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**MADRAS STATE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1958-59**

PART II

CHAPTER I—THE EXECUTIVE

Changes in Administration.

Sri Bisnuram Medhi, who assumed charge as Governor of Madras on the afternoon of 24th January 1958, continued to hold the above office during the official year 1958-59.

The Ministry consisting of the following members, who were sworn on the forenoon of 13th April 1957, under the Leadership of Sri K. Kamaraja Nadar, continued in office throughout the official year 1958-59, except Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, who was appointed as Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Forty-second Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva from the 4th to 26th June 1958 :—

1. Sri K. Kamaraja Nadar (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. Ramiah.
8. Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, again left Madras on the 20th September 1958, for New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly and returned to Madras on the 29th December 1958. During the period of his absence, the subjects allotted to him were distributed among the other Ministers.

Governor's tours and engagements.

Sri Bisnuram Medhi continued as the Governor of Madras during the period under review.

Tours in Madras State.—The Governor toured extensively throughout the State to obtain first-hand knowledge of the progress made in all spheres of public activity. In most places, the

Governor was presented with addresses of welcome by Municipalities and Panchayat Boards to which he replied suitably. In his speeches, he stressed the need for public co-operation.

Chingleput.—The Governor toured in Chingleput district in the months of April and November 1958 and March 1959. In April 1958, the Governor visited the Leprosy Centre at Polambakkam, the Deverajapuram Harijan Colony, Cheyyur, and the Gandhiji-Kasturba Harijan Hostel, Cheyyur. He also declared open the District Board High School building at Cheyyur. At Chingleput, he visited the Forest Department Nursery and Teak Plantations. At Edakanad, he received a welcome address from the Panchayat Board. He also declared open a road from Vannangupet to Tenpakkam.

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

In March 1959, the Governor visited Kancheepuram and declared open an orphanage under the auspices of the Guild of Service, Kancheepuram.

Coimbatore.—The Governor visited Coimbatore on April 28th when he received the Prime Minister on arrival at Suler airport and accompanied him to Wellington. He visited the place again in May 1958, this time to receive the Union Home Minister and accompany him to Ootacamund.

In June 1958, the Governor toured Coimbatore district intensively. At Bhavanisagar he visited the Rural Extension Training Centre and the Bhavanisagar Dam. He also received an address of welcome from the Bhavanisagar Township Committee. He visited Rajan Nagar where he declared open an open air theatre and the Ramakrishna Vidyalaya at Perianayakanpalayam. At Coimbatore, he visited the Forest College Museum, the Home Science College where he addressed the students, the Central Co-operative Stores, the 'Textools', Government Headquarters Hospital, the Agricultural College where he addressed the students, the Kuppuswami Naidu Memorial Hospital where he declared open a new X-ray Ward and the Pioneer Mills at Peelamedu where he declared open the Mangammal Maternity Home. He presided over the dinner meeting of the Rotary Club, Coimbatore, the Club

Day of the Officers' Club and laid the foundation stone of Sri Ayyappa Mandir Bhajana Hall for all communities. He also received an address of welcome from the Coimbatore Municipal Council. At Udumalpet, he received an address of welcome from the Municipal Council, and laid the foundation stone for the Municipal Bus Stand. At Pollachi, he declared open a new building of the Nachimuthu Polytechnic, and received an address of welcome from the Municipal Council of that place. At Tiruppur, he visited the Government Khadi Centre and received an address of welcome from the Municipal Council. He declared open the new office building of the Avanashi Block and was presented with an address of welcome by the Tiruppur Municipal Council. He also visited the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Perundurai where he declared open a new Tuberculosis Ward, the Pilot Community Project for Industries at Erode and the Palayakkottai Cattle Farm. He declared open the Harijan Colony at Kuttapalayam and presided over the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Kasturba Gram National Memorial Trust (Tamilnad).

When the President of India, Sri Rajendra Prasad, came to Madras in August 1958, the Governor accompanied him on his tour of Coimbatore district.

Madurai.—The Governor toured in Madurai district in January 1959 in the course of which he visited the Periyar Dam, the Hydro-Electric Project and the Game Sanctuary. At Madurai, he presided over the Guild of Service Anniversary function. He visited the Annapurna Cafeteria at Madurai and the Workers' Colony at Pasumalai built by the Meenakshi Mills. The Municipal Council presented him with an address of welcome. At Kodaikanal, he received an address of welcome from the Municipal Council, and visited the Kodai Lake, the Berizam Waterworks, the Observatory and the Sacred Heart College, Shembaganur. He laid the foundation stone for the South India Cardamom Planters' Association building and an Open Air Theatre in the Municipal High School compound at Bodinayakanur. He also visited the Municipal Waterworks at that place. At Andipatti, he declared open a maternity centre and visited the Vaigai Project and Dam. He visited the H.K.R.H. College at Uthamapalayam. At Dindigul, he laid the foundation stone for the Municipal Stadium and for a Harijan Colony at Gohilapuram. He received addresses of welcome from the Municipal Councils of Dindigul, Bodinayakanur, Periyakulam, the Panchayat Boards of Andipatti, Uthamapalayam, Gohilapuram and the public of Cumbum.

North Arcot.—The Governor toured North Arcot district in April, September and December 1958.

In April 1958, he visited the Central Jail and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, the Christian Medical College and the

hospital attached to it and the Police Training College, the Finger-Print Bureau and the Museum attached to that College. At Ranipet, he visited the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, the Junior Certified School. At Walajapet, he visited the Deenabandhu Ashramam and the Orphanage attached to it. He also visited the Vaniyambadi Welfare Extension Centre.

In September 1958, he visited the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Ammananthangal, the Ceramic Section of Messrs. Parry and Company, the Guild of Service (Ladies' Club), the Scudder Memorial Hospital at Ranipet, the Schieffelin Leprosy Research Sanatorium at Kerigeri, the Agricultural Farm and the Auxilium College at Katpadi, the General Purpose Engineering Workshop and the Public Health Research Laboratory at Vellore. He also laid the foundation stone for the Tuberculosis Clinic in the Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore. The Wallajabad Municipal Council presented him with a welcome address.

In December 1958, the Governor visited Vaniyambadi, where he declared open a Women and Children's Hospital. At Tiruvannamalai, he declared open a new building for the Danish Mission High School and visited the Ramanasramam and Sevashramam. He inspected the Narikuravars' Co-operative Mat-Weaving Society at Thenpallipattu, the Project Implementation Centre at Vasur, the reafforestation work in Sorakalathur Forest, the Sathanur Dam and the Eucalyptus plantations near the Dam. He visited the Sericulture Unit at Kosavanputhur, the Arabic College at Oomerabad, the Hindu High School and Bethesda Hospital at Ambur. At Tirupattur, he visited Sacred Heart College, the Mary Immaculate Convent High School and the Christukula Ashramam and the Sandalwood Depot where he met the tribal people of the Javadhi Hills. At Vinnuvambattu, he inspected a Harijan Colony. Addresses of welcome were presented to him by the Municipal Council at Tiruvannamalai, Gudiyattam, Tirupattur and Vaniyambadi and the Panchayat Board at Chengam.

Ramanathapuram.—In February 1958, the Governor toured in Ramanathapuram district. At Virudhunagar, he received addresses of welcome from the Municipal Council, the Chamber of Commerce of Virudhunagar and the Vijaya Bharata Chamber of Commerce. He held an informal meeting of district officials of Ramanathapuram at Virudhunagar. While at Virudhunagar, he laid the foundation stone for an orphanage at the V.V.V. Charities, Virudhunagar, addressed the college students of V.H.N.S.N. College and declared open a Science Block at the K.V. Sala School. While at Karaikudi, he presided over the College Day celebrations of the Alagappa College, visited the Engineering College and the Electro-Chemical Research Institute. He laid the foundation stone for the Kamala Nehru Maternity Centre at Somanathapuram Sanatorium, Devakottai, and also visited the Srimathi Indira Gandhi Industrial Home.

At Rajapalayam, he declared open a new block in the P.A.C.M. High School, a new orphanage under the auspices of the Guild of Service and unveiled a tablet in the Gandhi Kala Manram in memory of the late Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja. He also visited the Government General Purposes Workshop at Rajapalayam. Among the other important engagements and visits that can be mentioned are the laying of the foundation stone for the office building of the Municipal Council of Srivilliputhur, the opening of a newly constructed road at Sankarapathikottai, a new bridge at Paramakudi, a local development school building at Kalloorani, a maternity home at Aruppukottai, visits to the Annamalai Polytechnic and Cattle Farm at Kanadukathan, the shell industries at Keelakarai, and the Central Marine Research Institute at Mandapam. He received addresses of welcome from the Municipal Councils of Karaikudi, Devakottai, Aruppukottai, Virudhunagar, Sivakasi, Srivilliputhur and Rajapalayam and the Panchayat Boards at Ramanathapuram and Rameshwaram. The Governor also visited the famous temples at Rameshwaram and Srivilliputhur.

Salem.—In April 1958, the Governor toured in Salem district. He paid a visit to the Hosur Cattle Farm and the Sericultural Farm, received addresses of welcome from the Panchayat Board and Guild of Service, Hosur, and declared open the new office building of the Hosur National Extension Service Block. At Keelamangalam, in addition to receiving a welcome address from the Panchayat Board, he declared open the Godown and Marketing Society, the New High School Building and the new building of the Co-operative Marketing Society. He inspected the Krishnagiri Reservoir and visited the Grama Sevikas' Training Centre at the Project House. At Mettur, he inspected the dam, power-house and the ornamental gardens. At Salem, he laid the foundation stone for the orphanage building and the hostel building of the Guild of Service, visited the Police Women's Co-operative Society, inaugurated the Centenary celebrations and Hospital Day of the Government Headquarters Hospital, unveiled the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi and laid the foundation stone for the Centenary Hall. He visited the Shevaroys Bauxite Mines and inspected the Wattle Plantations in the hills. He inaugurated a midday-meals centre at the St. Joseph's Higher Elementary School, Yercaud, and visited the Montfort School. His other visits and engagements included one to Vembadithalam where he laid the foundation stone for a library and visited the local Welfare Centre to Chintamaniyur where he distributed silk yarn to the members of the Co-operative Production and Sales Society; Puliyancheri, where he declared open a Maternity Centre under the National Extension Service Block Scheme and Dharmapuri where he declared open a new Harijan Colony and presided over the closing day function of the Second All-India Handloom, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition. He received addresses of welcome from the Municipal Council, Salem, and the Panchayat Boards at Keelamangalam, Hosur,

Dharmapuri and Vembadithalam. He also received a joint address of welcome from the Shevaroy's Panchayat Board and the Planters' Association at Yercaud.

South Arcot.—During December 1958, the Governor toured in South Arcot district. At Chidambaram, the Governor presided over the Convocation of the Annamalai University. He declared open the hostel buildings for boys in the Government Nandanar High School, Chidambaram. He also visited the Seva Mandir and the Biological Station at Porto Novo. He went round the various sections of the Neyveli Lignite Project. While at Cuddalore, he visited the Seva Samajam Boys' Home and laid the foundation stone for a maternity annexe at the Government Headquarters Hospital. He visited a Brick-makers' Industrial Co-operative Society at Adivarahanatham, the Artificial Insemination Centre at Panruti, the Harijan Colony at Tirunavalur, the Government Hospital and the Gandhi Patasala at Villupuram. He paid a visit to the Vidur Irrigation Project and inspected the National Extension Service works at Kurinjipadi. He declared open the Ambar Charka Workshop, Vadalur, a new block of buildings in the St. Anne's High School at Tindivanam and laid the foundation stone for a Primary Health Centre at Tirunavalur. At Gingee, he visited the famous Fort there. The Governor received addresses of welcome from the Municipal Councils of Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Villupuram and Tindivanam and the Panchayat Boards at Porto Novo and Gingee.

Thanjavur.—In August, the Governor accompanied the President of India on his tour of Thanjavur and attended the various functions and engagements fulfilled by the President.

Tiruchirappalli.—In July 1958, the Governor toured in Tiruchirappalli district and while at Tiruchirappalli, he visited the Sri Ramakrishna Tapovanam, Tiruparaithurai, 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 the month of August, the Governor accompanied the President on his tour of Tiruchirappalli district.

Tirunelveli.—In the course of his tour in Tirunelveli district in August 1958, the Governor visited the St. Mary's College, the St. Joseph's Leprosy Home, Arokiapuram, the V.O.C. College and the Salt Factory at Tuticorin and laid the foundation stone for the Block Development Office at Pudukkottai near Tuticorin. At Palayamkottai, he visited the Florence Swainson Deaf and Dumb School, the Borstal School and the School for the Blind and presided over the anniversary celebrations of the Sri Kanthimathi Ambal Girls' High School. He also declared open the extension building of the St. Joseph's Orphanage at Adaikalapuram, visited the India Cement Factory at Talayuthu, the Power-House, Hope Lake and

the Dam at Papanasam. He also inspected the Manimuthar Dam. While at Cheranmahadevi, he inspected the cottage industries' products, declared open the Block staff quarters, visited the Veterinary and Poultry Units and addressed the members of the Courtallam Rotary Club. He received welcome addresses from the Municipal Councils of Tirunelveli, Palayamkottai, Melapalayam, the Port Trust at Tuticorin and the Township Committee at Courtallam.

Kanyakumari.—The Governor toured in Kanyakumari district in July 1958. During the course of his tour, he declared open the Agastheeswaram Block Headquarters building at Kottaram, an additional block in the High School at Kattathurai, the Konemgadu Road, the John Memorial Community Development Hall at Aramboly, laid the foundation stone for the residential school for Kanikars (Hill Tribes), visited the Kasturba Mathar Sangam at Ramavarpuram, the Pechiparai Dam, the Government Mineral Concern at Manavalakurichi and the Gandhi Smarak Mandir at Cape Comorin.

Tours outside the State.—During the period under review, the Governor toured in Assam, West Bengal, Kerala and visited New Delhi.

In October 1958, the Governor toured in Assam. He received addresses of welcome from a number of Municipal Boards in that State and participated in numerous engagements, notable of which was the inauguration of the Music and Cultural Conference at Gauhati organized by the Education Ministry of the Government of Assam. The Governor was accorded public receptions organized by the Assam Students' Club and the South Indian Association of Calcutta.

The Governor attended the Governors' Conference held at New Delhi, from 29th to 31st October. During his stay at Delhi, he visited the "India, 1958" Exhibition. On his return journey from Delhi to Madras, the Governor visited his home town, Gauhati.

Early in February 1959, the Governor toured in Kerala State. He received an address of welcome from the Palghat Municipal Council, inaugurated the Forty-first Annual Conference of the Ananda Maha Sabha at Alatur, the College Day celebrations sponsored by the Parliament of the Post-Graduate Basic Training College at Ramavarpuram (Trichur), the Neyyar Dam, and a cultural programme of the All-India Industrial Exhibition arranged by the Trivandrum Corporation; presided over the Annual Cultural function of the Kerala Kala Parishad at Trichur and the College Day celebrations of the Engineering College, Trivandrum. He visited the Naval Base at Cochin Harbour, the temples at Guruvayoor, Trivandrum and Varkala and the Sri Ramakrishna Advaitashramam at Kaladi, when he declared open the Science Block of the Higher Secondary School maintained by that Ashramam.

In March 1958, the Governor visited Calcutta and presided over a public meeting to celebrate the Advent of Shri Gauranga Mahaprabhu. He visited the Durgapur Steel Project and inspected the various steel plants and coke-oven plants.

Engagements in Madras.—The following is a record of the important engagements undertaken by Sri Bisnuram Medhi :—

In April 1958, the Governor inaugurated the scheme of withdrawals by cheques in Post Office Savings Banks, and a fete in the Andhra Mahila Sabha Nursing Home, Adyar. He 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 whom he entertained at tea at the Raj Bhavan.

In June 1958, the Governor presided over the Annual Prize distribution function of the Film Fans' Association, a dinner meeting of 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 Gyana Yagna lectures by Swami Chinmayananda. He laid the foundation stone for an 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 Raj Bhavan compound under the Vanamahotsava programme.

In August 1958, the Governor received the President Sri Rajendra Prasad on arrival in Madras and accompanied him on his engagements during his stay in the City. He declared open a Kala Mantap under the auspices of the Karnataka Sangha and presided over the birthday celebrations of Sri Aurobindo, the anniversary celebrations of the Lady Sivaswami Ayyar 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. He addressed the members of the Y's Men's Club, the graduates of the Madras Medical College and the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association. He inaugurated the Eighth 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 Adyar and the Cosmopolitan Club. On 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 the Sainik School, Dehra Dun. He also presided over a meeting at Sree Gaudiya Math on the occasion of Shri 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 Rayapuram, the Ethiraj College for Women, the area where an accidental fire broke out 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 Raj Bhavan, Guindy. He addressed the members of the Hindustan Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

In October 1958, the Governor presided over the anniversary celebrations of the Andhra Balananda Sangam, the 6th All-India Schools National Championship Tournament Finals 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 organised by the Bharatiya 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, Madras, a meeting of the Madras City Standing Flag Day Organisation 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 Sales Campaign and the 27th Kerala Sahitya Parishath Sammelanam in Madras. He declared open the McNichols Road over-bridge at Chetpet. The Governor visited the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home at Mylapore and the Corporation Midday Meals Centre at Gopalapuram. He also visited the flood-affected areas in the 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 Twenty-first Anniversary of the Lakshmipuram Youngmen'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 Thirty-second 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 Service Indian National Committee and later 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 organised 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 to the All-India Conference of English Teachers. The Governor went on a short cruise on board the I.N.S. Rajput, one of the ships of the 11th Destroyer Squadron.

In January 1959, the Governor witnessed the Gold Vase Race and gave away the Trophy to the winner at the Race Course, Guindy. He presided over a public meeting organised by the Madras S.P.C.A. for presentation of a medal to Srimathi Rukmini Devi Arundale, the Women's Savings Campaign, during the National Savings Fortnight, a Hindustani Drama organised by the Punjab Association, Madras, and a children's rally at the Presidency College Grounds. He inaugurated the Twenty-sixth Session of the Central Advisory Board of Education in Madras, the Teppa Utsava Festival in Sri Gangadhareswarar temple at Purasawalkam, and the Tamil Development and Research Council at Rajaji Hall. He visited the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, the All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition and the Water Works at Red Hills. He unveiled a statue entitled 'The Triumph of Labour' on the Marina. The Governor received the Vice-President Sri Radhakrishnan on arrival at the Madras Airport. His Excellency Marshal Josip Broz Tito, President of Yugoslavia and party, at the Madras Harbour and again at the Guindy Railway Station, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh at the Madras Airport. He gave a State Banquet at Raj Bhavan in honour of Marshal Tito and a buffet dinner party in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, tea parties to the members and delegates attending the Twenty-sixth Session of the Central Advisory Board of Education, to the delegates attending the annual conference of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board and to the members of the Indian and West Indies Cricket Test Teams. He attended the Horse-show and the Polo Match conducted by the Madras Riding Club, a dinner party by the Madras Cricket Association, and a drama by the Madras Players at the Children's Theatre. He witnessed the Cricket Test Match between the West Indies and India. He accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh to a few

functions in the City, and saw him off at the Madras airport. He dined with H.E. Marshal Tito on board the 'Galeb' and saw him off at the Madras Harbour. The Governor recorded his Republic Day Broadcast and on the 26th, took the salute at a ceremonial Military Parade and March-past at the Island Grounds. He gave a garden party at Raj Bhavan on 26th January 1959. On the Sarvodaya Day, the Governor attended a commemoration function under the Flag-staff of the Fort St. George ramparts and later, addressed a meeting at the Rajaji Hall.

In February 1959, the Governor addressed a joint session of the Legislature at the Fort St. George. He presided over a function sponsored by the Madras Presidency Tamil Sangam and distributed copper plates to four eminent Tamil scholars. He also presided over the College Day celebrations of the New College, Royapetta, the Sixth All-India Handloom Week celebrations, the Annual Sports Day of the Sacred Heart High School, the Founder's Day of the Kesari Schools at T. Nagar, and the College Day celebrations of Sri Thiagaraya College, Washermanpet. He inaugurated a Drama Festival organised by the Madras State Sangita Nataka Sangam and the XIV National Football Championship for the Santosh Trophy at the Corporation Stadium. He attended the inaugural function of the Kamban Memorial, a reception at 'Agnur' given by the Consul-General of the United States of America in Madras and an 'At Home' at the Central Leather Research Institute when he also addressed the delegates to the Annual Symposium. The Governor gave a tea party at Raj Bhavan to the delegates to the Conference of Institution of Engineers (India), a lunch party in honour of the Ambassador of the U.S.A. in India and entertained at a tea party of kisans from Assam.

In March 1959, the Governor presided over a cultural performance by the American Composer Dr. Henry Cowell organised by the Music Academy, Madras, the Annual Hostel Day celebrations of the Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, a performance by the State Central Puppet Theatre of Moscow, the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Nungambakkam Branch, the inauguration of the Red Cross Centenary Exhibition-cum-Trade Fair, Carnival and Tattoo, the Finals of the All-India Rowing Regatta, a benefit performance in aid of the Mayor's Midday Meals Scheme in the Corporation Schools of Madras, and the Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the Vidyodaya Residential and Day School for Girls at T. Nagar. The Governor declared open the Thirty-sixth Annual Flower Show of the Madras Corporation and inaugurated the Eighth Annual Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings and Sculptures at the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras. He attended a tea party at Sheriff's residence, a cultural performance by the Kalakshetra artistes,

a benefit performance in aid of a memorial to the late Dr. Masilamani and the 'Shangshek' day of the 4th Battalion of the Maratha Light Infantry at St. Thomas Mount. The Governor visited St. Thomas Mount, the School for the Blind and the Deaf at Teynampet, the Government Museum and the National Art Gallery, the Government Mental Hospital and the St. Joseph's Technical School at Perambur. The Governor witnessed the Finals of the National Football Championship at the Corporation Stadium, and the Floating Festival at Sri Parthasarathiswami temple, Triplicane; he called on Dr. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President, at his residence at Mylapore, and saw off the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. He gave a dinner party in honour of the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Aubrey Jones, Minister of Supply of the United Kingdom. He watched the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly at the Fort St. George and participated in the Legislators' Day Celebrations. He gave a tea party at Raj Bhavan to the Legislators. He presided over a Selection Committee to select candidates for admission to the Sainik School, Dehra Dun, at Raj Bhavan.

Engagements while in Ootacamund.—The Governor took up his residence at Ootacamund on 19th April 1958. During the month, he presided over the Annual Speech Day function of the St. George's Homes, Ketti, and the Annual Speech Day function of the Brecks' Memorial School, Ootacamund. The Governor received an address of welcome from the Municipal Council of Ootacamund. He visited the Mukurti 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 celebrations 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 organised 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 Thirty-fifth Championship Dog Show of the South of India Kennel Club, the Ootacamund Races when he gave away the Nilgiris Gold Cup, a dinner meeting of the Nilgiri Rotary Club, a garden party in the Defence Services Staff College at Wellington and a dinner party at the Lawley Institute when he unveiled a portrait of the Founder. 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 and the Soil Conservation Research, Demonstration and Training Centre at Ootacamund, the Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam at Nirgacimund, the Kundah Hydro-Electric Works, the Mahatma Gandhi Poor Home, Ootacamund, 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 the Seventy-second 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 Sheep Farm at Ootacamund, the Indian Union Club, Ootacamund, the Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund, the Primary Health Centre at Oranalli village, the Government Epigraphist Office, the Defence Services Staff College at Wellington and the Glendale Estate, Coonoor. He also visited Gudalur where he addressed the Tribal people. He entertained at tea the Union Home Minister, the Chief Ministers and other Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore who were then attending the Zonal Council Meeting. The Governor planted a few saplings in the Raj Bhavan compound under the Vanamahotsava programme. He moved down to Madras on 16th June 1958 touring Coimbatore district *en route*.

CHAPTER II—THE LEGISLATURE

Strength of Parties.

Legislative Assembly.

The distribution of parties in the Legislative Assembly of Madras State as on 31st March 1959, was as follows :—

Name of the party.	Strength as on 31st March 1959.
Congress	153
Indian National Democratic Congress	21
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	15
Communists	4
Praja Socialist Party	2
Socialists	2
Progressive Independent Bloc	3
Independents	5
	205
Hon'ble Speaker ..	1
	206

Legislative Council.

The distribution of parties in the Legislative Council of Madras State as on 31st March 1959, was as follows :—

Name of the party.	Strength as on 31st March 1959.
Congress Party	43
United Party	8
Indian National Democratic Congress	2
Independents	8
	61
Hon'ble Chairman ..	1
Vacant	1
	63
Total ..	63

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam and the Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman were leaders of the Houses (Assembly and Council), respectively.

Assembly and Council Sessions.—During the period from 1st April 1958 to 31st March 1959, the Assembly met for 69 days and the Council for 54 days.

Course of Legislation.

During the official year 1958–59, 34 Acts were enacted of which 18 were substantive enactments and the rest amending measures. A brief account of the legislation is given below :—

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) Authorised 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 authorised 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 Sessions 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 affects 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 of 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; and

(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 Kanyakumari 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, viz., the Madras Maternity Benefit 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 Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district 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 authorising the deduction from his monthly remuneration the amount of 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 a 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 any 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 Boards (Amendment) Act, 1958, amends the Madras District Boards (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 a 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; and

(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 rate 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 provision 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 Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958, provides 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 purpose of the Act.

Madras Act XXXIV of 1958.—The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari), Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) and Estates (Supplementary) (Amendment) Act, 1958, amends the respective principal Acts, viz., the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras XXVI of 1948),

the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947), and the Madras Estates (Supplementary) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXX of 1956), so as to provide that—

(i) each Tribunal constituted under section 8 of Madras Act XXVI of 1948, section 3-B of Madras Act XXX of 1947 and section 5 of Madras Act XXX of 1956 shall consist of one person only who shall be a judicial officer not below the rank of District Judge or Additional District Judge and that such Tribunal shall have the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908);

(ii) the further time to be granted for preferring the application under section 10 (1) of Madras Act XXVI of 1948 by the landholder of an under-tenure estate or any other person interested, for a decision as to whether such estate was created before or after the date on which the principal estate was permanently settled, should not exceed two months;

(iii) for the purposes of sections 27, 28, 29 and 30 of Madras Act XXVI of 1948 (i.e., computing the basic annual sum for zamindari estates) any person who had immediately before the notified date, any right or interest in any land in a zamindari estate as a landholder, shall be deemed to be a landholder of such estate;

(iv) for the purposes of sections 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of Madras Act XXVI of 1948 (computing the basic annual sum for inam estates), any person who had, immediately before the notified date, any right or interest in any land in an inam estate as a landholder, shall be deemed to be a landholder of such estate; and

(v) the provisions of section 4 and sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 12 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (Central Act IX of 1908), shall apply to any appeal or application for revision under Madras Act XXVI of 1948.

Madras Act XXXV of 1958.—The Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, provides the statutory basis for reorganizing local administration in the rural areas of the State, such reorganization having been necessitated by the progress made in the implementation of the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development. The preamble sets out in full the relevant considerations of policy underlying the Act. The most important among the changes in local administration is the abolition of district boards at district level and their replacement through a phased programme by panchayat union councils set up at the level of development blocks delimited under the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development. The Act accordingly makes provision for the constitution and government of panchayats and panchayat union councils and the election, term of office of members and other incidental matters and contains a specific provision that the new

measure should be in force throughout the State before 2nd October 1961. The Act has been so drafted as to provide a self-contained measure in the place of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, and the Madras District Boards Act, 1920. The principal changes in the local administration brought about by the Act are set out below:—

(1) Under the pre-existing law, namely, the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, there was a large measure of overlap in the statutory specification of functions allotted to district boards and panchayats. The Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, so allocates the functions to the panchayat union council and the panchayat as to remove the overlap and demarcate clearly the respective spheres of responsibility of each of those bodies.

(2) The entire responsibility for organising planned development of elementary education on a free and compulsory basis will devolve in each development block on the panchayat union council concerned.

(3) According to the Act, all panchayats which were hitherto classified as Class I panchayats and Class II panchayats will be known as town panchayats and village panchayats, respectively.

(4) The Act contains a provision for the constitution of townships and for conferring on township committees necessary powers for local administration.

(5) The Act seeks to place panchayats and panchayat union councils on sound financial footing by the making of matching grants by Government for important and essential purposes.

(6) The Act provides for divesting the panchayats of the judicial functions exercised by them under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950.

(7) Provision has been made for the continued functioning of Special Officers at present performing the functions of district boards, until they are taken over by panchayat union councils.

(8) Provision has been made for the application of the Act to the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district and for the repeal of the Travancore-Cochin Panchayats Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act II of 1950).

Madras Act XXXVI of 1958.—The Act defines the conditions of engagement and provides for the protection of *kaiaeruvaramdars* and *mattuvaramdars* in certain areas in the district of Tiruchirappalli. It provides that—

(1) the remuneration payable to any *kaiaeruvaramdars* shall be on the same terms as were applicable to him immediately before the commencement of the Act;

(2) no land-owner shall dismiss a *kaiaeruvaramdar* after the commencement of the agricultural operations in a crop season except on the ground of misconduct or neglect of duty;

(3) any *kaiaeruvaramdar* whose engagement has been terminated on or after 1st January 1957 and before the commencement of the Act will be entitled to be re-engaged under the Act by the land-owner concerned;

(4) the disputes between a land-owner and a *kaiaeruvaramdar* including any dismissal of a *kaiaeruvaramdar* shall be decided by the Tahsildar, against whose decision an appeal lies to the Revenue Divisional Officer;

(5) notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955) and the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXIV of 1956), the provisions of those Acts shall apply to any *mattuvaramdar* under a land-owner who owns more than ten acres of wet land; and

(6) the provisions of Madras Act XXV of 1955 shall apply to any *mattuvaramdar* under a land-owner who owns *not* more than ten acres of wet land and who has *not* been assessed to sales tax or income-tax as if such *mattuvaramdar* were a cultivating tenant.

Madras Act 1 of 1959.—The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959, was enacted for the purpose of simplifying and improving the structure and administration of the sales tax law previously in force in this State. The important changes which the Act introduces in the sales tax system and its administration are—

(1) abolition of the system of licensing previously in force in respect of commission agents and in respect of dealers in goods liable to tax at single point;

(2) introduction of the levy of sales tax at single point in respect of as many as 70 items of goods;

(3) fixation of low rate of tax of only 1 per cent of the turnover in respect of foodgrains and certain other essential commodities;

(4) making the dealers dealing exclusively in perishable articles liable to tax, only if their total turnover exceeds Rs. 30,000; and

(5) enabling small dealers whose total turnover does not exceed Rs. 25,000 to pay tax at slab rates.

Madras Act 2 of 1959.—The Madras Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Act, 1959, was enacted for the purpose of preventing disfigurement by objectionable or unauthorized advertisements of places open to public view and thereby check the evil of

disfiguring facades of buildings. The Act provides for imposing penalty for disfigurement by objectionable advertisements and for unauthorized disfigurement by advertisements and for punishing abettors of such offences. The offences under the Act are cognizable. The provisions of the Act are to be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provisions of any other law for the time being in force.

Madras Act 3 of 1959.—The Madras Appropriation Act, 1959, was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204, of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation of certain moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly 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 4 of 1959.—The Madras District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Act, 1959, provides for the extension of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920) to the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district and for the repeal of the Travancore District Municipalities Act, 1116 (Travancore Act XXIII of 1116), as in force in that territory. Notwithstanding the repeal of the said Travancore Act, provision has been made for the continued levy, assessment and collection of the advertisement tax which immediately before the commencement of the Madras Act was being lawfully levied, assessed and collected by any municipality in the transferred territory. The Act repeals the Madras (Transferred Territory) Extension of Term of Office of Municipal Councillors Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXI of 1958), and provides for the application of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891 (Madras Act I of 1891), for the interpretation of Madras Act V of 1920, as extended to, and in force in, the transferred territory.

Madras Act 5 of 1959.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1959, was enacted in pursuance of Article 204 (1) of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation of moneys out of the sources :—

(a) the grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1959; and

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

CHAPTER III—SEASONAL CONDITIONS, REVENUE AND PROHIBITION

Land Revenue—Sources and Realization.

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

- (1) Peshkush or revenue from permanently settled estates,
- (2) Shrotriyam Jodi or quit rent levied on inam villages,
- (3) Assessment including water cess on lands held under ryotwari tenure, and
- (4) Miscellaneous revenue.

Peshkush.—The total amount of peshkush payable during the fasli was Rs. 193 as against Rs. 14,411 in the previous fasli. The decrease was due to the taking over of estates under the Madras Estates Abolition Act.

Quit-rent and jodi.—The quit rent payable on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure was Rs. 1,63,748 as against Rs. 2,26,990 in fasli 1367.

Assessment.—The total assessment on holdings was Rs. 355.27 lakhs as against Rs. 336.51 lakhs in the previous fasli showing a net increase of Rs. 28.76 lakhs.

Water-cess and second-crop charge.—The revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 75.35 lakhs as against Rs. 66.84 lakhs in the previous fasli.

Miscellaneous revenue.—The revenue realized under this head was Rs. 80.80 lakhs as against Rs. 70.41 lakhs in the previous fasli. There was a net increase of Rs. 10.39 lakhs.

Ryotwari holdings.—The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 35,939,293 acres as against 14,224,975 acres in the previous fasli. The increase was due to the introduction of ryotwari settlement in a number of estate villages taken over under the Abolition Act (Madras Act XXVI of 1948) and assignments made during the year.

Assessment of ryotwari holdings.—The total assessment on holdings was Rs. 355.27 lakhs as against Rs. 336.51 lakhs in the previous fasli.

Remissions.—The total remission granted was Rs. 34.27 (Rs. 20.29) lakhs of which Rs. 25.24 lakhs related to seasonal remission. An increase was noticed in the districts of North Arcot,

Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli while the remissions granted in the districts of Madras, Chingleput, Salem, South Arcot, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris decreased.

Seasonal remissions.—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 25,24,312 as against Rs. 11,71,255 in the previous fasli.

Waste remission.—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 4,23,850 as against Rs. 1,91,731 in the previous fasli.

Shavi or loss of crops.—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 13,37,663 as against Rs. 4,90,598 in the previous fasli resulting in an increase of Rs. 8,47,065. Increased remission was granted in the districts of Ramanathapuram (Rs. 85,61,907), Tiruchirappalli (Rs. 2,05,131) and Tirunelveli (Rs. 1,27,892).

Tirvaikammi remission, i.e., remission of the difference between the wet and dry rates of assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to insufficiency or failure of water-supply.—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 7,09,402 as against Rs. 4,57,306 in the previous fasli resulting in a net increase of Rs. 2,52,096. Increased remission was granted in North Arcot (Rs. 84,040), South Arcot (Rs. 38,190), Thanjavur (Rs. 6,460), Tiruchirappalli (Rs. 53,850), Madurai (Rs. 1,480), Ramanathapuram (Rs. 8,758) and Tirunelveli (Rs. 74,047).

Remission for damages caused by floods.—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 5,190 as against Rs. 5,596 in the previous fasli.

Remission of second crop charge.—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 4,593 as against Rs. 6,915 in the previous fasli.

Short crop or poor harvest.—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 4,273 as against Rs. 5,069 in the previous fasli.

Fixed remission, i.e., abatement of demand on account of reasons unconnected with season.—The amount remitted under this head was Rs. 1,85,054 as against Rs. 1,48,774 in the previous fasli.

Beriz deductions.—Deductions made in favour of inamdars and religious institutions amounted to Rs. 7,15,053 as against Rs. 7,09,745 in the previous fasli.

Special remission.—The seasonal conditions during the fasli were not favourable and special remissions were granted in the districts of North Arcot, Thanjavur, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli,

Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. The amount of such special remissions granted in these districts is given below—

	RS.	
North Arcot	96,918-94	(for wet lands).
South Arcot	1,25,747-94	(for dry lands).
Thanjavur	45,717-97	(for wet lands).
Tiruchirappalli	4,09,209-36	(for wet and manavari lands).

Process under Act II of 1864.—The number of processes issued during the fasli are compared below with those of the previous fasli :—

	(1)	Fasli 1367. (2)	Fasli 1368. (3)
Demand notices		1,32,641	1,14,685
Distrain notices		6,709	4,702
Sale notices		3,694	2,481
Sales		931	4,285

The number of demand and sale notices and distraint notices decreased during the fasli. The sales related to personal and real properties.

Survey, Settlement, Revenue Records and Registration.

The survey of the estates taken over by the Government under the Madras Estate Abolition Act XXVI of 1948 was attended to by the five Survey Parties at Sivaganga, Salem, Ramanathapuram, Namakkal and Pattukkottai and by the Survey and Land Records Ranges at Coimbatore and Madurai. The survey of all the lands in the former Pudukkottai State was attended to by the No. VI Survey Party with its headquarters at Pudukkottai.

No. I Survey Party, Sivaganga.—This Party continued to attend to the survey of estates taken over by Government in Sivaganga, Tirupathur, Aruppukkottai, Tiruvadanai, Paramakudi taluks and in Virudnagar Municipality of Ramanathapuram district, in Periakulam and Dindigul taluks of Madurai district and in Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli and Koilpatti taluks of Tirunelveli district. An area of 139-17 square miles under E.F. and 53-77 square miles under location was surveyed during the year. Records for an area of 197-66 square miles were handed over to the Settlement Department. The party attended to the supplemental survey on account of Settlement operations in the areas allotted to the party and to the survey of Title Deed Minor inams within the estates taken over by the Government under the Estate Abolition Act.

No. II Survey Party, Salem.—This Party continued survey operations in the Estates taken over under the Estates Abolition Act in Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Madurai districts. The total area surveyed by this Party under E.F. and location was 42-79 square miles and 22-65 square miles, respectively. Records for an area of 252-69 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department. An area of 860-17 square miles was taken up under Supplemental survey and Fair Area Lists for an area of 412-69 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department. The Party also attended to the survey of inams under the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956, in South Arcot district.

No. III Survey Party, Ramanathapuram.—The Party continued survey operations in the Estates taken over in Koilpatti taluk of Tirunelveli district. The survey of inams under the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act of 1956 in Aruppukkottai, Mudukulathur, Paramakudi and Ramanathapuram taluks of Ramanathapuram district was attended to by this Party. The total area surveyed under E.F. was 54-31 square miles while supplemental survey operations were carried on over an area of 421-97 square miles.

No. IV Survey Party, Namakkal.—The Party attended to the survey of Estates taken over in Kulitalai (Part) and Perambalur taluks of Tiruchirappalli district. An area of 25-03 square miles was surveyed under E.F. and records for an area of 280-54 square miles were sent to the Settlement Department. Supplemental survey was carried out over an area of 208-41 miles. Fair Area Lists for an area of 207-27 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department. The survey of inams under the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act of 1956 was also attended to in Namakkal, Harur, Salem, Dharmapuri, Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks of Salem district and Musiri, Udayarpalayam, Perambalur, Lalgudi and Kulitalai (portion) taluks of Tiruchirappalli district.

No. V Survey Party, Pattukkottai.—The survey operations were confined to all the taluks of Thanjavur district, except Sirkali taluk and to Madurantakam, Tiruvallur, Ponneri, Sriperumbudur, Kancheepuram and Saidapet taluks of Chingleput district. In addition the party undertook town survey work in the Estates taken over in the extended areas of Madras City. An area of 42-63 square miles was surveyed and records for an area of 107-46 square miles were handed over to the Settlement Department.

No. VI Survey Party, Pudukkottai.—This Party attended to the supplemental survey of ayan lands over an area of 1-42 square miles in Kolathur taluk and of the inams in all the three taluks of Alangudi, Kolathur and Tirumayam of Pudukkottai division. Records for an area of 13-22 square miles were sent to the Inam Settlement Officer, Pudukkottai.

Range Office, Survey and Land Records, Coimbatore.—The range attended to the survey of streets and lanes in certain Panchayats in Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot districts and to town survey in North Arcot district. About 62.32 linear miles of street survey and 0.37 square miles of town survey were completed during the year. The mobile staff of the range renewed 8,265 missing stones in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Chingleput and the Nilgiris.

Range Office, Survey and Land Records, Madurai.—This Range carried on the survey of estates in Palani taluk (excluding Rettayambadi Mitta) of Madurai district in addition to other items of survey work. The Range completed 8.12 square miles of cadastral survey, 0.48 square miles of town survey and 58.25 linear miles of street survey. The survey of inams under the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act of 1956 was completed over an area of 0.17 square miles. The mobile staff renewed 3,116 stones in Melur taluk of Madurai district, Papanasam taluk of Thanjavur district and Kulittalai and Musiri taluks of Tiruchirappalli district.

Central Survey Office, Madras.—The annual revision of about 1,000 square miles of village maps, the quinquennial revision of District Touring maps and the revision of Taluk maps once in 15 years were completed during the year.

Village maps.—Maps of 292 villages comprising an area of 1,172.30 square miles were redrawn and maps for 300 villages comprising an area of 1,290.65 square miles were printed during the year.

Final scrutiny of village maps relating to the survey of estates taken over by Government sent to the Central Survey Office for publication was completed in the case of 853 villages. Maps of 393 villages comprising an area of 863.51 square miles relating to former Estates were printed and published.

Town maps.—The town maps of Kumbakonam and Tiruvallur were brought up to date by incorporating changes in the originals. Records of measurement tracings of 18 blocks in Pudukkottai Town and revenue maps of 39 blocks in Kumbakonam Town were redrawn.

Taluk maps.—Colour guides were completed for the taluks of Gobichettipalayam, Ambasamudram, Coonoor, Omalur, Attur and Rasipuram of Madras State and for the taluks of Kovvuru, Siddavattam, Gooty and Kalyandrug of Andhra State. Fresh originals were prepared for 17 taluks (6 taluks of Madras State and 11 taluks of Andhra Pradesh), and eleven taluk maps were printed during the period. (Five taluks of Madras State, five taluks of Andhra Pradesh and one taluk of Kerala State).

District touring maps.—Colour guides were prepared for the District touring maps of Madurai and the Nilgiris of Madras State and Anantapur of Andhra State.

Fresh originals for South Arcot, Coimbatore and Kanyakumari districts of Madras State and for Cuddapah and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh were drawn and District touring maps of four districts (two districts each in Madras State and Andhra Pradesh) were printed during the year.

General maps.—Outline maps of Chingleput, Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts were prepared and those of Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts were printed.

Revenue Records and Registration.—Regular maintenance work was in progress throughout the ryotwari tracts of the State, except in the seven hill villages of Harur taluk, Salem district, which have not yet been resurveyed. During the period 23,446 enjoyment cases and 15,430 succession cases were reported by the karnams and 1,334 cases of wrong registry were detected by the Revenue Inspectors.

Subdivision and check-measurement.—There were 433,786 subdivisions pending at the beginning of the year. Thirty-five thousand, four hundred and four subdivisions were sanctioned during the year, of this 32,972 subdivisions were check-measured, leaving a balance of 436,218.

There were 32,950 subdivisions to be entered in the Taluk copies of the field measurement books. Of these, 19,324 subdivisions were mapped leaving a balance of 13,626.

Stone maintenance.—Seventy-seven per cent (77 per cent) of the prescribed number of stones in the ryotwari villages was inspected by the karnams. The total number of stones requiring renewal including the number of discoveries was 228,160, the number renewed during the year was 94,987, leaving a balance of 133,173 at the end of the year.

Transfer of Revenue Registry.—The total number of applications of all kinds including the number pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 347,596 of which 295,057 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 52,538. Of the applications disposed of 256,152 were accepted, 32,347 were rejected and the rest were transferred for final disposal. The causes of rejection were defective title and failure on the part of parties to produce documentary evidence in support of their title.

Settlement.—There were five Settlement parties functioning during the year, two at Madurai (one subsequently transferred to Palayamkottai on 2nd July 1959), one each at Thanjavur, Salem and Madras.

The following is the statement of expenditure incurred on the Settlement parties during the year :—

	RS.
(1) Settlement Party No. I, Madurai ...	7,19,917.92
(2) Settlement Party No. II, Sivaganga at Madurai	4,62,597.10
(3) Settlement Party No. III, Thanjavur.	5,00,704.07
(4) Settlement Party No. IV, Salem ...	4,50,798.29
(5) Settlement Party No. V, Madras ...	5,04,688.89
Total ...	26,38,706.27

The following were the areas in which settlement was introduced in fasli 1368 :—

Settlement party number and name of district.	Name of taluk.	Area in square miles.
(1)	(2)	(3)
I Ramanathapuram	Tiruvadanai (portion) ..	310.22
	Paramakudi	243.67
	Thanjavur	8.27
Ramanathapuram	Srivilliputhur (portion) ..	9.80
II Ramanathapuram	Tiruvadanai	478.39
	Tirupattur	172.20
III Thanjavur	Pattukkottai	166.33
	Arantangi	91.11
	Taluk in Thanjavur district other than Pattukkottai, Arantangi and Orahanad. }	41.78
IV Salem	Harur	107.15
	Hosur	177.66
	Krishnagiri (portion) ..	44.62
	Namakkal (portion) ..	101.72
V Chingleput	Ponneri and Tiruvallur ..	184.74
	Tirupattur (North Arcot). }	206.45
	Vellore	
North Arcot	Gudiyatham	
Total ..		2,324.31

The following deposits were made with the Estates Abolition Tribunals in fasli 1368 :—

(1)	Compensation (both advance and final)		Interim payment.
	RS.	NP.	RS. NP.
Up to 31st March 1959	30,31,078.12		37,79,589.40
From 1st April to 30th June 1959	55,19,959.00		8,77,507.00
Total ..	85,51,037.12		48,57,096.40

Perambulation and preparation of reports.—The Settlement Officer, Sivaganga at Madurai, submitted his pilot perambulation report for Tiruchirappalli district and later sent up his final report to the Board. The perambulation report for South Arcot district was submitted to Government after approval by the Settlement Commissioner.

Submission of notification under section 22.—The Settlement Officer, Sivaganga, sent up the draft notification under section 22 for the Settlement of Estates in Madurai district to the Board. The Settlement Officer, Madras, submitted the draft notification under section 22 for Vettavalam Zamin in North Arcot and South Arcot districts and also for the other estates in South Arcot district. This was submitted to Government by the Board.

Scheme Reports.—The Scheme Reports for the Ramanathapuram estate portions in Tiruvadanai and Paramakudi taluks, received from the Settlement Officer, Party No. I, Madurai, were under scrutiny by the Board. The Scheme Report for the Sivaganga estate portions of Tirupattur and Tiruvadanai taluks was awaited from the Settlement Officer, Party No. II, Madurai, Scheme reports, for the estates settled in fasli 1368 in Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks and the other taluks of Thanjavur districts received from the Settlement Officer, Thanjavur, for estates settled in Harur, Namakkal, Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks of Salem district received from the Settlement Officer, Salem and for estates settled in Tirupattur, Vellore and Gudiyatham taluks of North Arcot district and Tiruvallur and Ponneri taluks of Chingleput district received from the Settlement Officer, Madras, were under scrutiny.

Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.

The Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, is applicable to the jenmam lands in the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district. No application for the fixation of fair rent was received during the year either from the jenmies or from the tenants.

The Tahsildar, Gudalur, received some applications under section 52 (2) of the Act for leasing out the waste or forest lands held by the jenmi and necessary action under the Act was taken to lease out the waste and forest lands.

The working of the Act was satisfactory.

Wards Estate.

The private and trust properties of the late Zamindar of Marungapuri under the management of the Court of Wards covered by the inter-pleader suit in O.S. No. 28 of 1953 on the file of the Subordinate Judge, Tiruchirappalli, were under the control of the Collector of Tiruchirappalli, who was appointed as Receiver under a compromised preliminary decree. The Sub-Court, Tiruchirappalli, authorised the Collector to continue the management as "Receiver" till the properties were handed over to the parties, after dividing them in the proportion ordered in the said decree. The Sub-Court, Tiruchirappalli, later discharged the Collector from the Receivership subject to relief by another Receiver to be appointed by it and the Government ordered the properties to be handed over to the new Receiver. The Government securities relating to the private and devasthanam sections of Marungapuri estate were transferred to the Principal Subordinate Judge, Tiruchirappalli.

The following statement shows the Demand, Collection, and Balance for fasli 1368 of the Marungapuri estate trust and private properties :—

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of balance of demand.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Private section—				
Arrears	45,712	15,651	30,061	66
Current	45,119	25,802	19,317	43
Devasthanam section—				
Arrears	24,657	8,130	16,527	67
Current	28,371	18,217	10,154	36

The handing over of the cash balance of the Kuthiravattah Nair's estate (Palghat district) to the Kerala Court of Wards, Trivandrum, was not completed pending adjustment of certain details.

The final payment of pleader's fees relating to Sivagiri estates was made after obtaining the orders of the Government.

Excise and Prohibition.

Prohibition continued to be in force throughout the State during the year 1958-59. The Board of Revenue (Excise) continued to be in charge of the over-all administration of the Madras Prohibition Act, the Opium Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act, the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act and the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955. On the ameliorative side, the Industries and Commerce

Department continued to organize and supervise the Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies and to issue licences for the tapping of neera, while propaganda work was carried on by the Co-operative Department.

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 for grave offences like manufacture and sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs were enhanced and compulsory minimum sentences were prescribed for the first and subsequent offences, to be imposed in the absence of special reasons to be recorded by the Courts.

To check the misuse of medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, certain restrictions were imposed by the Government under section 16 of the Act, on the possession, sale, etc., of preparations capable of being consumed as substitutes for alcoholic beverages. These restrictions included the registration of dealers, insistence on a medical prescription for sale of restricted preparations to the public and the maintenance of record and accounts by the registered dealers.

Revenue.—The revenue derived during the year was Rs. 22.63 (Rs. 27.56) lakhs while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 6.24 (Rs. 7.04) lakhs.

Foreign Liquor.—The rate of duty on Indian made Foreign Spirits, Indian made rectified spirit, Indian made wines and Indian made medicated wines continued to be Rs. 35 per proof gallon. The duty on beer brewed in India continued to be Rs. 0.75 nP. per bulk gallon.

The rate of gallonage fee on liquors under the Rectified Spirit Licences, Licences for the sale of medicated wines and brandy by chemists and the licences for the sale of sacramental wines continued to be as follows :—

	Price imperial gallon. RS. nP.
1 Spirit, liquor, champagne and wines classified by the Commissioner as sparkling wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	4 50
2 Wines of all kinds	2 25
3 Beer, cider, etc.	0 75

These rates were doubled in respect of liquor consumed under personal permits, the Military Canteen licences, club licences and Form X-A (Hotel) licences and on the sale of bottled liquors under Form X-licences.

The Consular and paid Diplomatic Officers except Honorary Consuls stationed in Madras State were exempted from the payment of Excise duty and gallonage fees on the liquors consumed by them.

Sales tax at the rate of 50 naye paise per rupee was collected on foreign liquors sold to permit-holders, licensed clubs and Form X-A licensees.

The Excise duty including gallonage fee realised on Indian Made Foreign Spirits and rectified spirits amounted to Rs. 7.75 (Rs. 13.25) lakhs. Receipts through sales tax were Rs. 4.75 lakhs. The amount of licence fee realised on denatured spirits was Rs. 1.59 lakhs. The total revenue derived from foreign liquor, Indian made foreign spirits, rectified spirit and denatured spirits including sales tax, permit fees and gallonage fees was Rs. 21.71 (Rs. 27.56) lakhs.

Hemp drugs.—Hemp was not cultivated in the State. Under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, which came into force from 1st April 1957, no duty was leviable on opium ganja and bhang issued for use as an ingredient in the manufacture of medicinal and toilet preparations. Issues of ganja were confined to manufacturers of medicinal preparations. Only cost price at the rate of Rs. 22.40 per seer was collected on issues of ganja. The issue of ganja to manufacturers of medicinal preparations was 2 (3) seers. No bhang was issued. The revenue derived from hemp drugs was Rs. 0.06 lakh.

Opium.—Consequent on the introduction of the decimal system of coinage from 1st April 1957, the issue price of opium sold by Taluk Cutcheries to registered addicts, was raised from Rs. 480 to Rs. 512 per seer. The issue price of opium supplied to manufacturers of medicinal preparations was fixed as the cost price applicable to the stock from which the issue was made plus a sum of Re. 1 per seer. The quantity of opium issued to addicts, etc. in the State was 64 (67) seers. The income derived from opium was Rs. 0.44 lakhs. The sale proceeds of raw opium amounted to Rs. 0.36 lakhs. The issues to addicts were confined to cases covered by medical certificates.

Neera or Padani.—Tapping of palmyra trees for neera continued to be in vogue throughout Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Neera parlours were allowed to function in certain select centres in Madras City, Chingleput, Salem, North Arcot, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts. Tapping of trees for neera for the purpose of jaggery manufacture was permitted throughout the State.

Enforcement work.—The total number of cases reported by the Police in the State excluding the transferred areas was 99,448 (144,514). Of these 37,354 (59,238) related to illicit distillation

and kindred offences, 587 (337) to smuggling of liquor, 4,197 (7,005) to tapping of palm trees, 2,579 (3,971) to transport, sale and possession of liquor, 2,306 (2,509) to transport, sale and possession of intoxicating drugs, 51,741 (70,435) to drunkenness and other miscellaneous offences, 222 (384) to rendering denatured spirits potable, 257 (302) to possession of opium and 131 (191) to possession of dangerous drugs. In the transferred areas, (532) (814) cases were detected by the Excise staff.

Amelioration.—The ameliorative activities connected with Prohibition were directed towards providing employment to ex-toddy tappers, and in promoting the economic welfare of the ex-addicts and the general public through co-operative organisations. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies with the assistance of the regular staff of the Department and the Special Development Officer in Madras City attended to these items of work.

Stamps.

The total receipts under Judicial Stamps, Non-Judicial Stamps, Hundi Stamps and Adhesive Stamps during the year were Rs. 1,20,92,440 (Rs. 1,08,85,334), Rs. 2,73,51,544 (Rs. 2,93,33,518), Rs. 6,27,994 (Rs. 6,35,374) and Rs. 46,22,936 (Rs. 17,77,612) respectively.

The increase in sale of judicial stamps was due to the increase in litigation and the rate of stamp duty. The decrease in sale of Non-Judicial stamps was due to the general fall in the number of transactions, such as sale, mortgage, etc. The decrease in sale of Hundi stamps was due to the non-availability of banking credit. The increase in sale of Adhesive Revenue stamps was due to the increase in the rate of stamp duty and the general increase in the number of transactions exceeding Rs. 20 requiring stamped receipts.

Commercial Taxes.

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following Acts during the year 1958-59 :—

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

On 1st October 1958, a special class of assessing officers styled as Joint Commercial Tax Officers were created to attend to the assessment of dealers having a total turnover exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs in the City of Madras and in the districts of Tiruchirappalli,

Madurai, Coimbatore and North Arcot. A separate wing styled as the 'Inspection and Intelligence Wing' was created in the department and an officer of the status of a Deputy Commissioner was placed in charge of it.

Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.—There were no major changes in the system of taxation during the year.

Consequent on the enforcement of section 15 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, with effect from 1st October 1958, sub-section (5) was added to section 5-A of the Madras General Sales Tax Act.

Cardamom classified as an oil seed was liable to the tax at the stage of first sale in the State up to 30th September 1958. By an amendment to section 5-A the stage of taxation was fixed as the first purchase in the State with effect from 1st October 1958.

Important general exemptions granted in the year under section 6 (1) of the Act were as follows :—

(1) Purchase of cotton by the various institutions in the State of Madras through the South Zonal Office of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at Tirupur for ultimate distribution to spinners.

(2) The purchase of cotton by the South Zonal Office of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at Tirupur for supply to various institutions in Kerala State.

(3) All sales of oil engines, electric motor pumpsets and tractors by the Agricultural Department to agriculturists under the hire purchase system.

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

(5) The purchase of cotton made by the South Zonal Office of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at Tirupur for supply to the institutions in other States in the Indian Union.

(6) All sales of articles produced by the Kanya Gurukulam for one year from 1st April 1958.

(7) All sales of sugar including jaggery and gur.

(8) Sales of all varieties of textiles (other than durries, carpets, druggets, and pure silk cloth) made wholly or partly of cotton, staple fibre, rayon, artificial silk or wool including hand-kerchiefs, towels, napkins, dusters, cotton velvets and velveteen, tapes, niwars and laces and hosiery cloth in lengths.

(9) Sales of blood to patients in hospitals.

The rate of tax in respect of sales of 'Kudiraivalli' a food-grain, of aerated water by producers as manufactured by them, on readymade garments and in respect of sales of articles of food, such as, biscuits, jam, canned fruits, sausages and the like in containers in oil-men stores was reduced to 1 per cent, 2 per cent, 1 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively.

Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.—The Central Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1958 came into force on 1st October 1958. The changes effected are as follows :—

According to the new Act, sales tax levied by States on goods sold in the course of inter-State trade or commerce liable to Central Sales Tax should be refunded. The entire amount of the tax collected by a dealer under the Act was payable to the State Government. Newspapers were excluded from the provisions of the Act. Textiles, sugar and tobacco were notified as 'declared goods' and the rate of tax payable in respect of sales of goods other than those liable to tax at less than 1 per cent under the State Law and declared goods to persons not registered as dealers or to registered dealers for any purpose other than those specified in section 8 (3) of the Act was fixed at 7 per cent or the State rate whichever is higher.

The particulars of demand, collection and balance of tax under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 and under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, for the year are furnished below :—

Act.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.	11,75,55,234	10,46,16,664	1,29,38,570
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.	1,62,66,619	1,52,96,644	9,69,975

Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.—With effect from 1st April 1958, the provisions of the Act were applicable only to horse races and cinematograph exhibitions. All other entertainments were excluded from the purview of the Act. Consequently, the rates of tax on payments for admission to entertainments were raised. General exemptions granted for certain classes of entertainments were taken away by deleting sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Act. Section 14 (b) of the Act was deleted whereby non-payment of tax ceased to be an offence. Provision was made to recover the tax due as if it were a fine levied by a Magistrate. The system of payment of tax by means of stamps was abolished.

Out of the total demand under the Act of Rs. 1,63,19,649, a sum of Rs. 1,61,30,323 was collected.

Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.—Section 3 of the Act was amended shifting the point of taxation from the retailer to the importer and wholesaler. The rate of tax in the case of diesel oil was enhanced to 0.35 nP. per gallon from 0.10 nP. The tax demand under the Act was Rs. 2,11,73,989 of which a sum of Rs. 2,07,27,649 was collected.

Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935.—A sum of Rs. 23,25,486 was collected under the Act.

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

Agricultural Income-tax.

The levy of tax under the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955) confined to only five plantations crops, viz., tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and cinchona was extended to other sectors of agriculture by the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXIX of 1958). The Amended Act was given retrospective effect from 1st April 1958. The Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 as amended by the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1958, was in force in all areas of the State except the transferred territory. In the transferred territory, the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950 continued to be in force.

The number of assessments to be made during the year was 49,067. Of these only 2,306 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 46,761. The heavy balance was due to the fact that the Amended Act though given retrospective effect from 1st April 1958, was published in the Gazette only on 24th October 1958. The Officers who were to administer the amended Act joined duty only in February 1959 and the assesseees were given time to file applications for the composition of the agricultural income-tax till 31st March 1959. The bulk of the assessments relating to plantation cases were made during the assessment year 1958-59 itself.

The total demand including the arrears was Rs. 94,48,757. A sum of Rs. 87,75,475 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 6,73,282.

CHAPTER IV—FINANCE

State Finance.

The figures of revenue and expenditure on revenue account and capital account for 1957-58 and 1958-59 are given for purpose of record in Tables I and II.

Cash Balance.—The Cash Balance of the Government of Madras (inclusive of deposits with the Reserve Bank) was Rs. (-) 35.95 lakhs on the 1st April 1958 and Rs. 327.80 lakhs on 31st March 1959.

Revenue Account.—The total revenue of the State of Madras for 1958-59 was Rs. 6,995.07 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 6,835.37 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 159.70 lakhs.

Capital Account.—The total capital expenditure exclusive of the outlay on the State Trading Schemes for 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 988 lakhs, the main items being Rs. 275 lakhs under Civil Works outside the Revenue Account and Rs. 257 lakhs under Irrigation Works (Commercial). The total capital expenditure on the State Trading Schemes amounted to Rs. 149 lakhs.

TABLE I.

Statement showing progress of Revenue.

Head of account.	1957-58.	1958-59.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
II. Union Excise Duties	314.43	588.53
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	7,45.74	7,23.27
V. Estate Duty	28.41	25.18
V-B. Taxes on Railway fares ..	31.07	70.37
VII. Land Revenue	5,77.01	4,58.33
VIII. State Excise Duties	27.97	22.63
IX. Stamps	3,50.00	3,91.81
X. Forest	129.19	1,30.63
XI. Registration	79.42	86.26
XII. Taxes on Vehicles	4,54.29	4,99.58
XII-A. Sales Tax	..	14,76.11
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties ..	1,562.72	2,07.50
XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works—Commercial.	64.62	70.63
XVIII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works—Non-commercial.	1.89	86.69
XX. Interest	3,78.97	4,94.96
XXI. Administration of Justice ..	67.62	56.07
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements ..	26.32	24.08
XXIII. Police	19.14	22.58
XXVI. Education	1,34.64	1,79.59
XXVII. Medical	61.04	73.90

TABLE I—cont.

Statement showing progress of Revenue—cont.

Head of account.	1957-58. RS. IN LAKHS.	1958-59. RS. IN LAKHS.
XXVIII. Public Health	19.40	68.05
XXIX. Agriculture	1,01.71	1,62.16
XXX. Veterinary	19.23	18.27
XXXI. Co-operation	1,06.47	72.43
XXXII. Industries and Supplies. .. .	2,47.24	2,17.03
XXXIII. Aviation	..	..
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments ..	90.06	1,19.07
XXXIX. Civil Works	99.11	1,10.45
XXI. Receipts from Electricity Schemes.	34.20	..
XLIV. Receipts-in-aid of Superannuation.	9.09	9.26
XLV. Stationery and Printing	11.76	19.07
XLVI. Miscellaneous	2,39.03	2,56.63
XLVI-A. Receipts from the Road ..	27.82	28.07
XLIX. Grants-in-aid from Central Government	5.55	5.25
L. Miscellaneous	0.43	1.56
LI. Extraordinary Receipts	25.19	29.69
LI-A. Receipts on account of Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	1,65.57	1,89.38
LII-B. Civil Defence	..	..
Total Revenue ..	6,256.36	6,995.07

TABLE II.

Statement showing progress of Expenditure.

(1)	1957-58. RS. IN LAKHS. (2)	1958-59. RS. IN LAKHS. (3)
PART I—CONSOLIDATED FUND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.		
4. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	2.57	4.85
7. Land Revenue	1,12.08	1,72.83
8. State Excise Duties	7.04	6.24
9. Stamps	20.31	20.84
10. Forest	55.99	61.21
11. Registration	36.78	37.74
12. Taxes on Vehicles	71.80	73.40
12-A. Sales Tax	..	50.24
13. Other Taxes and Duties	1,49.60	1,38.89

TABLE II—cont.

Statement showing progress of Expenditure—cont.

(1)	1957-58. RS. IN LAKHS. (2)	1958-59. RS. IN LAKHS. (3)
PART I—CONSOLIDATED FUND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.		
17. Interest on Irrigation Works (Commercial).	1,83.90	1,99.07
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.	1,58.31	1,01.03
22. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	1,54.77	2,34.03
23. Appropriation for Reduction for avoidance of Debt.	73.78	2,85.30
25. General Administration	4,90.08	5,11.94
27. Administration of Justice	1,24.11	1,35.58
28. Jails and Convict Settlements ..	95.85	1,04.61
29. Police	5,32.98	5,46.94
36. Scientific Departments	3.30	3.27
37. Education	1,115.63	12,21.99
38. Medical	3,89.23	4,41.59
39. Public Health	71.02	85.05
40. Agriculture	1,86.65	2,31.22
41. Veterinary	65.19	73.70
42. Co-operation	1,50.79	1,68.38
43. Industries and Supplies	2,34.70	3,17.94
44. Aviation	..	..
47. Miscellaneous Department	3,00.18	3,29.93
43-a. Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	..	..
50. Civil Works	4,22.64	5,68.13
52. Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	83.86	..
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	(—) 0.30	..
54. Famine	36.61	57.11
54-A. Territorial and Political Pensions.	0.02	0.02
54-B. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.	0.76	0.69
55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	1,24.76	1,35.02
56. Stationery and Printing	1,02.50	1,03.87
57. Miscellaneous	1,06.57	1,12.60
55-A. Commutation of Pensions finance from Ordinary Revenues.	7.25	10.96
63. Extraordinary Charges	2.24	2.69
63-B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	2,35.47	2,86.47
64-B. Civil Defence	..	..
Total expenditure on Revenue Accounts ..	5,915.02	6,835.87

TABLE II—cont.

Statement showing progress of Expenditure—cont.

(1)	1957-58. RS. IN LAKHS. (2)	1958-59. RS. IN LAKHS. (3)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.		
65. Payments of compensation to land-holders on the abolition of the Zamindari System.	3.98	68.64
65-A. Capital Outlay on Forests	17.55	19.51
68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works (Commercial).	3,08.07	2,57.59
68-A. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works (Non-Commercial).	66.03	98.78
70. Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	79.49	52.73
71. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.	2.70	2.67
72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	38.53	74.24
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	2,84.92	2,75.37
82. Capital Account of other Works outside the Revenue Account.	1,47.17	1,07.65
82-B. Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account.	22.59	30.88
83. Payments of Commuted value of pensions.	..	..
85-A. Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	1,18.27	1,48.78
Total Capital Account outside the Revenue Account ..	10,89.30	11,36.84
81-A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	3,83.12	The outlay under this is not exhibited in the State Budget.

TABLE A.
Preliminary statement showing the Receipts and Charges under "Port and Marine Funds" for the year 1958-59.

Name of fund. (1)	Opening balance.			Receipts.			Total of column (4) to (8). (7)	RS. NP.
	Cash. (3)	Government securities. (3)	Face value of securities purchased. (9)	Ordinary receipts. (4)	Loans received. (5)	Recovery of loans paid. (6)		
Minor Ports Fund ..	RS. NP. 2,47,334 04	RS. NP. 16,76,000 00	RS. NP. 79,200 00	RS. NP. 2,69,548 89	RS. NP. 42,000 00	..	3,11,548 89	
Tuticorin Port Fund ..	27,223 45	3,80,130 00	7,000 00	1,71,091 19	..	..	1,71,091 19	
Minor Pilotage Fund ..	21,219 27	1,73,600 00	7,000 00	3,609 04	42,000 00	..	45,609 04	
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund ..	9,20,451 59	37,70,400 00	10,45,800 00	13,95,930 67	..	..	13,95,930 67	
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds.	3,80,052 33	1,75,100 00	2,09,945 00	5,88,043 21	..	..	5,88,043 21	
Total ..	15,96,280 08	51,75,230 00	13,41,945 00	24,28,223 00	84,000 00	..	25,12,223 00	
Name of fund.	Receipts—cont.			Charges.			Total of column (7) and (8). (10)	RS. NP.
	Sale of Government securities. (8)	Face value of securities purchased. (9)	Loans repaid. (13)	Ordinary charges. (11)	Loans advanced. (12)	..		
Minor Ports Fund ..	RS. NP. 1,94,726 36	..	..	RS. NP. 4,39,858 25	RS. NP. 42,000 00	..	..	
Tuticorin Port Fund ..	74,600 00	79,200 00	..	76,790 69	..	..	..	
Minor Pilotage Fund ..	7,000 00	7,000 00	..	66,067 25	..	..	..	
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund ..	3,15,900 00	10,45,800 00	..	5,12,107 07	..	..	..	
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds.	..	2,09,945 00	..	3,44,750 82	..	..	..	
Total ..	5,92,226 36	13,41,945 00	..	14,39,574 08	42,000 00	..	..	

TABLE A—cont.
Preliminary statement showing the Receipts and Charges under "Port and Marine Funds" for the year 1958-59—cont.

Name of fund.	Charges—cont.			Closing balance.		
	Total of columns (11) to (13).	Purchase of Government securities.	Face value of securities sold.	Total of columns (14) and (15).	Cash.	Government securities.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Minor Ports Fund	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.
Tuticorin Port Fund	4,81,858 25	78,882 34	2,00,000 00	4,81,858 25	2,71,751 04	4,76,000 00
Minor Pilotage Fund	76,790 69	6,965 00	74,600 00	1,55,673 03	1,17,241 61	3,84,730 00
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	66,007 25	10,40,866 33	7,000 00	73,032 25	796 06	1,73,600 00
Landing and Shipping Funds.	5,12,107 07	2,12,083 17	3,15,900 00	15,52,973 40	10,79,308 86	45,00,300 00
	3,44,750 82		..	5,56,833 99	4,11,261 55	3,85,045 00
Total ..	14,81,574 08	13,38,796 84	5,97,500 00	28,20,370 92	18,80,359 12	59,19,675 00

TABLE B.
Statement showing the receipts and charges of the University Fee Funds for 1958-59.

Name of fund.	Opening balance.			Receipts.		
	Cash.	Securities.	Ordinary receipts.	Securities sold.	Face value of securities purchased.	Total of columns (4) and (5).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras University Fund	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.
Annamalai University Fund	12,82,648 79	42,18,400 00	25,40,932 89	..	4,49,000 00	25,40,932 89
	2,18,703 46	36,01,800 00	14,55,337 37	..	2,10,500 00	14,55,337 37
Charges.						
Name of fund.	Charges.			Closing balance.		
	Ordinary charges.	Securities purchased.	Face value of securities sold.	Cash.	Securities of face value.	
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(12)	(13)	
Madras University Fund	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.
Annamalai University Fund	27,18,665 81	4,49,000 00	31,67,665 81	11,04,915 87	46,67,400 00	46,67,400 00
	11,08,369 55	2,08,717 50	13,17,087 05	3,56,953 78	38,12,300 00	38,12,300 00

Famine Relief Fund.—The fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood or other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The cash balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 11.79 lakhs. The allocation of the liability for this national balance was not provided for in the Andhra State Act, 1953. It was settled by mutual agreement. The Governments of Andhra and Mysore agreed to the transfer of the entire national balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 to the State of Madras. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of the Madras State. The closing balance in the Fund as on the 31st October 1956 was Rs. 22.11 lakhs, comprising cash (Rs. 2.38 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 19.73 lakhs (purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States in accordance with the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the entire balance was provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The balance in the Fund at the beginning of 1958-59 was Rs. 33.01 lakhs comprising cash (Rs. 13.28 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 19.73 lakhs (purchase price). An investment of Rs. 76,000 (purchase price) was transferred to this Fund from the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Fund during 1958-59. Including this investment and the interest realised on the investment during 1958-59 (Rs. 0.70 lakhs), the balance in the Fund on 31st March 1959 was Rs. 83.71 lakhs, comprising cash (Rs. 63.22 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 20.49 lakhs (purchase price).

Zamindari Abolition Fund.—In pursuance of the Government's decision to fund the surplus revenue collected from the zamindari estates taken over and invest it in the Central Government securities so that the accumulations might be available for payment of the final compensation when it falls due after some years, a fund called the 'Zamindari Abolition Fund' was first constituted in 1951-52. A contribution of Rs. 41 lakhs was made to the Fund and invested in Government of India securities before the Andhra Partition on 30th September 1953. Including the interest realised on investments, the balance in the fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 42.54 lakhs, of which the share allocated to the Madras State on account of the Andhra partition was Rs. 16.10 lakhs. The contribution from the revenues to the fund after the Andhra partition was made at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum. The balance in the fund on 1st April 1956 was Rs. 48.26 lakhs made up of Rs. 0.28 lakh in cash and Rs. 47.98 lakhs in securities (purchase price). Taking into account the transactions during the period from April to October 1956, the balance on 31st October 1956 amounted to Rs. 49.28 lakhs made up of Rs. 1.19 lakhs in cash and Rs. 48.09 lakhs in securities (purchase price). Pending allocation

of this balance among the successor States on account of the reorganisation of the States with effect from 1st November 1956, it was carried over to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The balance in the Fund as on the 1st April 1958 was Rs. 71.57 lakhs comprising cash (Rs. 23.48 lakhs), and securities for Rs. 48.09 lakhs (purchase price). The annual contribution of Rs. 75 lakhs to the Fund was adjusted in the March 1959 Accounts. Interest on investment was also realised (Rs. 1.65 lakhs) during 1958-59. The balance in the Fund as on 31st March 1959 was Rs. 148.22 lakhs comprising Rs. 100.13 lakhs in cash and Rs. 48.09 lakhs in securities (purchase price).

State Borrowings—(1) General.—The outstanding public debt of Composite State of Madras as on 30th September 1953 is to be allocated between the Government of Andhra, Mysore and Madras in accordance with the provisions in the Seventh Schedule to the Andhra State Act, 1953. Consequent on the reorganisation of the States from 1st November 1956, the outstanding debt as on 31st October 1956 is to be further allocated between the Governments of Kerala, Mysore and Madras and the Union Government with reference to the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. The liability for the open market loans shall rest entirely on the present Madras State, but the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala and the Union Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Madras Government as and when they fall due. As regards the loans taken from the Central Government, each State Government will pay its share of the debt charges direct to the Government of India on the due dates. Pending final allocation of the public debt with reference to the principles laid down in the Andhra State Act, 1953, and the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, provisional payments are being made to the Government of India by the Governments of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala towards their shares of the debt charges according to the population ratio.

The liability for the open market loans raised by the former State of Travancore-Cochin rests entirely with the Kerala Government, but the Madras Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Kerala Government as and when they fall due. A sum of Rs. 9.55 lakhs was paid as the Madras Government's share in the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State loans during 1958-59. In respect of the loans taken from the Centre by the former State of Travancore-Cochin, the Madras Government will pay their share direct to the Government of India.

(2) Open Market Loans.—Open market loans to the extent of Rs. 555.57 lakhs were raised during the year under review. The total amount of open market loan discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 106.92 lakhs. The recovery from the successor States made towards the discharge amounted to Rs. 56.10 lakhs. The net share of Madras was, therefore, Rs. 51 lakhs.

(3) Ways and Means advances from the Reserve Bank of India.—No ways and means advance or overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India was outstanding at the close of the year under review.

(4) Loans from the Government of India.—The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year for financing the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 2,383.21 lakhs as detailed below :—

Purpose of loan.	Rupees in lakhs.
(1)	(2)
Miscellaneous Development Schemes	940.00
Irrigation schemes of permanent improvement to scarcity areas.	25.00
Electricity schemes for expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.	10.17
Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes.	53.42
Development of Handloom Industry	27.50
Cottage and Small Scale Industries and establishment of Industrial estate.	65.17
Share Capital of Co-operative Societies, Spinning Mills and construction of godowns.	15.07
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes and other Grow More Food Schemes.	74.97
Daily, Milk Supply and Animal Husbandry schemes and Development of Fisheries.	22.62
Soil Conservation and State Forest Schemes	27.47
Industrial Housing Schemes	10.30
Low Income Group Housing Schemes	37.25
Slum Clearance Schemes	15.33
Plantation Labour Housing	1.00
Share of Small Savings Collections	472.00
National Water Supply and Sanitation	15.00
Schemes Urban Water Supply and drainage schemes (urban) ..	57.99
Water Supply and Drainage of the Corporation of Madras (Centrally sponsored).	74.00
Purchase and distribution of manures	92.00
Cotton Extension Schemes	4.57
Towards increasing the emoluments of low paid employees ..	25.00
Police Housing Schemes	57.00
Construction of buildings for educational institutions	18.99
Development of Minor Ports	1.29
Ways and Means advances	200.00
Cost of materials under T.C.A.	39.80
Development of Coir industry	0.30
Total	2,383.21

The total amount of the principal of the Government of India loans repaid to them during the year was Rs. 573.80 lakhs.

(5) **Other loans**.—Besides the loans from the Government of India, etc., mentioned above, the Government received loans totalling Rs. 124.49 lakhs for specific purposes from certain autonomous bodies like the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The principal portion of loan repaid to them during the year was Rs. 2.79 lakhs.

Assets and Liabilities.

Statement showing certain capital liabilities and assets of the Madras State.

Details.	Liabilities of the Composite Madras State as on 30th September 1953.	Liabilities incurred by the Madras State during the period 1st October 1953 to 31st October 1956.	Liabilities during 1958-59.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Liabilities.			
A. BEARING INTEREST—			
(i) Loans—			
(a) Due to the Government of India.	+ 33,07.93 } + 26,41.53 }	28,69.06	18,55.96
(b) Open Market Loans ..	34,54.65	21,75.35	4,48.65
(c) Special irredeemable loans.	2.52	..	..
Other floating loans ..	..	..	— 3,82.23
Other loans	..	..	1,21.70
Total—(i) Loans ..	94,06.63	50,44.41	20,44.08
(ii) Other liabilities—			
(a) State Provident Funds and Savings Bank Deposits.	8,30.10	1,70.98	77.56
(b) Depreciation Reserve Funds of Commercial undertakings.	74.47 }	— 16.40	— 1,24.50
(c) Other deposits	— 0.34 }	..	..
Total—(ii) Other liabilities ..	9,04.23	1,54.58	— 46.94
Total A—Bearing Interest ..	1,03,10.86	51,98.99	19,97.14
B. FREE OF INTEREST—			
(a) Reserve Funds—			
(i) Sinking Funds	5,47.72	1,41.99	2,58.79
(ii) Famine Relief Fund ..	11.79	— 9.41	49.9
(iii) Electricity Reserve Funds.	4,92.81	2,41.03	..
(iv) Hindu Religious Endowments and Charitable Administration Fund.	..	7.25	— 2.10
(v) Insurance Fund of Commercial concerns.	..	..	0.01

Statement showing certain capital liabilities and assets of the Madras State—cont.

Details.	Liabilities of the Composite Madras State as on 30th September 1953.	Liabilities incurred by the Madras State during the period 1st October 1953 to 31st October 1956.	Liabilities during 1958-59.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
B. FREE OF INTEREST—cont.			
(a) Reserve Funds—cont.			
(vi) Sugarcane Cess Fund ..	..	7.83	4.40
(vii) Depreciation Reserve Fund —Government Presses	14.27	2.59	1.47
(viii) Depreciation Reserve Fund —Road Transport.	..	56.91	23.58
(ix) Zamindari Abolition Fund.	42.55	33.07	76.65
(x) Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift.	..	..	— 0.01
(b) Other Deposit Accounts ..	16,53.30	2,67.51	4,17.39
(c) Advances not bearing interest.	— 70.26	— 90.50	— 33.24
(d) Suspense (excluding Cash Balance Investment Account).	— 90.28	— 2,24.09	— 21.53
(e) Remittances (net)	— 57.19	— 1,83.23	— 33.59
(f) Contingency fund	69.56	73.63	11.00
(g) State Trading Schemes ..	..	..	— 1,48.78
(h) Result of operation of Miscellaneous Government Account—Loan Account.	..	..	10.07
(i) Cash Balance Investment Account.	..	..	— 24.07
Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply.	..	..	..
Total—B. Free of interest ..	* 26,22.98	4,24.58	6,57.07
C. Grand total—liabilities ..	1,29,33.84	56,23.57	26,54.21

* Includes Rs. 8.42 lakhs and Rs. 29 lakhs relating to Funds for Village Reconstruction and Rural Water-supply, respectively.

Statement showing certain capital liabilities and assets of the Madras State—cont.

Details.	Assets of the Composite Madras State as on 30th September 1953.	Assets created by the Madras State during the period 1st October 1953 to 31st October 1956.	Assets created or expected to be created by the present Madras State.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Assets.			
D. ASSETS PRODUCING REVENUE—			
(i) Productive—			
(a) Productive irrigation works.	17,62.90	1.02	3.83
(b) Electricity schemes ..	52,66.89	23,51.30	..
(c) Cinchona Plantations ..	1,42.66	13.83	4.05
(d) Korala Soap Institute ..	1.71	1.02	..
(e) Industrial Engineering Workshops.	0.44	..	0.95
(f) Hydrogenation Factory ..	17.68	0.58	..
(g) Shares in private industrial concerns.	1,46.50	42.28	54.79
(h) Andhra Paper Mills ..	26.41	..	..
(i) Fish liver oil industry, Kozhikode.	0.44	0.40	..
(j) Ceramic Industry ..	2.95	..	..
(k) Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.	4.40	0.22	..
(l) Artesian wells ..	17.28	0.06	1.33
(m) Capital outlay in Madras City Bus Service.	97.84	1,20.04	30.88
(n) Loans advanced (due to Government).	26,76.29	10,33.41	14,62.10
(o) Estates taken over on the abolition of the Zamindari system.	..	..	68.64
Total—(i) Productive ..	1,01,64.39	35,64.17	16,26.57
(ii) Unproductive—			
(a) Unproductive irrigation works.	39,13.67	15,01.20	3,52.39
(b) Navigation Works ..	95.63	..	0.15
Total—(ii) Unproductive ..	40,09.30	15,01.20	3,52.54
Total—D. Assets Producing Revenue.	1,41,73.69	50,65.37	19,79.11

Statement showing certain capital liabilities and assets of the Madras State—cont.

Details.	Assets of the Composite Madras State as on 30th September 1953.	Assets created by the Madras State during the period 1st October 1953 to 31st October 1956.	Assets created or expected to be created by the present Madras State.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
E. OTHER ASSETS—			
(a) Capital outlay on Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	6,03.42	1,79.53	2,67.75
(b) Capital outlay on other works.	..	36.22	1,20.77
(c) Polytechnics ..	50.09	10.34	7.62
(d) Capital outlay on Forests.	..	4.51	19.51
(e) Capital outlay on Improvements to Public Health.	..	14.22	52.73
(f) Capital outlay on schemes of Agricultural improvement.	..	..	2.67
Total—E. Other assets ..	6,53.51	2,44.82	4,71.95
F. Securities in the sinking fund.	1,73.48	— 0.04	..
* G. Securities in the famine relief fund.	..	19.73	..
* H. Securities in the Electricity reserve funds.	4,65.68	2,62.18	..
I. Securities in the cash balance investment Account.	..	— 50.94	..
* J. State transport depreciation Reserve fund.	..	29.07	..
* K. Securities in the zamindari abolition fund.	41.70	32.14	..
L. Closing cash balance ..	8,67.96	1,35.70	3,63.75
M. Grand total—Assets ..	1,63,76.02	57,38.03	28,13.91
N. Excess of assets over liabilities.	34,42.18	1,14.46	1,59.70

* Purchase price of securities.

Central Revenue.

Income-tax.

Madras Charge—Financial year 1958-1959.—The exemption limit for the year 1958-59 remained at Rs. 3,000 in the case of individuals and at Rs. 6,000 for Hindu Undivided Families. The Finance Act of 1958 imposed certain conditions on the eligibility to obtain developmental rebate.

Out of 84,813 assessments, 75,329 were completed during the year. The demand (excluding Coimbatore district) under Income-tax (excluding collections under section 18-A) was Rs. 2,066.8 lakhs. The gross collection on regular income-tax assessments including arrears of the previous years (excluding Coimbatore district) amounted to Rs. 1,041.5 lakhs.

During the year taxes on gifts and expenditure were introduced by the Gift-tax and Expenditure-tax Acts of 1958.

Customs Revenue.

The total revenue collections under I—Customs (viz., Imports and Exports Duty, land customs, etc.) for the year amounted to Rs. 1,626 lakhs. Receipts under import duty amounted to Rs. 1,569 lakhs, export duty to Rs. 37 lakhs and miscellaneous Rs. 20 lakhs. Refunds and drawbacks accounted for Rs. 50 lakhs during this period.

Some of the principal articles which contributed towards import revenue were as follows :—

	RUPEES (IN LAKHS).
Motor cars and other vehicles	202
Kerosene oil and petroleum	312
Machinery and mill work	154
Betelnuts	100
Silk and articles made thereof	82
Metals	91
Railway plant and rolling stock	61
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	55
Cigarettes, cigars, etc.	42
Other articles	470
Total	1,569

On the export side the major part of the revenue was derived as follows :—

	RUPEES (IN LAKHS).
Tea	10
Raw cotton and cotton waste	7
Manganese ore	4
Agricultural cess	7
Coffee	3
Mica	5
Others	1
Total	37

Salt.

There were 45 Salt factories in the State of Madras. There were 1,548 licensed salt manufacturers and the area under licensed salt manufacture was 9,324.20 acres. It was estimated that 2,882 persons were engaged in unlicensed manufacture of salt and the area under such manufacture was said to be in the region of 3,836 acres. A quantity of 149.94 lakhs maunds of salt was produced during the year and 124.71 lakhs maunds were sold to the public. The average ex-factory price of salt varied from Rs. 0.78 to Rs. 0.75 per maund and the market price (excluding the cost of gunny and cess) ranged from Rs. 0.37 to Rs. 0.50 per maund. The retail price in the producing areas fluctuated between Re. 0.03 to Re. 0.12 per seer while in the consuming areas it ranged between Re. 0.09 to Re. 0.19 per seer.

All small scale manufacturers operating in areas not exceeding 10 acres were exempted from the payment of the cess payable under the Salt Cess Act. Manufacturers who were members of Co-operative Societies were also granted such exemption. In the case of manufacturers operating in areas of more than 10 acres and less than 100 acres, only 50 per cent of the cess was payable under the Salt Cess Act. There were 10 Salt testing laboratories in the State where the Salt produced by the manufacturers was tested to determine its purity.

The Salt Committee, constituted by the Government of India to go into the problems relating to the development of the Salt Industry, held their sittings in Madras on the 16th and the 17th May 1958 and recorded the evidence of licensees, Salt Associations and State Government Representatives. The Committee also visited a few factories near Madras and the factories at Tuticorin.

Central Excise.

The following commodities were subject to Union excise duties during the year 1958-59 :—

Cement, coffee, cotton fabrics, electric fans, electric light bulbs and fluorescent lighting tubes, electric batteries and parts, footwear, industrial fuel oil, kerosene, matches, mechanical lighters, motor spirit, motor cars, paper, pigments (colours, paints, enamels, varnishes blacks and cellulose lacquers), rayon or artificial silk fabrics, refined diesel oils and vaporising oil, rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn, silver, soap, steel ingots, sugar other than palmyrah, tea, unmanufactured tobacco, manufactured tobacco products (cigars and cheroots, cigarettes and beedis), tyres, vegetable products, vegetable non-essential oils and woollen fabrics.

Khandasari sugar which was exempted from paying duty was again subject to the duty with effect from 1st March 1959. No fresh levy of excise duty was proposed during the year under review. The rate of duty in respect of cement was increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 24 per ton. The manufacture of two more types of match boxes, namely 30s and 50s was permitted, with effect from 1st March 1958. The standard rate of excise duty on vegetable products was raised and all vegetables and non-essential oil factories operated by power had to pay a duty on the products manufactured in those factories. Rates of duty on tea and cotton fabrics produced on powerlooms were revised.

The gross receipts during the year 1958-59 were Rs. 2,367-89 lakhs.

Review of production of excisable commodities—Cement.—The total production of cement in Madras State was 757,051 tons.

Coffee.—An extent of 40,503 acres was planted with coffee and 10.28 million lb. of coffee seeds were picked.

Cotton fabrics.—About 168 million yards of cotton fabrics were produced in the 22 composite mills and 32 licensed powerloom factories.

Electric batteries and parts thereof.—There were two factories, one manufacturing dry batteries and the other storage batteries and their outturn was 2,59,18,396 numbers.

Matches.—The total number of match factories licensed during the year was 190 (excluding 20 factories producing only splints and veneers). The total output was 20.67 million gross match boxes.

Pigments⁷(colours, paints, enamels, varnishes, blacks and cellulose lacquers).—Seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-four cwts. of paints and 2,24,932 gallons of varnish were produced in the six factories licensed during the year.

Soap.—There were 17 soap factories in the State and they produced 1,33,989 cwts. of soap.

Sugar.—The total production in the seven sugar factories was 17,35,638 (12,47,726) cwts.

Tea.—One hundred and seventy-four garden factories and 108 package tea factories were licensed during the year under review. A quantity of 84.14 million lb. of tea of all varieties except package tea and 21.23 million lb. of packed tea was produced in these factories

Tobacco.—An extent of 43,333 acres was cultivated and the total production was 57.53 million lb. of tobacco.

Cigars and cheroots.—There were 245 cigar and cheroot factories in Madras State and the total production was of the order of 228 million cigars and cheroots.

Tyres and tubes.—Ninety-six thousand and one tyres and tubes were produced in the one and only factory situated in Madras.

Vegetable product.—The four factories in commission produced 1,90,715 (1,92,048) cwts. of vegetable products.

Vegetable non-essential oils.—The production of vegetable non-essential oils in the 1,334 oil mills was 84,370 tons.

Rayon or artificial silk fabrics.—A quantity of 29,287 yards was produced in fourteen factories.

Motor spirit.—A sum of Rs. 2,57,29,000 was realised as revenue during the year under review.

Refined diesel oil.—A sum of Rs. 3,98,000 was realised as revenue from duties levied on refined diesel oil. The quantities received under bond from the refineries at Bombay and Visakhapattinam were as follows:—

Motor spirit	196,18,769 imperial gallons.
Refined diesel oil	662,369 do.
Industrial fuel oil	108,750 tons.

CHAPTER V—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police (1958).

The year 1958 was generally peaceful and law and order was well maintained.

By-elections to the State Assembly from the Tiruvadanai Constituency in the Ramanathapuram district and the Tuticorin Constituency in the Tirunelveli district were held during the year and they passed off peacefully.

High personages including the President of India, the Prime Ministers of India, Czechoslovakia and the Rumanian People's Republic, and Ministers of the Central and State Governments visited Madras State during the year and adequate bandobust was provided on all occasions.

Certain sections of the Madras City Police Act were extended to 29 places in the districts of South Arcot, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Chingleput and The Nilgiris.

Casualties and Health.—The total number of casualties in the Force was 665 as against 543 in 1957, i.e., an increase of 122 or 22.5 per cent. Six Police constables were killed and 82 police officers were injured during the year as against 70 persons injured in the year, 1957.

The Health of the Force was fairly satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospital decreased from 124.6 in 1957 to 86.9 in the year 1958. Ninety-eight Police Officers died in 1958 as against eighty-one in 1957.

Strength.—The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force excluding the Malabar Special Police and the Special Police and the Special Armed Police on the last day of the year was 21,083.

Cost.—The total cost of the Department for the financial year 1958-59 was Rs. 5,34,58,704 as against Rs. 5,19,36,276 in 1957-58.

Armed Reserve.—The Armed Reserves were kept up to strength and were mobilised during the year on the following occasions besides the annual mobilization :—

- (1) In connexion with the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam agitation;
- (2) visit of the Prime Minister of India;
- (3) visit of the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia;
- (4) Madras State Electricity Board strike;
- (5) labour strikes at the Harbour; and
- (6) visit of the President of India.

Tear Smoke Squads.—Tear Smoke Squads exist in Madras City and in all districts where there are Armed Reserves. Tear smoke was used thrice in Madras City on 3rd January 1958, 6th January 1958 and 16th June 1958 and in Chingleput on one occasion on 6th January 1958.

Malabar Special Police.—After the division of the Force between Madras and Kerala States on 1st November 1956 the Malabar Special Police (Madras Battalion) consisted of six active companies and half a headquarter company. In February 1957, four active companies were formed of the Tamilian Special Armed Police personnel received on repatriation from Andhra Pradesh and they were attached to the Malabar Special Police.

One company of the regular Malabar Special Police continued to be on deputation in Pondicherry. The remaining five companies with the headquarter groups were deputed to the Government of India in May 1957 for duty in Assam and they continued to be on deputation during the year 1958.

Special Armed Police.—The Unit continued to be under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, subject to the overall control of the Inspector-General of Police.

There were 2 (1) retirements, 6 (2) resignations, 28 (5) dismissals or removals, 18 (13) desertions and 5 (5) deaths during the year.

The percentage of the daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness decreased from 0.21 to 0.17 when compared to the previous year. The health of the Force continued to be satisfactory.

The Special Armed Police Companies were utilized throughout the State during the year for the general maintenance of law and order on several occasions, such as, All-India Dock Workers' strike in Harbour, Madras City, deputation to the Minicoy Islands by the Government of India, for special duty during the visits of the Prime Minister of India and the threatened strike by the Madras Electricity System.

Railway Police.—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Tiruchirappalli Railway Police district during the year.

There were 953 cases of thefts as against 909 in 1957. Of these, 215 (203) related to thefts from passengers, 329 (341) from platforms, 34 (28) in running goods train, 71 (77) from wagons and goods-sheds and 208 (169) thefts of railway materials. During the year there were 18 (7) alleged attempts to derail trains. There were 23 (15) cases of stone throwing on trains. There were 13 (12) cases of collision and 20 (35) cases of derailment in 1958. 562 (394) persons were run over and killed. Of these, 72 were cases of suicide.

The Special Railway Magistrates' Courts at Madras Central, Egmore, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Katpadi, Arkonam and the Special Railway Mobile Court at Madras continued to function satisfactorily.

Two thousand two hundred and fifty-six destitute children were rounded up in 1958 under the Madras Children Act.

There were 3,805 complaints regarding shortages of goods during the year as against 2,964 in 1957 and the amount of property lost was Rs. 78,308 as against Rs. 81,754 in 1957. Care was taken not to treat the properties lost in cognizable offences as shortages.

Criminal Investigation Department.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to function efficiently. It investigated a number of important cases of murder, dacoity, robbery, criminal intimidation, forgery, counterfeiting currency, criminal misappropriation, torture, cheating and conspiracy, kidnapping of minor girls, issue of bogus money orders, theft, forging documents, conducting lottery without authorization from Government, explosives and cotton betting, etc.

The Criminal Intelligence Bureau attached to the Criminal Investigation Department worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux, co-ordinating their work and functioning as the Central Agency for dealing with organized crime. The District Intelligence Bureaux in the districts worked satisfactorily.

The Special and 'X' Branches continued to work satisfactorily.

Police Laboratory.—Eighty-eight cases of examination of questioned documents were undertaken during the year.

Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.—The Bureau was manned by one Deputy Superintendent of Police, two Inspectors, six Sub-Inspectors, sixteen Head constables and 15 constables. The main function of the Bureau is to tackle the racket in Narcotics and to deal with National and International Smugglers and it has jurisdiction throughout the State.

A large quantity of contraband articles was seized during the year. The total value of seizures reached the peak figure of Rs. 4,98,408 as against Rs. 3,92,690 in 1957 and Rs. 4,16,924 in 1956.

The Bureau also furnished information to several Superintendents of Police about the existence of black spots in their districts where Prohibition Crime was rampant, and the names of persons who were involved in them. The Bureau did useful work in raiding a large number of black spots and tracking down many prohibition offenders.

Finger-Print Bureau.—There were 494,756 Finger-Print slips on record at the beginning of the year both in the Main and in the Assembly Bureaux. Twenty-seven thousand and two hundred and twenty-one Finger-Print slips were received for record, 12,471 slips were removed from the records during the year leaving a total of 492,354 at the end of the year. Of these, 358,348 related to the Madras State and 134,008 to the Andhra State.

Forty-nine thousand and ninety-eight search references were received in the Bureau in 1958 as against 46,286 in 1957. Of these 40,785 were from Madras State and 8,313 from other States. Madras City, as usual, sent in the largest number of search references, viz., 14,562 followed by the Railway Police (5,815), Salem (2,146) Tirunelveli (2,079), Tiruchirappalli (2,049) and South Arcot (2,017).

Of the references received from outside States, Bombay, as usual, sent in the largest number (4,641) followed by Mysore (1,594), Hyderabad (438), Kerala (319) and West Bengal (312). Of these references, 12,514 relating to Madras State and 1,213 relating to other States were traced. The number of finger-prints of unidentified dead bodies received for search was 159 (171) and of these, 8 (14) were identified. Finger-Print Experts visited scenes of Crime in 24 (15) cases. In 195 (170) cases objects and photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received in the Bureau from districts.

The Tester-Sub-Inspectors of the Bureau visited the jails and tested 15,377 (11,318) Finger print slips. Wrong finger printing was found in 15 cases and fresh slips were prepared in 6,465 cases.

Finger-Print Experts gave evidence in Courts in 220 (264) cases and furnished expert opinion on 432 (434) occasions.

During the year, 3 Central Intelligence Bureaux cadet Sub-Inspectors, 6 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 51 Head constables were given training in the Bureau in Finger-Prints and Finger-Print Photography. The test in finger prints for the top squad recruits of the Police Recruits' School, Vellore, was conducted by the Finger-Print Experts. Some magistrates and district munsifs undergoing training also visited the Bureau.

The photographic section of the Bureau continued to function satisfactorily.

Police Radio Branch.—At the end of the year, the State Police Radio net work consisted of 2 control, 12 static and 18 transportable stations with an operating staff of 18 Head Constables, 34 Naiks, 48 Lance Naiks and 21 Police Constables, including 9 for vacancy reserve. A staff of one Head Constable and 6 Police

Constable operators for the Static and Transportable stations at Nagercoil, Kanyakumari district was continued throughout the year.

Radio Traffic was heavy during the year due to the number of political and communal disturbances, V.I.P.s., visits and proposed labour strikes, etc. The stations in the Southern group especially had to work on a 24-hour basis. The standard of efficiency was maintained at a high level.

The Urban Radio stations, were put to good use for the various bandobust arrangements in connection with the visits of the Prime Minister of India, and the President of India. They were also used in connection with important festivals and public meetings, during political and communal agitations, Panchayat Board elections and strikes.

Crime—Total Cognizable Crime.—Excluding offences under the special and local laws and the “nuisance” sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 47,373 as against 48,144 in 1957—771 cases or 1.6 per cent less than last year. The total number of cases under the special and local laws also decreased during the year. As against 228,749 cases in 1957, there were 199,794 cases in 1958, i.e., a decrease of 28,955 cases or 12.7 per cent. The decrease was noticeable in Thanjavur, Madurai Urban, Madurai North, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts. The number of nuisance cases also decreased from 149,409 in 1957 to 135,567, i.e., a decrease of 9 per cent. Marked decrease was noticeable in Madurai Urban, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts.

Forty-nine thousand, five hundred and ninety (82,298) men and 801 (752) women were arrested during the year on charges of drunkenness of which 57,598 (80,456) men and 748 (705) women were convicted of the charges.

Grave Crime.—There were 30,504 (30,680) grave crimes against person and property reported during the year. This denoted a decrease of 176 cases or 0.6 per cent under grave crime in 1958. The decrease was noticeable under all heads of grave crime except murder and house-breaking.

Murder.—The number of true cases of murder was 755 as against 745 in 1957, indicating an increase of 10 cases or 1.3 per cent. Salem accounted for the highest number of murders (122) followed by Coimbatore (120), Tirunelveli (88), Ramanathapuram (73), Tiruchirappalli (65), Madurai North (60), North Arcot (56)

and Thanjavur (55). Of these murders, 177 (144) were due to sexual causes, 183 (211) resulted out of family disputes, 66 (90) out of faction, 31 (34) due to robbery and 298 (266) due to other causes. Twenty-one murderers committed suicide as against 23 in 1957.

Infanticide.—Cases of infanticide occurred in ten districts (including Madras City) during the year as against five in 1957. They were mostly due to fear of social disgrace, domestic unhappiness, poverty or insanity.

Riots and disturbances.—There were 1,564 cases of rioting or unlawful assemblies as against 1,426 in 1957. The Police had to open fire on six occasions during the year either in self-defence or for the purpose of preserving law and order.

Communal tension.—The year was free from major clashes, and on the whole communal harmony prevailed throughout the State.

Labour troubles.—Cases of stay-in and token strikes, refusal to receive pay, refusal to come out of the factory and similar demonstrations by the workers were reported in different industrial concerns in Madras City and elsewhere in the State. In the weaving mills, tannery shops and iron safe factories in Palni and Dindigul in Madurai North district, labourers organized strikes demanding increase in wages, payment of bonus and reinstatement of dismissed workers. The strikes were generally peaceful. The Dock Workers' strike in Madras City on 16th June 1958 necessitated the Police opening fire to quell the riot. There was labour unrest in the “Hindu” Office, the Vikrama Engineering Works and the B. & C. Mills, etc., in Madras City during the year but peace was maintained.

Dacoity.—There were 65 cases during 1958 as against 85 in 1957, a decrease of 23.5 per cent. Of these, 7 were reported to the Magistrates direct. There were 19 highway dacoities, 23 field dacoities and 23 house dacoities. There was no case of dacoity in Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris districts. Ramanathapuram registered 11 cases, followed by Tirunelveli and Coimbatore 10 each, Tiruchirappalli 7 and South Arcot 5.

Robbery.—There were 243 cases of robbery in 1958 as against 251 in 1957, i.e., a decrease of 3.3 per cent. Of these, 15 were reported direct to the magistrates. Eighty-six were highway robberies, 71 field robberies and 86 house robberies. As in previous years, Tirunelveli registered the highest number of cases, 56, followed by Thanjavur 25, Tiruchirappalli and Salem 23 each and Madurai North and Ramanathapuram 22 each.

House-breaking.—There were 7,018 cases of house-breaking as against 6,964 in 1957, an increase of 0.8 per cent. Of these, 183 were reported direct to the Magistrates. North Arcot registered 954 cases followed by Thanjavur 884, South Arcot 701, Tirunelveli 685, Tiruchirappalli 626, Coimbatore 601, Salem 578 and Chingleput 529. The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 176 as against Rs. 195 in 1957.

Theft.—Nineteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-three (20,176) cases of ordinary theft were reported in 1958. Of these, 844 cases were reported direct to the Magistrates. Madras City, as usual, recorded the largest number with 3,927 cases followed by North Arcot 1,778, Thanjavur 1,736 and Tiruchirappalli, 1,532.

Cattle theft.—There were 2,440 (2,459) cases of cattle theft during the year.

Cattle poisoning.—There were 106 cases of cattle poisoning during 1958 as against 112 in 1957. Thirty cases ended in conviction and 21 out of 66 persons arrested, were convicted.

Counterfeiting coins and currency notes.—Forty-five (17) cases of counterfeiting were disposed of in 1958 of which 24 (14) ended in conviction. As against 2 cases of Note forgery in 1957, there was only one case in 1958.

Bomb cases and explosives.—During the year 1958, 76 (53) explosions of a non-political nature occurred resulting in the death of 17 (38) persons and injuries to 124 (97) persons.

Firearms.—Forty-five (50) cases involving injury from firearms were reported and examined during the year. The Firearms Expert was summoned to give evidence in Courts in 11 (14) cases.

Cheating.—Five cases of conspiracy and cheating were reported. Four of the cases were under investigation and one case was pending trial.

Kidnapping.—A series of cases of kidnapping of minor girls for sale for slavery and marriage were transferred to this State by the C.I.D., Andhra. There were about 18 instances in all and the cases were registered and investigated by the Crime Branch, C.I.D. Investigation disclosed that two women of Chingleput in Madras State and two Vysyas of Telengana were responsible for the systematic kidnapping of minor children. Their *modus operandi* was for the women to contact girls between 8 and 10 years of age when they were alone and to persuade them to follow, holding out some temptation. They would then take them to the nearest Railway Station and thence to Andhra for sale through their agents. The culprits were apprehended and charge-sheeted.

Justifiable homicide.—There was only one case of justifiable homicide reported during the year as against six in 1957.

Accidental deaths.—Four hundred and ninety-four (515) cases of deaths attributed to criminal rashness or negligence were reported in 1958. Three hundred and fifty persons were prosecuted of whom 160 were convicted and 132 were discharged. The cases against the rest were pending trial at the end of the year.

Detection.—The percentage of detection to total cognizable crime during the year was 47.6 as against 45.4 in 1957. There was improvement in detection in ten districts and deterioration in five districts. Detection of grave crime also improved from 49.8 per cent in 1957 to 52.3 per cent in 1958.

Property lost and recovered.—Property worth Rs. 44,49,856 Rs. 37,04,709) was lost during the year of which property worth Rs. 16,63,427 (Rs. 12,71,533) was recovered. Rupees 78,571 worth of property stolen in previous years was also recovered.

Prosecutions.—The number of cases decided by the Courts was 11,823 as against 30,006 in 1957. Of these, 68.7 per cent ended in conviction as against 68.2 per cent in 1957. Forty-seven thousand and eighty-four persons were tried in 1958 as against 43,351 in 1957 and 56.9 per cent were convicted as against 58.5 per cent in the previous year.

Escapes.—Thirty-eight prisoners escaped from police custody during the year as against 56 in 1957. Of these, one escaped from sub-jail and 37 others from police custody. There was no case of escape from police lock-ups. Thirty-one prisoners were re-captured. Twenty-six police officers were dealt with departmentally for dereliction of duty, while 10 were held free from blame.

Old offenders.—Three thousand five hundred and forty-one (3,398) persons received enhanced punishments during the year under section 75, Indian Penal Code. Nine hundred and twelve (229) persons were ordered to notify their residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. One hundred and thirty-five (92) persons were prosecuted for failure to notify the residence of whom 4 (71) were convicted.

Security for good behaviour.—Six thousand five hundred and even (5,425) persons were put up under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, of which 5,522 (4,257) were asked to furnish security for good behaviour. One thousand three hundred and twenty-six (1,698) persons were sentenced to imprisonment in default.

The Police Dog Squad.—The Police Dog Squad attached to the Madras City Police continued to function efficiently. The dogs were used to assist in the investigation of the various types of crime, from murder to prohibition offences. They were requisitioned in 165 cases during the year and the dogs did excellent work,

leading to the detection of several important cases in Madras City as well as in the districts. In a grave House-Breaking case within the Chettinad Police Station limits, the Police Dog 'Chief' located the House-Breaker after tracking a distance of 17 miles over a period of three days which was an outstanding piece of good work.

The dogs gave demonstrations before the Governor, Officials and non-officials and during exhibitions in different parts of the State.

General.

Police Benevolent Fund.—The Madras Police Benevolent Fund, which came into existence in July 1957 continued to function satisfactorily. The grant received from the Government in March 1958 was Rs. 26,546. A sum of Rs. 34,854.36 nP. was expended on the relief and welfare of the members of the Force from this Fund.

The following are some of the salient features of the year :—

(i) **Police Welfare Scheme.**—Useful handicrafts, such as, sewing, embroidery, dhurry making, charka spinning, cutting and crochel work were taught to the families of the policemen, to help them to supplement their family income.

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.

(i) **Buildings.**—For the year 1958-59, the Government sanctioned the construction of quarters for the staff at a cost of rupees 77,00,000. The Government also sanctioned the electrification of the line huts in Madras City, at a cost of Rs. 2,54,440.

(iii) **Police Village Development Scheme.**—The Police Village Development Scheme continued to function satisfactorily. Most of the Superintendents of Police completed development work in the villages selected by them and they took up new projects under the scheme.

Village Police.—The co-operation of the village officers with the Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of crime continued to be satisfactory. During the year, 261 (249) village officers were rewarded with a sum of Rs. 1,909 (1,893) for co-operating with police officers in the detection of crime.

Village Vigilance Committees.—Village Vigilance Committees existed in all the districts except Kanyakumari. The number of Village Vigilance Committees decreased from 11,548 in 1957 to 11,417 in 1958. These committees helped the police in detecting 1,654 (1,674) cases during the year.

Jails.

Classes of prisons.—There were eight Central Jails at the beginning of the year, but the number came down to seven because the Central Jail at Vaigai Dam site was closed down on 31st May 1958. The number of Special Jails and District Jails continued to be two and the number of Sub-jails, 125. The number of Special Sub-jails continued to be four.

Statistics.—There were 18,097 prisoners at the beginning of the year. During the course of the year 2,23,808 prisoners were admitted and 2,22,051 prisoners were discharged. At the close of the year, there were 19,854 prisoners. The daily average was 17,934 (13,395). There was overcrowding in all the jails practically throughout the year. The Inspector-General of Prisons ordered transfer of prisoners from one jail to another to relieve local congestion.

Convicts.—The number of convicted prisoners at the beginning of the year was 14,522 men and 528 women. 89,598 men (82,208) and 5,548 women (4,973) were received by direct committal during the year. The number received by transfer was 22,129. One lakh fifteen thousand one hundred and six were discharged during the year leaving a total of 17,219 prisoners at the end of the year. The daily average of this class of prisoners was 14,791 (10,938).

Under-trial prisoners.—The number of under-trial prisoners confined at the beginning of the year was 3,001. One lakh one thousand two hundred and fifty-two were admitted and 1,01,681 were disposed of leaving a balance of 2,572 at the end of the year.

Civil prisoners.—The number of civil prisoners at the commencement of the year was 45. Five hundred and seven were admitted and 489 were discharged leaving 63 at the close of the year.

Adolescents, Juveniles, etc.—The number of juveniles between the ages of 14 and 15 admitted into the jails increased from 23 to 24 during the year, all of whom were convicted under the Railway Act. The number of adolescents between the ages of 16 to 23 was 20,196 (19,695).

Escapes and re-captures.—The number of escapes from prison decreased from 21 in 1957 to 16 in 1958, the majority of these escapes being extramural.

Jail offences.—The number of jail offences decreased from 444 in 1957 to 371 in 1958. Most of the offences related to breach of jail rules and of these five cases were dealt with by the Criminal Courts. No corporal punishment was inflicted on any prisoner during the year and no disturbances took place in any of the jails.

Habitual offenders.—The percentage of habituals among convicts decreased from 5.92 in 1957 to 4.70 in 1958. The number of

prisoners who had more than two convictions, however, increased from 191 in 1957 to 297 in 1958. The conduct of the habituals on the whole was satisfactory.

Education.—In the prison schools, there was a happy combination of academic education, vocational training and orientation programmes. This is borne out by the fact that 79.69 per cent of discharged prisoners were literates. Among the incoming prisoners, it was only 35.61 per cent. Officers of the Education Department inspected the Jails, Schools, regularly. Moral and religious instructors delivered lectures to the prisoners.

Jail industries.—The Jail dairies were working satisfactorily. The profits from these dairies amounted to Rs. 26,487 as against Rs. 25,537 in the year 1957, thus showing an increase of Rs. 950. The poultry units worked satisfactorily in the Jails of Salem, Vellore, Coimbatore and Pudukkottai. Bee-keeping was continued in the Central Jail, Coimbatore. The cost of vegetables produced in the jails was Rs. 1.85 lakhs (Rs. 1.57 lakhs). The total value of articles manufactured in the jails during 1958 came to Rs. 21.74 lakhs (Rs. 23.08 lakhs). The percentage of convicts employed on manufactures decreased from 44.49 in 1957 to 39.77 in 1958.

Health and Sanitation.—The average number of sick persons in jails per day was 199 (125) in 1958. The total number of admissions into hospitals was 7,770 (5,171). This abnormal increase is due to overcrowding, in jails, with the consequent influx of the physically weak and diseased. The number of deaths among the convicts increased from 41 in 1957 to 79 in 1958. The kitchen in the jails were neatly run and protected water-supply was subjected to regular tests. The drainage and conservancy arrangements were satisfactory.

Remission system and Advisory Boards.—The number of prisoners under the Remission Rules in 1958 was 17,074 (10,826). The various Advisory Boards considered cases of some 818 prisoners and recommended the release of 114 prisoners.

Aid to discharged prisoners.—Four hundred and forty-five discharged prisoners were helped in various ways and after-care officers looked after 132 of them. It is expected that the discharged prisoners' aid society would once again start functioning and carry on its substantive contributions as in the past.

Receipts and Expenditures.—The receipts in 1958 were Rs. 27,58,619 (Rs. 26,76,536) and the expenditure Rs. 61,61,791 (Rs. 53,32,568). The receipts and expenditure have both increased, the increase in total cost being mainly due to the phenomenal high cost of food stuffs. However, the average cost of maintenance of a prisoner per year decreased from Rs. 398 in 1957 to Rs. 343 in 1958.

Borstal Schools.

Borstal School, Palayamkottai.—The number of inmates in the Borstal School, Palayamkottai at the beginning of the year was 429. During the year 165 were admitted and 150 discharged, leaving 444 at the close of the year. The daily average population of the school was 442 (435).

Escapes—There were eight escapes during 1958. Seven of the escapees were recaptured. The officers responsible for the escapes were dealt with departmentally.

Offences and punishments—The number of offences committed by the inmates in the Borstal School decreased from 40 in 1957 to 23 in 1958.

Reversion to crime.—Out of the 1,066 prisoners discharged from the Borstal School, only 15 prisoners reverted to crime. 266 (493) discharged inmates were under the supervision of the Probation Officers. This was due to the decrease in the number of inmates discharged from the Borstal School.

Education.—Theoretical classes were held regularly and four inmates were coached up for the E.S.L.C. Examination. Proper emphasis was laid on vocational training and training was imparted in carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving, book-binding, paper-making, tailoring and masonry. Pupils were trained for the technical examinations in the various crafts. Extra curricular activities were organized and competitions were held for games and sports.

Health and Sanitation.—The buildings of the school are in good condition. The school was run on the most hygienic lines. The number of inmates admitted into the hospital was 123 (278) during 1958. The health of inmates was satisfactory.

Expenditure and Receipts.—The total expenditure on the school in 1958 was Rs. 2,34,504.34 (Rs. 1,82,042.76). The cost of maintenance per head increased from Rs. 418.11 in 1957 to Rs. 530.78 in 1958. The net profit from industries was Rs. 10,108.49.

Inspections.—The Governor of Madras visited the institution during 1958. The Inspector-General of Prisons conducted the regular annual inspection. A number of officials and non-officials also visited the school during the year.

Other Borstal Schools.—The modified Borstal Section opened in Central Jail, Cuddalore, in the previous year as an experimental measure was ordered to be continued on a permanent basis in G.O. Ms. No. 1731, Home, dated 23rd June 1958. The modified Borstal Section which was opened in the Central Jail, Madurai, in 1957, was also ordered to be continued for a further period of one

year. At present, modified Borstal Sections exist in all Central Jails and the State Jail for Women, for adolescent offenders committed to these jails. The number of adolescents undergoing Modified Borstal treatment at the beginning of the year was 921. Thirty-one thousand and sixty-one were admitted and 31,114 were discharged leaving 868 at the close of the year. All the Modified Borstal Sections continued to function satisfactorily during the year.

Approved schools.

The number of private approved schools remained the same, viz., 10. However, the number of Government approved schools increased from 4 to 5. A Government approved school was established at Tattaparai in Tirunelveli district. There were 3,305 (3,115) pupils in all the above schools at the end of the year, of which 2,774 were boys and the rest girls. The daily average was 3,289 (3,024). Most of the children committed to the approved schools were found to be destitutes. The offenders were mostly concerned in crimes like theft, gambling, etc., and in offences connected with the Prohibition Act.

Education.—There was no change in the system of education or industrial training in the Certified Schools except for the intensification of the latter. The new school at Tattaparai began with tailoring and weaving as the main industries. Out of the 975 pupils admitted during the year, 191 were literates (216) and 784 illiterates (750). Of the 622 pupils discharged during the year, 467 were illiterates at the time of their admission, but learned the three R's before they were discharged. The arrangements for education were inspected periodically by the Inspectors of the Education Department and by the Chief Inspector of Approved Schools personally. Out of the 14 pupils sent from the Government Certified Schools for the VIII Standard Public Examination in April 1958, 8 were successful.

Vocational training has been given to a number of pupils in the Certified Schools. Occupations like poultry farming, dairy farming, gardening, tailoring, weaving, carpentry, blacksmithy and book-binding were taught in different schools. The articles produced by the inmates brought in a return of Rs. 5,031 (Rs. 4,033). A number of pupils were successful at the Technical Examinations conducted by the Government. In the field of physical education also, the inmates took to out-door games, such as, velley-ball, football, hockey, etc. Tournaments were organised in the school and the pupils were allowed to participate in other inter-state competitions. Training has been imparted in field ambulance, first-aid, Scout and Red Cross work. The Auxiliary Cadet Corps is also functioning in three of the Boys' Approved Schools. The audio-visual education demonstration is of immense value to the children and each of the three certified schools has a projector of its own.

House system.—The house system of the approved schools for boys and the Cottage system of the approved schools for girls are working satisfactorily.

Escapes.—The number of escapes from these schools have been very high, viz., 121 (109). The Chief Inspector has intensified measures to tighten up the security arrangements and prevent further escapes.

Offences and punishments.—There was no instance of serious indiscipline in any of the above schools. A Court of Honour has been constituted in the Approved Schools on the recommendation of the Honorary Adviser in psychology. This Court of Honour presided over by the House Master consists of five members who are elected from among the inmates themselves. After the institution of this Court of Honour, it is noted that the number of institutional offences are decreasing.

After-care Report.—Of the 622 pupils discharged during the year, 46 pupils could not be contacted for want of correct statistics. Of the remaining 576, 86 were reported to be with their parents, 53 are unemployed but behaving well, 28 admitted in the Borstal School, 121 are employed, 1 girl married, 18 girls admitted in the Club and 16 studying in outside schools. Reports in respect of 249 were not received, while reports were not due in respect of 4. The State Probation Department continued to render all possible help to discharged pupils of the Certified Schools who were placed under the supervision of the District Probation Officers. The results of the reformatory work continued to be satisfactory.

Health and hygiene.—The number of admissions to hospitals from Government institutions was 479 (856). The daily average sick was 25 (23). There were three deaths during the year owing to natural causes.

The number of admissions into hospital from private Certified Schools was 150 (59). The daily average sick was 22 (8). There were five deaths during the year due to natural causes.

The Junior Certified School, Thanjavur, and the Girls' Certified Schools, Madras, are both getting adequate supply of drinking water. With the construction of an overhead tank at the Junior Certified School, Ranipet and the installation of a motor pump-set in the Senior Certified School at Chingleput, it is expected that the water-supply in these two schools will improve. The drainage and sanitary arrangements in the schools were satisfactory.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total receipts were Rs. 1,15,233 (Rs. 1,49,012) and the total expenditure was Rs. 12,34,370 (Rs. 11,30,808). Whilst the expenditure has gone up, the receipts have gone down. With the stepping up of the outputs of industrial units, it is expected that the receipts will go up considerably.

Vigilance Department.

The three rescue homes, viz., the Stri Sadana Rescue Home, Madras, the St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram, and the Rescue Home of the Social Welfare Association, Madurai, two Vigilance Homes, one under the Government in Madras and the other under the Social Welfare Association, Madurai, and six Shelters—Government ones—in Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli and two private aided ones in Thanjavur and Madras continued to function satisfactorily during the year.

Admission and discharge of inmates—(1) Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home.—There were 87 inmates and four infants at the commencement of the year. Sixty-six inmates and three babies were admitted during the year and 61 inmates and 4 children discharged, leaving 92 inmates and 3 babies at the close of the year.

(2) Government Vigilance Home, Madras.—There were 225 inmates and 16 children at the commencement of the year. Eighteen inmates and 2 children were admitted, while 86 inmates and 11 children were discharged leaving 157 inmates and 7 children at the end of the period.

(3) Vigilance-cum-Rescue Home, Madurai.—There were 59 inmates and 1 child at the beginning of the year. Eighteen inmates and 1 baby were admitted and 24 inmates and 1 child were disposed of during the year leaving 53 inmates and 1 baby at the end of the year. There were 3 inmates in the Rescue Home Section of the institution. There was no admission whilst one inmate was discharged during the year leaving two at the close of the year.

(4) St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram.—There were 10 inmates at the commencement of the year. Fifty-six inmates were admitted and 43 were discharged leaving 18 at the end of the year.

Shelters.—One hundred and seventeen (284) inmates passed through the mufassal Shelter Homes during the year. The Abhaya Nilayam of the Madras Vigilance Association helped 163 fresh cases during the year.

Education.—Education is imparted to the inmates through the Stri Sadana Special School which is a higher elementary school with eight standards. The media of instruction are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. The method of teaching at the lower classes is based on that of basic-cum-adult education, while that at the higher is planned along the lines of the American "individualistic method". Out of the nine girls sent up for the E.S.L.C. Examination in March 1958, six girls came out successful. One girl passed her S.S.L.C. Examination and she was admitted in a City College in the Pre-University Class. All the five inmates who

appeared for the Higher Elementary Grade Teachers' Training passed. One inmate, who appeared for the Teachers' Course in Music also passed. Three girls have been sent for Basic Training in Kasturbagram, Erode. Eleven are undergoing Teachers' Training in outside schools.

Besides general education, the following vocational subjects are also taught, viz., spinning, weaving, tailoring, embroidery, needle-work, laundrying, match manufacturing and tag manufacturing. A batch of 30 girls is being sent to the Government Match Factory, Perambur daily for piece-work and another batch of 30 girls is doing work in the tag manufacturing section. The department supplies an appreciable portion of the Stationery Department's requirements in tags.

The tailoring and the needle-work section functioned very busily and turned out a tremendous amount of work during the All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition held during 1959 and produced many fancy articles which were in great demand.

Sports and Extra-curricular Activities.—The Seva Dal Corps, Girl Guides' Company and Girl Guide Unit functioned satisfactorily during the year. The Girl Guides of the Stri Sadana Special School were sent on a three day camp to the Besant Camping Centre at Adyar. Terminal sports were conducted during the year.

The literary, dramatic and music societies of the two Homes in the City carried on their activities regularly and an inter-institutional debating competition was also arranged during the year. The girls of the two Homes were also taken out on excursions of educational value.

Discipline.—The discipline of the inmates of the City Institutions was quite satisfactory. The Prefect System and the Courts of Honour obtaining in these institutions worked successfully during the year.

Vital Statistics.—Fourteen inmates of the Stri Sadana and 74 of the Vigilance Home were admitted during the year as in-patients in the hospitals in the City. There was only one death during the year in the Government Vigilance Home. During the year under review, the percentage of inmates who gained weight was 95.66 (93.45).

Rehabilitation of inmates—(1) Government Stri Sadana.—Of the 61 inmates discharged during the year, three were given away in marriage, three were sent for the Pre-Basic Teachers' Training, three admitted into the After-Care Home for Women, Vellore, 44 restored to parents, husbands, etc., and 8 taken on the establishment of the Government Vigilance Home and Government Stri Sadana.

(2) **Government Vigilance Home.**—Of the 86 inmates discharged, three were given away in marriage, 27 were restored to their relatives, 5 released on licences, two sent out on service, four admitted to the Government Sri Sadana to continue their studies, one admitted in the After-Care Home for Women, Vellore, 26 transferred to the Rescue Home at Ernakulam, Kerala State, two taken on to the establishment of the Home, six escaped, four transferred to the State Jail for Women, Vellore, one died and five were released on appeal.

Vigilance-cum-Rescue Home, Madurai.—Of the 24 inmates discharged, two have been given in marriage, 16 restored to their parents and relatives, two sent to the After-Care Home, Vellore, one released on licence, two escaped and one died.

St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram.—Of the 48 inmates disposed of during the year, 17 were discharged on marriage and 31 restored to parents and relatives.

Finance—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,48,500 (Rs. 2,60,200). The decrease in expenditure was due to the fall in strength of the inmates. The average cost per head in respect of the inmates worked out to Rs. 646.2 (Rs. 677.2). A sum of Rs. 18,947.87 (Rs. 9,217.81) was derived as receipts from the industrial sections of the institutions.

Probation Department.

Probation Officers—The total number of Probation Officers employed in the State continued to be 39.

Orientation and pre-discharge work.—The Orientation and pre-discharge work started as an experimental measure in the Borstal School, Palayamcottai, the Senior Certified School, Chingleput and the Central Jail, Madras was continued this year also. The orientation and pre-discharge work relating to the Sri Sadana and Vigilance Home was continued with the Women Probation Officers working as Welfare Officers. The Welfare Officer attached to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Vellore, continued to perform orientation and pre-discharge work in the Central Jail, Vellore.

Training of Sub-Magistrates and others.—During the year under report, 4 trainee Sub-Magistrates and 1 Assistant Public Prosecutor were trained in Probation work in order to acquaint them with the inherent merits in the treatment of offenders and their rehabilitation. Lectures were given to the Sub-Inspector trainees at the Police Training College, Vellore, on Probation and After-Care Work.

After-Care Home, Madras.—The After-Care Home for Males discharged from Correctional Institutions continued to be located temporarily in the Goschen Home, Madras. It was decided to shift the Home permanently to the Old District Superintendent of Police's quarters at St. Thomas Mount. The strength of the Home at the beginning of the year was 35. Four were admitted during the year and the strength at the end of the year was 39. The inmates of this Home were employed in the Carpentry unit of the Madras State Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

One of the inmates of the After-Care Home who passed the E.S.L.C. examination at the time of joining the Institution, appeared for and passed the Teachers' Training Course while at the Institution. Another inmate who also passed the E.S.L.C. examination at the time of joining the institution, appeared for and passed the Government Technical Examination in weaving while at the institution. He was subsequently discharged and sent to his parents.

Of the four District Shelters sanctioned, two were opened, one at Coimbatore and the other at Thanjavur during 1958. The Shelter at Coimbatore had to be closed for want of sufficient strength.

Probation work under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act.—During the year, the Probation Officers made 5,599 (5,604) preliminary enquiries and placed 1,153 (1,398) persons under supervision. The number of visits paid by the Probation Officers decreased from 24,000 in 1957 to 20,754 in 1958. The number of visits received by the Probation Officers also decreased from 5,586 in 1957 to 4,935 in 1958. The total number of persons dealt with under the various sections of the Madras Probation of Offenders Act increased from 30,454 to 34,981. There was general increase in the number of enquiries in the City of Madras and the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Madurai, the Nilgiris and Thanjavur. The average percentage of Probationers who reverted to crime dropped from 2 per cent in 1957 to 1.43 per cent in 1958.

Probation work under the Madras Children Act.—The Probation Officers were called upon by the Courts to make 5,221 (5,127) preliminary enquiries in the case of juveniles. Except in the districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli, there was an increase in the number of preliminary enquiries conducted. There were 964 (1,030) juveniles on probation at the beginning of the year. Seven hundred (885) juveniles were placed on supervision during the year and the probation of 896 juveniles expired during the year. There were 768 (920) juveniles on probation at the end

of the year. Enquiries were made by the Probation Officers about 280 (508) ex-pupils during the year. Five hundred and sixteen (1,023) ex-pupils were on the supervision and reports relating to the after-care of ex-pupils were submitted in 1,680 (2,610) cases.

Probation work under the Madras Borstal School Act.—The number of ex-inmates of the Borstal School, Palayamkottai under the supervision of the Probation Officers and the number of reports submitted by Probation Officers relating to the after-care of inmates decreased from 493 and 1,433 in 1957 to 266 and 1,006 respectively. The reports of the Probation Officers showed that most of the ex-inmates had settled down as honest and law-abiding citizens. The percentage of reversion to crime among those under supervision during the year was 1.45.

Probation work under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.—The number of cases referred to Probation Officers for enquiry and report and placed under the supervision of Probation Officers under the Act was 35 (91). Forty-two cases including 7 cases not referred to Probation Officers for enquiry and report were placed under the supervision of the Probation Officers. The inmates of the Vigilance Home were interviewed by the Probation Officers before their discharge with a view to settle them in life. After their discharge, many of them were periodically visited by the Probation Officers and were assisted to secure jobs and settle down as normal citizens.

Work under Chapter XXXVI, Criminal Procedure Code (Maintenance of Wives and Children).—Out of the 74 (110) cases referred to the Probation Officers for enquiry and report, 61 were from the City of Madras. Out of the 86 cases for disposal during the year, compromise was effected in 14 cases and maintenance was ordered on the recommendation of the Probation Officers in 30 cases. In 28 cases, the petitions were dismissed and the remaining 14 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Parole work.—There were 132 (163) convicts under the supervision of the Probation Officers during the year. The Probation Officers made 763 (564) visits and submitted after-care reports in 592 (725) cases. It was reported that the convicts released prematurely appreciated the kind gesture shown to them and responded favourably to the supervision of the Probation Officers. There was only one case of reversion to crime during the year.

Finance.—The expenditure incurred on Probation work during the year was Rs. 1,96,570.91 as against Rs. 2,04,115.08 in the previous year.

Habitual Offenders' Settlement, Aziznagar.

The population of the settlement was as follows :—

Males	...	...	...	456
Females	...	...	...	430
Children	...	...	...	530
Total				1,416

There was no appreciable increase or decrease in the population.

There were eight habitual offenders to be interned in the settlement. Of these, only one actually lived in the settlement.

There were no prematurely released convicts in the settlement and no internees were received during the year. None were discharged from the Settlement during the year.

An extent of 433.51 acres was cultivated under the ayacut of the Zambari tank and the artesian wells with paddy and the yield of the harvested crops was fair. As a result of the dewatering scheme experimented upon by the Neiveli Lignite Corporation (Private), Limited, Neyveli, situated four miles from the settlement, the flow of water in the existing artesian wells in the settlement area was gradually decreasing and it was apprehended that if the dewatering scheme were to be implemented, these artesian wells may fail and, consequently, the economic condition of the settlers adversely affected. Steps were being taken to augment the supply of water by other means.

Land Revenue.—There was a balance of Rs. 2,610.66 relating to the previous fasli. Including the demand for the year 1958-59, the Land Revenue to be collected at the end of June 1958 was Rs. 1,714.13 plus interest of Rs. 128.61 and surcharge of Rs. 31.24.

Loans.—There was a balance of Rs. 5,057.42 under Takkavi loan and Rs. 464 under Intensive manure loan against the demand of Rs. 9,047.42 and Rs. 1,900 under Takkavi loans and intensive manure loans, respectively at the end of the year.

Industries.—The three industries, namely, weaving, carpentry and sandal manufacture attached to the settlement continued to function and were in charge of qualified instructors. About 40 settlers were working in these three institutions.

Weaving.—During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 9,695.98 (6,359.99) was incurred in the weaving section. Finished goods

worth Rs. 9,579.33 (5,213.44) were turned out and sales amounting to Rs. 6,816.72 (Rs. 7,116.87) were made bringing in a net profit of Rs. 1,053.17 (Rs. 986.16).

Carpentry.—During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 8,182.93 (4,466.90) was incurred on this section. Goods like Blackboards, almirahs, tables, etc. worth Rs. 5,366.74 (6,485.80) were turned out. Goods were sold for Rs. 9,184.57 (9,537.86) bringing in a net profit of Rs. 981.72 (1,646.05).

Leather industry.—This industry provided work to 50 settlers for nearly four months. Eight hundred and seventeen pairs of forest chappals, 841 pairs of forest sandals and 26 pairs of port sandals were manufactured and sold to the Forest and Port departments, respectively, during the year under report.

Education.—The amalgamated co-educational Higher Elementary School continued to function satisfactorily and the strength of the school was the same as in the previous year. Books, stationery and clothing were supplied free of cost to the Denotified Tribes' pupils. A sum of Rs. 1,997.80 was spent towards the supply of clothing to the pupils during the year and this expenditure was incurred both by the State Government and by Government of India under Grant-in-Aid Schemes. They were also provided with free midday meals, soaps, cocoanut oil, etc. free of cost. In addition, 41 boys and 16 girls were studying in High Schools, Colleges, Polytechnics, etc.

Co-operative stores.—The Co-operative Stores in the settlement was run by a Board of Directors consisting of seven members with the manager of the settlement as Ex-officio President. The activities of the stores were confined only to the supply of midday meals to the children of the settlement and the Harijan children studying in the Local Government Higher Elementary school. There were substantial sales in the stores when credit sales were allowed, but as the recovery of the outstanding dues was found difficult, credit sales were stopped.

Multi-purpose Co-operative Society.—The society had a reserve fund of Rs. 17,000 till the year 1958-59, which was received as free subsidy from the grant-in-aid scheme. The share capital of the society at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,218.25. Five and a quarter tons of super phosphates were purchased and supplied to the settlers. A sum of Rs. 53.22 was collected from the members towards the loans due from them, leaving a balance of Rs. 259.25. A monthly chit fund was conducted and closed successfully.

I. Criminal Justice.

1. Courts.—The Judicial Officers who exercised Criminal Jurisdiction in the State of Madras on the last day of the year 1958 were—

- 11 High Court Judges.
- 19 Sessions Judges (including Additional Sessions Judges).
- 35 Assistant Sessions Judges.
- 11 District Magistrates.
- 8 Presidency Magistrates (including the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras).
- 21 Subdivisional Magistrates (including 2 District Munsif-cum-Subdivisional Magistrates).
- 22 Additional First-class Magistrates (including 2 Munsif-cum-First-class Magistrates).
- 121 Second-class Magistrates.
- 51 Honorary Special Magistrates (sitting singly).

Besides, there were 36 Bench Courts (including the Juvenile Courts) functioning at the end of the year.

2. The number of cases instituted in all the Criminal Courts in the State during the year was 610,053 (607,756). Cases instituted under the following enactments increased during the year as compared to last year :—

- Adulteration of Food (Prevention) Act.
- Begging Act.
- Factories Act.
- Forest Act.
- Madras City Municipalities Act.
- Madras District Municipalities Act.
- Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.
- Pawn Broker's Act.
- Madras City Police Act.
- Public Health Act.
- Indian Railways Act.
- Shops and Establishments Act.

Institution of cases under the following enactments decreased during the year under report :—

- Cruelty to Animals (Prevention) Act.
- Hackney Carriage Act.
- Immoral Traffic (Suppression) Act.
- Prohibition Act.
- Towns Nuisance Act.

Except in the districts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem, the institution of cases in all the Courts in other districts increased during the year.

The total number of appeals preferred in the mufassal Courts during the year was 8,089 (6,579).

II. Original Cases.

3. Village and Panchayat Courts.—The number of cases disposed of by the Village Courts under section 9 (1) of the Village Courts Act, 1888, in the districts of Coimbatore and Thanjavur was 135 and 128, respectively. In the Village Panchayat Courts in all the districts except Chingleput, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli, the number of cases available for disposal was 6,617, of which 6,012 cases were disposed of. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 605.

4. Magistrates' Courts in the districts.—The number of Criminal Cases instituted in all the Courts of Judicial Magistrates in the districts (i.e., other than Courts of Executive Magistrates and Village Panchayat Courts) was 394,513. The number of cases disposed and the number of cases pending in each class of Courts is shown below:—

Class of Courts.	Number of cases.			
	Disposed of.		Pending.	
JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES.				
District Magistrates	2,579	(2,454)	100	(69)
Sub divisional Magistrates	8,011	(28,611)	264	(889)
Additional First Class Magistrates	14,957		486	
Second Class Magistrates	267,727	(287,976)	2,911	(2,790)
Honorary Magistrates (sitting singly)	45,615	(42,053)	209	(116)
Benches of Magistrates (including Juvenile Courts).	49,460	(48,603)	712	(319)

The General results of trials before the Magistrates (Judicial) of each class was as follows:—

Class of Magistrates.	Number of persons.				Percentage of conviction.	
	Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.			
District Magistrates ..	1,090	(997)	2,603	(2,613)	69	(71)
Subdivisional Magistrates.	5,957	(13,527)	7,880	(27,773)	56	(67)
First Class Magistrates.	5,847		14,051		69	
Second Class Magistrates.	40,371	(43,104)	268,681	(285,153)	85	(86)
Honorary Magistrates (sitting singly).	1,490	(1,187)	47,245	(43,092)	97	(97)
Bench Magistrates ..	2,154	(2,516)	51,138	(52,437)	95	(95)

The Honorary Magistrates continued to afford substantial relief to the Stipendiary Magistrates and their out-turn was generally satisfactory.

5. Courts of Presidency Magistrates.—The number of cases instituted during the year in the various courts in the City was 213,881 (194,481). The following table shows the work turned out by several classes of Magistrates in the City during the year:—

Classes of Magistrates.		Number of cases.				Average duration of cases disposed of.	
		Disposed of.		Pending.			
Stipendiary Magistrates.		64,066	(51,900)	1,825	(1,991)	3	(3)
Honorary Magistrates (sitting singly).		78,768	(67,139)	411	(469)	1	(1)
Bench Magistrates.		70,549	(71,535)	919	(731)	2	(1)
		<u>2,13,383</u>	<u>(1,90,574)</u>	<u>3,155</u>	<u>(3,191)</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>

6. Sessions Courts.—The total number of cases available for disposal in all the Sessions Courts (Courts in the districts and in the City of Madras) was 1,780 (1,571), of which 1,606 were received by commitment or on reference during the year. The number of cases disposed of was 1,544 (1,397) and there were 236 (174) cases pending at the end of the year. The average duration of cases disposed of was 66 days from the date of committal to the date of disposal.

Results of Trial.—The number of persons under trial was 5,754 (3,961). Of these, 2,427 (1,896) were discharged or acquitted, 1,704 (1,382) were convicted and the cases of 126 (114) were referred to the High Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code. The number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year was 1,490 (559) and of these 331 (193) persons were in custody. The percentage of convicted persons including those on whom sentence of death was passed and whose cases were referred to the High Court was 40.

The number of persons tried for murder under sections 302, 303 and 396, Indian Penal Code, in all the Sessions Courts was 1,286 (1,166). Of these 127 (116) were sentenced to death and their cases were referred to the High Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code. Three hundred and eighty-seven (347) were sentenced to punishments other than death and the remaining 772 (703) persons were either discharged or acquitted.

III. Appeals.

7. Magistrates' Courts.—Five thousand three hundred (4,192) appeals concerning 7,445 (6,033) persons were decided during the year. The average duration of appeals decided was 9 days in the Courts of the District Magistrates and 12 days in the Courts of other First-class Magistrates. The percentage of appellants whose

convictions were set aside or against whom proceedings were quashed was 23 (22). One hundred eight-four (76) appeals concerning 211 (171) persons were pending at the end of the year.

8. Sessions Courts in the districts.—Out of 2,787 appeals available for disposal 2,582 (2,465) appeals concerning 3,981 (3,404) persons were disposed of during the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 30 (47) days and the percentage of appellants whose convictions were set aside or against whom proceedings were quashed was 20 (19). One hundred and eighty-nine (152) appeals concerning 381 (298) appellants were left undecided at the end of the year.

9. High Court.—Three hundred and fifty-eight (314) appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. Seven hundred and twenty (829) appeals were preferred during the year and 805 (785) appeals were disposed of leaving a pendency of 273 (358) appeals at the end of the year.

Of the 805 (785) Criminal Appeals disposed of by the High Court, 150 (131) appeals were by persons concerned in Referred Trials, 397 (488) were by persons convicted by Subordinate Courts, 108 (166) appeals were preferred by the Government against the acquittals and the remaining 150 were complainant appeals under section 417 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The number of persons involved in all the 397 (488) appeals by the convicted persons, was 569 (748). The appeals of 180 (212) persons were rejected *in limine* under section 421 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The findings of the Lower Courts and the sentences passed by them were confirmed in the case of 141 (191) persons under section 422 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The sentences or orders were reduced or otherwise modified in the case of 103 (160) persons. With regard to the remaining 145 (181) persons the sentences passed by the Subordinate Courts were revised. The appeals of 569 (538) persons were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of entirely successful appellants was 25 (24).

In 258 (166) appeals against acquittals (both by Government and complainant appeals) 614 (364) persons were involved. The appeals preferred in respect of 151 (57) were dismissed *in limine*. The orders of acquittal were set aside in case of 86 (56) persons, confirmed in case of 364 (249) persons and a retrial ordered in the case of 13 (2) persons.

IV. Revision and references.

10. Magistrates' Courts.—The number of revision petitions presented before the District Magistrates and Subdivisional Magistrates was 324 (294). Three hundred and twenty-eight (316) petitions were disposed of leaving a pendency of 17 (6) at the close of the year.

11. Sessions Courts in the districts.—There were 177 (229) revision petitions for disposal during the year. One hundred and sixty-two (182) petitions were disposed of leaving a pendency of 12 (41) petitions at the end of the year.

12. The High Court—(a) Revision.—One thousand one hundred and sixteen (878) petitions were received during the year. Twenty-six (16) petitions were reported by the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates and 14 (9) petitions were taken up *suo motu*. One thousand and seven (910) petitions were disposed of leaving a pendency of 402 (258) petitions at the end of the year.

(b) Reference under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.—One hundred and eleven (111) references on confirmation of death sentences under this section were made to the High Court during the year. Thirty-eight (40) cases were pending at the beginning of the year. One hundred and twenty-seven (113) cases involving 143 (119) accused persons were decided. Sentences of death were confirmed in the cases of 60 (63) accused and reduced to other punishments in the cases of 69 (32) accused. Fourteen (24) were discharged or acquitted. Twenty-two cases involving 31 persons were pending at the end of the year.

V. Miscellaneous.

13. Detention of witnesses—(a) Magistrates' Courts.—In the Magistrates' Courts in the districts 183,979 (175,257) witnesses were examined. The number of witnesses required to attend more than three days was 96 (130). In the Presidency Magistrates' Courts 11,779 (12,731) witnesses were examined and none of them were detained beyond three days.

(b) Sessions Courts.—The number of witnesses examined in all the Sessions Courts in the State was 19,922 (16,411). Of these 160 (183) were required to attend more than three days. The number of witnesses summoned on behalf of the accused but not examined in the Sessions trials during the year was 1,948 (2,230).

14. Dismissal of complaints under section 203 and award of compensation under section 250, Code of Criminal Procedure.—Two thousand five hundred and fifty-three (2,530) complaints under the Indian Penal Code and 76 (137) complaints under special and local laws were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Four cases were dealt with under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

15. State of Crime.—The number of offences reported during the year under the Indian Penal Code was 57,852 (57,570). Of these about 39 per cent were offences against property (Chapter XVII) and about 30 per cent were offences affecting the human body.

(Chapter XVI). Offences against the human body registered a slight increase whilst offences against property decreased during the year as compared to last year.

Under Special and Local Laws 5,85,332 (5,87,992) cases were instituted during the year.

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

	1957.	1958.
Death (confirmed or imposed by High Court)	63	118
Imprisonment for life	193	245
Rigorous imprisonment	58,654	71,889
Simple imprisonment	14,536	18,477
Fine—		
In addition to other punishments ..	1,923	22,664
Without other punishments	508,850	481,882
Security to keep peace—		
In addition to other punishments ..	1,860	1,120
Without other punishments	49	1,804
Security for good behaviour	4,331	3,479
Imprisonment in default of security for good behaviour.	1,424	941

Proceedings were taken against 6 (14) persons under section 563, Code of Criminal Procedure for failure to observe the condition of their recognisance and 5 of them were convicted.

The total amount of fines imposed by all the Courts was Rs. 65,51,092 (Rs. 62,42,041) and a sum of Rs. 57,06,114 (Rs. 57,93,753) was realised. The amount paid as compensation under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was Rs. 66,480 (Rs. 32,878).

First Offenders—The number of persons released on probation of good conduct under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or dealt with under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act and the Madras Children Act was 43,777 (38,696).

Short-Term Imprisonment.—The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 15 days or less was 19,983 (17,467).

17. Juveniles.—The number of juveniles convicted during the year was 6,684 (8,672). Of these, 2,622 (2,527) were admonished, 3,292 (3,855) were delivered to their parents and 670 (2,290) were ordered to be detained in certified schools.

18. Forest Cases.—The number of forest cases tried by the District Magistrates and Subdivisional Magistrates with reference to Rule 100 of Criminal Rules of Practice was 55 (244).

19. Finance.—The amount of travelling allowances and batta paid to witnesses who attended the various Sessions Courts in the State was Rs. 1,32,047 (Rs. 93,453). The amount paid as fees to pleaders engaged in Sessions Courts for defending poor persons accused of murder was Rs. 29,827 (Rs. 24,915). A sum of Rs. 2,118 (Rs. 2,140) was paid as daily allowance to the Jurors employed in the Sessions Court, Madras, during the year. The amount of travelling allowances and batta paid to the witnesses who attended the Magistrates' Court in the districts and the Presidency Magistrates' Courts in the City was Rs. 2,98,503 (Rs. 2,79,895).

Civil Courts.

Courts.—The permanent Civil Judicial Officers employed in the State as on 31st December 1958, were—

11 High Court Judges (including two additional Judges).

1 Principal Judge, 1 Additional Judge, 6 Assistant Judges and 1 Assistant Judge-cum-Registrar of the City Civil Court, Madras. (The posts of 3 Assistant Judges and the Assistant Judge-cum-Registrar were temporary).

1 Chief Judge, 3 Puisne Judges (one temporary) and 1 Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Madras.

13 District Judges.

19 Subordinate Judges.

72 District Munsiffs. The two Subdivisional Magistrates of Sattur, Srivilliputhur were exercising the functions of District Munsiffs.

In addition temporary additional courts were sanctioned in each district as and when need arose.

Suits.—The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts in the State was 1,11,364 (1,10,519). The number of suits instituted in the Courts in the City of Madras was 2,833 as against 2,541 last year. The institution of suits decreased in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 8,778 to 8,439. The number of suits instituted on the Original Side of the High Court, Madras, was 119 (132).

The number of appeals (regular and miscellaneous) filed in all the Courts in the State was 10,121 (9,070).

Courts of Original Jurisdiction—Village and Panchayat Courts.—There were 274 suits pending in the Village Munsif's Courts at the beginning of the year. Two thousand twenty-one suits were instituted, 2,055 disposed of leaving a balance of 240 suits at the end of the year. In the Village Panchayat Courts, 22,850 suits

were received during the year. Twenty-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-four suits were disposed of leaving a pendency of 6,234 suits at the end of the year. These figures exclude those relating to the districts of Chingleput, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

Under section 20-A of the Village Courts Act, the District Munsifs transferred 56 suits from their files to the Village and Panchayat Courts.

Revenue Courts.—The number of suits instituted in Ramanathapuram district was 54 and all of them were disposed of. The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 16. No suit was instituted in any of the other districts.

District Munsif's Courts—(a) Original Suits.—There were 21,210 suits pending at the beginning of the year. Thirty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-two (33,696) original suits were instituted and 40,470 (37,800) disposed of leaving 22,059 suits pending at the end of the year. Out of the suits disposed of, 12,650 (12,205) were after a full trial each lasting 312 (460) days on an average.

(b) Small Cause Suits.—The number of suits instituted was 58,713 (58,422). Sixty thousand four hundred and eleven (63,866) suits were disposed of leaving a pendency of 8,086 (9,466) at the end of the year. The number of suits pending for more than three months was 1,506 (3,067). The average duration of 7,012 (8,597) suits disposed of after full trial was 148 (164) days.

Subordinate Judges' Courts—(a) Original Suits.—The number of original suits instituted increased to 1,798 as against 1,721 last year. Two thousand four hundred and twenty-nine (2,385) suits were disposed of leaving a pendency of 2,324 (2,260) suits at the end of the year. The average duration of 1,084 (1,121) suits disposed of after full trial was 634 (794) days. One thousand one hundred and seven (1,052) suits were pending for more than a year.

(b) Small Cause Suits.—Five thousand five hundred and eighty (5,026) suits were instituted during the year and 5,888 (5,287) suits were disposed of. The pendency left at the end of the year was 1,336 (1,576) suits of which 276 (715) were pending for more than three months.

District Courts—(a) Original Suits.—One hundred and forty (195) suits were instituted during the year, 141 (155) suits were disposed of leaving a pendency of 139 (222) suits. The average duration of 70 (70) suits disposed of after full trial was 503 (887) days. The pendency of one year old suits increased to 185 as against 110 last year.

The City Civil Court, Madras.—The number of original suits instituted this year was 2,833 (2,549). Two thousand six hundred and eighty-one (2,477) suits were disposed of leaving a pendency of 2,919 (2,396) suits at the end of the year. Six hundred and ninety-nine (690) suits were disposed of after full trial with an average duration of 507 (588) days. The average duration of uncontested original suits during the year was 269 (304) days. One thousand and three (796) suits were pending for over one year. The total number of Miscellaneous cases available for disposal was 15,456 (14,495). Twelve thousand six hundred and seventy-four (11,897) cases were disposed of leaving a pendency of 2,773 (2,594) cases at the end of the year.

Court of Small Causes, Madras.—The number of civil suits instituted this year decreased to 8,439 as compared to 8,778 last year. Nine thousand one hundred and fifty-six (9,881) suits were disposed of, of which 1,475 (2,158) were after full trial. The average duration of suits disposed of after full trial was 276 (134) days. Out of 2,341 suits pending at the close of the year 1,322 (1,793) were more than three months old.

The total number of miscellaneous petitions available for disposal was 15,341 (15,946). Twelve thousand five hundred and ninety-four (13,380) petitions were disposed of leaving a pendency of 2,747 (2,566) at the end of the year. The number of Rent Control Appeals filed during the year was 369 (401).

High Court—(a) Original Suits.—On the Original Side of the High Court 119 (132) suits were instituted during the year. The number of suits available for disposal was 462 (433). One hundred and sixty-one (100) suits were disposed of leaving 295 (333) suits pending at the end of the year. The average duration of 66 (24) suits disposed of after full trial was 1,098 days.

(b) Interlocutory Applications.—The number of interlocutory applications disposed of during the year was 3,021 (2,379) of which 1,056 (1,129) were disposed of by the Master.

(c) Petitions under the Indian Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act.—No petition under this Act was received in the High Court during the year.

Insolvency Petitions—(a) Courts in the districts.—The number of petitions filed under section 7 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 was 594 (628). Including those pending at the end of the last year there were 1,045 (1,195) petitions for disposal, 708 (795) were disposed of during the year. Of these 196 (233) were either withdrawn or not prosecuted, 449 (498) were allowed and 63 (64) were rejected. The number of petitions pending at the end of the year was 342 (498). The amount of Creditors' claims admitted was Rs. 45,80,391 (32,58,711) and the amount of insolvents' assets distributed was Rs. 6,27,336 (Rs. 5,36,078).

(b) **High Court.**—Under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, 66 (104) petitions were instituted. One hundred and thirteen (118) petitions were disposed of leaving a pendency of 181 (223) petitions at the end of the year. Of the petitions disposed of 71 (60) were discharged, 2 (1) were dismissed, 31 (43) were annulled and 9 (14) were withdrawn. Besides these, 584 (654) applications of a miscellaneous character were disposed of—213 by the Honourable Judges and 371 by the Master of the High Court.

During the year 55 (93) persons were adjudged insolvents and 82 (79) persons were discharged. The total of claims admitted during the year was, Rs. 29,91,169 (Rs. 8,89,579) and the amount paid to the creditors as dividend was Rs. 1,38,073 (Rs. 1,38,834). The number of summons pending under sections 7 and 36 of Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, was 12 (9).

Appellate Courts—A. District and Subordinate Judges' Courts
—(a) **Regular Appeals.**—The number of appeals received during the year was 5,920 (4,957). Of the 13,618 (10,027) appeals available for disposal 2,292 (1,912) appeals were disposed of by the District Judges and 3,776 (3,483) appeals were disposed of by the Subordinate Judges.

(b) **Miscellaneous Appeals (excluding Rent Control Appeals).**—The number of appeals filed during the year was 1,389. Including the appeals received by transfer or readmitted, 2,150 appeals were available for disposal. Out of the 1,426 appeals disposed of, 590 were disposed of in the District Courts and 836 in the Sub-Courts. The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 538.

B. The City Civil Court, Madras—(a) Regular Appeals.—Two hundred and fifty-two (303) appeals were filed during the year. One hundred and forty-two (309) appeals were disposed of leaving a pendency of 353 (243) appeals at the end of the year.

(b) **Miscellaneous Appeals.**—Thirty-three (42) appeals were instituted, 33 (45) appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 24 appeals at the end of the year.

C. High Court.—The following table shows several classes of appeals instituted, disposed of and pending in the High Court during the year :

Appeals.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
From Original decrees of Mufassal Courts	386	511	1,719
From decrees passed on the Original Side of the High Court	86	135	163
From the decree of the City Civil Court	*	44	149
From Appellate decrees of Mufassal Courts	1,234	1,333	2,170
From orders of Mufassal Courts	329	266	595
From Appellate orders of Mufassal Courts	104	90	172
Letters Patent Appeals	130	169	205
Writ Appeals	118	110	148
Writ Petitions	1,060	784	1,339

* These are numbered as appeals from 1st January 1958.

During the year the Master disposed of 5 (32) Court fee references and 120 (187) Miscellaneous petitions on the Appellate Side and the Deputy Registrar disposed of 3,402 (4,201) Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.

D. Supreme Court.—There were 51 (99) applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court pending at the beginning of the year. Including 163 (161) applications received during the year there were 214 (260) applications for disposal. Of applications received during the year, 53 were special leave petitions filed in the Supreme Court of India and leave was granted only in 20 cases and in case of other 33 petitions leave was refused. Leave was granted by the High Court in 38 applications and was refused (or dismissed or certificate rescinded) in 114 applications. The number of applications pending at the end of the year was 9 (51).

The number of appeals to the Supreme Court pending preparation in the High Court at the beginning of the year was 38 (80). Thirty four (47) appeals were received during the year. Out of the 72 (127) appeals the papers in 25 (29) appeals were despatched to the Supreme Court. The number of appeals pending preparation at the end of the year was 47 (98).

During the year Supreme Court disposed of 33 (28) appeals of which 17 (14) were dismissed, 10 (11) were allowed and 6 (3) were withdrawn.

Revision and Reference—Revisions.—There were 1,790 (1,360) petitions pending at the beginning of the year. Including 468 (507) petitions instituted under Section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, 2,209 (1,884) revision petitions were received during the year, 2,197 (1,455) petitions were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 1,804 (1,790) petitions at the end of the year. The percentage of petitions dismissed was 75 (80).

Tax Revision Petitions.—The number of Tax Revision Cases pending at the beginning of the year was 180 (131). Thirty-four (79) cases were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 150 (180) cases at the end of the year. From 1st January 1958, Tax Revision Cases are numbered as Tax Cases and the number of such cases received during the year was 173 of which 14 cases were disposed of during the year.

References.—The number of Referred Cases instituted during the year was 10 (110). One hundred and seventeen (37) cases were disposed of during the year and 283 (388) cases were pending at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous—(a) Execution Proceedings—(i) Mufassal Courts.—The number of applications filed in the Mufassal Courts except the Village and Panchayat Courts and the Revenue Courts was 1,45,205 (1,31,906). During the year 1,43,103 (1,33,440) applications were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 46,819 (44,568)

applications at the end of the year. Of the applications disposed of, full satisfaction was obtained in 32,225 (26,376) applications. Part satisfaction was obtained in 27,979 (29,661) applications. The number of applications that were wholly infructuous were 82,593 (76,924). The amount realised in execution was Rupees 2,09,76,382 (Rs. 1,51,17,717) and the number of judgment debtors imprisoned was 477 (388).

(ii) **Courts in the City.**—In the City Civil Court, Madras, Court of Small Causes, Madras, and the High Court, the total number of applications filed was 9,083 (8,858) and the number of applications disposed of was 8,734 (8,649). Two thousand five hundred and four (2,137) applications were pending at the end of the year. Full satisfaction was obtained in 1,061 (932) applications and part satisfaction was obtained in 733 (641) applications. Six thousand five hundred and fifty-six (6,848) applications were wholly infructuous. During the year, a sum of Rs. 8,39,499 (Rs. 7,65,369) was realised in execution.

(b) **Miscellaneous Cases.**—The number of Miscellaneous cases filed in all the Courts (except the Revenue Courts and the High Court) was 315,012 (324,499). Three lakhs, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty seven (325,297) cases were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 22,765 (27,432) cases at the close of the year.

(c) **Rent Control Cases.**—The number of Rent Control cases instituted in the District Munsifs' Courts in the State who act as Rent Controllers, was 4,447 (4,343). Four thousand five hundred and eighty-six (4,291) cases were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 1,239 (1,263) cases. Of these 401 (143) were pending for more than three months.

(d) The number of petitions disposed of under the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act was 20 (13).

(e) **Legal Practitioners.**—During the year 283 (524) persons were enrolled as advocates and the sum realised by way of stamp duty was Rs. 1,14,655 (Rs. 1,38,438). The sanads of 503 (903) First Grade Pleaders and 51 (66) Second Grade Pleaders were renewed and the revenue realised was Rs. 13,065 (Rs. 20,665).

(f) **Professional Misconduct.**—(i) **Advocates.**—During the year 41 (41) cases of alleged misconduct on the part of Advocates were brought to the notice of the High Court and 39 (34) cases were disposed of which 18 (19) cases were disposed of summarily, 20 (14) cases were disposed of after calling for explanations and 1 (1) case was heard by a full bench in which the name of the Advocate was struck off the rolls. Nineteen cases were pending at the end of the year.

(ii) **Pleaders.**—Three (4) cases of alleged professional misconduct were filed during the year. Nineteen (6) cases were disposed of which 18 (6) were summarily disposed of. In one case, the

High Court agreed with the Lower Court and acquitted the pleader complained against. There were 2 cases pending at the end of the year.

The Court Fee Examiners of the High Court inspected 70 (63) Courts during the year and examined 30,131 (27,299) cases. The amount of deficit Court Fees pointed out and collected was Rs. 1,77,264 (Rs. 1,71,465) and Rs. 46,877 (Rs. 64,823), respectively.

The Usurious Loans Act.—In no case was the Act applied during the year.

Section 35-A of the Code of Civil Procedure.—During the year the provisions of Section 35-A of the Code of Civil Procedure was applied in 10 (12) cases and the amount of compensation awarded in 8 of them was Rs. 635.

Chemical Examiner's Department.

Three thousand and ninety-nine cases consisting of 15,477 articles were received by the Chemical Examiner's Department of which 2,251 cases consisting of 10,220 articles related to Madras State and the rest to Andhra. Of these, 1,944 cases were detected by the Department.

Human poisoning.—One thousand four hundred and ninety-two cases, 1,221 from Madras and 271 from Andhra, consisting of 5,894 articles were received in the Department of which 746 cases, 624 from Madras and 122 from Andhra were detected.

Cattle poisoning.—Fifty-five cases, 39 from Madras and 16 from Andhra were received for examination, of which the department detected poisoning in 23 cases (16 from Madras and 7 from Andhra).

Stain cases.—One thousand three hundred and twenty-three stain cases were sent to the department for detection of blood and semen and the department detected 1,175 cases, 716 from Madras and 429 from Andhra.

Medico-legal and Chemico-legal cases.—Two hundred and twenty-three cases for expert opinion was sent to the Chemical Examiner, 154 of them relating to Madras and 69 to Andhra and the department furnished its expert opinion on those cases.

General analysis.—Six cases consisting of 13 articles were sent to the Department for General Analysis.

Registration.

Jurisdiction and strength.—There was no change in the number of District Charges or in the number of District Registrars which remained at 16 and 17, respectively. The number of Sub-Registry Offices at the end of the year was 329. There were 368 Sub-Registrars of whom 346 were holders of permanent posts and 22 of temporary posts.

Extension of facilities for registration of documents.—Transfer of villages from one sub-district to another was effected in some cases to suit the convenience of the public. The itinerating system of registration of documents continued to be in force in Gudalur of the Nilgiris district and Yercaud of Salem district.

Registrations.—The number of registrations rose from 9,91,552 in 1957-58 to 10,28,200 in 1958-59, the increase being particularly noted in all districts except Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari. Compulsory registrations showed an increase of 3.68 per cent and optional registrations an increase of 3.96 per cent. The number of wills decreased from 8,263 in 1957-58 to 8,051 in 1958-59.

Value of registered transactions.—The aggregate value of registered documents was Rs. 100.73 (89.23) crores, the average value of a document rising from Rs. 900 to Rs. 980.

Searches and Copies.—The number of applications for encumbrance certificates was 1,38,812 (1,21,827), for single searches 91,348 (84,380) and for certified copies 99,156 (88,107).

Prosecutions.—Prosecutions were launched by the department for offences under section 82 of the Indian Registration Act in 7 cases during the year. Of these, four ended in conviction leaving 3 cases pending.

Transfer duty payable to local authorities.—A sum of Rs. 2,02,59,596 was collected as transfer duty by way of surcharge on stamp duty and 3 per cent of this sum amounting to Rs. 6,07,774 was credited to this department as collection charges.

Work done for co-operative societies.—A sum of Rs. 5,74,770 (Rs. 4,55,134) was credited to the department for the work done during the year for co-operative societies.

Finance.—The income from "fees for registering documents" amounted to Rs. 60.55 lakhs (Rs. 56.28). The income under "Search fees" showed an increase of 2.45 lakhs and under "All other receipts" an increase of Rs. 1.24 lakhs. The total gross income rose from Rs. 78.08 lakhs to 86.21 lakhs. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 39.00 lakhs (Rs. 38.01).

The Societies Registration Act and the Travancore-Cochin Act XXII of 1955.—Three thousand eight hundred and sixty-six societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and 21 societies registered under Travancore-Cochin Societies Registration Act of 1955 were working at the commencement of the year. During the year, 523 societies were registered, 106 societies were dissolved or treated as defunct and four restored to the register. The number of societies working at the end of the year was 4,308. A sum of Rs. 25,455.99 (Rs. 23,342.48) was realised as receipts during the year.

Travancore Chitties Act.—The Travancore Chitties Act which is in force in the merged areas of Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district continued to be administered by the Registration Department. Certain amendments to the rules made under section 72 of the Act were issued by the Government.

Miscellaneous.—The Madras Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958 came into force during the year. Section 24 of the Act exempted from the payment of fees every donation or grant of land made under the Act.

The table of fees prepared under section 78 of the Indian Registration Act was amended in certain respects.

The special concession granted to Land Mortgage Banks regarding fees payable for encumbrance certificates was extended for a further period of 2 years from 1st April 1958.

Arms, Explosives and Sulphur Licences.

Arms Act.—The number of licences and possession licences in force under the Indian Arms Act during the year 1958 was 27,414. Out of these, 22,501 were for protection, sport or display and 1,272 were for crop and cattle protection. During the year, licences issued for rifles were 1,905, for revolvers, pistols and for smooth bore guns, 32,225. Under the Arms Act, 134 cases covering 152 persons were tried in which 106 persons were convicted.

Explosives Act.—Under the Explosives Act, 145 cases concerning 153 persons were tried in the year and 130 persons were convicted.

Sulphur licences.—The number of licences in force during the year was 312. The quantity of sulphur sold during the year was—

TONS.	CWT.	QR.	LB.	
3,480	15	2	5½	leaving a balance of
876	10	2	9	at the end of the year.

Motor Vehicles.

The administration of motor vehicles in the State during the year 1958 continued to be carried on by the Transport Commissioner, the State Transport Authority, and the Regional Transport Authorities in Madras City and in the districts. The post of the part-time State Transport Appellate Tribunal was converted into a full-time State Transport Appellate Tribunal with effect from 27th October 1958 in view of the large number of appeals.

During the year, the Government decided to issue Zonal permits to public carriers according to which the whole State is divided into four zones, three of them comprising of three districts each and one of four districts. The permit issued by any authority in the Zone will be valid throughout the zone. The question of issue of rules and instructions in the matter is under examination.

Stage carriages.—To ensure efficiency in service and equality of opportunity in the matter of grant of permits for Stage carriages, the transport authorities continued to adopt the marking system of awarding marks to applicants having regard to their qualifications. The principles to be followed in the grant of stage carriage permits were reviewed and directions were issued classifying the short routes, medium routes and long routes, preference being shown to applicants who are new entrants in the matter of granting stage carriage permits. The order of the Government restoring the fleet strength of the stage carriage operator in the State as five route buses with a spare bus continued to operate in the year. The maximum daily mileage limits of buses was increased from 160 to 180 in respect of buses plying in plains and 200 to 250 in respect of express buses.

There were 4,296 vehicles (3,633) with stage carriage permits at the end of 1958. In addition, 123 (487) temporary permits were granted during the year under review.

Public carriers.—The total number of vehicles covered by public carrier permits at the end of the year was 6,395 (6,143).

Private carriers.—The total number of vehicles covered by private carrier permits was 1,968 (1,971) at the end of 1958.

Contract carriages.—The number of contract carriages in the State at the end of the year 2,054 (1,828). Instructions were issued to the Regional Transport Authorities to be liberal in the matter of granting of contract carriage permits in order to put down illicit taxis.

Fares and freights.—There was no change in the rates of fares fixed for stage carriages and contract carriages. No ceiling in the rate of freight for public carriers was fixed during the year.

Appeals.—The State Transport Appellate Tribunal continued to hear and dispose of appeals against the orders passed by the State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authorities. The following are the figures :—

			Appeals to State Transport Appellate Tribunal.
1 Appeals pending at the end of 1957	..	..	465
2 Appeals received during the year	..	..	1,993
			2,458
3 Number of appeals allowed	..	149	} 1,779
4 Number of appeals dismissed	..	1,593	
5 Number of appeals remanded for fresh disposal.		37	
6 Number of appeals pending at the end of 1958	..		679

Revision petitions and Writ petitions.—Out of 367 revision petitions before the State Transport Appellate Tribunal and State Transport Authority, the authorities concerned disposed of 257 allowing 27 and rejecting 214. Of the 235 writ petitions, the High Court disposed of 76 allowing 13 and rejecting 61.

Registration of motor vehicles.—There were 33,565 (32,817) vehicles, other than those for which permits were issued at the end of 1958. Four thousand seven hundred and one vehicles (5,861) were newly registered during the year.

Licensing of Drivers and Conductors.—The number of licences issued and renewed in the State during the year was 27,572 (88,885). The fall is the effect of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1956 which fixes the period of renewal as three years instead of one year. Two hundred and thirteen (111) drivers were disqualified under section 15 of the Act and 568 (171) under section 16. Five thousand two hundred and fifteen (5,773) conductor's licences were in force in the State at the end of the year.

District Transport Advisory Committee.—The District Transport Advisory Committee constituted in each district with the Collector as Chairman, the Superintendent of Police, the Chairman of the Headquarters Municipality and the Divisional Engineer (Highways) as members continued to function as an Advisory Committee of the Regional Transport Authority.

State Transport Advisory Committee.—This Committee met once during the year when Inter-State Transport problems were discussed. Conferences of Transport Officers were held whenever necessary.

Purchase of vehicles for Government departments.—The purchase of vehicles required for the consuming departments of Government was continued to be done through the agency of the Transport Commissioner. The sale in public auction of condemned vehicles of departments of Government was subject to confirmation by the Transport Commissioner.

✚ **Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1931.**—The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing in Madras and the Sub-treasury Officers in the mufassal continued to function as Licensing Officers for collection and issue of tax licences. On representations received from some of the lorry owners of Kerala that they were subjected to double taxation, the Government directed that 1/10th of the tax normally payable under the Act shall be levied in respect of all goods vehicles registered and kept in Kerala State and plying up to Piranoor village in Shencottah taluk.

The total revenue collected during the year 1958 was as follows :—

	RS.	NP.
Stage Carriages	1,75,22,198	16
Goods Vehicles	1,24,62,994	04
Contract Carriages	3,83,012	00
Cars, Motor Cycles and others	78,88,673	56
Total ..	3,82,56,877	76

Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952.—The total revenue collected under this Act during the year was as follows :—

	RS.
Stage Carriages	60,95,342
Public Carriers	15,85,748
Total ..	76,81,090

Fees under Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.—The total revenue collected under the Act during the year was as follows :—

	RS.	NP.
1 Fees for Registration, etc.	17,09,008	72
2 Permit fees	3,41,805	99
3 Other miscellaneous fees	15,564	30
Total ..	20,66,379	01

State Transport Department.

Madras Branch.—During the year under review, there was an all-round increase in the fleet strength, operating strength, number of routes operated, number of passengers carried and revenue realized. The service was operated economically and efficiently with reasonable comfort to the travelling public.

There was a fleet strength of 450 buses at the beginning of the year. Forty-six vehicles were added to the fleet during the year and 20 were condemned. Six vehicles were transferred to the Kanyakumari Branch. The fleet strength at the end of the year was 470. The average number of buses operated during the year was 338 (326). One hundred and seven (100) routes were served including duplicate services during the period under review. The route mileage was 1,243.7 as against 1,179.6 in the previous year. The

number of passengers carried was 138,833,334 for a bus mileage of 14,005,379 as against 134,756,822 for a bus mileage of 13,994,701 during the previous year. The percentage of delayed trips, scheduled trips not run and extra trips run to the total number of scheduled trips was 6.5 (6.8), 4.1 (3.5) and 7.7 (7.4), respectively. The number of public complaints during the year was 773 (735), a majority of these complaints relating to the introduction of decimal coinage. Prompt attention was paid to these complaints, and action was taken against the offenders wherever necessary. There were 832 accidents (879) during the year, 33 (41) of them being major accidents. There were 35,541 (26,092) breakdowns working out to an average of 25.4 breakdowns per thousand miles. The increase in the number of breakdowns was due to the fact there were very many old vehicles in the fleet.

The average earning per mile on the City, Suburban and District routes worked out to Rs. 132.26 (121.2), Rs. 111.86 (103.2), Rs. 118;07 (121;7), respectively.

The entire capacity of the Government Transport Central Workshop was utilised for the Madras State Transport Department and body-building work on vehicles of other departments was not undertaken. Sixty-six (66) new buses were built at the workshop during the year.

Apart from the usual medical and educational concessions granted to the Government servants, the employees of the Government Transport Central Workshop became eligible for the benefits under the Employees Provident Fund Act. A revised scheme of incentive bonus at the rate of 12 nP. per shift per day to the traffic staff and payment of bonus to Technical workers for production over and above the minimum operational efficiency fixed for different groups was introduced during the year.

The City Transport Advisory Committee continued to advise the Madras State Transport Department in regard to routes, fares, amenities, etc. The Committee held four meetings during the year. The Works Committee of the three units had periodical discussions on matters of mutual interest.

Seven new peak hour services on the 38-A, 28-A, 12-D, 22-A, 4-E, 21-M and 24-A routes were introduced during the year at the request of the travelling public. The issue of season tickets at concessional rates on routes 3, 7, 7-A, 8, 21, 21-A and 21-C was continued and the system was extended to routes 11, 15, 22, 30 and 31. Special buses were operated in and around the City on all important occasions, such as fairs and festivals. Special buses were operated on all Sundays to Mahabalipuram. Four hundred and fifty-eight (242) buses were hired out to the public and an amount of Rs. 71,889.52 (Rs. 36,157.77) was earned by way of this hire.

The Industrial Engineering Unit with an expert assigned from the I.L.O. Productivity Mission studied measures to prevent breakdown, traffic pattern of routes and buses operating them, etc., and submitted its report.

Finance.—The gross receipts from the operation of bus services amounted to Rs. 1,83,45,750. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,76,11,825. The capital assets stood at Rs. 247.69 lakhs at the end of the year. The accumulations in Depreciation Reserve Fund as on 31st March 1959 was Rs. 104.87 lakhs.

Kanyakumari Branch.—During the year in question, the fleet strength at the beginning was 75 and 26 vehicles were added to the fleet. Eight buses were condemned and three were withdrawn for condemnation. The fleet strength at the end of the year was 90.

The scheduled number of buses operated during the year under review was 58 as against 53 in the previous year. The number of routes served was 37 as against 36 in the previous year. The number of passengers carried was 10,652,571 for a bus mileage of 3,275,359.9 as against 9,562,590 for a bus mileage of 2,824,156.2 in the previous year.

The total number of accidents during the period under review was 75, of which four were major ones as against 58, of which two were major in the previous year.

The Works Committee which was constituted in December 1957 with the District Transportation Superintendent as Chairman conducted six meetings in the year. Matters relating to the welfare of the workers were discussed and decisions implemented to the extent possible.

Though season tickets were not issued in this branch, students were allowed to travel in buses at concessional rates.

The branch had to be run from 1st November 1956 with very old and mostly unserviceable vehicles handed over by the former Travancore-Cochin State. The vehicles overdue for condemnation could not be replaced all at once. The initial difficulties in the operation of this branch were surmounted and the old vehicles were replaced by new ones. A well-equipped workshop was under construction at Nagercoil.

Finance.—The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 31,29,950 and expenditure including overheads amounted to Rs. 29,24,950 leaving a net revenue of Rs. 2,05,000.

Fire Services.

Strength.—The total sanctioned strength of the operational staff of the Madras Fire Service in the year 1958 was 2,048 (2,000). The increase was due to the staff sanctioned for the Sivakasi Fire station in Ramanathapuram district.

Cost.—The total cost of the service for the year was Rs. 30.57 lakhs.

Fire stations.—There were 47 fire stations in this State, 8 in Madras City and 39 in mufassal towns including the new fire stations at Pudukkottai and Sivakasi.

Village Fire Watching and Fire Fighting Squads.—Ten thousand five hundred and fifty-one such squads have been formed so far in this State. The fire squad rendered assistance to fire services in combating fires on 447 occasions during the year 1958.

District controls.—District fire controls were formed at the headquarters of the district with a view to take concerted action and to prevent two fire stations sending out of appliances to one and the same spot. Five such district controls were functioning during the year.

Appliances, equipment and stores.—During the year under report, 13 mobile tank units and two fire tenders were newly constructed and supplied to fire stations to replace old vehicles. The Madras Fire Service State Stores continued to cater to the needs of all fire stations in the State.

Statistics of fires.—The total number of calls attended to by the Fire Services during the year was 2,446 (2,511). Of the 2,245 actual fires, 1,201 occurred in urban areas and 1,044 in rural parts. Nineteen were serious fires involving loss of lives or property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case, 36 were medium fires involving loss of property between the ranges of Rs. 10,000 to 50,000 in each case, and 2,190 were small fires involving loss of property less than Rs. 10,000. The total number of human lives lost in fire accidents during the year was 29 and the number injured was 80 including 17 members of the service. The value of property saved by the Madras Fire Service was estimated at Rs. 64.90 lakhs.

Ambulance calls.—Cases of accidents in public places inside private or business premises where loss of lives was apprehended were attended to free of charge. There were 45 ambulances distributed among the Fire Stations in the State. Of the 13,837 calls (11,976) in 1958, the number of free calls was 937 and the number of paid calls was 12,900. A total sum of Rs. 90,417 (Rs. 79,891.50) was realized on account of paid ambulance calls.

Other services.—Stand-bys to afford fire protection and private pumping in special circumstances were also undertaken by the Madras Fire Service. The number of such jobs undertaken during the year was 202 and hire charges realised amounted to Rs. 10,387.75. A mobile Tank Unit was placed at the disposal of the Corporation of Madras for a period of three months for supply of drinking water to scarcity areas in Madras City. In November 1958, fire units in Madras City were used to pump out flood waters from the low-lying areas.

Emergency break-down vans.—The emergency breakdown van is utilised for lifting and towing crashed vehicles involved in accidents, removing debris in the rescue work, rescuing animals from depths, etc. It is also made available to the public on payment of prescribed charges. It was requisitioned by the public on 143 occasions and a sum of Rs. 7,553 was realised.

Fire Prevention Week.—The Fire Services Week was observed from 1st to 7th November 1958. Fire prevention committees comprising prominent members of the public were formed in Madras City and in the districts. Exhibitions were arranged at the fire stations, processions of fire units were taken out and demonstrations and lectures were given. A talk on prevention of fires was broadcast by the All-India Radio, Madras. Special supplements were brought out by 'Mail' and 'Swadesamitran' on the subject.

Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena.

Recruitment to the Territorial Army in the State of Madras during the year 1958-59 was satisfactory. All the units were up to the authorised strength, except in certain technical trades of Signal Coast Battery and Workshop Sections EME of TA units.

During the year under review, 17 Lok Sahayak Sena Camps were held at various places in this State and the response from the public to join the camps was good. In almost all the camps, the required number of trainees, viz., 525 underwent training. It is considered that the Lok Sahayak Sena has achieved the aim as laid down by the Government of India.

CHAPTER VI—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Local Boards.

There were 11 district boards, 269 Class I Panchayats and 368 Class II Panchayats in the State.

Finance.—The aggregate opening balance of all the district boards at the beginning of the year was Rs. 49.05 lakhs. The total receipts—Ordinary and Capital, including Government grants, amounted to Rs. 870.78 lakhs. Grants for maintenance of services and capital works amounted to Rs. 318.08 lakhs. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 877.33 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 42.50 lakhs.

Education.—The district boards maintained 425 secondary schools and 16,911 elementary schools. During the year, 1,69,711 pupils were studying in the Secondary Schools and 13,39,267 pupils were studying in the Elementary Schools. A total expenditure of Rs. 474.45 lakhs was incurred by all the District Boards on education of which Rs. 223.73 lakhs were met from Government grants and the rest from school-fees, proceeds of the education tax and the funds of the district boards.

Medical Relief and Public Health.—The district boards maintained 574 medical institutions and the total number of in and out-patients treated in these institutions was 31,210 and 81,43,188, respectively. The expenditure on medical relief amounted to Rs. 34.29 lakhs and that on preventive medicine including Minor Water-Supply and Drainage schemes amounted to Rs. 17.65 lakhs.

The number of successful primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year was 11.93 lakhs.

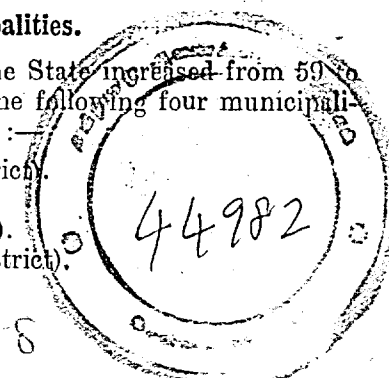
Communications.—About 14,947 miles of roads were maintained by district boards. A sum of Rs. 73.22 lakhs was spent on the maintenance of these roads. Works under the Five-Year Plan, the Village Road Fund Programme (outside the Five-Year Plan) and the Central Road Fund Programme were executed by the district boards with the aid of grants from Government. The Capital Outlay on roads amounted to Rs. 84.26 lakhs.

The maximum toll compensation, viz., Rs. 27,73,921 due for the year was paid to the district boards.

District Municipalities.

The number of municipalities in the State increased from 59 to 63 consequent on the constitution of the following four municipalities with effect from 1st October 1958 :—

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



420,855 N58
N59

One thousand three hundred and eighty-one ordinary elections and 21 casual elections were held during the year. One thousand two hundred and twenty-eight elections were contested and about 67 per cent of the voters exercised their franchise.

The aggregate sanctioned strength of all the municipal councils was 1,592. The actual strength of the councils as on 31st March 1959 was 1,497. Two thousand and twenty-four meetings were convened by the councils (excluding meetings held by Special Officers) of which 151 meetings were adjourned for want of a quorum and 19 for want of time or for other reasons. The percentage of councillors present at each meeting to the total sanctioned strength of the municipal councils ranged from 46 to 79.

Finance.—The aggregate opening balance of all the municipal councils was Rs. 206.16 lakhs. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 980.76 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 301.26 lakhs was derived from taxes. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 8.09 nP. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 960.09 lakhs leaving an aggregate closing balance of Rs. 226.83 lakhs. The grants given by Government for maintenance of services and for capital works amounted to Rs. 58.28 lakhs.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 19.35 lakhs for financing capital works and advances amounting to Rs. 2.05 lakhs to cover deficits under the General Account, were disbursed during the year.

An expenditure of Rs. 39.17 lakhs was incurred on communications which included a sum of Rs. 1.84 lakhs paid towards interest and repayment of debt.

Medical relief.—The councils maintained 109 medical institutions which afforded relief to 9,319 in-patients and 43,22,036 out-patients. A sum of Rs. 15.28 lakhs was spent on medical relief and Rs. 98.78 lakhs on sanitation.

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

Elementary—

Number of schools	711
Strength	192,563
Total cost (in lakhs)	Rs. 64.37
Government contribution (in lakhs)	Rs. 20.16

Secondary—

Number of schools	70
---------------------------	----

Strength—

Elementary Department	1,730
Secondary Department	46,509
Total cost (in lakhs)	Rs. 26.42
Government contribution (in lakhs)	Rs. 13.04

Corporation of Madras.

Finance.—The gross receipts under all accounts amounted to Rs. 734.62 lakhs (Rs. 693.56). The income under Revenue Account alone amounted to Rs. 329.15 lakhs (Rs. 293.97). The expenditure during the year under all accounts, viz., Revenue Deposits, Capital and Elementary Education Fund Accounts amounted to Rs. 593.22 lakhs (Rs. 625.21). The closing balance under all accounts amounted to Rs. 141.40 lakhs (Rs. 68.35). The year shows a sharp increase in receipts with a corresponding fall in expenditure. The Sinking Fund accumulations at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 38,46,825.98 and the balance under Depreciation Reserve Fund was Rs. 27,938.92 nP. The amount of Government Loans outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 443.04 lakhs (Rs. 413.59). The Government granted loans to the tune of Rs. 51.85 lakhs in 1958. No private loan was raised during the year. A sum of Rs. 47.15 lakhs was paid towards the repayment of principal and interest in respect of Government and Private Loans during the year. As usual, the Corporation was permitted overdraft facilities with approved banks. There was all-round increase both in demand and collection under all taxes and fees. Under the Property Tax, the collection during the year was Rupees 1,79,04,660 (Rs. 1,73,23,875). There was an increase of Rupees 8,30,629 and Rs. 2,89,137 over last year's collections under Entertainment Tax and Duty on Transfers of Property, respectively.

Public Health—Birth and Death Rates.—The number of births registered during the year was 71,888 (69,197) recording a birth-rate of 39.65 per mile (39.35). The total number of deaths registered during the year was 36,888 (36,783) with a death-rate of 20.34 (19.90) per mille.

Medical Aid.—There were 45 (44) dispensaries at the end of the year, out of which 39 were of allopathic system and the rest indigenous. The total number of cases attended to in these dispensaries during the year was 33,31,567 and 8,582 minor operations were performed. Two mobile medical units, one for North Madras and the other for South Madras attended to the needs of slum dwellers in addition to two part-time dispensaries.

Special Clinics.—There are nine Special Clinics, five for Tuberculosis, two for Leprosy, one for Venereal Diseases and one for B.C.G. The Tuberculosis Clinic at Pulianthope is completely manned and maintained by the Corporation while the other four clinics are attached to the Government General Hospitals in the City and are jointly maintained by the Corporation and the Government. Nine thousand and sixty-nine cases were examined at the Tuberculosis Clinic, Pulianthope, of which 1,397 were diagnosed as Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases. The Skin and Leprosy Clinics at Ice House and Vyasarpadi examined 11,450 cases, of which 146 leprosy cases were detected.

Hospitals.—Of the two hospitals maintained by the Corporation, the Tuberculosis one at Otteri was handed over to Government. Twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-four cases were treated at the other hospital, the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet.

Laboratories.—The Public Health Laboratory analysed and reported on 44,337 specimens of blood, urine, etc., and collected by levy of fees a sum of Rs. 24,304.50 nP. and under the provisions of the Central Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, the Public Analyst's Laboratory analysed 8,302 samples of milk, butter, ghee, etc., and detected 2,362 adulterated samples. The laboratory made detailed examination on samples of all stocks of cereals, maida, wheat flour, sugar, etc., to detect contamination by the insecticide Parathion after reports of deaths due to Parathion contaminated flour in Kerala had come pouring in. The services of the Water Analyst's Laboratory and the Central Malaria Laboratory were quite satisfactory.

Ashok Vihar.—Ashok Vihar, the Health and Recreation Centre, maintained by the Corporation had 339 member families at the beginning of the year; 53 were enrolled and 28 were removed from the rolls during the year leaving 364 member families on the roll at the end of the year. Of late, this institution is expanding its scope of activities and serves as a training centre for personnel in medical and social fields.

Special Home.—The Corporation Special Home for the diseased and infirm at Krishnampet was run satisfactorily during the year. At the end of the year, there were 187 inmates (178). During the year, 278 were admitted and 269 discharged. Old and infirm destitutes are being maintained by the Corporation at the Monegar Choultry at Royapuram on payment of Rs. 10 per head per mensem to the management of the Choultry.

Malaria Eradication Programme.—The Corporation of Madras are taking steps to rid the city from the scourge of malaria and with this laudable purpose in view, a Special Malarial Section has

taken all measures to extend the Malarial Eradication Programme to cover 4,70,110 or 83.3 per cent of the total estimated population of 6 lakhs exposed to the risk of Malaria.

Family-Planning.—There were 32 Father Information Centres and 43 Mother Information Centres at the end of the year. Of these, 10 Father Information and 15 Mother Information Centres were not functioning due to dearth of trained personnel. The rest of the Centres are working satisfactorily.

Child Welfare.—The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme continued its useful work. At the end of the year, there were 44 Child Welfare Centres of which 20 have maternity wards attached to them with a total bed strength of 299. For the benefit of working class mothers, 3 creches were maintained under the Scheme. The daily average number of children looked after at these creches was 38. Ante-natal work was continued thrice a week in all the Centres. The number of labour cases attended to under the Scheme was 30,671.

Education.—The number of Corporation Elementary Schools at the end of the year was 292 (289). Of these, 137 are housed in rented buildings. Construction work in 4 school buildings at a total cost of Rs. 2,18,250 was in progress during the year. In order to solve the problem of accommodation, shift system was adopted in 10 schools. There were 36 incomplete schools with a total strength of 3,219 pupils. During the year 1958, higher standards were opened in 21 incomplete lower elementary schools and in 33 incomplete higher elementary schools. The number of children studying in Corporation Schools was 105,246, the highest on record. The Corporation is providing such facilities as supply of midday meals, books, slates and toilet articles to poor and deserving children in order to attract and keep a large number of such children in the schools.

There were 14 basic schools maintained by the Corporation with a strength of 4,226 children. Secondary Education is being imparted through the two Corporation High Schools at Nungambakkam and Saidapet.

Works.—The details of different kinds of roads maintained by the Corporation and the total mileage of roads as on 31st March 1959 are given below:—

				MILES.
1	Cement concreted	...	...	21.15
2	Black topped	...	...	467.48
3	Metalled	...	...	86.56
4	Unmetalled	...	...	4.29
Total				579.48

The total expenditure on roads from Normal, Non-recurring grants are furnished below :—

	RS. (LAKHS.)
Maintenance from Revenue Funds (normal) ...	30.31
Improvements and Superior surfacing (non-recurring)	5.05
Superior surfacing from loan funds (capital) ...	2.48
Total ...	37.84

The Corporation reiterated its demand for an annual block grant of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for improvements to roads, etc., on the ground that the State Transport Buses were causing damage to the roads which consequently require frequent repairs. The matter is under consideration by the *Ad hoc* Committee on Corporation finances. A feature of this year's work was that a new form of mix called 'Cold Fine Asphalt' mix was used in large quantities on almost all the roads for the first time. This mix is comparatively cheaper and goes to finish the road surfaces neatly.

Building appliances and Encroachments.—Five hundred and thirty-four applications were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. Six thousand and seventy-three applications were received during the year and 6,116 were disposed of leaving a balance of 491 at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 2,82,530.50 nP. was realised as licence fees.

The total number of encroachments to be dealt with during the year was 1,085 of which 536 were disposed of leaving a balance of 545 at the end of the year.

Slums.—The execution of the six sanctioned schemes of 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 20.48 lakhs continued to be in progress during 1958-59 also. Eight hundred and fifty-four plots were developed and 594 families were rehabilitated in developed plots during the year. In their Memorandum No. 24221/Slum/58-1, dated 26th February 1958, Government informed the Corporation that the Slum Improvement Schemes to be formulated in 1958-59 may provide for construction of tenements instead of open developed plots. Accordingly, seven schemes costing Rs. 55.74 lakhs were submitted to the Government during the year. The Government sanctioned five schemes of which three schemes, viz., Thandiar kuppam and Kasipuram Slum Clearance Schemes and Phandava raya Chatram Slum Improvement Scheme, were started in March 1959. The two new fishermen colonies in Tondiarpet were fully developed except black topping of the roads. In addition to the

Scheme, housing of pavement dwellers in the Harbour Area is now being executed. Another scheme for housing about 1,000 families of pavement dwellers of the harbour area at Tondiarpet is under preparation. Apart from improvement works executed under the Government of India Scheme for Slum Clearance under the Second Five-Year Plan, essential amenities like roads, water-supply, lights, drainage and other sanitary arrangements are provided in slums which are not included for improvement under the Second Five-Year Plan. The expenditure was met from the Old Slum Loan and Grant Balance. An expenditure of Rs. 63,506 was incurred on these works during the year.

Capital Building Works and Low Income Group Housing Scheme.—A school building at Kathbada Park was completed and 115 Corporation tenements were improved by providing smoke chimneys. The construction of a Market at Poonamalee High Road and a Divisional Office at Royapettah High Road was completed.

Under Low Income Group Housing Scheme, 70 houses were under construction. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was disbursed to the Corporation as loan by Government.

Water-supply.—The quantity of water pumped and supplied to the City from the Red Hills Lake during the year was 11,206 million gallons (11,272). The average quantity of water supplied during the year to Saidapet and Sembiam from the infiltration galleries was 1,65,000 gallons per day (1,72,290). To augment the main sources, there were also 22 oil engines and 17 electric pumpsets pumping about 0.82 million gallons per day from certain wells in the City. The City Distribution System consisted of 48.39 miles of trunk mains and 497 miles of distribution mains. The total expenditure on the maintenance of water works amounted to Rs. 35.4 lakhs. The total revenue derived was Rs. 46.85 lakhs. Five more Rapid Mechanical Filter Units were completed and put into commission in 1958. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, the scheme of laying the 33 inches Pumping Main for improving the water-supply to North Madras was taken up for execution at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.52 lakhs.

Sanitary Engineering.—16.72 miles of sewers were laid in the City during the year under report. The Saidapet Drainage Scheme which was taken up for execution was 3/4th completed at the end of the year. The Development of Kodungaiyur Sewage Farm was in progress and about 120 acres of land were brought under cultivation of Fodder and Paddy. Masonry storm water drains to a length of 11,931 feet were also constructed during the year.

Corporation General Workshop.—The total outturn of work during the year was Rs. 6,52,307.53 nP and the amount earned as Supervision charges was Rs. 1,67,449.47 nP. The expenditure on

account of the various concessions extended to workers was Rupees 77,160-50. Other expenditure on establishment, general maintenance of the workshop, repayment of debt, etc., amounted to Rs. 95,822-98 nP. There was a deficit of Rs. 4,969-16 nP.

Central Lorry Station.—The Corporation owned 198 (191) lorries and tractors besides 41 trailers and two vans at the end of the year. One lakh twenty-two thousand and eighty-four gallons of petrol and 62,236 gallons of diesel oil were purchased and issued to the vehicles. The total expenditure on the maintenance of lorries was Rs. 14,25,450-32 nP.

Street-Lighting.—The Corporation continued its efforts in dispelling darkness in many congested parts in the City. As part of the General Programme, 637 mercury lamps were installed in important thoroughfares and junctions in the City. One hundred and fifty-nine Corporation buildings were provided with new electric installations during the year. The work of installing machinery in the newly constructed sub-station at Kodambakkam was also completed at the cost of Rs. 1,00,000. Of the other activities undertaken during the year towards provision of public amenities, mention must be made of the construction of Radio Bunks at three more public parks in the City.

Town-Planning.

The Madras Town-Planning Act was in force in all 66 municipalities in the State besides the Corporation of Madras, in 183 villages in the Chingleput district and in 79 panchayats and three Townships. The provisions of the Act were extended to four panchayats during the year.

Most of the municipal councils and many of the panchayats continued to show keen interest and enthusiasm in respect of the Town-Planning works in their respective areas.

1. General Town-Planning Scheme.—The Corporation of Madras finalised a preliminary draft report and plan in respect of its Master Plan for the City of Madras and this was under scrutiny in the department.

The municipal councils of Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Tuticorin, Tiruppur and Pollachi proceeded further and finalised studies and surveys needed for the making of the General Town-Planning Schemes. Surveys and studies were proceeded with by the municipal councils of Cuddalore, Dindigul, Devakottai, Madurai, Erode, Palni, Palayamkottai, Periyakulam and Thanjavur during the year.

The other Municipal Councils did not commence the work so far. A scheme for the preparation of General Town-Planning schemes by employing additional staff in the office of the Director of Town-Planning is under consideration of the Government.

2. Detailed Town-Planning Scheme.—There were in all 328 Detailed Town-Planning Schemes in operation during the year, 32 new Town-Planning Schemes were notified and three time-barred schemes were revived and renotified during the year. There were 78 sanctioned Town-Planning Schemes under execution and enforcement with the Local Bodies. The department prepared and furnished draft plans and designs and draft Town-Planning Schemes in respect of 55 Detailed Town-Planning Schemes to the various Local Bodies during the year. Eighty-seven interim layout designs for land lying within the Town-Planning Scheme areas were prepared by the department and communicated to the concerned Local Bodies for adoption during the year. Fifteen variation proposals to the already sanctioned schemes were submitted to Government. Six variations were sanctioned by Government and published, four of which were confirmed and brought into force.

A sum of Rs. 11-50 lakhs was provided in the Budget Estimate for 1958-59 for the purpose of granting loans to Local Bodies to assist them to complete the preparation of pending Town-Planning Schemes and in the execution part by part of the sanctioned Town-Planning Schemes. The entire amount was disbursed to the Local Bodies during the year.

3. Housing and Slum Clearance.—Housing and Slum clearance played a major part in the overall activities of the department during the year. All projects of Housing and Slum clearance are designed by the department.

The City Improvement Trust and the Corporation of Madras were concerned with Slum Clearance projects and housing schemes under Low Income Group Housing, Middle Income Group Housing and Rental Housing and a large number of schemes were designed by the department on their behalf.

In the matter of Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme implemented by the Commissioner of Labour, Director of Industries and Commerce and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, there were a number of projects designed by the department.

A number of Municipalities and Panchayat Boards and a few District Boards undertook Low Income Group Housing and many projects were designed by the department.

Besides the above there was considerable housing activity by Co-operative House-Building Societies and by Weavers' Co-operatives during the year.

A statement of schemes prepared and approved by the department during the year and the number of building designs approved by it is given below :—

(1)	Number of Layout.	Number of building designs.	Number of sites.	Extent in acres.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1 Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	22	8	1,229	115.78
2 Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.	20	19	762	60.71
3 Co-operative Housing Scheme ..	40	216	2,176	384.60
4 Slum Clearance Schemes ..	28	2	7,292	278.35
5 Weavers' House-Building Society.	9	8	724	101.23

4. Functions under the Madras District Municipalities Act.—The enforcement of the provisions of Chapters IX and X of the Madras District Municipalities Act relating to street-making control and building regulations was satisfactory during the year under review in all the municipalities in the State.

The provisions of Chapters IX and X of the Madras District Municipalities Act were in force also in 79 panchayats inclusive of three townships and 158 villages of the Chingleput District Board to which these provisions stand extended. There was some improvement in the efforts made by the panchayats to enforce building regulations and street-making control in their areas.

5. Functions under the Madras Public Health Act.—(a) Zoning of residential areas.—The Corporation of Madras and 39 Municipal Councils have so far notified and set apart residential areas. Out of 144 notified urban local authorities in the State, 74 of them have already notified residential areas. The residential areas proposals received from the Municipal Councils, viz., Tuticorin, Tiruchirappalli and Cumbum and from Turaiyur Panchayat Board in Tiruchirappalli district were examined and approved by the department during the year.

(b) Zoning of Industrial Areas.—Zoning of areas for industrial purposes is made by Local Bodies under the provisions of the Municipal and Panchayat Acts. Forty-two Municipal Councils, the Corporation of Madras and a large number of Panchayats have declared specific areas for industrial purposes.

The industrial areas proposals received from the Municipal Councils of Pudukkottai, Cumbum and from the Sendrapatty Panchayat were approved by the department during the year. Nineteen proposals for additional industrial areas were also received and seven were approved and 12 were under scrutiny.

(c) Approval of Factory Plans.—Under rule 3 (1) (c) of the Madras Factories Rules, 1950, the department approved 277 factory plans during the year rendering such advice as was necessary in the matter of location and laying out of the factory.

6. Civic Designs.—In the matter of planning and designing of civic buildings of Local Bodies, there was greatly increased work during the year. The department approved and furnished designs for 93 civic buildings to the various Local Bodies for Municipal Offices, Markets and shopping centres, bus stands, Travellers' Bungalows, Waiting sheds, restaurants, shops, schools and college buildings, parks, dispensaries, child welfare and maternity centres and other miscellaneous items such as latrines, slaughter houses, bath rooms, etc.

The total expenditure incurred by the department on permanent and temporary establishment during the year 1958-59 was Rs. 1,55,851.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, as amended by the Madras Act XXVII of 1954 and Madras Act IX of 1956, continued to be in force in the State and worked satisfactorily during the year under review. In Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district, the Travancore, Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act XV of 1950) continued to be in force in respect of administration of 'Incorporated and Un-incorporated' institutions under the control of the Devaswom Board.

One hundred and twenty-six maths, 6,838 temples and 860 specific endowments besides 4,758 minor institutions were under the control of the department at the end of the year. During the year, 236 institutions were newly brought under the supervision of the department.

Jurisdiction.—In order to increase efficiency and secure speedy disposal of business, the Government reorganized the unwieldy jurisdictions of the Assistant Commissioners of Madras, Cuddalore and Coimbatore into five divisions and fixed additional headquarters at Salem and Kancheepuram.

Area Committees.—As a result of the creation of two new divisions, the area committees for the divisions of Madras, Cuddalore and Coimbatore were abolished after following the prescribed procedure and fresh members were appointed to the five area committees. These committees convened 116 meetings during the year and out of the 8,749 subjects placed before them, disposed of 6,490 leaving a balance of 250.

Consultative Committee.—In order to enlist the co-operation of non-officials in the administration and preservation of religious institutions, the Government constituted the Consultative Committee with the Minister for Home as Chairman and 15 other persons as Members. The Commissioner would act as ex-officio Secretary to the Committee. The Committee held one meeting at Madras in the course of which, five sub-committees were formed to report on Arts, Management of temples, Literature and Publications, etc. The sub-committees held their meetings and sent their reports which are now under consideration.

Working of the Act.—Twenty-four cases (appeals, revision petitions and applications) were pending with the Commissioner at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and twenty-eight cases were initiated during the period and 212 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 11 appeals, 11 revision petitions and 18 applications. Trustees were appointed by the Commissioner in 115 cases.

Finance.—Receipts towards arrear and current contribution during the period under report amounted to Rs. 7,65,823 besides decree costs of Rs. 4,340 and other legal expenses of Rs. 2,190 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,51,794 excluding law charges of Rs. 1,904.30 and construction of office building at the cost of Rs. 4,38,707. A sum of Rs. 2,61,926.31 was appropriated towards expenditure incurred by the Local Fund Department for auditing accounts of religious institutions.

Poor Homes and Orphanages.—There were 8 orphanages functioning, 1 in Madras city, 3 in Thanjavur district and 2 each in the districts of Madurai and Tirunelveli during the year 1958-59 and they continue to function properly in spite of the lack of financial assistance from the public. The Consultative Committee constituted by the Government went into the question of improving the finances of these orphanages and consequently, a special Advisory Committee was appointed to suggest certain measures by which the orphanages attached to Sri Kapaleeswarar temple at Madras could be made to work better.

Verification and appraisal of jewels and valuables belonging to religious institutions.—Under the original scheme of appraisal, the Verification Officer and the three Specialists visited 25 institutions, 8 in Tirunelveli district, 2 in South Arcot district and 15 in Kanyakumari district and appraised jewels and valuables to the tune of Rs. 4,32,548.49 nP. This scheme of appraisal was found defective and a fresh scheme proposed by the Commissioner was approved by the Government and this new scheme was put into effect on the afternoon of 15th November 1958 and the staff consisted of a Verification Officer and a Specialist. Up

31st March 1959, 32 institutions were visited and jewels and valuables already appraised for Rs. 1,03,88,629 were verified as also the jewels acquired subsequently to the value of Rs. 6,39,766.

Deputation of special staff.—Departmental staff and staff of institutions were specially deputed to supervise festivals in temples and to safeguard the Hundials and Kanikkai collections on 101 occasions. Inspectors and clerks of the department were specially deputed to attend the auctions of leases of lands and rights belonging to religious institutions with a view to prevent combination, collusion or fraud amongst bidders. As a result of this, increase in rentals were secured in 56 cases.

Renovation and repairs to religious institutions and festivals.—Sixty-seven important institutions were renovated through the help of a Government grant of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Ninety-one other temples were renovated or repaired with the help of temple funds, public contribution, etc. Kumbabishekams were performed in 47 temples during the year.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 12,01,931 was invested in National Savings Certificate out of temple funds.

To preserve inscriptions and architecture in temples, white washing of stone pillars and stone walls was discontinued and where they were already white washed, provision was made to de-wash them. In order to give wide publicity to various matters of importance relating to administration of temples and other institutions, a monthly journal in Tamil was started from 2nd October 1958. Till the end of the year, the number of subscribers was 1,974 while the collections amounted to Rs. 19,849.

Special Acts.—There were no cases of violation of the provisions of Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act, 1947 and there was no difficulty in implementing the provisions of the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947 as amended by Madras Act XIII of 1949.

CHAPTER VII—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Vital Statistics.

Birth, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886.—Births and Deaths.—Two births and no deaths were registered during the year as against no births or deaths in 1957. The Act applies only to certain communities, viz., Europeans, Indian Christians, Parsis and Jews.

The Municipal Acts and the Cantonments Act.—Forty-seven (66) births and 16 (13) deaths of aliens and non-Indians were registered during the year.

The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1890.—Four births and two deaths among aliens and non-Indians were reported to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths during the year.

Marriages—The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.—Thirty-three marriages (34) of Europeans and 10,363 (9,532) marriages of Indian Christians were reported under the Act.

The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936.—One marriage was registered during the year.

The Special Marriage Act of 1954.—Three hundred and twenty-three (306) marriages were registered under the Act.

General.—Counterfoil entries of deaths of 18 foreigners were received by the Registrar-General during the year and reports of the same were forwarded to the Consular Offices through the State Government.

Finance—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 11,361 (10,893) and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,994 (9,266) during the year.

Registration of Births and Deaths—Births.—The number of births reported in the State during 1958 was 885,061 composed of 457,408 male children and 427,653 female children representing a birth-rate of 27 per mile. The birth-rate was corrected to 28 to cover the non-receipt of some returns. The proportion of male to female births was 107 : 100.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered in the State during 1958 was 429,321 composed of 215,192 males and 214,121 female representing a death rate of 13.1 (14.2). The corrected death rate to take into account errors in registry was 14. The proportion of male to female deaths was 100.5 to 100.

Public Health.

Cholera.—There were 6,786 (8,648) cases with 3,519 (3,932) deaths due to Cholera in 1958. The decrease in mortality due to cholera as compared to that in 1957 is mainly due to the effective control measures taken by the Health staff. The epidemic that started in Thanjavur and other deltaic districts towards the end of 1957 continued for the first four months of the year. It was finally brought under control in May 1958. Mass inoculation campaigns, chlorination of water sources, disinfection of infected materials and houses in all the affected districts, viz., Thanjavur, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem, were carried out intensively. Anti-cholera measures were undertaken during the pearl fishery operations at Tuticorin with a view to ward off outbreaks of cholera. The two Mobile Epidemic units functioned effectively during the year.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.—There were 34,406 deaths under this group of diseases in 1958 accounting for 8 per cent of the total deaths in the State. It was found that the mortality rate from these diseases was much higher in Municipalities than in rural areas. Another possibility for the larger number of deaths may be due to the fact that some cholera deaths might have been wrongly registered under this group.

Typhoid.—Six hundred and seventy-one (707) deaths from typhoid occurred in 1958. Preventive measures were carried out by the Health staff and anti-typhoid inoculations were done.

Smallpox.—There were 5,498 (3,893) deaths during the year 1958. There has been a steady increase in the mortality rate since 1955. The epidemic prevalent in December 1957 continued up to June 1958. It steadily declined by the close of the year. The usual preventive measures consisting of mass vaccination, disinfection of infected materials and segregation of cases in the houses were undertaken intensively in the affected areas. Epidemic reserve Health Inspectors were fully mobilised in the infected areas. By these strong measures employed by the health staff, the epidemic was brought under control by the end of the year.

Plague.—There was no case of plague during the year under report. In Coimbatore district, the plague preventive work in the Municipalities of Pollachi, Udumalpet and Tiruppur was discontinued from 1st October 1958. The programme of "Off Season" anti-plague measures was continued in all the areas of the State endemic for plague.

Malaria.—There were 1,229 (958) deaths from Malaria during the year. There has been a steady fall in the mortality rate from Malaria since 1951 due to the anti-Malarial programme and the

present National Malaria Eradication Programme. The anti-Malarial operations extended over the entire State benefiting a population of about 37 lakhs living in endemic areas.

D.D.T. indoor residual spraying continued to be adopted in rural areas. In the case of urban and semi-urban areas, great emphasis was laid on anti-larval measures. The Central Malaria Laboratory at Madras and the Regional Malaria Organisation at Coimbatore and Thanjavur continued to do good work during the year.

Filaria.—Filaria has been endemic in the districts of Thanjavur, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput. Four filaria control units constituted under the National Filaria Control Programme continued to function in the endemic districts. Each unit is expected to cover a population of three lakhs. Control operations consisted of mass hetrazan therapy and anti-culicine measures.

Respiratory Diseases.—There were 116,366 (104,755) deaths due to respiratory diseases in the year 1958. Nilgiris district recorded the highest number of deaths followed by Chingleput and North Arcot Districts.

Tuberculosis.—There were 22,918 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in municipal areas, the figures for non-municipal areas being not available. Mass B.C.G. vaccination campaign was completed in Salem district in March 1958 and in North Arcot district by December 1958 and the field teams were working in Ramanathapuram district at the beginning of the year 1959. A second unit consisting of four teams also started functioning in the district of South Arcot in June 1958. In all 851,648 persons were tuberculin-tested and 281,731 persons were B.C.G.-vaccinated.

Leprosy.—Leprosy institutions in the State continued to be under the control of the Medical Department. The health staff conducted a comprehensive survey during the year in the course of which, 1,860,286 persons were examined and 9,454 persons were found to be suffering from leprosy. Sixteen Health Inspector Sanitary Inspectors and Health Assistants were trained in leprosy institutions in the State to enable them to carry out survey and preventive measures against leprosy. The health staff of all Primary Health Centres have been instructed to conduct leprosy surveys in their blocks and treat affected persons.

Yaws.—A survey to assess the prevalence of yaws in Pallada taluk, Coimbatore district, was carried out in 1958. The survey revealed the prevalence of yaws mainly in the socially and economically backward communities in the taluk. Out of a total of 16,155 persons, it was found that 968 people were affected with yaws. They were treated locally in the months of May, June and July.

Guineaworm.—Nine districts in the State are endemic for Guineaworm disease. Two Health Inspectors under the Research Scheme continued their field observations and chemical treatment of drinking-water sources in the experimental endemic villages of Gingee and Wandiwash taluks of South and North Arcot districts. Besides this research scheme, a detailed guineaworm survey of 46 villages was conducted in Gingee, Wandiwash and Polur taluks. Special Guineaworm surveys have been carried out in Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram districts also. Control measures were attended to by a special staff in Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot and South Arcot districts. In other districts, the regular health staff attended to the work. A total of 1,913 talks and 122 demonstrations on the mode of infection and methods of prevention were given by the health staff. A full grant of Rs. 11,000 was sanctioned to the North Arcot District Board for carrying out guineaworm control measures during the year 1958-59. A comprehensive scheme for the eradication of the disease in the State was submitted to the Government and the Government of India have been addressed for financial assistance. The programme has been sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2564, Health, dated 11th August 1959, and implemented with effect from 1st December 1959.

Kala-azar.—Coastal regions of Madras City, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts are endemic for kala-azar and its sequelae dermal leishmanoid. There were 1,359 attacks (1414) in 1958 and four deaths during the year. The study of kala-azar cases admitted in the General Hospital, Madras, was instituted during the year. In order to collect sandflies, two visits were made to each of the kala-azar and dermal leishmanoid households situated in fifteen different divisions. The sandflies collected were dissected but none of them were found to be infected.

Infectious Diseases.—Infectious diseases hospitals are proposed to be constructed in 35 key locations in the twelve districts of the State. The proposals have been accepted by Government and will be implemented during the year 1959-60.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—There were 1,563 (1,381) maternity and child welfare centres functioning in the State at the end of the year under report. One hundred and twenty-five centres and 11 homes were maintained by voluntary organisations. One hundred and one maternity and child welfare centres were newly opened during the year. A sum of Rs. 17,48,721.22 was spent on maternity and child health services by all local bodies. Municipalities and the Corporation spent Rs. 12,52,227.57 on this account. The Government bore 25 per cent of the cost of maintenance of all the local bodies in the State. A sum of Rs. 3,87,982.59 was borne by district boards, municipalities

and panchayats towards the maintenance grant for the year 1957-58 for maternity and child health services. The two thayis training scheme, viz., (1) All-India dais training programme solely aided by UNICEF and (2) Thayis training scheme under Second Five-Year Plan were carried out during the year under report. UNICEF supplied 125 dais kits, 24 cycles and 5 dais teaching equipments for this training and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7,500 towards cash rewards. Under the second scheme, the balance of 400 thayis sanctioned for the year 1957-58 and 115 thayis for the year 1958-59 were trained while 472 thayis relating to the first and 573 thayis relating to second year were undergoing training. In the Government training school for health visitors, a new course in the Public Health Nursing Homes was started during the year. Thirteen candidates underwent the training course and were posted to the primary health centres.

In the Family Planning Clinic started at Poonamallee on 23rd April 1958, 2,106 mothers have been contacted both in their houses and clinic up to the end of the year. The UNICEF, in addition to other gifts like drugs, diet supplements, cycles, etc., released Rs. 9.3 lakhs of skim milk powder for feeding through the maternity and child welfare centres, hospitals and schools in N.E.S. blocks.

Industrial Hygiene.—The Health Officers inspected 3,781 factories situated within their areas during the year. Their observations in respect of ventilation, lighting, overcrowding, water-supply, etc., in the factories were reported to the Inspectors of Factories for further action under the Factories Act. The Health Department also examined and approved 34 proposals received from local authorities for exclusion of certain areas from the residential areas, so as to permit installation of electric motors for running cottage industries.

Publicity.—A summary of activities of Health, Education and Publicity work done by Health Officers during the year is furnished below :—

1 Lectures	...	...	...	...	11,776
2 Talks	...	...	...	...	57,317
3 Cinema shows	...	...	...	...	5,921
4 Exhibitions	...	...	...	...	1,171

Miss Dorothy A. Huskey, Health Education Expert under the Technical Co-operation Mission, continued to guide, assist and render expert advice in formulating and setting up a health education bureau in this State.

Health Unit, Poonamallee.—The unit area comprises 39 revenue villages with a population of 62,833. Fifty per cent of the expenditure on the staff and other recurring expenditure is borne by the Government of India. The work turned out in the unit is as follows :—

One hundred and seventy-four private latrines were constructed and 230 old private latrines were reconstructed. Two hundred and twenty-three houses were surveyed and 1,374 houses were revisited by the health staff for rectification of defects. The maternity and child welfare scheme of the unit has six maternity homes and a maternity and child health centre. There were 2,947 births in the year and the total attendance in the clinics was 16,747.

Orientation Training Centre, Poonamallee.—This Training Centre under the Ford Foundation Aided Scheme was taken over by the Government of Madras on the 14th February 1958. The objective of this training is to reorient doctors and auxiliary health personnel in the philosophy of rural health work and to equip them to discharge their duties at the rural health centres. A total of 221 health and medical personnel underwent the training during the year 1958. A feature of this year was the participation of other States in the programme. This Centre was visited by prominent officials and non-officials both from India and abroad during the course of the year.

Food and Nutrition.—The department undertook during the year a research into the dietary habits of people according to different occupational groups. Three hundred and sixty-five families in eight districts were included in this survey. The data thus obtained was employed to assess the basic nutritional constituents of the diet to satisfy the demands of persons in any occupation.

The nutrition laboratory carried out the following researches during the year :—

(1) Green leafy vegetables and their growth effects as rice supplements;

(2) the nutrition value of preserved food; and

(3) the quality of diets given in the General Hospital and certain hostels in the City.

In order to supplement a meagre diet now partaken by a majority of children in schools, the UNICEF and the CARE organization have undertaken certain ameliorative measures. Under the UNICEF milk feeding programme, 1,700 selected schools and 600 maternity and child health centres and 20 hospitals are supplied with milk to provide daily feeding to nearly 30,000 beneficiaries.

The CARE organization distributed 1,35,000 lb. of skim milk powder during the year to provide for the feeding of 11,250 children for a period of six months. A scheme of milk feeding experiment to demonstrate the nutrition value of skim milk was organized with the assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. One thousand seven hundred children in five schools in Madras City and 1,000 children in ten elementary schools in Uthukottai Community Development Block were selected to undergo this feeding trial. The Government Scheme of free supply of mid-day meals to the children of eligible communities and the Corporation Scheme of free supply of mid-day meals to poor children attending the Corporation Elementary Schools were continued during the year. The Nutrition Bureau of the Health Department, in addition to educating general public in matters relating to food and nutrition, are conducting regular nutrition training classes for subordinate health personnel.

Food Adulteration.—The Government Analyst's laboratory at King Institute, Guindy, examined 17,240 food samples and detected adulteration in 4,724 cases. Comparatively heavy fines were imposed and in some instances, imprisonment was also awarded for offences under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The State Public Health Board discussed the question of enforcing the provisions of the Act more effectively and resolved that special Food Inspectors in selected areas should be appointed to check the adulteration of food stuffs at the source. The matter is now under the consideration of the Government.

Environmental Hygiene—Rural Water-supply Scheme.—The Rural Water-supply Comprehensive Scheme is intended to provide drinking water facilities in rural areas and at the same time ensure that the people get protected water-supply. During the year 1,996 wells were completed.

National Water-supply and Sanitation Scheme.—This is a scheme sponsored by the Government of India for the eradication of water-borne diseases, such as, cholera, typhoid, etc., by providing water and sanitation facilities to villages of a population of not more than 5,000. During the year, investigation was completed in 181 villages and estimates were sanctioned. Water-supply work was completed in 21 villages and was in progress in 106 villages. Sanitation was completed in seven villages and was in progress in 143 villages. The following physical targets were achieved during the year :—

(1) Pipe Scheme	1
(2) Bore wells with hand pumps	389
(3) Improvements to existing wells	5
(4) Individual house flushout latrines	9,178
(5) Community flushout latrines	145.

Rural and Urban Sanitation.—During the year under report, 3,189 public latrines in rural areas and 284 public latrines in urban areas were provided. In addition, 1,367 community latrines and 3,783 community manure pits were constructed in the rural areas. A total of 10,395 private latrines in the rural areas and 8,389 in the urban areas were constructed. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, 5,732 private latrines were constructed and an expenditure of about Rs. 68,000 was incurred.

Compost Manufacture.—Sixty-two municipalities, 240 panchayats, the Corporation of Madras and the Courtallam Township Committee were engaged in compost manufacture during the year. Three lakhs, two thousand, six hundred and ninety-five tons of compost was manufactured and a total of 268,585 tons were sold.

Water Analysis.—Two thousand five hundred and eighty-six samples of water from Rural Water-supply, Community and Local Development Works were sent for analysis to the King Institute, Guindy, out of which, 394 were declared as unfit for drinking and domestic purposes on account of excessive salinity, fluorine iron and manganese. As far as possible, relaxation of quality requirements of water was permitted by the authorities.

Fairs and Festivals.—Six hundred fairs and festivals, of which 188 were notified festivals, were held during the year. Adequate sanitary arrangements were made and supervised by the health staff and all the festivals passed off without the outbreak of an epidemic disease.

Research-cum-Action Project, Poonamallee.—The Research-cum-Action Project was extended for a further period of two years, viz., from September 1958 to September 1960, by the State Government, the Ford Foundation Authorities agreeing to finance the project for the extended period. A sum of Rs. 66,000 was sanctioned for the construction of an office building, workshop and garages and the work taken up by the Public Works Department was nearing completion. The activities of the project initiated in the twelve villages during the year 1957-58 were continued. One more village was taken up under the programme in the year 1958-59. At the outset, a survey was made in the villages to sound public opinion and their approach to the suggestions made under this programme and these were consolidated and utilised to frame a new approach for work in additional villages. The leaders from six of the programme villages were brought together twice in April 1958 and September 1958 with the intention of getting them involved actively in the planning and execution of further activities in their respective villages. The school teachers from all the Programme villages met together in July and August 1958 to

review the work done in their respective schools to chalk out a further programme. The training of Special Soil Sanitary Inspector posted for the four blocks was also taken up.

Finance.—The total expenditure incurred in Madras State on Public Health during the year 1957-58 was Rs. 71.02 lakhs.

Medical Relief.

Modern System of Medicine—Hospitals and Dispensaries.—At the end of the year under review, there were 845 (773) medical institutions in the State. Of these, 794 were General Hospitals and Dispensaries, 33 for women and the remaining 18 specialist institutions. Of the 76 medical institutions opened during the year, 35 were State Public, 8 State Special, 15 Local Fund and Municipal and 18 subsidized Rural dispensaries. The total number of beds available in the Medical Institutions at the end of 1958 was 20,245 (19,894). The number of beds available for women alone was 10,046 (8,995). The total number of in-patients treated in all classes of hospitals was 770,341 (775,929). The total number of out-patients treated in 1958 was 22,948,621 (20,560,364). Twenty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-three persons (24,876) died in the hospitals during the year under review. Among the various diseases treated in the medical institutions during the year, those which account for the largest number of patients are given below :—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	204,617
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	107,873
Gonococcal infection	...	...	...	...	97,398
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	875,355
Malaria	...	...	...	...	351,155
Diseases of eye	...	...	...	...	1,021,663
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	108,539
Influenza	...	...	...	...	736,365
Other infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	631,932
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	731,427
Asthma	...	...	...	...	419,059
Teeth and gum diseases	...	...	...	...	690,673
Acute bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1,088,616

Leprosy.—Out of the three Leprosy Subsidiary Centres sanctioned by the Government during the year, only the centre at Orthanad was opened and was functioning. The other two centres at Kodumudi and Tiruvellore were to be opened the next year.

Tuberculosis.—The Government sanctioned the upgrading of the clinics in the Government Hospitals of Kancheepuram, Salem and Tiruchirappalli. The Tuberculosis ward of 30 beds in the Government Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, was completed. The Corporation Tuberculosis Hospital at Otteri was taken over by the State Government on 1st April 1958. A new Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Austinpatti near Madurai was under construction. Additional wards for providing 60 isolation beds in this Sanatorium were sanctioned. At the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, in order to expand the facilities and to introduce suitable cottage industries, an additional hostel for 55 ex-patients at a cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs was sanctioned and the work was in progress.

Mental Hospitals—Mental Hospital, Madras.—The daily average population in the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, for the year was 2,259 (2,070). The total admissions during the year was 1,542 (as in 1957-58).

Treatment.—A qualified Psychologist was appointed in April 1958 and he investigates the details of the past history of the patient, the environments in which he was brought up in order to get a proper picture of the reasons for the mental breakdown which goes a long way in helping to arrive at the proper diagnosis.

Deaths.—There were 98 deaths during the year under report. There were no major accidents or injuries during the year.

Escapes.—Fourteen patients escaped from the hospital during 1958. Four of them were treated as having been discharged as per section 36 of the Indian Lunacy Act.

Out-Patient Department.—Two thousand eight hundred and eighteen cases were treated in the Out-patient department during the year under report.

Medical Education.—In July 1958, an additional Medical College was opened at Thanjavur with provision for the annual admission of 75 students in the pre-professional course leading to the I M.B.B.S. Course. These students are now undergoing their pre-clinical course in the Madurai Medical College, Madurai, as the buildings are under construction. With the opening of this College, the number of seats for the M.B.B.S. Course in the State has been raised from 345 to 420. The Government sanctioned

during the year the institution of the following Post-Graduate courses :—

Name of the institution.	Name of course.	Number of seats annually.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Madras Medical College and Government General Hospital, Madras.	Diploma in Anaesthesia..	6
2 Do.	Diploma in Orthopaedics..	4
3 Do.	Diploma in Clinical Pathology.	9
4 Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Madras and Madras Medical College, Madras.	M. S. Gynaecology—Two seats for State and two seats for Central Government. }	4

The Bachelor of Dental Surgery course conducted at the Madras Medical College was declared by the Dental Council of India to be a recognised qualification. The Government Licentiate Courses of L.G.O. and L.O. and Government T.D.D. course were abolished. The conduct of the training course for the training of physiotherapists in the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation attached to the Orthopaedics Department of the Government General Hospital, Madras, was approved by the Government. The scheme of a short-term training courses in special subjects of surgery, Radiology, Anaesthesia and Pathology for the benefits of the private medical practitioners of this State and other States was continued during the year.

Medical Colleges.—Madras Medical College, Madras.—There were 1,143 students on the rolls of the College during the year under report including those newly admitted during 1958-59 to various courses in this college. Out of those, 7 were Refugee Students.

Post-Graduate (University) Degree and Diploma Courses were conducted for the following * courses and 130 students were undergoing the course :—

*M.D. All Branches	..	..	D.R.	..	..	..
M.S. All Branches	..	..	D.A.	..	..	..
D.G.O.	..	..	D.C.P.	..	..	..
D.V.	..	..	D. (Ortho.)	..	..	..
D.O.	..	..	B.S.Sc.	..	..	..
D.L.O.	..	..	P. Ch.	..	..	..
T.D.D.	..	..				

Government Diploma or certificate courses were conducted for the following * courses and 223 were undergoing the course :—

* Diploma in M & Ch.	..	..	D. Pharm	..	..	..
L.P.H.	..	..	C.R.A.	..	..	..
S.I.	..	..	D.R.A.	..	..	..

The number of students in the M.B.B.S. classes according to the year of study were as follows :—

		First M.B.B.S.	Second M.B.B.S.	Final M.B.B.S.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Men	..	216	233	168	617
Women	..	87	77	61	225

The percentage of passes at the final M.B.B.S. Examination during the last triennium was as follows :—

	PER CENT.
1956-1957	 46.4
1957-1958	 48.0
1958-1959	 50.6

The percentage of students who passed regularly in all the Examinations from the 1st year M.B.B.S. to the final M.B.B.S. for the last three years were as follows :—

	PER CENT.
July 1952 Passed out in December 1956	 22.2
July 1953 Passed out in December 1957	 23
July 1954 Passed out in December 1958	 23.7

Bachelor of Dental Surgery Course.—Twenty students were admitted to the course in 1958-59, twelve candidates appeared for the final B.D.S. examination held in April 1959 and nine candidates passed out.

Bachelor of Pharmacy Course.—Fifteen students were admitted to the course during the year 1958. Six candidates appeared for the Final B. Pharmacy examination in 1959 April, and four passed out.

Shortened Technical Training Course.—Fifteen candidates undergo training which is of six months duration. There are two sessions in a year. Researches were conducted in various departments and papers were published in the various departments of the College.

Medical Relief Wing.—The Medical Relief Wing of the Madras Medical College, Madras continued to do satisfactory work. Their Centre of activity continued to be at Pallikaranai, a village about six miles from Saidapet for the third consecutive year. The College continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report.

Stanley Medical College, Madras.—During the year under report 130 students were admitted to the following Degree Courses conducted in the College:—

M.B.B.S.

M.D., Branch I (General Medicine).

M.D., Branch II (Midwifery including diseases of new born).

M.S., Branch I (General Surgery).

M.Sc. and PhD.

D.G.O. in Anatomy.

One hundred and twenty students were admitted in the College for the following Non-Medical (Non-University) courses conducted in the College:—

(i) Sanitary Inspectors Course.

(ii) Shortened Training Course to Laboratory Technicians.

(iii) Certified Radiological Assistants Course.

The strength of the College at the commencement of the year for the M.B.B.S. course was 675 of whom 529 were men students and 146 women students. One hundred and thirteen students passed in Final M.B.B.S. examination in the two examinations held in December 1958 and April 1959 both under New and Old Regulations.

Percentage of passes in the University M.B.B.S. Examination during the year under report is furnished below:

	Regular Students. PER CENT.	Additional Students. PER CENT.
Anatomy	66	39
Physiology	26	64
Pharmacology	70	70
Pathology	57	55
Forensic Medicine	80	59
Ophthalmology	94	75
Medicine	39	66
Surgery	64	58
Midwifery	54	81
Preventive and Social Medicine ..	78	82

The college continued to do satisfactory work during the year under report.

Madurai Medical College, Madurai.—During the year under report 100 students were admitted for the July session and two students for the October session of the M.B.B.S. course.

Three hundred and eighty-two students were on the rolls of the College during the year under report. There were 86 women students in the college as against 64 in the previous year.

Infectious Diseases Department and Anti-Natal Care Departments were established during the year under report. The College continued to do satisfactory work during the year.

Integrated system of Medicine.

The total number of indigenous medicine dispensaries after 31st March 1959 was—

(1) Government institutions	5
(2) Local Fund and Medical Dispensaries	136
(3) Rural Dispensaries	260
(4) State Aided Institutions	22

The Inspecting Medical Officers and the District Health Officers inspected the Medical institutions and found them working satisfactorily.

College of Integrated Medicine.—The Government approved the proposal of the Director of Medical Services in their G.O. Ms. No. 3502, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 11th September 1958, for the appointment of G.C.I.Ms. as Junior Assistant Surgeons (Non-Gazetted) in the scale of Rs. 150—10—250, as second or third Medical Officers 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. The Government ordered that G.C.I.Ms. may be appointed as Assistant District Health Officers. The creation of a special cadre of Junior Assistant Surgeons in the Madras Medical Subordinate Service for C.I.Ms., has also been sanctioned.

Strength of students.—One hundred and twenty-five students were admitted in the G.C.I.M., course during the year. The total number of students on rolls at the end of the academic year was 696 (572). Ninety-one of these students were recipients of stipends or scholarships from the Government or other Local Bodies.

Medicinal Farm.—The Medicinal Farm attached to the Institution at Arumbakkam continued to grow the Medicinal plants of various types including rare specimens.

Research Department.—The Central Aid Research Schemes came into operation from 15th July 1958 with 50 beds and a staff consisting of three Research Officers, four Research Assistants and

one Honorary Additional Research Officer. The book on clinical methods "Rug Vinishaya" was printed and published. The annual estimated expenditure on the scheme was Rs. 1,30,000, the State Government's share of the expenditure being Rs. 30,000.

Examinations.—A tabular statement showing the number of students who appeared for the examination and their results is appended below:—

Year and course of study.	October 1958 examination.			April 1959 examination.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
II Year A.L.I.M. . .	..	1	..	Absent	Absent	..
III Year L.I.M. . .	..	6	66.2/3	2	2	100
IV Year L.I.M. . .	..	5	20	6	3	50
I Year G.C.I.M. (Part I)	161	64	40	97	52	54
I Year G.C.I.M. (Part II)	94	60	64	97	45	46
II Year G.C.I.M. (Part I)	110	47	43	129	60	47
II Year G.C.I.M. (Part II)	90	67	74	76	75	99
III Year G.C.I.M. (Final)	200	44	44	96	40	42
Compounders (I.M.)—			1958			
Regular . .	..	..	..	18	16	89
Supplementary . .	..	..	..	4	4	100

Buildings and Equipments.—The construction of a surgical and in-patients ward with an operation theatre at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,17,000 was completed and occupied in January 1959. Sanction was accorded by the Government in March 1959 for the construction of a ward with 30 beds in the second floor of Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar's Block at a cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. The work was to be taken up by the Public Works Department.

Hostel.—The Government approved the proposal for the construction of an additional block to the hostel attached to the College of Integrated Medicine, Madras, to accommodate 100 students at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000 (since revised to Rs. 2,00,000.)

Rural Medical Relief Wing.—The Social Service League rendered medical aid to the residents in and around the village of Gallettipatti which is 18 miles from Madras.

King Institute, Guindy.

Vaccine Lymph Section.—A total quantity of 4,785,750 dose of glycerinated vaccine lymph were manufactured. Due to the epidemic of small pox spreading in Madras and Andhra States during the year 1958, the demand for vaccine-lymph was very heavy. A total quantity of 8,115,695 doses—4,888,695 doses to Madras State and 3,227,000 doses to Andhra State, were supplied during the year under report.

Serology Section.—A total of 42,415 tests were done for the diagnosis of syphilis, of which 5,632 were found positive. V.D.R.L. Microflocculation tests for all the blood specimens and in addition quantitative test for the positive specimens were done. The manufacture of Kahn antigen and Bullock heart extract for Kahn and Wassermann tests was continued. The preparation of anti-heep haemolytic serum by a new method of minimised shock to animals was also done.

Biological Control Department.—The department continued to undertake the analysis of Biological products manufactured in the institute as well as those sent by different Hospitals, private firms, and drugs inspectors. Eleven thousand six hundred and twenty specimens were received for examination during the year. Thirteen amples of drugs were received for analysis under the provisions of Drugs Act of which eight samples were found to be of standard quality and one sample not to be of standard quality.

Solutions Section.—Five lakhs of ampoules of various sterile solutions were supplied to State Hospitals and private medical institutions in the States of Madras and Andhra besides 31,000 pint bottles of sterile solutions.

Department of Antitoxins.—To meet the great demand for Tetanus Antitoxin, manufacture of Antitetanic Serum was increased and experiments were conducted to study changes in the medium with a view to get high titre toxin. Biological standardisations of amples of Tetanus Antitoxins and Gas-Gangrene Antitoxins were performed, both on the samples manufactured in the department as well as those obtained from commercial companies.

Blood Bank Section.—The blood bank section at King Institute of Preventive Medicine continued to carry on research work processing and supply of plasma and training of Medical Officers in the Blood Transfusion and resuscitation work. Four hundred and thirteen bottles of wet plasma were processed during the year and 103 bottles of wet plasma were issued. Thirty-one thousand eight hundred and seventeen numbers of ampoules of group area were prepared of which thirty thousand five hundred and twenty-four were supplied. Sixty-seven blood taking sets and 322 blood giving sets were supplied to the State Hospital blood banks throughout the State. Research work on the incidence of Blood groups and R.h. factors among South Indians, experiments for obtaining a potent anti-serum for Group A Blood and for the preparation of Anti-H-Serum were carried out in this section.

Prophylactic Vaccine Section.—A total quantity of 9,300,470 c.c. of Cholera vaccine, and 326,406 c.c. of T.A.B. vaccine was manufactured in the section of which a quantity of 8,003,475 c.c. of

Cholera vaccine and 311,121 c.c. of T.A.B. vaccine were issued. Thirty thousand c.c. of Plague vaccine were obtained from the Hafikine Institute, Bombay, of which 16,580 c.c. were issued.

Water Analyst Section.—During the year under report, 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, 19 municipalities, 8 panchayats, 3 jails and 2 institutions were in 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 of 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 year 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 and Community Development Projects, etc. Field investigation on various schemes of water-supply, sewage and Industrial Waste Treatment and Disposal continued to be part of the normal activity of the Department. Some of the important investigations carried out were Algicidal treatment to Rajankulam which supplies water to Tindivanam Municipality, the collection and analysis of leakage water samples from Metur Dam to find out the lime content leaking out of the dam construction and the treatment and disposal of sewage from the Tiruchirappalli Headquarters Hospital. The important researches that were carried out during the year were:—

- (1) Fluorine removal from the Railway Well water at Guntakal on a pilot plant scale using the activated paddy husk carbon.
- (2) Studies on the chemical and biological quality of tannery wastes and methods of treatment and disposal in Vaniyambadi and Pallavaram Chromepet area.
- (3) Estimation of the fluoroine content of samples of different varieties of gurmeria under a scheme sponsored by the Indian Council of Medical Research.
- (4) Experiments on pre-treating the Red Hills lake water by break point method of chlorination followed by slow filtration with a view to eliminate the production of Hydrogen sulphide in the filters.
- (5) Studies on the Bacteriological quality of the ice-cream samples collected from the different establishments in the City with a view to prescribe certain standards for the product.

Government Analyst's Laboratory.—The laboratory continued to analyse samples under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the provisions of the Drugs Act in addition to analysing diet articles

and drugs from Government Hospitals and other institutions. Among the important analyses made during the year one related to the receipt of about 400 samples of food suspected to be contaminated with poisonous insecticide Folidol, from all over the Madras State and the other to certain samples of Varagu rice from a few places in Madras State. The former was found to be free from Folidol contamination, whilst some of the samples of the latter were found to be of the poisonous variety.

Sanitary Engineering.

Water supply Schemes.—Out of sixty-six municipalities, forty-four municipalities had the benefit of protected water-supply. The following 7 major panchayats had protected water-supply schemes:—

- (1) Batlagundu.
- (2) Mettur Township.
- (3) Valparai.
- (4) Tiruchendur.
- (5) Kayalapatnam.
- (6) Arumuganeri.
- (7) Tiruvettipuram.

Drainage Schemes.—Drainage schemes were in operation in ten municipalities, and in the two major panchayats of Paramakudi and Mettur (Township).

Forty-one Municipal Water-supply Schemes (including improvements to existing schemes) and eight panchayat water-supply schemes were under execution during the period under review. The estimated cost of all these works was Rs. 931.51 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 114.88 lakhs was incurred during the year under report. Eight Municipal drainage schemes were under execution during the period under review. The total estimated cost was Rs. 115.76 lakhs and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 11.51 lakhs. No drainage scheme was in progress in any of the panchayats. Detailed plans and estimates were under preparation in the case of 40 water-supply and drainage schemes. Sixteen water-supply schemes and eight drainage schemes were under investigation.

Rural Water-supply and Drainage Schemes.—Six Rural Water-supply Schemes under the local development works programme, five National Water and Sanitation Scheme works and five Rural Water-supply Schemes under Community Projects were technically scrutinised in the Sanitary Engineer's Office during the year under review. Seven Rural Water-supply Works, four under the Comprehensive Scheme and three under Local Development Works were technically sanctioned by the Sanitary Engineer during the year.

Post-Graduate Course in Public Health Engineering.—For the post-graduate course in Public Health Engineering (leading to the M.Sc. Degree in Public Health Engineering) which was started at the Engineering College, Guindy, for the first time during 1955-56 as per orders of Government one departmental candidate and one municipal engineer were deputed to undergo the course in the year under report and the course commenced in July 1958.

For the short-term refresher courses in Rural Water and Sanitation and Public Health Engineering covering a period of three months, deputation of four departmental candidates and three municipal engineers were sanctioned.

For the Water Works Plant operators course held at Bangalore under the programme of training in Public Health Engineering organised by the Government of India, one Municipal Engineer and the two Municipal Engineering subordinates were deputed.

Emigration.

Emigration of persons of Indian parentage is governed by the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, the rules framed thereunder in 1922 and the special notifications and executive instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time.

Recruitment of skilled workers and their emigration to countries abroad continued to be permitted during the year as in the past after their prospective employers had complied with the requirements of Chapter IV of the Indian Emigration Act. The total number of skilled workers and their dependants who emigrate from the ports in Madras State during the year 1958-59 was 18 (264). Emigration of unskilled workers out of India continued to remain unlawful. However, unskilled workers already settled in Malaya, Burma and Ceylon were permitted to return to the countries after short visit to India. Wives and minor children of unskilled workers in the above territories were permitted to join their breadwinners under the general orders of relaxation of the ban imposed on the departure of unskilled workers for purpose of unskilled work.

Three thousand one hundred and sixty-seven (1,317) unskilled workers repatriated to India from Malaya under the scheme assisted repatriation continued to arrive at the ports of Madras and Nagapattinam during the year under report. There was no repatriation of unskilled workers from Ceylon during the year by the Government of Ceylon. However, 4,599 (2,351) estate labourers came away to India from Ceylon for good at their own cost.

The Deck Passenger Welfare Committee constituted by the Government of India in the Madras State at Madras and Nagapattinam continued to function as an advisory body to deal with the problems arising from time to time in the matter of grievances of deck passengers. The Committee met periodically and discussed ways and means of redressing the grievances of the deck passengers and also advised the Protectors of Emigrants in the matter of issue or renewal of licences to Passage Brokers and their agents.

The problem of illicit emigration to Ceylon continued to engage the attention of the emigration officers in Madras State. The Protector of Emigrants, Mandapam Camp, continued to perform the functions of a Special Officer for prevention of illicit emigration to Ceylon. The Special Branch, C.I.D. unit and the Emigration Officers conducted frequent raids on the coastal villages of the three districts, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur where illicit emigration normally takes place. The total number of captures made as a result of the raids are furnished below :—

	Number of raids.	Emigrants.	Touts Agents.	Tindal crew.	Boat owners.	Boats.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1958-59 ..	198 (345)	399 (577)	139 (306)	17 (49)	4 (4)	7 (7)

CHAPTER VIII—INSTRUCTION

Education.

Primary Education.—There were 21,932 (21,003) elementary schools in the State at the end of the year with a total strength of 16.8 (15.7) lakh boys and 9.7 (8.9) lakh girls. The revised scheme of studies was introduced in Standards I to III during the year. Under the Unemployment Relief Scheme, the Government of India allotted to Madras State 900 teachers, 18 Inspecting Officers and 72 quarters for women teachers in rural areas. Eight hundred and eighty-one schools were opened and 18 Inspecting Officers were appointed. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, as against the target of 1,735 additional classes, 2,502 additional classes, were actually opened during the year under report. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme for expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers, the Government of India allotted a sum of Rs. 4.94 lakhs and the State Government decided to utilise the assistance for constructing rent-free quarters for women teachers employed in District Board Elementary school in rural areas. One hundred and twenty-six units of houses were proposed to be constructed; but, due to the late receipt of the type designs, it was decided to take up the work for execution during the year 1959-60. With effect from 1st December 1958, an increase of Rs. 5 in the Dearness Allowance was sanctioned to all teachers. The pension scheme sanctioned to teachers of elementary schools was extended with effect from 1st April 1958 to all categories of teachers of secondary schools and the teachers of other schools, such as, Nursery, Montessori, Kindergarten, Anglo-India schools, etc. Under the Midday Meals Scheme, there were 11,555 centres and 400,318 pupils were fed in these centres. The expenditure on the scheme during the year was Rs. 33.24 lakhs. The scheme was also functioning purely on a voluntary basis in 40 secondary schools where about 12,101 pupils were fed. Thirty-six School Improvement conferences were conducted during the year. The conference at Chingleput held on December 22nd, 1958 was inaugurated by Sri G. B. Pant, Union Home Minister. The number of institutions benefited by these conferences was 5,000. About 31,800 schemes were undertaken by the institutions at a total cost of Rs. 2,84,43,388, the value of donations in cash and kind being Rs. 78,97,423.

Basic Education.—There were 3,142 (2,841) basic schools at the end of the year with a total strength of 3.0 (2.6) lakh boys and 1.9 (1.6) lakh girls. A Guide book for teachers and 5 reading books were published during the year. The Scheme of re-training in Basic Education for the elementary and secondary grade teachers was continued during the year. The retraining course

or the benefit of graduate teachers was organised at the Government Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Orathanad. Seminars were organised at the District level for basic school teachers and at the instance of the Government of India, a regional seminar of Divisional and District Inspectors of Schools on "Orientation of Elementary Schools towards basic pattern" was held at Mandhigram in June 1958. Two Regional Basic Educational conferences were also held during the year at Wallajahbad and Erode.

Secondary Education.—The number of secondary schools at the end of the year was 976 (962) for boys and 198 (195) for girls, the number of Indian secondary schools alone being 952 (939) for boys and 173 (170) for girls. 4.3 (4.1) lakh boys and 1.6 (1.5) lakh girls were studying in these Indian secondary schools. During the year 18 (83) new secondary schools, 10 under Local Bodies and 8 under private management, were opened. Under the Improvement Schemes, 8 schools were selected for the benefit of improvement of teaching in science, 54 for improvement of core subjects, 108 for improvement of school libraries and 36 for introduction of craft. One hundred diversified courses of studies were introduced in secondary schools and grants were paid out of State Funds on the basis of 75 per cent of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure connected with the introduction of diversified courses in the non-Government schools, subject to a maximum. Twenty-four secondary schools were selected for promotion of "Science Clubs" under a special scheme financed by the Government of India. Under the auspices of the All-India Council for Secondary Education, two seminars, one for Headmasters and Headmistresses of High Schools and the other for Secondary Schools were conducted.

The Lawrence School, Lovedale in Nilgiris, is a public school. It had a strength of 444 (415) boys and 121 (117) girls at the end of the year.

Post-Basic Education.—The number of Post-Basic schools at the end of the year was 2 for boys and one for girls with a total strength of 119 (122) boys and 99 (91) girls.

University and Collegiate Education.

(a) **Universities.**—There were two Universities in the State and the total strength in them was 3,685 (3,403) composed of 3,396 men and 289 women.

(i) **Madras University.**—Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College of Technology, Guindy, directly managed by the University had a strength of 276 (215). Diploma and Certificate courses in subjects like Economics, Statistics, Politics, Public Administration and foreign languages were conducted by the University and 337 (298) men and 64 (62) women were attending these courses.

(ii) **Annamalai University.**—This University is of the residential and unitary type. Among the faculties provided are Art and Science, Education, Engineering, Technology, Oriental Learning and Music and the total number of students in all the faculties was 2,783 (2,827) men and 225 (216) women.

(b) **Collegiate Education.**—Excluding the Annamalai University there were 42 (42) Colleges for men in the State of Madras of which 6 were Honours, 35 (34) first grade and 1 (2) second grade. There were 16 Colleges for women of which 1 (1) was Honour 14 (14) first grade and 1 (1) second grade. The strength in the various University classes at the end of the year was 33,032 (29,301) men and 6,864 (6,095) women.

Training of Teachers.

(i) **Colleges.**—There were 12 colleges for men and 4 colleges for women at the end of the year. Seven hundred and two (72) men and 327 (301) women were studying in these colleges. Two courses of 3 months' duration each for graduate-trained teachers were organised in the Teachers' College, Saidapet and, 65 men and 8 women availed themselves of the opportunity provided. The number of students in the M.Ed. course was 14 (15) men and 9 (4) women.

(ii) **Training schools—Ordinary.**—There were 17 (21) training schools for men and 16 (20) for women with a total strength 1,864 (2,210) men and 2,079 (2,356) women. Elementary grade teachers in Kanyakumari district were permitted to appear privately for the Secondary grade or Senior Basic examination.

(iii) **Training schools—Basic.**—There were 67 (64) Basic Training Schools for men and 38 (34) basic training schools for women with a total strength of 8,663 (7,949) men and 4,718 (4,178) women. Seven non-basic training schools were converted into Basic training schools during the year.

(iv) **Training of teachers for pre-primary education.**—There were 4 (4) institutions for training with a strength of 278 (25) women.

(v) **Training of languages teachers.**—Ninety (80) students attended the Pandits' Training classes held at the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(vi) **Training of Physical Education Teachers.**—Four hundred and forty (464) men and 123 (101) women attended the three institutions for Physical Education during the year.

(vii) **Training of Music teachers.**—The Teachers' College Music, Royapettah, offered training for music teachers and (23) underwent training. The Central College of Karnataka Music

Madras, was started to function as a Post-Graduate institution in Music, with a two-year course leading to the Sangeetha Vidwan title. The Government constituted a Board for the administration of the College. Accordingly a Board of Management with seven members was formed in February 1959 and the college ceased to be under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction. The Board was given the powers of a head of a department in respect of the college. The members of the Board are—

(1) Director of Public Instruction, *Chairman* (ex-officio).

(2) Sri M. Anantanarayanan, I.C.S., then Director of Legal Studies, Madras (now Judge, Madras High Court).

(3) Sri M. P. Periaswamy Thooran.

(4) Professor P. Sambamurthi, Head of the Department of Indian Music, University of Madras.

(5) Sri Rajamanickam Pillai, Kumbakonam.

(6) Sri Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer, Madras.

(7) Principal of the Central College of Karnataka Music, Madras.

The strength of the College during 1958–59 was 67 (36 in the first year and 31 in the second year).

(viii) **Technical Teachers' Training.**—The Craft Instructors' Course offering courses in wood work and weaving continued to be held during the year under report. There were 30 (21) men for wood work and 11 (18) women for weaving. Technical Teachers' Diploma and Certificate courses were conducted during the summer of 1958 and a short training course in Home Craft for the benefit of lady B.T. assistants was conducted at the Queen Mary's College, Madras.

Professional and Technical Education.

(i) **Medical.**—The number of medical colleges (allopathic) at the end of the year was 4 and the total strength in them was 2,252 (2,162) men and 681 (605) women. Of these, 1,535 (1,563) men and 593 (549) women were taking the M.B.B.S. course whilst 630 (621) men and 84 (59) women were studying in the Government College of Integrated Medicine.

(ii) **Veterinary.**—The strength in the Madras Veterinary College was 446 (410) men and 7 (3) women.

(iii) **Agriculture.**—Four hundred and ninety-one (420) men and 19 (15) women were studying at the Government Agricultural College, Coimbatore. Post-Graduate courses leading to the M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees were also conducted at the College.

(iv) **Forestry.**—The Forest College, Coimbatore, had a strength of 179 (168) men. The Rangers and the Foresters courses were conducted during the year.

(v) **Engineering and Technology.**—There were 7 Engineering Colleges in the State (excluding Annamalai University). The number of students in these institutions including the Engineering Faculty of Annamalai University and the Technology Faculty of Madras University was 4,388 (3,435) men and 4 (3) women.

(vi) **Law.**—The strength in the Law College, Madras, was 1,125 (1,049) men and 18 (14) women.

(vii) **Industrial Schools.**—The number of Industrial Schools at the end of the year was 52 (53) for men and 1 for women having a total strength of 4,404 (3,710) boys and 216 (244) girls.

(viii) **Polytechnics.**—There were 17 (17) polytechnics in the State (excluding Annamalai University) and 4,860 (4,879) boys and one girl were studying in these institutions.

(ix) **Schools for Arts and Crafts.**—In the 15 centres, 814 girls and 10 boys were receiving instruction.

(x) **Schools for Fine Arts.**—Three hundred and eighty-five (419) men and 10 (45) women were studying in the three schools for Fine Arts at the end of the year.

(xi) **Commerce.**—The number of commercial schools at the end of the year was 367 (350) with a total strength of 23,160 (22,410) men and 4,647 (3,916) women.

Social Education.—The P.S.G. School of Social Work, Peelamedu (Coimbatore district), was opened during the year. The two rural colleges, viz., Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Rural Institute and College of Rural Higher Education and the Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, continued to function during the year with a strength of 285 (258) men and 25 (16) women. The two other schools of Social Work had a strength of 121 men and 11 women.

The number of Social (Adult) Schools at the end of the year was 1,422 (1,529) and 35,131 (37,860) men and 6,442 (5,672) women were attending these schools.

Other types of Education

(i) **Pre-primary.**—There were 28 (29) pre-primary schools in the State and 1,113 (1,063) boys and 1,004 (942) girls were studying in these schools.

(ii) **Music.**—Twenty-six (48) men and 135 (168) women were studying in the Colleges of Music.

(iii) **Oriental Education.**—There were 15 Oriental Colleges at the end of the year and the total strength in all these institutions was 1,345 men and 104 women. In the 12 oriental schools 526 (457) boys and 182 (191) girls were studying.

(iv) **Education of the handicapped.**—There were 13 (12) institutions of the handicapped with an enrolment of 1,009 (887) boys and 474 (465) girls.

Education of special classes.—The Harijan Welfare Department continued to administer the schools and hostels under their control. The supply of midday meals to pupils and the granting of financial assistance to private organisations and individuals for maintaining the Boarding Homes run by them for the benefit of communities eligible for help by the department was continued during the year under review.

Education of Anglo-Indians.—There were 46 schools specially intended for the Anglo-Indians consisting of 33 High Schools, 3 Middle Schools, 4 Primary Schools and 1 training school with a total strength of 9,249 (8,642) boys and 8,419 (7,745) girls.

Education of refugees.—The scheme formulated by the Government of India for the grant of financial assistance to refugee students was continued during the year with the sanctioning of free ships to students in the school courses and stipends at the collegiate stages. An amount of Rs. 2,995 was disbursed by way of these stipends and free ships.

Miscellaneous.

Audio-Visual Education.—There were 496 (495) and 527 (495) schools equipped with 16 mm. projectors and 35 mm. filmstrip projectors, respectively, at the end of the year. Six hundred and thirty-eight (624) secondary schools were equipped with radio receiving sets. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was utilised to purchase 41 films and 58 filmstrips to add to the stock of the State Film Library during the year. Ten thousand and fifty-one film shows were given in educational institutions and six training courses in Audio-Visual Education was conducted for the benefit of graduate teachers teaching in secondary schools. In February 1959, a zonal seminar on audio-visual education was conducted at the Teachers' College, Saidapet. Six 35 mm. filmstrips were produced by the State Film Library for use in educational institutions.

National Cadet Corps.—During the year, a new senior division infantry unit entitled "Madras Independent Company N.C.C." was raised at Madras, 2 new battalions were introduced and the company strength of the 4th, 5th and 7th Madras Battalions increased. In addition, separate Junior Division Army, Naval and Air Wings and 2 units of the Girls Divisions were raised. In the Junior Division (Boys) 300 (259) units were functioning during the year and the total number of cadets enrolled was 7,223. There

were 42 (39) Girls' Units in the Junior Division with a total strength of 1,470. The 6th Combined Cadre and Social Services camp for the Senior Division Cadets was held at Krishnagiri in May 1958. Twenty-nine N.C.C. officers and 1,090 cadets participated in the camp and constructed 4 roads totalling a length of 3 miles and 7 furlongs. The Third Combined Cadre and Social Service Camp for the Girls' Division was held at Coonoor in May-June 1958. Three Lady Officers and 86 girls cadets attended the camp and did social service in the rural areas.

The working of the Auxiliary Cadet Corps Scheme was satisfactory during the year. There were 1,675 sections in the State with a total strength of 84,969. The expenditure incurred on the Junior Division for the year was Rs. 12,69,160 (Rs. 11,36,496) and on the Senior Division Rs. 12,69,376 (Rs. 9,19,401).

Boys' Scouts and Girl Guides.—There were 32,453 (34,719) scouts and 9,281 (9,605) Guides in the organisation at the end of the year. Twenty-eight (32) training camps were held during the year at which 1,037 (1,244) workers were trained. The association received a grant of Rs. 20,000 (Rs. 24,650) from the State Government.

Junior Red Cross.—The number of groups in the State registered was 3,044 (2,765) and there were 65,188 (58,682) boys and 40,139 (36,472) girls in these groups. Two courses for the training of Junior Red Cross Counsellors were held during the year at which 121 persons were trained.

Orphanages and Boarding Homes.—During the year, the minimum age limit in the case of boys who were entitled for a grant was reduced from 6 to 5 years and the limit of the grant was increased from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per month in places other than hill stations and from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per month in hill stations. There were 242 (228) orphanages at the end of the year and a sum of Rs. 14.83 (Rs. 14.01) lakhs was disbursed by way of grants in aid.

National Awards for Teachers.—Under the scheme evolved by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, two teachers of the State, Sri A. M. Kannappa Mudaliar and Sri P. Padmanabhan were selected by the Government of India and received the national awards at New Delhi on 26th January 1959.

Exhibition.—The Education Department participated in the Congress Exhibition held at Teynampet, Madras, from December 1958 to January 1959 and in the Indian National Exhibition, New Delhi, from November 1958 to January 1959.

Tamil Development and Research Council.—The Tamil Development and Research Council was set up in January 1959 with a view to (i) review the progress of the work done by the Official Language Act Implementation Committee, (ii) to arrange for the systematic

copying of all the inscriptions in the various temples and arrange for publishing the same according to a planned time scheme; (iii) to arrange for the production and publication of Children's books in Tamil; (iv) to promote the study of folklore; and (v) to arrange such other measures as are necessary to develop the Tamil language and spread its use as a vehicle for all transactions both in the educational and other fields.

Fee concessions.—Pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were exempted from the payment of special fees and full fee concessions were extended to the children of Non-Gazetted Officers, employees of Local Bodies and Local Library authorities drawing a pay of Rs. 300 or less.

Revision of syllabuses.—According to the recommendations of the Legislative Committee on White Paper on Education, syllabuses for elementary schools and secondary and higher schools were revised to provide for a 7-year Integrated course of Elementary Education followed by a 4-year course of secondary education leading to the degree classes of the University. The new syllabus was introduced in the first three classes of all non-basic elementary schools and primary standards of secondary schools. A committee is going into the question of revising the syllabus relating to the oriental schools.

Expenditure.—The Budget Estimate of the Department under '37. Education' for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 12.32 (Rs. 11.14) crores and the actuals for the year were Rs. 12.25 (Rs. 11.15) crores.

Government Examinations.

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

- (1) Board of Secondary Education.
- (2) T.S.L.C. Board including Basic Training and VIII Standard Examination Board.
- (3) Technical Examination Boards.
- (4) Board of Examinations in Integrated Medicine.
- (5) Board of Examinations for Teachers' Certificate Examination—Physical Education.
- (6) Sanskrit Entrance Examination Board.
- (7) Sangeetha Vidwan Title Examination Board.
- (8) Board of Examination for the Account Test for Local Body Employees.
- (9) Board of Examiners for the Teachers' Certificate Examination in Indian Music.

- (10) Text-Book Committee.
- (11) Craft Instructors' Course Examination Board.
- (12) Board of Examiners for Pre-Professional Course of the College of Integrated Medicine.

Centres and Examinees.—Nineteen Government Examinations were conducted at 1,074 centres as against 1,134 in the previous year. One lakh, eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixteen (2,10,985) candidates were registered for the examinations, out of which 1,81,603 (2,02,583) were actually examined.

In addition to the examinations under the control of the Government of Madras, the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, arranged for the conduct and supervision of the following examinations:—

- (i) Qualifying examinations prior to the selection of candidates for admission to training to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin", Bombay.
- (ii) The examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at various times in the year to recruit candidates for the Indian Administrative Services and Defence Services including Army, Navy and Air Force and other services.
- (iii) Admission to examination for courses of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

Receipts and Charges.—The total receipts and charges including expenditure under refunds and compensation paid to the University of Madras for the year 1958-59 are Rs. 21,17,866 and Rs. 14,51,326, respectively. Thus the receipts exceeded expenditure by Rs. 6,66,540 during the year under report.

Text-Book Committee.—During the year under report no publisher was registered afresh with the Text-Book Committee. Out of five applications received for registration, four were rejected and the remaining one, which was received with reference to rule 34 of the Revised Text-Book Committee rules due to change in the proprietorship of a registered publishing concern, was accepted.

Altogether 1,314 books were received for consideration [books based on the revised syllabuses and existing (old) syllabuses] and a sum of Rs. 22,946 was realised as scrutiny fees.

A meeting of the Text-Book Committee was held in the month of March 1959 and 1,309 books were considered by the Committee.

Government Museums.

Government Museum, Madras—Special Exhibitions.—A special exhibition to mark the Centenary of Charles Darwin's work 'Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection' was held in the

Zoological galleries in July 1958. Another special exhibition of enlarged photographs of the wild animals of India was held during the Madras State Wild Life Week. The Shankar's Weekly International Children Art Exhibition was held at the Centenary Exhibition Hall in January 1959 and an "on the spot competition" in drawing open to all the children of the schools in the City was conducted by the Superintendent of the Museum at the Presidency High School on the opening day of the exhibition. The prizes were awarded to the 40 winners in the competition.

Demonstrations.—The yearly museum demonstrations were conducted for the benefit of teachers of various high schools during the months of December 1958 and January 1959.

Loan of paintings to schools.—Over 200 original paintings of the Thanjavur, Mughal, Rajasthani, Kangra and Delhi schools of painting, mostly of the 18th and 19th centuries, were classified into 16 sets and each set was loaned for exhibition in schools selected by the Director of Public Instruction.

Miscellaneous.—Twenty-nine sets of electroplated metal casts of the coins of India were sold to educational institutions under the visual education scheme. An essay competition on the subject 'How a visit to the Museum has helped one to understand the culture and past history of the country' was held for high school students and a prize awarded to the best essay. During the year, 35 teachers were given training in the museum technique course.

Anthropology.—A small collection of painted pottery from Urn burials in Coimbatore district together with a wide-mouthed urn was added to the section along with the collection of 41 stone tools made and used by the aborigines of Australia and two spear throwers. Two mural paintings for decorating the prehistoric antiquities galleries of the Museum were made by Sri K. C. S. Panikkar. Two special exhibits, (1) The American Indians and their culture and (2) The Australian Aborigines and their culture, were added to the anthropological section in the gallery. Special lectures on subjects related to anthropology were given by Sri C. J. Jayadev, Curator for Anthropology to post-graduate and university students.

Archaeology Section.—Twenty-six items of sculptures in bronze and stone, notable among them being the bronze Soma-skanda relating to the late Chola period and 3 metal utensils were added to the collections from treasure trove finds. Ten paintings, 3 stone images and one earthenware article were also acquired. Three ivory inlaid articles were received as gifts. The scheme of lending original paintings to schools was continued. A few bronzes were lent to the Government of India for display in exhibitions.

Numismatics Section.—Two hundred and thirty-five gold pagodas of the English East India Company found in Kulathur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district were acquired for the coin cabinet of the Museum. One Dutch 4½ stuiver piece, a rare Andhra lead coin of the second century A.D., an Austrian medal with the Head of the Austic Councillor Alois Von Frizberg and the coat of arms of the Family Von Frizberg were added to the collection of coins and medals in the section. Six decorations of a Mandarin of the Royal Court of Cambodia were presented to the section.

Zoology.—A pair of the great Bustard, a female specimen of the North American Racoon, a collection of 44 specimens of local species of Butterflies, a female specimen of the Ostrich, a specimen of the Macaw parrot, a male specimen of the Indian tiger, and the Indian Sloth Bear, a pair of Rhinoceros and a large Mural on canvas showing Wood Ibises and snake birds were the notable additions to the section.

Botany.—A chart showing the trends of the latest system of classification of plants and another showing the phenomenon of variation within the specimens, fresh specimens of prickly-pear, water-lily and water-hyacinth, 12 colour transparencies, black and white prints of 606 blocks of indigenous textile designs and 5 photographs relating to botanical specimens were added to the section during the year.

Geology.—Three charts showing the sequence of some important plant fossils, 8 hand-specimens of minerals, 2 paintings depicting a lunar landscape and a comet at dawn and four photographs were the new additions to the section.

National Art Gallery.—Sri Bishnuram Medhi, the Governor of Madras, His Excellency the Ambassador of Austria in India, His Excellency the Ambassador of Yugoslavia in India and Sri Senanayaka, Minister of Ceylon, were some of the distinguished visitors who visited the National Art Gallery. The Special Committee which met in March 1959 recommended the purchase of six paintings of which 3 have been purchased.

Government Museum, Pudukkottai.—Seventy-four thousand forty-two people visited the museum during the year. A Russel's viper and an Indian Python, 2 photographs of an Indian skylark and Magpie Robin were the notable additions to the museum. The main work in the sections consisted in the rearrangement of galleries to improve their display. Name-boards and photographs were put up in the Bird Galleries to attract attention.

Libraries.

Madras Library Act and its working.—During the year, 43 branch libraries were opened. The total number of branch libraries, including the Central Library at the end of the year was 425 (382), and the number of delivery stations was 428 (580). Integrated Hospital Library service has been introduced by the Local Library Authorities, Madras City, Chingleput and Tirunelveli.

Buildings for the District Central Libraries, Madras and Vellore are under construction. Buildings for two Branch Libraries were constructed, one at Gobichettipalayam and the other at Tirunelveli district.

The Madras University continued to run a Diploma course in library Science for graduates and a Certificate course for the undergraduates.

The number of visitors to the libraries and reading rooms was 707,867 (9,516,696). The total number of books in stock, apart from periodicals, during the year was 1,087,453 (1,049,540).

The libraries in Kanyakumari district received a sum of Rs. 34,130 by way of grants-in-aid during the year.

Public Libraries and Reading Rooms.—The total number of public libraries in the State at the end of the year was 1,309 (1,464) and all of them have reading rooms. Details in respect of them are given below :—

I. (a) Total number of books issued on loan ...	1,593,419
(b) Total number of books consulted in the libraries	3,174,549
II. Total number of volumes issued on loan ...	438,754
year	1,087,453
III. Total number of visitors	8,702,867
IV. Expenditure on libraries	Rs. 23,34,067

There were 428 (580) delivery stations functioning in the State during the year. Details in regard to them are given below :—

I. Total number of visitors	3,676,156
II. Total number of volumes issued on loan ...	438,754
III. Total number of books circulated	2,156,618
IV. Number of journals subscribed during the year.	12
V. Total expenditure incurred on them	Rs. 86,976

Connemara Public Library.—The Connemara Public Library functions as the Central Library under the Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948. The total number of books (standard works and bound periodicals) in the library was 1,21,950 (1,11,093). The number of readers who visited the library during the year was 1,46,733 (1,35,307) and the number of volumes consulted by them was 4,48,507 (4,84,454). The number of books issued during the year was 89,226 (80,741). The number of new depositors during the year was 583 (649), and the number of withdrawals 322 (289), the total number of depositors on roll at the end of the year being 3,833 (3,571). One hundred and sixty-seven (179) institutions sent as many as 180 (200) different journals in exchange for the museum bulletins. The expenditure on the library was Rs. 94,121 (Rupee 97,562) and the receipts amounted to Rs. 555 (Rs. 785).

Children's Library.—The total number of books in the Library at the end of the year was 7,160 (6,527) and the total number of children who visited the library was 5,996 (6,845). The number of members on rolls was 214 (375), and the number of books issued was 3,526 (6,889). Film shows were also arranged in the Library on Saturday afternoons, when pictures of topical and artistic interest were exhibited for the pleasure and enlightenment of children.

The Oriental Manuscripts Library.—During the year under report, 5,821 (4,389) persons visited the Library and consulted 15,528 (8,888) volumes in all. A total number of 644 (524) books and manuscripts were issued on loan. The total number of manuscripts acquired during the year was 475 (588). In addition, a total number of 319 (389) books were acquired for the library during the year.

Teachers' Associations.

Elementary School Teachers' Associations were organized in each Deputy Inspector's range, at convenient centres, within easy access of all teachers in the area. These associations have, for their object, the improvement of the efficiency of teachers. All teachers, men and women, in recognised elementary and basic schools, whether under public or private management, including teacher-managers, are required to be members of these associations. Educational exhibitions, Refresher and Craft Training courses, in addition to talks and discussions, were organised under the auspices of these associations during the year. Monthly meetings are held in these centres for about 10 months in the year. Attendance at the meetings is compulsory, and the day is treated as a working day. There were 1,245 such associations during the year and 13,101 meetings were held.

Astronomy.

Chief features of the year.—The assembly of the major optical components received from France for a Lyot Monochromatic Heliograph and the construction of the mechanical parts for the Heliograph the observatory workshop were completed. An 8-inch Lyot Heliograph ordered from France and a large Solar Telescope ordered from England were received in October. Work on the construction of a tunnel for the spectrograph and a dome for the Heliograph was under progress. The I.G.Y. programme of intense observations (solar, geomagnetic, ionospheric, ozone, auroral and meteorological) was fulfilled; the programme thereafter was continued under the International Geophysical Co-operation, 1959. The solar data were sent monthly to the World Data Centres. Ionospheric data including F-plots for R.W.Ds. and S.W.Is. and complete magnetic data were prepared for transmission to the connected World Data Centres. An Askania Field Balance for Vertical Force with normal and quick-run recorders was installed. Quick-run records of Vertical Force were made in addition to those of Horizontal Force on R.W.Ds. and S.W.Is. Results of daily observations were communicated to All-India Radio, New Delhi, for inclusion in International Geophysical Year and International Geophysical Co-operation broadcasts. Observations of earth-light measurements were commenced using the Danjon Cat's eye Photometer received from France. An observational watch for sighting the Soviet Sputnik III was maintained but it was not seen due to unfavourable weather conditions. Radio signals from the satellite were however heard on several occasions.

Investigations.—The following problems in Astrophysics and Geophysics were under investigation :—

- (1) Determination of the absolute values of the wavelengths of solar spectrum lines in order to determine how much of their red-shifts can be accounted for by the theory of relativity;
- (2) Detection of "Deuterium" on the sun;
- (3) Study of the distribution of intensity of the various features of the sun's disc with the help of a Moll Thermocouple and Moll Thermorelay;
- (4) Simultaneous measurement of the temperature and the magnetic field of sunspots;
- (5) The distribution of calcium flocculi on the sun's disc;
- (6) Study of the continuous spectrum of sunspots in the visible range;
- (7) Further study of the scattering of radio-waves by F-layer and some related geomagnetic phenomena;

(8) The behaviour of night-time sporadic E-layer;

(9) Solar cycle variations of F-2 layer geomagnetic distortion at Kodaikanal;

(10) Solar flare effects on F-2 layer critical frequencies.

Under the Research Training Scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, four Senior Research Scholars were working in the observatory.

Routine Astrophysical and Geophysical work.—The solar, stellar, magnetic and ionospheric sections of the Kodaikanal Observatory carried on as usual their normal programme of work. Visual and photographic observations of the sun were made with the photoheliograph, prominence spectroscope, spectrohelioscope and the spectroheliographs. Observations of stars and planets were made with the 20-inch Bhavnagar telescope. Routine photographic recording of H, D and Z elements with La Cour and Watson Variometers and directly visible recording of H and V with Askaniya Field Balances and half-hourly vertical incidence ionospheric soundings on a 24-hour basis with the automatic multifrequency Ionosphere Recorder were continued. Field intensity measurements were regularly made. Cosmic Ray intensity was photographically recorded with the help of the Kolhorster Cosmic Ray Apparatus. Regular observations of atmospheric ozone were made with the Dobson Ozone Spectrophotometer. The Milne-shaw Seismograph recorded 95 earthquakes.

Scientific Co-operation.—Exchange of spectroheliograms with foreign observatories was continued. Brief reports on the prominence activity and on the work of the Kodaikanal observatory for the year 1958 were communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society for publication in their Monthly Notices. Quarterly statements relating to Solar Flares were sent, as in the previous years, to the Meudon Observatory, France and to the Royal Greenwich Observatory, England. In addition, specific data were sent to foreign Universities and research stations on request.

Publications.—Kodaikanal Observatory Annual Report for 1958 was published and Bulletin Nos. 152 to 155 were sent to the Press for printing. Quarterly synopses of results of solar, geomagnetic, ionospheric and ozone observations made at Kodaikanal during the year were sent for publication in the Indian Journal of Meteorology and Geophysics. In addition, some research papers and technical notes were sent for publication in Indian and foreign journals. Fifty-eight books and 1,868 journals were added to the library during the year.

Zoological Gardens.

About five and a half lakhs of adults and two and a half lakhs of children visited the Zoo during the year under review.

Zoo population.—There were 629 birds and animals at the beginning of the year. Forty-four were added to the stock while reductions due to sale, exchange, gift or death amounted to 95 leaving 534 birds and animals at the end of the year.

Additions.—One male leopard was presented to the Zoo by Mr. K. Vinayagam, M.L.A. Two House Deer caught in the forests of Nilgiris were presented by the State Home Minister. A ratel, a specimen, caught in the forests of Chingleput was presented to the District Forest Officer, Chingleput. One baby mangabey and two African gnus were born within the Zoo. Two cheetahs, three young zebras and eight African love birds were purchased. Two young tiger cubs were exchanged for three rheas of South America, one cassowary of New Zealand and a pair of lamas from South America.

Disposals and deaths.—Twelve spotted deer and one old horse were sold. Two leopards were exchanged for ostriches from Africa. Three white bucks were exchanged for some coloured birds, fowls and English pigs. A pair of pea-fowls and six pigeons were given away as gifts. A bison, a giraffe, an ostrich, some Secretary birds and bustards died during the year.

Celebrations.—The Wild Life Day celebrations were held at the Zoo in October 1958, when a procession of wild animals were taken round the City. On the Corporation Inauguration Day, some of the wild animals were also taken in procession round the Stadium.

Revenue.—The following is the statement of receipts for the year under report :—

	RS.
1. Zoo entrance fees	1,33,100
2. Zoo canteen	10,305
3. Zoo tank boating fees	7,510
4. Hire of animals	2,825
5. Sale of animals	875
6. Miscellaneous (cameras, joy rides, cars, film shooting, animals products sale, etc.) ...	814
Total ...	1,55,429

Madras Record Office.

Administrative Activities.—The year witnessed a marked rise in the number of calls for information from the Government and the public as well as in the number of scholars who consulted the records for research purposes. The centralization of a large collection of books and periodicals registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, was carried out during the year. The settlement registers of the Survey Department relating to Andhra Pradesh were separated and transferred to that State under orders of the Government.

Annual accessions.—The Secretariat records of 1954 and the records of the Board of Revenue for 1957 were received during the year. The confidential records of some of the Departments of the Secretariat for 1953 and the reports of the Board of Revenue (Excise) from 1944 to 1946 were also received. A large number of strong room documents relating to land mortgage banks, co-operative societies, loans under State Aid to Industries Act were also received.

Special accessions.—With the merger of the office of the Registrar of Books with the Public (Information and Publicity) Department of the Secretariat, it was ordered that all books and periodicals received by the Registrar of Books with the exception of those relating to the last three quarters should be transferred to the Record Office. As a consequence, 13,205 books and 23,387 periodicals relating to the years 1954 to 1957 were transferred. The land complaint files of the South Arcot and Salem districts prior to 1920 and the records of the Irrigation Development Board for 1947 and the records of the Advisory Committees relating to the revision of minimum wages in plantations, public motor transport tanneries, etc., were also received by the Record Office.

Publication of historical documents.—There was a great demand for copies of the historical publications of the office from the institutions and individuals and a sum of Rs. 124.62 was realized from the sale of publications. The revision of the old District Gazetteer was retarded due to the sudden demise of the Curator, Dr. Balig. The Madurai District Handbook is in the final stage of publication. The South Arcot and Coimbatore District Handbooks will be published shortly. The revision of chapters relating to the book 'Studies in Madras Administration' was completed and orders from the Government for printing the copies are awaited. Compendium on 'Temperance and Prohibition in Madras' and 'History of Handloom industry' are in the Press.

Preservation of documents.—Seventy-one thousand six hundred and fifty-five sheets were mended and 626 x 635 volumes were bound in the sections.

Information supplied to the Government and the public.—There were 29,428 (28,539) requests involving 1,025 searches during the year. Thirty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-four papers were sent out in response to the requisitions and 52,033 papers were restored.

Research scholars.—There was an increase in the number of research scholars during the year. Thirty-one scholars belonging to Madras and other States were given access to the records and they conducted their research throughout the year. Permission was accorded to the State Port Officer to consult the records relating to the Pamban Channel Scheme and the officers of the Police Department to gather materials on the history of the Police Force in the Madras State in connection with the Madras Police Centenary Celebrations, 1959. Facilities were given to an Andhra Research Officer for collecting particulars for a History of the Freedom Struggle in that State. Photographs of certain old volumes of the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the "Madras Courier" were permitted to be taken for display at the exhibition held in November 1958 on behalf of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Library.—Forty-nine books were added to the library by purchase and transfer from the Secretariat Library.

Literature and the Press—Newspapers and Periodicals.

Number of newspapers and periodicals published in the State were—

(a) Dailies—

English—6.

Tamil—13.

Telugu—2.

Other languages—Nil.

Bilingual—2.

Multilingual—Nil.

(b) Periodicals—

English—215.

Tamil—372.

Telugu—48.

Other languages—27.

Bilingual—81.

Multilingual—24.

Number of journals which ceased publication—15.

Number of journals which started in but ceased publication during the year—1.

Number of journals newly started—97.

Number of journals published in Madras City—456.

The principal daily newspapers published in the State were the following :—

English—

The Hindu.

The Mail.

The Indian Express.

Tamil—

The Dinamani.

The Swadesamitran.

The Dinathanthi.

The Viduthalai.

The Nava India.

The Tamil Nadu.

Janasakthi.

Dina Seithi.

Dinamalar.

Thani Arasu.

Telugu—

Andhra Patrika.

Andhra Prabha.

Registration of Books.

The total number of publications registered under section 18 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, during the calendar year 1958 was 4,092 of which 2,605 were books and the remaining 1,487, periodicals. Of the total number of books registered during the year under report, 1,201 were designed for educational purposes.

The keepers of some of the printing presses in the State failed to comply with the relevant provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act and necessary action was taken against them.

Extra copies of publications received which were intended for the Parliament Library, New Delhi, were duly transferred to that institution.

Almost all the books registered during the year under review were unobjectionable in nature and were intended to educate or enlighten the public in the different branches of learning.

An important feature of the year under review was the merger of the office of the Registrar of Books with the Public (Information and Publicity) Department with effect from 15th July 1958.

CHAPTER IX—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

Utilization of land (fasli 1368).

The total area of Madras State was 32,024,000 acres of which a net area of 13,844,000 (14,018,000) acres was under cultivation. An extent of 4,400,000 (4,391,000), 2,503,000 (2,465,000) and 3,095,000 (3,091,000) acres was classed as forests, barren and uncultivable land and land put to non-agricultural use, respectively. There was a decrease in area under "cultivable waste" from 1,979,000 acres in 1957-58 to 1,968,000 acres in 1958-59. The area under current fallows was 2,671,000 or 84,000 acres less than that in the previous year. Of the remainder, 935,000 (936,000) acres were under "permanent pastures and other grazing lands", 697,000 (672,000) acres under "miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown" and 1,911,000 (1,717,000) acres under "other fallow lands". As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in area under "forests", "barren and uncultivable land", "land put to non-agricultural uses", "land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown" and "other fallow lands" and a decrease under all the other classifications of land.

The Madras Land Utilization Order, 1955, reissued as the Madras Land Utilization Order, 1957, as per G.O. Ms. No. 2326, Food and Agriculture, dated 31st July 1957, was in operation in the entire State of Madras. The provisions of the order was enforced by the Collectors of the districts. The Madras Land Utilization Order was found very useful in accelerating food production, as it made obligatory on the part of landholders and the tenants alike, to bring under plough all waste and arable lands which were fit for cultivation. Notices under the Order were issued covering an extent of 42,086.71 acres; 549.59 acres were leased out under section 3 (S) of the order and 7,664.73 acres of land were brought under cultivation. For the year 1958-59, it was estimated that production of foodgrains was augmented to the tune of 1,472.51 tons as a result of the Order.

Conditions of agricultural population.

The condition of the agricultural population was generally satisfactory in all districts of the State except in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli where there was partial failure of crops on account of poor rainfall. The seasonal conditions during the fasli viewed as a whole were less favourable than in the previous fasli. A special campaign called the 'Kharif

Campaign' was launched during the year with a view to attaining the maximum food production and achieving self-sufficiency by utilizing the resources available.

The net area sown during the year was of the order of 13,844,000 acres as against 14,018,000 acres in the previous year, representing a decrease of 1.2 per cent. The area under paddy increased from 5,600,000 acres in 1957-58 to 5,606,000 acres in 1958-59. The area under principal commercial crop of cotton increased by 3.9 per cent in 1958-59 and the area under sugarcane and groundnut crops decreased by 0.9 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively compared to previous year's figures. The production of foodgrains increased by about 1.3 per cent over the level reached in the previous year, and the food position during the year was generally satisfactory.

The annual average wholesale prices of foodgrains (rice, cholam, cumbu and ragi) in the State during the fasli were higher than the corresponding prices for the previous fasli. The annual average wholesale prices of commercial products (cotton lint, groundnut and cane jaggery) also showed an increase when compared with the prices for the previous fasli. The wages and cost of production continued to be high.

Loans provided by the Revenue, Agriculture, Co-operative and Industries Departments to agriculturists during the year 1958-59 were as follows:—

(a) Loans disbursed by Revenue Department.

	RS.
(i) Loans under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans Act.	81,93,260
(ii) Loans for the purchase of chemical fertilisers under Intensive Manuring Scheme.	66,18,272
(iii) Loans under the special rules for pumping installations.	5,32,800
(iv) Loans under the special rules for agricultural implements.	12,595
Total ..	1,53,56,927

(b) Loans disbursed by Agriculture Department.

	RS.	₹P.
(i) Hire charges on bull dozers and tractors for reclamation of waste lands.	480	00
(ii) Sinking of filter point tube wells.	8,93,884	77
(iii) Loans for soil conservation scheme	10,40,948	80

Other loans.

1 Loans under urban compost scheme—		
Municipalities	3,88,000	00
Panchayats	38,500	00
2 Loans to Cotton growers	7,86,210	90
3 Loans to Market Committees..	1,71,600	00

Other loans—cont.

	RS.	NP.
4 Loans for development of night soil compost in bigger panchayats.	2,29,000	00
5 Loans for rehabilitation of agriculturists affected by cyclone (VII other loans).	440	00
6 Loans under horticultural schemes	4,358	00
7 Loans for rehabilitation of agriculturists affected by cyclone —	3,525	00
Loans for land reclamation.		
8 Loans under Madras City Sewage Utilization Scheme ..	2,00,000	00
Total ..	37,56,947	47

(c) Loans disbursed by Co-operative Department.

(i) Loans issued by agricultural credit societies according to purpose, value and duration—		(IN LAKHS.)	
		RS.	NP.
Short term		1,343	57
Medium term		199	43
		1,543	60
(ii) Long term loans issued by primary land mortgage banks (according to purpose and value).		76	82*
Total ..		1,619	82

* Of the amount of Rs 76.82 lakhs a sum of Rs. 48.16 lakhs was issued for land improvement purposes.

(d) A sum of Rs. 2,850 was disbursed as loan by the Department of Industries and Commerce under the Madras Agriculturists (Mulberry Cultivation) Rules, 1942.

Agricultural labour was generally well-employed during the year. There was no dearth of work for agricultural labourers. Employment of agricultural labourers for the construction of a second railway line from Arkonam to Jalarpet caused some scarcity of agricultural labour in parts of North Arcot district. In parts of Thanjavur district also scarcity of labour was felt during peak planting seasons, but the situation was tided over by the employment of labourers who had migrated from outside the district. The Lower Bhavani Project, Amaravathi Project and Mettur West Bank Canal Scheme provided ample scope for employment to the agricultural labourers in certain taluks of Coimbatore district.

Weather and Crops.

South-west monsoon period (June to September 1958).—The rainfall during the South-west monsoon period was above normal in Salem, Tirunelveli, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts and below normal in all the other districts of the State. The condition of crops was generally satisfactory in all the districts of the State except in parts of Chingleput, Tanjore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts, where pest attack on paddy crop was reported. Effective steps were taken by the Agricultural Department to control the spread of the pest in the affected areas. Caterpillar attack on

standing crops was reported from parts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Madurai districts. Withering of crops for want of sufficient and timely rains was reported from parts of South Arcot, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts.

North-east monsoon period (October to December 1958).—During the North-east monsoon period, the rainfall was above normal in the districts of Madras and Chingleput and below normal in all the other districts of the State. The condition of the standing crops was generally not fair in parts of all the districts of the State. Samba crop in Thanjavur district was reported to have been affected by 'Jassids'. Pest attack on paddy crop was reported from the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Kanyakumari. Necessary preventive measures were taken by the Agriculture Department to check the spread of the pest. In Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts crops were reported to have been affected for want of rains, especially in Ramanathapuram district where there was wide-spread failure of crops.

Winter period (January and February 1959).—Rainfall during the winter period was above normal in the districts of North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai and below normal in the other districts of the State.

Hot weather period (March to May 1959).—Rainfall during the hot weather period was above normal in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts and below normal in all the other districts of the State.

The seasonal condition during the fasli viewed as a whole were less favourable than in the previous year.

Agriculture (July 1958 to June 1959.)

Agricultural Education.—The 162 seats for the First Year B.Sc. (Ag.) course at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, were filled up by the 91 successful candidates in the Pre-Agricultural examination held in April 1958, 6 detained and failed students of the First B.Sc. (Ag.) Class, 1957-58, one Ceylon national, one candidate from Pondicherry, 11 nominees of Kerala State and 50 candidates selected from the waiting list.

The number of students on the rolls in each of the three classes of B.Sc. (Ag.) at the end of academic year 1958-59 was as under :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First Year B.Sc. (Ag.)	158	4	162
Second Year B.Sc. (Ag.)	138	3	141
Third (final) year B.Sc. (Ag.)	127	3	130
Total ..	423	10	433

Refresher Course in Agriculture for young farmers.—The Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 2365, Food and Agriculture, dated 18th August 1958, sanctioned the scheme for running a refresher course in agriculture for 25 young farmers within the age-group of 16 to 25 for a period of six months in order to give them all-round practical training in agriculture and allied subjects. The course for the fifth year in succession commenced from 1st December 1958 with eleven candidates and one Instructor. Two of the candidates left the course after a short period while the other nine continued till the end.

University Examinations.—The University Examinations in respect of First and Second B.Sc. (Ag.) Classes, were held in April 1959, while the same in respect of the final year B.Sc. (Ag.) was held in May 1959. Besides these, the supplementary University Examinations for the First, Second and Final year B.Sc. (Ag.) classes were held in October 1958.

Details of the results of the University Examinations held in April and May 1959 are furnished below :—

Examinations.	Number of candidates registered for the examinations.	Number of candidates appeared for the examinations.	Number of successful candidates, including students permitted to sit in the next higher class.	Percentage of pass.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
First B.Sc. (Ag.) Examinations.	190	189	166	88
Second B.Sc. (Ag.) Examinations.	135	135	130	96
Final B.Sc. (Ag.) Examinations.	131	130	98	75.4

Out of 98 candidates who passed the final examination one student secured I Class, 46 secured II Class and the rest passed the examination.

The results of the supplementary examinations held in October 1958 are furnished below :—

Examinations.	Number of candidates registered for examination.	Number of candidates appeared for examination.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
First B.Sc. (Ag.) Examination.	90	90	57	63
Second B.Sc. (Ag.) Examination.	71	71	71	100
Final B.Sc. (Ag.) Examination.	26	26	25	96

Post-Graduate Training Centre.—In pursuance of the recommendations of the first Joint Indo-American Team on Agricultural Research and Education which had inter alia recommended, that four of the existing State Agricultural Colleges in the country (among which the Coimbatore Agricultural College was selected by the Team) should be developed into strong centres of Post-Graduate education on a regional basis, for imparting training in appropriate fields leading to M.Sc. and Ph.D., degrees, a Post-Graduate Training Centre was started in the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, during 1958-59.

Regular Post-Graduate courses in the following subjects affiliated to the Madras University were started from 1st September 1958 :—

- Agricultural Botany : Cytogenetics and Plant Breeding.
- Soil Science (Agricultural Chemistry).
- Horticulture.
- Plant Pathology.

A total number of 40 students were admitted to the M.Sc. (Ag.) degree in the above courses of study and 50 per cent of the total number of seats was reserved for candidates from outside Madras State. Based on the availability of suitable candidates and final selection, 26 candidates from Madras State and 14 candidates from outside Madras including a Colombo Plan Trainee from Nepal were admitted for the course of study.

The necessary complement of additional staff for imparting advanced training in the above subjects was also appointed during the period under report.

Season.—The rainfall during the South-West Monsoon period in the Madras State as a whole was deficient by 13.4 per cent as compared with the normal rainfall. The rainfall during the north-east monsoon period in the Madras State as a whole was deficient by 26.2 per cent of the normal rainfall. The rainfall during the hot weather period was below the normal in all the districts of the State except Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. Owing to the deficient rainfall during both the monsoons the crops particularly those raised under rainfed conditions were affected badly by drought and there was also severe incidence of pests and diseases. These were mainly responsible for the poor crop yields obtained in some districts of the State. In certain tracts, the dry crops failed completely.

Second Five-Year Plan.—The Second Five-Year Plan envisaged a target of additional production of 12.79 lakh tons of foodgrains by improving irrigation facilities by land development, by the increased use of fertilizers, green manures and compost, improved seeds and

by adoption of Japanese method of cultivation, soil conservation measures and plant protection measures. As against the above target, an additional production of 7.97 lakh tons of foodgrains was estimated to have been achieved, during the three year period ending 1958-59. Similarly, under all oil seeds against the plan target of 1.66 lakhs tons, an additional production of 0.67 lakh tons has been achieved. Under sugarcane against a target of 10 lakh tons an additional production of 6.3 lakh tons was estimated to have been achieved during the three year period. Under cotton against a target of 1.55 lakh bales, an additional production of 64,755 bales has been achieved.

Regarding finance, against the Five-Year Plan provision of 168.86 lakhs for the schemes run by the Agricultural Department, a total amount of Rs. 198.01 (net) has been spent up to March 1959.

Agricultural Extension.—The Agricultural Extension staff intensified their propaganda and demonstration for increased production under Grow More Food and other schemes like cotton extension, sugarcane and oil-seeds development. Special emphasis was laid on the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, sinking of filter points and tube wells and application of composts, green manures and fertilisers. A continuous flow of improved seeds was maintained by multiplication of nucleus seeds of improved strains on State Seed Farms and Primary Seed Farms and further multiplication and distribution from Village Seed Farms.

A quantity of 1,695 tons of paddy seeds from Primary Seed Farms and 16,248 tons from Village Seed Farms were distributed during the year leading to an additional production of 80,737 tons. One hundred and ninety six tons of millet seeds from Primary Farms and 1,426.50 tons from Village Seed farms were distributed to ryots leading to an additional production of 2,858 tons of millets. Five thousand seven hundred lbs. of pulses, 33,984 maunds of cotton seeds were distributed. Twenty three thousand five hundred and ninety-six acres of land were brought under sugarcane cultivation. Three lakhs forty eight thousand four hundred and sixty-seven lb., of oil-seeds were distributed among the ryots. One thousand eighty eight tons of green manures 1,95,406 tons of rural and 3,14,635 tons of urban compost were produced. Ninety thousand seven hundred and five tons of Ammonium sulphate 14,825 tons of urea and 10,530 tons of Ammonium sulphate nitrate were distributed by the extension staff. Cotton extension work was done on 7,27,330 acres and oilseed development work on 5,60,044 acres during the year under report.

Agricultural Chemistry.—In the Analytical Department, 1,000 samples of soils, manures, foodstuffs, etc., were received during the year. Of a total number of 1,141 samples available for analysis, 614 were analysed and reported.

Calcium, magnesium and Hydrogen soils of the black soils of Coimbatore and Koilpatty were prepared and their physico-chemical properties like Dispersion Coefficient, Moisture equivalent, real and apparent specific gravity, water-holding capacity, pore space, volume expansion and pH were determined in comparison with those of original soils. Koilpatti soil was found to be heavier in nature than Coimbatore as revealed by mechanical analysis.

Another experiment related to the influence of soil conditioners on crop growth. Ragi seeds were sown and the seedlings obtained were transplanted in pots at the rate of four plants per pot. There were two sets of pots; in one set farm yard manure was applied at 25 gm., per pot and the other set was kept with no manure. Growth observations were made. The crop growth was distinctly the best in pots receiving tamarind seed powder. This condition of growth was not observed even in Krillium and Aerotel treatments. Based upon the growth performance, it was found that tamarind seed powder had a unique and decidedly beneficial influence on Red soils and crop growth.

Experiments were carried out to determine whether it was feasible to reclaim the alkaline lands of the zone consisting of Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. Field experiments were conducted in 1957-58 at Nemmeni near Paramakudi of Ramanathapuram district and was extended during the year under review to two other districts, namely, Madurai and Tirunelveli. Four replications consisting of 18 treatments of different combinations of green leaf, gypsum, farm yard manure and molasses were tried on ASD. 5 paddy. It was seen that the plots treated with two tons of gypsum plus 5,000 lb., green leaf per acre and four tons of molasses plus 2,500 lb., of organic matter gave statistically equal and best yields. Even though the paddy yields were low, the experiments indicated that there was improvement in the land since formerly nothing but nut grass was growing in these plots.

Under the soil testing scheme, 5,851 soils and 431 water samples were analysed and fertiliser recommendations were given for 5,600 soils during the year under report.

Under the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee Scheme for soil survey of sugarcane in Madras State, reconnaissance soil survey work was carried out in the Cuddalore, Villupuram, Kallakurichi and Vridachalam taluks of South Arcot district.

Another scheme taken up during the year related to fertiliser trials in cultivators' fields in order to study the response of important cereal, cash and oilseed crops to nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, individually and in combination; to compare the productive values of different nitrogenous fertilisers like ammonium sulphate, urea, calcium, ammonium nitrate, etc., to estimate the relative values of

important phosphatic fertilisers to legume crop and to ascertain the residual effects of these phosphatic fertilisers on the subsequent crops.

Experiments on control of pests which attack vegetables indicated that application of Lindane 0.1 per cent (spray) four times at intervals of two to three weeks gave the best control of the shoot and fruit borer of Brinjal. D.D.T. 0.1 per cent and Endrin 0.02 per cent spray three times at intervals of a fortnight were on a par in giving effective control of the tomato fruit borer. Endrin 0.02 per cent spray three times at fortnightly intervals gave the best control of the shoot and fruit borer of bhendi. Nicotin sulphate 9.1 per cent, Folidol 0.05 per cent and Endrin 0.02 per cent spray five times at intervals of ten days were on a par in reducing the fruit fly menace on bitter gourd and were significantly superior to other treatments.

Agricultural Entomology.—In addition to entomological investigations into the incidence of pests on various crops, studies on the toxicology and adverse effects of various synthetic insecticides were in progress. Under the Grow More Food Scheme a total of 506,241 acres and 122,773 trees were treated during the period under report the value of the produce saved being Rs. 122.47 lakhs. Consignments of seed materials intended for storage by various specialists were fumigated and rendered pest free. Thirty-eight consignments of seeds and other planting material intended for despatch to foreign countries were fumigated and necessary certificates issued. Weekly pest forecast reports were prepared from the material received from the District officers and sent to the Director of Agriculture, Madras Station Director, All India Radio, Tiruchirapalli and Madras, all Deputy Directors of Agriculture and District Agricultural Officer of the Madras State. Weekly observations on the incidence of pests on Cotton, Groundnut, Ragi and Chola crops were made and the data furnished to the Agricultural Meteorologist.

Agricultural Mycology.—One hundred and twenty-two cultures of paddy comprising of 53 long, 48 medium and 21 short duration cultures were tested for their relative resistance to blast under field conditions. Periodical observations recorded showed that the disease incidence was low in all the series.

Forty-nine varieties of rice were tested during Kuruvai season for their relative resistance to stemrot under field conditions. Observations recorded revealed that in general the incidence of disease in the experimental plots was low and a number of types exhibited low incidence of disease.

A field experiment was conducted to assess the efficiency of fungicidal sprayings in the control of rust incidence in cumbu. The results showed that fungicidal sprayings were beneficial and increased yields were obtained in sprayed plots. The varieties

resistance studies relating to Banana Wilt were continued. Out of 28 banana varieties tested for their resistance eleven varieties exhibited resistance to the disease.

In the case of Cotton black arm, it was found that the application of antibiotics like Streptomycin sulphate and Phytomycin gave promising indications of control of the disease.

In the case of Early Blight of Tomato, fungicides like Flit 406 and Dithane Z 78 proved effective in reducing incidence of the disease and gave increased yield also.

Agricultural Meteorology.—Crop weather experiments were conducted in three Agricultural Research Stations on the crops as detailed below :—

- (1) Coimbatore—Paddy, Cotton and Chola,
- (2) Aduthurai—Paddy (Kuruvai and Samba), and
- (3) Koilpatti—Cotton and Cumbu.

The observations on pests and diseases were recorded along with the data on weather condition in order to study the influence of weather on the incidence of pests and disease on the above crops. Exhaustive data on soil moisture were collected with regard to the observatory and crop-fields. The data were regularly submitted to the Director of Agricultural Meteorology, Poona.

Experiments were being conducted to study the correlation between growth pattern, yield and rainfall pattern of different crops like castor, paddy, gingelly and potato.

The Agricultural Meteorologist functioned as a member of the Committee appointed by the Government for the Wind power Survey and toured parts of the Ramanathapuram district along with the other members of the Committee to fix up suitable sites for the erection of wind-mills for agricultural purposes. A scheme to broadcast sudden changes in weather conditions to minimise loss to cultivated crops was recently taken up.

Plant Physiology.—To study the effects of Micro nutrients, both as soil dressing and foliar spray, on potatoes, an experiment was laid out at Nanjanad. The treatments tried were Cu, Bo Zn, Mn and Mo. It was found that no significant higher yields were obtained by foliar sprays. However, soil applications of a combination of Cu, Zn, Mn, and Mo gave yields equal to the control, the rest being all significantly inferior.

Since encouraging results were obtained by foliar sprays of macro-nutrients, trials were conducted to judge the suitable type and frequency of application of foliar sprays of macro-nutrients for different crops. It was found that spraying with Gibberellic acid on paddy led to increase in plant height but retarded flowering.

Urea and Super-phosphate had the same effect. While spraying increased the plant height in the case of maize, it had no effect on cholam Co. 12.

Trials at Nanjanad for finding a suitable weedocide to eradicate Kikiyu grass revealed that trichlore acetic acid at 100 lb. per acre ensured speedy kill and prevention of regrowth in Kikiyu grass.

Agricultural Engineering.—A low draught blade harrow suitable for a single animal for intercultivating work between rows was designed and fabricated. An animal drawn "Sod-cutter" was also manufactured and tried on the tank bunds and grassed areas.

A new hand duster was made of 22 gauge G.I. sheet with two compartments connected by a rubber valve. A pedal operated sheller was fabricated with a winnowing attachment. A new economy design for hand shelling of paddy was evolved. A soil tilth testing instrument was designed and fabricated.

A single animal drawn multipurpose implement set was designed for use in hilly tracts either as a plough or as a cultivator, ridger or a blade harrow. This consisted of an implement housed on a frame with two support wheels at the sides with the plough body housing in the Centre.

A new bark-removing machine was also designed.

Crop Improvement.

Paddy.—The total acreage under Paddy in the State was 5,712,000 (5,605,000) acres. The total production was estimated in the region of 3,29,800 tons.

Work on improvement of paddy by pure line selection and hybridisation was continued. Evolution of non-lodging strains saline resistant strains and strains for the inundated areas was in progress. Sixty lbs., N., in the form of Farm Yard manure gave the highest yield of paddy at Aduthurai and Palur. Application of 30 lb. N as Ammonium sulphate in two split doses half at the time of planting and the balance a week prior to flowering gave the highest yield at Coimbatore, while in other centres there was no difference. The modified Japanese method of planting with spacing of 10 inches and 5 inches was found better than the wedge shaped method of planting with 30 inches by 2½ inches.

Millets.—Improvement work on Periamanjil, Thalaiviruchal and Irungu cholams was in progress. Two strigaresistant selections AS. 8871 and AS. 9028 were found superior to CO. 1 and were set apart for issue for trials in the districts. Two high yielding derivatives in Chinnamanjal cholam were issued for district trial. Application of cattle manure at 5 tons per acre increased the grain yield of cholam by 37 per cent compared to the yield when

manure was applied. Under Coimbatore conditions, it was found economic to manure dry land crops of cholam with artificial fertilizers.

Mixing and sowing lab-lab with cholam was found to be an economic practice under dry land conditions giving on an average higher monetary return of 16 per cent as compared to a pure crop of cholam. A total quantity of 6,146 lb. of hybrid cumbu seeds were distributed. In the manurial trial, 5 tons of compost and 1 lb. N plus 20 lb. P_2O_5 gave the maximum yield. A quantity of 21,559 lb. of nucleus seeds of improved strains of Ragi CO. 1, CO. 2 and CO. 3 were distributed. Evolution of short duration high yielding and non-lodging strain of ragi was in progress.

Three high yielding strains of thinai, two in varagu and one each of samai and panivaragu were released for cultivation.

Further work in the evolution of better strains in redgram, bengram, blackgram, horsegram and lab-lab was in progress. Strains CO. 1, CO. 18, CO. 19 and K3 in cholam X3 in cumbu, CO. 1 and K2 in ragi and S.A. in redgram and CO. 1 in horsegram are the most popular among the strains under spread. The additional production due to the spread of improved strains of millets and pulses were estimated at 1.8 lakh tons of grain valued at 5.4 crores of rupees.

Oil seeds.—The area sown with groundnut in the State in 1958-59 was estimated at 1,886,300 acres. The total yield in terms of unshelled nuts was estimated at 9,07,600 tons.

In the comparative yield trial of groundnut cultures, the leading selection A.H. 6857 (East Africa) was found to be consistently superior to all the three standards and was being multiplied in district trials. Ploughing the field eight times with country plough to produce good tilth gave an increased yield of 18.2 per cent over the control.

One of the gingelly selections gave an increased yield of 10.6 per cent and 3.7 per cent over local and TMV.2 strain, respectively.

The area sown with castor in 1958-59 was estimated at 1,800 acres. Two selections 118/1 and 99/457 recorded 18.4 and 16.6 increased yield over TMV. 2 castor. Three short duration cultures were under district trial. Application of manure gave significantly higher yields than non-application of manure.

Cotton.—Cotton improvement work was comprehensive, including in its scope problems of yield and quality and building resistance to pests and diseases and drought in all the commercial varieties of cotton cultivated on the State. Attempts at introduction of suitable short duration varieties to fit into the low period between the two crops of paddy in the deltaic areas

were continued. Maintenance of purity of improved strains year after year and steps for large scale distribution, of such pure seeds were carried out under special multiplication schemes intended for the purpose. Apart from purity of seeds, the purity of lint of the two improved Cambodia strains (viz.), MCU-1 and MCU-2 which are exempted from price control were also safeguarded under the scheme for certification of these cottons.

The scattered block trials showed that 9030-G yielded 15 to 20 per cent more yield than MCU-1. Steps were taken for its multiplication and spread in the Central districts.

In the main strains trial, H.O. 313 registered 25 per cent more yield than MCU-2. In the preliminary yield trial culture 0892-B was found to be significantly better than MCU-2 in yield and staple length.

Certain selections were found superior to P. 216-F and further trials were found necessary. The spacing trials were finally concluded with the finding that the most appropriate spacing for rice fallow was one plant per hole spaced 6" apart in rows 1½' from each other.

The new strain K6 (Pandyan) maintained its all round superiority and gave 434 lb. of Kapas as against 388 lb. for control. The mills valued its Kapas at Rs. 125 more per candy than that of K2.

Sugarcane.—In the main yield trial of early varieties CO, 658, CO. 740 and 6785 yielded well. CO. 658 proved to be good for Adsali planting. Application of phosphate or the mode of application did not exert any influence either on yield or quality. But better quality juice was obtained in bamboo propped plots. Basal doses of phosphate or potash did not bring about significant increases in yield of cane or sugar per acre. Deterioration in the quality of the juice was observed when more than 200 lb. N was applied to CO. 449.

It was found that late planted crops were more susceptible to early shootborer attack. Endrin 0.1 per cent and BHC 0.5 per cent suspension as spray was found useful against early shoot borer attack. BHC. (E.C.) acted as an effective spray. No insecticide was effective in the control of the top borer. There was a definite lowering of quality in canes affected with the top borer.

The strain, CO. 527, was found to be resistance to smut for the third year in succession.

At Gudiyatham, none of the varieties tried proved superior to the standards either in the early or late yield trial. CO. 658 was found to maintain good juice quality till May and recorded

10 per cent jaggery recovery. Alkathene bags and airtight drums were found to be the best receptacles for the storage of Gur without much deterioration. Lime alo and Bhendai mucilage with lime were found to be the best clarificants.

At Kulitalai, best germination and vigour was found in CO. 1186. Variety CO. 1001 was also found promising, CO. 740 recorded maximum infection of smut, while CO. 449, CO. 658, CO. 758 were free from the infection. Incidence of mosaic was found to be high in all centres. A total quantity of 68 tons of nucleus seed material of standard varieties was distributed from the main and sub-stations.

Horticulture.—The grape vine Anab-E. Shahi again established its superiority, a single vine producing 650 bunches in two crops in the sixth year of its planting. The Nagpur Sangtra and the Poona Sangtra were found to be good in quality among the mandarin oranges. Progeny of the hybrid Poovan X Musa acuminate (from Anamalais) gave good quality fruits. Drying of the suckers up to 15 days before planting did not affect the growth and yield. The period August to December was found to be the best for planting bananas under wet land conditions in Adutburai area for securing higher yields. Spraying of sandolin 'A' 0.5 per cent and Erphyton oil 3 per cent increased the yield of plums from 38 per cent to 73 per cent.

Multiplication and large scale distribution of CO. 1 Papaya was in progress.

The varieties V2, V6, V8 and V12 conclusively proved their superiority over the local type of sweet potato. During the year 290,665 elite plant material of fruit trees and vegetables, 74,884 lb. of potato seed tubers and 2,403 lb. of seeds of horticultural crops were distributed.

Crop sampling surveys.—The average acre yield of rice for the State as a whole in respect of I, II and III crop worked out to 1,209 lb., 1,296 lb. and 1,124 lb. respectively. The average yield of rice for the State as a whole for all the three crops together worked out to 1,226 lb. thus accounting for a total production of 31,26,000 tons.

The additional yields due to Grow More Food aids as assessed during the year are given below :—

						Estimated additional yield of rice in lb./acres.
Improved seeds	..	..	..	..	..	255.28
Green manure	..	..	..	..	..	251.92
Ammonium Sulphate	..	..	..	..	..	282.86

Crop competitions.—Crop competitions were conducted on paddy, cholam, cumbu, groundnut, sugarcane and potato crops. The numbers of competitors enlisted and the highest yield obtained are given below :—

Crops.	Number of competitors.	1957-58—Highest yield obtained per acre/lb.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Paddy	7,690	8,860
Cumbu	123	2,990
Cholam	459	6,355
Potato	130	43,130
Sugarcane	454	150 tons, 1,600 lb.
Groundnut	1,998	4,114

Propaganda, Demonstration and Publicity.—The Agricultural Extension Staff intensified their propaganda and demonstrations for increased production under the 'Grow More Food' and other schemes like cotton extension, sugarcane development and oilseeds development. Special emphasis was laid on the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, sinking of filter points and tube wells, intensive manuring of paddy and sugarcane, green manuring with Sesbania and other green manures and organizing Village Seed Farms for paddy and millets. The extension staff constantly toured the villages and contacted villagers individually and collectively. In all 7,406 propaganda meetings were held.

Demonstration plots, 105,510 in all, were laid to bring out the effects of improved seed, better varieties and cultural practices, optimum dose of manures and the use of improved implements and machinery.

Special efforts were made to lay demonstration plots on the Japanese method of paddy cultivation and about 44,869 such demonstration plots were laid.

Agricultural Associations were formed in various villages and the members were induced to adopt all the improved practices for increasing production. During the year 2,285 new associations were formed and a total of 17,287 associations were functioning in the State.

A number of leaflets, posters and flip cards were prepared and distributed. In all 160,450 leaflets and folders on 21 subjects were printed and supplied to all District Agricultural Officers and Block Development Officers for free distribution. Posters on Mahali disease in Arecanut, on tree planting, soil erosion, method of irrigation, etc., were prepared.

Photographs of important crops like, sugarcane, paddy and millets were taken for preparing albums and exhibits.

A film on the Japanese method of cultivation of paddy was under production. Steps were being taken to equip the Information Wing with a propaganda van. A total of 146,218 copies of the Grow More Food Journals 'Mezhichelvam' were supplied to subscribers during 1958-59. Twenty-five thousand copies of Villagers' Calendar were also printed and supplied. Ten radio talks on various subjects relating to agriculture were broadcast.

Improved seeds.—During the period under report, 148 tons of nucleus paddy seeds were produced. A quantity of 1,695 tons of primary seeds were produced on the State Seed Farms and Primary Seed Farms. A quantity of 16,248 tons of Village Seed Farm seeds was distributed. The total area covered with improved strains through Primary and Village Seed Farms was 807,373 acres estimated to yield over 80,737 tons by way of additional production, valued at Rs. 508.64 lakhs.

A Pilot Sample Survey conducted to gauge the spread of improved paddy seeds revealed that the coverage was of the order of 63 per cent of the total area under paddy for the whole State.

Forty-six tons of nucleus millet seeds were produced. One hundred and ninety-five tons of primary seeds and 1,426 tons of Village Seed Farm seeds were distributed. The total area covered by these improved seeds was 2,421 acres and was estimated to yield 2,858 tons of millets by way of additional production.

About 5,700 lb. of nucleus seeds of pulses were distributed during the year. These were estimated to have covered 570 acres resulting in 80 tons of additional production.

The selection of the sites for State Seed Farms presented considerable difficulties. In order to expedite the opening of the State Seed Farms, the Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act of 1958 was passed. This act empowers the Government to compulsorily take over lands on lease rent being fixed on a reasonable basis and also to acquire the requisitioned lands later if the site were found suitable. During the year 1958-59, 48 State Seed Farms were dropped for various reasons arising out of the uneconomic nature of maintaining such farms, and only 15 farms were opened. This gap in the achievement of the target of 20 farms was due to non-availability of suitable lands and also the time lag caused in requisitioning the sites selected.

A total quantity of 1,844½ tons of paddy seeds, 28 tons of cholam, 33.67 tons of ragi, 4 tons of cumbu, 56.75 tons of groundnut and 16.67 tons of cotton seeds were produced in the State Seed Farms during the year.

Manures—Cattle manure.—The importance of proper preservation of Farm, Yard Manure and augmenting its supplies was

stressed. During the year under report 45,508 new compost pits and 30,448 Farm Yard Manure pits were dug and filled in the various blocks.

Composts.—For increasing the manurial resources of the State the importance of converting all organic waste into compost was stressed. Special camps were held for training village leaders in the manufacture of compost. The production of compost during the year was estimated to be in the region of 323,392 tons. Production of urban compost in Municipalities and Panchayats was also encouraged. During the year 314,635 tons of urban compost were distributed and the demand for the same was on the increase.

Green manures.—Great emphasis was laid on the cultivation of green manures and applying of green leaves for augmenting the manurial resources of the State. Growing of green manures like Daincha, Kolinji Indigo, Phillipesa Sunhemp and Sesbania was popularised. To give an impetus to the cultivation of green manure crops green manure seeds were distributed to the ryots at 80 per cent of the cost price by the department. A quantity of 1,088 tons of green manure seeds was distributed and an area of 163,200 acres was covered during the year.

Fertiliser distribution.—The purchase and distribution of straight fertilisers were controlled by the Board of Revenue and distributed to the public through the distributors selected by the Collectors and Co-operative Societies. The allocation and supply of fertilisers made by the Government of India was inadequate to meet the actual requirements of the State. In order to accelerate food production and to meet the requirements of the various crops and soils, four Standard Mixtures were prescribed. These mixtures were in great demand and were being sold to public at fair prices. Besides these, 359 mixtures in all were marketed by the various mixing firms.

During the period from April 1958 to March 1959, the following quantities of fertilisers were distributed :—

	TONS.
Ammonium sulphate	90,705
Urea	14,825
Ammonium sulphate nitrate	10,530

Loans.—To popularise the off-take of these straight fertilisers short-term loans to the extent of Rs. 750 on personal surety and Rs. 1,500 with additional surety were granted by Government under the Intensive Manuring Scheme. In G.O. Ms. No. 4062, Food and Agriculture, dated 12th December 1958, Government extended the grant of short-term loan facilities for the purchase of Standard Mixtures I and II. The amount of loans distributed

to the ryots under the Intensive Manuring Scheme for paddy and sugarcane were Rs. 53,46,550 and Rs. 12,71,722, respectively, during the year 1958-59.

Diseases of crops.—There were no major outbreaks of any serious diseases of crops during the period under report. However, sporadic occurrence of blast and helminthosporium of paddy, blast of ragi, leafspot of banana, fruit rot of chilli and various other diseases of different crops were reported from different districts and these were kept under control by timely action on the part of the Plant Protection staff. To facilitate the timely adoption of control measures, such disease-affected areas were declared as disease-affected, and pesticides and fungicides were sold at half cost to encourage more and more people to adopt the recommended measures. This concession was availed of very widely in almost all districts. Added to this, 2,500 sprayers were also distributed to the cultivators at half cost so that the cultivators may have their own appliances and carry out the remedial measures as and when necessary.

An extent of 194,723 acres and 100,230 trees were treated against diseases during the year resulting in saving of 5,016.79 tons of food crops and 1,464.36 tons of other crops. An extent of 506,245 acres of food and other crops and 122,103 numbers of trees and plants were treated against pests during the year resulting in a saving of 14,521 tons of food crops.

Vanamahotsava.—'Vanamahotsava' or National Tree Planting Week was celebrated in all the districts during the first week of July 1958, as per G.O. Ms. No. 1946, Food and Agriculture, dated 31st May 1958. Meetings were held with the full co-operation of other departments, Presidents of Panchayat Boards and leading mirasdars. The importance of the 'Tree Planting Week' and the after-care of these trees were particularly stressed. Functions were also organised in villages in which students, teachers, agriculturists and the general public planted seedlings. The public were also requested to sow seeds like, prosopis, karivelan, palmyrah, etc., in vacant sites and in their holdings to prevent soil erosion. A total of 2,417,297 saplings were planted during the year.

Agricultural marketing.—Market surveys for some of the agricultural commodities (pertaining to only few items of marketing) were conducted as and when enquiries were made. Supplementary information was furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Nagpur, on the marketing of eggs, wheat and tobacco. Besides, survey on traffic units of Tuticorin Port and Madras Port was prepared and sent to the Director of Agriculture.

Grading of ghee, groundnut oil, gingelly oil, potatoes, rice, eggs, etc., continued in this State under the Agricultural Grading Market Act, 1937. There was marked improvement during the period.

Vigorous efforts were taken for the popularisation of Agmark products. As a result, there was good progress in the grading work and there was a marked increase in the number of authorized packers. Inclusion of Agmark products under the contracts schedule in all jails, hospitals, also contributed to the increase in authorised packers and grading work.

A total quantity of 45,363 (47,378) maunds of rice valued at Rs. 9,01,481 (Rs. 8,84,074), 11,839.22 (9,030) maunds of ghee valued at Rs. 20,57,436 (Rs. 16,11,561), 9,282.31 (6,884) maunds of gingelly oil valued at Rs. 5,83,153 (Rs. 4,98,274), 4,441.28 (1,535.19) maunds of groundnut oil valued at Rs. 3,30,862 (Rs. 96,444), 4,70,760 lb. of potatoes valued at Rs. 89,128 (Rs. 56,440) and 1,644,404 (1,862,207) eggs valued at Rs. 1,92,944 (Rs. 2,22,887) were graded during the year under review.

The compulsory grading of tobacco, bristles wool, and essential oils continued in the State directly under the supervision of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection through the special staff appointed for this purpose by the Directorate. The Marketing Section continued to undertake and contact the leading co-operatives and other institutions in the State for the popularisation of Agmark products and thus increase their off-take. The laboratories at Coimbatore, Dharapuram and Karur were fully equipped and the work of testing and grading was taken up.

Regulated markets.—During the period there were six Market Committees. Out of them, the four committees in South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli continued to function with 23 regulated markets for five notified crops, viz., cotton, groundnut, gingelly, tobacco and turmeric. The enforcement with regard to turmeric was not imposed due to Government orders to give effect to it in 1959-60. During the period, Kanyakumari district was notified newly for coconuts under the Madras Commercial Crops Market Act, 1933. The revival of the Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli markets was taken up consequent upon the Supreme Courts judgment for enforcing the Act against the writ petition filed in the Supreme Court by the traders of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. In the districts of Coimbatore, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli 891,000 acres under cotton (forming 74 per cent of the total area under the crop) were benefited by the Act. In South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappalli districts 1,292,000 acres of groundnut came under the provisions of the Act (forming 72 per cent of the total area under the crop). In Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli 36,000 acres under tobacco (forming 74.9 per cent of the total area under the crop) were benefited by the Act and in South Arcot 43,000 acres under gingelly were benefited by the Act.

During the year, Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State received Rs. 143.57 lakhs worth of produce from members

and Rs. 134.13 lakhs worth of produce were sold. Agricultural implements, seeds, etc., were sold to the tune of Rs. 121.07 lakhs. The marketing societies advanced Rs. 88.94 lakhs to the ryots on the pledge of the produce. Efforts were taken to form Co-operative Marketing Societies for fruits, eggs and ghee in the important producing centres.

Warehousing.—This work was taken up by the Central Warehousing Corporation at the All-India level and at the State level by the State Warehousing Corporation constituted under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act of 1957. The State Warehousing Board started during the period six temporary warehouses at Madurai, Vellore, Vridhachalam, Salem, Kancheepuram and Tindivanam. Accommodation was secured at Pollachi for setting up a temporary warehouse. The warehouses opened at Vellore, Salem and Madurai were working to the full capacity and the Corporation was on the look-out for additional accommodation at the above centres to cope with the demand. The warehouses at Kancheepuram and Tindivanam started in July 1959 had not started functioning.

✓**Transport.**—Movement of agricultural produce was watched and whenever bottlenecks in transport were noticed, the section took up the matter with the Railway authorities to ease the position. Action was also taken to provide wagons for movement of agricultural commodities from surplus districts to deficit districts.

The Additional Marketing Assistant appointed for the scheme for dissemination of Market News Service for cardamom visited the important cardamom growing and assembling centres in Madurai district, such as Bodi, Thevaram, Pannipuram, Kombai, Uthamapalayam, Cumbum, Cuddalore, Pattiveeranpatti and Virudhunagar in Ramanathapuram district periodically. He also gathered data on the conditions of the crop, rainfall, disposal, arrivals, closing stock, prices, etc., in the assembling and terminal markets and the data was sent to the Director of Information and Publicity. It was also sent to the important markets in North India.

Agricultural Engineering.—The Tractor Hiring Scheme confers numerous benefits on the ryots by providing them with tractors and bulldozers at reasonable hire charges for reclamation of their lands. The department was in possession of 142 units out of which 79 were track type tractors and 73 wheel type ones. Out of 79 track type, 76 units were equipped with bulldozers. A total area of 3,835 acres of virgin lands and 11,121 acres of current fallows were ploughed and the bulldozers were engaged for 51,388 hours at levelling operations. Twelve units worked in the soil conservation schemes.

Seven tractors with matched implements were purchased and distributed to agriculturists under the Hire Purchase Scheme.

Oil engines were given on hire to ryots for irrigating their crops during periods of emergency. Two hundred and ninety units irrigated an area of 10,258.67 acres. A total number of 110 oil engines and 263 electric motors were also supplied under the 'Hire Purchase Scheme'. A total of 629 filter points were sunk and the required oil engines and electric motors were supplied on hire purchase basis. Thirty-three power drills and 109 hand-boring sets were lent on hire for boring purposes.

Soil conservation.—Special soil conservation measures were undertaken in various parts of the State for protecting valuable top soil from erosion and also for conservation of soil moisture for production of better crops. Soil conservation measures were intensified in Nilgiris district where due to large scale deforestation and cultivation of the tuber root potato, the danger of soil erosion was very acute. Under the Comprehensive Soil Conservation Scheme in Nilgiris district, 1,147.03 acres were protected from soil erosion. 315.75 acres of land were bench terraced in Coonoor subdivision and 136.51 acres were contour terraced. In South Arcot district at Kadambuliur 5,858.80 acres were contour bunded and on 240 acres contour trenching and afforestation was done. At Tiruvallur in Chingleput district, 1,307.98 acres were contour bunded. Under the Vellore-Wallajah Scheme, North Arcot, 6,474 acres were contour bunded and gully plugged, waste weirs were constructed on 1,710 acres and contour trenching and afforestation done on 366 acres. At Perumalkuppam and Marappanaickenpatti, Krishnagiri taluk, 959 and 200 acres, respectively, were contour bunded. An extent of 214 acres was contour bunded at Pallalakuppam, Gudiyatham taluk. Under the Kodaikanal Extension Scheme, 156 acres were bench-terraced and stonewall revetment was done on 31 acres. An extent of 25,409.43 acres of land was protected from soil erosion by contour bunding in Samayapuram and Krishnapuram villages and under the Mulanur, Kothamangalam, Kangayam-Vellakoil-Avinashi-Coimbatore and Palladam Schemes. Under the Kolarpatti, Kannivadi, Batlagundu, Athur and Vadachithur Schemes, 10,795.46 acres of land were contour bunded.

Khariff Campaign.—In order that the Food Production Campaign may receive a fillip a Khariff Campaign was started during the year under which it was proposed to associate the leading cultivators in each locality with the scheme. This campaign covered four food crops, namely, paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi and steps were taken to create non-official agencies at various levels, viz., Panchayat, Block, the Taluk and the District besides the State. In order that special guidance may be given to the Committees at all levels a State Level Committee was also constituted.

During the year under report, the State Committee met thrice and took into account various measures necessary for achieving

increased food production under the Khariff Campaign. In pursuance of the decision of the Committee the local committees at district, taluk, block and panchayat levels were constituted with a view to intensify and improve the efficiency of cultivation with particular reference to the following items:—

- (1) Distribution of improved seeds.
- (2) Production and application of green manure.
- (3) Production and application of compost.
- (4) Japanese method of paddy cultivation.
- (5) Large scale adoption of plant protection measures.

The campaign was inaugurated on the Tamil New Year's Day, viz., 14th April 1959 by the Minister for Home and Agriculture and was followed by similar inaugural functions at a large number of centres including district headquarters, taluk headquarters and villages.

In order to watch the progress of work under the campaign at all levels, a special Campaign Officer of the grade of a District Agricultural Officer was also appointed and he assumed charge on 14th March 1959.

Finance.—The receipts under the head '29. Agriculture' during the year 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 100.83 (Rs. 87.88) lakhs, while the expenditure was Rs. 210.82 (Rs. 160.94) lakhs. The receipts from all agricultural research stations was Rs. 3.18 (Rs. 1.84) lakhs while expenditure amounted to Rs. 10.06 (Rs. 8.46) lakhs.

Horticulture.

During the year the Agri-Horticultural Society managed to improve its nursery stocks. It arranged for the supply of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and sprayers to members and the general public.

The 118th Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Show was held in the first week of February 1958. The usual challenge cups were given away and winners in the competition held for vegetable gardens were awarded the prizes donated by Government. A slight deterioration in the quality of plants growing in the Ornamental Gardens was evident during the year. In the Nursery Gardens certain exotic plants were introduced through a system of mutual exchange established with other botanical societies.

Cinchona plantations.

Quinine Factory, Naduvattam.—Extraction from cinchona bark, the areas of works in progress as on 31st March 1958 and products reissued for reproducing with a total input of 23,036.53 lb. of hydrated quinine sulphate and 16,234.89 lb. of cinchona febrifuge resulted in an output of 18,139.52 lb. of quinine sulphate and 14,954.20 lb. Cinchona Febrifuge.

The cost of quinine sulphate in raw materials and process cost per pound of quinine sulphate for the year under review worked out to Rs. 22.32 and Rs. 9.99 respectively. The quinine products manufactured and taken to stock during the year were as follows :—

	LB.	OZ.	DR.
1 Quinine Sulphate powder ..	14,179	12	6
2 Quinine tablets (5 grains) ..	2,771	13	10
3 Quinine Hydrochloride powder ..	365	0	0
4 Cinchona Febrifuge powder ..	10,654	3	3
5 Cinchona tablets	695	0	0
6 Totaquina	5,000	0	0

In addition to the above, the following were also manufactured during the year from out of the basic products obtained from previous year's production :—

	LB.	OZ.	DR.
1 Quinine Dihydrochloride powder.	385	15	8
2 Quinine Bisulphate	33	0	0
3 Totaquina tablets	1,680	0	0

Production of Eucalyptus Oil.—A total quantity of lb. 20,424-1-0 of crude eucalyptus oil was refined obtaining a net yield of 19,287-3-8 lb. of purified oil of different grades. Eucalyptus oil of the total value of Rs. 74,348-19 was sold during the year. The demand for eucalyptus oil continued to be on the increase.

Production of Activated Carbon.—The manufacture of activated carbon from paddy husk was continued during the year under review and a quantity of 7,363 lb. of activated carbon was manufactured during the year.

Distribution and sales.—Parry and Company, Limited, Madras, continued to be the selling agents of the department for the sale of quinine products and eucalyptus oil.

“Competition from West Bengal Government Quinine to a certain extent reduced sales. During the year under report, a total quantity of 14,817-15-1 lb. (lb. 20,220-15-1) of quinine products and 16,053 (10,119) boxes of quinine dihydrochloride ampoulet were sold.

Essential and medicinal oils.—The preparation of Vettiver oil, geranium oil and lemongrass oil predominated. The purification, testing and packing of essential oils were done according to necessity. There was very great demand for geranium oil and the production of this oil during the period was inadequate to meet the demand. Steps were taken to extend rapidly the cultivation of this crop.

Laboratory work.—Besides the analysis of samples of various essential oils, tests on different batches of eucalyptus oil, were done as a regular feature. A large number of bark samples were analysed and chemicals, etc., purchased for use in the factory were tested to find out their purity and suitability for departmental purposes.

Quinine Factory, Anamallais.—A quantity of 1,378,093 lb. of cinchona bark was issued for extraction with an input of 2,410.0 lb. of hydrated quinine sulphate and 26,216.7 lb. of other alkaloids. The outputs obtained and taken to stock during the year were as follows :—

	LB.
Quinine sulphate powder	28,670
Cinchona febrifuge powder	17,090
Totaquina powder	4,750

A quantity of 436,640 lb. of Government of India bark and 33,180 lb. of Government of Madras bark received at the factory during the year were sampled and analysed. Six hundred and fifteen bark samples received from the research section were also analysed during the year under report. Besides, samples of the intermediary products, essential oils, etc., were analysed.

The distillation of essential oils, such as, vettiver oil, motia grass oil and geranium oil was done under the technical supervision of the Manufacturing Chemist. The following quantities of crude oils were refined in the laboratory :—

	LB.
(1) Vettiver oil	663
(2) Palmarosa oil	42
(3) Geranium oil	28
(4) (a) Camphor oil	22
(b) Camphor Crystals	15
(5) Eucalyptus Citriodora oil	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
(6) Patchouli oil	43
(7) Lemon grass oil	131

Plantations (General).—There was no fresh planting during the year. An area of 397-50 acres was harvested by uprootal in Government of Madras Account in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamallais and an area of 289-10 acres in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris as the growth of cinchonas in these areas was poor and the maintenance of such patchy areas was considered uneconomical. The total acreage under cinchona cultivation

at the close of the year was 8,750.73 acres comprising of 6,654.75 acres on the Anamallais and 2,095.98 acres on the Nilgiris. 699,898 lb. of bark from the Anamallais and 205,974 lb. of bark from the Government Plantations, Nilgiris, were harvested during the year.

In addition to the maintenance of the existing areas, the following additional areas were planted with essential oil bearing plants during the year under report :—

	ACRES.
Vettiver	25
Eucalyptus Citriodora	3

Nilgiris Plantations—Planting.—There was no planting of cinchonas during the year under report. An area of 46 acres was planted with bluegum and 70 acres with wattle during the year.

The following medicinal and essential oil plants were planted during the year in addition to the maintenance of the existing areas :—

	ACRES.
Vettiver	30
Geranium	16
Digitalis Purpurea	18
Eucalyptus Citriodora	5.50

A few other medicinal and essential oil plants were also planted on an experimental scale.

Cultivation of medicinal and essential oil plants.—The total extent of various medicinal and essential oil plants under cultivation at the close of the year was as follows :—

(1)	Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamallais. ACRES.	Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris. ACRES.	Total. ACRES.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Digitalis Purpurea	..	37.00	37.00
Rawolfia Serpentina	..	0.75	0.75
Mentha Piperita	..	7.00	7.00
Vettiver	103.50	71.52	175.02
Lavender	..	10.50	10.50
Geranium	9.00	52.00	61.00
Eucalyptus Citriodora	3.00	6.00	9.00
Motia Grass	8.00	..	8.00
Patchouli	17.80	0.50	18.30
Lemon Grass	6.15	..	6.15

Financial results.—The working of the department for the year 1958-59 resulted in a net loss of Rs. 72,046.77. This was mainly due to the writing off of the suspense account relating to previous years amounting to Rs. 82,441.90.

Animal Husbandry.

Veterinary Education.—The Madras Veterinary College was upgraded as a regional post-graduate training centre for the South Zone during the year under report. Five Professors were deputed for advanced training to the United States of America under the Inter-Institutional Exchange Programme. Fifteen posts of Professors were upgraded. Dr. C. N. Stark of the Tennessee University, assigned to the Madras State as Dairy Production Adviser was appointed as Professor of Dairy Science for the M.V.Sc. Degree course from 1st September 1958.

Seventy-six candidates from Madras and 6 from other States were admitted to the pre-professional course leading to a Degree in Veterinary Science during the year. The post-graduate Diploma course in Veterinary Parasitology commenced in 1955-56 was discontinued during the year. Fourteen members of the teaching staff continued their research work in the College, of which two of them were recipients of Government of India Scholarships. The M.V.Sc. course was started with effect from 4th September 1958 at the College with 2 branches III and V. Eighteen candidates were admitted to the Course. A refresher course organized by the Government of India commenced from 9th June 1958 at the College for the Extension Officers employed in the National Extension and Community Development Blocks with a view to keep them posted with modern developments in the field so as to enable them to discharge their duties in an efficient manner.

Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine.—This institute was selected for the manufacture of Freeze Dried Rinderpest Vaccine under the All-India Pilot Scheme for the eradication of Rinderpest in the Southern Zone. Ninety-three lakhs fifty-one thousand two hundred and fifty doses of Freeze Dried Rinderpest Vaccine were manufactured during the year. The scheme for the survey and control of Brucellosis in the State continued to function during the year. The scheme for the improvement of Haemorrhagic Septicæmia vaccine and the manufacture of a combined vaccine for Haemorrhagic Septicæmia and the Black Quarter was discontinued from 1st October 1958.

Investigation and Research.—The research work in various departments of Madras Veterinary College and in the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, was continued during the year. The following are some of the noteworthy items of the research and investigation carried out during the year under review :—

- (1) Study of silage and nutrition value of infertile eggs in the Animal Nutrition Department.
- (2) Anatomy of the Foetal Indian Elephant.

(3) Effect of environmental conditions and the size of the incubator on hatchability and incidence of abnormal embryos.

(4) Etiological and genetical aspects of the Avian Leucosis complex in poultry.

(5) Incidence and the percentage of fertility of hydatid cysts in cattle.

(6) *Trypanosoma evansi*.

(7) Parasitic fauna of poultry.

(8) Incidence of myiasis in domestic stock and flies.

(9) *Giriose superba*.

(10) Systematic survey to determine the extent of incidence of mastitis as a disease entity.

(11) Distribution and identity of *Fasciola* in the State.

(12) Anthelmintic properties of indigenous plants like *Aristolochia bracteata*.

(13) Optimum dose of Alum precipitated. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Vaccine for conferring satisfactory immunity in vaccinated calves.

(14) Immunity conferred by the Haemorrhagic Septicaemia oil Adjuvant vaccine.

(15) Experiments with Freeze Dried Rinderpest Goat Tissue vaccine.

(16) Experiments with combined vaccine for Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Black Quarter.

(17) Experiments with mixed vaccine for Fowl Pox and Ranikhet Disease.

(18) Experiments on the various vaccines.

(19) Survey and control of Brucellosis.

(20) Analysis of an economic poultry ration.

(21) Experiments on the safe method of protecting sheep against Sheep Pox.

(22) Experiments for evolving a safe product with the Goat adapted Sheep Pox virus.

(23) Survey of the disease in villages by Johnin Test.

Livestock Development.—During the year all the Livestock Improvement Schemes drawn up under the Second Five-Year Plan were implemented according to the target. The Key Village Scheme was extended to four more centres. Three more Artificial Insemination centres under the Key Village Scheme were established in the urban areas. Four supplementary extension centres to utilise breeding bulls available in the Key Village areas were opened. A Wool Utilization Centre was opened at Sullur in order to conduct experiments on the right usage of wool produce

by better breeding policies. Four Poultry Extension Centres were established and exotic birds were exchanged for indigenous stocks through these Centres. At the Sheep Breeding Research Station, Chinnasalem, Alambadi Cattle breed was introduced.

There were 3,004 (2,583) breeding bulls at the end of the year (inclusive of buffalo bulls) located for stud purposes, in the State, under the various schemes of the department. These bulls performed 123,632 services. One lakh, eighty-six thousand, one hundred and seventy-seven artificial inseminations were done during the year. There were 37 (33) poultry demonstration units attached to the Veterinary Institutions in the State, and a total number of 6,209 exotic birds and 25,203 eggs were supplied to the public for rearing and hatching, respectively.

Veterinary Health Services and Itinerant staff.—There were 116 (113) veterinary institutions in the State at the end of the year. Two Veterinary Dispensaries at Sankarankoil and Kottaram were transferred to the department from the Community Development Block and 1 Minor Dispensary at Palladam was converted into a veterinary dispensary. Three lakhs thirty-four thousand six hundred and twelve (309,448) cases were treated and 57,481 (54,770) castrations were done in these dispensaries and by the Veterinary staff during their tours.

There were 1,596 (2,148) outbreak reports of various diseases of livestock resulting in 7,028 (8,757) deaths during the year. Most of the outbreaks were due to the prevalence of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Black Quarter disease in almost all the districts which alone accounted for 1,175 outbreaks. However, the mortality rate was considerably reduced due to the prompt prophylactic measures taken by the veterinary staff. Three mobile units were introduced in Kanyakumari, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts during the year bringing the total number to seven mobile units at the end of the year. During the year under report, 731,342 (1,298,519) animals and 325,530 (323,908) birds were protected against various contagious diseases. In addition, 210,117 (179,427) cases were treated and 58,339 (52,615) castrations were done during the year.

Milk Supply.—Consequent on the appointment of a Milk Commissioner with the status of a Head of Department, the Administrative control of the Government Milk Factory was transferred to the Milk Commissioner, Madras, with effect from 16th December 1958. The factory was equipped with all necessary plants. During the year 1,702,098 (2,435,402) lb. of toned milk, 33,859 lb. of skimmed milk, 51,344 lb. of buffalo milk, 48,300 lb. of rose milk and 16 cups of ice cream were produced in the factory. Of these, 632,393 lb. of toned milk, 18,587 lb. of buffalo milk, 48,300 lb. of rose milk and 716 cups of ice cream were sold to the public.

Sixty-four thousand, four hundred and sixteen lb. of toned milk, 33,859 lb. of skimmed milk and 32,757 lb. of buffalo milk was distributed to the children under the school feeding programme of the F.A.O. Six thousand lb. were distributed to the public in connection with the celebration of More Milk Day.

With a view to reorganise the milk supply position in a metropolis like Madras, a scheme was provided and included in the Second Five-Year Plan. The scheme known as "Madras Dairy and Milk Project" aimed at the evacuation of milch cattle from the congested parts of the city and the provision of accommodation for 4,000 cattle at Madhavaram on the outskirts of the city. An area of 703.23 acres of land was acquired during the year. An approach road to the colony was formed. The construction of stalls for the first unit of 500 cattle was in progress. A total expenditure of Rs. 17,06,261-55 was incurred during the year. The New Zealand Government announced an offer of £2,15,000 towards the plant and equipment required for the Dairy.

Community Development and National Extension Service.—

In block areas, the work connected with Animal Husbandry was carried out by the Extension Officers for Animal Husbandry under the technical supervision of the District Veterinary Officers. The officers contacted the ryots and emphasised the important aspects of Animal Husbandry, viz., scientific breeding, management and disease control. The distribution of pedigree bulls, birds and rams, the opening of veterinary institutions and first-aid centres, the starting of poultry demonstration units, distribution of exotic birds, the development of pasture, castration of scrub bulls; protection of animals against contagious diseases and treatment of them in non-contagious cases, and the organisation of co-operative societies, were some of the items of work attended to by the Veterinary staff in block areas. In the 192 blocks comprising of Stage I and Stage II, Pre-extension and Community Development Blocks in the State, the activities of the Animal Husbandry department were as follows :—

One lakh thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy artificial inseminations were performed in the Centres and 22,695 calves were born as a result of them. Six thousand five hundred and sixty-four exotic birds for breeding and 70,108 eggs for hatching, were distributed through the poultry extension centres and other poultry units to the public. One lakh seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight castrations were performed and 634,156 cases were treated in the Veterinary first-aid centres and by the Extension Officers during their tours. Three lakhs, sixty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven sheep were dewormed and 1,989,073 preventive inoculations were performed.

Propaganda.—Besides the usual items of preparation of charts, maps, graphs, etc., 63 livestock shows in rural parts and at District

headquarters in each of the districts, 27 cattle shows and 3 poultry shows in Key Village areas and 7 poultry shows in Community Development Blocks under the All-India Development Schemes were organized by the Department during the year. At the State level, the 3rd State Cattle Show and the 4th State Poultry Show were organized at Coimbatore.

Co-operation.

Co-operative Policy.—The year marked the all round progress of the co-operative movement in the State. In the field of agricultural credit there was a re-thinking about the policy of encouraging the formation of large sized societies of the type recommended by the Rural Credit Committee. In the context of the need to develop the movement as a peoples' movement and of the importance of encouraging and strengthening village institutions on the basis of self-help and self-reliance, the National Development Council expressed the view that the future organization of the Co-operative Movement should be on the basis of one village one society, so that the initiative and responsibility for the development of the village might be placed fully on the villagers themselves. The Government of India agreed with this view and laid down the policy that as a general rule, there should be only one society for each village or a group of villages covering not more than a population of 1,000 and that this society should not only provide credit but also undertake other services essential for agricultural production. In backward areas, where it might be difficult to organise service societies of this type, the Government of India were in favour of organising a new type of credit institution, known as the 'CREDIT UNION' for a group of villages, with societies functioning in each village. The Government of India offered financial assistance to the service co-operatives and the credit unions formed on the above pattern.

The provision of full finance to meet the needs of production involved the relaxation of the existing credit limits of the co-operatives. To examine the problems connected with the relaxation of credit limits of co-operative at different levels and make recommendations, the Government of India appointed an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri V. L. Mehta. The Committee's report was awaited.

In the field of long-term credit, an important development during the year was the floatation of rural development debentures by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank. These were seven-year debentures, floated primarily with the object of attracting rural savings and were open for subscription by individual investors. Under the scheme, the Reserve Bank of India contributed to these debentures, the contribution being in the ratio

of 7 : 8 as between individual investors and the Reserve Bank. The first series of these debentures was very popular and was oversubscribed and the excess had to be absorbed by the floatation of a second series.

In the sphere of marketing, a major event was the formation of the Madras State Co-operative Marketing Society, which became the apex marketing co-operative organization in the State. Government contributed Rs. 3 lakhs towards the share capital of this society. This apex organization was brought into existence for undertaking inter-State trade and export in agricultural produce. The need for providing assistance for the quick transport of agricultural produce from the producing to the marketing centres was recognised and initial steps were taken to provide loans and subsidies to the marketing societies for the purchase of lorries. Government also recognised the need for issuing licences to co-operative marketing societies for the installation of rice mills.

As an impetus to co-operative farming a State Co-operative Farming Board was constituted, to devise ways and means for the development of co-operative farming and to co-ordinate the activities of the various departments. The Board consists of the Ministers for Co-operation, Agriculture and Revenue and Heads of Departments concerned with the subject. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is a member of the Board and the Special Deputy Registrar (Farming) is the Secretary of the Board.

To ameliorate the conditions of Harijans and other landless persons, a survey of cultivable Government waste lands was undertaken by a Special Deputy Collector, and on his recommendations for the organization of land colonisation societies in the districts of Salem, South Arcot and Madurai, sixteen societies were registered, covering an extent of 4,745·88 acres of land.

The Government of India constituted a Working Group on Co-operative Farming, with Sri S. Nijalingappa as Chairman, to formulate an action programme, based on available experience, for the purpose of adopting co-operative farming as the ultimate pattern of agriculture in India. The Working Group was requested to examine the types and methods of organisation and management of farming societies and other connected matters and to recommend measures necessary for promoting the programme of joint farming. Its report was awaited.

In order to control prices of rice and paddy, Government decided to procure 2 lakhs tons of rice (one lakh tons in terms of rice and 1½ lakhs tons of paddy) for the purpose of building up stocks for distribution of rice at notified rates to consumers during the lean months of the year. The procurement work was entrusted to the co-operatives, viz., the District Supply and Marketing Societies or the Central Stores, the Triplicane Urban

Co-operative Society and the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation. These institutions procured the stocks allotted to them and also arranged for their distribution at notified prices through fair price shops.

The organisation of the Central House Mortgage Bank at Madras and 20 primary house mortgage banks in the municipal towns went a long way towards solving the problem so far besetting co-operative house building societies. In any housing scheme, the maintenance of the existing houses in a state of good repair is as important as the construction of new houses. While the housing co-operatives were financing the construction of new houses, there was no suitable organisation for providing long-term funds to house owners for the redemption, maintenance, repairs, renewals, etc., of the existing houses. The Central House Mortgage Bank, with its net work of primary house mortgage banks filled this void.

The rapid expansion of the Co-operative Movement in all directions, especially in the wake of the implementation of several development schemes made increasing demands on trained personnel. In addition to the three Co-operative Training Institutes at Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Madurai, two institutes, one at Salem and the other at Kancheepuram, were established during the year to meet this demand.

The Co-operative Law Committee, constituted by the Government of India suggested a Model Co-operative Societies' Bill for adoption by the State. The Narayanaswami Pillai Committee on Co-operation also made certain recommendations to amend the Co-operative Societies Act. The National Development Council, while indicating the future policy in regard to the organisation of the Co-operative Movement, suggested that the law relating to co-operative societies should be amended so as to remove from it certain restrictive features, which operated against the speedy expansion of the movement. With reference to the recommendations of the two Committees and keeping in view the suggestion of the National Development Council, proposals were formulated for amending the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932.

Co-operative Credit.—The Madras State Co-operative Bank had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 91·51 lakhs. The Government invested Rs. 15 lakhs in the share capital.

The Reserve Bank of India sanctioned credit limits to the extent of Rs. 644·50 lakhs to the District Co-operative Central Banks to be drawn through the Madras State Co-operative Bank at the concessional rate of interest (2 per cent below the bank rate of 4 per cent) for financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops. The Reserve Bank of India also sanctioned a credit limit of rupees one crore to the State Co-operative Bank

against the pledge of Government Promissory Notes to finance Central Banks for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops. The State Bank of India sanctioned cash credit accommodation of Rs. 10 crores on Government guarantee to enable the bank to finance procurement of foodgrains entrusted to the co-operatives.

A sum of Rs. 1,415.45 (Rs. 732.70) lakhs was disbursed as loans by the State Co-operative Bank to District Co-operative Central Banks. It continued to provide the Central Banks with subsidies for rectification work in rural credit societies and for encouragement of cottage industries. The total subsidies so disbursed amounted to Rs. 18,750.

There were 15 Co-operative Central Banks in the State with a total membership of 1,876 (1,880) individuals and 11,493 (11,072) societies and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 187.89 (Rs. 150.66) lakhs.

During the period under review the Co-operative Central Banks issued loans and cash credits to the extent of Rs. 3,518.55 lakhs to their affiliated societies as shown below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Short term.	1,359.55
Medium term.	286.67
Cash credit.	1,872.33
	3,518.55

The general financial position of the Central Banks continued to be sound. All the Central Banks earned increased profits during the year, viz., Rs. 19.96 (Rs. 15.11) lakhs.

There were 8,095 (7,918) agricultural credit societies in the State with a total membership of 10.07 lakhs and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 157.75 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 778.53 lakhs was issued as loans to the members of these societies.

Under the scheme of post sanction of loans, Rural Credit Societies were sanctioned cash credit accommodation by the Central Banks far in advance of the cultivation season. Cash credit limits amounting to Rs. 20.85 lakhs were sanctioned by the Central Banks to 367 societies. The societies sanctioned 19,884 loans amounting to Rs. 39.18 lakhs to their members.

In addition to giving loans to their members, the village credit societies undertook activities such as joint purchase and sale of domestic and other requirements of their members, supply of agricultural implements and pesticides, marketing of members' produce, construction of godowns, the encouragement of habits of

thrift by distributing hundi boxes, etc. The village credit societies purchased and distributed domestic and other requirements worth Rs. 1.30 lakhs and manure worth Rs. 47.83 lakhs to their members. Thrift deposits amounting to Rs. 27,824 were collected through the hundi boxes supplied to members. Forty-five societies constructed godowns at the total cost of Rs. 5,46,439 with the help of a Government subsidy of Rs. 1,08,850 and a loan of Rs. 1,54,032. Produce worth Rs. 4,52,173 was stored in these godowns. The societies also undertook social and recreational activities such as the running of Reading Rooms and Libraries, installation of radios and running of First Aid Centres. A sum of Rs. 5,905 was spent by the societies on these items.

There were 21 Co-operative Rural Banks in the State. These banks had 33,064 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 12.77 lakhs. The rural banks issued loans to the extent of Rs. 79.11 lakhs, Rs. 21.54 lakhs being short term loans and the remainder medium term loans. Three rural banks constructed godowns for storing the produce of their members.

There were 330 Co-operative Agricultural Banks of which eighty-five were started during the year. Under directions from the Government of India, the programme of organising large sized societies (agricultural banks) was discontinued from April 1959. These banks covered 2,020 villages and had 264,291 members. A sum of Rs. 460.92 lakhs was disbursed as loans to the members.

In addition to the supply of credit, the agricultural banks undertook the supply of agricultural requisites to their members. The value of such requisites supplied during the year amounted to Rs. 34.88 lakhs.

The object of the scheme of Full Finance was to provide the entire short term and medium term credit needs of the rural population under the agency of the co-operative societies and to replace gradually all other sources of agricultural credit in the area. The scheme was first introduced in two firkas, viz., Erode firka in the Coimbatore district and the Srivilliputhur Firka in the Ramanadapuram district early in 1957. The results of the working of the scheme in the above two firkas were encouraging. The scheme was extended to the following seven blocks :—

- (1) Poonamallee (Chingleput district).
- (2) Sriperumbudur (Chingleput district).
- (3) Perambalur II (Tiruchirappalli district).
- (4) Tirupparankundram (Madurai district).
- (5) Vembakkam (North Arcot district).
- (6) Idappadi (Salem district).
- (7) Ootacamund (Nilgiris district).

Government ordered the stoppage of issue of takkavi loans in the Full Finance Scheme areas from December 1958. Proposals were sent to Government to guarantee the losses likely to be sustained by co-operatives up to 10 per cent of the total loans issued by them annually under this scheme and subject to this maximum limit, it was suggested that the loss in any individual case, up to 66-2/3 per cent might be borne by the State and Central Governments and the remaining 33 1/3 per cent by the Madras State Co-operative Bank, the Central Bank and the primary societies concerned. Government accepted the proposal.

The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, the apex institution had 81 primary land mortgage banks affiliated to it. It had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 21.59 lakhs and issued loans amounting to Rs. 71.08 lakhs to the primary banks.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, a scheme for the floatation of Rural Debentures by the Central Land Mortgage Bank was formulated to encourage rural savings. The Central Land Mortgage Bank floated the first series of the debentures in April 1959 for an aggregate value of Rs. 20 lakhs.

The 81 Primary Land Mortgage Banks had a total membership of 1.23 (1.13) lakhs and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 38.55 (Rs. 34.83) lakhs. These banks issued loans to the tune of Rs. 70.86 (Rs. 72.73) lakhs to their members. Of this Rs. 26.07 lakhs was lent for the purposes of land improvement, Rs. 1.11 lakhs for purchase of lands to consolidate holdings and Rs. 43.63 lakhs for discharge of prior debts.

There were 141 Co-operative Urban Banks with a membership of 3.45 lakhs at the end of the year. Their owned capital plus deposits from members amounted to Rs. 414.56 lakhs. They issued loans, cash credit, ordinary jewel and produce loans to the tune of Rs. 760.77 lakhs and recovered Rs. 623.03 lakhs from the members. Besides meeting the credit requirements of their members, the Urban Banks provided facilities on reasonable terms for collection of cheques and bills and transmission of funds.

Some Urban Banks besides financing petty traders, artisans, merchants, etc., helped agriculturist-members to hold over their produce in anticipation of better prices by issuing loans to the extent of Rs. 17.76 lakhs on the pledge of agricultural produce. A scheme for providing the required finance to small-scale industries through select Urban Banks was under consideration.

Employees' Co-operative Societies provide credit facilities to their members who are employees of Government, local bodies, commercial firms, etc., to meet their domestic and social expenses. They inculcate the habit of thrift among their members by a system of compulsory savings.

On 30th June 1959, there were 540 employees' societies in the State. Of these 147 societies were exclusively for Government servants, 164 for employees of local bodies and municipalities, 171 for employees of business and other commercial concerns and 58 for industrial workers in mills and other allied concerns. They had in all 2.68 lakhs of members on their rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 126.63 lakhs. The societies lent Rs. 657.81 lakhs to their members. Some of these societies continued to act as agents of their members for the joint purchase and sale of their domestic and other requirements. They purchased goods worth Rs. 4.41 lakhs and sold goods worth Rs. 4.61 lakhs.

Co-operative Marketing.—During the year, six new primary marketing societies were registered and the registration of two was cancelled. There were 111 marketing societies including two marketing federations at the end of the year. The main agricultural produce handled by these societies were paddy, cotton, groundnut, turmeric and arecanut. These marketing societies had 164,525 members on the rolls with a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 30.51 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 182.25 lakhs was disbursed as loans and advances to the members of these societies and produce worth Rs. 247.74 lakhs was sold by the societies. The value of agricultural requirements such as, fertilisers, seeds, manures, etc., supplied to members amounted to Rs. 160.21 lakhs.

Six marketing societies were selected for intensive development, in addition to the 50 societies selected in 1956-57 and 1957-58. These societies were provided with the services of one Senior Inspector each for managerial work. Government invested a sum of Rs. 98,000 in the share capital of these societies. Twenty-five of these 56 societies, implemented the scheme of integrated credit and marketing.

Proposals for the construction of godowns by 58 societies were sanctioned involving a total financial assistance of Rs. 6.81 lakhs by way of loans and Rs. 3.26 lakhs by way of subsidy. Loans to the extent of Rs. 7.14 lakhs and subsidies to the extent of Rs. 3.27 lakhs were disbursed to the societies. Forty godowns were under construction at the beginning of the year. Construction was commenced in 58 more godowns during the year. Of these, 67 godowns were completed and the remaining godowns were under various stages of construction. Twenty-one Co-operative Marketing Societies undertook the processing of agricultural produce such as, cotton ginning, groundnut decortication and conversion of paddy into rice in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, South Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Chingleput. The value of the produce processed by these societies was Rs. 56.40 lakhs and the processing charges collected by them amounted to Rs. 1.31,371. Financial assistance was

sanctioned to the four marketing societies of Tirupathur, Tindivanam, Pudur and Villupuram for the installation of gins and decorticators involving a total cost of Rs. 1,07,500. Twenty-seven marketing societies were selected for the installation of rice hullers. Preferential treatment in the grant of new licences for the establishment of rice mills was accorded to co-operative organisations of producers, particularly co-operative marketing societies. It was also proposed to extend financial assistance up to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 by way of State participation in the share capital of each of the marketing societies taking up rice hulling, for the establishment of rice hullers.

The State Warehousing Corporation set up four temporary warehouses at Salem, Vellore, Madras and Vriddachalam, the quantity of agricultural produce stored in the warehouses was 57,415 maunds. A sum of Rs. 3,021 was realised as warehousing charges.

There were seven co-operative marketing societies for Hill Tribes, five in Coimbatore district and one each in the districts of Tiruchirappalli and North Arcot. The Thunakadavu Range Hill Tribes Co-operative Marketing Society and the Poonachi Range Hill Tribes Co-operative Marketing Society in Coimbatore had 312 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,305. They marketed minor forest produce of their members to the value of Rs. 49,417. The remaining three societies were formed recently.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Marketing Legislation, the Government introduced a Bill to provide for the better regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce and the establishment and proper administration of markets for agricultural produce. Provision was made in the Bill for recognising co-operative marketing societies as Market Committees subject to certain conditions. The bill was passed by the Legislature.

The State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society was set up as an apex institution in January 1959. The object of the society was to co-ordinate the activities of the District Supply and Marketing Societies and to promote inter-State, intra State and foreign trade on behalf of the co-operatives in the State. It had 16 'A' class members and 157 'B' class members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5.74 lakhs, which included State Government shares to the value of Rs. 3 lakhs. The main business of the society related to the purchase and sale of skimmed milk powder. The society was allotted 2,754 bags of skimmed milk powder valued at Rs. 1.64 lakhs imported from the United States of America by the State Trading Corporation. Up to 30th June 1959, stocks to the value of Rs. 1.29 lakhs were disposed of.

The society was also entrusted by the State Trading Corporation with the distribution of camphor. A tablet manufacturing machine was installed and the production of camphor tablets was commenced.

The three Co-operative Sugar Factories at Madurantakam, Ambur and Udumalpet started during 1955-56, had 4,092 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 84.96 lakhs including the State contribution of Rs. 40 lakhs. The Industrial Finance Corporation sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 160 lakhs for capital expenditure connected with the construction of building and the erection of machinery. The bulk of the machinery was installed.

Co-operative Farming.—Six Joint Farming Societies, 13 Tenant Farming Societies for cultivating temples' lands, two Collective Farming Societies and four Land Colonisation Societies were formed during the year. One land colonisation society for ex-servicemen was liquidated. At the end of the year 79 (55) Co-operative Farming Societies of various types were functioning in the State. Of these 56(40) were tenant farming, 10 joint farming, 2 collective farming and 11 Gramdhan and Bhoodan societies.

The ten Joint Farming Societies had a membership of 557, with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 27,745. An extent of 1,495 acres was pooled by the members for joint cultivation of which 585 acres were cultivated. The main crops raised were paddy, sugarcane, ragi, cholam, cotton, etc. The total value of produce harvested amounted to Rs. 1.11 lakhs. The total land dividend paid to the members who had pooled their lands and the total wages disbursed to members and non-members who worked on the farms amounted to Rs. 25,965 and Rs. 39,000, respectively. Government loans and subsidies were disbursed to the societies to the extent of Rs. 1.13 lakhs and Rs. 0.5 lakh, respectively, for long term and medium term purposes. The short term financial requirements of the societies for meeting seasonal cultivation expenses were supplied by the District Co-operative Central Banks.

Two Co-operative Collective Farming Societies were registered at Kallampalayam and Arnampurungudi. The former organised for the benefit of Irulars envisaged the assignment of 500 acres of forest lands and the provision of financial assistance by way of subsidy and loan to an extent of Rs. 39,575 and Rs. 7,875, respectively, towards share capital, purchase of seeds, manure, bulls and implements, reclamation, construction of a dam, a godown and a cattle shed, etc. The latter scheme envisaged the collective cultivation of 195 acres of private lands taken on lease. Government sanctioned financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 9,500 towards share capital and purchase of bulls, carts and implements, etc. The society started work in July 1959.

The ten Grandban societies had a membership of 1,605 and a share capital of Rs. 819. The members donated to the societies by means of gift deeds, a total extent of 1,202 acres of land of which an extent of 1,078 acres was brought under cultivation during the fasli. Government sanctioned by way of subsidies and loans a sum of Rs. 6.28 lakhs for deepening of old wells, sinking of new wells, installation of pump sets, purchase of agricultural implements and bulls and for subsidiary occupations such as sheep rearing, bee-keeping, poultry farming, handloom weaving, etc. These societies utilised only Rs. 74,310 of the sanctioned amount.

The 20 tenant farming societies had a membership of 1,122 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 21,497. An extent of 2,885 acres was taken on lease from temples and other religious institutions by the societies for cultivation through their members, but only 2,454 acres were cultivated. About 15,190 bags of paddy were harvested by ten societies during the year.

There were tenant farming societies for the benefit of landless poor. Government lands were assigned in favour of such societies, allotting about 2 to 6 acres of land to each member for cultivation on his own account. Thirty such Land Colonisation Societies were functioning at the end of the year. They had 2,405 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1.36 lakhs of which Rs. 13,000 represented the contribution from the Government. Of the total extent of 8,598 acres assigned to these societies, 6,835 acres were reclaimed and brought under cultivation. The value of crops harvested during the year was Rs. 5.64 lakhs. Some of the members took up subsidiary occupations such as basket making, sheep rearing, poultry farming, coir making, bee-keeping, etc. There were six land colonisation co-operative societies for ex-servicemen. These had 682 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2.48 lakhs. But only 457 members cultivated the lands allotted to them. Out of 3,636 acres of lands alienated to the societies, 2,480 acres were reclaimed and 2,158 acres were cultivated. Food crops to the value of Rs. 3.44 lakhs and commercial crops worth Rs. 1.19 lakhs were harvested.

There were three societies for consolidation of holdings at Kuthanoor (Thanjavur district), Nangavaram (Tiruchirappalli district) and Melkalathur (North Arcot district) with 273 members on their rolls. The societies did not do any consolidation work during the year. There were thirty-three Agricultural Improvement Societies with 4,268 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 60,071. The value of improved seeds, manures, agricultural implements and cattle food supplied by these societies to their members amounted to Rs. 1,06,950. Besides these, 18 Co-operative Irrigation Societies and 35 Land Reclamation Societies were functioning in the State.

Co-operative Dairying and Animal Husbandry.—On 30th June 1959, twenty Milk Supply Unions and 741 milk supply societies were functioning in the State. Of the latter, 399 societies were affiliated to the Unions and the remaining distributed milk direct to the consumers. The milk supply unions had 2,702 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3.56 lakhs. The milk supply societies had a membership of 84,269 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 13.67 lakhs. The Unions and societies sold milk and milk products to the value of Rs. 82.01 lakhs and Rs. 144.56 lakhs, respectively.

The milk supply co-operatives continued to supply milk to State hospitals and jails, child welfare centres and maternity homes, students' hostels, Employees' canteens, etc. The value of the supplies made to these institutions was Rs. 57.62 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was lent by the Government at 5½ per cent interest to the members of milk supply societies and unions for the purchase of milch animals. Loans amounting to Rs. 22,400 and Rs. 4,678 were sanctioned to the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union and the Nanjilnad Co-operative Milk Supply Union, respectively, for the purchase of milk vans.

Accepting the recommendations of the State Livestock Improvement Board, the Government ordered the manufacture and supply of concentrated mixtures to the members of milk co-operatives. The scheme was taken up for implementation by three milk supply unions at Madras, Chidambaram and Coimbatore and four milk supply societies at Virudhunagar, Srivilliputhur, Erode and Palayamkottai. The Government sanctioned a loan-cum-subsidy of Rs. 16,900 to each society for the purpose. A fodder farm was established by the Manamadurai Milk Supply Society. Other schemes under consideration were the construction of milking sheds and the provision of dairy utensils to the societies.

The five butter and ghee societies, besides helping the ryots in the interior villages to take up dairying as a subsidiary occupation, made available butter and ghee of good quality to the town dwellers at reasonable prices. There were also six salvage farms in the State for dry cattle maintained by milk co-operatives at Alamadhi, Vattambedu, Abishekapatti, Thuvakudi, Veerapandi and Virudhunagar. Five hundred and thirteen cattle were admitted into these farms and two hundred and seventy-seven were returned to the owners after salvage.

There were sixteen Cattle Breeding Societies in the State. They had 3,036 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 30,910. Eight of these societies maintained 66 stud bulls of the Kangeyam, Hallikar and Sindhi breeds and 3 Murrah

buffaloes for breeding purposes. These bulls and buffaloes rendered 3,839 services and 279 superior bull calves and 1,081 pedigree heifers were born. There were 4 sheep breeding societies with 307 members. Three stud-rams were maintained by them for breeding purposes. There were 405 ewes and 131 rams in these societies.

There were 14 egg production and sale societies including the Madras City Depressed Classes Co-operative Poultry Farming Society registered during the year. They collected 1.46 lakhs eggs valued at Rs. 15,356 and sold 1.47 lakhs eggs to the value of Rs. 17,106.

Weavers' Co-operative Societies.—There were 1,008 (982) primary weavers Co-operative societies with a total membership of 2.02 (1.85) lakhs. These societies produced 1,323.30 (1,295.50) lakhs yards of cloth worth Rs. 1,118.58 (938) lakhs and sold cloth valued at Rs. 1,072.64 (Rs. 1,098.28) lakhs.

The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society recorded considerable progress by increasing its membership from 1,090 to 1,139 and its paid-up share capital from Rs. 9.33 lakhs to Rs. 9.42 lakhs. The purchase and sale of finished goods amounted to Rs. 164.10 lakhs and Rs. 208.44 lakhs, respectively. The State society continued to run the five collective weaving centres at Salem, Sankarankoil, Tirunageswaram, Mandavalli and Washermanpet. The value of goods produced at these centres was Rs. 24.34 lakhs. The weaving factory at Cuddalore produced goods to the value of Rs. 1.10 lakhs. The other factory at Basin Bridge was closed on 10th January 1959. The three dye factories at Kumbakonam, Madurai and Kancheepuram dyed 20,198 bundles of yarn collecting Rs. 2.44 lakhs by way of charges. The dye factory at Salem was transferred to the Yarn and Cloth Processing Centre, Erode, in January 1959. At this Centre, 31.57 lakhs yards of handloom cloth were processed and 12,780 bundles of yarn were bleached.

There were three Co-operative Spinning Mills at Pettai, Sri-villiputhur and Nazareth. These three mills had 1,955 members on their rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 68.65 lakhs. Government contributed Rs. 31.78 lakhs to the share capital of the three mills. The South India Co-operative Spinning Mills went into production with 16,000 spindles.

Twenty Technical Assistants were appointed to attend to the work of inspection and stamping of handloom cloth produced by the weavers' co-operatives. The services of 34 dyer supervisors were placed at the disposal of Weavers' Co-operative Societies free of cost by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. The five pattern making factories at Cuddalore, Salem, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Madras continued to produce improved

handloom fabrics in different designs. These factories produced goods worth Rs. 3.54 lakhs. Thirty nine Jacquards and one hundred and ninety nine pedal looms were supplied to weavers' co-operative societies.

There were 17 silk and 11 art silk weavers co-operative societies with a total membership of 4,288. These societies produced and sold goods worth Rs. 24.95 lakhs, and Rs. 22.65 lakhs, respectively.

Consumers' Co-operatives.—The 494 Primary Co-operative Stores with their 173 branches and sales depots had 2.76 lakhs members. They effected purchases to the tune of Rs. 786.97 lakhs and sold articles worth Rs. 784.91 lakhs. The sales made to members amounted to Rs. 483.66 lakhs. The stores societies continued to supply diet articles to Jails, Borstal and Certified Schools and religious and medical institutions. To ensure purity of articles sold in the market some primary stores undertook processing activities like conversion of paddy into rice, crushing of gingelley oil, etc. Thirty store societies were granted import licences to import specified goods under the Import Trade Regulations to the value of Rs. 3.30 lakhs. One hundred and sixty seven societies purchased 563 tons of coffee seeds under the allotment made by the Coffee Board of which 495 tons were sold.

There were 12 District Supply and Marketing Societies besides the Coimbatore Central Stores having 5,037 'A' class and 6,488 'B' class members. The total purchases and sales made by the District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies and the Co-operative Wholesale Stores amounted to Rs. 589.65 lakhs and Rs. 339.58 lakhs, respectively.

Acting as procurement agents of the Government, the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation in Thanjavur district, the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, in the City of Madras, the Coimbatore Central Stores in Coimbatore district and the District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies in other districts, procured 27,911 tons of paddy and 61,812 tons of rice against 32,327 tons of paddy and 83,277 tons of rice allotted by the Civil Supplies authorities. The distribution of the procured stock through fair price shops commenced from July 1959 onwards.

Under the State Trading Scheme, all the district co-operative supply and marketing societies (except the one at Thanjavur) and the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation continued to function as stockists. They received 81,918 tons of chemical fertilizers as agents of the Government and issued 74,157 tons to the wholesaler-cum-retailers appointed by the Government for retail distribution.

In the 345 School and College Students' Societies with 52,906 members on rolls, books and stationery worth Rs. 15.78 lakhs were purchased and Rs. 17.02 lakhs worth of articles were sold.

There were twelve stores intended for railway employees with 10,268 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 1.94 lakhs. They purchased goods to the value of Rs. 14.53 lakhs and sold goods to the value of Rs. 15.64 lakhs.

Co-operative Housing.—There were 423 housing societies in the State of which 217 were urban housing societies, 195 were rural and Harijan housing societies, 10 were industrial housing societies and one was a special type of housing society, known as the Madras University Hostel Construction Society. The urban housing societies constructed 8,265 houses of different types in the various municipalities and major panchayats of the State with 968 houses still under construction; the rural housing societies and the Harijan housing societies built 59 houses with 145 houses under various stages of construction while Industrial Housing societies constructed 54 houses with 18 houses still under construction at the end of the year. The Madras University Hostel Construction Society had 36 institutions as members and constructed seven hostels at a cost of Rs. 9.96 lakhs.

A Central House Mortgage Bank was set up at Madras to finance the primary house mortgage banks in the State. It was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Madras on 15th July 1959. The Membership of the bank consisted of a limited number of individuals and primary house mortgage banks and its authorized share capital was Rs. 20 lakhs. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for investment in the share capital of the bank. The Life Insurance Corporation of India agreed to grant a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Bank.

The five primary house mortgage banks already functioning had a membership of 7,235 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 9.11 lakhs. These banks disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 10.55 lakhs to their members. Eighteen more banks were subsequently registered.

Other types of Co-operatives.—There were 1,373 societies exclusively for Harijans and Backward Communities with 81,124 members. The societies promoted habits of thrift among members and collected a sum of Rs. 17,730 by way of thrift deposits. The 26 Labour Contract Co-operative Societies had 3,102 workers as members on rolls. The societies secured contracts valued at Rs. 3,74,586 during the period and executed contracts worth Rs. 2,53,341. A sum of Rs. 1,10,930 was disbursed as wages to the members.

The nine Co-operative Printing Presses with a total membership of 3,313 executed printing, binding and other works to the value of Rs. 7.87 lakhs. There were eight Fishermen Societies in the districts of Madurai and Coimbatore with 848 members and

a paid up share capital of Rs. 9,140. The societies took on lease inland fisheries to the value of Rs. 8,161. In addition there were six health co-operatives, two educational co-operatives and eight co-operative salt societies. The seven Co-operative Motor Transport Societies for ex-servicemen owned 35 lorries and 72 buses. They earned a total income of Rs. 27.72 lakhs by way of hire charges. Two hundred and ninety-three members were employed by the societies and were paid wages to the extent of Rs. 4.54 lakhs.

Amelioration.—There were 1,263 ex-tappers in 75 milk supply co-operatives and 358 ex-tappers in farming co-operatives. The ex-tappers produced milk worth Rs. 3.2 lakhs in the milk supply societies and cultivated 1,417 acres of land allotted to them in the tenant farming societies. Ex-toddy tappers were also helped in securing employment in public institutions, business houses and industrial concerns. Ex-addicts were admitted into land colonization societies, fishermen societies, etc., to improve their economic conditions.

To inculcate the habit of thrift 2,353 rural credit societies and other types of societies distributed 5,153 hundi boxes among the members. The savings through hundi boxes amounted to Rs. 1.11 lakhs in Rural Credit Societies and Rs. 1.73 lakhs in other co-operatives. A sum of Rs. 18.56 lakhs was also collected by way of savings and thrift deposits.

Housing.

The following housing schemes assisted or sponsored by the Central and State Governments were implemented during the year:—

Central schemes—

Plan schemes—

- (a) Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.
- (b) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
- (c) Slum Clearance Scheme.
- (d) Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.
- (e) Village Housing Projects Scheme
- (f) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

Non-Plan schemes financed by the Government of India—

- (g) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
- (h) Rental Housing Scheme.

State schemes—

- (a) State Urban Co-operative Housing Scheme.
- (b) State Rural Co-operative Housing Scheme.
- (c) Madras City Improvement Trust Housing Schemes.

The Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme is intended for the benefit of industrial workers employed in private industrial establishments. A sum of Rs. 75.10 lakhs was provided in the Second Five-Year Plan for the implementation of the scheme in Madras State. Out of this Plan provision, a sum of Rs. 55.10 lakhs was earmarked for Government projects and the balance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was set apart for Co-operative Projects.

The Labour Department is in charge of the projects undertaken by Government and they are executed by the Industries and Public Works Departments. The Sembium and Erukkancheri Projects sanctioned in March 1955, were completed during the year under report. Work on the ten sanctioned projects was in progress. Four new projects for the construction of 140 tenements in the Industrial Estates at Guindy, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Pettai at a total cost of Rs. 4.70 lakhs were sanctioned and an expenditure of Rs. 18.72 lakhs was incurred on these projects during the year.

The three Co-operative projects sanctioned during the previous year were under execution. Two new projects for the construction of 308 tenements at Rajapalayam and Udumalpet at a total cost of Rs. 9.85 lakhs were sanctioned. An expenditure of Rs. 3.47 lakhs was incurred on these projects during the year.

The Low Income Group Housing Scheme is intended to enable persons earning less than Rs. 500 per month to build and own houses.

The total allocation for the scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan was Rs. 208.11 lakhs. This amount was allotted to the agencies as indicated below :—

	RS.
	(IN-LAKHS.)
Co-operative Societies	82.31
City Improvement Trust	80.00
Local Bodies	30.80
Corporation of Madras	15.00
Total	208.11

During 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 19.00 lakhs was disbursed to Co-operative Societies for construction of 235 houses. Six hundred and twenty-houses were constructed by Co-operative Societies at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 32.00 lakhs was granted to the City Improvement Trust for construction of 84 houses, and for the acquisition and development of 405 grounds. The construction of 309 houses and the development of 1,080 grounds were completed by the Trust up to the end of the year. In the case of local bodies (including Corporation of Madras), loans amounting to

Rs. 12.00 lakhs were disbursed for the construction of 292 houses. Four hundred and twenty-two houses were constructed up to the end of the year.

A sum of Rs. 168 lakhs was set apart in the Second Five-Year Plan for the implementation of the slum clearance and improvement scheme. In view of the limited allotment available, the implementation of the scheme was confined to Madras City in 1958-59 as in the previous years. The scheme was implemented through the Corporation of Madras and the City Improvement Trust in the City, and the Plan allocation of Rs. 168 lakhs was apportioned between the two agencies in the ratio of 2 : 1 based on the number of slums in North and South Madras, respectively.

During 1958-59, five projects of the Corporation were sanctioned for execution at a total cost of Rs. 36.78 lakhs. Eleven sanctioned projects were under execution and a sum of Rs. 13.73 lakhs was utilized on those projects. Three new projects of the City Improvement Trust were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 34.58 lakhs. Six projects in all, including the newly sanctioned projects, were under execution, and a total expenditure of Rs. 14.67 lakhs was incurred on the sanctioned projects during the year.

The Village Housing Projects Scheme is implemented in selected villages in Community Development and National Extension Service areas. In addition to the villages already selected, the selection of 71 villages was finalized during the year under report. Under the Scheme, long term loans are given to villagers for construction of houses subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per house. No loans were disbursed during the year 1958-59.

The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme of the Government of India was inaugurated towards the close of the year. The Scheme is financed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Persons within the annual income bracket of Rs. 6,000—Rs. 12,000 are eligible for long term loans up to Rs. 20,000 per house including the site value. Towards the close of 1958-59, the Government of India allotted a sum of Rs. 27.00 lakhs for the implementation of the Scheme and the amount was drawn just before the end of the year. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and the balance was given to the City Improvement Trust.

The State Urban Housing Scheme is a State Scheme for providing long term loans for the construction of houses in urban areas. It is implemented through Co-operative Societies only. Funds are placed at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Under the Scheme, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was distributed to Co-operative Societies for the construction of 460 houses during the year.

The State Rural Housing Scheme is a similar scheme for rural areas implemented through Co-operative Societies. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was distributed to Co-operative Societies during 1958-59 for the construction of 64 houses under the scheme.

Non-Plan Schemes implemented by the City Improvement Trust—Kilpauk Garden Scheme.—This scheme envisages the development into housing sites of an area of 597 grounds near Kilpauk Garden Road. The revised estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 15.17 lakhs. Loans amounting to Rs. 8.50 lakhs were sanctioned during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 8.50 lakhs was deposited with the Collector towards compensation for lands acquired.

Hamilton Bridge Area Improvement Scheme.—This is another old Scheme, revived at the instance of Trust. The Scheme is expected to be taken up during 1960-61.

Nandanam Extension.—This Scheme is proposed to be executed over an area of 230 grounds belonging to the Raja of Pithapuram. The Scheme was sanctioned by Government. The revised estimated cost of this Scheme is Rs. 6.14 lakhs. Lands required for the scheme were acquired.

State Housing Scheme at Nandanam Extension.—This scheme provides for the construction of fifty houses in the Nandanam Extension Land Development Scheme area. Against this, 24 houses were constructed (without amenities) up to the end of December 1959.

Forests.

The total area of Reserved Forests at the end of the year was 6,718 (6,722) square miles of which 6,712 square miles were managed by the Forest Department and 6 square miles by other Departments.

The area of reserved lands at the beginning of the year was 1,532 square miles. During the year an area of 5,595 acres of Zamin forests was taken over by the Forest Department. The total area of reserved lands at the close of the year was 1,539 square miles.

Roads, Communications and Works.—During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 1,89,330 was incurred on the maintenance of roads. This includes expenditure on special repairs and construction of new roads by the Forest Engineer under the Second Five-Year Plan Schemes. The total expenditure incurred on construction of new buildings and improvements to existing buildings was Rs. 1,20,730.

Breaches of Forest Act.—The following statement shows the position regarding forest cases taken to Court during the year. The statement refers to cases that arose in Reserved Forests :—

1 Number of forest offences of all kinds pending at the beginning of the year.	29,420
2 Cases filed during the year	13,576
3 Total	42,996
4 Number convicted	9,845
5 On payment of compounding fees	3,070
6 After-trial	Number acquitted. 313
7 Withdrawn	
8 Total number of columns (5), (6) and 7	1,062
9 Total number of convictions and acquittals—Total of columns (4) and (8).	4,445
10 Number pending at the end of the year	14,290
	28,706

A sum of Rs. 2,04,940 (Rs. 2,12,498) was realised as compounding fees levied by departmental officers in respect of the offences committed in reserved forests.

Sandalwood cases.—Ninety-one cases relating to sandalwood offences and breaches of sandalwood transit rules were pending at the beginning of the year. Forty-eight cases were detected during the year. Fifty-six of the cases were compounded, 23 of the cases ended in conviction and 8 in acquittal. There were 52 cases pending at the close of the year.

Special patrol parties were organized in all the divisions from time to time as usual and several cases of illicit grazing, etc. were detected and action taken against the accused. In addition, a special mobile patrol party consisting of one Assistant Conservator of Forests, one Ranger, two Foresters and four Forest guards continued to operate under the Conservator, Salem Circle. It detected 151 offences of which 32 were cases of illicit grazing. A similar Special Mobile Patrol party with headquarters at Nagercoil which operated under the direction of the Conservator, Madurai Circle, detected 230 cases in that Circle. In addition, a mobile patrol party was sanctioned by Government with headquarters at Vellore to improve the standard of protection in Vellore East and West divisions. The party functioned satisfactorily.

Special protection from fire extended over an area of 1,298 square miles compared to 1,322 square miles in the previous year. Of this, about 5.5 square miles or 0.4 per cent were accidentally damaged by fire. The expenditure on special protection was Rs. 20,754.

An area of 6,295 square miles was under general protection. About 33 square miles or 0.5 per cent of the area caught fire accidentally. The expenditure on general protection was Rs. 6,217.

During the year, early burning was specially carried out over an area of 29.7 square miles in the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary in Coimbatore Circle at a cost of Rs. 303.

Forest Panchayats and Villages.—The Panchayat forests taken over continued to be under the control of the Forest Department. Work relating to the rehabilitation of these denuded forests by means of artificial regeneration and soil conservation methods was accelerated. The only forest, viz., Elevambadi Panchayat Forest in Salem North Division, still managed by Panchayatdars, was also transferred to the control of the Forest Department during the year. The forest hill village system continued to work satisfactorily in almost all the villages of the Javadis in Vellore East and Vellore West divisions and in the Chitteries and Kalrayans of Salem district.

Felling of trees.—Timber forests were worked under the clear-felling and selection systems. One thousand two hundred and ten acres were worked under the clear felling system and 567 acres under the selection felling system. A total quantity of 5.30 lakhs cubic feet of timber was extracted departmentally and 2.01 lakhs cubic feet by contractors.

The fuel forests continued to be worked under the simple coppice system.

Sandal occurs naturally in plateau, undulating or hilly tracts in the reserves and unreserves of North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts and to a small extent in parts of the Nilgiris, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Madurai districts. The incidence of spike disease continued to be heavy and practical measures to eradicate the disease remain to be developed. The Government of India Forest Research Station at Bangalore was assisted in preparing a programme of investigations for a fresh study of the disease and its control. Exploitation of sandal continued to be limited to the removal of dead trees only, on a short felling cycle according to the working plan prescriptions. All sandal working was departmental.

Bamboo areas were worked on a three year felling cycle as in previous years. Bamboos were extracted through contractors' agency. A Japanese team visited different bamboo areas in the Coimbatore circle to advise on manufacture of Rayon grade pulp from bamboos. The demand for bamboos for non-industrial uses was steadily on the increase and correspondingly bamboos were being exploited more intensively. As a result, a special survey was ordered for assessing the available bamboo resources for industrial uses.

One thousand four hundred and forty-two acres of deciduous forests (mostly moist) were converted into pure teak plantation by clearfelling and planting.

An area of 1,759 acres was planted with fuel species of which about 1,110 acres were dealt with under Kumri system.

Artificial regeneration of bamboos was undertaken in Vellore East, Salem North and Tiruchirappalli divisions over an area of 20 acres.

Cashew plantations were raised over an area of 9,648 acres in Saidapet, Chingleput, Cuddalore, Salem North, Tirunelveli South, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram divisions. Manure leaf species were raised over an area of 5 acres in Vellore East division of Salem circle. Hybrid Eucalyptus plantations were raised in small bits in many divisions.

Afforestation.—Under the development plans of the Second Five-Year Plan, afforestation schemes were implemented on an increasingly large scale. They aimed at reclothing the denuded areas, improving the existing poor forest resources of fuel, minor forest produce and timber and at providing additional occupation for the local rural population. The following are the particulars under the various schemes :—

(i) Creation of fodder banks and improvements to grazing. Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five acres were planted with fodder species.

(ii) Cashew cultivation. A total area of 9,648 acres was planted.

(iii) Creation of river, canal and lake fringe forests.

The equivalent of an area of 1,017 acres was planted with teak, etc. mainly in Thanjavur division.

(iv) Expansion of planting activities of valuable commercial timbers such as teak, etc.

Plantations of teak over an extent of 1,549 acres were formed in Coimbatore South, Madurai North, Gudalur, Vellore East, Vellore West, Salem North, Chingleput, Saidapet, Cuddalore, Salem South, Tirunelveli North, Tirunelveli South, Madurai South, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram divisions.

Irrigated Teak Plantations.—A feature of the year was the inauguration of the Irrigated Teak Plantations, on 23rd November 1958, in the Odonthorai Reserved Forest in Coimbatore district. These dry scrub forests were under the management of Forest Panchayats from 1927 to 1951, and had been deteriorating badly during this period. In fact, denudation was faster and severer than elsewhere because of its proximity to Mettupalayam town. The growth consisted of stunted Kalli, Usil and Velam, etc., which even at its best could only be used as low grade fuel. Capital investment was found to be necessary to divert water from the Hallurhalla to improve the forests of this area. The first stage in

the construction of an anicut across the stream and excavation of an irrigation channel to serve the plantation area was completed during the year. The system in full operation is expected to irrigate an area of 4,800 acres to be planted with teak in the course of 20 years. An area of 250 acres was planted with teak during the year.

With a view to develop match wood plantations, an area of 2,050 acres was planted with softwood species. Four thousand three hundred and seventeen acres were planted with wattle in Ootacamund, Coimbatore South, Madurai North and Salem South divisions and area of 1,100 acres was also planted with bluegum in Ootacamund division in order to create industrial plantations. Under the scheme of rehabilitating degraded forests, 3,506 acres were improved during the year.

The scheme of reclaiming eroded areas by afforestation included three technical sub-schemes: Afforestation of dry fuel forests under which 14,747 acres were planted with fuel species; development of fodder and pasture by which 2,775 acres were planted with fodder species; and Reconnaissance survey of eroded lands outside the reserved forests under which the work in South Arcot district was completed.

Research.—Research stations continued to be maintained at Denkanikottah, Ootacamund, Rameswaram, Markanam, Vemburuli, Thanjavur, Topslip and Ulundurpet, besides a research sub-centre at Masinigudi in Gudalur division. New research centres were opened at the Guindy Park reserved forest in Madras City and at Thadikarankonam in Kanyakumari district, for studying the silvicultural habits of exotic and indigenous species and for conducting experiments on teak, Eucalyptus, mango, etc. During the year, the State Silviculturist participated in an extensive study tour in connection with the Dry Zone Afforestation Symposium organized by the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun. He also accompanied Dr. J. S. Boyce, T.C.M. Expert in Forest Pathology, for inspections to casuarina plantations around Mahabalipuram, grass and fodder plots at Suler and Navalur and Sandal spike areas near Mettupalayam.

Utilization—Timber.—The total output of timber during the year was 14,900 (19,180) tons. The output of timber from unreserves during the year was 500 tons.

Softwoods.—Fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-one cubic feet of other softwoods besides 2,028 cubic feet of Semul were sold in auction during the year in Coimbatore South and Gudalur divisions respectively.

Fuel.—The total quantity of fuel extracted from reserved forests and reserved lands was 337,900 (202,500) tons.

Bamboos.—The value of bamboos removed by all agencies was Rs. 7,83,170 compared with Rs. 6,99,738 during the previous year. The overall increase of Rs. 83,432 was largely due to better prices obtained in Salem and Madurai circles.

Sandalwood.—The total quantity of sandalwood extracted during the year was 1,183 tons. A quantity of 1,099.18 tons was sold in auction fetching an amount of Rs. 41,40,445. The average rate realized during the year was Rs. 4,677 per ton against Rs. 3,593 per ton during the previous year. In addition, retail sales of sandalwood billets, etc. were continued in some District Forest Offices and at exhibitions and a sum of Rs. 9,465 (Rs. 6,256) was realized by such sales during the year.

Grazing.—A total area of 7,436 square miles or 91 per cent of forests of all types was open to grazing throughout the period. Only 9 per cent of the area or 821 square miles was closed wholly or partially. Grazing permits were issued to 16,92,522 animals (12,18,754 in reserved forests and 4,73,768 in Panchayat forests) compared with 22,57,259 animals in the previous year. The grazing revenue realized was Rs. 3.13 lakhs. 32,997 animals were permitted to graze free of charge, foregoing a revenue of Rs. 7,582. 27,659 animals were permitted to graze at concessional rates and the revenue foregone on this account was Rs. 2,904.

Improvements to water sources in grazing grounds in reserved forests, were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 925. The special division for improvement of fodder and pasture continued to function and it planted fodder species over an extent of 2,775 acres. Nurseries were maintained to multiply stock of grasses of various species. Grass farms, both irrigated and rainfed, were set up over about 58 acres. Attempts were made in different divisions to improve the pasture over 4,030 acres by raising fodder grasses (mainly Kolukattai) and fodder species.

Minor Forest Produce.—The value of minor forest produce extracted by all agencies during the year was Rs. 7,35,135 (Rs. 5,53,298).

Lac operations were continued in Salem North, Madurai South, Coimbatore South, Gudalur and Tirunelveli South Divisions. A revenue of Rs. 7,152 (Rs. 20,849) was realized by the sale of lac products.

Honey Scheme.—Steps were taken to increase the number of hives of rock bees and other bees in Kodaikanal, Topslip, Courtallam, Hogainakal, Thalaimalai, Nagercoil and Mudumalai. Four thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five lb. of raw honey collected departmentally by the District Forest Officers were received by the Forest Utilization Officer for processing and

marketing. Out of this, 3,233 lb. of honey were processed, bottled and placed on the market. A quantity of 1,815 lb. of honey was sold during the year and a sum of Rs. 3,612.70 was realized, by way of sale proceeds.

Forest Utilization Division.—The Forest Utilization Officers supplied a quantity of 2,161 c.ft. of hardwood to the Railways during the year against orders received during the previous year. No fresh purchase orders were received from the Railways during the year. Against purchase orders received from Railways in October 1958, 8,894 broad gauge, 5,146 metre gauge and 3,956 narrow gauge track sleepers were supplied. About 18,846 c.ft., of teak logs and 20,048 c.ft. of hardwood logs were supplied to State Government Departments and institutions.

One hundred and eighty-nine long length teak poles, 148 blue-gum poles and 64 sets of short length poles were supplied to the Madras Electricity Board. Forty-two teak full length poles and 100 teak full length poles were supplied to the Pollachi Municipality and the Neiveli Lignite Corporation, respectively. The Forest Utilization Officer also arranged for the supply of timber and minor forest products for research purposes to the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun and other research institutions.

Museum.—Proposals to set up a museum were submitted to Government and sanction was accorded in G.O. Ms. No. 810, Food and Agriculture, dated 1st March 1958, for setting up of a Forest Museum in Madras at an initial cost of Rs. 10,000. Ten show cases, seven box mould models, etc., were made during the year. Besides collections, exhibits of interest were received from the District Forest Officers. The Forest Utilization Officer was in charge of setting up the museum.

Timber Trend Survey.—The Timber Trend Survey which began during the previous year as part of an ECAFE/FAO study for the Asia Pacific Region and in collaboration with the Government of India, was completed. The report is yet to be published. The study has indicated that supply of forest produce is far short of demand.

Finance.—The total revenue realized during the year was Rs. 130.62 (129.18) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the sale of a larger quantity of timber and better prices being realized for wattle coupes in Coimbatore Circle.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 80.72 lakhs, against Rs. 73.53 lakhs during the previous year. The increase in expenditure was due to taking up larger areas for afforestation, regeneration and development under the Second Five-Year Plan and maintenance of previous years' plantations.

The surplus of revenue over expenditure during the year was Rs. 49.90 (55.65) lakhs.

Preservation of Wild Life.—The Game Laws and shooting rules contained in Madras Forest Manual continued to be in force in the interest of maintenance and preservation of wild life in Reserved Forests. Protection of wild animals in the reserved forests of all divisions was generally satisfactory.

In order to preserve and encourage Wild Life in these tracts, the following areas continued to remain closed to shooting during the year :—

- (1) The forests of Tindivanam Range of Cuddalore division;
- (2) the forests of Tunacadavu Range of Coimbatore South Division;
- (3) the forests of Sathyamangalam Range of Coimbatore North Division;
- (4) Kodaikadu reserved forest of Thanjavur division; and
- (5) Anchetty Range of Salem North Division.

All salt licks and water holes frequented by wild animals were patrolled by forest subordinates periodically to prevent or detect poaching. Four cases of illicit shooting were reported in Madurai Circle (Tirunelveli North Division). Two cases ended in conviction in court and the other two cases were pending in court.

Two hundred and eighty-eight game licences and 589 fishing licences were issued during the year and the licence fee realised was Rs. 12,680 for game licences and Rs. 4,961 for fishing licences.

In the Palni Hills and Nilgiris, the special organisations—Game Associations—continued to be entrusted with the regulation of shikar and preservation of game in those areas. Unified rules for both the Associations were drafted by a special committee.

Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary.—The Bird Sanctuary at Vedanthangal in Chingleput Division continued to attract numerous visitors. Steps were taken to improve the Sanctuary, such as planting of fruiting trees along bunds, etc. The shooting of water-birds congregating at the Sanctuary and found anywhere within the radius of 20 miles from Vedanthangal Lake, was prohibited throughout the year. A boat was purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,100 for affording a closer view of birds to authorised photographers and visitors. A forester was employed to look after the sanctuary.

Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary.—The Sanctuary continued to be maintained satisfactorily and facilities were accorded to tourists to see Wild Life in their natural haunts. The Avarahalla

Reserved Forest of Masinagudy Range which lies outside the Sanctuary limits was proposed for inclusion in it. Four departmental elephants were allotted for the use of visitors in the Sanctuary area and for joy rides, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 per day per elephant.

In order to control poaching effectively and for enforcing the rules to regulate the pursuit of game in the Nilgiris, the system of having Honorary Game Wardens was continued.

The State Minister for Forests opened a new rest house named "Abhayaranyam" in May 1958. The Governor of Madras visited the Sanctuary in June 1958.

Children's Park and Deer Park in Guindy Reserved Forest.—The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,18,900 for carrying out improvements to the Guindy Deer Park and for opening a Children's Park adjacent to the Gandhi Mantapam. The park was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India early in April 1959.

Wild Life Week.—Wild Life Week was fittingly celebrated in the first week of October 1958. Posters were printed and prominently displayed, lectures were given and in the city, a procession of wild animals from the Zoo was taken round the streets.

Hill Tribes.—The department continued to look after the welfare of the Malayalees in the hill villages of Salem, Tiruchirappalli and North Arcot districts, where the hill village system continued to be in vogue. The land revenue administration of the three 'Nad' villages in the Tirupattur Javadis was as usual under the control of the Forest Department and this system worked satisfactorily. These Malayalees were employed on forest works both by the Department and the contractors. Grazing at concessional rates were allowed to them and the amount so collected from them refunded subsequently according to the extent of protection from fire and theft they helped to achieve in respect of the forests entrusted to their care. Fire rewards were also granted to them under the usual conditions. An area of 465 acres of old and abandoned settlements in Coimbatore South Division was opened for 'Irulars' and 'Valayars' during the year.

Nine elementary schools continue to be run by the department in the North Arcot district for the benefit of the Malayalee children.

The multi-purpose co-operative societies started for the benefit of the Hill Tribes in Tunacadavu and Punachi Ranges of Coimbatore South Division were functioning during the year. The collection of minor forest produce continued to be leased to

the societies at concessional rates. The formation of another co-operative society for the benefit of sholagars at Geddasal in Coimbatore North Division was approved by Government.

The Hill Tribes, viz., Malayalees of Pachamalais, Paliyars of Madurai South and Ramanathapuram Divisions and Kanies of Tirunelveli North and South divisions continued to be looked after by the department. They were employed on forest works, both by the department and by contractors.

Vana Mahotsava.—In addition to supplying seeds and seedlings to various departments, the forest department tendered technical advice on the choice of species suited to the various soils and localities and the best method of planting. Plants of useful species were raised in the compounds of Rest Houses in addition to normal forest planting. Blue gum and Wattle seedlings were also planted in the road margins of District Board and Highway Roads in the Nilgiris district.

Harijan Welfare Department.

House-sites.—Four thousand, two hundred and thirty-one house-sites covering an extent of 210.19 acres of Government land were assigned to the Harijans in the State. An extent of 466.90½ acres was acquired at a total cost of Rs. 6,61,093.83. The total number of house-sites provided was 6,581. The Government contributed a sum of Rs. 6,23,151.12 towards the cost of acquisition of house-sites and private individuals contributed a sum of Rs. 37,942.71.

Loans.—The loan arrears at the commencement of the year under report amounted to Rs. 40,727.54 and a sum of Rs. 8,965.17 was disbursed during the year as loan. Out of the total loan amount of Rs. 49,692.71, a sum of Rs. 5,718.18 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 43,974.53 at the end of the year under report.

Education.—At the end of the year, there were 366 schools of three categories, viz., day schools, night schools and combined day and night schools. The total number of children receiving education in these schools was 74,560 consisting of 52,513 boys and 22,247 girls. The total number of teachers employed was 1,886.

The supply of midday meals to pupils in the Harijan Welfare Schools was continued during the period under report. The total number of children fed was 55,635 and 41,64,208 meals were served during the year under report. The expenditure incurred towards the supply of midday meals was Rs. 16,13,778.70 nP. There was a marked improvement in the health and average attendance of the pupils in those Harijan Welfare Schools on account of the supply of midday meals.

At the beginning of the year 1958-59, there were 59 Government hostels all over the State run by the department for the benefit of eligible communities. During the year, 28 subsidised hostels were taken over by Government. The Y.W.H.A. Hostel at T.Nagar and the Madurai Meenakshi Girls' Hostel, Adyar, were merged into one and run as a single hostel, under the name "Government Kasturba Girls' Hostel, T.Nagar", Madras, with a sanctioned strength of 125 boarders. The Government Vasuki Ammaiar Girls' Hostel, Royapuram, Madras, the Government Sathiyamurthy Boys' Hostel, Thirumayam, Tiruchirappalli district, the Government Boys' Hostel, Valavanur, South Arcot district, the Government Boys' Hostel, Kodaikanal, Madurai district, and the Government Boys' Hostel, Gopinaickenpatti, Madurai district were opened during the year. At the end of the year, there were 91 Government hostels. Four thousand one hundred and sixty-three boys and 1,720 girls were staying at these hostels and an expenditure of Rs. 7,82,925-97 was incurred on the maintenance of these hostels by the Department.

The policy of granting financial assistance to organisations, such as, the Harijan Sevak Sangh and private individuals towards the cost of maintenance of boarding homes conducted by them for the benefit of the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department was continued during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 11,46,991-28 was sanctioned to the management of these hostels towards the maintenance of 7,865 pupils residing in these subsidised hostels. During the period under report, 3,430 boarding grants amounting to Rs. 5,09,600 were sanctioned to the Backward Class pupils residing in the Hostels.

With a view to eradicate untouchability and also to avoid segregation of Scheduled Caste pupils from other communities, a sum of Rs. 30,500 was sanctioned towards the maintenance of boarders belonging to various Forward communities residing in the subsidised hostels, during the year under report. The amount of such grant sanctioned to a pupil was Rs. 100 per annum at Rs. 10 per mensem per boarder for ten months in a year.

Scholarships.—Thirty-six thousand and nine hundred and twenty-four (24,136) non-residential scholarships for ordinary general education in Elementary and Secondary schools involving an expenditure of Rs. 6,45,719-60 (4,87,862.00) were sanctioned during the year under report both by the Collectors and the Director of Harijan Welfare in respect of the districts and Madras City. One thousand four hundred and sixty-one (381) residential scholarships to the value of Rs. 2,57,043-97 nP. (Rs. 1,64,753-20) were granted to the students studying in high schools during the year under report. Three hundred and twenty-four (127) non-residential scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 26,213-25

(10,960.45) and 468 (301) residential scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,41,809-24 (1,48,561.20) were granted to the students in Arts Colleges during the year. One hundred and eighty-four (116) scholarships involving a total sum of Rupees 89,340-69 (56,176-65) both residential and non-residential were granted for the professional courses of studies. Three (2) scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,937-55 (1,159-85) were granted during the year under report for postgraduate studies.

An expenditure of Rs. 65,461.60 (92,015.00) was sanctioned supplementing the Government of India's scholarships in respect of 406 (697) cases during the year under report. Four hundred and thirty one (249) scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 68,125-67 (35,432-99) were sanctioned for certificate courses in carpentry, cabinet making, weaving, drawing, fitting, wiring, etc., and technological diploma courses. Besides these, 217 scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 26,559-34 were also renewed during the year under report. Twenty (11) non-residential scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 605-25 (332-25) were granted during the year for the commercial courses of studies in shorthand type-writing and book-keeping. One hundred and three (64) fresh scholarships for undergoing training in midwifery in the various hospitals in the State were granted to pupils of the eligible communities during the year under report. The expenditure involved in the above scholarships was Rs. 42,292-24 nP. (23,169.00). In addition to this, scholarships were granted to 77 students who were granted midwifery scholarships in the previous years and whose period of training was continued in the year. An expenditure of Rs. 38,400-75 nP. was incurred on this item. Three pupil courses were granted scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,130 to enable them to pass the Board Examination in General Sick Nursing in their third attempt during the year under report.

A sum of Rs. 60,475.00 was spent on 13,549 pupils of eligible communities studying in standards or classes I, II and III in recognised schools and to those studying for teachers' training wards the non-recurring grants for the purchase of books, etc.

Exemption from payment of examination fees to the value of Rs. 52,867.00 was sanctioned to 3,660 pupils of eligible communities appearing for various examinations. Of these pupils, 550 were appearing for their University and Government examinations, 150 for their S.S.L.C., 642 for their E.S.L.C., and the rest for their Teachers' School-Leaving Certificate examinations.

The Government of India awarded 3,783 scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 23,67,836. Of the recipients, 1,721 belonged to Scheduled Castes, 21 to Scheduled Tribes and the rest to Backward classes.

Three thousand three hundred and ninety-four scholarships, involving a sum of Rs. 11,23,431.24 to Backward Class pupils studying in Arts Colleges and 4,319 scholarships involving a sum of Rs. 7,840.64 to Backward Classes pupils studying to high schools, professional and industrial courses, etc., were sanctioned during the year under report.

Scholarships to denotified Tribes.—During the year under report, 938 scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,31,397.15 were granted to the students belonging to the denotified tribes for various courses of studies.

Scholarships to Piramalai Kallar students.—Out of an allotment of Rs. 37,300 sanctioned by the Government for award of scholarships to Piramalai Kallar students, a sum of Rs. 64,235.63 was spent on a grant of 717 scholarships.

Discretionary grants for eligible communities.—Under discretionary grants, a sum of Rs. 2,991.68 was spent on eligible communities, and a sum of Rs. 150.0 was spent on Backward Class communities for their uplift during the period 1958-59.

One hundred and fifty-four new wells were constructed and one hundred and seventy-five wells were repaired during the period. The total expenditure incurred on the constructions and repairs of wells was Rs. 2,50,917.22.

A sum of Rs. 3,32,415.00 was sanctioned during the year for distribution among all the districts for the provision of sanitary amenities in Harijan colonies, such as pathways, public convenience, flaying enclosures, burial grounds, bathrooms, etc. An expenditure of Rs. 1,94,292.37 was incurred on these items during the year under report.

A sum of Rs. 9,700 was provided for the provision of sanitary amenities in Madras City. A sum of Rs. 7,738.00 was spent during the year under report.

An extent of 5,664.47 acres was assigned to eligible communities in all the districts during the year under report.

In municipalities and major panchayats throughout the State, no difficulties were felt by the Harijans in entering temples, hotels, public places of resort and entertainment, water pandals, etc.

Eighty-four cases were registered under the Untouchability Offences Act. Of these, 10 cases ended in conviction, 23 in acquittal, 15 were compounded, three were treated as undetectable and seven were under enquiry. Twenty-six cases were pending in courts.

"Harijan Day" was observed on the 28th of February and on the 30th of all the remaining months in the districts in accordance with the programme laid down by the Government.

Reclamation.

Budget.—Out of budget allotment of Rs. 8,75,600 (8,15,200) for 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 8,45,878.06 (8,08,844.08) was spent during the year on Kallar reclamation. A sum of Rs. 2,31,185 (1,73,445) was sanctioned as co-operative loans during the period.

Education.—There were 238 Kallar schools in the district at the beginning of the year. Six schools were closed during the year. The remaining 232 Kallar schools including 10 higher elementary schools continued to function during the year under report.

A sum of Rs. 44,500 was allotted for 1958-59 for construction and repairs of buildings, and a sum of Rs. 28,024.38 was spent during the year. One school building was constructed during the year from the Kallar fund. Under the Community Development Programme, 12 buildings were constructed by meeting 25 per cent of the cost from Kallar reclamation funds. Twenty-five Kallar schools were repaired. A reading room-cum-library was constructed at Chekkanurani and it was provided with books, magazines and daily newspapers to the value of Rs. 340.

During the year 1958-59, 19,619 (18,637) children of whom 3,213 (12,848) were Kallars, were studying in the 232 Kallar schools. Five hundred and sixty-one (559) teachers were employed in these schools. There were 218 midday meals centres functioning in these schools. In addition to promote adult literacy, 27 adult literacy schools were conducting evening classes during the year.

The four boarding homes at Uthamapalayam, Usilampatti, Ulagundu and Madurai continued to be run by the department. One hundred and fifty-two Kallar boys were availing themselves of the facility provided. In addition to these boarding homes, boarding grants were provided for 1,200 Kallar boys and girls, 101 under State grants and 199 under lump-sum grants.

Under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, a sum of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned for the implementation of carpentry training in the Government High School, Chekkanurani, and a carpentry instructor was appointed for giving training to the pupils. A sum of Rupees 84.65 was spent towards the purchase of tools and raw materials for the training.

Scholarships.—A sum of Rs. 67,300 was allotted under the budget and grant-in-aid scheme for the award of scholarships to Piramalai Kallar students belonging to Madurai district studying elementary and higher elementary schools, high schools and colleges during the year 1958-59. Out of the allotment of Rupees 300 a sum of Rs. 64,235.60 was disbursed during the year towards the grant of 717 scholarships.

Books and clothings were purchased for a sum of Rs. 4,693.49 and supplied to the inmates of the Government boarding homes during the period under report.

A sum of Rs. 910 was spent on deepening and repairing three drinking-water wells at Chellamanickenyatti, Rajakkalpatti and Ponaimanthurai. Seventeen new wells were constructed and 22 old wells were improved during the year.

Under the Agricultural Loans Act, a sum of Rs. 22,800 was disbursed to 62 persons and under the Land Improvement Loans Act, a sum of Rs. 36,450 was disbursed to 56 persons.

An extent of 4 acres and 74 cents was assigned to one Piramalai Kallar during the year. A sum of Rs. 11,975 was granted as loan in 33 cases under short term credit facilities. A loan amount of Rs. 1,130 was also granted in four cases during the year under rural housing schemes. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 14,450 was granted for the purchase of 14 pumpsets and oil engines during the year.

Of the 2,430 crimes detected by the police in 1958-59, 471 were committed by the Kallars as compared to 2,101 crimes detected by police and 424 committed by the Kallars in 1957-58. There was, thus, a decrease in the percentage of crimes committed by the Kallars during the year under report.

Under the Grant-in-aid schemes for Piramalai Kallars, 50 houses were constructed at Shottamayanur, Eriodu, J. Mettur and Kavuthandipatti villages during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,14,000 was disbursed as agricultural subsidy at Rs. 285 each on half-loan and half subsidy basis to 400 Piramalai Kallar families. A girls' hostel at a cost of Rs. 12,600 was under construction at Usilampatti. A building at a cost of Rs. 16,000 was also under construction as an annexe to the Government Boarding Home, Usilampatti. A High school building at Chekkanurani at a cost of Rs. 80,700 was sanctioned and the work was started.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 75 houses at a cost of Rs. 41,250 were constructed during the period under report. Under the Agricultural subsidy scheme, a sum of Rs. 90,000 was disbursed to 180 Piramalai Kallars including 14 K.Ds.

A common fund registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 was functioning for the uplift of the Piramalai Kallar community both educationally and economically. It was administered by a committee of 15 members elected from the Piramalai Kallar community and one meeting of the above committee was conducted during the year under report. Two hundred and twenty village committees consisting of 1,317 members were formed during the year for the conduct of election of new members to the

above fund committee. During the year, a sum of Rs. 9,384.88 nP. was collected as subscription as against a sum of Rs. 7,390.50 nP. collected during the last year.

A sum of Rs. 9,350 was advanced as loan to 45 individual Kallars for college study during the year. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 1,000 each was advanced to the Gandhiji Memorial Hostel, Chekkanurani and Thevar Hostel, Madurai, for the efficient running of the hostels till the receipt of boarding grants from the Government. In addition to the above amount of loan, a sum of Rs. 500 was given to Ammapatti Kallars co-operative societies for the purchase of zinc sheets for supply to its members and a sum of Rs. 800 to a Kallar contractor for construction of a Kallar school building under the Local Development Scheme.

The building owned by the fund at Batlagundu is being used as a Government Boarding Home for the benefit of the students of the local high school. A building at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000 was constructed for the use of the hostel attached to the high school at Chekkanurani during the year. Further, a sum of Rs. 1,000 was also paid from the above fund towards the deepening of the well at Usilampatti, owned by the fund. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 307.41 nP. was spent towards the installation of an electric motor in the above said well for the irrigation of the lands owned by the fund.

Out of the Central grant, eight agricultural oil pumpsets and one electric motor and pumpset were purchased from the fund and they were hired by the Piramalai Kallars and a sum of Rs. 4,200 was collected by way of hire charges for these pumpsets during the year.

Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,99,955.16 nP. and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,79,954.01 nP. leaving a balance of Rs. 20,001.15 nP. at the end of the year.

Co-operative Societies.—At the beginning of the year under report, there were 315 co-operative societies. Seventeen new societies were registered. There were 331 societies at the end of the year. Of these, 317 were agricultural credit societies and five milk supply societies.

There were 16,709 members at the beginning of the year in the agricultural credit societies. Two thousand three hundred and forty-five members were newly admitted. At the end of the year under report, there were 19,104 members. The total value of the assets of the members during the period was Rs. 4,14,21,896.00

The Kallar co-operative societies invested their funds under various heads, namely, shares in the sales society, shares in the Labour Society, shares in the Cottage Industries Society and also the Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank under the

Collector's Trust Fund. The societies invested a sum of Rs. 2,21,861 under the Reserve Fund and Rs. 2,24,633 under A.F.D. The working capital of Kallar co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 16,56,952 during the year as against Rs. 15,49,190 at the end of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 2,29,528 was disbursed as loans to the societies out of the allotment sanctioned by the Government. Further, under Grant-in-aid schemes, a sum of Rs. 1,14,000 was disbursed to 400 agriculturists at the rate of Rs. 285 each for the purchase of bulls, agricultural implements and seeds on half subsidy and the other half as interest-free loan. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was also disbursed through these societies during the year for sinking irrigation wells at Rs. 2,000 each as interest-free loans.

A sum of Rs. 8,17,436 was outstanding at the beginning of the year and a sum of Rs. 2,29,528 was disbursed during the period under report. The amount collected during the period amounted to Rs. 99,202 leaving a balance of Rs. 9,47,762 at the end of the year.

Kallar Co-operative Sales Society, Usilampatti.—The society had 3,721 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 51,424 at the end of the year. During the year, chemical fertilisers to the value of Rs. 70,131 were sold to agriculturists and groceries worth Rs. 40,866 were supplied to the Government Boarding Home. A sum of Rs. 1,92,695 was issued to members as loans on the pledge of agricultural produces during the period. A sum of Rs. 1,99,386 was repaid by the members under loans. The loans outstanding as on 31st March 1959 was Rs. 1,18,297. A sum of Rs. 84,565 was borrowed from the Central Bank and a sum of Rs. 93,206 was repaid to the bank. At the end of the period, a sum of Rs. 1,15,397 was outstanding to the Central Bank. The society installed a decorticator at Theni with the help of a Government loan of Rs. 17,500 repayable in 15 years with a view to process the agricultural produce of its members.

Milk Supply Societies.—There were three milk supply societies functioning at Sathangudy, Andrewspuram and Uthamapuram at the end of the year. The Sathangudy Milk Supply Society had on its roll 126 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,958, 13,620 M.Ms. of milk to the value of Rs. 9,784 was produced and sold for Rs. 10,594 to the Madurai Milk Supply Co-operative Union. In the Andrewspuram Milk Supply Society, there were 153 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,200. The society produced 8,832 M.Ms. of milk to the value of Rs. 6,566 and sold it to the Madurai Milk Supply Union for a sum of Rs. 7,054 during the year. In the Uthamapuram Co-operative Milk Supply Society, there were 113 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,215.

34,876 M.Ms. of milk was produced by the society to the value of Rs. 30,316 and sold locally for a sum of Rs. 34,876 during the year under report.

Other societies.—An extent of 130.28 acres of dry lands was granted on lease for a period of five years from fasli 1364 in favour of the Multipurpose Co-operative Society, Viralimayanpatti village, Nilakottai taluk in Madurai district for the purpose of cultivation under the scheme of intensive cultivation through the Village Co-operative Society. Steps were being taken to assign the lands to individuals members.

Kallar Reclamation, Ramanathapuram.—The Kallar Reclamation Work was confined to the maintenance of the two Kallar schools, one at Mangapuram and the other at Srivilliputhur during the year under report. There were five teachers working in these two schools and the schools were housed in Government buildings. Midday meals were supplied to the pupils studying in these schools. Books, slates and clothing were also supplied to them during the year under report.

Reclamation of Koravars in Salem district.—The District Welfare Officer, Salem, was in charge of the work relating to the welfare of Denotified Tribes and he was working under the control of the Collector of Salem district.

The Korava Reclamation in the district consisted of the following items of work during the period under report :—

- (a) Maintenance of Elementary schools;
- (b) maintenance of Boarding Homes;
- (c) running of Adult Education Centres;
- (d) provision of moral instruction;
- (e) supply of bulls, agricultural implements and seeds for agricultural purposes to Koravars;
- (f) provision of sanitary amenities;
- (g) construction of houses; and
- (h) financial assistance to cottage industries.

Education.—The four Korava Reclamation schools at Samiyapuram, Muthampatti, Manivilandan and Madathur were functioning during the period. One Korava Boarding Home for both Boys and Girls was being run by the Department at Attur.

Grant-in-aid Schemes.—Under the Grant-in-aid Schemes, a sum of Rs. 10,545 was sanctioned during the year for the grant of subsidy to 37 Denotified Tribe families towards the purchase of bulls and agricultural implements and the scheme was implemented. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was also sanctioned under the above scheme,

for the grant of subsidy to 100 Korava families on half loan and half grant basis. The entire amount was spent during the year under report.

Under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, a sum of Rs. 22,000 was allotted for the construction of 40 houses and a sum of Rs. 17,000 was also allotted under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the construction of 40 houses during the year. The amount was spent and the houses were completed.

Moral instruction.—Moral instruction was given to the Koravars by conducting bhajanas, lectures, etc., in the settlement and a sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned and spent for this purpose.

Agriculture.—A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned during the year, under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the purchase of bulls and agricultural implements to 20 Denotified Tribe families. The entire amount was spent.

A sum of Rs. 29,700 was sanctioned during 1958-59 for the maintenance of 180 Denotified Tribe pupils in the Konnur Boarding Home, near Villivakkam in Chingleput district. Out of the allotment of Rs. 29,700, a sum of Rs. 25,200 was spent during the period under report. Khadi dresses valued at Rs. 1,800 was supplied to the inmates of the Boarding Home. Railway season tickets were also supplied to them. A sum of Rs. 200 was sanctioned during the year for the maintenance of the library. Two septic tank latrines, one at Pammal and the other at Konnur were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,200 each.

CHAPTER X—TRADE, INDUSTRY AND PORTS

PORTS.

Madras Port Trust.

There was a slight decrease in the volume of trade passing through the Port during the year under review. The volume of imports and exports which passed through the Port showed a decrease of 2.6 per cent over that of the previous year (from 2,504,088 tons to 2,440,108 tons).

Foreign and coastwise traffic.—Compared to the year 1957-58, there was a decrease in foreign and coastwise imports and increase in both foreign and coastwise exports respectively. The figures for the two years ending 1958-59 are given below :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Foreign. TONS.	Coastwise. TONS.	Foreign. TONS.	Coastwise. TONS.
1957-58	1,227,250	658,239	581,214	37,385
1958-59	1,128,657	608,742	652,267	50,442

Among the principal imports were foodgrains which accounted for 358,438 tons of the total imports, Chemical manures, Coal, Iron and Steel, Metals, Railway stores, Government stores, Hardware, Machinery and Paper. Different kinds of Ores, Oilseeds, Hides and Skins, Tobacco, Groundnut Oil, Piece goods and Molasses were some of the major items exported.

Passenger traffic.—There was an increase in the number of passengers embarking and disembarking at the Port. During the period under report, 26,421 (24,636) passengers embarked and 35,812 (34,060) disembarked at the Port.

The Railway Traffic handled during the year 1,518,717 (1,572,709) tons of goods and utilised 81,392 wagons. A sum of Rs. 1,77,98,656 (1,41,47,710) was collected by way of freight charges and Rs. 11,48,306 (14,60,116) were collected as harbour charges.

Shipping.—The number of ships excluding sailing vessels that entered the Port during the year was 1,085 with a gross tonnage of 6,989,741 as against 933 with a gross tonnage of 6,025,054 in the previous year. Seven (17) sailing vessels with a net tonnage of 134 (1,458) arrived at the Port. Thirty-nine Government entered the Port as against 26 last year.

The Tugs "Sir Francis Spring", "Adyar" and "Tansy" were maintained in good condition and were in commission during the year.

Madras Lighthouse.—The light continued to work without any break throughout the year. The health of the Lighthouse staff was good.

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Works Programme.—The construction of a Transit Shed and Passenger Station was completed during the year and declared open by Sri K. Kamaraj, the Chief Minister of Madras. Two electric cranes for the North Quay were purchased at a cost of Rs. 6,20,000. The work on the construction of an Ore Berth and a Coal Berth was in progress. Two 60-ton steel barges for construction works were received. The work on the Coal and Ore yards was completed. The construction of 16 units of type I and 4 units of type II quarters was completed and the units occupied by the Trust's employees. The construction of 78 units of type I and 108 units of type II at Tondiarpet was nearing completion. About 1/3rd of the work on the construction of 280 units of types I and II (156 units of type I and 124 units of type II) was completed during the year. The work on water-supply and sewers schemes for the colony was in progress. The work of laying roads and providing fencing and gates for the colony was nearing completion. The electrification of the colony was in progress. A double storied warehouse was completed and opened during the year. The Hospital-cum-Dispensary was completed and Sri C. Subramaniam, the Finance Minister declared it open on 5th March 1959.

Maintenance.—During the year, about 2,10,600 tons of spoil in the hopper measurements were dredged outside the harbour and its approaches and 4,81,600 tons inside the harbour at ships berths, moorings, entrance channel, etc., by the dredger 'Sir Godfrey Armstrong'. The net quantity of sand dredged by the Sand Pump from traps north and south of the Sand Screen was 1,42,515 tons.

Labour.—The total amount of workmen's compensation paid to the Trust's employees including Shore Labour amounted to Rs. 50,594 (Rs. 63,223). Forty-four thousand and forty-four cases from among employees and 53,996 cases from among members of families of employees were treated or examined at the Trust's Dispensary.

During the year, the Works Committee rendered useful work. It held 16 meetings.

In response to a call from the All-India Federation of Port and Dock Workers, the employees of the Port struck work for 11 days from the 16th to the 26th June 1958. During this period, emergency arrangements were made to load or unload ships carrying essential cargo like foodstuffs. Barring this, the labour situation was fairly normal.

Storms.—The Port experienced bad weather during November 1958. The distant cautionary signal No. 1 with sectional signal No. 5 was hoisted. All the ships at the time were ordered out of the Harbour in view of the rapidly deteriorating weather conditions.

Financial position.—The actual net receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 2,19,73,407 (Rs. 2,65,42,686) and the net expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,60,78,949 (Rs. 1,35,38,733). The outstanding

amount of loan to the Government of India was Rs. 4,43,02,886. A sum of Rs. 29,37,264 was drawn from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development during the year in various currencies against the loan of \$14 million agreed to by the bank.

Tuticorin Port Trust.

Receipts.—The Board's revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 15,30,217 (Rs. 12,69,944) representing an increase of Rs. 2,60,273 over last year's receipts.

Expenditure.—The revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,48,429 (Rs. 6,42,603) representing an increase of Rs. 2,05,826 over last year.

Value of sea-borne trade.—The value of the trade of the Port amounted to Rs. 27,28,71,692 (Rs. 17,00,68,033). The Port ranks third among the Ports of the South India in the matter of coastwise export and import trade, Madras and Cochin alone enjoying a better trade.

Traffic—The total imports and exports increased by 86,465 tons, viz., from 700,156 tons in 1957-58 to 786,621 tons in 1958-59. Of these, 132,059 tons were carried by sailing vessels. Among the important imports may be mentioned coal, cotton, machinery, food-grains and chemical manures and the principal exports were salt, cement, dried fish, cotton, tiles, sheeps and goats.

Engineering and maintenance.—Construction of a new covered cargo shed, a new open shed, a wet dock north of the coal pier and an Inspection Bungalow were started and completed during the year. Construction of a new works store and the Gunating of the R.C.C. Jetty were the new works which were started during the year under review.

Port dues.—During the year 464 (508) steamers of an aggregate of 866,834 (645,607) tons and 1,429 (975) sailing vessels of an aggregate of 136,170 (83,309) tons entered the Port and 467 (512) steamers of an aggregate of 869,269 (654,360) tons and 1,418 (937) sailing vessels of an aggregate of 136,404 (79,923) tons cleared from the Port. A sum of Rs. 1,44,813-39 nP. (Rupees 1,02,032-04 nP.) was collected during the year as Port dues.

The Motor launch "Comorin" was in good working order. It brought a revenue of Rs. 6,912-50 nP. (Rs. 10,422-50 nP.). The Motor tug "Mannar" was in good working order and it brought a revenue of Rs. 47,733-88 nP. (14,580-73 nP.) during the year.

Scholarships.—The Port Trust Board sanctioned a scholarship of Rs. 480 per year to one Cadet in the Training Ship "Dufferin" sailing from Tirunelveli district. In the absence of any candidate from Tirunelveli district, it was decided to give the scholarship to a candidate from the Madras State. The proposal was duly

Craftsman Training Scheme.—The four Industrial Training Institutes at Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Pettai (Tirunelveli) and Nagapattinam started under the Second Five-Year Plan besides the six Industrial Training Institutes/Centres transferred to the control of the Industries Department from the Government of India on 1st November 1956 continued to function satisfactorily along with the three industrial school sections attached to the Polytechnics at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. During the year under report, the Central Polytechnic, Madras, with its diploma courses was shifted from Broadway to its new premises at Guindy. A new Industrial Training Institute was accommodated at the old premises of the Polytechnic.

A National Council for Training in Vocational trades was set up by the Government of India at the All-India level to co-ordinate the training facilities now available in the country. The Madras Government set up a similar State Council consisting of 18 members under the chairmanship of the Minister for Industries. This Council is affiliated to the National Council and it co-ordinates the various Vocational training programmes in the State.

The buildings for the Industrial Training Institute, Virudhunagar, and Industrial Training Institute, Pettai (Tirunelveli), were completed during 1958 and the Institutes started functioning in the new buildings. Buildings for the other two training Institutions were nearing completion at the close of the year. Construction of the administrative buildings and workshops for the Industrial Training Institute, Guindy, were completed and the Industrial Training Institute, Madras, was moved from Thyagarayanagar to Guindy in February 1959. Equipments and Machineries worth Rs. 3.65 lakhs were purchased during the year and supplied to the six Industrial Training Institutes/Centres.

The Apprenticeship training scheme which was sanctioned in July 1958 was implemented from November onwards. A committee consisting of the Director of Industries and Commerce as Chairman, Joint Director (Engineering) as Vice-Chairman, one Labour representative, and one M.L.A. as members was constituted by Government for the selection of candidates for the above scheme. A hundred apprentices were selected and posted for apprenticeship training in five selected Industrial Establishments in the City.

Evening classes for industrial workers were started at the Industrial Training Institute, T. Nagar, from January 1958. One hundred additional seats were introduced on 1st July 1958.

There were two admissions during the year in respect of technical trades, one in May 1958 and another in February 1959. Admission to non-engineering trades was made at the Industrial Training Centre, attached to Stree Seva Mandir, Madras, in

August 1958. The Selection Committee interviewed 16,419 candidates for the engineering trades during its two sittings and 351 candidates for the non-engineering trades and selected 3,284 and 112 candidates respectively. Four examinations were conducted at the end of the various courses. Of the 2,956 candidates who appeared for these examinations, 2,577 were declared to have passed.

Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.—Out of 12 students admitted to the Institute for the Artisan Course in Leather Technology during 1958-59, six trainees continued their studies at the Fancy Leather Goods Unit, Pallavaram and the remaining six continued their training in the Tanning Unit of the Institute. The two demonstration centres at Tholamalaipatti in Tiruchirappalli district and at Sankarankoil in Tirunelveli district continued to function during the year.

Government Textile Institute, Madras.—The Institute continued to impart training to candidates taking up the courses noted below. The strength of trainees in each course is also given.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.
I. Instructors course in handloom weaving (10 months duration).	46	1
II. Instructors course in hand process of bleaching, dying and cloth printing (10 months duration).	8	..
III. Special course for weavers (10 months duration)	12	1
IV. Artisan course in knitting (10 months)	..	1
V. Special course in powerloom weaving (3 months) (3 batches in a year).	12	..

In the Textile Testing Laboratory attached to the Institution varieties of yarn received from Government Department and the public were tested. Small quantities of yarn were dyed in the Dyeing Section of the Institute.

The Reorganized Research Designing Section produced several new and novel designs in towels, counterpanes, bedsheets, hirtings, lungies and Madras Hand Kerchiefs. New patterns and designs produced in the section were made available to the weavers, private dealers and co-operative societies; and weavers availing themselves of the assistance were asked to produce samples and send them to the section for examination and record. The new designs were converted into albums and were distributed to the Master Weavers, Weavers Co-operative Societies, etc. As desired by the Advisory Committee of the Government Textile Institute, the albums were also sent to the members of the Committee, Deputy Textile Commissioner, All-India Handloom Board, Madras, Director of Khadi and Director of Handlooms, Madras. The Peripatetic Weaving Party visited various weaving centres in the State and held numerous demonstrations with a view to improve methods of weaving.

S.M.R.V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil.—The Institute continued to impart training to candidates both in handloom and powerloom weaving. Twenty-seven candidates were undergoing training during the year. In the final year examinations, all the candidates who appeared for the examination passed.

School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.—Two hundred and seventy-eight students were undergoing instructions in the various diploma and certificate courses relating to Arts and Crafts offered by the school. The following classes of scholarships were awarded to the students of the school during this year :—

Government of India Deaf and Dumb Scholarship	13
State Government Scholarship (awarded by the Industries Department).	116
Director of Harijan Welfare Scholarships	58
Victoria Technical Institute Scholarships	5

Four students of the school on completion of their diploma courses were recommended for the award of Government of India scholarships. The students of the school were also supplied with drawing and painting materials free of cost. The total sales of articles produced at this school was worth Rs. 2,217.66. The total receipts and charges during the year were Rs. 7,946.75 and Rs. 1,28,739.34, respectively.

Government Mineral Concern, Manavalakurichi.—The Government Mineral Concern was under the administrative control of the Industries Department up to 31st December 1958. Consequent on the decision of the Madras Government to participate in the share structure of Messrs. Travancore Minerals (Private), Limited, Quilon, the above concern was handed over to that Company on 31st December 1958.

The working of this concern for the period 1st April to 31st December 1958 resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,98,501.22 nP. as against a net profit of Rs. 9,82,671 during the previous year. The assets of the concern as it stood on 31st December 1958 were valued by a Committee and fixed at Rs. 2,91,917.06 nP. In the Board of Directors of Messrs. Travancore Minerals Ltd., the Madras Government were given a seat and the Secretary to Government, Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department, Madras, is a Director representing the Madras Government.

Import Policy.—During the year 1958-59, 2,649 applications were received for the issue of Actual Users essentiality certificate for obtaining licences to import raw materials, machines, components and spares. Of these, 2,327 applicants were granted essentiality certificates and 322 were rejected. The total c.i.f. value recommended was Rs. 1,98,63,817.

Cottage Industries.—The training centres for mat weaving at Poosarigoundampatti and Uthupatty functioned satisfactorily during the year. Free supply of 300 bee hive boxes were made to Scheduled Tribes and 367 hives were filled with colonies. [The Training-cum-production Centre at Palladam opened under the Harijan Welfare Schemes produced 379 mats during the period under review.] The Government Appalam Production Unit, Triplicane, was wound up on 12th August 1958 as it was found an uneconomical unit. At the Cart Wheel Hub Manufacturing Unit, Alaganallur, 24 hubs and 400 kisan charkas were manufactured. The Community Smithy Workshop at Dharmathuyatti continued to offer service facilities to village artisans. It was equipped with machinery worth Rs. 2,275 and hand-tools worth Rs. 4,855. The Unit started production of agricultural implements during the year.

Village Industrial Schemes.—The following village industries were taken up for development with the financial assistance granted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission :—

- 1 Village oil industry.
- 2 Handpounding of paddy industry.
- 3 Village tanning and allied industries.
- 4 Village pottery including brick manufacture.
- 5 Bee-keeping.
- 6 Soap making from non-edible oils.
- 7 Handmade paper.
- 8 Production of Gur and Khandasari Sugar.
- 9 Cottage type match factories.
- 10 Development of ginning of cotton.
- 11 Palm Gur Industry.
- 12 Ambar Charkas.

In the Wardha Ghani Demonstration Centres, oil and cake worth Rs. 65,000 were produced and Rs. 63,000 worth of goods were sold. To meet the demands for Wardha Ghanis, one State Workshop and a Ghani Manufacturing Centre were started at Vengalapuram in North Arcot district and Ekkanackombai in the Lower Bhavani Pilot Project area respectively. The State Workshop manufactured 15 Wardha Ghanis and the Ghani Manufacturing Centre, 35 ghanis.

The departmental production centres for hand-pounded rice started during the year were converted into Industrial Co-operatives in the Lower Bhavani Pilot Project area to encourage the production of handpounded rice.

The Five Village Model Tanneries started during 1957-58 continued to function satisfactorily. The number of demonstration held by these tanneries was 120 and about 900 village tanners were benefited by the demonstrations. Out of 30 Flaying Centres sanctioned for the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks, 28 centres commenced work. Production of raw hides and skins and steamed bone meal in the centres amounted to Rs. 6,500. The three leather marketing depots sanctioned by the Government in April 1958 were proposed to be transferred to the State Marketing Co-operative Society. A sum of Rs. 36,500 was sanctioned as subsidy to the individual tanners through the Village Industries Officers and the Block Development Officers for the construction of new tanning pits and for repairs to old pits.

The three production centres, two training-cum-service centres and the Brick Unit started departmentally during 1957-58 continued to function satisfactorily. Pottery worth Rs. 7,000 were produced at these centres and sales were effected to the tune of Rs. 4,500. Six candidates in the training centre at Tiruvallur and four in the training centre at Usilampatti were undergoing training in pottery. The brick making unit at Thanikottagam commenced production with effect from 7th January 1958. The centre produced bricks valued at Rs. 14,700 till 31st March 1959.

The scheme for the development of Apiaries in the following community development blocks was sanctioned :—

Vedaranyam.	Usilampatti.
Tiruvallur.	Alanganallur.
Kadambathur.	Anaickaranchatram.
Sirkali.	Kolathur.
Peddanaickenpalayam.	Kangayam.
Gangavalli.	Sankarankoil.
Ootacamund.	

The programme of development under the above scheme envisages the distribution of 300 hives in each of the Blocks at 50 per cent cost to selected families, the colonisation and upkeep of the hives being attended to by the departmental Bee fieldmen stationed in each of the blocks. Up to the end of the year, 2,700 hives were distributed and 1,000 hives were colonised. Government sanctioned the starting of three Bee Nurseries out of State funds. These Nurseries were to be located at Pattaraikadu in North Arcot district, Masinagudi-Maravakandidem in Nilgiris district and Hogainakal in Salem district. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission sanctioned financial assistance for the distribution of

9,000 bee-hives at subsidised cost in block areas. Out of 9,000 hives sanctioned 4,250 hives were supplied to the several blocks for distribution.

The 16 departmental soap-making units with non-edible oils which commenced production during 1957-58 continued to function satisfactorily. In these units, 81,372 lb. of soap worth Rs. 54,520 were manufactured and 50,340 lb. were sold for Rs. 33,728.

In the paper-making unit at Gandhigram, a total quantity of 685 reams of handmade paper valued at Rs. 19,180 was manufactured and 454 reams valued at Rs. 11,700 were sold. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15,000 and a loan of Rs. 15,000 towards the construction of additional buildings so that the production capacity of the unit may be increased. The building for the unit at Shembagaputhur in the Lower Bhavani Pilot Project area was completed. The card-board unit attached to this centre started production and manufactured 8,000 flat files for supply to the Controller of Stationery and Printing.

The scheme for the development of gur and khandasari is in operation in five districts, viz., Namakkal taluk (Salem district), Perambalur (Tiruchirappalli district), Tiruppattur (North Arcot district), Pilot Project Area in Coimbatore district and in Kallakurichi (South Arcot district). The inspectors and gur demonstrators attached to these centres inspected the crushers and furnaces and advised the villagers in regard to improved methods of manufacture. The centres distributed 95 bullock-driven crushers and 2 power crushers on loan and 35 pans and one hand-operated centrifuge on half-loan half-grant basis. The demonstrators and inspectors visited 5,988 villages and contacted 32,562 manufacturers. They inspected 2,222 crushers and constructed 267 furnaces. A total of 984 demonstrations were held and 73,351 maunds of jaggery and 1,112 maunds of khandasari sugar were produced during these demonstrations.

Cotton ginning.—A scheme for the distribution of 130 hand-operated gins at 30 per cent cost to selected families was introduced in each of the following blocks where the intensive khadi scheme is in operation :—

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 Tirumangalam. | 6 Palladam. |
| 2 Kurivikulam. | 7 Chinnasalem. |
| 3 Koilpatti. | 8 Rajapalayam. |
| 4 Avanashi. | 9 Panrutti. |
| 5 Dharapuram. | |

This scheme was later introduced to 13 more blocks.

Other Village Industries—Blacksmithy and Carpentry.—Government sanctioned the starting of Training-cum-Service Centres in Blacksmithy in the following blocks :—

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Agastheeswaram. | 7 Musiri. |
| 2 Peddanaickenpalam. | 8 Kalasapakkam. |
| 3 Srivilliputhur. | 9 Sirkali. |
| 4 Tiruturaipoondi. | 10 Rajapalayam. |
| 5 Perambalur. | 11 Palladam. |
| 6 Sivakasi. | |

Sanction was accorded for the establishment of carpentry units in the following blocks :—

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Agasteeswaram. | 7 Sirkali. |
| 2 Srivilliputhur. | 8 Tiruvannamalai. |
| 3 Gangavalli. | 9 Palladam. |
| 4 Musiri. | 10 Kurinjipadi. |
| 5 Kalasapakkam. | 11 Arcot. |
| 6 Rajapalayam. | |

Blacksmithy Units in all blocks except Nos. 3 and 6 mentioned above and Carpentry Units in all blocks except Nos. 10 and 11 started work.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission granted financial assistance for the establishment of 18 gramodyog sales depots of which 5 were 'A' type depots, 5 'B' type depots and 8 'C' type depots.

Handicrafts Scheme.—The schemes that were being implemented in 1957-58 were continued in 1958-59 and in addition, the following schemes were also sanctioned :—

- 1 Establishment of six sales-cum-procurement depots.
- 2 Establishment of a training centre for manufacture of fancy articles from sea shells at Madras.
- 3 Establishment of a training centre for painting pictures on wood at Thanjavur.
- 4 Establishment of a Training-cum-Service Centre for Art Metal Industry at Madurai.

Government sanctioned the establishment of 6 sales-cum-procurement depots at Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Rameswaram at a cost of Rs. 7,92,200. Suitable sites required for the construction of the buildings were secured at Tirunelveli, Thanjavur and Coimbatore and the construction work commenced. The depots started functioning in rented buildings

by the end of 1958-59. The Training Centre at Swamimalai continued to impart training in the manufacture of icons according to the traditional designs and measurements contained in Silpa sastras. Another training centre at Madurai was sanctioned in March 1959. Preliminary arrangements regarding selection of tools and equipments, trainees, etc., were done before the close of the year. At the training-cum-service centre for bell-metal industry at Nachiarkoil, the first batch of 15 trainees completed their training on 10th August 1958. A second batch of fifteen were admitted for training. An industrial co-operative society was formed with the ex-trainees of the centre. The centre at Thanjavur for the manufacture of paper toys and paper machine articles was closed on 12th May 1958 after the sixteen trainees of the centre had completed their one year period of training. An industrial co-operative was formed with the ex-trainees of the centre. The centre at Panruti which was started on 19th May 1957 was continued up to 28th February 1959 when it was closed on the trainees completing their training. The training centre for embroidery at Palayamkottai which was started in November 1956 trained two batches of fifteen trainees. On successful completion of the training, these candidates were admitted as members of the local Women's Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society. The training centre was closed with effect from 22nd January 1959.

The Training Centre for aloe fibre industry started functioning at Neduvayal in Tirunelveli district in March 1958. Twenty candidates underwent training in spinning and weaving. An expenditure of Rs. 23,337 was incurred on the scheme. The Training-cum-Service Centre for Glass Bangles Industry at Nedumarathy in Salem district continued to impart training to candidates. The Training Centre for Fancy Leather Goods at Pallavaram was converted into a trainee-cum-production centre in view of the demand for and the scope offered by the opening of a Sales Emporium at Madras and several sales-cum-procurement depots opened in the districts for the sale of the articles produced at the centre. Sanction was also accorded for the employment of five skilled workers to augment production. Up to the end of 31st March 1959, 4,968 articles worth Rs. 32,409.33 were produced of which articles worth Rs. 20,634.61 were sold while the balance was displayed in the Sales Emporium at Madras and the sales-cum-procurement depots in the districts. The training centre for printing and dyeing at Rajapalayam was converted into an industrial co-operative after the candidates were given intensive training till 31st March 1959 in dyeing and printing cloth and mats. An expenditure of Rupees 12,394 was incurred in 1958-59. At the training-cum-production centre for weaving cumblies, carpets and druggets at Kolakudi in Tiruchirappalli district, the first batch of twelve trainees who commenced the training in November 1957 completed their training and a second batch of twelve persons were undergoing training.

A training centre for the manufacture of cloth dolls were started at Palayamkottai on 16th April 1959. A training centre for manufacture of ornamental handles was started at Madurai in March 1958. The first batch of thirteen candidates completed their training in the manufacture of ornamental handles and fittings. Suitable designs for the handles were supplied by the Regional Design Centre, Bangalore. The training centre at Sikkinaikenpet, Thanjavur district, started functioning in February 1958 to impart training to five candidates with a view to revive the art of Kalamkari printing. Five candidates were undergoing the training of two years' duration. The centre for casting moulds was started at Mahabalipuram on 1st May 1958 with a view to train candidates in the art of making wall plaques, depicting scenes from carvings in temple panels and in taking plaster casts of ancient sculptures.

At the training centre for Sculpture at Mahabalipuram, eleven trainees were undergoing training. The construction of permanent building for the centre was in progress. The research centre for glazed pottery which was functioning at Gudur was shifted to Madras and temporarily located in the compound of the School of Arts and Crafts. The centre has standardised glazes and suitable bricks and has also successfully standardised a number of glaze decorations. At the training centre for Sungadi Saree Printing at Kadayanallur, twenty candidates underwent training. The centre produced 562-3/4 yards of printed sarees, etc., up to 31st March 1959. The training centre for weaving carpets and druggets from sun-hemp fibre at Gopalamudram also functioned satisfactorily. In December 1958, Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,800 to the Coimbatore Seva Nilayam to be utilised for the development of the tailoring and hand-printing industry.

The scheme for the establishment of a wool-processing centre at Vinnamangalam was sanctioned in 1956-57 as a joint venture of the Madras and Mysore Governments. The initial cost of the scheme, i.e., Rs. 13.10 lakhs was to be met equally between the Madras, Mysore and Central Governments. The building at a cost of Rs. 4,35,785.26 was completed. All the machines except the hydro extractor and rinsing washing machines were erected.

In March 1958, the Government constituted a Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts Board with a view to giving greater impetus and to make suggestions for the development of Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts in the State. At the first meeting held on 2nd August 1958, two committees one for small scale industries and another for handicrafts were set up. Srimathi Tara Cherian was nominated as Chairman of the Handicrafts Committee. The Handicrafts Committee met twice during the year and made a number of useful suggestions.

The State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, as amended in 1956, continued to be in force during the year under report. The rules framed under the Act were amended in November 1958 to enable

Assistant Directors and Village Industries Officers to sanction loans after personal enquiry. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was provided for in the State Budget for the year 1958-59, of which 16.67 lakhs represented the loan sanctioned by the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 24.56 lakhs was disbursed as loan to 4,057 industries including industrial co-operatives. The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, to which a sum of Rs. 40,00,000 was granted as short-term loans during the year 1957-58 repaid the amount in full during the year 1958-59. No loan was granted to the Corporation during the year 1958-59.

Sericulture.—The sericultural section continued its activities in the districts of Tirunelveli, North Arcot, Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Salem. An extent of 1,961.03 acres was planted with mulberry. A sum of Rs. 2,805 was disbursed as mulberry loan in the Veppanapally-Royacottah areas in Salem district.

The Hill Rearing Station at Coonoor continued to rear 38 stock breeds of foreign races. Three hundred and fifty-two pounds containing 1.14 lakhs seed cocoons were harvested. The Hope Silk Farm at Hosur produced a quantity of 22.31 lakhs of cocoons and the Unit at Berigai 0.54 lakh. Out of the foreign race cocoons produced in Hosur, a quantity of 14.94 lakhs of seed cocoons was sold to the Government grainages in Mysore State and the rest used in Madras State. The Government Silk Farm at Tenkasi commenced work and fifty pounds of cocoons were produced.

The Government Gut Manufacturing Station, Coonoor, produced a quantity of 197,525 of foreign race cocoons. A quantity of 1.98 lakhs guts of various grades was sold to the State Medical and Animal Husbandry Departments.

Heavy and Large-scale Industries.—Government recommended the setting up of pilot pig iron plants in the private sector to utilise the Salem Iron Ore and a pig-iron plant was commissioned at Coimbatore. Two more licences to set up pig iron plants in the State were pending with the Government of India. The Madras Government invited a team of experts from Italy to test the bauxite ores of Shevaroy hills. The experts gave a project report after conducting the tests and it was encouraging. All preliminary work relating to the setting up of the aluminium plant for the exploitation of the Shevaroy bauxite deposits were completed. Proposals to set up a raw photographic film factory at Ootacamund were under way. In the private sector, a plant for the manufacture of rayon and staple fibre yarn was licensed and the sponsors succeeded in securing financial assistance from Italy. In Tirunelveli, a new caustic soda factory was set up in the private sector. A new tyre factory is under construction at Ambattur. A new cement factory was licensed in Ramanathapuram district in the private sector. The expansion scheme of T.I. Cycles to increase their production to three lakhs cycles per annum was finalised.

Licences were granted for the establishment of a number of units for the manufacture of electric motors, power driven pumps, electrical transformers, switchgear, etc.

During the year, 60 applications for licences under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951, were received and recommended to the Government of India for grant of licence. The Government of India granted licences to 57 private industrialists to set up a new industrial undertaking in the State.

Small-scale Industries.—The following small-scale units were functioning during the year :—

- (1) Model Carpentry Workshop, Krishnagiri.
- (2) Model Carpentry Workshop at Cheranmahadevi.
- (3) Combined carpentry and blacksmithy workshop at Man-nargudi with mobile unit.
- (4) Model combined workshop for carpentry and blacksmithy with mobile unit at Cuddalore.
- (5) Model combined workshop for carpentry and blacksmithy with mobile units (Pettai), Tirunelveli.
- (6) Wood working and wood seasoning plant in Madras.
- (7) Lock Unit, Dindigul.
- (8) Service Centre for the manufacture of farm implements and agricultural machinery (Tiruchirappalli).
- (9) Service Centre for the development of brass and cutlery industry at Kumbakonam.
- (10) Footwear Unit, Triplicane.
- (11) Footwear Production-cum-Training Centre, Pallavaram.
- (12) Model Footwear and Leather Goods Unit, Erode.
- (13) Footwear Production-cum-Service Centre, Perambur.
- (14) Tanning and Finishing Unit at Vinnamangalam.
- (15) Common Central Tool Room and Servicing Centre, Erode.
- (16) Model Foundry at Erode.
- (17) General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Vellore.
- (18) General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Rajapalayam.
- (19) Galvanising Plant, Mettur.
- (20) Sports Goods Unit, Guindy.
- (21) Match Factory, Perambur, Madras.
- (22) Service Centre for pressed metal products, Madras.
- (23) Hand Tools Unit, Guindy.

The following units commenced production at the end of the year under review :—

- (1) Textile Mill Parts Unit, Madurai.
- (2) Splints and Veneers Factory, Tiruvottiyur.

The following units were sanctioned but had not commenced production during the year :—

- (1) Hurricane Lanterns Unit, Palni.
- (2) Wood Seasoning Plant, Pollachi.
- (3) Bolts and Nuts Unit, Erode.
- (4) Forging and Heat Treatment Shop, Guindy.
- (5) Surgical and Laboratory Equipment Unit, Guindy.
- (6) Electrical Goods Unit, Guindy.
- (7) Glass Works Unit, Guindy.
- (8) Ceramic Factory, Vriddachalam.
- (9) Quartz Crushing Plant, Salem.
- (10) Common Lease Shop, Guindy.
- (11) Pressure Die Casting Unit, Guindy.
- (12) Model Foundry, Guindy.
- (13) Cycle Assembly Unit, Vellore.
- (14) Cycle Assembly Unit, Thanjavur.
- (15) Essential Handlooms Parts Unit, Salem.

Industrial Estates and Colonies.—The establishment of Industrial Estates in the State is an integral part of the development of Small Scale Industries. The object of these estates is to let out on rent to industrialists ready-made factories with roads and other communication facilities, water and electricity connections. Industrial estates and colonies were established at Guindy, Virudhunagar, Erode, Pettai, Marthandam, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thanjavur. These estates and colonies had provision for 172 factory sheds.

At the Industrial Estate, Guindy, 78 units comprising of 20 'A' type, 15 'B' type, 39 'C' type and 4 'D' type units were occupied and started production early in 1958. These industrialists were engaged in the manufacture of oil circuit breakers, fuse switches, polythene film bags, fountain pen parts, high voltage disconnecting switches, water proof paper, underground cable joints, C.I. Pulleys, Industrial Gear boxes, gear pumps, radios, amplifiers, transistor radios, bicycles, electrical washing machines, film printing machines, etc. The twenty-six additional units constructed during the year marking the second phase of development of Industrial Estate, Guindy, was inaugurated by the Union Minister of Industry and Commerce, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on 14th February

1959. The Industrial Labour Colony providing eighty tenements for housing the workers in the Estate, the Industrial Estate, the Pressure Die Casting Unit and the Common Lease shop were opened at the same time.

Industrial Co-operatives.—The year marked the all-round progress of Industrial Co-operatives in the State. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, several schemes were sanctioned and implemented for the organisation of new societies and the reorganisation of the existing societies. The total number of Industrial Co-operatives rose from 350 to 471 (excluding Palm Gur Societies). The number of members and the paid-up share capital increased to 26,272 and Rs. 10.44 lakhs, respectively, at the end of the year. The total working capital of the societies was Rs. 72.53 lakhs. Different types of industrial co-operatives made notable contributions to industrial production. The total production and sales by the industrial co-operatives amounted to Rs. 1.29 crores and Rs. 1.36 crores, respectively. Production and sales increased, workers obtained better wages and marketing facilities were extended. The Village Industrial Co-operatives especially the handpounding and oil workers societies supplied the needs of jails, hospitals, after-care homes, hostels, etc. To step up production of handpounded rice and to stimulate sales of oil, a total production subsidy of Rs. 2.82 lakhs was paid to the hand-pounding of rice industry and a rebate of Rs. 2.15 lakhs on sales of oil was given to the societies during the year. The total amount of financial assistance given to all the Industrial Co-operatives amounted to Rs. 39.39 lakhs.

There were 1,427 Palm Jaggery Co-operative Societies which produced jaggery worth of Rs. 97.79 lakhs and jaggery valued at Rs. 100.46 lakhs was marketed through the five District Jaggery Marketing Federations and the State Palm Gur Federation.

There were four Co-operative Workshops for the resettlement and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. They manufactured articles to the value of Rs. 4.43 lakhs and effected sales to the tune of Rs. 4.95 lakhs.

In order to help the metal workers and artisan industrial co-operatives in the State to procure raw materials and market their products within the country and abroad, the Madras State Small Scale Industrial Co-operative Society was registered and started during the period. The society started work by distributing brass sheets to the primary metal workers societies in the State.

Mines and Minerals.

The grant of mineral concessions was regulated in accordance with the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949, and the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 (Central Act 67

of 1957). Matters pertaining to labour welfare and safety measures to be adopted in mines were governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1952.

Cases regarding reported occurrences of minerals in the State were examined and the Superintending Geologist, Geological Survey of India was addressed to undertake investigations. The State Geologist also undertook the survey of certain areas in the State to explore the possibilities of detecting minerals.

During the year, 117 (190) Certificates of Approval, 40 (10) Prospecting licences and 33 (9) mining leases were dealt with by the Department.

Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Madras.—The Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Madras, continued to render assistance to industrialists and Government departments by analysing samples of minerals, ores, metals, manufactured products, etc., sent to them and giving technical advice when needed.

During the year 1958–59, the laboratory received 1,406 samples for analysis of which 1,025 were from Government departments and 381 from private parties. Of these, 1,351 were analysed and the results reported. A sum of Rs. 8,975 was received as fees by the Laboratory. Samples received from the Indian Standards Institutions and Small Scale Industrialists were analysed at concessional rates.

Proposals were under way for starting an ore dressing laboratory, a metallurgical and mechanical properties testing wing and an indigenous dye-research and testing laboratory as adjuncts to the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory.

Controlled Commodities.

Iron and Steel.—The Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956, was in force during the year under report. In October 1958, the Director of Industries and Commerce was delegated with powers under certain clauses of the Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956. The prices of all categories of Iron and Steel were fixed by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, and notified by the Government of India. As and when the prices were revised necessary amendments were made to the previous notification.

The iron and steel materials allotted to the Madras State by the Government of India were classified under two major heads "Standard steel" and "Non-standard steel" (Defectives and Cuttings) and were allotted against the following quotas:—

- (1) Government Development Schemes quota.
- (2) Steel Processing Industries quota.
- (3) Small-Scale Industries quota.

- (4) Agricultural quota.
- (5) Non-agricultural quota.
- (6) Pig iron quota.

With a view to have an equitable distributiton of the allotted quota, a Steel Advisory Board continued to function with the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Engineering), as Chairman and other important officials and non-officials as members. Non-agricultural and agricultural quotas were distributed by the Joint Director among the Registered stock holders of the State for sale to consumers and fabricators at controlled rates, on permits issued within the valid period. The total number of Registered stock holders on the rolls was 96.

The total allotment under the non-agricultural quota, for the year 1958-59, was 8,172 tons. This was distributed to the Registered stock holders on the basis of the recommendations made by the Steel Advisory Board. As against the allotment of 8,172 tons for the year 1958-59, a quantity of 4,384 tons was received up to 31st March 1959.

In addition to the non-agricultural quota and agricultural quota, the producers and the Iron and Steel Controller allotted a quantity of 2,140 tons of steel like R. S. Joints, heavy size rounds, plates, Hot rolled strips, etc., as surplus quota for the year 1958-59 which was also distributed to the Registered stock holders and finally operated by the Industries Department against permits.

An allotment of 2,998 tons was made under the agricultural quota and this quantity was distributed to the Registered stock holders as per the recommendations of the Director of Agriculture, Madras. Against the allotment of 2,998 tons, a quantity of 1,992 tons was received upto 31st March 1959.

The requirements of the Collectors and various Heads of Departments and Municipal Commissioners for implementing the schemes under the Second Five Year Plan and Community Development were met from the Government Development Schemes quota. The Government of India made an allotment of 4,161 tons against the demand of 19,951 tons.

The allotment of steel under the Steel Processing Industries quota was 3,652 tons as against the demand of 4,411 tons. This quantity was allotted by the Government of India and was distributed to the Steel Processing Industries in the State on the basis of the recommendations made by the Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce concerned. There were 68 Steel Processing Industries functioning in Madras State.

Against a total demand of 7,600 tons made by pig iron foundries, 6,128 tons were allotted. The quota was distributed to each foundry on a pro rata basis on the recommendations of the Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce, concerned.

The annual allotment under the Small-Scale Industries quota was 4,655 tons as against a demand for 5,438 tons. The allotment made was distributed under the following heads :—

- (1) Small-Scale Industries in the State-Approved list.
- (2) Private Units in the Industrial Estates and colonies.
- (3) Construction of buildings in the Industrial Estates and Colonies.

A stock of 81 wagon loads was allotted to the State under the non-Agricultural quota (Defective and Cuttings) which was divided equally among the eleven controlled scrap merchants of the State. As against the allocation, a stock of 2,568 tons was received by the State through the controlled scrap merchants and distributed to fabricators, Small-Scale Industries and approved scrap dealers according to their demands. The receipts of Railway Scrap was very regular and a total stock of 757 tons was received through Controlled Scrap merchants and distributed.

Generally speaking, the allotments of steel are far below the demands of this Government on account of acute scarcity. Even the meagre allotments have not been honoured with physical delivery. here is a heavy backlog of standing orders which has not been complied with due to the uncertainty of rolling programme. Normally it takes nearly nine months to one year to get supplies against the allotments. The following figures show the demands of this Government and the allotments made by the Government of India during 1958-59 :—

	1958-59.	Demand.	Allotment.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
G.D.S.		19,855	4,161
S.P.I.		4,411	3,652
S.S.I.		5,953	4,391
Agricultural ..		15,950	2,998
Non-agricultural ..		12,040	8,172

Only a small percentage of the allotment made has so far been actually received.

Coal control.—The Director of Industries and Commerce continued to the State Coal Controller. The Madras Coal (Permit fee) Control Order, 1955, continued to be in force and there was distribution control also. During the year under review, there was an increase in the demand for all varieties of coal and coke.

The State allotment under Bye-Production Hard Coke was very limited, and only the Engineering, Chemical and Small-Scale Industries were permitted to use this kind of coke. The total State quota available was 34.4 wagons or 688 tons for three months. But there was great demand for Bye-Product Hard Coke due to the various industries started during the year. The

Deputy Coal Controller, Calcutta, was requested to enhance the State quota under this variety. The State quota under the Engineering Industries was enhanced from 14.4 wagons to 93.4 wagons or 1,988 tons per quarter. This increase equated the demand and supply position satisfactorily. The State quota for bee-hive hard coke under "Small-Scale Industries" was only 54 wagons or 1,080 tons per quarter. The demand from various small-scale industries was great and the supply was inadequate to meet this demand. A cut of 25 per cent on the monthly quota allowed to each industry was imposed. The State quota was increased from 54 wagons to 85.5 wagons or 1,710 tons per quarter by the Deputy Coal Controller. The cut of 25 per cent imposed was lifted from 1st January 1959 and all the consumers were allowed to draw in full their monthly quota.

The State quota under soft coke was 20 wagons or 400 tons monthly. Due to increase in demand, it was found necessary to increase the State quota. The Deputy Coal Controller, Calcutta, was requested to increase the State quota to 30 wagons or 600 tons per month from March 1959. During the months of October 1958 to January 1959, there was no movement of soft coke due to the dislocation in the rail traffic and a 50 per cent cut on the monthly quota of the consumers had to be imposed.

The State quota under Black Coal was only 1,000 wagons per half year. There were 116 brick kilns working in the State and the supply was inadequate to cater to the needs of the consumers. Hence, the Deputy Controller was addressed to enhance the allotment.

There were wagon allottees who got supplies of coal and coke directly from the collieries and 775 monthly card-holders were supplied through the twelve ZMS dealers.

A sum of Rs. 2,538.75 (Rs. 22,608.95) was collected as permit fees and 39,021 (47,011) tons of coal and coke were sold during the year.

Cement control.—The Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the State Cement Controller. The Central Cement Control Order of 1956 was re-issued by Government on 1st July 1958 besides the State Cement Control already in force. Under the powers vested in the State Government by the Government of India, the retail selling prices of cement for various places in the State were fixed and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The entire quantity of cement produced by the cement factories in the State was taken over by the Government of India and allotments of the State quota were made on receipt of estimated requirements of cement from the Madras Government for each quarter consistent with the overall production and demand in the

country. A total quantity of 757,184.12 tons was produced by the three cement factories at Dalmiapuram, Madukkarai and Talaiyuthu. Of the estimated requirement of 475,555 tons of cement, the Government of India allotted to Madras State 403,500 tons. On receipt of the quarterly allotment of cement from the Government of India, it was apportioned between the cement factories in the State with reference to the demands in the area. The system of issuing authorisations on the cement factories to bulk consumers was continued to be made by the State Cement Controller.

The cement dealers were permitted to sell 75 per cent of the stocks received by them to bona fide consumers without Government permits from the competent authority from 1st May 1958. They were required to reserve only 25 per cent of the stocks of cement for sale on the strength of permits issued by the competent authority (Director of Industries and Commerce in respect of Madras City and the Collectors and Tahsildars in districts) up to a period of 21 days from the date of receipt of the stocks. They were also permitted to sell the stocks remaining unsold from out of the 25 per cent to bona fide persons for which no permits were issued after the period of 21 days prescribed. In view of the increased availability of cement in the State and the easy supply position, the period of reservation by the cement dealers for the issue of permits by the competent authority was reduced from 21 days to 15 days from June 1958 and the dealers were also permitted to sell cement up to 5 tons to any individual for bona fide consumption instead of one ton hitherto allowed, from their free sale quota. This system continued till the middle of September 1958 when the Government issued orders enhancing the free sale quota of cement from 75 per cent to 85 per cent.

On representations received from the selling agents of cement factories and on instructions from the Government of India to the effect that the production of cement in the country had increased, the Government examined the question of dispensation of control over the distribution of cement at the cement dealers' level and issued orders that the distribution control was lifted entirely enabling dealers to sell the cement without permits in the State. This order came into effect from December 1958. All the restrictions on the use of substitutes for cement were also withdrawn.

The standard f.o.r. destination price of cement continued to be Rs. 117.50 per ton throughout the year.

Industrial Labour.

Industrial disputes.—Seven hundred and thirty-nine industrial disputes were settled by the Conciliation Officers of this department.

Ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-five complaints were enquired into, 4,596 of which related to the demands for reinstatement of discharged workers, 1,547 to increase in rates of wages, 662 to bonus, 296 to leave facilities and hours of work and 634 to payment of retrenchment compensation. The remaining 3,220 were miscellaneous complaints.

Industrial disputes referred for adjudication.—Seventy-three industrial disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, and 295 to the Labour Courts, Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai. One dispute was referred to a Board of Conciliation for settlement. Awards in respect of 341 disputes referred for adjudication and 68 applications filed under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* during the period.

Strikes and lock-outs.—There were 234 strikes and lock-outs during the period from 1st April 1958 to 31st March 1959 in the various industrial establishments involving 132,619 workers. The loss of man-days due to such strikes and lock-outs was 811,899. Of the 234 stoppages of work, as many as 117 were settled by conciliation. In 45 cases, agreements were reached between the parties by direct negotiation. The workers resumed work voluntarily in 65 cases, two cases were referred for adjudication and five strikes continued at the end of the period.

Public Utility Services.—The Government declared the sugar, salt, cotton textiles, cement industries, the motor transport and air services and all labour in minor ports as public utility service under the Industrial Disputes Act for periods of six months at a time.

Amendments to rules.—The Madras Industrial Dispute Rules of 1958 repealed the Madras Industrial Dispute Rules, 1948, and subsequent amendments.

Works Committees.—The Works Committees constituted under section 3 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, were functioning in 299 establishments on 31st March 1959 out of 462 establishments required to constitute Works Committees.

The Labour Officers were taking steps to persuade the other managements also to constitute similar Committees in their establishments.

Unit Production Committees.—Fifty-three Unit Production Committees are functioning in industrial establishments. In many cases Works Committees are functioning as Unit Production Committees as well.

State Labour Advisory Board.—The State Labour Advisory Board met in December 1958 under the chairmanship of the Minister for Home to review the effect of legislation on industrial relations and labour activities. The Board resolved to insist on the observance of a code of discipline in industry and to set up a Committee to investigate departures from the observance of that Code.

Census of Manufacturing Industries.

The total number of factories coming within the scope of the census was 825 of which returns were received from 794 factories.

The 794 factories which furnished returns had a fixed capital of Rs. 43.76 crores and working capital of Rs. 45.06 crores. They employed 169,908 persons and paid Rs. 20.19 crores as wages and salaries. The average number of days on which a factory worked during a year ranged from 190 in the case of starch industry to 365 in the case of cement industry. The over-all average in respect of all the 2 industries was 277 days. Raw materials worth Rs. 99.86 crores were utilized by the factories and the value of finished products turned out amounted to Rs. 139.62 crores.

The largest number of factories (261) continued to be in the Rice Milling Industry. The number of factories in the General Engineering and Electrical Engineering (122), cotton textiles (118), vegetable oils (94) and tanning (70) industries came next in order.

Industrial Statistics.

A Factories-Coverage.—The total number of factories covered for the census during the year 1958 was 4,399.

Number of factories in the various industries.—The largest number of factories in operation was in the industry, 'Food except beverages' as in 1957. Next in order were the industries, 'Textiles', 'Printing, publishing and allied industries', 'Tobacco', 'Transport and Transport equipment', 'Leather and leather products' and 'Chemicals and Chemical products'. The least number of factories in operation were in the two industries 'Paper and Paper products' and 'Rubber and Rubber products'.

Number of workers employed in the various industries.—The total number of workers employed in the factories according to the returns showed an increase of 0.6 per cent in the case of all workers put together, an increase of 7.4 per cent in the case of women workers, and a decrease of 0.3 per cent in the case of men workers and 4.3 per cent in the case of child workers.

Wages earned by workers.—The average *per capita* monthly earnings of the workers works out to Rs. 76.42, comprising Rs. 39.62 or 51.9 per cent as basic wages, Rs. 33.04 or 43.2 per cent as dearness allowance and Rs. 3.76 or 4.9 per cent as other allowances including overtime payments, other cash payments and estimated

money value of concessions in kind given to the workers. The average monthly earnings were more than the State average in the following ten industries, 'Textiles', 'Printing, publishing and allied industries', 'Rubber and rubber products', 'Products of petroleum and coal', 'Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal)', 'Manufacture of machinery (except electrical machinery and transport equipment)', 'Electrical machinery, apparatus appliances and supplies', 'Transport and transport equipment', 'Electricity, gas and steam' and 'Recreation Services' and less than the State average in the remaining industries.

Men workers.—The average *per capita* monthly earnings of men workers works out to Rs. 81.31 comprising Rs. 42.31 or 52.0 per cent as basic wages, Rs. 34.78 or 42.8 per cent as dearness allowance and Rs. 4.22 or 5.2 per cent as other allowances. The earnings of men workers were more than the State average in eight industries, viz., 'Textiles', 'Rubber and rubber products', 'Chemicals and chemical products', 'Products of petroleum and coal', 'Non-metallic mineral products', 'Transport and transport equipment', 'Electricity, gas and steam' and 'Recreation Services', and less than the State average in the remaining industries.

Women workers.—Women were not employed in December 1958 in the six industries 'Beverages', 'Furniture and fixtures', 'Products of petroleum and coal', 'Electricity, gas steam', 'Water and sanitary services' and 'Recreation services'. The average *per capita* monthly earnings of women employed in the 18 industries works out to Rs. 49.67 in December 1958 comprising Rs. 24.35 or 49.0 per cent as basic wages, Rs. 24.22 or 48.8 per cent as dearness allowance and Rs. 1.10 or 2.2 per cent as other allowances including overtime payments, other cash payments and estimated money value of concessions in kind. On examining the average monthly earnings of women employed in each of the industries, it is found that the average monthly earnings were more than the State average (of Rs. 49.67) in the four industries, 'Textiles', 'Rubber and Rubber products', 'Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)' and 'Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies' and less than the State average in the remaining four industries.

Women were not employed on a regular basis in the four industries, viz., 'Footwear, wearing apparel and made-up textile goods', 'Wood and cork except furniture', 'Basic metal industries', and 'Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies' also in 1957 and 1958 and in the industry 'Tobacco' in 1957.

Children.—Children are employed only in the following nine industries, viz., 'Food except beverages', 'Tobacco', 'Textiles', 'Furniture and fixtures', 'Printing, publishing and allied industries', 'Chemicals and Chemical products', 'Metal products

(except machinery and transport equipment)', Machinery (except electrical machinery)' and 'Miscellaneous Industries'.

The average *per capita* monthly earnings of children worked out to Rs. 16.92 comprising Rs. 15.86 or 93.7 per cent as basic wages, Rs. 0.95 or 5.6 per cent as dearness allowance and Rs. 0.11 or 0.7 per cent as other allowances including overtime payments and other cash payments and estimated money value of concessions in kind. When the *per capita* monthly earnings of children in each of the nine industries where they were employed in December 1958 were compared with the State average of monthly earnings of Rs. 16.92 mentioned above, an increase in the *per capita* earnings is noticed only in six industries, 'Tobacco', 'Textiles', 'Furniture and fixtures', 'Printing, publishing and allied industries', 'Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)' and the industry group 'Miscellaneous industries' while in the remaining three industries a decrease is noticed. Children were appointed on a regular basis only in the six industries, viz., 'Food except beverages', 'Tobacco', 'Textiles', 'Printing, publishing and allied industries', 'Chemicals and chemical products' and the industry group 'Miscellaneous industries' in December 1957 and December 1958. Industrywise details are shown in the table appended below:—

Statement showing the average per capita monthly earnings in December 1958 of all workers employed in the factories furnishing satisfactory returns for the quarter ending 31st December 1958.

Industries.	Men.	Women.	Children.	All workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Processes allied to Agriculture.	43.36	15.49	..	22.81
2 Food except beverages ..	46.83	23.00	16.20	39.52
3 Beverages	37.30	..	..	37.30
4 Tobacco	52.03	28.94	17.61	48.02
5 Textiles	87.53	75.05	23.64	85.48
6 Footwear and other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods.	74.30	28.30	..	67.73
7 Wood and cork except furniture.	62.38	14.74	..	50.84
8 Furniture and fixtures ..	49.84	..	36.18	31.35
9 Paper and paper products ..	..	..	..	..
10 Printing, publishing and allied industries.	80.82	34.75	32.38	80.67
11 Leather and leather products.	55.39	21.46	..	53.62
12 Rubber and rubber products.	86.66	57.00	..	86.58
13 Chemicals and chemical products.	83.61	18.71	14.64	66.43
14 Products of petroleum and coal.	116.72	—	—	116.72

Industry.	Men.	Women.	Children.	All workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
15 Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal).	85.39	25.22	..	78.33
16 Basic metal industries ..	56.65	31.50	..	56.51
17 Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment).	71.76	61.18	22.38	69.75
18 Machinery (except electrical machinery).	78.89	38.28	10.71	78.32
19 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies.	77.74	118.40	..	78.01
20 Transport and transport equipment.	104.34	49.10	..	104.31
21 Miscellaneous industries ..	63.23	20.29	42.23	54.59
22 Electricity, gas and steam.	95.84	..	..	95.84
23 Water and sanitary services.	64.78	..	..	64.78
24 Recreation services ..	94.28	..	..	94.28
25 Personal services ..	61.56	33.22	..	60.59
All Industries ..	81.31	49.67	16.92	76.42

Number of factories working one or more shifts.—Out of returns for the quarter ending 31st December 1958 received 2.5 per cent of the factories furnished 'Nil' returns, 64.0 per cent of the factories worked with only one shift, 22.3 per cent of the factories with two shifts and 11.2 per cent of the factories which had three shifts 3.4 per cent were in the industry, 'Food except beverages', 2.2 per cent in the industry, 'Textiles' and 1.1 per cent in the industry 'Personal Services'. The number of factories having three shifts was less than 1 per cent in the remaining industries.

Normal hours of work of factories per day.—Out of 97.5 per cent factories which worked during the quarter ending 31st December 1958, 1.5 per cent factories worked with shifts of less than eight hours each, 95.8 per cent of factories with shift of eight hours each and 0.2 per cent of the factories with shifts of more than eight hours each. The number of factories working with shift of less than eight hours per shift was largest in the industry, 'Leather and leather products'. The number of factories which worked with shift of eight hours was largest in the industry 'Food except beverages'. Only in the two industries 'Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies', 'Transport and Transport equipment' there were shift of more than eight hours.

B. Plantation-Coverage.—The total number of plantations covered was 264 in the year 1958. Of these, 131 were tea plantations, 115 coffee plantations, 16 rubber plantations and 2 cinchona plantations. The statistics furnished below relate only to these plantations which provided correct figures.

Tea Plantations.—Of the total number of workers employed in December 1958 in the Tea Plantations furnishing satisfactory returns for the quarter ending 31st December 1958, 43.9 per cent were men, 54.8 per cent women and 1.3 per cent minors. The average daily attendance during the quarter ending 31st December 1958 was 30.0 per cent in the case of men, 31.4 per cent in the case of women and 1.0 per cent in the case of minors.

Of the total number of workers employed 97.6 per cent were classified as 'Garden Labour', i.e., those residing in the plantations themselves. The remaining 2.4 per cent of the workers were classified as 'Outside Labour', i.e., those who were coming for work from outside. Of the total number of workers 95.6 per cent were permanent and 4.4 per cent temporary.

Wages earned by the workers.—The average *per capita* monthly income of the workers in December 1958 was 37.57 comprising of 79.4 per cent as basic wages, 11.2 per cent as dearness allowance, 0.6 per cent as overtime payments, 7.9 per cent as other cash payments and 0.9 per cent as estimated money value of concession in kind. The average *per capita* monthly income was Rs. 45.15 for men, Rs. 31.87 for women and Rs. 21.99 for minors in December 1958.

Coffee plantations—Of the total number of workers employed in the coffee plantations furnishing satisfactory returns for the quarter ending 31st December 1958, 47.0 per cent were men, 49.9 per cent women and 3.1 per cent minors. The average daily attendance during the quarter was 37.3 per cent in the case of men, 38.2 per cent in the case of women and 2.5 per cent in the case of minors.

Of the total number of workers employed 60.7 per cent were permanent workers and 39.3 per cent were temporary workers.

Wages earned by the workers.—The average *per capita* monthly earnings of the workers work out to Rs. 33.79 for December 1958, comprising 80.1 per cent as basic wages, 11.9 per cent as dearness allowance, 2.8 per cent as overtime payments, 4.3 per cent as other cash payments and 0.9 per cent as estimated money value of concessions in kind. The *per capita* monthly income was Rs 40.60 for men, Rs. 28.10 for women and Rs. 21.70 for minors.

Rubber plantations.—Of the total number of workers employed in the rubber plantations which furnished satisfactory returns for the quarter ending 31st December 1958, 81.6 per cent were men and 18.4 per cent women workers. The average daily attendance during the quarter was 83.7 per cent of the number employed, comprising of 68.5 per cent men and 15.2 per cent of women. Of the workers employed, 98.0 per cent were permanent workers and 2.0 per cent temporary workers. Minors were not employed in rubber plantations.

Wages earned by the workers.—The average *per capita* monthly earnings of all workers work out to Rs. 49.66 comprising of 99.2 per cent as basic wages and 0.8 per cent as 'Other payments'. The *per capita* monthly earnings were Rs. 53.04 for men and Rs. 34.49 for women in December 1958.

Factories.

The Factories Act, 1948, applies to all power factories employing ten or more persons and to all non-power factories employing 20 or more persons. The Act was extended by a special notification of the Government under section 85 of the Factories Act, to minor Engineering Factories and to certain other categories of factories, such as rice mills, oil mills, structural workshops, etc., employing less than ten workers with power or less than 20 workers without power.

At the beginning of the year, 5,149 factories remained within the purview of the Act. During the year, 563 factories were brought on and 369 factories removed from the registers. At the end of the year, 5,343 factories were covered by the Act of which 5,103 factories were in commission as against 4,941 factories in commission during 1957.

There were 316 factories under the category "Factories carrying on dangerous operations" employing 19,336 workers.

Employment.—The average daily number of workers employed in the 5,103 factories which were in commission at the end of the year was 319,056 as against 4,911 factories and 319,396 workers in the previous year. These factories worked for 88,625,793 man days (86,454,611). There were 150 (125) factories in the Public Sector (Government and Local Fund Factories) at the end of the year employing 44,129 (40,197) workers. The factories in the Public Sector worked 12,306,842 man days during the year.

In this State, factories with a working strength ranging from ten to less than 1,000 workers, number 4,223 with a total labour force of 1,01,872 workers, i.e., about 32.9 per cent of the total labour force employed in factories covered by the Factories Act in the State. Factories employing more than 100 workers total 400 and employ 2,06,496 persons, i.e., 67.1 per cent of the total number of workers in factories covered by the Factories Act in the State.

Rice milling continued to be predominant in the Industrial structure of the State. From the point of view of employment, Cotton mills accounted for nearly a third of the industrial employment; Transport and Railway workshops take the second place and Engineering works trail a close third.

Casual workers.—The percentage of temporary labour employed was on the decline. In seasonal factories such as rice, dhall and oil mills, handlooms factories and ginning factories, quite a number of workers were non-permanent to the extent that

they were daily paid. The casual workers floated from factory to factory in search of employment. Daily allowance and other allowances, if any, were paid to them as for permanent workers; there was no discrimination in any of the units in which casual workers were employed regarding other benefits such as leave with wages, maternity benefits, etc.

During the year under review, licences issued to factories for the year 1957 were renewed for 1958 and also fresh licences were issued to factories newly brought under the purview of the Act during 1958. A sum of Rs. 7,42,636.24 was collected as licence fees under the Act.

As in the previous years, special attention was paid by Inspectors of Factories to protection of workers against industrial diseases and to maintenance of their general health. In addition, proper steps were taken to ensure that the factory premises were kept clean and free from dust, to provide good ventilation and to ensure that dangerous machinery was properly fenced.

Hours of work.—Compliance with the provisions of the Act relating to hours of work was generally found to be satisfactory. Irregular employment existed to a certain extent in smaller factories. Surprise visits by the Inspectorate proved effective in several cases in controlling irregular employment beyond schedule working hours or on weekly holidays.

Ninety-two per cent of the workers in 92 per cent of the factories were found working above 45 and up to 48 hours, 7 per cent above 42 and up to 45 hours, 1 per cent up to 42 hours and a negligible percentage above 48 hours.

Four hundred and forty prosecutions were taken up during the year against occupiers and managers of factories for non-compliance with the various provisions of the Act. Four hundred and thirty-six cases were disposed of realising a fine of Rs. 24,416. The prosecutions chiefly related to Notices, Registers, Returns, Fencing," etc.

Complaints.—The Inspectors enquired into complaints lodged by individual workers, Trade Unions, etc., and took suitable action wherever necessary. Twenty-five per cent of the complaints related to non-payment of wages in time and 25 per cent related to weekly holidays.

Labour welfare.—Five thousand and eight hundred houses have so far been provided for 8,000 workers which is about 30 per cent of the total labour population of the State Government notified that 79 factories should provide canteens for their workers. Most of the factories have complied with the order. Rest rooms and creches have been provided in most of the factories employing more than 50 workers and 50 women workers. Most of the big factories

maintain elementary schools. Sixty-eight factories have provided dispensaries for the workers. Ambulance rooms are maintained in factories employing more than 500 workers.

Accidents.—The number of accidents in factories total 16,571 of which 23 accidents were fatal. Not less than 75 per cent of the fatal accidents was due to indifference on the part of workers to observe safety precautions, etc.

Madras Maternity Benefit Act.—The provisions of the Act are applicable to women employed in factories provided they have entered service under the employer from whom they claim maternity benefit, not later than 35 weeks immediately before the week in which confinement takes place. Of the 2,022 factories which employ women and covered by the Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1950 factories submitted the returns. The average daily number of women employed was 47,647. One thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two claims were made during the year, of which 1,093 claims were paid. The total amount of maternity benefit paid was Rs. 78,253.15. No women were employed in any factory during the six weeks immediately following the day of confinement. Inspections were made by the full time Inspectors and the Inspectress of Factories and the claims made and the benefits given were checked by them. The managers of 20 factories were prosecuted during the year for contravention of the provisions of the Act. A sum of Rs. 140 was realised as fines.

The Government further amended the Madras Maternity Benefit Act during the year. The salient features of the Act are given in Chapter II of this report.

Employment of Children's Act.—Most of the establishments are covered either by the Factories Act or the Madras Shops and Establishments Act and action was taken under these Acts.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.—The provisions of section 9 of the Act were generally complied with.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—The provisions of section 12 of the Act were complied with by all the textile mills in the State.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—There were 146 cases pending at the commencement of the year 1958. Five hundred and twenty-seven cases were filed and three cases were received from the Commissioners of other States for disposal during the year. Of these 676 cases, 491 cases were disposed of during the year.

Returns were called for from 14,737 factories and establishments and were received from 5,577 factories and establishments. Forty-nine (65) cases of deaths 106 (278) accidents resulting in permanent disablement and 8,153 (7,926) resulting in temporary disablement were reported in these returns. The total amount of compensation

paid during the year was Rs. 71,815.48 (Rs. 97,485.00) for deaths, Rs. 96,522.60 (Rs. 1,60,751.06) for permanent disablement and Rs. 94,360.64 (Rs. 1,11,116.07) for temporary disablement.

One hundred and thirteen reports and petitions relating to fatal accidents were pending at the beginning of the year. One hundred and twenty-two reports were received during the year. One hundred and twenty-five petitions were received from the dependants of deceased workmen. Of these 360 reports and petitions, compensation was awarded or paid in 127 cases, 3 cases were transferred to other Commissioners, no compensation was found payable in 21 cases and 82 cases were lodged. Of the remaining 127 pending cases, 24 were since disposed of.

Five hundred and four reports and petitions relating to non-fatal accidents were pending at the beginning of the year. Five thousand, two hundred and three reports and forty-eight petitions were received during the year. Of these 5,755 cases, compensation was awarded or paid in 43 cases and no compensation was found payable in 17 cases. Five thousand, four hundred and twenty-three reports were lodged as the injuries sustained by the workmen concerned were minor. Two hundred and forty seven reports and twenty-five petitions were pending at the close of the year.*

Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—The Act was applicable to 5,343 factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948, 3,678 plantations and 201 omnibus services establishments of which 5,061 factories and 201 omnibus services establishments were in commission. All the factories and establishments which were in commission have fixed wage periods. Out of 3,678 plantations covered by the Act, only 263 plantations were covered by the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and these have fixed wage periods.

Ninety-seven thousand, five hundred and sixty-four cases of deductions from wages involving a sum of Rs. 66,366.30 relating to factories and 814 cases of deduction involving a sum of Rs. 1,169.24 relating to plantations were reported during the year.

There were 265 claims arising out of deductions from wages and delayed payment of wages pending with the authorities under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act, at the commencement of the year. Three hundred and three cases were filed during the year 1958. Of the 568 cases, 370 cases were disposed of during the year. The total amount claimed as non-payment of wages and authorised deductions from wages was Rs. 10,690.58. The amounts directed to be paid in the 370 cases disposed of during the year was Rs. 10,995.58 by way of wages; Rs. 230.13 by way of compensation and Rs. 120.50 by way of costs.

* 27 Cases since disposed.

Wages.—A sum of Rs. 14,74,19,923.85 was paid as basic wages to the workers employed in factories and nearly an equal amount, i.e., Rs. 13,57,56,085.80 was paid as Dearness Allowance and other allowances; Rs. 21,72,216.50 was paid as arrears of wages to workers during the year.

Seventeen thousand eight hundred and eighty-six establishments were covered by the Act during the year of which only 3,463 establishments submitted the return in Form No. III. The number of workers employed in the 3,463 establishments was reported to be 1,24,459. In the remaining 14,423 establishments which have not submitted the annual returns, 2,92,942 workers were reported to be employed. The number of workers covered by the Minimum Wages Act was therefore 4,17,401. The total wages paid in the 3,463 establishments which submitted the returns was about Rs. 5,15,20,991.50. The largest payment was made in the plantations, i.e., Rupees 3,10,15,957.18.

Employment in Cashew and Coir industries were included in the Schedule of the Act and minimum rates of wages fixed for them were in force in the Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.

The Advisory Committee appointed for the fixation of minimum rates of wages for employment in tobacco (including beedi-making) manufactory submitted to Government their recommendations indicating the minimum rates of wages which they considered appropriate for the above employment.

The Minimum Wages (State) Advisory Board met once during the year (viz.) on 16th October 1958. It considered the recommendation of the Advisory Committee and offered its remarks to Government in the matter of fixation of minimum rates of wages for the employment in tobacco (including beedi-making) industry. It also recommended the inclusion of 16 employments to the schedule to the Act.

Minimum rates of the wages were not revised for any employment during the year.

Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.—The provisions of the Act were extended to the transferred territory by virtue of section 3 of the Madras (Transferred Territory) Extension of Laws Act, 1957, with effect from 18th December 1958 and they came into force in the Municipalities of Nagercoil, Colachel, Padmanabhapuram, Kuzhithurai and Shencottah with effect from 15th August 1958.

There were 1,52,767 shops, 5,948 commercial establishments, 16,876 restaurants, 425 theatres and 10 other places of public amusement or entertainments covered by the Act in Madras State including Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli

district. The total number of persons employed in those establishments was 2,18,040. The Assistant Inspectors of Labour conducted 634,397 regular, 4,700 surprise, 16,608 holiday and 3,223 special visits during the year.

At the beginning of the year, there were about 20 prosecutions pending in courts. Six hundred and sixty-two prosecutions were sanctioned both by the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Madras, during the year for the infringement of the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947. Out of 682 prosecutions pending in the courts during the year, 634 ended in conviction. Only 12 cases ended in acquittal. There were 33 cases pending in courts for disposal at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 8,272.00 was realized as fines by the courts.

The Government granted one permanent exemption and seven temporary exemptions during this year under the Act. The Commissioner of Labour, Madras, granted exemptions under the said Act in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Government in this regard, in respect of all shops and establishments situated in the respective areas concerned for 27 important fairs and festivals celebrated in various parts of the State and also ordered the suspension of the operation of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act in 12 cases in respect of all the stalls situated within the exhibition grounds.

The Assistant Inspectors of Labour were able to settle amicably 1,889 disputes during the year.

Indian Trade Union Act, 1926.—There were 817 trade unions on the registers at the beginning of the year and 232 trade unions were registered during the year. Of these 1,049 trade unions, the registration of 92 unions was cancelled during the year and 2 unions were dissolved. Two unions were also amalgamated during the year. There were 953 unions on the registers at the end of the year under report.

Six hundred and seventy-one unions submitted their annual returns on or before the due date as against 556 unions (out of 817) in the previous year. Eighty-seven unions submitted their returns after the due date as against 109 such unions during last year. Notices in Form "D" of the Madras Trade Unions Regulations, 1927, were issued to all the Unions which had not submitted their returns in time.

Seven hundred and fifty-four (665) unions furnished figures of membership for the year under review.—

- (1) Membership in unions of workers—334,680.
- (2) Membership in unions of employers—21 sugar mills.
- (3) Membership in federations—55 unions.

The closing balance shown in the general fund account of the 757 trade unions which furnished figures was Rs. 12,63,866.62 as against the balance of Rs. 10,96,290.49 as shown by the 665 trade unions which submitted the annual returns during the previous year 1957-58.

There were seven unions of agricultural workers at the end of the year. Five of them submitted their annual returns. The total number of members in these five unions at the end of the year was 516.

During the year under review there was an appeal against the order of the Registrar of Trade Unions refusing to register the Tamilnad Non-gazetted Government Officers' Union, Madras, as a trade union under the Indian Trade Unions Act, to the High Court. Mr. Justice Ramachandra Iyer, upholding the decision of the Registrar of Trade Unions, dismissed the appeal of the Tamilnad Non-Gazetted Government Officers' Union, Madras, on 5th September 1959. The union filed an appeal against the order of Mr. Justice Ramachandra Iyer.

Fisheries.

Researches on the various problems connected with the conservation, management, development, exploitations and utilization of marine and inland fisheries were continued as the biological and technological stations at Tuticorin, Cape Comorin, Kursadai, Ennore and Bhavanisagar, in accordance with the programmes drawn up by the State Fisheries Research Council. Under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the Department utilized the services of two experts, Dr. Salvadori of Italy and Dr. Gonsaloz of Argentina for conducting underwater exploratory surveys of pearl banks and to suggest improvements to fish marketing conditions, respectively.

Out of sixteen schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan, thirteen were implemented during the year. The total expenditure on these schemes was Rs. 16.70 lakhs.

Under the scheme of granting loans to Fishermen Co-operative Societies for the purchase of improved crafts and nets for fishing purposes and partly to clear off their prior debts, Rs. 6,60,928 was disbursed among 74 societies.

Nineteen fish-curing yards were maintained and salt was sold at subsidized price in the yards. A quantity of 6,226 tons of cured fish was produced in the yards and sold to the public.

Preliminary work on the development of the fishing harbour at Cuddalore was in progress. The patta lands required for the Harbour had to be acquired. The question of construction of Fishing Harbour at Nagapattinam was deferred till the removal of the sand bar at the entrance to the port of Nagapattinam.

Twenty-three Pablo boats were constructed and distributed among Fishermen Co-operative Societies and their federations. One hundred and thirty-one webbings and 605 lb. of Terylene yarn were also distributed under the scheme of supply of nylon nets at subsidized rates.

Three hundred and twenty lakhs of fingerlings were collected from rivers and nursery areas and stocked in various inland waters in the State and demonstration tanks were maintained for popularizing pisciculture and to facilitate the supply of fish seed to private parties.

The installation of the two ice plants received under the T.C.A. Programme was in progress at Tuticorin and Mettur Dam. Preliminary arrangements were under way to procure and instal two plants at Nagapattinam and Cuddalore. It was also proposed to instal small refrigerating units at Ennore and Colachel.

Under the scheme of assistance to local bodies, etc., for the improvement of their fish markets, a sum of Rs. 70,620 was spent in the shape of subsidies given to various municipalities, etc., in the State.

The two pearl fishing operations held during March-May 1958 and February-May 1959 brought in a record catch of 37,972,760 oysters. The total revenue derived from the conduct of the operations amounted to Rs. 13,47,069.

The chank fishery off the Tirunelveli coast was operated departmentally and 1,155,644 full-sized chanks were landed. The Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Thanjavur, South Arcot and Chingleput chank fisheries were leased out.

At 23 centres, 45,997 lb. of shark liver were treated and 25,629 lb. of oil extracted and supplied to the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode. In addition, 981 lb. of shark-liver oil, 38 lb. of sediment oil, 5,644 lb. of fish manure and 1,371 lb. of sea weed compost manure were produced as bye-products.

The conservation of fisheries in inland waters was possible through the adoption of the licensing system. About 9,660 licences were issued for fishing in waters departmentally controlled and a sum of Rs. 30,224 was realized as licence fees. The revenue realized as fees for permission to fish in provincialized waters was Rs. 2,40,707. A total quantity of 119,289 lb. of fish was sold to the public for a sum of Rs. 42,166. The rural fishery demonstration units supplied 443,793 fingerlings to 2,318 private parties interested in pisciculture. A consignment of 85,000 fingerlings of carps, Rohu and Mrigal were imported from Calcutta and stocked in selected reservoirs and rivers in order to propagate new species.

Surveys of fish marketing conditions were conducted and fishermen co-operatives and federations were assisted in organizing and undertaking marketing programmes. Many local bodies and market owners were contacted and persuaded to improve sanitary conditions in their fish markets.

Statistical surveys of marine and inland fisheries were continued as in previous years. Dissemination of information pertaining to various aspects of the fishing industry was carried on and the audio-visual van was employed frequently with good results. The Aquarium and the Museum continued to be popular.

The total number of fishermen societies and federations at the end of the year was 206 and 6, respectively, with a total membership of 24,920 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,08,324. The department maintained three fisheries schools with a total strength of 308 pupils and eight teachers.

The State Fisheries Advisory Board held two meetings during the year and discussed ways and means to develop fisheries. The State Fisheries Research Council met once and discussed the research programme of the research stations and units of the department.

Finance.—The total expenditure and revenue of the department for the year was Rs. 43,21,366 and Rs. 28,15,878 respectively.

CHAPTER XI—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Irrigation.

Lower Bhavani Project.—Work on the project was completed and the entire ayacut of 1,95,000 acres was irrigated.

Mettur Canal Scheme.—Work on the canal was completed and the canal was opened for irrigation on 1st August 1954. The actual area developed up to the end of 1958-59 was 43,214 acres. Owing to favourable storage position in the Mettur Reservoir, water was released to irrigate the entire area of 45,000 acres.

Manimuthar Project.—The work on the masonry dam was completed. The earthen dam at the right and left flanks, and the works in the canal systems were completed and water was released for irrigation from 31st January 1958.

Vaigai Reservoir Project.—The masonry and earthen dam at the right and left flanks were raised up to the level of plan 926-00 and the foundation of the roads and construction of parapet walls on both the sides at the top of the dam were completed. Formation of parks on the rear of the earth dam at left and right flanks were nearing completion. The Project Headworks was inaugurated on 21st January 1959.

The excavation of Tirumangalam canal was completed. Water was let into the Tirumangalam canal for irrigating about 900 acres in the upper reaches.

Amaravathi Reservoir Project.—Work on the Project was nearing completion. The area irrigated during 1958-59 was 16,400 acres.

Aranian Project.—All the works relating to the project headworks, canals and Suratapalli anicut systems were completed. Survey work pertaining to the lands lying in Andhra State liable for submersion by the waters of the Reservoir and rehabilitation work in respect of the displaced persons of Mudiur village were in progress. The Suratapalli Anicut system was opened for irrigation and the entire ayacut was brought under cultivation.

Sathanur Reservoir Project.—The works on the earth and masonry dams were completed. The fish ponds and nursery ponds were completed.

The main canal works were all completed. Waters were let into the canal to irrigate an extent of 50,025 acres on 22nd October 1958. The excavation of all distributaries was completed and the construction of permanent sluices for the distributaries was taken up.

Krishnagiri Reservoir Project.—The works on the dam were completed. Both the left and right side canals were completed except for a portion at the tail end. The project was first opened on 10th November 1957.

Vidur Reservoir Project.—The masonry structure was nearly complete and the spillway bridge was constructed. The earthen dam on the right and left flanks was raised to road level. The construction of the canal head sluice, excavation of the canal up to Vidur tank and repairs to the tank bund were completed.

Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme.—About 89,975 units of canal excavation work were completed. Twenty-nine masonry works, thirty-six bridges, one railway bridge and the staff quarters were completed.

Pullambadi Canal Scheme.—About 63 per cent of Canal excavation work was completed. The formation of nine tanks and 80 per cent of the masonry works relating to the tanks, 15 cross masonry works and 13 bridges were completed. The quarters for the staff were nearing completion.

Neyyar Scheme.—The canal excavation works were in progress. The project house at Kulithurai was completed.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.—This is a multi-purpose project designed to utilise the water and power resources of some of the rivers having their source in the Anamalai Hills of the Western Ghats and flowing through Kerala State by diverting the waters to Madras State. An understanding was reached with the Kerala Government in regard to the sharing of the waters. The Project envisages the construction of seven reservoirs with canals taking off from them.

Preliminaries connected with the projects such as laying of new roads, improving the existing roads and power lines, construction of quarters for the project staff and workers were started in November 1958 and an estimate amounting to Rs. 79 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government. The plans and estimates for the project were prepared and sent to Central Water and Power Commission for technical approval.

Designs Circle.—Design and drawing work connected with the Manimuthar, Amaravathi, Krishnagiri, Sathanur and Vidur Projects were completed. Detailed estimates after working out various alternative designs were prepared for the comprehensive Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.

Concrete and Soil Research Laboratory.—Materials used in execution of the various river valley projects in the State and other construction works of the Madras Public Works Department were tested. Routine tests were conducted on soil samples of the various projects to select suitable soil for the formation of earthen embankments.

Indian Standard sand was processed at the Ennore Station attached to the laboratory and supplied to various laboratories and cement companies throughout the country.

Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.—Model studies were conducted for designing hydraulic structures for the various dams now under construction in the State. Studies connected with the hydro-electric schemes of the State Electricity Board were also taken up.

Experimental Research on the following were taken up :—

- (1) Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme—Improvement to Irrigation Tunnel—Discharge characteristics.
- (2) Palar Barrage—Silt exclusion studies.
- (3) New Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme—Silt excluding arrangements.
- (4) Pullambadi Canal Scheme—Training and diversion arrangements to allow sediment free water into the canal.
- (5) Amaravathi Spillway—Discharge co-efficient studies.
- (6) Lower Bhavani Spillway—Discharge co-efficient studies.
- (7) Vidur Reservoir Project—Cavitation free inlet and exit transition for the river sluices.
- (8) Vidur Reservoir Project Canal—Energy dissipation arrangements for the sluices.
- (9) Aliyar Dam—Profile of spillway for cavitation.
- (10) Grand Anicut Canal—Silt exclusion studies.
- (11) Phanai Regulator—Periyar Main Canal—Silt exclusion studies.
- (12) Srivaikuntam Anicut—Equitable distribution of discharge.

Finance.—The capital expenditure incurred on productive irrigation works (direct and indirect) during the year amounted to Rs. 4,22,405. A major portion of the expenditure was incurred on the lower Coleroon Anicut System and the Kodayar Project transferred from Kerala State. The total area charged as irrigated was as follows :—

	1958-59.
	ACRES.
First crop	1,347,168
Second crop	390,861

The gross revenue during the year was Rs. 51,63,721. The gross working expenses amounted to Rs. 37,52,063. The bulk of the working expenses was incurred on the Cauvery Delta and Periyar systems.

A major portion of the revenue was derived from Cauvery Delta system, Lower Coleroon anicut system, Srivaikuntam anicut system, Setiatope anicut system and the Kattalai scheme. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 14,11,658.

The capital outlay on unproductive irrigation works (direct and indirect) was Rs. 37,80,45,390.

The area charged as irrigated was as below :—

	1958-59-
	ACRES.
First crop	320,601
Second crop	87,199

The gross revenue and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 88,66,989 and Rs. 31,16,362, respectively.

Special Minor Irrigation Programme Works.—Two hundred and four continuation works and two hundred and seventy-six new works were taken up for execution, of which 70 works were completed in Chingleput, North Arcot and Thanjavur districts.

Desilting-cum-Reclamation Works.—Fifteen tanks were taken up under the scheme of Desilting-cum-Reclamation in Chingleput district. The scheme was extended to the districts of South Arcot, Kanyakumari, Chingleput, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram and also to Pudukottai Division in Tiruchirappalli district.

Electricity.

The year, the third year of the Second Five-Year Plan marked an epoch in the Power development of the State with the commissioning of the biggest thermal set of the grid at Madras followed by the biggest hydro sets at Periyar. For the first time in the annals of the Department, a hundred thousand kilowatt of installed capacity was added during a single year.

The installed capacity of the grid increased from 256,500 K.W. to 356,500 K.W. registering an increase of 41.3 per cent. The aggregate demand which was 252,300 K.W. last year increased by 28 per cent to 322,850 K.W. The entire output of 1,500 million units was by the Board, the increase being 11.52 per cent as compared to last year.

Sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven new consumers were given supply during the course of the year and the total at the end of the year was 6.08 lakhs. One thousand three hundred and forty-four miles of Extra High Tension and High Tension lines and 2,467 miles of Low Tension lines were erected during the year bringing the total at the end of the year to 11,791 miles and 16,334 miles respectively.

The capital expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,473 lakhs. The capital outlay on schemes in operation till 31st March 1959 was Rs. 8,309 lakhs. The gross and net revenue earned by the Department during the year was Rs. 1,207 lakhs and Rs. 418 lakhs, respectively. The return on operational capital to the end of 1957-58 worked out to 15.82 per cent gross and 5.47 per cent nett. The net profit after meeting interest and administrative charges, etc., was Rs. 27 lakhs which works out to 0.36 per cent on operational capital to the end of 1957-58.

Due to depleted storages in the hydro-electric reservoirs and increased Power consumption, a 25 per cent cut in Power consumption on all but essential leads in force in the hydro areas from 15th January 1958 was increased to 50 per cent from 4th April 1958 and 75 per cent from 8th June 1958. A 25 per cent cut in power supplies for industrial leads in the Madras Thermal area was also enforced from 8th June 1958. The South West Monsoon set in late towards the last week of June and the power cut in the hydro-electric and Madras Thermal areas was completely relaxed from 1st July 1958.

Supply from Kerala availed at Shencottah to an extent of 5,000 K.W. from April 1957 was continued and further raised to 6,000 K.W. in September 1958 and subsequently reduced to 3,000 K.W. in March 1959 due to unsatisfactory supply position in that State. The demand at Thuckalay for feeding Kanyakumari district was of the order of 2,000 K.W. Shencottah, Tenkasi, Sankarankoil, Rajapalayam and the entire Kanyakumari district areas were on Kerala supply. Supply was continued to Kerala at Uppati to an extent of 6,000 K.W. and at Palghat and Nilambur to an extent of 1,500 K.W. and 200 K.V.A. respectively.

The supply position of coal to Basin Bridge Power House as well as Madurai Thermal station was fairly satisfactory due to the efforts taken to maintain supply.

The power generation and utilization in the State during the year are given below :—

	PER CENT.
Generation—	
Hydro-Electric	68.50
Thermal Steam	29.00
Power purchased	2.50
Utilization—	
Industrial	48.50
Agricultural	25.00
Domestic	12.50
Commercial	5.50
Street lighting	2.00
Traction	1.50
Bulk supply to other States	3.00
Miscellaneous	2.00

Engineering and Construction—I. Madras Plant Extension.—During the third stage extensions comprising of two 150,000 lb./hr. boilers and the 30,000 K.W. set were completed. The turbo set was commissioned into service on 26th April 1958 by Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., Chairman of the State Electricity Board.

II. Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.—The erection of first generator was started in July 1958 and completed in October 1958. Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras commissioned the machine on 12th October 1958. The erection of the second generator started in December 1958 was commissioned on 19th February 1959 by Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Public Works. Ninety-five per cent of the erection of the third turbine and 40 per cent erection of the third generator was completed by the end of the year. All the major transmission lines envisaged in the scheme were completed. A 110 K.V. sub-station at Theni and 66 K.V. sub-stations at Karaikudi and Pudukottai were established.

III. Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme.—Excavation and building of masonry at Emerald dam, Avalanche dam and Kundah Forebay dam were in good progress. The inter-connect tunnel was bored through on 17th December 1958 and concrete lining was in progress. About 15,000 feet of excavation in tunnel No. 1 and about 9,600 feet of excavation in tunnel No. 2 were completed during the year.

Grading of penstock slopes in both the penstocks were completed, while the construction of substructure for all the anchors and saddle piers in all the reaches were completed in Penstock No. 1. The construction of substructure and superstructure for the anchors and piers and erection of penstock pipes were under various stages of progress in Penstock No. 2.

In Power House No. 1 the first stage concreting and erection of fabricated structural steel were completed. Sixty per cent of the superstructure masonry and second stage concreting were completed. The turbine and generator parts received were transported to site and erection of these were commenced. At Power House No. 2, the excavation of column foundation and machine foundation was nearing completion. The first stage concreting and benching the site for transformer yard were in progress.

Lines—Kundah I—Kundah II—Tadialur 110 KV D.C. Line.—All the works were completed except for the erection of 28 special towers awaited from Canada.

Kundah II—Salem-Villivakkam 230 KV S.C. Line.—Sixty-four per cent of excavation, 41 per cent of stub-setting and 2 per cent of tower erection were completed by the end of the year.

IV. Sandynallah Reservoir Scheme.—During the year, the preliminary works were under progress.

V. Transmission line and sub-stations.—The Villivakkam-Villupuram 110 K.V. line and 110 K.V. spur line to Sandynallah were completed. Works on the following lines were under progress :—

- (1) Periyar-Kayathar—Arumuganeri 110 K.V. line.
- (2) Salem-Attur-Neyveli 110 K.V. line.
- (3) Nellithorai-Mettupalayam 110 K.V. line.
- (4) Melakallur-Nagercoil-Thucklay 66 K.V. line.
- (5) Kovilpatti-Eppadumvanran 66 K.V. line.

VI. Technical section.—The technical branch comprising of electrical, civil and investigation circles continued to be busy with the preparation of designs, estimates, preparation of scheme reports, issue of specifications, scrutiny of tenders, awarding of contracts for sanctioned works and investigation of new schemes.

In the electrical section, a detailed study on the net work analyser at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore with Kundah Plants I and II and Mettur Tunnel Scheme for 1965-66 conditions was carried out during the year. Revised layouts were finalised in respect of Moyar, Pykara and Mettur Power Houses to bring them in line with modern practice.

The construction of diversion tunnel, drilling and grouting the foundation of the Sandynallah dam, heavy duty vehicles for the transport of transformers and other heavy electric equipments, stone-crushers, granulators and screen, construction of residential and non-residential buildings for a number of sub-stations, construction of masonry and R.C.C. work in superstructure for power house No. 1, Mobile cranes, diversion tunnel from Upper Bhavani Reservoir to Avalanche Basin, were some of the specifications issued in the civil section.

The following are some of the important schemes investigated by the new circle formed in February 1958 :—

- (1) Mettur Tunnel Scheme,
- (2) Periyar Pumping Scheme,
- (3) Kundah Ultimate Extensions,
- (4) Parambikulam-Aliyar Hydro-Electric Scheme,
- (5) Kumbar-Amaravathy, and
- (6) Palar-Porandalur Hydro-Electric Scheme.

During the year the department participated in the following exhibitions :—

- (1) The 'India 1958' Exhibition at New Delhi.
- (2) Madurai Chitrai Exhibition.

(3) All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition at Teynampet, Madras.

(4) The Red Cross Centenary Exhibition, Madras.

(5) Chingleput Health Exhibition.

Rural Electrification.—The department attached considerable importance to rural electrification. During the year supply was extended by the department to 1,397 towns and villages and by licensees to 14 towns and villages. The total number of villages and towns electrified as on 31st March 1959 were 7,814 and 282 respectively.

In the Development Block areas about 216 schemes with an expenditure of Rs. 49,10,422 were completed and 535 schemes with an expenditure of Rs. 1,70,19,533 were in different stages of progress during the year. The total expenditure on Community Development schemes was Rs. 2,19,29,955.

A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the department by the Government of Madras for the electrification of Harijan colonies and it was almost spent during the year. About 148 Harijan colonies were electrified during the year.

Public Works (Buildings and General).

There were six circles, viz., the Coimbatore circle, Madras circle, Thanjavur circle, Tiruchirappalli circle, Special Madurai Circle and the Special Buildings Circle, Madras, in the State at the beginning of the year. The Special Circle, Madurai, was closed on 30th April 1958. There were, thus, five circles at the end of the year. The Parambikulam Project Division attached to the Coimbatore Circle was transferred to the control of the Chief Engineer, Parambikuam Aliyar Project in February 1959. A special division was formed for the purpose of repairing irrigation tanks in Chingleput and North Arcot districts under the De-silting-cum-Relation Scheme and attached to the Madras Circle. The Minor Irrigation Programme Division attached to the Thanjavur Circle was abolished on 30th April 1958 and a Special Minor Irrigation Programme Division was formed and attached to the Tiruchirappalli Circle on 9th May 1959.

Consulting Architect Section.—The temporary post of the Assistant Consulting Architect was continued during the year. Sixty-nine building schemes were dealt with in this section. Twenty-six of these buildings were to be constructed under Medical and Public Health Schemes, 2 under agriculture, 14 under Education, 8 under Animal Husbandry, 2 under Irrigation, 8 under Police and the rest under miscellaneous schemes.

Technical Section.—Two hundred and seventy-eight estimates to the total value of Rs. 627.31 lakhs were scrutinized in the section during the year. Of these, 95 related to P.W.D. buildings and 120 to educational buildings.

Civil works.—The total expenditure during the year on works and repairs under all heads was Rs. 280.86 lakhs. Out of 81 building works estimated to cost over one lakh each taken up for execution, 34 were completed and the rest were under various stages of construction.

Value of Government buildings in charge of Public Works Department.—The total value of Government buildings in charge of the department was Rs. 14,30,03,103.

Finance.—The receipts for the year were as follows:—

Rent—Rs. 10,44,034 (Rs. 8,35,002).

Miscellaneous—Rs. 6,43,588 (Rs. 19,40,619).

Workshops.—All manufacturing operations were carried out through the P.W.D. Workshops at Madras. The out-door department attended to the periodical maintenance of machinery in hospitals and repairs to the mechanical installations in hospitals and colleges. During the year, 1,211 jobs were undertaken of which 59 related to private and local bodies and 26 were inter-State jobs.

Boilers.

There were 2,164 (2,152) boilers on the register in Madras State at the end of the year of which, 1,069 boilers were actually functioning. Twenty-eight boilers were installed during the year in confectionery mills, cement factories, rice mills, oil mills, calendering works, engineering colleges, tyre retreading factories and flour-mill industries.

Nine hundred and ninety-five boilers were inspected by the officers of the department during the year 1958-59. During inspections, the condition of 23 boilers was found to be unsatisfactory and so, their certificates were not renewed.

Accidents.—There was no serious accident to boilers coming under the purview of the Indian Boilers Act during the period under report involving loss of life or property. Only some minor accidents like corrosions, puncture of tubes and plates due to bad feed water condition, wear and tear were reported.

Appeals.—No appeal was preferred by any owner during the period under report.

Prosecutions.—There was no case of prosecution under any of the sections of the Indian Boilers Act during the period under report.

Repairs.—Repair orders were issued for 71 boilers and out of the above 25 repair orders were classified as major repair in character under Regulation 392 of the Indian Boiler Regulations.

Finance.—Fees for registration and renewal for certificates amounted to Rs. 70,740-00 during the period under review. Charges including pay of establishment amounted to Rs. 83,880-00.

Fuel efficiency.—Intensive and effective advice on the economic utilization of fuel and steam was given to the owners by the officers of the department wherever heavy waste was apparent.

Highways.

In addition to the three circles in charge of Superintending Engineers with headquarters at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore, the post of the Director, Highways Research Station, Madras, was upgraded to that of Superintending Engineer with effect from 16th April 1958 and another post of Superintending Engineer was created to deal with work connected with the Rural Housing Cell. Nineteen special subdivisions were formed during the year and eight special subdivisions were closed.

Works.—Two new Government roads were formed, 432 Government roads were cement concreted and black-topped, 89 Government roads were metalled and 34 bridges, culverts and causeways were constructed during the year. In addition, 208 roads were formed, 82 roads cement concreted and black-topped, 185 roads metalled and 14 culverts and causeways constructed on behalf of district boards. With the construction of new roads, improvements to existing roads and the roads taken over by local bodies, there were 9,669 miles under the control of the Government and 15,061 miles under the district boards at the end of the year. The following table gives the different types of roads maintained by the Highways Department :—

					Government roads.	District Board roads.
					(1)	(2)
					MILES,	MILES,
Cement Concrete Roads	..	..	..	..	315	1
Black top roads	..	..	..	..	5,794	320
Metalled road	..	..	..	..	3,445	7,558
Unmetalled roads	..	..	..	..	115	7,182
Total	..	..	..	..	9,669	15,061

Expenditure.—The expenditure incurred by the Highways Department in 1958-59 on capital works and maintenance is given below :—

Nature of work.	Final grant.	Expenditure in 1958-59.	Percentage of expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	
(a) Government Roads—			
Capital Works	164.46	148.28	90.2
Maintenance	292.63	293.21	100.2
Total	457.09	441.49	96.6
(b) District Board Roads—			
Capital Works	76.42	71.71	93.98
Maintenance	85.83	73.79	86.0
Non-Road works	37.05	26.94	72.7
Total	199.30	172.44	86.5
Grand total	656.39	613.93	93.8

Maintenance.—An expenditure of Rs. 293.21 lakhs was incurred on the maintenance of Government roads and Rs. 73.79 lakhs on district board roads during the period under report. An expenditure of Rs. 34.80 lakhs exceeding the allotment of Rs. 34.00 lakhs was incurred on the maintenance of National Highways.

Capital Works.—During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 56.37 lakhs on State roads, Rs. 43.56 lakhs on other roads and Rs. 5.47 lakhs in respect of Tools and Plants were incurred under the Second Five Year Plan. Full grants to the extent of Rs. 32 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government to meet the costs of works done by the 11 district boards. Out of the final allotment of Rs. 43.19 lakhs for expenditure on works under National Highways sanctioned by the Government of India, an expenditure of Rs. 35.22 lakhs was incurred during the year.

State roads of economic and inter-State importance.—There were 16 works in progress during the year out of which one was completed. An expenditure of Rs. 11.04 lakhs was incurred on these works. The Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 9.86 lakhs.

Central Road Fund Schemes.—A total grant of Rs. 48.79 lakhs was received from the Government of India towards expenditure on Central Road Fund Works for the year 1958-59. Against this, Rs. 59.86 lakhs was spent.

Highways Research Station.—In the laboratories of the Research Station, experiments to provide cheap all-weather roads in rural areas were conducted. Certain works not involving heavy expenditure were taken up for investigation and suggestions were made by the Research Station for effecting improvements to the strength of gravel by increasing the percentage of coarse fractions and decreasing the soil moisture content. Tests to find out correct safe bearing capacity of bridges were held and the possibility of laying foundations on soils rather than taking them to deeper rock layer was also assessed. Other experiments conducted in the laboratory related to the testing of the quality of chips for black-top work by taking the metal from Pallavaram quarry as the standard for comparison, and the determination of the unit weight specific gravity and moisture absorption of road metal received from all quarries in the State of Madras.

In the traffic section a design for road junctions based on scientific principles to achieve orderly movement, increased capacity and improved safety was worked out and the designs were implemented on some of the intersections along Mount Road. In the concrete laboratory in order to investigate the possible uses of the admixtures in cement mortar, tests were undertaken and these tests revealed that the admixture can be used in mortar with advantage.

Rural Housing Cell.—This scheme sponsored by the Government of India, was evolved to improve the housing conditions in the rural areas. The basic principle of the scheme is "aided-self-help" by which the Government of India offers a loan of 50 per cent of the cost of construction to the party and the party meets the balance in the form of labour, materials, etc. The scheme is to be implemented as a pilot project in the areas covered by National Extension Service Block. To assist the villagers on the technical side, the Rural Housing Cell was constituted in July 1958 and it started functioning in September 1958. Its main function is to carry out physical engineering survey, prepare Master Plans for selected villages, and prepare model designs for houses. Necessary technical guidance and advice to the villagers should be given in the construction of houses. Physical Engineering Survey was conducted and Master Plans were prepared on the basis of the data gathered. Seventy villages were selected during the year 1958-59 under the scheme. The Master Plans have been prepared in the case of 26 villages.

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS

Archaeology.

The Southern Circle of the Union Department of Archaeology with its headquarters at Madras, is in charge of the preservation and maintenance of protected monuments of national importance in the States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala.

The total amount spent for the conservation of monuments in this State during the year was Rs. 2,38,130, out of which a sum of Rs. 62,036.79 nP. was spent for special repairs; Rs. 1,44,619.78 nP. for annual maintenance and upkeep of monuments and Rs. 31,473.47 nP. for E (original) works. A sum of Rs. 6,500 was also spent for archaeological exploration work.

Drawings.—The Drawing section of this department prepared 25 drawings and 40 blue-prints.

Photographs.—The Photographic section prepared 76 negatives and 2,120 photo-prints. Out of them 390 prints were supplied to departmental officers free of cost; 344 prints were sold to the public for a sum of Rs. 681.50 nP.; 1,386 prints were taken for official use in the office. Forty enlargements of the Kunnathur excavation photographs were prepared for use during the Advisory Board of Archaeology meeting at Bhubaneswar. Six enlargements were supplied to the Museums Branch at Calcutta free of cost for official use.

Library.—Two hundred and twenty-nine books were purchased for the Circle Library.

Fort St. George Museum, Madras—Acquisition of art objects.—Two busts of King George V and Rt. Hon. Edward Samuel Montague in the precincts of the Madras Legislative Assembly were presented by the Government of Madras and they were moved to the Museum.

A unique collection of antiquities relating to Tippu Sultan were received from the present Duke of Wellington in exchange for oil portraits of Sir Arthur Wellesley and Lord Mornington from the Rajaji Hall, Madras. The relics included an oil portrait of Tippu Sultan by contemporary British artist and 18 pencil sketches of Tippu Sultan's sons and his courtiers. A full dress of the same ruler was also acquired.

A collection of 80 antiquities which include pre-independence medals, badges, dress, etc., were acquired from the Prime Minister's Secretariat at New Delhi.

Seventeen rare and valuable prints were acquired from Lt.-Col. E. G. Phythian Adams, O.B.E., of Nilgiris. Two of these are black and white prints depicting the surrender of Tippu's sons and the death of Tippu Sultan. The others are coloured prints depicting the various forts of Tippu Sultan which figured prominently in the Anglo-Mysore Wars.

One Star Pagoda and two Arcot rupees were acquired from the Treasure-Trove find at Madurai district.

Eighteen medals, six of them war medals and the rest civil medals struck to commemorate the various historical events in British India were purchased from Sri Chokkalinga Mudaliar. Eighty-eight stamps and three covers pertaining to the East India Company period were acquired from Mr. Jal Cooper.

Work in the galleries.—The erection of the Cupola of Lord Cornwallis statue presented to the Fort Museum by Shri Sri Prakasa, the then Governor of Madras, was completed by the Garrison Engineer, Madras.

Five coloured prints depicting the various Military Uniforms of the Madras Soldier were displayed in the "Hall of Arms".

Labels were provided for the canon displayed on the ramparts.

Museum Library.—One hundred books were acquired for the library.

Visitors.—The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 195,878 which includes 20,013 students from 382 educational institutions.

Epigraphy.

Impressions of 219 stone inscriptions were collected from several districts of the Madras State during the year. Five copper-plate grants also were secured and examined. The more important of these epigraphs are reviewed below.

The earliest and most important among the inscriptions is a copper-plate charter from Tanjore, which is dated in the sixth regnal year of Simhavarman and records the grant of land by Simhavishnu, son of Simhavarman, in Amanserikkai in Perungarnadu in Venkunrakkottam and in Damar as *pallichchandam* to Vajranandikkuravar in Paruttikkunru. The charter contains two sections, one in Sanskrit giving the genealogy of the donor and the details of grant in brief and the other in Tamil giving the date and the details of the land granted. Simhavishnu, the donor, is described as the conqueror of the Chola Kingdom on the banks of the Kaveri. The *ajnapati* of the charter was Narabhaya.

Another important copper-plate charter discovered near Dalavaypuram in the Kovilpatti taluk, Tirunelveli district, belongs to the Pandya age. It has a section in Sanskrit and another in Tamil, the former engraved in Grantha and the latter in Vatteluttu. The charter is dated in the 46th year of the reign of Parantakan Viranarayanan and record the grant of two villages called Somasikurichchi and Tirumangalam situated in Asi-nadu in favour of Narayanan Kesavan of Tirumangalam. It further states that Parantakan Viranarayanan was the son of Akkalanimmadi, the daughter of Pottappichchola Srikantha. The charter describes the king's elder brother Varaguna as a staunch devotee of Siva and as still continuing to rule.

Twenty-four inscriptions were copied from the Sthanunatha temple at Suchindram in the Agastisvaram taluk, Kanyakumari district. Of these, six records belong to the early Pandya kings Sadaiyamaran, Maranjadaian and Solantalaikonda Virapandya. Two inscriptions of the last-mentioned ruler record gifts of land and money providing for offerings to the Gods Siva and Tiruvengadattu-nilai-nimrarulina Paramasvamigal at Tiruchivindram in Nanji-nadu. The records of Sadaiyamaran and Maranjadaian register of gifts providing for worship of the God Emberuman.

Another inscription from Suchindram, dated in Kollam 404 (1229-30 A.D.) refers to the classification of certain families of Brahmanas serving in the temple into eight groups and lays down the rules regulating the sale, mortgage, etc., of their properties and their representation in the mahasabha of the village.

An inscription copied from Alvaritirunagari in the Tiruchchendur taluk, Tirunelveli district, dated in the reign of Maravarman Sundarapandya I 'who was pleased to give back the Chola Kingdom', mentions Iranadittan, Deyvapandiyan and Podiyinmalai.

A new inscription from Ukkirankottai in the Tirunelveli taluk in Vatteluttu characters registers a gift of sheep for a lamp by Udaiya Pirattiyar Tribhuvanamadeviyar, queen of Rajendrasolevar.

Eleven inscriptions were copied from the Vedapuriswara temple at Tiruverkadu in the Sriperumbudur taluk, Chingleput district. Two of them, dated in the 3rd and 4th regnal year of Rajendra II and Virarajendra, respectively, refer to the periodical checking of the accounts of the temple by officers appointed for the purpose while they were camping at Tiruvorriyur and Kanchipuram.

Several Chola inscriptions copied from Chidambaram and Srinushnam in the South Arcot district furnish details pertaining to the formation of new colonies (*Chaturvedi-mangalams*) named after the donors, and to the provision in the shape of rent-free lands

made therein for the maintenance of the services of the priests, carpenters, potters, barbers, doctors, midwives, etc. In one such instance, an amount of money endowed for the purpose was paid into the temple treasury at an annual interest as high as 42.9 per cent.

An inscription copied from the Rudrakotisvara temple in Velangudi in the Tirupattur taluk, Ramanathapuram district, is dated in Hijra 736, Avani 10 in the reign of *Maharajan* Surattan and records the gift of land at Manjaneri by the *uravar* of Velangudi in Pungunra-nadu to Devan Udaiyan *alias* Munaiyadaraiyan for certain act of sacrifice done by him on the occasion of the *Turukkar-vanam*.

Charitable Institutions.

There were 1,278 (1,243) Charitable Institutions in the State with a total annual income of Rs. 20.95 (Rs. 19.05) lakhs (in cash) and 1,754 (1,004) kottas of paddy (in kind). These institutions were classified under four heads, viz., those supported by the Government, by the general public, partly by Government and partly by the general public and by local taxation, and there were 190 (139), 863 (895), 54 (69) and 171 (139) institutions, respectively, in the categories mentioned above.

The nature and object of charitable institutions and the communities they serve are detailed below :—

Name of the institutions.	General.	Hindus.	Muslims.
Poor houses	284	..	..
For travellers	243	243	42
For orphans	8	..	..
For relief to the blind, deaf and lepers.	4	..	..
For paupers	..	30	3
For Brahmans	..	298	..
For Bairaghis	..	123	..
Total	539	694	45

A total of 29,19,844 (31,04,403) persons were helped by these institutions during the year. The institutions owned 28,563.39 (28,311.93) acres of which an extent of 18,897.18 (17,922.61) acres was cultivated.

Stationery.

The Stationery Branch of the Stationery and Printing Department continued to function as a central organization for procuring, stocking and distributing articles of stationery including typewriters,

duplicators and clothing materials to all the Government offices in the State. Quasi-Government institutions and certain Union Government offices obtained stationery from this department on payment of cost.

All varieties of paper required by this department for supply to indenting officers were obtained from the Indian Mills on the allocations made by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, on whom an Annual Indent for the paper required was placed. Supply Orders for 2,872 tons of papers and boards were placed with the mills for the year 1958-59.

As an incentive to Cottage Industries, Rs. 28,954 worth of Handmade paper, Rs. 6,643 worth of Handmade D.O. Note paper and Rs. 3,979 worth of covers were purchased with the sanction of the Government. Three hundred and twenty-three numbers of English and 104 numbers of Tamil typewriters, one electrically operated and 112 numbers of hand-operated duplicators and 16 cyclo-style machines were supplied to indenting officers, these machines being purchased by the department from concerned companies.

Articles manufactured by the Government Press and the Jails were obtained by placing an indent on the Press and Jail Department. Khadi was procured from the Government Khadi Producing Centres. Miscellaneous articles were purchased from the open market by inviting tenders.

The total number of annual indents and supplemental indents complied with during the period under review was 2,940. The following is a summary of the transactions of the Stationery Branch of the Stationery and Printing Department for 1958-59 :—

	Foreign articles.	Indian articles.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
opening balances	5,69,678	20,28,536	25,98,214
receipts	4,42,407	63,25,548	67,67,955
Total	10,12,085	83,54,084	93,66,169
Issues	5,21,028	53,46,219	58,67,247
closing balance	4,91,057	30,07,865	34,98,922

An amount of Rs. 23,113 was realized towards the sale-proceeds (including sales tax) of the condemned articles of Stationery such as typewriters, duplicators, etc., in the public auction conducted November 1958.

A sum of Rs. 3,98,379 was collected during the year 1958-59 from the cost recoverable departments (such as quasi-Government institutions, commercial departments of Government, certain Union Government offices, etc.) towards articles of stationery supplied to them.

Government Press.

The total receipts of sales including sales by Commission Agents rose from Rs. 11,47,777 in 1957-58 to Rs. 15,06,298 in 1958-59. Expenditure on the Central Press and Central Jail Branch Press increased from Rs. 40,67,185 to Rs. 40,76,677. Expenditure on the Pudukkottai Branch Press also registered a slight increase of Rs. 12,187. The cost of Government printing work done at private presses was almost double that of the 1957-58 figures, viz., Rs. 4,23,084 as against Rs. 2,42,755. The cost of printing and binding which included that of repairs to rubber stamps, printing of maps, blocks, etc., registered a fall from Rs. 68,96,452 in 1957-58 to Rs. 66,03,039 in 1958-59 whilst the capital expenditure on Plant added also fell from 7,81,310 to Rs. 2,93,642. The total value of the Plant at the close of the year, however increased from Rs. 29,04,654 to Rs. 30,19,030. The total value of Acts and Books published fell from Rs. 2,46,814 to Rs. 1,91,914; but the value of free issues registered slight increase from Rs. 1,04,593 to Rs. 1,09,882. The balance of stores at the end of the year 1958-59 was Rs. 14,08,729 (Rs. 9,81,800). In the matter of output, the number of covers and forms printed registered a decrease from 372,774,914 numbers to 349,618,569 numbers. The output of type foundry also fell from 83,624 lb. to 75,470 lb.; but the number of books and journals distributed registered a rise from 616,104 numbers to 799,717 numbers and the number of special journals such as "Grow More Food", "Madras Information", etc., distributed rose from 413,340 numbers of 423,685 numbers.

Political Pensions.

In all, there were 179 Carnatic Stipendiaries drawing their stipends during 1958-59 and no commutation of any stipend was made during the period. A total sum of Rs. 1,57,476.12 was paid in respect of Carnatic Stipendiaries.

Madras Public Service Commission.

The Commission dealt with 134,723 references against 140,013 in the previous year. The Commission sat on 172 days during the year to conduct oral tests against 113 days during the previous year.

On the results of the common competitive examinations held in October 1958 for the selection of candidates for appointment as clerks, typists and steno-typists to the Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and the Central Branches of the Madras Secretariat Service, 1,333 candidates were selected for appointment as clerks and 381 as typists and steno-typists out of 9,498 and 1,233 candidates respectively who appeared for the examination.

For typists and steno-typists, those who took the essay paper alone were selected as typists or steno-typists whilst the others though initially selected for the posts advertised were eligible for promotion in their respective services.

For appointment to posts for which security should be deposited in the Madras Ministerial Service and in the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service, 106 candidates were selected out of 146 candidates who applied for those posts.

The competitive examination for recruitment to Ministerial Services was thrown open as a General Educational Test of the S.S.L.C. Standard to unpassed men already in service and to unpassed employees under Local Boards and Municipal Councils, etc., and such of them as had obtained the prescribed percentage of marks were declared eligible for promotion to higher posts or for transfer to other services or for confirmation of higher rates of pay, as the case may be. There were 806 candidates of whom 170 obtained the prescribed percentage of marks.

The examinations by the Special and Departmental Tests were held in May and November during the year. There were 10,117 candidates for the examination by the Special and Departmental Tests held in May 1958 and 10,488 candidates for the examination held in November 1958.

The Commission selected candidates for 66 classes of posts against 55 in the previous year by the competitive examination comprising only an oral test in the shape of an interview.

During the year the Commission held for the tenth time the combined competitive examinations comprising a written test as well as an oral test for direct recruitment to the non-technical State and Subordinate Services and recruited candidates. There were 417 candidates for recruitment to the non-technical State Services and 2,854 candidates for the non-technical Subordinate Services. The examinations were held at Madras.

The Commission dealt with 55 (62) references relating to the recruitment to the State Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services.

The Commission advised the Government on 25 appeals, 14 memorials or petitions, 19 proposals for disciplinary action, 4 cases relating to reimbursement of the costs of defence incurred by public servants and 6 references relating to grant of injury pension.

Cost of Public Services.

A sum of Rs. 1,356.55 lakhs was spent as salaries and pensions on the services including the salary of Governor, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Members of the Legislative

Assembly and Members of the Legislative Council in the year 1958-59 as against a sum of Rs. 1,236.95 lakhs in 1957-58. The cost of public services for the financial year 1958-59 in the various categories is furnished below :—

	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1958-59 (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	Total number of pensioners.	Cost in 1957-58 (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Indian Civil Service	30	..	40	..
Indian Administrative Service—	80	..	..	..
Direct recruits.				
Promotees	26	186.22	86	..
Other All-India Services	60		..	..
State Higher Judicial Service	25		..	168.95
State Criminal Judicial Service	51		..	..
Other State Services	3,721		1,426	..
Subordinate Ministerial and Superior Service (excluding Village Establishments).	123,828	908.63	23,741	..
Village establishments	59,352	92.73	..	..
Government contribution payable under I.C.S. family pension rules.	..	..	..	0.02
Contribution payable to Central Revenues towards the pensions, etc., of Military officers in respect of Civil employment.	..	..	..	..
	190,173	1,187.58	25,293	168.97

The total State Budget on Revenue Account (Expenditure) for 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 7,027 lakhs and the salaries and pensions of Public Services formed 19.30 per cent of the total State Budget. The total salaries of Gazetted Officers amounted to Rs. 186.22 lakhs and accounted for 2.65 per cent of the total State Budget.

Disciplinary Proceedings.

As in the previous years, the Tribunal mainly tried cases of corruption relating to Government servants on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 and above, a few cases against officers drawing less than Rs. 150 connected with cases against officers drawing over Rs. 150 and also a few not involving corruption, which the Government considered should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

Thirty-one cases were pending on 1st April 1958. During the period from 1st April 1958 to 31st March 1959, 73 new cases were received. Of these 13 were against Gazetted officers and the remaining 60 were against Non-Gazetted officers.

Of the 104 cases for disposal, a total of 35 cases were disposed of, leaving 69 cases pending for disposal.

Out of the 35 cases disposed of during the period, in 17 cases, the officers concerned were recommended to be acquitted of the charges. In the remaining 18 cases, punishments were recommended as shown below :—

Serial number and nature of punishment recommended.	Number of cases.
1 Dismissal from service	6
2 Removal from service	1
3 Compulsory retirement	3
4 Cut in pension	1
5 Reduction in rank	2
6 Reduction of pay	2
7 Censure	3
Total	18

Final orders of the Government were received in 18 cases during the period. The recommendations of the Tribunal were accepted in 17 cases. Only in one case the Tribunal recommended stoppage of increment and Government ordered censure. According to the final orders passed by the Government, seven officers were acquitted of the charges framed against them; in the remaining 11 cases, punishments were awarded as shown hereunder :—

Serial number and nature of punishment awarded.	Number of cases.
1 Dismissal from service	3
2 Removal from service	1
3 Compulsory retirement	2
4 Reduction of pay	2
5 Recovery from pay	1
6 Cut in pension	1
7 Censure	1
Total	11

Final orders were due to be received from the Government in forty-one cases.

State Broadcasting.

The Sound Reinforcement System at the Rajaji Hall, the Radio Receivers in the Government House Estate and the Sound Reinforcement System in the two houses of the Legislature continued to be maintained by this department.

Cinema Trailer Units.—Eight numbers in each of 16 mm. motion picture projectors and 35 mm. film strip projectors, generating engines, record players, microphones with stands and

hand cameras were received during the year from the Community Development Administration, New Delhi. They were tested and were distributed to the blocks concerned. Besides these, the 50 units of such equipments continued to be under departmental maintenance.

In the course of the year, orders were placed with the Government of India, for the supply of 600 numbers of community receivers under the subsidy scheme. A major portion of this quantity was received only in March 1959 and during the year 297 sets were installed.

The receipt and expenditure of this department are furnished below :—

Year.	Expenditure Budget estimate.	Expenditure Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Receipts.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1957-58	7,25,600	7,78,900	6,26,070	2,71,667
1958-59	8,02,700	7,43,400	6,21,799	4,02,773

Accommodation.—The service station at Ariyalur was shifted to Perambalur as the place is more centrally situated and convenient.

Laboratory and workshop.—In the laboratory of the circle offices, major servicing of radio sets, amplifiers and 16 mm. projectors which are under departmental maintenance, repairs to petrol generators and battery chargers which are in use in the service stations, rewinding of transformers and chokes, repairs to loudspeakers and triller units chokes, etc., were being done.

Installation of radio sets.—In the course of the year 297 sets were installed and 46 sets were withdrawn bringing the total numbers of sets in operation on 31st March 1959, to 3,063.

Adult education.—Four community radio sets were installed in adult schools during the period and taken for departmental maintenance.

Tuning and working hours of sets.—There was no change in the existing procedure. The department continued to make arrangements for Public Address system at meetings addressed by High Personages. Specially noteworthy among these events were the arrangements made for the meeting addressed by the President of India on 9th August 1958 for the opening of the women's hostel and his address to the students at the Presidency College Grounds and the public meetings addressed by the Soviet Goodwill Mission on 5th March 1959. A mobile public address system was fitted on to a special train carrying a party of State Kisans on an All-India Tour.

Wire Broadcasting System.—During the year, a wire broadcasting system was installed at the Tiruchendur Panchayat Board office on 1st August 1958 which was inaugurated by the Governor of Madras. Revision of maintenance charges for Wire Broadcasting System were still under consideration.

Resettlement and Employment.

In Madras State, thirteen District Employment Offices which existed on 31st March 1958 continued to function during the year under report. The Employment Sub-Office which was functioning at the Damsite of the Vaigai Project in Madurai district during the previous year was closed down in May 1958, as the work on the project was nearing completion.

During the period under review, the total number of applicants registered by the District Employment Offices in the State was 202,624 (161,705) and the total number placed in employment was 27,749 (25,175). The total number of applicants waiting for employment on the registers of the District Employment Offices at the end of March 1959 was 118,353. The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Offices in the State during the period was 33,068. On an average, 872 employers made use of the Employment Offices per month during the period under report.

The following development schemes were implemented under the Second Five-Year Plan :—

(a) By way of expansion of the Employment Service the District Employment Office which was newly opened for the Kanyakumari district at Nagercoil on the 1st March 1958, continued to function during the year.

(b) **Collection of Employment Market Information.**—Under the scheme of collection of Employment Market Information, the public sector was covered in all the thirteen districts; in the Coimbatore district, the private sector also was covered. During the year under review, four quarterly rounds of enquiries were completed inclusive of the initial occupational survey. Employment Market Reports for Coimbatore for the quarters ended 31st March 1958, 30th June 1958 and 30th September 1958 were published.

Two Employment Officers were trained at the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi, in Employment Market Information procedure and practices during the year. A Refresher Training Course on the scheme was conducted for all the Employment Officers in the State in June 1958 at the State Directorate.

The vacancies revealed by the Employment Market returns were followed up by the respective Employment Officers and this has increased the quantum of vacancy work in respect of the private sector.

A joint study on the shortages and surpluses of personnel in various occupations in Coimbatore and Madurai districts was undertaken by the District Employment Officers (Employment Market Information) and (Occupational Information) of this State Directorate, and their findings were sent to the Director-General of Resettlement and Employment during the year.

(c) **Youth Employment Service and Employment counselling.**—The Vocational Guidance Unit attached to the District Employment Office, Madras, started in February 1958 continued to function. The Career Information Centre set up by this unit was considerably augmented with additional charts, posters, pamphlets, etc., for the use of the youths in choosing their careers. The number of persons who availed themselves of the benefit of the Youth Employment Service during the year under report was—

(1) Group Guidance	...	...	...	...	9,983
(2) Guidance Information to individual candidates	...	...	...	...	2,220
(3) Individual Guidance	...	...	...	...	173

During the Group Guidance talks, opportunities existing in various fields of industry, trade and commerce were explained to the youths to enable them to choose the right careers for themselves. The Unit was also engaged in the collection of additional information in regard to training and apprenticeship facilities available in the State for furnishing the information to those who request for guidance.

(d) **Occupational Research and Analysis.**—The State Occupational Information Unit, which was set up in August 1956 continued to function during the year.

The District Employment Officer (Occupational Information) visited Factories, Institutions and other work places and consulted a number of experts for conducting analysis of various occupations. Based on such field study, detailed definitions of 162 occupations classified under five occupational groups were prepared. Further, brief definitions in respect of 109 occupations classified under twenty occupational families were drafted.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organization.

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in the Madras State were reorganised early in May 1958. The Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board was reconstituted early

in March 1958, with 14 officials and 11 non-officials as members of the Board. The Financial Sub-Committee of the Madras State Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund was also 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 Kanyakumari and Nilgiris districts, catered to the general welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependants. The welfare of ex-servicemen belonging to the Kanyakumari and Nilgiris districts was looked after by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards of Tirunelveli and Coimbatore, respectively.

Activities of the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.—Out of the Madras State Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund administered by a Financial Sub-Committee and operated by the Secretary of the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras, the following grants were sanctioned.

A sum of Rs. 3,621.35 nP. was sanctioned as relief grants to 63 persons during the period. Pocket money amounting to Rs. 1,180 was sanctioned in respect of 20 ex-servicemen undergoing treatment in the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani. Fifteen persons were granted transport charges amounting to Rs. 236.22 nP.

Immediate relief grants to an extent of Rs. 624.38 were made to 183 Ex-Servicemen when they were either stranded or in straitened circumstances. Lump-sum grants totalling to Rs. 760 were given from the Madras State Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund for rehabilitating four disabled ex-servicemen.

A sum of Rs. 2,765 was sanctioned as loans to 23 employed ex-servicemen who were financially in distress. A sum of Rs. 1,232.26 nP. was remitted to the Superintendent, Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee, being the training charges of four disabled ex-servicemen.

District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards—Working of.—During the period under report, the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have interviewed 23,318 ex-servicemen and their dependants and families of serving and deceased personnel and dealt with 57,993 written representations. Six thousand five hundred and twenty-six ex-servicemen/women were registered at the Employment Offices for employment assistance and 1,068 persons placed in suitable employment.

Five hundred and fifty-nine ex-servicemen preferred their claims for settlement of their accounts with the Regimental Units. A sum of Rs. 10,190.08 nP. was disbursed as final settlement of their accounts.

One thousand one hundred and twenty-one *bona fide* certificates were issued to the Revenue authorities in favour of ex-servicemen for assignment of lands. Seventy-seven eligibility certificates were issued for grant of educational concessions from the State funds and claims of 23 pupils were recommended for scholarships from the Corps Benevolent Funds for prosecuting their studies in the institutions of this State.

A sum of Rs. 45,307.18 was received by way of assistance from various benevolent funds in the State.

Medical assistance.—Forty-four tuberculosis and 25 leprosy patients were admitted in the various sanatoria in the State. Forty-six ex-servicemen were admitted in the Military Hospitals. Two hundred and nineteen ailing ex-servicemen were also admitted in the nearby Government Hospitals for treatment. Thirteen amputees were fitted with artificial limbs at the Limb Centre, Poona, free of cost.

Pensions.—Four hundred and forty-five disability and 382 family pension cases were dealt with. Out of the outstanding claims, 253 disability pension and 67 family pension claims were sanctioned and 122 disability and 55 family pension cases were rejected by the pension sanctioning authorities.

Ex-Service Centres.—The Government of Madras approved the plans and estimates for the construction of the District Ex-Services Centres at Srivilliputhur in Ramanathapuram district, Tiruchirappalli and Salem at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,27,000.

The foundation stone for the District Ex-Service Centre, Salem was laid by General K. M. Cariappa on 23rd April 1958 in the premises of the Taluk Office, Salem, under the Chairmanship of Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Home.

The Government of Madras 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 which was a long-felt need.

An expenditure of Rs. 4,126.88 nP. was incurred for renovating and repairing the District Ex-services Centres and for providing amenities to ex-servicemen during the period under report.

Flag Day Celebration.—Fifth December 1958 was observed as Flag Day when the sale of flags was organised all over the State for raising money towards the Flag Day Fund. The Government of Madras made arrangements to celebrate the Flag Day in a fitting manner and fixed a target for each district. Up to 31st March 1959, a sum of Rs. 33,729.57 nP. was received from various sources in the State.

Audit inspections.—The accounts of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation in this State were audited by the Accountant-General's Outside Audit Department and the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. It was reported that the maintenance of accounts was generally satisfactory.

Government Khadi Scheme.

The main object of the Khadi Scheme is to afford employment to the unemployed and under-employed rural population and to achieve self-sufficiency in cloth in terms of khadi in the villages included in the centres. The Intensive Khadi Scheme was intended to be worked in certain selected centres in the State where there were already spinning, weaving and production centres run by the erstwhile A.B.S.S.S. and the extensive part of the scheme was designed to introduce spinning and produce khadi in new areas.

Due to heavy production and expansion in two of the original centres, the Main Centres at Avinashi and Vellakoil were bifurcated and the Tirupur Sub-Centre attached to the Avinashi Main Centre and the Kolathupalayam sub-centre attached to the Vellakoil Main Centre were converted into Main Centres. The Main Centre which was functioning at T. Kallupatti was shifted to Tirumangalam.

Intensive Khadi Schemes.—The Intensive Khadi Scheme was in force in the following 9 Main Centres with 72 Sub-Centres:—

Main Centres.				Sub-Centres.
1	Avanashi	..	..	7
2	Vellakoil	..	..	8
3	Tirupur ..	..	..	7
4	Kolathupalayam	..	..	7
5	Chinnasalem	..	..	14
6	Thirumangalam	..	..	11
7	Kuruvikulam	..	..	6
8	Vadaseri	..	..	8
9	Srivilliputhur	..	..	4

In addition to these, a Khadi Silk Production Centre at Kumbakonam with three sub-centres at Kancheepuram, Hosur and Arni were functioning.

Originally, Charkhas and implements were supplied to the artisans at half the cost price, the other half of the cost being borne by the Government of India by way of subsidy. The subsidy of the Government of India was reduced subsequently to Rs. 2-8-0 per charkha or 50 per cent of the cost whichever is less. With a view to afford the same measure of assistance to spinners who came forward to buy charkhas, Government ordered that the

difference between the subsidy allowed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and 50 per cent of the cost price of the charkha be borne by the State Government and the charkhas sold to the spinners at 50 per cent of the cost price as usual.

There were 107,792 spinners and 3,744 weavers on rolls under the Intensive Khadi Scheme.

Production.—Production of yarn and khadi under the Intensive Khadi Scheme during the year are given below :—

	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	nP.
Yarn	1,91,65,174 hanks.	..	..
Khadi (inclusive of silk) ..	28,70,901 yards.	68,82,239	73

Twelve Sales Depots were sanctioned to be opened to meet the needs of the public in addition to the sixteen depots already in existence.

Sanction was also accorded by Government for opening 2 Main Centres and 12 Sub-Centres in the State. Of these, one Main Centre and twelve Sub-Centres were opened as also twelve Sales Depots.

Sales.—The total sales of Khadi during the year amounted to Rs. 67,90,358.65 nP.

Khadi Silk Production Centre, Kumbakonam.—The Government Khadi Silk Production Centre, Kumbakonam in Thanjavur district was opened in October 1956. The Silk Production Sub-Centre at Kancheepuram was opened during 1957-58 and the sub-centres at Hosur and Arni were opened during the year under review. The silk goods varieties produced in the Main Centre and the Sub-Centres were displayed and sold in all the Government Khadi Sales Depots. They also supplied these goods to other certified institutions like Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans, etc., in and outside the State. During the year, 22,964 yards of Khadi silk worth Rs. 3,19,382.93 nP. were produced.

Ambar Charkha programme.—Twenty-three new Ambar Parishramalayas started functioning in addition to the already existing 16 Ambar Parishramalayas functioning from 1957-58. In all these parishramalayas, 9,341 spinners were admitted for training, of which 5,859 completed their training. A total of 6,023 Ambar charkha sets were distributed and 1,61,906 lb. of 25,92,873 hanks of Ambar yarn were produced. Out of pure Ambar yarn 90,379 square yards and out of mixed yarn 72,970 square yards of cloth were produced. A sum of Rs. 4,61,464 was paid as wages to the spinners and weavers in these centres.

Ambar Vidyalayas.—During the year, 4 Ambar Vidyalayas functioned at Kangayam, Dharapuram, Tirupur (for ladies) and Manimuthar. In all, 180 Ambar Instructors were trained in these vidyalayas.

Model Weaving Centres.—Four Model Weaving Centres at Perumanallur (Coimbatore district), Kilapavoor (Tirunelveli district), Poonamallee (Chingleput district) and Narikkalpatti (Madurai district) ran 8 courses each for the benefit of weavers. In all, 190 weavers were trained in Khadi Weaving with Ambar yarn in these Model Weaving Centres.

Saranjam Karyalayas.—During the year the Saranjam Karyalayas at Pettai (Tirunelveli district) and at Guindy under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, produced and supplied Ambar Charkha sets to the Khadi Department for issue to trained spinners. The total number of sets received from these two workshops was 3,281.

Extensive Khadi Scheme—Spinning Centres.—One hundred and sixteen new spinning centres were opened during the year. There were 16,728 spinners on the rolls and 11,043 spinners were newly enlisted. These centres purchased 8,18,566 hanks for their use. In the Block areas, 70,597 spinners were on the rolls. The Charkhas introduced, yarn purchased and Khadi sold in the different categories of the Blocks were as follows :—

Category of Blocks,	Number of charkhas introduced.	Number of hanks of yarn purchased.	Khadi sold.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Community Development Blocks ..	9,009	4,49,298	51,275	85
Stage I Blocks	20,674	8,81,051	1,21,605	75
Stage II Blocks	3,117	1,68,241	33,369	91

Central Godown.—The surplus stock of Khadi produced in all the Centres except the stock required for personal consumption and local sales in production centres was transferred to the Central Godown, Tirupur, which is the distributing centre for all Sales Depots, Government Departments, other institutions, etc. Khadi goods worth Rs. 39,86,384.53 were distributed to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Government Departments, etc., through the Central Godown, Tirupur, during the financial year.

Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Unit, Tirupur.—The total quantity of Khadi dyed, printed and bleached at the Government Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Unit, Tirupur, is given below :—

Khadi dyed and printed	1,95,694 yards
Khadi bleached	1,03,845 yards
Yarn dyed	4,53,385 hanks
The total amount earned and adjusted to the credit of the Unit.	1,13,264.54

Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Unit, Erode.—At the Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Unit, Erode, opened in January 1958, 31,630 yards of Khadi and 502,030 hanks of yarn were dyed, 2,50,205

yards of Khadi were bleached and 2,750 hanks of yarn and 2,168 yards of Khadi were printed. A sum of Rs. 47,966-80 was earned by the Unit by way of dyeing and printing charges.

Government Charkha Workshop, Pollachi.—In order to meet the increasing demand for charkhas, the Government Charkha Workshop, was opened at Pollachi in Coimbatore district in January 1958. During the year, 8,012 Kisan charkhas of the value of Rs. 52,078 and 63 Box charkhas of the value of Rs. 545-50 were manufactured. Besides these, spare parts and implements were also manufactured for the Kisan and Ambar charkhas. The total number of spare parts and implements manufactured was 36,869 valued at Rs. 17,809-01.

Expenditure and Receipts.—The total expenditure incurred on Intensive, Extensive and Ambar charkha schemes, etc., was Rs. 1,58,32,730 while the receipts by way of sale of cloth, implements and cotton, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,01,58,950.

Central Government Subsidy.—The total rebate received from the Government of India towards the sale of Khadi was Rupee 4,97,342-74. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 43,739-23 was received as sales subsidy and Rs. 1,97,827-34 as production subsidy from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Women's Welfare Department (January 1958 to June 1959).

There were 47 Women's Welfare Branches functioning throughout the State as on 30th June 1959, out of which, twelve were located in the National Extension Service Blocks and one in Community Development Block. Three branches were being conducted exclusively for the benefit of the Denotified Tribes at Aziznagar, South Arcot district, at Pammal in Chingleput district and at Brisleenagar in Madras besides special branches conducted for the Hill Tribes, viz., the Todas and Kotas in the Nilgiris district. The Government sanctioned the opening of a new branch at Bargur, Salem district and this started functioning from 13th February 1959. The Government approved the proposal for shifting the Women's Welfare Branch at Chokkankudi Iruppu in Tirunelveli district to Mukuperi in the same district for the benefit of the women repatriates from Ceylon. The branch started functioning at Mukuperi from 24th March 1959.

Special Branches for the Hills Tribes and Denotified Tribes—
(i) **Hill Tribes in Nilgiris district.**—All the four centres specially conducted for the Todas continued to function well. Regular adult literacy classes were held in these centres and talks on useful subjects like Social Work, General Education, Sanitation, etc. were given apart from teaching of simple cottage industries to the women. Pre-basic classes were conducted for children. Eatable

were distributed whenever available. During the house visits conducted by the Organiser, advice on cleanliness, preservation of food, prevention of diseases, etc., was given. Encouragement was given to the members to have their own kitchen gardens. The Todas were also advised to give up polygamy. Under the Harijan Welfare grant-in-aid schemes, 50 Toda and Koda women were trained in embroidery work at the embroidery centre which started functioning from 1st March 1958. Raw materials worth Rs. 1,000 were purchased and distributed to the trainees at Rs. 20 per head.

(ii) **Denotified Tribes.**—Three Denotified Tribes Centres at Aziznagar, South Arcot district, at Pammal in Chingleput district, and at Brisleenagar in the City were functioning well. Social equality was practised in these centres and Members of the Denotified Tribes were made to feel that they were in no way inferior to the other members of the society. It was found that adult education and the house visits made by the organisations had improved the economic lot of these settlers. Cooking demonstrations conducted in the centres helped the womenfolk to cook their own food properly and in a scientific manner. The articles manufactured by the settlers in the industrial sections were sent to various exhibitions for display and sales.

Community Service Centres.—A total number of 95 Service Centres was functioning throughout the State out of which 46 centres were conducted for the poor and middle class women, 43 centres for Harijan Colonies and six centres exclusively for Denotified and Hill Tribes.

A total number of 34,072 families were contacted, out of which 2 families were benefited by hospitalisation, 10,767 families were benefited by first aid and medical aid, and 1,887 families were attending pre-basic classes. The Community Service Centres helped 2 women secure employment, admitted 666 women in various schools and sent 65 for Teachers, Training and 37 for Midwifery training. The programme in the Community Welfare Centre is three-fold, viz., promotion of (1) Social Education, (2) Adult Literacy and (3) Cottage Industries. Under Social Education, instructions were given in mother and child care, home management, budgeting, kitchen, gardening, first-aid, home remedies and recreational activities. Important social and national festivals were celebrated and useful educational excursions were arranged, besides the provision of recreational facilities, such as, games, music, folk dances, etc. Literary classes both in the mother-tongue and Hindi were conducted in these centres and 1,730 women were attending these classes during the half-year ending June 30, 1959. Apart from the various classes and industries started in these centres, certain industries for which raw materials were easily available locally, were also started for the benefit of the members to enable them to earn some wages to supplement their meagre family

income. Spinning, tailoring, bag-making, lace making, embroidery, mat weaving, basket making etc., were some of the Cottage industries carried on in these centres. A training centre for giving training to women in knitting and embroidery was functioning at Tirumanoor in Tiruchirappalli district. It provides training to 24 women in two batches of 12 each for a period of six months.

Maternity assistance and medical aid.— There were six maternity assistants working in the rural branches of this department. The services of the maternity assistants were in great demand in all the villages which were covered by the activities of this department.

Mathar Sangams.—During the period under review, there were 207 Mathar Sangams functioning in the State. One hundred and one Mathar Sangams were started during the half-year from January to June 1959. These sangams provided an opportunity for the village women to discuss problems of the village and try and find a solution for them. In these sangams, members were taught handicrafts, education was imparted to adults and useful talks on health, child-care, food and sanitation were given. Cooking demonstrations were also held once a month. Mathar Sangams were also organised by the department in Police Lines for the benefit of the families of the low paid constables and a mathar sangam was opened in 1958 at Raj Bhavan for the benefit of the low-paid employees living in the Servants' Quarters.

Work Centres.—The first batch of trainees were recruited in the Work Centre for Cumbly weaving at Ammaigaram, South Arcot district on 7th January 1959. Actual weaving by the improved technique was started by the end of March 1959. Ten women were given training. By June 1959, 55 cumblys were woven by the trainees. No sales were effected during the period under report.

The Work Centre at Nagercoil, Kanyakumari district for making utility and fancy articles out of silver fish scales and also fibre, functioned well. The training for the first batch of 12 women ended on 31st March 1959. These women formed themselves into an Industrial Co-operative on completion of their training. They collected and remitted Rs. 266.50 as the share capital of the society. The society has not been registered as on 30th June 1959. The training for the second batch of twelve women started from 11th May 1959. The total value of the articles produced in this centre was Rs. 217.74 and sales amounted to Rs. 93.05.

In the Works Centre for printing and dyeing at Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli district started in February 1959, ten trainees were being trained in printing and dyeing.

In the Work Centre for making utility articles out of bamboo and coconut thatches at Pandaravadai, Thanjavur district, fifteen women were receiving training. Articles worth Rs. 256.27 were turned out and sales amounted to Rs. 93.73.

The Work Centre for bamboo work and for making fancy articles out of cashew nut shells at Tirugoharnam, Tiruchirappalli district, started functioning from 18th February 1959. Fifteen women were receiving training in the Centre. They turned out articles worth Rs. 77 and articles worth Rs. 57.42 were sold.

Eight Work Centres were opened specially for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes women and training was given in various crafts to 15 women in each Work Centre.

The Work Centre for making dolls continued to function at Manimangalam, Chingleput district. The fifteen women trainees were able to turn out goods to the value of Rs. 372.92 and dolls worth Rs. 302.55 were sold.

In the Work Centre for basket making at Polur, North Arcot district, fifteen women were given training and they turned out goods worth Rs. 323.86 and articles worth Rs. 543.00 were sold. At the Mat Weaving Centre, Thenpallipatti, fifteen women trainees were able to turn out goods to the value of Rs. 476 and sold goods worth Rs. 388.95.

At the Thandikudi Work Centre, Madurai district, thirteen women were being trained in the manufacture of articles like sofa sets, etc. Even though the work called for a fair amount of skill, the trainees were able to manufacture articles worth Rs. 1,017.83. Sales were also brisk and Rs. 1,050 worth of goods were sold during the period. The Work Centre at Mangalamkombu for carpet making was also well attended.

In Coimbatore district, the two Work Centres at Hazanur and Anaikatti for bamboo work were imparting training to 30 women and during the period under report, 1,483 articles were turned out.

Two newly opened Work Centres at Veppanthattai, Tiruchirappalli district, for aloe and palm fibre work and at Sarabojirajapuram, Thanjavur district, for bamboo and coconut thatch work, were also functioning well.

Second Five-Year Plan Schemes.

Construction of building for Service Home at Tambaram.— The works relating to the white-washing and petty repairs, the construction of an overhead tank and electrification of the Service Home were completed by the end of 1958. The Budget provision for 1958-59 for the construction of a hostel building for the Service

Home, Madras, was Rs. 1.15 lakhs and it was also proposed to provide barbed wire fencing around Nirmala Gardens. As steel was not available, the estimate relating to the construction of hostel buildings was revised to Rs. 1.63 lakhs. The expenditure incurred up to the end of 30th June 1959 on the construction of the hostel buildings was Rs. 90,975.

Industrial Section.—The three units of the Industrial section of the Service Home continued to function well during the period under review. With the starting of this section, the Service Home has become more self-sufficient. The hand pounding of Rice Unit supplied the Home with its requirements of rice.

Hand Pounding Unit.—Fifteen women were working in this unit. During the period from January 1958 to June 1959, 40,565 Madras Measures of boiled paddy and 456 Madras Measures of raw paddy were converted into rice. A sum of Rs. 16,737.23 was realized by the sale of rice and husk from the inception of the Unit till 30th June 1959. During the period January to March 1959, there was thin attendance at this Unit and the work had to be stopped in the middle for want of paddy. During April 1959, orders were issued to procure paddy from Red Hills and arrangements were made to obtain this paddy. Work in the Unit was thus revived and full employment was provided in the Unit. A rat proof godown at a cost of Rs. 7,910 was constructed in order to store paddy and hand pounded rice.

Tailoring Unit.—The unit functioned with a full strength of fifteen inmates. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 (recurring expenditure) for the purchase of raw materials and Rs. 1,800 (non-recurring expenditure) for the purchase of equipments for this Unit. A stipend of Rs. 25 was paid to each trainee per mensem. During the period under review, articles worth Rs. 2,507.27 were turned out and Rs. 1,302.88 realized through sale of articles.

Bee-keeping Unit.—A sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned during the year 1958-59 towards the purchase of equipments. Of this, a sum of Rs. 289 was spent. At the end of 1958, there were three bee colonies, but the unit functioned with eight bee colonies from April 1959 onwards. Twenty-five inmates were being trained in this unit. Thirteen lb. 8½ oz. of honey were extracted from the colonies of which 13 lb. 6½ oz. were sold for a sum of Rs. 24.92.

Service Home, Tambaram.—The strength of the Home as on 30th June 1959 was 204 composed of 145 adults and 59 children. Among the adults there were 51 widows, 51 women deserted by their husbands and 43 destitutes. All the inmates were taught spinning, weaving, mat weaving, needle work, embroidery, music and Hindi. During the period from January 1958 to June 1959, the results of the various public examinations for which the inmates

appeared were quite encouraging. Fifty-six of the inmates appeared for the E.S.L.C. examination of which 43 came out successful. In the Manavar Manram examinations 52 appeared, of which 50 were successful. One inmate appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination and she passed out successfully. In the dress making and embroidery examinations, out of the 38 who appeared, 18 were successful. One girl appeared for the Music Higher Grade examination and passed out successfully.

Spinning.—All the inmates took part in spinning, and turned out 3,806 hanks worth Rs. 587.78. Hanks were exchanged for Rs. 246.25 worth of Khadi cloth and Rs. 351.53 worth of silvers.

Sale-proceeds.—Rupees 1,363.48 worth of finished articles were turned out during the period under review and articles worth Rs. 1,517.63 were sold.

The inmates were taken out on excursions to places of interest and various functions were held in the Service Home itself to celebrate important festivals. Financial assistance by way of stipends and grants is given to the following voluntary welfare institutions, the activities of which are detailed below:—

(1) **Service Home, Gandhigram.**—The total strength of the Home as on 30th June 1959 was 98. The inmates were coached up for the E.S.L.C. examination and given training in Spinning, Weaving, Tailoring, Gardening, etc. They were also given training in village development work. During the period under review, 88 inmates were rehabilitated, of whom 22 were sent for midwifery training, 15 for teachers' training, 11 for Gramasevika training, 13 were sent as attendars, five as wardens, three as Ambar Charka Instructors, one employed in the Small Scale Industries, two were married and sixteen were discharged for family reasons. During the period under report, a sum of Rs. 34,216.28 was realized by way of Government grants, contributions, agricultural and craft income and a sum of Rs. 47,480.92 was spent on the maintenance of the Home.

The Industrial section of the Service Home started functioning from 1st April 1959. Trainees were taught cutting, tailoring, weaving, doll and toy-making and fancy leather work. The Government sanctioned a lump sum grant of Rs. 1,350 being 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure and a sum of Rs. 1,170 being 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure per annum for starting the Industrial Section.

(2) **Tiruchi Seva Sangam, Tiruchirappalli.**—The total strength of this sangam as on 30th June 1951 was 84. Fifty stipendiaries were paid from the budget of the Department of Women's Welfare at the rate of Rs. 15 per month per head. The Government also sanctioned the payment of Rs. 10 each to the six children in the

Sangam. All the inmates were trained in one or two crafts according to their aptitude and ability. The inmates were also coached for the E.S.L.C. examination and in Hindi. Training was imparted in embroidery and dress-making, composing, printing and binding, doll making, agarbathi and sandal paste, garland making. Spinning was made compulsory. A total sum of Rs. 1,30,024-19 was realized by way of donations, grants-in-aid, craft receipts, etc., during the period under report and a sum of Rs. 1,21,206-43 was spent on the maintenance of the Seva Sangam.

(3) **Avvai Ashram, Sivasailam, Tirunelveli district.**—The total strength of this Ashram at the end of June 1959 was 40. Nineteen inmates of the Ashram were rehabilitated during the year. Nine as Craft Instructors, two as Teachers, two as Midwives, one as a Gramasevika, one was sent for other service and four were discharged for private reasons. The inmates were coached for the E.S.L.C. examination and were trained in spinning and tailoring. A sum of Rs. 26,883-08 was realized by way of Government stipend, agricultural produce, craft, etc., and a sum of Rs. 31,695-84 was spent on the running of the Ashram during the period under report.

(4) **Madurai Sevashramam, Madurai.**—The strength of the Sevashramam as on 30th June 1959 was 26. The inmates were coached for the E.S.L.C. examination and were taught handicrafts like spinning, knitting, tailoring, music, etc. During the year, three inmates appeared for the E.S.L.C. examination, out of which two passed and six inmates were sent for Midwifery training, one for Gramasevika training, one for Ambar Charka training, one as an attender, and one to specialize in music. The receipts of the Sevashramam during the period under review was Rs. 35,167-18 which includes Government stipends for fifteen inmates at Rs. 25 per mensem per head, and the expenditure was Rs. 19,935-46.

(5) **Kamala Nehru Nilayam, Kozhikalnatham, Salem district.**—The strength of the Home as on 30th June 1959 was 61 including six inmates who were physically handicapped. The Government sanctioned twelve stipends at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem per head till March 1961. The inmates were coached for the E.S.L.C. examination and were taught handicrafts, such as, tailoring, embroidery, cloth and mat weaving. During the year, a sum of Rs. 49,606-56 was realized by way of grants, donations, sale of crafts, etc., and a sum of Rs. 52,204-67 was spent on the maintenance of this Home.

Community Development and National Extension Service.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Plan Projects a significant change was introduced on 1st April 1958 in the implementation of the Community Development Programme.

Till then the Community Development Programme was implemented in three stages, viz., National Extension Service, Community Development and Post-Intensive blocks. With effect from 1st April 1958 the programme came to be implemented in two stages (i.e.), Stage I and Stage II each of 5 year's duration with a budget allotment of Rs. 12 lakhs and 5 lakhs, respectively. The blocks that were functioning on 31st March 1958 were reclassified as Stage I and Stage II blocks except in the case of 40, which continued to be Community Development blocks. All the National Extension Service blocks of 31st March 1958 were reclassified as Stage I blocks and all the post-intensive blocks as Stage II blocks. The *status quo* of Community Development Blocks was to be maintained till the completion of their period of operation, after which they were to revert as Stage II blocks.

During the year under report, eleven Stage I blocks were launched and some of the unwieldy blocks were bifurcated and 8 Community Development blocks were reverted. In all, the number of blocks increased from 135 on 31st March 1958 to 156 on 31st March 1959 consisting of 32 Community Development, 92 Stage I and 32 Stage II blocks. These 156 blocks covered an area of 21,357 square miles comprising of 8,156 villages with a population of about 124 lakhs. In addition 20 Pre-Extension blocks were launched during the year.

The Chief Secretary to Government continued to be the Development Commissioner with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the several heads of departments and he was assisted by the Additional Development Commissioner and Joint Development Commissioner who periodically toured the block areas and inspected the different programmes executed there. In order to ensure effective supervision over the Block staff and the execution of different programmes four Deputy Development Commissioners were appointed during the year, each in charge of a region consisting of three or four revenue districts with headquarters at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore. There were two District Social Education Officers to supervise the work of Social Education Organizers with headquarters at Madurai and Coimbatore.

In the seven Rural Extension Training Centres in the State, 272 Gramasevaks received training during the year. Forty-eight Grama Sevikas were trained in the Home Economics Wing attached to the Rural Extension Training Centres at Bhavanisagar and T. Kallupatti. Under the scheme of orientation training for village school teachers 5 camps were conducted and 271 teachers trained, 1,605 Village Leaders Camps were held and 75,391 village leaders were trained.

The Administrative Intelligence Unit established in 1955 continued to furnish statistics for reviewing the progress of Community Development programmes in the State. Preparation of periodical

narrative reports, progress statements, etc., for the blocks and for the State as a whole, both for use by the State Government and the Ministry of Community Development, Government of India, constituted the major work of the unit.

Agriculture.—During the year 5.67 (4.16) lakhs of maunds of improved seeds and 34.39 (27.27) lakh maunds of manure and fertilisers were distributed. In addition 17,487 iron ploughs, 578 seed drillers, 11,434 other improved implements were distributed. Six lakhs twenty-five thousand acres were brought under the Japanese method of cultivation, 24 lakhs of fruit trees and 41 lakhs of other trees were planted. To popularise improved methods of cultivation, 80,673 varietal, manurial and cultural demonstrations and 63,335 other agricultural visual demonstrations were held. The plant protection measures were in full swing; and power sprayers and hand operated sprayers were in constant demand during the year in many of the blocks. The different minor irrigation programmes were implemented by the supply of 2,087 oil engines, construction of new pucca and katcha wells, renovation of channels, installation of pumpsets, etc.

Animal Husbandry.—Upgrading of cattle and poultry by supplying improved types of bulls, rams and birds was the main feature of the Animal Husbandry programme during the year. Treatment of cattle for diseases, protection of cattle from contagious diseases, etc., were continued to be attended to during the year. There were 96 poultry units, 10 poultry extension centres, 14 poultry demonstration centres and four poultry production centres in the State. There were 119 artificial insemination centres (30 main centres plus 89 sub-centres) functioning in the block areas. Considerable attention was paid to augmenting the fodder resources of the development blocks during the year. Four thousand, three hundred and five silage pits were filled with green crops to meet fodder requirements. One hundred and thirty-seven fodder demonstration centres were functioning in the State to popularise the cultivation of fodder grasses, etc.

Health and Rural Sanitation.—The programmes in this field continued with the construction of drains, rural latrines and drinking water wells. Twenty-nine thousand, one hundred and ninety-four soakage pits, 11,071 rural latrines and 1,57,085 yards of pucca drains were constructed during the year as against 17,055 soakage pits, 6,873 rural latrines, 2.09 lakhs of yards of drains (pucca and katcha) constructed in the previous year. Four thousand, nine hundred and ninety-six water seal slabs were sold to the ryots to enable them to put up septic type latrines.

During the year 83 Primary Health Centres were started supplementing the 361 Rural dispensaries that were functioning in the block areas. Sixty-eight Rural dispensaries were improved, 2,914

drinking water wells constructed and 3,980 water wells renovated. Four hundred and five hand pumps were installed and 1,913 wells were disinfected.

Education and Social Education.—During the year 9,536 elementary schools and 1,725 basic schools were functioning with a strength of 12.56 lakhs of pupils. For promotion of adult literacy 852 Adult Education Centres were started and in all 1,814 literary centres were functioning in the block areas.

Under the programme, 2,271 functional grama sahayaks' camps were organised and 61,102 village leaders were trained. Besides, 463 children's camps were held and 8,058 children participated in them. Ten Peripatetic camps were held and 313 teachers were trained.

Co-operation.—Till recently co-operative societies were considered mainly as channels for agricultural credit. The Community Development Movement shifted the emphasis to an integrated approach to the credit needs of agriculturists by linking it with the need for marketing facilities. Multi-purpose societies were popularised. During the year under report, 1,708 Credit Co-operative Societies, 292 Industrial Co-operative Societies, 13 Farming Societies, and 1,165 other types of societies (multipurpose co-operative societies) were started with a total membership of 5.57 lakhs.

Women's Welfare.—During the year under review, 16,345 families were contacted under the Family Survey Scheme and 270 family cases were taken up for study. One thousand, five hundred and thirty-seven Mahila Samithies were started with a membership of 14,468. Ninety-three Mathar Sangams were organised. There were 12 Model Centres and twelve slum centres attached to the branches functioning in the block areas.

Communication.—During the year under report, 6,119 furlongs of katcha roads and 2,386 furlongs of pucca roads were laid. Besides 10,645 furlongs of katcha roads, 3,392 furlongs of pucca roads were improved. One thousand, three hundred and sixty-seven culverts were constructed and 208 culverts were renovated.

Housing.—During the year under report 86,042 pucca houses, 1,979 semi-pucca houses and 31,355 katcha houses were constructed under the Village Housing and other schemes. Four hundred and eighty-one new model houses, 484 buildings for schools, 36 buildings for dispensaries, 78 panchayat ghars were constructed. Twenty-one Model villages were established.

Khadi.—The extensive Khadi Scheme was in force in 88 Stage I blocks. Under this scheme charkas were supplied to the Spinners at a subsidised rate equal to half the price or Rs. 3.50 nP.

per charka whichever is less. The spinners were also supplied with other implements and cotton where necessary, at cost price and facilities were provided to enable them to have their yarn woven into Khadi. One Extension Officer (Khadi) and three Spinning organizers were in charge of the Khadi scheme in each block under the Block Development Officer.

The Comprehensive Khadi Scheme which was introduced to combat the under employment problem in the villages were in force in 18 Community Development Blocks and 40 Stage II Blocks.

Under the Ambar Charka Scheme, 38 Ambar Parishramalayas were functioning in the State out of which 28 were located in the block areas. Five thousand, two hundred and sixty-three persons were trained under this scheme. Five thousand, two hundred and twenty-one Ambar charkas were distributed and 22 62 lakhs of hanks of yarn were produced during the year.

Village Industries.—The following village industries were taken up for development with the financial assistance granted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission :—

- (1) Village Oil Industry.
- (2) Handpounding of paddy.
- (3) Village tanning and allied industries.
- (4) Village Pottery including Brick manufacture.
- (5) Bee-keeping.
- (6) Soap making from non-edible oils.
- (7) Handmade paper.
- (8) Production of Gur and Khandasari Sugar.
- (9) Cottage type match factories.
- (10) Development of ginning of cotton.
- (11) Palm Gur Industry.
- (12) Ambar Charkas.

People's Contribution.—A sum of Rs. 81.17 lakhs was received as People's contribution by way of labour, cash and otherwise during the year as against Rs. 78.86 lakhs in the previous year.

Planning—Second Five-Year Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 34.81 crores was proposed in the Revised Estimate for 1958-59, the third year of the Second Five-Year Plan. The actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 34.54 crores which brings the total expenditure during the first three years of the plan of Rs. 93.53 crores.

The progress of expenditure on the Plan during the first three years is indicated below :—

Serial number and head of development.	Plan Provision.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.				
		Expenditure in 1956-57.	Expenditure in 1957-58.	Expenditure in 1958-59.	Budget estimate for 1959-60.	Revised estimate for 1959-60.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Agricultural production including Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forests, Co-operation, National Extension Service and Community Development.	2,916	373	460	608	782	809
2 Irrigation and Power.	6,559	1,764	1,645	1,732	1,306	2,638*
3 Industries	1,000	213	266	272	269	294
4 Roads	690	67	89	105	135	135
5 Social Services ..	2,469	427	537	714	930	968
6 Miscellaneous ..	207	23	28	30	42	42
7 Provision to be adjusted.] Khadi and Village Industries.	50 336†	..	..	..	..	—
Grand total ..	15,227					
		2,867	3,025	3,461	3,464	4,886

Considering the difficulties to be surmounted such as the lack of foreign exchange, scarcity of essential building materials like cement, iron and steel, shortage of higher technical personnel, the fulfilment in the first three years of 61.2 per cent of the Five-Year provision was considered satisfactory.

Agriculture.—

		RUPEES IN LAKHS.	
Total provision	...	...	752.89
Expenditure in 1956-57 ..	...	...	117.19
Expenditure in 1957-58 ..	...	...	144.38
Expenditure in 1958-59 ..	...	...	217.43
Revised Estimate for 1959-60 ..	...	...	303.71

The target of additional production of foodgrains fixed at 14 per cent was raised to 28 per cent, i.e., by 12.79 lakhs of tons. Under the scheme of opening State Seed Farms nearly 175 State Seed Farms were opened up to 1958-59 but 56 farms were closed down as uneconomic. There were 119 farms in all, of which 11 seed farms were opened during 1958-59.

* Includes adjustment of Canadian equipments for Kundah Project for Rs. 934 lakhs.

† Since treated as outside the State Plan.

Under the Japanese method of cultivation about 8.66 lakhs acres were additionally covered, bringing the total area covered during the three years of the Second Plan to nearly 19.07 lakhs of acres. A total quantity of 295,331 tons of ammonium sulphate, 23,957 tons of urea and 22,023 tons of ammonium sulphate nitrate was distributed among ryots during the third year period. Besides, 957 tons of green manure seeds were distributed to raise green manure plants.

Against an annual target of 13,500 acres of virgin land and 19,000 acres of current fallows to be reclaimed, about 4,812 acres of virgin land and 9,445 acres of current fallows were reclaimed.

The Agricultural College at Coimbatore was developed into a Post-Graduate Research Institute leading to the M.Sc. and Ph.D. Degrees.

Minor Irrigation.—A sum of Rs. 341.66 lakhs was set apart in the Plan to implement minor irrigation schemes.

To restore the lost capacity of tanks by desilting tank beds and by raising the Full Tank Level a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was provided under the scheme for Desilting-cum-Reclamation of Irrigation tanks. A sum of Rs. 9.48 lakhs was spent during 1958-59. In addition 644 filter-points were sunk. Two river pumping schemes, one in South Arcot district and another in Ramanathapuram district were started.

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk-Supply and Fisheries.—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Total Plan provision	453.04
Expenditure in 1956-57	30.35
Expenditure in 1957-58	61.44
Expenditure in 1958-59	70.05
Revised Estimate in 1959-60	130.71

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, emphasis is laid on Key Village and Poultry Development Schemes, eradication of cattle diseases and training of personnel. A sum of Rs. 70.93 lakhs was spent during 1958-59 on these schemes.

To improve local breeds, 12 Key Village Artificial Insemination Centres, nine Urban Artificial Insemination Centres and 17 Supplementary Extension Centres were established of which four Key Village Artificial Insemination Centres, three Urban Artificial Insemination Centres and four Supplementary Extension Centres were established during the year. Three thousand, one hundred and ninety-five calves born in Key Village areas were subsidised

under the calf subsidy scheme. In addition, 17 Poultry Extension Centres under the All-India Poultry Development Scheme were established.

Three mobile units were started to combat the ravages of cattle diseases. A total of 92.53 lakhs of doses of Rinderpest freeze dried vaccine was produced at the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, as part of the Rinderpest eradication campaign. A number of schemes were implemented to develop the Dairy industry in the State.

Forests. —

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Total Plan provision (1956-61)	109.56
Expenditure in 1956-57	9.25
Expenditure in 1957-58	19.41
Expenditure in 1958-59	23.84
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	35.08

The statement furnished below indicates the progress in terms of physical achievements during the year:—

Serial number and item.	Unit.	Five-year target.	Achievement during the year 1958-59.	Total achievement from 1956 to March 1959.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Afforestation in low hill areas.	Acres.	17,750	3,506	9,815
2 Afforestation of dry fuel forests.	Do.	70,000	14,800	38,400
3 Teak plantation ..	Do.	5,910	1,162	2,353
4 Bamboo plantation ..	Do.	600	60	294
5 Matchwood plantation.	Do.	8,300	2,050	4,289
6 Industrial plantation of wattle.	Do.	19,000	4,317	9,300
7 Industrial plantation of Blue gum.	Do.	1,900	1,100	1,930
8 Cashew cultivation ..	Do.	45,450	9,648	28,222
9 Casuarina plantation ..	Do.	3,400	541	1,530
10 Creation of fodder banks and improvement to grazing.	Do.	12,500	2,775	7,288

Fisheries.—One of the major schemes included in the State Plan is to popularize the use of mechanized boats for deep-sea fishing operations. Necessary training is given to fishermen in the use of mechanized boats. The Second Five-Year Plan provides for the construction of 100 Pablo boats for distribution to fishermen. Twenty-three Pablo type boats were constructed and supplied together with sets of nylon nets, webbings and Terylene yarn to fishermen co-operatives and groups of fishermen during the year.

Steps were taken for the establishment of a modern boat building yard at Madras and fishing harbours at Cuddalore and Nagapattinam.

Inland fisheries were developed by intensive collection and distribution of fish seed for stocking departmental and private waters. Special attention was also paid to the development of fisheries in Community Development and National Extension Service Block areas.

Arrangements were made for the establishment of an estuarine fish farm at Adyar for demonstrating the possibilities of developing brackish water fishery.

Provision for Rs. 21.93 lakhs was made in the Plan for giving assistance to fishermen by way of loans. A sum of Rs. 6.40 lakhs was disbursed to Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

Co-operation and warehousing.—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Total Plan provision	207.88
Expenditure in 1956-57	7.83
Expenditure in 1957-58	30.43
Expenditure in 1958-59	29.85
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	52.13

Under the Plan, an integrated rural credit scheme was drawn up to bring within the co-operative fold 50 per cent of the rural population and to provide 30 per cent of their total credit needs. Accordingly, it was proposed to establish 300 large-sized co-operative societies by amalgamating the existing rural credit societies and forming new societies and 24 Land Mortgage Banks.

During the year 1958-59, 60 large-sized societies and five Land Mortgage Banks were formed and 339 small-sized societies were registered. The co-operatives including the Land Mortgage Banks disbursed a sum of Rs. 16.20 crores as loans to agriculturists.

The scheme for the development of co-operative marketing was taken up and six marketing societies were formed. Sixty-three godowns were also constructed. Under co-operative farming, 16 co-operative farming societies were formed.

Community Development Programme.—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Total Plan provision	1,392.39
Expenditure in 1956-57	208.45
Expenditure in 1957-58	205.34
Expenditure in 1958-59	264.45
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	288.13

Madras State was delimited into 360 blocks for the launching of the Community Development Programme. During 1958-59, about 65 blocks were covered under the Community Development Programme. Under the present set-up, the distinction between National Extension Service, intensive and post-intensive stages is abolished and blocks are developed according to a programme administered in two stages. There were ten Rural Extension Training Centres for training Grama Sevaks and Extension Workers.

Major Irrigation.—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Total Plan provision	1,233.54
Expenditure in 1956-57	416.65
Expenditure in 1957-58	303.94
Expenditure in 1958-59	256.67
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	297.08

The irrigation projects under the Second Plan were expected to develop an ayacut of about three lakhs acres. Seven of the fourteen schemes featuring in the Plan were continuation schemes. They were the Manimuthar, the Araniar, the Mettur Canals, the Vaigai, the Amaravathi, the Sathanur and the Krishnagiri Projects. These schemes were nearing completion. The remaining schemes were new schemes taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan and were in various stages of execution. The work under Parambikulam-Aliyar Project was taken up in full swing.

Power.—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Total Plan provision	5,325.14
Expenditure in 1956-57	1,347.25
Expenditure in 1957-58	1,340.58
Expenditure in 1958-59	1,476.02
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	2,340.85 *

The following nine schemes were implemented during 1958-1959 :—

- 1 Madras Plant Extensions.
- 2 Periyar Hydro-Electric Schemes.
- 3 Transmission and Distribution (Spill-over).
- 4 Acquisition of electrical undertakings.

* Includes adjustment of Canadian equipment for Kundah Project amounting to Rs. 934 lakhs received in 1959-60 and earlier years.

New Schemes.—

- 5 Transmission and Distribution Project.
- 6 Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- 7 Sandynallah Reservoir Scheme.
- 8 Improvement to existing power houses, transmission lines and sub-stations.
- 9 Investigation of new schemes.

Under the Rural Electrification Programme, 1,433 villages were electrified during 1958-59 as against a target of 1,000.

Industries.—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Total Plan provision	999.99
Expenditure in 1956-57	213.51
Expenditure in 1957-58	266.34
Expenditure in 1958-59	271.59
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	293.79

Under the scheme to develop large and medium industries, three Co-operative Sugar Factories were established, one each in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore.

To meet the requirements of small-scale industrialists, a number of schemes, such as, the establishment of Service Centres for manufacture of Surgical instruments, Scientific Glass apparatus, fancy leather goods, sports goods, electrical goods, etc., were implemented. Loans were granted to small industrialists to secure foreign experts and to start industrial co-operatives.

With a view to encourage the development of Small Scale Industries in the private sector by providing built-up factory spaces with all modern amenities like water and power, steam, gas, compressed air and transport facilities, etc., Industrial Estates at Guindy and Virudhunagar and colonies at Erode, Pettai, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Marthandam were established.

Schemes for setting up of training, service, design, research and marketing centres for providing improved tools and equipments, supply of raw materials in adequate quantities and at reasonable rates and for providing financial assistance for various handicrafts in the State were implemented during the year.

Roads.—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Total Plan provision	678.64
Expenditure in 1956-57	67.11
Expenditure in 1957-58	88.54
Expenditure in 1958-59	105.40
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	132.82

In the State Plan, schemes relating to State highways, district board roads and purchase of tools and plant for the execution of road works were included.

During the year, new roads to a length of 111 miles were formed. One hundred and six miles of roads were cement concreted or black topped. Eight major bridges were completed.

Education (including Technical Education).—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Total Plan provision	1,153.98
Expenditure in 1956-57	90.13
Expenditure in 1957-58	209.31
Expenditure in 1958-59	278.32 *
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	344.42

As against a plan target of opening 1,735 additional classes to accommodate about 104,085 children of school-going age per year, 2,502 classes were opened and 157,020 pupils were enrolled during 1958-59. Free mid-day meals were supplied to poor children in primary schools. About 4 lakhs of pupils were fed during the year. One thousand and five hundred elementary schools and 62 ordinary training schools were proposed to be converted to the basic type during the five-year period. So far 37 training schools and 1,300 elementary schools were converted to the basic type.

In the sphere of Technical Education, the two Government Engineering Colleges at Guindy and Coimbatore, were developed and the Government Polytechnics and the Institute of Leather Technology were improved. To meet the growing demand for technical education, five new polytechnics were opened in 1958-59. A Board of Technical Education and Training, and a Directorate of Technical Education were created.

* Includes a sum of Rs. 7.60 lakhs representing the expenditure on hostel buildings treated outside the Plan ceiling.

Health (Medical and Public Health).—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Total Plan provision	939.98
Expenditure in 1956-57	38.28
Expenditure in 1957-58	74.23
Expenditure in 1958-59	110.62
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	228.59

The health schemes were classified under three categories, viz., 'Medical', 'Public Health' and 'Water Supply'. The schemes under the head 'Medical' provide for large accommodation and improvement of services in hospitals including staff accommodation, equipment and supplies. Improvements to hospitals in the City were effected. The District and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals were provided with additional wards and better amenities wherever necessary. Twenty-eight medical institutions in taluk headquarters maintained by local bodies were provincialised. A new infectious diseases hospital at Madurai was started. Under the Rural Medical Relief Programmes, 54 primary health centres were opened during the first three years of the Second Plan and 18 centres were opened under the Community Development Programme. In addition, 294 maternity and child welfare centres were opened in areas where such facilities were lacking. The National Malaria Control Programme and National Filariasis Control Programme were under implementation.

Urban Water-supply and Drainage.—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Five-year provision	178.46
Expenditure in 1956-57	137.92
Expenditure in 1957-58	78.92
Expenditure in 1958-59	110.42
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	152.06

As against 76 schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan, 39 schemes were sanctioned and seven schemes were completed in full and work was in progress on the remaining schemes.

National Water-supply and Sanitation.—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Five-year provision	121.54
Expenditure in 1956-57	1.14
Expenditure in 1957-58	31.14
Expenditure in 1958-59	27.43
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	38.02

The scheme was under implementation in the five districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. It was proposed to provide water-supply and sanitation facilities for 378 villages in these districts during the Second Plan period. Water-supply Works in 61 villages and sanitation works in 51 villages were completed.

Rural Water-supply (Comprehensive Scheme).—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Five-year provision	194.96
Expenditure for 1956-57	32.83
Expenditure in 1957-58	34.88
Expenditure in 1958-59	31.32
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	44.25

The five-year target for the scheme is 8,500 wells and 340 composite schemes. In the year 1958-59, 1,853 wells and 67 composite schemes were completed.

Housing.—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Five-year provision	286.67
Expenditure in 1956-57	72.27
Expenditure in 1957-58	50.67
Expenditure in 1958-59	92.40
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	91.02

The plan includes provisions for giving financial assistance by way of loan and subsidy for the construction of houses for industrial workers, persons belonging to low income groups, plantation labourers, slum dwellers and through co-operatives to residents of rural and urban areas.

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, up to the end of 1958-59, 1,452 tenements were constructed. During the year, 516 tenements were completed.

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, against a plan target of 3,748 houses up to the end of 1958-59, 1,869 houses including about 518 taken up in the First Plan and completed during this Plan period were constructed, 634 being constructed during the year.

Under the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, 107 houses were completed and under the Slum Clearance Scheme in Madras City, 1,248 plots were developed and the construction of 506 tenements was in progress.

Welfare of Backward Classes.—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Five-year provision	505.81
Expenditure in 1956-57	49.91
Expenditure in 1957-58	62.87
Expenditure in 1958-59	89.31
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	105.07

The Government spend large sums of money for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Apart from the development schemes implemented under the general programme, special schemes were formulated to improve their social and economic conditions.

The Plan provides for the expansion of educational facilities to be provided to Scheduled Castes. Under this scheme, 9,889 boarding grants were issued and 82 private hostels were taken over and maintained by the Government. A total of 3,984 house-sites were acquired and 7,386 houses were constructed for occupation by the Harijans.

Forty-four educational institutions (schools and hostels) were opened for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes pupils. In all 497 families were given financial assistance for cultivation of potatoes and purchase of plough bulls. Two mobile medical units were established—one in the Nilgiris and another in North Arcot district. The organisation of one co-operative marketing society was sanctioned during the year to benefit the hill tribes in North Arcot district. Three hundred and thirty-nine houses were constructed during 1956-59.

Four hundred and ninety-two houses were constructed in all districts (except Madras, Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris) for the benefit of Denotified Tribes and 154 houses were constructed in the riot affected areas of Ramanathapuram district.

Educational concessions were granted to 11,472 students belonging to other Backward Classes.

Labour and Labour Welfare.—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Five-year provision	59.33*
Expenditure in 1956-57	2.19*
Expenditure in 1957-58	4.16*
Expenditure in 1958-59	11.65*
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	11.64*

* State's share.

The implementation of the schemes, under this head of development are broadly classified under (1) institutional training, (2) apprenticeship training, (3) conduct of evening classes, and (4) establishment of work and orientation centres for the educated employment service and collection of employment market information, etc., were implemented.

Social Welfare including Women's Welfare.—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Five-year provision	27.71
Expenditure in 1957-58	1.65
Expenditure in 1957-58	0.66
Expenditure in 1958-59	1.56
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	8.11

The schemes relating to social welfare programme fall broadly under the three categories:—

- (i) Care programme (Social defence);
- (ii) After-care programme; and
- (iii) Social and moral hygiene.

Under the women's welfare programme, the following schemes were taken up for implementation:—

- (i) Construction of buildings for the Service Home, Tambaram;
- (ii) Starting of an Industrial Section in the Service Home, Tambaram; and
- (iii) Starting of work centres in the districts.

Miscellaneous.—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Five-year provision	218.67
Expenditure in 1956-57	23.48
Expenditure in 1957-58	27.35
Expenditure in 1958-59	28.95
Revised Estimate for 1959-60	41.13

Under this head of development, provision was made for giving loans to local bodies for preparation and execution of town-planning schemes and for remunerative enterprises, such as, opening of markets, construction of bus-stands, cart-stands and slaughter houses. Loans amounting to Rs. 23.19 lakhs were sanctioned to

the local bodies in 1958-59. To meet the demand for the installation of Community Radio receivers for the rural and urban areas, 979 sets were installed up to March 1959 against the Plan target of 2,631 sets.

Gramdan Movement.—

Participation of Government agencies in growth and development of Gramdan Movement.—A sum of Rs. 30,875 was advanced during the financial year 1958-59. The particulars of work done in Gramdan villages by the various departments are noted below :—

(1)	Number of villages benefited.	Government funds.	Public funds.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
1 Construction of Community Halls and Reading Rooms.	13	9,975	12,259
2 Sinking of new wells	20	20,187	7,622
3 Improvement of old wells	13	7,509	3,204
4 Construction of drainage	4	7,803	5,447
5 Road	13	28,118	22,340
6 Construction of culverts	3	4,044	2,383
7 Radio	1	325	..
8 Purchase of stud bulls and rams	2	962½	37½
9 Formation of Poultry units	4	..	..
10 Construction of schools	17	48,906	34,297
11 Housing schemes	4	30,200	8,700
12 Construction of bathrooms and latrines.	3	1,703	453
13 Supply of charkas	14	368	..
14 Supply of bulls to Harijans in Gramdan villages.	3	34 (bulls)	..

The State Gramdan Board met once during August 1958 and discussed the various problems for the development of the Gramdan villages. An Act to facilitate the donation of lands for the Bhodan Yagna and Gramdan and the transfer and settlement of such lands in the State of Madras was enacted on 16th July 1958 and the Act was called the Madras Bhodan Yagna Act, 1958.

The Madras State Bhodan Yagna Board was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sri K. Arunachalam. Its first meeting was held at Madras on 11th February 1959.

As per recommendations of the Survey Committee, ten Gramdan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies were formed in the following villages :—

- 1 Kamatchipuram.
- 2 Kanavoipatti.
- 3 Kottaipatti.
- 4 Old Batlagundu.
- 5 V. Perumalkoilpatti.
- 6 Koneyampatti.
- 7 A. Perumalkoilpatti.
- 8 Valayapatti.
- 9 Jari Usilampatti.
- 10 Karichupatti.

There were 754 members in all these societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 754. These members have gifted to the societies an extent of 1,243 acres of lands.

The Government of Madras sanctioned a sum for Rs. 6,28,000, to be disbursed as loans and subsidies to these societies. This scheme of financial assistance was drawn after ascertaining the felt needs of the villagers in consultation with the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Mandal.

Achievements.—

Loans to the tune of Rs. 21,985 were sanctioned for deepening 19 old wells and sinking 10 new wells. A sum of Rs. 22,500 was sanctioned for the purchase of 75 pairs of bulls. Six hundred sheep were purchased by the society out of a loan of Rs. 12,000. The societies were advanced a sum of Rs. 4,000 for the purchase of agricultural implements such as country carts, baling equipments, sprayers, etc., and three pumpsets were installed out of a loan of Rs. 5,170. The Madurai District Co-operative Central Bank disbursed a sum of Rs. 21,115 for cultivation expenses.

Each society was in the charge of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies deputed by the Government free of cost to work as Manager. The lands were entrusted to groups of families of members for cultivation. The societies are getting the technical advice of the extension staff especially Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries, Co-operation and Engineering. The societies are developing slowly and steadily to attain self-sufficiency in food and clothing.

Official Language Committee.

The Madras Official Language Act, 1956, declaring Tamil as the official language of the Madras State was passed in accordance with Article 345 of the Constitution. The Act empowered the

State Government to regulate the introduction of Tamil for official purposes in the various offices under the State Government. The Act received the assent of the President of India on 23rd January 1957.

The State Government appointed a high level committee, called the "Official Language Committee" with a Member of the Board of Revenue as its Chairman and four other members to formulate and implement the programmes. The Committee started functioning from January 1957. It has a Secretary and its office is located in the office of the Board of Revenue, Chepauk, Madras. During the year, the Committee met once a month to review the progress made. The Committee's Special Officer toured all the districts and visited the offices in which Tamil was introduced to see how the scheme was working in practice and to guide the staff in noting and drafting in Tamil.

After detailed discussions, the Committee formulated the following programme to be followed for the introduction of Tamil as the official language in Government offices in the State and the Government approved the programme :—

(1) Printing and distribution of a Standard Glossary of administrative terms in common use in all departments with their Tamil equivalents.

(2) Preparation of supplementary Glossaries of technical terms in use in each department by the Heads of Departments concerned.

(3) Translation of the District Office Manual into Tamil and printing and supply of the Tamil edition to all Government offices.

(4) Standardisation of key board for Tamil typewriters.

(5) Starting Government Typewriting Institutes for training Government typists on the Standardised Tamil Key Board.

(6) Making arrangements for the supply of Tamil typewriters to Government offices.

(7) Introduction of Tamil as the official language in the offices for which English typewriters have not been sanctioned.

(8) Introduction of Tamil as the official language in the remaining offices in as many departments as possible out of those constituting the first batch.

(9) Making good progress in the translation of Departmental Codes, Manuals and Forms.

Standard Glossary.—A Standard Glossary giving the Tamil equivalents for administrative terms in English was printed and supplied in adequate numbers to all Government offices in this

State. Though not perfect or universally acceptable the Glossary was found adequate to meet the immediate requirements of the staff in the offices for noting and drafting in Tamil.

Supplementary Glossaries.—In order to have supplementary glossaries giving Tamil equivalents for technical terms peculiar to each department, Heads of Departments were asked to prepare such glossaries relating to their departments with the help of competent officers of the departments and send them to the Official Language Committee for scrutiny and approval. The Supplementary Glossary of the Police Department was received and was under scrutiny.

Translation of the District Office Manual.—The Tamil translation of the District Office Manual was carried out by Sri Justice M. Ananthanarayanan, I.C.S., on the request of the Committee and it was submitted to the Government.

Standardization of key board for Tamil typewriters.—It was found that the Tamil typewriters sold in the market were defective. With the help of experts in the field and after a series of efficiency tests lasting for four months with eight experienced typists, the Committee evolved the Standard Key Board and it was approved by the Government. Typewriters with the Standardised Key Board were manufactured by two companies and the Standard Tamil typewriters were found to be as good as the English typewriters in respect of speed and accuracy.

Starting Government typewriting institutes for training Government typists on the Standard Tamil key board.—In order to impart training to Government typists in the use of the Standardised Tamil typewriter a Central Training Institute at Madras was started in January 1959. The Government first accorded sanction for the training of 200 typists for a period of four months with the help of four Instructors and one Chief Instructor. Typists selected from the Revenue, Public Works (Irrigation) and Agriculture Departments attended the course which ended on 4th May 1959. On the recommendation of the Official Language Committee the Government sanctioned the training of three more batches and extended the period of training from four months to five months.

Supply of Tamil typewriters to Government offices.—Out of 600 typewriters for which orders were placed, 100 were received in January 1959 and they were used for training Government typists in the Government Typewriting Institute, Mount Road. The remaining 500 machines were due from the Rayala Corporation, Madras.

Introduction of Tamil as the language for official correspondence.—The Government decided that, to begin with, Tamil should be introduced as the official language only in offices below the level

of Heads of Departments, that offices (other than Courts) for which English typewriters have not been sanctioned should be taken up first and that the other offices in the various departments taken up in convenient batches in the order of preference which would be determined with reference to the extent to which the general public, particularly the ryots in the villages, have to deal with them. The following departments were on this basis, selected for the introduction of Tamil as the official language :—

- 1 Revenue Department (including Block Development Offices).
- 2 Public Works Department (Irrigation).
- 3 Department of Agriculture.
- 4 Department of Animal Husbandry.
- 5 Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department
- 6 Education Department.
- 7 Local Administration Department.
- 8 Co-operative Department.
- 9 Village and Panchayat Courts.

As a complete change over to Tamil was not feasible, the Government authorized the Heads of Departments to allow their District Officers concerned to retain the use of English to the extent to which it was found unavoidable. But it was made clear that, in the offices in which the scheme had been introduced, all communications or orders issued to the general public or to private individuals should be invariably in Tamil. The Heads of Departments were permitted to use their discretion in regard to noting in English, particularly on matters on which the staff were unable to note in Tamil with sufficient quickness and precision.

In January 1958, Tamil was introduced as the Official Language in the offices for which English typewriters had not been sanctioned. There were 1,925 such offices in this State. The Special Officer visited these offices and guided the staff in noting and drafting in Tamil. The scheme was working satisfactorily.

Translation of Department Codes, Manuals and Forms.—For the purpose of preparing these translations and their scrutiny, the Committee appointed a number of Translators and Scrutiny Officers having sound knowledge of Tamil as well as English and they were paid an honorarium based on their outturn of work. The translation and scrutiny of the following Manuals were completed :—

1. Manual on Social Education.
2. Manual on Community Development, Part I.

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