded under Part II Scheme for 1957-58 and 1958-59. Owing to foreign exchange difficulty many important equipments for the Highways Research Station could not be procured.

(2) The indexing system introduced in the year 1951-52 to have a control over the movement of the heavy plants and ensure prompt supply of plants to various divisions according to the priority continued to work successfully. The Superintending Engineers were supplied with similar equipment and they have been asked to maintain index cards for the movement of the plants in their respective Circles.

(3) The Government have ordered the formation of a separate organization under the Administrative control of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, for the Physical verification of the stocks and stores held in the Government departments and the organization have started functioning.

(4) Twenty-five lorries were ordered for condemnation and the Superintending Engineers have taken action to sanction the survey reports and to dispose of the lorries in addition to the plants

that were condemned individually after obtaining the sanction of competent authority. Orders were issued that heavy plants should be condemned after the inspection by Division Engineer (Highways) Transport and Machinery.

(5) The Transport and Machinery division undertook major and minor repairs to plant and machinery in addition to the manufacture of hand drum mixers, tar boilers, diving helmets, roller bearings, etc.

The Transport and Machinery sub-divisions at Coimbatore and Pudukkottai continued to attend to the major and minor repairs of the plant and machinery of the respective circles to which they were attached.

Boilers.

The Chief Inspector of Boilers continued to be a member of the Central Boilers Board.

The rules prescribing qualifications and test for operators engaged in repairing boilers by welding have been brought into force and the testing of welders is now being conducted by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers under these rules.

A total number of 968 boilers were inspected during the year.

Eleven boilers were registered under section 7 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, during the year.

In addition to the renewal of certificates and registration of boilers seven coal applications were scrutinized and recommended to the Director of Controlled Commodities, Madras.

• Eight Welders were tested during the year for general boiler welding work.

Provisional figures for receipts was Rs. 70,542.00 and the expenditure was Rs. 84,369.00.

CHAPTER XII—CIVIL SUPPLIES

Statistics

Cost of living index—The statement below shows the trend of the Cost of Living Index numbers for Madras City and certain mufassal urban centres since December 1957 :—

Year and month.	Base year ended June 1936—100			Base August 1939—100.		
	Madras City.	Cuddalore.	Tiruchirappalli.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.	Nagercoil.
1957—						
December	390	384	366	370	426	422
1958—						
March	385	380	362	363	423	415
June	390	389	367	365	433	408
September	409	420	386	380	440	434
December	430	447	406	418	462	463

During the period December 1957 to December 1958 the Cost of Living Index numbers increased at all the centres. Compared with the index for December 1957 the index for December 1958 was higher by 40 points in Madras City, by 63 points in Cuddalore, by 40 points in Tiruchirappalli, by 48 points in Madurai, by 36 points in Coimbatore and by 41 points in Nagercoil.

Prices in 1958—(i) Foodgrains.—The index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains in Madras State declined from 513 in January 1958 to 473 in April 1958 due mainly to a fall in the prices of paddy and rice. It, however, advanced and reached the peak at 569 in December 1958. This increase was due mainly to a rise in the prices of paddy and rice owing to restricted arrivals of rice from Andhra and brisk purchases in Madras State by merchants from Kerala.

Compared with the index for 1957, the index for 1958 was higher by 21 points.

(ii) Commercial products.—The index number of wholesale prices of commercial products generally declined from 486 in January 1958 to 474 in June 1958 due mainly to a fall in the prices of chillies, cane jaggery, gingelly seed and hides and skins. It advanced thereafter to 518 in October 1958 due mainly to a rise in the prices of redgram dhall, chillies, turmeric and groundnut. The index declined again to 492 in December 1958 due mainly to a fall in the prices of palm jaggery, coconuts and cotton lint.

Compared with the index for 1957, the index for 1958 was less by 1 point.

Civil Supplies.

Commodities.—The Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1955, under which mills should process rice conforming to normal single polish and the Standard Civil Supplies specifications continued to be in force during the year. With a view to encourage the hand-pounding of rice, the starting of new rice mills was generally discouraged, licences being granted only in cases where the existing mills were not adequate to meet the needs of the locality and the starting of a new mill would not hamper the hand-pounding industry in the area.

The distribution and movement of salt continued to be regulated under a Zonal Scheme drawn up by the Salt Commissioner on the recommendations of the State Authorities. The stock position of salt in the State was satisfactory.

Pulses, etc.—Business in these commodities continued to be in the hands of normal trade channels with no restrictions in their movements within the Indian Union. Exports to foreign countries were however regulated by licences issued by the Export Trade Control authorities, and such export quotas were determined by the Government of India in consultation with the State Government. In respect of onions and chillies, the Government of India freely licensed the co-operative institutions for export of these commodities without any overall ceiling and licensed the other shippers for exporting them within an overall ceiling fixed by them.

There was no control over millets and the requirements of the public were met by the normal trade channels. The supply position was satisfactory during the year.

The supply position of wheat and wheat products was satisfactory during the first half of the year. But after the imposition of a ban by the Government of India on the movement of wheat products into the Southern Zone from the north, there were many complaints in the State regarding the non-availability of stocks of maida and the prices took an upward trend. The distribution of maida to bona fide consumers, retailers, etc., at reasonable prices was therefore taken up by the Government in consultation with the Regional Director of Foodgrains, Madras. According to these arrangements, the maida produced in the flour mills of this State was allotted to the several districts with reference to their requirements and the Collectors were asked to issue permits to bakeries, vermicelli manufacturers, retailers, etc., to enable them to get their requirements.

Prices.—The fair price shops organized by the Government for the sale of rice were continued up to 28th February 1958 only. Thereafter, the issue of rice was stopped, and wheat alone is being issued from 1st March 1958 onwards. Wheat was continued to be

issued up to five Madras measures per adult per day at the consumers discretion. A quantity of 21,193 tons, of wheat was issued to the fair price shops and retailers during the year. A quantity of 7,558 tons of rice (American raw and boiled rice) was issued through fair price shops up to 28th February 1958.

General.—The trend of prices of a number of essential articles including foodgrains was closely watched by the agricultural prices Review Committee.

The supply and price position of rice did not improve and the prices continued to be high as a result of a large drain of stocks from this State to Kerala and the inadequacy of imports from Andhra. The Southern Zone consisting of the Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala States created by the Union Government in 1957 continued to exist during the year. The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957, under which the export of rice from this zone to any place outside except on permits was banned, continued to be in force during the year.

Though the Madras Rice and Paddy Requisitioning Order, 1957, continued to be in force during 1958 no requisitioning was actually done.

The Madras Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order, 1958, was issued by the Madras Government and this order came into effect from 25th November 1958. Under this order any person engaged in the business of purchase, sale or storage for sale of any one or more of the foodgrains, i.e., paddy (rice in husk), rice (husked, raw or boiled) and wheat in quantity of 50 maunds or more at any one time should take out a licence from the Commercial Tax Officer. The licence fee levied is Rs. 5.

CHAPTER XIII—RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions.

During the year 1958 the provisions of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, have been extended to sixteen other charitable Endowments as they were being mismanaged.

Among the major institutions under the control of the Department there were 6,727 temples, 126 maths and 860 specific endowments, making a total of 7,713. During the year 8 orphanages were managed by the Department. During the year 1957-58 receipts of the Department, towards contribution, Court Costs and Miscellaneous Receipts amounted to Rs. 7,59,699 and the expenditure including the fees to Government Pleaders and private Lawyers engaged by the Department amounted to Rs. 7,17,371-29.

The audit fee collected under section 72 (2) of the Act amounted to Rs. 2,33,722. This is appropriated towards the expenditure incurred by the Local Fund Audit Department for auditing the accounts of religious institutions.

A monthly journal styled 'Tirukoil' has been started by the department and the first issue was published (2nd October 1958).

Wakfs Department.

The Madras State Wakf Board was constituted on 1st February 1958 with eleven members of whom Sri S. K. Ahmed Meeran, M.A., B.L., Advocate, was elected Chairman at a meeting held on 27th February 1958. The Secretary, who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board, was appointed by Government in consultation with the Board and he took charge on 1st July 1958. Though the Board was constituted on 1st February 1958 nothing tangible could be done till August 1958 for want of finance, office premises, staff, etc. The Board has to maintain itself and discharge its statutory duties mainly with the help of the contributions from the wakfs. The levy of the contribution on the net income of the wakf has to be done only after framing necessary regulations for the purpose. In April 1958 the State Government sanctioned a loan of a lakh of rupees to be disbursed in four equal instalments and out of which the first instalment of Rs. 25,000 was disbursed in August 1958. The Board secured an office premises through the Accommodation Controller. It is only after the receipt of the said sum and securing the accommodation for the office premises necessary staff was appointed and the Board began to function in an effective manner. Various regulations including the levy of contribution have been framed and approved by the State Government. They have also been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* as required by the Act.

The Board has just begun to call upon the mutawallis of the wakf to give a statement of income to enable the Board to levy contribution. As matters stand it may take some months before the collection is made.

Meanwhile the Board has directed the publication of the list of all wakfs in the State in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and so far the lists of wakfs in respect of seven out of thirteen districts have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The Board has also called upon the mutawallis of the wakfs to register their wakfs with the Board giving all the particulars as required under section 26 of the Act.

The Board is exercising control over the management of the wakfs and has called upon each mutawalli to send a copy of the budget showing the income and expenditure for the year to come and also a statement of account showing the income and expenditure for the previous two years beginning from 1957. After the receipts of the statement of accounts from the mutawallis the Board will have to audit the same.

The Board has suggested certain amendment to the Act, the most important of which is to include in the definition of 'Wakf' endowments and grants made to Muslim institutions, by non-Muslims also.

Harijan Welfare Department.

Education.—The Harijan Welfare Schools that functioned in the last year continued to function satisfactorily during this year. At the beginning of the year there were 820 schools in the State. At the end of the year there were 869 schools. The total number of children receiving education was 74,395 pupils consisting of 51,252 boys and 23,143 girls. The supply of midday meals to Harijan Welfare Schools was continued during the year. The total number of children fed with midday meals was 37,40,147. The expenditure incurred towards the supply of midday meals was Rs. 16,05,334-59 nP.

Education in Madras City.—There are five Harijan Welfare Schools under the direct control of the Department. The total number of teachers employed were fifty of whom one was untrained, one was a prevocational instructor and another was a sewing mistress. The supply of midday meals in the Harijan Welfare Schools in the Madras City was entrusted to private contractors. The number of pupils who were fed with midday meals up to 31st March 1958 was 1,532 and the expenditure incurred for the purpose was Rs. 40,200. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was given to the management of Olcott Memorial School, Adyar during 1957-58 for the maintenance of 348 Harijan pupils in the school. During 1957-58, 3,748 scholarships were sanctioned to the value of Rs. 85,697-94 nP. The strength of the Government Slater Hostel,

Madras, was 216 during 1957-58. A sum of Rs. 44,937.34 nP. was spent towards the maintenance of the hostel. The strength of the Government M. C. Rajah Hostel was one hundred. A sum of Rs. 42,322.18 nP. was spent to run the hostel during the year.

Backward Classes scholarships.— During the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 19,17,465.75 nP. was spent on the award of 7,910 scholarships to Backward Classes students studying in different courses; four thousand two hundred and seventy-eight scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 13,49,054.92 nP. to the Backward Classes pupils studying in Arts Colleges were granted and 3,632 scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 5,68,410.83 nP. to Backward Classes pupils studying in High Schools. Three hundred and fifty-seven non-recurring grants were granted to 357 students of Backward Classes studying in the teachers' training school for the purchase of books to the value of Rs. 7,610. An amount of Rs. 4,080 has been set for the purpose of granting exemption from payment of examination fees for the year 1957-58 to 111 Backward Classes students.

Government hostels.— At the beginning of the year 1957-58, there were 25 Government Harijan Hostels in this State under the control of this Department. Thirty-three hostels were ordered to be taken over by the Government of which 32 hostels were taken over and run by the Government; for want of accommodation, the Madurai Meenakshi Girls' Hostel could not be taken over last year. Besides this one boys' hostel in Kanyakumari district, and one girls' hostel in the Nilgiris district were newly opened. In all there were fifty-nine Government hostels in this State. Admission of students of all communities is allowed in the hostels at the following percentage :—

	PER CENT.
Scheduled Castes	75
Backward Classes	15
Forward communities	10

Boarding grants.— A sum of Rs. 11,71,751.51 was sanctioned to the management of private hostels and boarding homes towards the maintenance of 7,950 pupils residing in these subsidised hostels. Three thousand, two hundred and ninety-six boarding grants amounting to Rs. 4,77,735.38 were sanctioned to the Backward Class pupils residing in the hostels.

Land acquisition.— During the year attention was paid to the provision of house-sites and other amenities such as provision of burial and burning grounds, pathways, etc., to Harijans throughout the State. An extent of 434.81 acres was acquired at a total cost of Rs. 5,34,334.26

Habitual Offenders Settlement, Aziz Nagar.

The administrative control of Aziznagar Settlement was transferred from the Police department to the Harijan Welfare department on 15th June 1954. Agriculture was the main occupation of the settlers. There were good seasonal rains and the yield of the paddy crops was generally good. An extent of 433.51 acres was cultivated in the ayacuts of the tank and artesian wells during the year. The three industries, namely, carpentry, weaving and sandal manufacture attached to the Settlement continued to function and they were in charge of a qualified Instructor. About forty settlers were provided with work in these three institutions. The general health of the settlers was satisfactory. A maternity and child welfare centre was opened in the middle of the year 1956-57 by the District Board, South Arcot, in the settlement which was very useful to the settlers. The amalgamated co-educational Higher Elementary School continued to function satisfactorily and the strength of the school continued as in the previous year. Twenty-four boys and girls were sent up for the E.S.L.C. Examination held in April 1958 but the results were not satisfactory. Books and stationery and clothing were supplied free of cost to the ex-criminal tribes pupils. A sum of Rs. 3,344.58 was incurred towards the supply of clothing. Midday meals were also supplied free of cost to the ex-criminal tribes pupils. The multi-purpose co-operative society and the co-operative stores in the settlement continued to work satisfactorily. The financial position of the settlers had comparatively improved. The conduct and discipline of the settlers were fairly satisfactory. The Women Welfare Centre continued to work under the control of Women Welfare department in the settlement. Compulsory free education was given to the children of the settlers.

Reclamation of Kallars and Koravars.

Reclamation of Kallars in Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts and Koravars in Salem district was undertaken during the year. At the beginning of the year, there were 239 Kallar schools in these districts. On 1st January 1958 a Kallar school in the Vaigai submergible area of Pasukkarampatti was closed and the teacher was transferred to Thengilipatty Kallar School. The remaining 238 schools continued to function during the year. The total number of children receiving education was 18,637 pupils consisting of 12,790 boys and 5,847 girls. Under grant-in-aid schemes, reading rooms were constructed and books and periodicals at a cost of Rs. 200 each were supplied during the year. There were four Government Boarding Homes run by the Department. In addition boarding grants were paid to 434 boys and 621 girls of Piramalai Kallar community. An extent of 341.27 acres were assigned to the Piramalai Kallars during the year in 258 cases. A sum of

Rs. 2,880 was granted as loan in 30 cases under short-term credit facilities. A sum of Rs. 11,000 was granted to 11 cases for the purchase of pump-sets and oil engines during the year.

Grant-in-aid schemes for the welfare of ex-criminal Tribes.—Under the grant-in-aid schemes for the welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes, the Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 11,45,396.00 for the various development schemes during the year. Out of this amount allotted, a sum of Rs. 9,10,423 was spent. Ameliorative measures were undertaken under the grant-in-aid schemes for the year 1957-58. A sum of Rs. 65.79 lakhs was provided for the implementation of various schemes, viz., education, agriculture, public health, cottage industries, housing, etc., for the welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore. The ameliorative works relating to the welfare of ex-Criminal Tribes in these districts was attended to by the District Welfare Officers. The Special Deputy Collector for Kallar Reclamation was in charge of the work in Madurai district.

Centrally sponsored schemes.—Under the Centrally sponsored scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and ex-Criminal Tribes, a sum of Rs. 30,45,500 was sanctioned for the development of various schemes, viz., housing, sinking of drinking water wells in Harijan colonies, agriculture, development of cottage industries on co-operative basis and subsidy to technically trained persons to enable them to purchase tools and to settle themselves down in trade. Out of the sum allotted, an expenditure of Rs. 24,55,549.11 was incurred during the year.

Elections.

Electoral rolls—(1) Assembly.—As required by law, the annual revision of the electoral rolls of Assembly Constituencies was undertaken during the year. Out of 167 Assembly Constituencies, only 56 Constituencies, i.e., about one-third of the total number of Assembly constituencies in the State, were taken up for intensive revision during the year and the remaining Assembly Constituencies were revised only non-intensively. The final publication of electoral rolls in all areas was made on or before 31st December 1958.

(2) Council.—The annual revision of rolls relating to the Madras (Graduates) and Madras (Teachers) Constituencies was undertaken as usual. The Electoral Rolls together with the list of amendments were finally published on the 25th March 1958.

Bye-elections and biennial elections, 1958.

During the year 1958, the following bye-elections and biennial elections were held to fill the vacancies in Parliament and State Legislature:—

Bye-elections.

(1) Council of States.—Consequent on the death of Sri V. M. Obaidullah Sahib on 21st February 1958, a bye-election was notified to the Council of States to fill the resultant vacancy. Sri Abdul Rahim was elected without contest.

(2) House of the People.—No bye-election was held during the year under report.

(3) Madras Legislative Council.—A vacancy occurred in the Legislative Council from the Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot (Local Authorities) Constituency consequent on the death of Sri C. Perumalsami Reddi on 23rd October 1958. Sri E. Janakirama Mudali was elected without contest.

The Governor nominated Sri M. Patanjali Sastri on 22nd July 1958 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sri M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar.

(4) Madras Legislative Assembly.—A bye-election was held from the Tiruvadanai Assembly Constituency on 5th April 1958 to fill the vacancy caused by the election of the Member, returned by that constituency having been declared void by the Election Tribunal.

Another bye-election was held on 25th July 1958 from the Tuticorin Assembly Constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sri P. P. M. T. Ponnusamy.

Biennial elections, 1958.

(1) Council of States.—Consequent on the retirement of six members on the expiration of their terms of office, biennial election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Madras Legislative Assembly was held on 24th March 1958.

(2) Madras Legislative Council.—(i) Consequent on the retirement of seven members on the expiration of their terms of office, biennial election to the Madras Legislative Council by the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly was held on 24th March 1958.

(ii) Biennial elections to the Madras Legislative Council from the Madras (Graduates) and Madras (Teachers) Constituencies were held on 12th April 1958 to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of two members in each of these constituencies on the expiration of their terms of office.

(iii) Biennial elections were also held on 31st March 1958 from the following Local Authorities' Constituencies to fill vacancies caused by the retirement of members, as shown below, on the expiration of their terms of office :—

Name of constituency.	Number of seats.
(1) Madras - cum - Chinglept - cum - North Arcot (Local Authorities) Constituency.	1
(2) Madurai-cum - Ramanathapuram - cum - Tirunelveli - cum - Kanyakumari (Local Authorities) Constituency	3
(3) Salem - cum - Coimbatore - cum - Nilgiris (Local Authorities) Constituency.	3

(iv) The Governor of Madras nominated three members to the Madras Legislative Council on 20th April 1958 to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of three nominated members of the Council on the expiration of their terms of office.

Election petitions.

Out of the eleven election petitions pending disposal by the Election Tribunals at the end of the year 1957, five petitions relating to Assembly Constituencies and three relating to Parliamentary Constituencies were disposed of by the Election Tribunals in the year 1958. The eight petitions disposed of are classified below :—

(i) Election set aside	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Petitions dismissed	...	...	...	...	6

Arising out of the bye-election in the Tirunelveli Assembly Constituency held on 5th April 1958, one election petition has been presented to the Election Commission. Including this, four Assembly election petitions remained to be disposed of at the close of the year 1958.

State Broadcasting.

The State Broadcasting Department completed the 20th year of its existence. During the year ending 31st December 1958 the department installed two hundred and ten community radio sets making a total of 2,816 sets installed up to the end of the year.

The sound reinforcement system in the Rajaji Hall, the radio receivers in the Government House Estate, the sound reinforcement system in the two houses of Legislature were maintained by the department. Seven propaganda vans are also maintained. All Audio-Visual equipment for Information and Publicity in use with the Community Projects and National Extension Service blocks are continued to be maintained by the department.

Government Press, Madras.

The printing work undertaken during the year included high quality work with the use of blocks for the " Madras Information " (Monthly), " Gram Nalam ", " Sowbagyam ", " Grow More Food Journal ", " Industries and Commerce Journal ".

Arrangements have been completed for the purchase of the following machinery from abroad after securing foreign exchange from the Government of India :—

- (1) Monotype Composition Casters—4 numbers.
- (2) Spare parts for ticket printing machines.
- (3) Rota printing stores, accessories, chemicals, lithoplates, etc.

The following are among the important machines installed during the period :—

(1) New Adler litho composer	...	...	1
(2) Ticket printing machines (German) with accessories	...	...	2
(3) Polar high speed paper-cutter	...	...	2
(4) Rapid wire-stitching machines	...	...	2

Instead of foreign art paper and imitation art papers, ivory cote art papers of the Indian Mills are now being used for almost all kinds of jobs requiring half-tone blocks.

Adult Education Booklets and Family Planning Manual in all languages are amongst the more popular publications that enjoyed brisk sales during the period. Seven agents were newly appointed during the period.

The division of machinery between Madras and Andhra States was nearly completed except in regard to some composing equipment and types. The transfers included Lino, Mono, printing and binding machines.

Emigration.

There was no change during the year in the administration of the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922. Emigration for the purpose of skilled work as defined in the Act continued to be permitted by the Protectors of Emigrants at the ports of embarkation on compliance with the formalities prescribed under the Act, viz., (i) submission of application by the employer or his agent to the Protector under section 16 of the Act for permission to recruit skilled workers, (ii) execution of an agreement between the employer and the worker stating the terms and conditions of employment, (iii) registration of the agreement in the Protector's office, and (iv) depositing of a security by the employer for the due observance of the terms of the agreement and for proper treatment of the skilled worker and his dependants. An emigration fee of Rs. 10 was levied on each skilled worker engaged by the employer.

The condition of security deposit was waived in all cases of skilled workers engaged by foreign Governments and in respect of domestic servants engaged by the officers of the Government of India posted to Missions abroad. For Malaya and other places, the Government of India approved a standard form of agreement, but in cases of Sarawak Oil Fields, a special form of agreement was approved by the Government. This leading oil company recruited clerks, technicians, etc., through their agent, Sarawak Oil Fields, Madras, against a lump-sum security deposit of Rs. 15,000.

Persons not falling under the term 'emigrant' such as advocate, engineer, student, doctor, etc., were granted 'No objection certificates'. The skilled workers old to Federation of Malaya and Colony of Singapore and in possession of valid re-entry permits and their dependants in India were permitted to emigrate as ordinary passengers. The skilled workers mostly emigrated through the ports of Madras and Nagapattinam. On account of restrictions imposed by the Government of Malaya regarding conditions of employment of Indians in Malaya and Singapore, the number emigrating to those countries had fallen appreciably. The skilled workers also had less chances of employment in Ceylon on account of the policy of the Government of Ceylon, the security deposits amounting to less than Rs. 25 were waived. The number of skilled workers who emigrated to other countries was 134.

No notification permitting emigration of unskilled workers was issued during the year.

Emigration of unskilled workers continued to be prohibited. Indian labourers already settled in Malaya, Burma and Ceylon were as in the previous years permitted to return to these countries after short visits to India. Permission was also granted from time to time to the dependents of labourers already settled in Malaya, Burma and Ceylon and they were enabled to proceed to these countries.

Repatriation.—The following are the particulars of the persons repatriated by the respective Government from abroad during the period under report :—

(1) Indians repatriated from South Africa under Assisted Repatriation Scheme	..	Nil
(2) Indians repatriated from Malaya under Assisted Repatriation Scheme	..	3,276
(3) Indians repatriated from Fiji under Assisted Repatriation Scheme	..	10
(4) Indians repatriated from Mauritius under Assisted Repatriation Scheme	..	Nil

There was no arrangement in India for the repatriation of Indian labourers from Ceylon during the year under report, since the Ceylon Government have wound up their organization in India at the end of the year 1957. However, 2,351 estate labourers have come away to India for good, at their own cost.

The work of reception and dispersal of unskilled workers repatriated from Malaya continued to be attended to by the Controller of Emigration, Madras, and the Protector of Emigrants, Nagapattinam. The unskilled workers were examined on their arrival and given all the facilities to enable them to reach their destination stations in India.

Passage brokers.—The control over the activities of passage brokers licensed under the Indian Emigration Rules in the matter of rendering assistance to emigrants proceeding abroad continued to be the same as during the previous year. The rules continued to be applicable to the Port of Madras and Nagapattinam only. To further assist the passengers in general, the Government of India constituted Deck Passenger Welfare Committee at Madras in May 1955, with the Controller of Emigration as an Ex-officio member, which continued functioning till May 1956, and again started functioning from March 1958. The Government of India have constituted a Deck Passenger Welfare Committee at Nagapattinam in June 1958 with the Protector of Emigrants, Nagapattinam, as an Ex-officio member to deal with problems arising from time to time in the matter of grievances of Deck Passengers to overseas countries.

Illicit emigration.—The problem of illicit emigration from the coastal villages of the districts of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli continued to engage the attention of emigration officers in the Madras State and the Special Officer for the prevention of illicit emigration. Special steps were taken by the Special Officer and the Protector of Emigrants to tackle the problem of illicit emigration by country craft with the assistance of the local police and the S.B. Police. The Ceylon Government continued to intercept the illicit immigrants and deport them to India. The deportees were examined by the Emigration Inspector stationed at Dhanushkodi port. Their recorded statements gave information regarding the notorious touts engaged in their nefarious trade for the purpose of prosecution of the offenders under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act. The guarding of the favourite "taking off" places, conducting of raids, etc., curbed illicit emigration. The captures during the year were—

Number of raids	..	..	..	..	29
Emigrants captured	..	..	..	..	363
Tout agents	..	..	..	..	158
Tindal crew	..	..	..	..	11
Boat owner	..	..	..	..	1
Boats	..	..	..	..	8

Arrivals and departures.—Total number of Indians that departed and arrived from the ports of Madras State are indicated below :—

	To Malaya.	From Malaya.
Madras and Nagapattinam.	33,140	46,748
	To Ceylon.	From Ceylon.
Dhanushkodi and Tuticorin.	14,426	27,191

Information and Publicity.

The Information and Publicity Department continued to function as the official channel for the communication of all Government news and views to the press and the public. The release of all information about the activities of the Government and Publicity for their ameliorative schemes and programmes were centralized in this Department.

Press publicity.—During the year, fifty-nine press notes and communiques and seven hundred and sixty-three press release, one hundred and thirteen U.O. notes and thirty-four feature articles with illustrations in the form of photographs were issued from the Department. These were issued simultaneously in English and Tamil, with a view to facilitate full and prompt publicity in the language press.

Press scrutiny.—The leading newspapers and periodicals published in this State as well as outside were scrutinised with a view to assess the trend of public opinion, as reflected in the daily press, on the schemes and programmes of the Government. These were brought to the notice of the Ministers and the Departments of the Secretariat in the form of a daily round up of news and views. Inaccurate and fallacious reports were contradicted. Periodical reports regarding the tone and contents of newspapers and about the news items of interest to the Government of India appearing in the newspapers of the State were sent to the Government of India.

A monthly Agricultural Newsletter carrying useful information about the latest methods and improvements in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries was issued for circulation among the farmers and newspapers.

The department brought out twelve pamphlets in English and Tamil for distribution in the State. The monthly journals in English and Tamil—"Madras Information" and "Grama Nalam"—continued to maintain a steady circulation both inside and outside the State.

Broadcast publicity.—Broadcast publicity under the Urban and rural programmes of the Government continued to be arranged in co-ordination with All-India Radio. These broadcasts dealt with the policies, programmes and achievements of the Government in the various spheres of development in the State. The Ministers of the Government, heads of departments and other important Government officials participated in the programmes. During the year twenty-four talks were broadcast in Tamil under the rural programme and forty-eight talks under the development programme, of the 72 talks 48 were in Tamil and the rest in English.

Pictorial publicity.—Photographs of important activities and events of general interest were distributed to the press within and outside the State. Photographic coverage was arranged for the tours of distinguished visitors and delegations to this State, and Press parties sponsored by the Government. Photographs in respect of these were distributed to the press and albums presented to the very important personalities. During the year 2,643 copies of photographs were distributed for publicity in the Press.

Publicity through exhibitions.—This department participated in the following exhibitions :—

- (1) The Madurai Chitral Municipal Exhibition.
- (2) The Tirunelveli Municipal Exhibition.
- (3) The Eighteenth All-India Khadi, Handloom, Swadeshi and Industries Exhibition, Salem.
- (4) 'India 1958' Exhibition, New Delhi.
- (5) The 45th Political Conference Exhibition, Gobichettipalayam.
- (6) The All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition, Teynampet, Madras.

This department also assisted the National Savings Organization in the publicity of Small Savings Scheme in the following exhibition :—

- (1) The 45th Political Conference Exhibition.
- (2) The All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition, Teynampet.
- (3) The All-India Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition, Tiruvannamalai.

The models, charts and pictorial exhibits displayed by the department attracted a stream of visitors and were very much appreciated by the public.

Publicity through songs and dramas.—During the year the Government purchased the script of the Tamil drama "Panam Pathiram" and produced a pamphlet of Villuppattu to publicise the Small Savings Scheme. Four songs on Small Savings were recorded. The

District Publicity Officer, Chingleput, arranged for the enactment of Panam Pathiram at three places and arrangements for performances of the drama in the remaining districts were on the way. Publicity was also given through Villupattu and one-act plays. Several performances of the drama 'Pudumai Fongal', Grama Rajyam publicising the Plan were also arranged in the district.

Field publicity.—During the year, the integrated scheme of field publicity was introduced in one more district, viz., Kanyakumari. The total number of districts covered by the scheme is now six, namely, Coimbatore, Salem, Chingleput, Tanjore, Madurai and Kanyakumari. The District Publicity Officer visited the rural areas in the district, explained to the people the ameliorative and development programmes and the achievements of the Government and arranged for 1,034 film shows and the sale of the publications of the Government. Important fairs and festivals in the districts were taken advantage of by the District Publicity Officers to publicise the achievements of the Government.

Advertisements.—Advertisements relating to all Departments of the Government continued to be centralized and issued through the Department thereby ensuring a balanced distribution of Government advertisements.

Information Centres.—The State Information Centre at Madras continued to run successfully. Its well-equipped library and reading room which is open to the public on the open-access system was used by several members of the public as well as by research scholars who found the collection of official publications and reference materials most useful. Films supplied by the Films Division and other sources were exhibited periodically at the centre as well as important places outside.

The District Information Centre at Nagercoil was run successfully. During the year, another centre was opened at Coimbatore. All these centres have been visited by officials, scholars and the public in large numbers and were acclaimed as very useful.

Reference Section.—The Reference Section continued to collect, classify and maintain all important information to be made available for ready reference and continued to meet enquiries from the public and departments of the Secretariat.

Children's Theatre.—The Children's Theatre, the first of its kind in India, which was formally inaugurated in the Assembly Buildings, Government Estate, Mount Road, by the Prime Minister on 7th December 1957, began to function from the 10th September 1958 after the building was remodelled. The theatre is fully equipped with a 35 m.m. projector. The Manager is responsible for the day-to-day routine work and maintenance of the theatre. The films produced by the Children's Film Society and certain documentaries and other films which are suitable for children from other agencies screened on every Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Mainly with

a view to regulate the attendance, a nominal admission fee of 12 nP. for children and 25 nP. for adults have been prescribed. Since the theatre began to function, forty-one shows which were witnessed by 13,523 children and 2,269 adults were held and the gate collections therefrom amounted to Rs. 2,190.

Tourist Bureau, Madurai.—With a view to giving necessary guidance and advice to tourists—foreign as well as internal—regarding the places of importance in and around the historic city of Madurai, the facilities for accommodation, transport and any other matter of interest to them, a Tourist Information Bureau has been opened in the middle of April 1958. This Bureau is in charge of a Tourist Officer, and has been doing good work. Numerous tourists have found his guidance useful and the number of tourists who contact him daily for advice has been steadily increasing.

The Government of India share half the cost of running this Bureau subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

National Employment Organisation.

By way of expansion a District Employment Office was newly opened for the Kanyakumari district at Nagercoil with effect from 1st March 1958. The Employment Sub-office at Vaigai Project in the Madurai district which catered to the man-power needs of the project officials was closed down on 31st May 1958 on the completion of the project work.

During the year the number of applicants registered for employment assistance at the District Employment Offices was 196,661 while the number of applicants placed in employment was 26,646. On 31st December 1958, 112,742 applicants were waiting on the live registers of the District Employment Offices for employment assistance.

Half-yearly inspection of the District Employment Offices have been conducted by the officers of the Directorate of National Employment Service. Publicity and public relation work were directed mainly towards enlisting the support of the representatives of the employers and employees to use the National Employment Service in a greater measure.

The following Man-power and Employment Schemes have been implemented under the Second Five-Year Plan under the National Employment Service, Madras. These schemes were formally inaugurated by the Minister for Industries and Labour, Madras, on 15th April 1958:—

(a) **Collection of employment market information.**—The scheme for the collection of employment market information envisages a continuing study of the employment market on a district basis in the State by collecting data at quarterly intervals on the actual supply of demand for man-power in various occupations and industries in respect of non-agricultural employees in the public

sector in all the districts except the Coimbatore district where the private sector was also covered. Initially Coimbatore district was chosen for intensive study but later it was proposed to extend the programme to cover the private sector in other districts as well, by stages.

This work is carried out by the State Employment Market Information Unit at the State headquarters assisted by field staff attached in each District Employment Office.

The first round of enquiry for the quarter ending 31st March 1958 and enquiries for subsequent quarters ending 30th June 1958 and 30th September 1958 have been completed. During the first round of enquiry as on 31st March 1958, 69 per cent responded from the private sector and 70 per cent from the public sector and in the second round of enquiry for the period ending 30th June 1958, the percentage of response has been 91 per cent (private) and 93 per cent (public). This steady improvement in response is being maintained. The first report on the Coimbatore district employment market as on 31st March 1958 has been released in November 1958.

(b) **Youth Employment Service and Employment Counselling.**—This scheme envisages giving guidance to young persons especially the school leavers in choosing occupation and careers that will suit their education, ability, aptitude and interest. Employment Counselling to adults who seek such advice is also being given.

A Youth Employment Service/Employment Counselling Unit has been established at the District Employment Office, Madras, in February 1958. A Career Information Centre has also been annexed to this unit and equipped with useful information in careers training courses and apprenticeship facilities available for the benefit of the applicants.

(c) **Occupational research and analysis.**—The Occupational Research and Analysis Unit continued its work in conducting original work and preparation of draft definitions on the occupations.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in the Madras State were reorganized early in May 1958 by converting a post of lower division clerk in each of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai and Tirunelveli into that of an upper division clerk for the purpose of special attention to the accounts of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards and the District Ex-services Centres.

The Government of Madras have issued *ad hoc* rules bringing the staff of all the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards under the Madras Ministerial and Last Grade Services.

The Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board has been reconstituted early in March 1958 with fourteen official and eleven non-officials as members of the Board. The Financial Sub-Committees of the Madras State Ex-services Benevolent Fund has also been reconstituted by an order of the Government of Madras early in July 1958.

The Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board at Madras and the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards at the headquarters of each district except the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts administered by the Government of Madras catered to the general welfare of the ex-servicemen and their dependants. The work relating to the Nilgiris district was attended to by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Coimbatore, and that of the Kanyakumari district was attended to by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Tirunelveli.

The assistance rendered in this field of welfare work may be broadly classified as financial and otherwise. The following are the salient features of work during the year :—

A sum of Rs. 24,922 being the 50 per cent share of the Central Government on the maintenance of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board for the year 1958-59 has been received and credited to the Government of Madras.

About 7,000 ex-service men/women were registered on the nominal roll of ex-servicemen.

A sum of Rs. 1,369.35 nP was remitted to the Superintendent, Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee, being the training charges of six ex-services disabled personnel.

Pocket money amounting to Rs. 1,040.45 nP was sanctioned in respect of 208 ex-services tuberculosis or leprosy patients undergoing treatment in the various sanatoria in the State.

Twelve persons were granted transport charges amounting to Rs. 208.70 nP.

Immediate relief grants of Rs. 210.91 nP were made to 27 ex-servicemen when they were stranded.

Lump-sum grants totalling Rs. 400 were given from the Madras State Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund for rehabilitating two disabled ex-servicemen.

Monthly grants amounting to Rs. 3,818.55 nP was remitted to 263 persons during the year.

A sum of Rs. 2,095.00 was sanctioned as loans to 18 ex-service men who were in financial distress.

During the year the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have interviewed 23,882 ex-servicemen and their dependants and families of serving and deceased personnel and dealt with 56,896 written representations. Six thousand, seven hundred and sixty-one ex-service men/women were registered at the Employment Offices for employment assistance and 1,085 persons were placed in suitable employment.

Four hundred and seventy-one ex-servicemen lodged their claims for settlement of their accounts with the regimental units. A sum of Rs. 10,782.13 nP. was disbursed as final settlement of their accounts.

Due to the efforts of the Boards, Rs. 31,475.65 nP. have been obtained from the various benevolent funds of the Armed Forces and disbursed to the grantees. Sixty-eight tuberculosis and 47 leprosy patients were admitted in the various sanatoria in the State. Thirteen ex-servicemen were admitted in the Military hospitals. Three hundred and sixty-three ailing ex-servicemen were also admitted in the nearby Government hospitals for treatment. Nine amputees were fitted with artificial limbs at the Limb Centre, Poona, free of cost.

The following is a statement of the cases relating to the grant of pensions:—

Name of person.	Received.	Sanctioned.	Rejected.
Family pension	567	105	114
Disability pension	555	338	114
Service pension	206	135	11

Three hundred and twenty-three were assisted to obtain photographs at concessional rate and the Secretaries attested such photographs and sent them to the Treasury Officers concerned for incorporation in the respective descriptive rolls for the purpose of identification.

Rupees 42,714.88 nP. representing the Flag Day collections for 1957 were remitted to the Central Flag Day Fund Committee, New Delhi. A sum of Rs. 15,964 representing the State's share of the Flag Day Collections for 1956 has been received and credited into the account of the Madras State Ex-Service Personnel Benevolent Fund.

The Government of Madras have approved plans and estimates for the construction of the Ex-Services Centres, Srivilliputhur, in the Ramanathapuram district and at Salem.

The foundation stone for the District Ex-Services Centre, Salem, was laid by General K. M. Cariappa on the 23rd November 1958 in the premises of the Taluk office compound, Salem. The District Ex-Services Centre proposed to be built at Salem would cost Rs. 42,000. The Government of Madras have ordered the diversion of a sum of Rs. 75,000 from the surplus funds available in

the districts of South Arcot, Madurai and Tirunelveli for the construction of an Ex-Services Centre in the Madras City. This sum of Rs. 75,000 has been received from the Collectors concerned and credited to the Ex-Services Centre Fund Account in the State of India, Madras. A sub-committee constituted for this purpose is going into the question of expediting the construction of the Centre.

The Government of Madras made arrangements to celebrate the Flag Day on 5th December 1958 and fixed a target for each district. A sum of Rs. 9,765 has been received by the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras, up to 31st December 1958.

Women's Welfare Department.

The department seeks to cover all the important aspects of welfare work, namely, economic, social, cultural, family welfare, etc., and also to improve the conditions of literacy, health, recreation, etc., in so far as they relate to women and children and endeavours to achieve these objectives by providing for field work, maternity and child-welfare, Community Service Centres, Service Homes, Industrial Training and Work Centres. It has sought to promote unity and understanding by infusing the spirit of service and creating civic consciousness.

Second Five-Year Plan Scheme.—Government have sanctioned the continuance of the following schemes during the year 1958-59:—

- (1) Construction of building for the Service Home, Madras.
- (2) Starting of an Industrial Section in the Service Home, Madras.
- (3) Starting of work Centres in the districts.
- (4) Opening of eight Cottage Industries Work Centres for Scheduled Tribes women.

All the schemes proposed under the Part II Scheme for 1959-60 have been deferred by Government except the following which are under consideration of the Government:—

- (1) The grant of financial aid to run an Industrial Section in the Service Home at Gandhigram;
- (2) Sanction of additional stipends to Avvai Ashram, Sivasailam; and
- (3) The opening of Mauther Sangams in the Police Lines.

Branches.—There are forty-six Women's Welfare Branches functioning throughout the State out of which eleven branches are located in the National Extension Service blocks.

Three branches are being conducted exclusively for the benefit of the ex-criminal tribes at Aziznagar in South Arcot district, Pammal in Chingleput district and Brisleenagar in Madras besides special branches conducted for the hill tribes, viz., the Todas and Kotas in the Nilgiris district.

Special branches for the hill tribes and the ex-criminal tribes.—At Ootacamund in the Nilgiris district all the four centres including the three Mund Centres specially conducted for the Todas continued to function well. Monthly meetings were conducted and talks on useful subjects such as nutritive diet, health, malaria and sanitation were given to the Toda Women apart from teaching them simple cottage industries.

Under the Harijan Welfare Grant-in-aid Schemes the scheme for the training of 50 Toda and Kota women in embroidery in Nilgiris district was sanctioned. The embroidery centre began to function from 1st March 1958 onwards in the Arranmore Garden and Lovedale Munds. Raw materials worth Rs. 1,000 were purchased and distributed to the trainees at Rs. 20 per head.

The three Ex-Criminal Tribes Centres at Aziznagar in South Arcot district, Pammal in Chingleput district and Brisleenagar in Madras which were originally opened under the grant-in-aid schemes are functioning well.

All the members of Aziznagar Centre are now able to read and write. Spinning has been taken as the main craft.

At Brisleenagar Centre in the Madras City many improvements are noted amongst the settlers. Almost every member has learnt spinning, knitting, crochet and embroidery work. The finished articles turned out by the settlers were sent to various exhibitions for display and sale.

At Pammal Branch the ex-criminals have benefited by the adult literacy classes and they are now able to read and understand Tamil fairly well.

By attending the cooking demonstrations conducted in the centres regularly they are now able to cook their own food properly and in a scientific manner.

Other activities of a general character.

Family welfare.—The house to house visits form the most important part of the work of the Women's Welfare Organiser as these regular visits help her in winning the confidence of the women which is essential. During these visits advice is given in a friendly manner on the importance of keeping the houses and the surroundings clean and how to adjust the family expenditure within the income and also advice regarding maternity and child care and nursing the sick are given.

Mather Sangams.—To enlist the co-operation and assistance of the local women, a number of Mather Sangams have been started in each district. There are at present 106 Mather Sangams started by the Women's Welfare Organisers. These Sangams provide an opportunity for the village women to discuss the problems of their village and thus try to find a solution for them at these meetings.

Cottage Industries.—To enable the poor women in rural communities to earn small sums and thus supplement their family income, cottage industries are taught in the various branches of this Department in the districts.

Spinning, tailoring, bag making, crochet work, lace making, coir work, embroidery, mat weaving, appalam making, leaf plate making, pickle making, hand-pounding of rice, poultry farming, fishing net making and leather work are taught.

Women's Welfare Journal.—On the educative side of the aims and activities of the department, the Journal 'Sowbhagyam' is published every month in Tamil containing many interesting articles, short stories, various cooking recipes, simple remedies for common ailments, etc.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,395 was realized by way of subscription, Rs. 1,120.11 by way of sale-proceeds of journal and Rs. 165 by way of advertisement.

Service Home, Tambaram.—The Home provides admission for one hundred and fifty women and seventy-five children. The strength of the Home as on 31st December 1958 was—

Adults	146
Children	63
Types of cases—	
Widows	56
Deserted wives	46
Destitutes	44

This year the results of the various public examinations for which the inmates of this institution have been quite encouraging.

All the inmates are taught weaving, mat-weaving, spinning, needle-work, embroidery and music in the Home. Rupees 962.98 worth of finished articles have been turned out during the year.

Nine ex-inmates have been rehabilitated during the first half-year and thirteen ex-inmates were rehabilitated during the second half-year (i.e.), from 1st July to 31st December 1958.

Industrial Section.—The Industrial Section of this Home comprises of three units, namely, (1) hand-pounding of rice, (2) tailoring and (3) bee-keeping.

With the starting of the Industrial Section, the Home has become more self-sufficient. The hand-pounding of rice unit supplies the Home with its requirements of rice. In the bee-keeping unit the inmates who are studying in the special class and V class are given classes both theoretical and practical in bee-keeping.

In the tailoring unit training is given to fifteen women in tailoring and sewing.

Service Home, Gandhigram.—This Home is run by the Agent, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Erode, with Government aid.

The Government have sanctioned twenty-four additional stipends at the rate of Rs. 25 per head per mensem for one year from 1st April 1958 in addition to the sixty-nine stipends already sanctioned to this institution. On the whole ninety-three stipends are being paid to this Home from the funds of the Women's Welfare department.

During the year fifty-four inmates were rehabilitated.

The students here are coached up for E.S.L.C. Examination and given training in spinning, weaving, tailoring and gardening.

During the year a total sum of Rs. 30,666 was realized by way of Government grants, contributions, agricultural and craft income and a sum of Rs. 30,577 was spent for the maintenance of the Home.

Tiruchy Seva Sangam, Tiruchirappalli.—The total strength of this sangam as on 31st December 1958 was 82. Fifty stipendiaries are paid from the budget of the Department of Women's Welfare at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem per head. The Government have also sanctioned the payment of stipend of Rs. 10 each to six children per month for one year from 1st April 1958.

All the inmates are trained in one or two crafts according to their aptitude and ability. Besides coaching the inmates for the Elementary School-Leaving Certificate and in Hindi training is also given in embroidery and dress-making, composing, printing and binding, doll making, agarbathi and sandal paste, garland making. Spinning is made compulsory for all.

The Sangam had purchased the present rented building for Rs. 33,000 and improvements to an extent of Rs. 50,000 are being carried on. The Central Social Welfare Board had sanctioned a building grant of Rs. 15,000 and the State Government Rs. 10,000 for constructing the craft shed.

A total sum of Rs. 79,860.24 was realized by way of donations, grants-in-aid and by way of other income and a sum of Rs. 59,148.82 was expended for its maintenance during the year 1958.

Avvai Ashram, Sivasilam, Tirunelveli district.—The total strength of this Ashram at the end of December 1958 was twenty-nine out of which twenty stipendiaries are paid from the funds of the department at the rate of Rs. 25 per head per mensem.

Nine inmates were rehabilitated during the year.

The main purpose of the training given in this Ashram is to prepare the students to appear for the E.S.L.C. Examination so that they could be drafted for other professional training. In addition to the academic activities, the inmates receive training in spinning on Ambar and Kisan Charkas and tailoring.

A sum of Rs. 24,182.90 was realized by way of stipends, agricultural produce, craft, etc., and a sum of Rs. 21,092.14 was spent for running the Ashram during 1958.

Madurai Sevashramam, Madurai.—This Sevashramam was opened in 1956 at Chokkikulam, Madurai, and is being managed by a committee with a President, Secretary and Treasurer. It is run in a rented building with enough accommodation for 30 inmates.

The strength of the Ashramam as on 31st December 1958 was twenty-seven.

The receipts for this Ashramam during the year was Rs. 16,885.03 and the expenditure was Rs. 11,411.18.

Kamala Nehru Nilayam, Kozhikalnathan, Salem.—This institution was established in January 1955 under the Second Five-Year Plan—Social Welfare Scheme.

The present strength of the Home is forty-eight out of which six inmates are physically handicapped.

During the year a sum of Rs. 24,127.57 was realized by way of grants, donations, sale of crafts and a sum of Rs. 21,981.87 was expended for the maintenance of this Home.

Community Development.

A change was recently introduced on an All-India basis in the execution of the Community Development programme, the pattern of development of any selected area now involves two stages, namely, Stage I and Stage II. Each stage is of five years' duration. During the Stage I period the area selected will be under intensive development (previously styled as Community Development stage) while during stage II, the area will be under the post-intensive phase. The new system was brought into force with effect from 1st April 1958.

It has also been decided that in view of the renewed emphasis on agricultural production, each block, allotable from April 1959, should have had a one-year period of pre-extension activity exclusively in the field of agriculture. Each such block will be manned by a Block Development Officer, an Agriculture Extension Officer and five fully trained Gramasevaks. Ten pre-extension blocks were launched in April 1958 and ten in October 1958.

In pursuance of this revision, the one hundred and thirty-five Community Development, National Extension Service and Post-Intensive Blocks that were in operation in this State on 31st March, 1958, were regrouped as stage I and stage II blocks, with the exception of forty specified Community Development Blocks. It was proposed that the forty Community Development Blocks in the previous set-up may continue as Community Development Block instead of stage I as a transitory measure till they entered the post-intensive stage (i.e., stage II). Including the 11 new stage I blocks launched and five blocks bifurcated during the year, 171 blocks, i.e., forty Community Development Blocks, ninety-two stage I blocks, 19 stage II blocks and 20 pre-extension blocks were functioning in the State on 31st December 1958.

These 171 blocks are 24,500 square miles in extent and covered 9,300 villages with a population of one hundred and fifty-five lakhs.

Agriculture.—The development of agriculture continued to receive attention in the Community Development areas and the work done during the year 1958 was considerable as compared to the previous calendar year. Five lakhs and forty-seven thousand maunds of improved seeds and 24.52 lakhs maunds of chemical fertilizers were distributed during the year and is an increase of seventy-five and seventy per cent respectively over the last year. Twenty thousand eight hundred and forty-two improved implements of all types were pressed into service and this achievement was 100 per cent more than that recorded in the previous year. Ninety thousand nine hundred and forty-four demonstrations were held during the calendar year 1958. Sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and six compost pits were dug during the year as against 50,439 in the previous year. There was a growing tendency on the part of the rural folk to bring large areas under the Japanese method of cultivation.

Animal Husbandry.—Supply of pedigree animals and birds, inoculation and vaccination of cattle and castration of scrub bulls constituted were some of the important items in the field of animal husbandry development. Compared with the achievements of the previous year, the performance during the year is good. Eighty thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine bulls were castrated during the year as against 50,566 in the year 1957, representing an increase of 30 per cent. One thousand three hundred and fifty-five improved males and 23,187 improved birds were supplied during the year as against 1,079 improved animals and 18,433 improved birds in the previous year. Three lakhs and seventy-nine thousands of animals and 2.41 lakhs of birds were treated for various diseases and 17.48 lakhs of animals were given preventive inoculations and vaccination.

Health and Sanitation.—Measures to improve public health and sanitation continued to receive high priority. Forty-nine lakhs and fifty-eight thousands of people were treated and 18.04 lakhs of people were given preventive inoculations during the year in the several hospitals and dispensaries functioning in the block areas. Twelve thousand and eight rural latrines, 161,455 yards of drains and 19,986 soakage pits were constructed during the year as against 4,002 latrines, 111,863 yards of drains and 14,458 soakage pits in the year 1957. Three lakhs and twenty-nine thousand square yards of village lanes were paved during the year ending December 1958. Two thousand five hundred and sixty-four wells were constructed and 3,107 renovated as against 1,235 wells constructed and 1,966 renovated in the previous year.

Education and Social Education.—During the year ending December 1958, 1,301 Adult Education centres were functioning in the Development areas. Sixty-one thousand two hundred and twenty-nine adults achieved literary during the year as against 53,630 in the previous year. Eight hundred and ninety-seven reading rooms and libraries and 1,324 recreation centres were opened during the year. Sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-one community entertainments were organized during the year as against 5,707 in the year 1957.

Communication.—Six hundred and sixty-four miles of earth roads were constructed and 1,086 miles of existing roads were improved during the year, and 921 culverts were constructed.

Units of People's Organization developed.—During the year 1,203 Youth Clubs and 383 Mahila Samities were organized as against 1,003 Youth Clubs and 243 Mahila Samities in the year 1957.

Electricity.—Three hundred new villages in the Community Development areas came under the Rural Electrification Scheme during the year 1958. A sum of Rs. 26 lakhs was spent on the 137 schemes completed and those in progress during the year. During the year 6,444 domestic, 2,880 agricultural, 231 industrial and 1,775 street light connections were given.

Women's Welfare.—There were eleven Women's Welfare Centres functioning in the Community Development and National Extension Service areas of the Madras State during 1958. Altogether 1,354 centre meetings were held and thirty-four mather angams were formed. Five hundred and fifty-six persons attended the adult literacy classes during the year 1958. Five hundred and forty-three women took to various village crafts and they earned a sum of Rs. 1,120 as wages.

Co-operation.—Six thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven co-operative societies were functioning in the Community Development areas of the State with a membership of 10.08 lakhs people. A labour contract society at Saidapet, poultry breeders' society at Kadambathur, an egg marketing society at Kodumudi, a health co-operative society at Vasudevanallur, co-operative farming societies in Tiruvallur (for Harijans), Uthukottai, Arcot and Valliyoc blocks were started.

Rural Arts and Crafts.—During the year under review, one hundred and nine industrial units and model centres were functioning in the different blocks in the State and a sum of Rs. 3.10 lakhs had been spent on these units. A sum of Rs. 81.02 lakh was sanctioned up to 30th September 1958 in fifty-three blocks for the promotion of rural and subsidiary industries.

Industries.—One lakh and four thousand of persons were provided with part-time employment and 92,530 with full-time during the year in the different industries in the Community Development areas.

People's contribution.—People's contribution during the year amount to Rs. 54.77 lakhs; Rs. 24.26 lakhs by way of cash and other materials and Rs. 30.51 in the shape of labour.

Reorganization of States.

Southern Zonal Council.—Two meetings of the Council were held during the year 1958, one at Ootacamund and the other at Trivandrum. As usual, matters of common interest between the States comprised in the zone were discussed.

Andhra-Madras border adjustments.—The recommendations of Sri Pataskar on the border adjustments between the two States proposed to be given effect to from the 1st April 1959.

Planning and Development.

During the year, the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan continued to be the main pre-occupation of the Government. This was the third year of the Plan. The tempo of progress made during the first two years has been maintained during the year. Against a Plan target of Rs. 152.27 crores, the expenditure for the first two years was Rs. 58.67 crores. The total expenditure on the Plan schemes during 1958-59 is estimated to be Rs. 34.81 crores. Thus the State has maintained adequate progress in the implementation of the Plan. The achievements in several important sectors like Power, Irrigation, Agriculture and Education were satis-

progress of the various schemes included in the Plan was made periodically at the official level by the State Rural Development Board and at the ministerial level by the State Development Committee. At the district level, the progress was reviewed by District Planning Boards which consist of officials and non-officials with the Collector as the Chairman.

The work relating to the preparation of the Plan for 1959-60 was taken up early in October 1958. The draft Plan was discussed by the State representatives with the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries in New Delhi in December 1958, and as a result of the discussion, the total outlay for 1959-60 has been fixed at Rs. 33.62 crores.

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