



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON

KALLAR RECLAMATION, KORAVA
RECLAMATION, YENADI RECLA-
MATION (CRIMINAL TRIBES)
AND SETTLEMENTS FOR

1947-1948

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M A D R A S

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON

Two supervisors with headquarters at Sholavandan and Diadigul, exercise immediate control and supervision over all the schools, in their respective areas.

The Inspector of Police and the Sub-Inspectors of Police in the district helped the supervisors and teachers in securing the attendance of Kallar pupils.

During the year 531 boys and 285 girls were admitted, while 513 boys and 388 girls left the schools for various reasons.

The total number of pupils at the end of the year was 3,768 as against 3,853 in 1946. Out of this number, 2,278 were boys and 1,490 were girls. The total number of Kallar pupils was 3,052 and the remaining 716 were non-Kallar pupils.

Strength and attendance.—The figures of strength and attendance of pupils, for the last three years are shown below :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Strength.	Average attendance.	Percentage.
1945	67	3,890	3,613	92.9
1946	67	3,853	3,327	86.3
1947-48	67	3,768	2,864	76.0

The fall in attendance was mainly due to relaxation of the restriction under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Staff.—The total number of teachers during the year continued to be 1 (including 34 women teachers) till the end of February 1948, when, one woman teacher resigned her post. Of the 116 teachers, 4 were second grade teachers, 110 higher elementary grade and 2 lower elementary grade.

The employment of two conductresses for the two girls' schools at Kadipati and Keelagudi was continued till October 1947 when the two posts were abolished.

The "individual-method" of teaching was followed in all the schools during the year. All the teachers attended the monthly meetings of teachers at which the respective supervisors and Deputy Inspectors of Schools concerned, imparted instructions on the methods of teaching.

School buildings.—There are 47 school buildings constructed at Government cost. Three schools are held in private buildings under mission management. The remaining 17 schools are located in buildings provided by the Kallar Panchayatdars, for which no rent is paid. No new work or improvement to the school buildings could be taken up, owing to the scarcity and control of building-materials.

General.—The supervisors of the Kallar schools made quarterly inspections of the schools apart from their surprise visits. The officers of the Education Department and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kallar Reclamation, Madura, made periodical inspections.

All the schools paid special attention to games and gardening.

Boarding grants.—Eighty-six boys and 92 girls were sanctioned boarding grants during the year. A statement showing the distribution of boarding grants in the various schools is appended as Statement I.

Scholarships and stipends.—Four residential scholarships and 54 non-residential scholarships were awarded to deserving Kallar pupils studying in the various schools in the district. No stipends were sanctioned as there were no applicants for them.

Scouts.—There were 65 cub packs, 2 scout troops and 1 rover crew—994 cubs, 33 scouts, 35 rovers and 86 officers at the end of the year, under review, as against 62 cub packs, 2 scout troops and 1 rover crew, with 1,100 cubs, 40 scouts, 52 rovers and 87 officers in 1946.

KALLAR RECLAMATION, ETC.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kallar Reclamation, Madura, continued to be the Assistant District Scout Commissioner. The District Scoutmaster, Kallar Reclamation, Madura, inspected all the scout groups and aimed the scouts for the various tests.

Divisional rallies and inter-cub pack competitions were held in various centres in the district. "Scout week" was observed in the villages in November 1947, to popularize the scout movement. Rallies were also held in the villages in connexion with the "Independence Day" celebrations.

Loans and co-operative activities.

Revenue branch.—No loan was advanced to Kallars during the year by the Revenue Department under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

No lands were assigned to the Kallars during the year.

Co-operative Branch.—The 65 Kallar co-operative societies continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 was advanced to 18 Kallar Co-operative Societies, as short loans, to enable the societies to grant loans to their members for the purchase of cattle. The dues to the Government at the beginning of 1947 were Rs. 41,885. A sum of Rs. 25,069 was recovered during the year 1947-8. The balance outstanding on 31st March 1948 was Rs. 35,886.

Membership.—There were 2,923 members in all the 65 societies at the beginning of the year. Seventy-five members were admitted and 65 members were removed during the year. At the close of the year under review, there were 2,933 members. A sum of Rs. 1,021 was collected as share capital during the year and share capital amounting to Rs. 231 was refunded to the members for various reasons.

Dividend.—Dividends amounting to Rs. 492-2-0 were disbursed in 23 societies to the members.

Investments.—The share capital, profits and reserve funds invested in the Madura District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Madura, are shown below :—

Name of deposit.	On 31st December 1944.	On 31st December 1945.	On 31st December 1946.	On 31st March 1948.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Reserve Fund	33,762	35,193	36,534	37,416
Annual Fixed Deposit Account	9,688	14,362	14,078	12,752
Savings Bank	4,995	516	517	547
Total	48,445	50,071	50,929	50,715

There has been progressive increase in the credits under reserve fund. The fall in respect of fixed deposits was due to the grant of more loans to members from the societies' own funds.

General.—The general working of the societies and their financial position were satisfactory. Dormant societies were revived by admitting new solvent members. The undesirable members were removed in the interest of the proper working of the societies. Steps were taken to promote thrift among the members.

Madura District Piramalai Thevar Common Fund granted short-term loans to Kallar Co-operative Societies and to individuals in deserving cases. Rs. 841-9-0 was earned during the year under the "Common Fund" of the Kallar co-operative societies.

The Co-operative Society started in 1944 for the benefit of the Kallar School employees was run efficiently, by the employees themselves.

General.

Divisional Kallar Advisory Committee.—Nine meetings were held during the year—five for Madura and Nilakottai taluks and four for Dindigul and Palni taluks.

Inspection.—The District Magistrate, Madura, inspected the Kallar Reclamation Branch of the District Police office, Madura North, in November 1947, and found the general conditions to be satisfactory.

Registration.—There was no fresh registration of Kallars during the year under review.

The statement below shows the number of Piramalai Kallars in Madura North district who remained registered at the end of the year:—

N.T. Registration.

	1945.	1946.	1947-48.
1 Number of Kallars registered up to the end of the previous year ..	6,490	6,919	2,46
2 Number registered during the year	82	..	..
3 Number received on transfers from other districts	653	31	..
4 Number registered up to the end of the year	7,225	6,950	2,46
5 Number removed on account of good conduct or other causes ..	306	4,489	1
6 Number remaining on the roll, at the end of the year	6,919	2,461	2,46

Kallar Panchayats.—No panchayat reports were received during the year. Since the suspension of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act, the Kallar Panchayats have not been functioning satisfactorily.

Kallar crime.—A comparative statement of district and Kallar crime for 1946, 1947 and 1947-48 is appended as Statement II. The percentage of Kallar crime during 1947-48 was 7.6 per cent and the percentage for 1947 was 6.45 per cent as against 7.82 per cent in 1946. Crimes of violence, dacoity and robbery by Kallars have increased during the year. There was a decrease in the number of cattle thefts during 1947; but within a period of three months in 1948 the Kallars were concerned in 41 cases. It is doubtful whether all the cases under ordinary and cattle theft are reported because of "Thuppu cooly" or "clue hire" system employed by Kallars.

Since the suspension of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act, the Kallars have been moving about freely and the panchayatdars have had no control over them. The panchayatdars were also found not to be of any use to the Police, during the year.

B. MADURA SOUTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—(a) *District Superintendent of Police.*—Sri P. V. Bhaskara was in charge of this district from 1st January to 14th August 1947 and Sri B. N. Kalyana Rao from 15th August to 10th November 1947.

Khan Bahadur Khaja Mohideen Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, held additional charge from 11th November to 19th November 1947.

Sri A. N. Rai was in charge from 20th November 1947 to the end of the year.

(b) *Deputy Superintendent of Police.*—Sri M. Krishnamurthi, Deputy Superintendent of Police, continued as Assistant for Kallar Reclamation work to the District Superintendents of Police, Madura North districts, from 1st January to 20th August 1947 and Mr. S. Superintendent of Police, was in charge from 21st August to the end of the year.

Establishment.—The entire staff sanctioned for the Kallar Reclamation Scheme continued to be employed during the year. The Accountant and one lower division clerk sanctioned temporarily for Kallar Reclamation audit work were ordered to be retained till 30th September 1948 in G.O. No. 760, Home, dated 20th March 1948.

Budget.—The budget allotment for 1947-48 for Kallar Reclamation work was Rs. 4,64,405 as against Rs. 4,20,912 for 1946-47. An additional appropriation of Rs. 60,000 was also sanctioned for disbursement of loans to Kallar co-operative societies.

Education.

Schools.—All the 189 complete lower elementary schools continued to work efficiently during the year.

The management of these schools was vested with the authorities noted below:—

	Boys and girls mixed.	Girls' schools.	Total.
1 D.S.P., Mathurai South	175	6	181
2 A.M.C.C., Thirumangulam	3	..	3
3 C.S.M., Usilampatti	1	..	1
4 R.C.M., Usilampatti	4	..	4
Total	183	6	189

School buildings.—The school buildings owned by the Government were generally in a good state of repair. Extensions to five school buildings were taken up and completed during the year. Owing to the high cost of materials and labour, no new schools were constructed.

Strength and attendance.—The statements given below show the strength of Kallars and non-Kallar pupils in the Kallar schools for the last three years:—

Statement of Kallar and non-Kallar pupils.

Year.	Number of schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(a) Kallar children alone.				
1945	189	7,598	5,056	12,654
1946	189	8,340	5,109	13,449
1947-48	189	8,172	5,322	13,494
(b) Kallar and non-Kallar pupils.				
1945	189	8,854	5,400	14,254
1946	189	9,731	5,614	15,345
1947-48	189	9,815	5,819	15,634

When compared with the figures for 1946, there was no appreciable variation in the total number of Kallar pupils who received instruction in the schools during 1947-48.

The average attendance of the Kallar pupils declined from 87.9 per cent in 1946 to 71.1 per cent during 1947-48. The fall may be attributed to the fact that the parents of the Kallar children could not be induced or coerced to send their children to the school after the relaxation of Criminal Tribes Act provisions.

Admission of non-Kallar pupils.—The scheme of admission of non-Kallar pupils in Kallar schools which was started as an experimental measure in 1945 was found to be successful and consequently, the scheme was extended to ten more schools in G.O. No. 3838, Home, dated 4th December 1946. The total number of non-Kallar pupils at the end of the year under review was 2,140 as against 1,896 in 1946.

Staff.—The total number of teachers employed in the Kallar schools at the beginning of the year was 438 besides 2 scout instructors and one sewing and knitting mistress. Six additional teachers (4 secondary and 2 higher elementary grade) were sanctioned in G.O. No. 3838, Home, dated 4th December 1946 and 21 additional teachers were sanctioned in G.O. No. 1624, Home, dated 23rd April 1947. The post of one teacher was retrenched in G.O. No. 365, Home, dated 9th February 1948. The total number of teachers at the end of the year was 461. All were qualified and trained teachers.

The statement below shows the total number of teachers distributed in the several grades :—

Grade.	1946,			1947-48,		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Secondary	8	4	12	3	...	3
Higher Elementary	304	102	406	310	132	442
Lower Elementary	16	4	20	15	4	19
Total	328	110	438	328	136	464

Six posts of conductresses employed in the Kallar Girls' Schools, were retrenched as a measure of economy, with effect from 25th October 1947.

The departmental association of Kallar school teachers organized in the four ranges of this district continued to hold their meetings regularly, every month. The officers of the reclamation and education departments attended these meetings and gave instructions to the teaching staff.

Physical training.—Instructions in physical training exercises were imparted regularly to all the pupils in the Kallar schools. Village sports were held frequently to stimulate the interest of the pupils in games and physical training.

Boarding homes.—The two boarding homes at Usilampatti and Uthamapalayam under the management of this department continued to work satisfactorily. The Headmasters of the Board High Schools at Usilampatti and Uthamapalayam, were the ex-officio wardens of the boarding homes in their respective places. At Usilampatti, the headmaster was assisted by a full-time assistant warden, as in 1946. At Uthamapalayam one of the school teachers continued to train scouts attached to the boarding home.

The number of boarders at Usilampatti at the end of the year was 260 and the number at Uthamapalayam was 89. The boarding homes did not maintain their full strength on account of the long absence of some boarders and due to the removal for misconduct of some others.

The rate of boarding charges was increased to Rs. 10 per boarder in G.O. No. 1745, Home, dated 2nd May 1947.

The health and morale of the boarders were satisfactory.

In the boarding home at Usilampatti, all the boys abstained from taking their meals on 26th January 1948 on the ground that the rice meal supplied to them was insufficient. As rural rationing in the district had been abolished and the full quantity of rice at controlled rate was not procurable, the boys had to be served with substitute meals. When the boys were informed of the position and advised to be content with the substitutes available, the boys began attending the boarding home again.

Milo and maize were being used with rice in the boarding home.

When the stock of rice became too low in the third week of March 1948, maize alone had to be used. The maize was prepared after mixing it with milo and then served. The boys partook of this preparation on 19th March 1948 and in the noon of 20th March 1948. But on the night of 20th March

1948, the boys refused to take this food and left the boarding home abruptly, taking advantage of the fact that the Easter holidays were to commence from the 24th of March 1948.

All the boys excepting a few who later returned to the boarding home and expressed apology for their behaviour, were admitted. Twelve ring-leaders among the boys who were responsible for promoting discontent and causing indiscipline had to be expelled from the boarding home.

Boarding grants.—In addition to the maintenance of the two Kallar boarding homes, boarding grants at fixed monthly rates were sanctioned for deserving Kallar pupils studying in the various schools in the district. The number of pupils who were receiving boarding grants at the end of the year is shown in Statement III.

Scholarships and stipends.—Twenty-six residential scholarships, 6 industrial scholarships and 171 non-residential scholarships were sanctioned to the Kallar pupils who were studying in the various colleges and schools in the Province. The Statement IV appended shows the total number of pupils who were receiving scholarships during the year.

Vocational training.—Twenty-five Kallar pupils were undergoing vocational training in printing, carpentry, weaving, tailoring, general mechanism, etc., in various institutions with the aid of the boarding grants and scholarships granted by this department.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.—Six new cub packs were formed during the year. The total number of scout units which functioned during the year are shown below :—

155 cub packs with		2,884 cubs.
7 scout troops with		211 scouts.
3 rover crews with		173 rovers.
3 blue bird flocks with		56 blue birds.
4 girl guide companies with		98 girl guides.
		208 Officers.

Total strength .. 3,630

The Kallar Scout Master and the additional Scout Master at Theni continued to inspect the various scout organizations and train the scouts. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kallar Reclamation, who was the Assistant District Scout Commissioner, continued to supervise the scouting activities.

Divisional rallies and inter-cub pack competitions were held in various centres. The scouts rendered useful service during festivals and helped in the prohibition campaign in the district. The scout movement continued to evoke much interest among the Kallars.

General.—The bee-keeping and jaggery-making instructor continued to work throughout the year, supervising the maintenance of the bee-hives set up by the Kallars in the villages and also encouraging them to take to various cottage industries.

The Kallar schools were inspected regularly by the supervisors. The officers of the Education department and the Deputy Superintendent of Police and Inspector of Police for Kallar Reclamation Work also inspected the schools and took steps to ensure efficiency and proper attendance in the schools.

School buildings.—Out of the 123 school buildings in the district, which were constructed from Government funds, improvement to five buildings and repairs to several others were undertaken during the year.

Expenditure on education.—The statement below shows the total expenditure on the education during the years 1945, 1946 and 1947-48 :—

Serial number and particulars.	1945. RS.	1946. RS.	1947-48. RS.
1 Pay of special establishment of supervisors, scout-masters, assistant wardens, bee-keeping instructor, remuneration to wardens and pay of Kallar school teachers ..	1,54,801	1,84,826	2,11,869
2 Travelling allowance on establishment side ..	6,000	8,121	8,839
3 Miscellaneous expenditure	11,750	9,176	1,28,641
4 Education buildings	5,000	4,410	9,332
5 Equipment for schools	2,050	2,142	3,282
6 Boarding charges and grants	84,400	1,09,612	90,256

Loans and co-operative activities.

Revenue branch.—The Special Revenue Inspector at Usilampatti continued the work of making preliminary enquiries into the petitions of Kallars, who applied for revenue loans and also arranged for the collection of the loans from the Kallars.

From loans amounting to a total sum of Rs. 71,950 granted by the Revenue Department under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 233 new wells were constructed during the year.

A sum of Rs. 5,500 was granted by the Revenue Department under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, to 16 Kallars.

Progress of collections of revenue loans.—A statement showing the demand, collection and balance is given below :—

Particulars.	1945.			1946.			1947-48.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Demand.									
Arrear	3,712	13	1	2,701	0	5	1,929	6	10
Current	1,200	0	0	8,117	14	1	9,192	4	10
	4,912	13	1	10,818	14	6	11,121	11	8
Collection.									
Arrear	2,254	3	0				378	12	4
Current	474	0	0	7,853	2	7	8,852	0	8
	2,728	3	0	7,853	2	7	9,230	12	0
Balance.									
	2,184	10	1	2,965	11	11	1,890	4	8

Assignment of lands.—No lands were assigned to Kallars during the year.

Co-operative branch.—There were 207 Kallar co-operative societies besides the Kallar school employees' co-operative society, at the end of the year. All the societies were working satisfactorily.

Membership.—There were 7,779 members at the beginning of the year. Four hundred and forty-eight members were newly admitted and 120 were removed leaving a total membership of 8,107, at the end of the year.

Net assets.—The total net assets of the societies amounted to Rupees 1,01,44,508-15-0 on 31st March 1948 as against Rs. 77,53,961-9-0 on 31st December 1946.

Working capital.—The working capital of the societies was Rupees 3,20,884-1-0 on 31st March 1948 as against Rs. 2,92,101-11-0 on 31st December 1946.

Investment.—Twenty-eight societies remained as members of the Madura District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Madura, with a total of thirty-seven shares amounting to Rs. 3,100. Besides this, thirty-six societies have taken shares to the value of Rs. 2,183 in the Madura South District Kallar Labour Co-operative Society, Checkanurani, and 93 societies held shares in the Madura South District Kallar Sale Co-operative Society, Usilampatti, to the value of Rs. 1,893.

Deposits.—The share capital and surplus collections of all Kallar co-operative societies continued to be invested in the Madura District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited. The total amount of savings to the credit of the societies was Rs. 837-6-0 and the total amount under accumulated fixed deposit accounts, was Rs. 72,716-9-0 on 31st March 1948.

Reserve fund.—The entire reserve fund of the societies stands invested in the Madura District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited. The total investment made up to 31st March 1948 was Rs. 1,55,140-3-0.

Loan disbursement.—A sum of Rs. 60,000 was disbursed to 31 societies during the year. The Kallar Reclamation Inspector of Police was personally in charge of the disbursement of loans.

Short-term loans.—(a) *Due by the societies to the Government.*—A sum of Rs. 73,857 was outstanding at the beginning of the year. A sum of Rupees 82,805 was disbursed as loans during the year. A sum of Rs. 45,820 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,10,842 as outstanding, at the end of the year.

(b) *Principal overdue.*—A sum of Rs. 524 fell due during the year and the entire amount was collected.

(c) *Interest overdue.*—Out of a sum of Rs. 2,329-10-0 which fell due during the year a sum of Rs. 2,329-1-0 was collected, leaving a balance of Re. 0-9-0 at the end of the year.

(d) *Total collections.*—A statement showing the progress of collections for the last four years, is given below :—

Year.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Year.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
1944 ..	31,629	3,346	34,975	1946 ..	38,101	3,833	41,934
1945 ..	29,795	3,375	33,170	1947-48 ..	45,820	6,407	52,227

Long-term loans.—The entire dues under principal and interest were cleared.

Supervising unions.—The two supervising unions at Usilampatti and Checkanurani continued to function satisfactorily under the Special Co-operative Inspectors of the respective ranges. Sixty-nine societies were affiliated to the Union at Usilampatti and 47 societies to the Union at Checkanurani during the year.

Non-credit activities.—The Madura South District Kallar Labour Co-operative Society at Checkanurani under the charge of the Senior Co-operative Inspector completed its eleventh year of working. There were 357 members at the end of the year, with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,098.

During the year the society undertook repairs and construction of Kallar school buildings to the value of Rs. 36,275. The society also spent a sum of Rs. 1,135 towards the cultivation of the pannai lands. The society received a sum of Rs. 68 as rent, on the sugarcane crusher.

Sales society.—The sales society, with branches at Tirumangalam and Checkanurani, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. Including 170 new admissions there were 1,201 members in the society, with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5,584 at the end of the year.

Out of a total sum of Rs. 58,220-2-0 due from the society to the Madura District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, during the year a sum of Rs. 33,869-8-0 was repaid leaving a balance of Rs. 24,350-10-0 at the end of the year.

The society advanced loans to its members to the extent of Rs. 56,150-8-0 during the year. The purchase and sale of textiles and baling leather was also undertaken by the society. The net profit earned by the society during the year, was Rs. 1,383.

Special type of non-credit activities.—The Usilampatti Co-operative Cottage Industries, Limited, which came under the control of the Kallar Reclamation Department during 1946 continued to render useful service to the Kallars, during the year under review. There were 229 members with a paidup share capital of Rs. 2,102 at the end of the year.

The society collected eggs worth Rs. 2,015 and honey worth Rs. 119 and sold them at a total profit of Rs. 341 during the year. The society improved the activities in its farm by purchasing and distributing several goats, cocks and country hens to the Kallars, etc. The farm had two bucks, belonging to it and these were hired out, for breeding purposes.

The society earned a net profit of Rs. 314 during the year. The Government of India have supplied to the society an incubator and an egg-testing and grading machine.

General.—The low rates of interest charged by the various societies, made it easy for the members to return their loans without default. The Kallars have learnt to appreciate the value and benefits of the co-operative movement.

General.

Piramalai Kallar Common Fund.—This registered institution continued to be administered by twelve elected members, with the District Superintendent of Police, Madura South, as the ex-officio president, the District Superintendents of Police, Madura North and Ramnad districts, as ex-officio vice-presidents, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kallar Reclamation, as secretary and the Manager, District Police office, Madura South, as the treasurer. There is also an assistant secretary elected from amongst the members.

A sum of Rs. 51-8-0 was contributed by Kallars towards the fund against a sum of Rs. 59-4-4 contributed last year. A sum of Rs. 4,692-4-11 was realized as interest on common fund loans, during the year.

The fund continued to advance loans to Kallars for various purposes. A total amount of Rs. 31,588 was advanced in 42 loans during the year. Out of the amount, a sum of Rs. 27,150 was advanced to 17 Kallar co-operative societies and the balance of Rs. 4,438 was given to individual Kallars. The amount realized during the year was Rs. 27,987-4-4.

Free grants amounting to Rs. 300 for the purchase of books, etc., were given to fourteen poor Kallar students studying in colleges and to one Kallar student studying in school.

Besides, a sum of Rs. 225 was spent from the fund towards the repair of a well used by Kallars at Konampatti in Periakulam taluk.

The Kallar warehouse at Usilampatti belonging to the Kallar Common Fund, which has been rented out to the Madura South District Kallar Sales Society paid to the Fund a sum of Rs. 409-4-2 by way of rent.

The construction of the warehouse at Checkanurani was resumed during the year. The Common Fund has advanced money to the Kallar Labour Society at Checkanurani, for carrying out the construction work.

The financial position of the fund at the end of the year was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1 Loans outstanding	51,964	1	0
2 In current account with the Indian Bank	13,117	4	3
3 In fixed deposit account with Madura District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited	31,672	9	0
4 Advances with Labour Society	4,000	0	0
5 Lands and buildings	22,102	15	3
6 Postal Savings Bank	200	0	0
Total	1,23,056	13	6

Kallar Advisory Committee.—The Taluk and Central Advisory Committees organized in accordance with G.O. No. 778, Home, dated 15th February 1938, continued to function. The members of the committees co-operated with the officers in charge of Kallar reclamation work.

Registration.—There was no fresh registration of Kallars during the year. The statement below shows the number of Piramalai Kallars in Madura South district, who remained registered at the end of the year:—

Registration of Piramalai Kallars.

	1946.	1947.	1948.
1 Total number of Kallars registered up to the end of the previous year	19,078	7,111	7,083
2 Total number of Kallars registered during the year	34	..	..
3 Number received on transfer from other districts	26	..	..
4 Total number of Kallars registered up to the end of the year	19,138	7,111	7,083
5 Number of Kallars removed on account of good conduct, death and other causes	12,027	28	9
6 Total remaining on the roll at the end of the year	7,111	7,083	7,074

Kallar panchayats.—The Kallar panchayats did not function satisfactorily during the year. No reports of crimes by Kallars were received from the panchayat members.

Restrictions and prosecutions.—No restrictions under the Criminal Tribes Act were imposed on Kallars. There was also no prosecution of any member under the Act.

Kallar registration records.—The ministerial staff sanctioned for maintaining the large volume of Kallar registration records was retained up to 31st December 1947. From 1st January 1948, one upper division clerk and two lower division clerks were retrenched in accordance with G.O. No. 3139, Home, dated 3rd December 1947. The remaining staff of two lower division clerks have been ordered to be retained up to 30th June 1948.

Kallar crimes.—A comparative statement of Kallar crime for 1946, 1947 and for the first quarter in 1948 is appended as Statement V.

The percentage of Kallar crime during 1947 was 26.5 as against 36 per cent in 1946 and the percentage for the first quarter in 1948 was 31.8.

There was a temporary lull in Kallar crime in the first half-year of 1947, but it has increased since then.

The Police found it very difficult to work up security cases against the Kallars, as the Kallars and panchayats did not help the Police and the non-Kallars were afraid of the Kallars.

C. RAMNAD DISTRICT.

The Kallar Reclamation in Ramnad district continued to consist in the maintenance of two second grade elementary schools in Srivilliputtur taluk, one at Mangapuram in Srivilliputtur station limits and the other at Chatrapatti in Rajapalayam station limits. There are three higher elementary grade teachers at Mangapuram and two at Chatrapatti. There are five standards in each of the schools.

The number on rolls on the last working day of the year and the average attendance at the schools for 1946 and 1947-48 were as under :—

Name of school.	1946.		1947-48.	
	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mangapuram ..	92	84	92	83
Chatrapatti ..	67	56	63	51

There were 23 non-Kallar pupils in Mangapuram and 38 in Chatrapatti. Both the schools were inspected by officers of the Educational department. The officers of the Police department also visited the schools and gave necessary instructions. The inspecting officers found the schools in good working order.

There were cub packs in both the schools with 18 cubs at Mangapuram and 12 cubs at Chatrapatti. The cubs at Mangapuram went to camp eight times and those at Chatrapatti four times. The District Scoutmaster visited the Mangapuram school in March 1948, and gave necessary instructions.

Spinning with "thaklis", needlework, string work, paper cutting, basket-making, fan-making, book-binding, etc., were taught to the pupils of the schools, in their spare hours.

The school buildings are in good repair.

II. (A) KORAVAS RECLAMATION.

SALEM DISTRICT.

The Korava reclamation work in Salem district consisted, as before, of (1) the maintenance of the two schools for Korava boys, (2) the maintenance of two Korava boarding homes, (3) the maintenance of an agricultural farm.

Schools.—The school at Madathur (in Tiruchengode taluk) continued to be under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Salem. Two higher elementary grade teachers were employed in the school. The strength of the school was 91, including 21 Korava children. The children of the school were supplied with midday meals at Government cost. They were also supplied with clothing, books, etc.

The school at Manivilandan (in Attur taluk) continued to be under the management of Rev. Manasseh of London Mission. The strength of the school was 35.

Boarding homes.—The two boarding homes at Attur, one for Koravar boys and the other for Korava girls, continued to be managed by the London Mission. The strength of the boys' home was 90 and that of the girls' home was 50. The rate of boarding grant was fixed at Rs. 12 per mensem per pupil in G.O. No. 815, Home, dated 25th March 1948. The total amount of Government grants sanctioned for 1947-48 for the two homes was Rs. 16,800. Due to the keen and sincere efforts of the Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Manasseh, the homes functioned very satisfactorily during the year.

Agricultural farm.—The agricultural farm attached to the boarding homes at Attur, also functioned satisfactorily. The Korava boarders were given special training in farming methods, etc., during their spare hours.

(B) VADUVARPATTI KORAVAS.

RAMNAD DISTRICT.

The District Magistrate, Ramnad, administered boarding grants to Vaduvarpatti Korava pupils studying in the A.M.C.C. Boarding School at Aruppukottai. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 6,000. The rate of boarding grant was increased to Rs. 11-8-0 per pupil in G.O. No. 3561, Home, dated 16th September 1947.

III. CRIMINAL TRIBES SETTLEMENTS.

The number of settlements continued to be six during the year. The settlements at Aziznagar, Siddhapuram, Sitanagaram, Chintaladevi and Bitragunta were managed by the Government, while the one at Stuartpuram was managed by the Salvation Army, as in the previous years. The settlement at Bitragunta is a reformatory settlement where the incorrigibles and absconders from the other settlements are interned.

Personnel.—The following were the managers of the settlements during the year :—

Aziznagar	..	Sri C. P. Kathirvelu Mudaliar, till 7th November 1947 when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. Sri N. Balasubramaniam after 7th November 1947.
Siddhapuram	..	Sri Y. Narasimharao Naidu up to 18th September 1947. Sri B. Sangappa from 19th September 1947.
Sitanagaram	..	Sri J. Narayanamurthi.
Chintaladevi	..	Sri Rao Sahib P. Purushotham.
Bitragunta	..	Sri C. S. Ramamurthi.
Stuartpuram.	..	Major L. R. Gale up to 1st August 1947. Brigadier C. R. Pearson after 1st August 1947.

The Manager of the Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement is a jailor of the Jail department. The Manager of the Stuartpuram Settlement is an officer of the Salvation Army. The Managers of the other settlements are inspectors of police.

Population.—The population of the settlements on 31st March 1948 was as below :—

(a) Settlers who were interned under sections 11 and 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act—

Name of settlement.	Men.	Women.	Total
Aziznagar	48	1	49
Siddhapuram	56	7	63
Sitanagaram	214	20	234
Chintaladevi	94	92	186
Bitragunta reformatory settlement	26	2	28
Stuartpuram	130	42	172
Total	568	164	732

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(b) Discharged, unregistered and other members to whom section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act has not been applied—

Name of settlement.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Aziznagar	270	327	533	1,130
Siddhapuram	82	133	219	434
Sitanagaram	123	178	19	320
Chintaladevi	16	2	183	201
Bitragunta reformatory settlement		14	22	36
Stuartpuram	519	604	945	2,068
Total	1,010	1,258	1,921	4,189

(c) Ex-convicts belonging to notified tribes living in the settlements on premature and conditional release from the jails—

Aziznagar	4
Sitanagaram	3
Other Settlements	Nil.

The strength of the settlements by castes, is given in Statement VI.

Agriculture in Settlements.

The extent of land in the settlements brought under cultivation during the year was as follows :—

Name of settlement.	Area available.	Area cultivated.	Name of settlement.	Area available.	Area cultivated.
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.
Aziznagar	1,411	460	Chintaladevi	762	369
Siddhapuram	3,159	625	Bitragunta reformatory settlement	30	..
Sitanagaram	213	213	Stuartpuram	2,135	875

Aziznagar.—Some more lands were brought under paddy cultivation. But the yield was not satisfactory.

In addition to the 17 acres of land already reclaimed for cultivation, three more acres were taken up for reclamation during the year. Daincha and green manure were grown in some of the lands for increasing the fertility of the soil.

After some repairs, the artesian well which failed during 1946, began to give a regular flow of water. A new artesian well is under construction.

Of the 288 families in the settlement, 201 families were employed in agricultural activities. During the off-season, when they had no work in the lands, the settlers were employed in some of the industries in the settlement.

Siddhapuram.—There was very heavy and continuous rainfall in this area from the month of May 1947. The tank near the settlement became full. Paddy and other dry crops were raised in more lands and though a bumper crop was expected the continuous rains in the later months spoiled some of the dry crops. The yield of paddy was satisfactory. About 145 families were engaged in agricultural operations. The total extent of land cultivated by the settlers was 455 acres.

In the Government agricultural farm in this settlement, 67 acres of land were cultivated. The yield of the paddy crop in the farm was satisfactory but the yield from the other dry crops was poor. The farm worked at a profit of Rs. 1,521 during the year.

Three pairs of work bulls, two she-buffaloes and two buffalo-calves were maintained at Government cost in the farm.

Sitanagaram.—The crops raised in this settlement gave a satisfactory yield. All the lands were cultivated only by the settlers.

Chintaladevi.—Paddy was the main crop grown in this settlement. Though the rain in this area was not sufficient the crops were irrigated with the help of the water from the Mopad reservoir. The yield of the paddy crop was fair.

About 59 families were employed in cultivation work in 75 acres of land.

In the Government agricultural farm in the settlement 209 acres of land were cultivated. Paddy was grown in 30 acres. Dry crops and vegetables were grown in the other acres. As some of the settlers escaped from the settlement, their lands were included in the Government farm and were cultivated instead of allowing them to lie fallow. The total expenditure on the Government farm was Rs. 7,756-7-5 for the period from 1st January 1947 to 31st March 1948 in the farm. Eight work-bulls and eight calves were maintained at Government cost. The stud bull that was maintained in the farm was transferred back to the Animal Husbandry Department as it became old and unserviceable. The supply of a new stud bull is awaited.

Bitragunta.—The experimental scheme of garden cultivation which was started in this settlement in 1946 proved a failure and the scheme was, therefore, given up in July 1947.

Stuartpuram.—For want of timely rains only seven hundred acres of wet land were cultivated. The continuous rains during the time of harvest affected the crops and the yield was low. The settlers were able to earn a total sum of Rs. 33,000 only during the year from the sale of the paddy and ragi and tobacco seedlings.

Industries in Settlements.

Aziznagar.—(i) *Weaving.*—Manufacture of dhurries for the Police department constituted the major item of work in the weaving section. Two thousand and forty dhurries were manufactured during the year. Civilian clothings to the value of Rs. 14,835 were manufactured. A sum of Rs. 3,895 was paid as wages to the settlers employed in weaving work.

(ii) *Carpentry.*—Furniture to the value of Rs. 7,660 was manufactured during the year and supplied to various Government departments. The wages paid to the settlers employed in the carpentry section amounted to Rs. 1,435.

(iii) *Sandal making.*—Five thousand four hundred and twenty-nine sandals were manufactured and supplied to the Police, the Excise and the Forest departments. A sum of Rs. 3,899 was given as wages to the employees.

The industries in the settlement have worked at a profit during the year. The manufacturing and trading account and profit and loss account for 1947-48 is appended as Statement VII.

Siddhapuram.—*Weaving.*—There were seven looms in the settlement but only four looms were at work during the year due to the limited supply of yarn. Coarse cloth for meeting the needs of the settlers was produced and sold. The weaving section worked at a profit of Rs. 213-14-7.

Chintaladevi—(i) *Match industry*.—As the industry is awaiting re-organization there was no appreciable progress in the manufacture of matches during the year. Only 64 gross of matches were manufactured. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 632-6-3 and the receipts were Rs. 526-14-6. The value of the raw materials which were in stock on 31st March 1948 was Rs. 6,784-8-4 and the value of the finished goods was Rs. 70-2-6.

(ii) *Weaving*.—The weaving section in this settlement was enlarged during the year. Additional looms, weaving appliances and warping machines were brought to this settlement from Sitanagram and Siddhapuram Settlements. A licence for getting yarn from a local co-operative stores was obtained during the year.

Ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-three yards of ordinary civilian cloth were produced in the weaving section during the year. Two orders for the supply of 2,000 bed sheets each were accepted from the Jail department and 506 bed sheets were produced under this order during the month of March 1948. The balance of the quantity is under production. Due to the delay in the receipt of yarn the progress of the work was retarded.

A total sum of Rs. 13,939-12-1 was spent during the year for this industry. Wages amounting to Rs. 2,174-2-4 were paid to the settlers employed in weaving work. The value of the raw materials and finished goods on 31st March 1948 was Rs. 9,597-8-7. The net profits during the year amounted to Rs. 235-10-7.

Other forms of occupation.

Aziznagar.—The settlers who were not employed in cultivation work or in the industries did coolie work in the neighbouring villages.

Siddhapuram.—Some families in this settlement were engaged in making grinding stones and mortars. Some others were engaged in making mats from date leaves; sunbaked bricks were also made by some settlers.

Some settlers who owned carts hired out their carts to forest contractors. During the tamarind season a large number of settlers were engaged in collecting tamarind fruits from the trees. These settlers earned about Rs. 1-8-0 a day.

Chintaladevi.—Some settlers were engaged in maintaining the cattle in the settlement. About 35 males and 40 females on an average per day were employed in the work of reclaiming the lands for cultivation. A sum of Rs. 15,726-2-6 was paid as wages under land reclamation during the year.

As the future of the settlement was undecided several settlers neglected their cattle hoping to be freed from the settlement and allowed several of them to die of starvation.

Sitanagaram.—The settlers in this settlement depend mainly on agricultural work to earn their living. After the weaving section was closed in this settlement in June 1946, the settlers have had no major industry to work in.

Stone quarrying was the main form of occupation for the settlers. As a number of good quarry workers left the settlement on discharge, there was not much progress in quarry work, during the year. The quarried stones were supplied on contract basis to the Public Works Department as in the previous years.

Three registered interneers and eight voluntary settlers earned their living by maintaining double-bullock carts for hire.

The other kinds of employment by which the settlers earned their living were basket-making, rope-making, goat-rearing, shoe-making and poultry-farming.

As there was good demand for green grass at Bezwada some settlers lived by selling grass.

Two settlers were employed in the Kistna Cement Works and two others were working in the hotels at Tadepalle.

Stuartpuram.—For eight or nine months in a year about 900 to 1,000 settlers of this settlement work in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Chirala. The settlers earned good wages in this company.

About 30 settlers worked as domestic servants and watchers at Bapatla and Chirala. About 50 families lived by making ropes, mats and baskets.

Health.—The general health of the settlers was satisfactory in all the settlements. There was no epidemic in any of the settlements.

In Siddhapuram Settlement, the incidence of malaria increased during the rainy season. Various prophylactic measures were undertaken to combat the disease.

There are subsidised rural dispensaries in all the settlements, except at Bitragunta where the dispensary is a Government one. Only the Siddhapuram dispensary has a resident rural medical practitioner. No rural medical practitioners were available for posting to the other dispensaries. The question of converting temporarily the dispensaries at Sitanagaram and Chintaladevi into those of the Indian Medicine and the posting of L.I.Ms. in those dispensaries is under consideration.

The settlement dispensaries were visited as before by medical officers from the nearest local fund or Government hospitals. The compounders who were employed in the dispensaries repeated the medical officers' prescriptions and rendered general medical aid in the absence of the doctors. The midwives in the dispensaries helped the maternity cases in the settlements.

The number of cases treated in each settlement dispensary during the period under report is shown below :—

	Number of cases treated.	Number of labour cases attended to.
Aziznagar	13,631	68
Siddhapuram	10,283	23
Sitanagaram	2,337	90
Chintaladevi	11,199	42
Bitragunta	12,081	62
Stuartpuram	60 on an average per day.	115

Sixty cases of leprosy were treated in the leprosy clinic at Aziznagar.

Out of the total number of 10,283 cases treated at Siddhapuram, 1,375 were for malaria.

Of the cases treated at Bitragunta, 10,260 cases were from the nearby free settlement of Bawdenpet.

Education.

Schools.—All the settlement schools continued to function satisfactorily during the year. There were separate schools for boys and girls at Aziznagar.

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The schools at Aziznagar, Chintaladevi and Stuartpuram had eight standards. The schools at Siddhapuram, Sitanagaram and Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement had six standards. Sixth standard was opened at Siddhapuram Settlement only during 1947.

Statement VIII gives the total strength of the children in the settlement schools and also the strength of the pupils in each standard.

Midday meals were supplied to the children in all the settlement schools. The supply of midday meals was started at Stuartpuram for the first time only from December 1947. The school children were also supplied with books, slates and clothing.

All the settlement schools maintained scout troops and girl guide groups. The scouting activities in the schools were conducted by the school teachers who were trained scout masters.

Fourteen boys of notified tribe members belonging to the Aziznagar Settlement were studying in the various high schools outside the settlement; one boy was studying in the B.A. (Hons.) Class in the Annamalai University. One boy was undergoing teacher's training. One boy was studying in the Blind School at Poonamallee. Three boys were undergoing training in the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras. One boy of Siddhapuram Settlement appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.

Two boys of Sitanagaram Settlement were studying in high schools. One boy was studying in the Intermediate Class at A. C. College, Guntur.

One girl of Chintaladevi Settlement was studying in a high school; one boy and three girls were undergoing teacher's training in the Government Training School at Kanigiri.

Three N.T. girls from Stuartpuram Settlement, one girl from Sitanagaram Settlement, two girls from Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement and one girl from Chittoor district were selected to undergo training in midwifery in the various hospitals in the Province.

The pupils who were studying outside the settlements were given boarding grants and grants for the purchase of books and clothing to enable them to continue their studies.

Co-operative Societies and Stores in Settlements.

The Co-operative stores at Aziznagar and Chintaladevi and Sitanagaram and the co-operative societies at Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram continued to work satisfactorily. The provision shop at Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement also continued to function satisfactorily.

The proposal to open a co-operative stores at Siddhapuram had to be dropped as the settlers were unwilling to invest any share amounts expecting to be released from the settlement.

The financial position of the stores and societies are shown below:—

<i>Aziznagar Co-operative Stores.</i>						RS.
Working capital	..	..	..	..	..	1,323
Reserve fund	..	..	..	..	..	1,481
Share capital	..	..	..	..	..	230

Chintaladevi Co-operative Stores.

						RS.
Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..	2,221
Share capital	..	..	..	..	..	3,286
Bank loan overdraft account	..	..	..	..	..	11,500
Total sales	..	..	..	..	..	62,576
Profits	..	..	..	..	..	(The accounts were audited and the audit report is awaited.)

Sitanagaram Co-operative Stores.

						RS.
Share capital	..	..	..	..	..	90
Advances paid by Government	..	..	..	..	..	320
Loans from the co-operative credit society	..	..	..	..	..	300

The stores sustained a loss of Rs. 96-13-0 due to the cost incurred in the procurement of rice and steps have been taken to overcome this difficulty.

Sitanagaram Co-operative Credit Society.

						RS.
Share capital	..	..	..	..	..	328
Deposits	..	..	..	..	..	667
Loans advanced	..	..	..	..	..	173

Stuartpuram Co-operative Society.

						RS.
Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..	941
Share capital	..	..	..	..	..	2,180
Deposits paid out	..	..	..	..	..	236
Loans collected	..	..	..	..	..	350
Loans paid out	..	..	..	..	..	

Bitragunta Provision Shop.

						RS.
Sales	..	..	..	..	..	14,575
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	13,694
Gross profit	..	..	..	..	..	881

Convictions, abscondings and discharges.—Statistics regarding those convicted in or who absconded or were discharged from the settlements during the year are shown in Statement IX.

The large number of escapes from the settlements, especially from Chintaladevi, was due to the spread of the news concerning the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act and also to some extent due to the leniency shown to the absconders by the District Magistrates.

All deserving settlers who were recommended by the District Superintendents of Police and the District Magistrates were discharged from the settlements.

Cattle wealth in settlements.—The cattle wealth of the settlers has increased considerably in Aziznagar, Siddhapuram and Chintaladevi Settlements.

In Aziznagar Settlement the settlers own 284 cows, 128 bulls, 82 she-buffaloes, 133 he-buffaloes and 496 sheep.

In Siddhapuram Settlement, the settlers have 46 bulls, 78 cows, 5 buffaloes and 169 goats and sheep.

In the Chintaladevi Settlement, the settlers maintained 12 work bulls, 45 buffaloes and 52 cows besides several buffalo-calves, sheep and goats.

Agricultural advances.

The agricultural advances granted during the year are as shown below :—

	RS.
Aziznagar Settlement	..
Siddhapuram	500
Chintaladevi	..
Sitanagaram	..
Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement	10

Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement.

The number of internees in this settlement has decreased to 28 during the year. As it is considered uneconomical to maintain this settlement for a small number of internees, the Government have called for proposals to close down this settlement.

As a reformatory settlement, with a stricter form of discipline and control is a necessary adjunct to the other ordinary settlements, it is proposed to locate the reformatory settlement at Chintaladevi and continue it there after closing the settlement at Bitragunta. The final decision and orders of the Government are awaited.

General.

The financial position of the settlers in all the settlements except Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement was satisfactory.

The cultivation of more lands at Aziznagar gave additional income to the settlers.

In Siddhapuram though ample facilities and scope exist for agricultural work, the settlers, especially the Donga Dasaris showed apathy for the work. The settlers liked to live by more easy forms of occupation like charcoal-making, etc.

In Sitanagaram the produce from the cultivated lands and the "rellu" or thatch-grass grown in the settlement lands were sold and the proceeds were distributed to the settlers. The share of each settler for 1947 was greater than that got by them in the previous years.

In Chintaladevi the settlers expecting to be released from the settlement after the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, showed a certain amount of unwillingness to cultivate the lands allotted to them. A large number of settlers earned good wages from the land reclamation work which was carried on this settlement at Government cost.

As there were no agricultural operations or industries in the Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement, the settlers living here depended only on the wages paid to them by the Government.

The settlers of Stuartpuram who were employed in the Tobacco Factory at Chirala earned a good income. The settlers received an increased rate of wages and also bonus during the year.

The general discipline of the settlers deteriorated. Most of the settlers including the "incorrigibles" and "habitual offenders," were eagerly awaiting their release from the settlements.

Though the relaxation of the restrictions under the Criminal Tribes Act was not applicable to the "internees" in the settlements, according to

G.O. Ms. No. 1010, Home, dated 13th March 1947, the courts showed a certain leniency to the "internees" who were prosecuted for various offences under the Criminal Tribes Act. Consequently a large number of internees tried to pass "out of view" from the settlements.

IV. YENADI RECLAMATION.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

District Magistrate—

C. W. Treinenhere, Esq., M.B.E., from 1st January to 31st August 1947.

Sri G. E. Muthirulandi, B.A., Treasury Deputy Collector, in charge from 1st to 16th September 1947.

Sri V. N. Rajan, I.C.S., from 17th September to 5th December 1947.

J. C. Griffiths, Esq., I.C.S., from 6th December 1947 to 31st March 1948.

District Superintendent of Police—

F. J. Chadwick, Esq., I.P.S., from 1st January to 31st March 1947.

Sri M. Krishna Menon, B.A., I.P.S., from 1st April to 12th June and from 4th July to 9th August 1947.

Sri Rao Bahadur J. Devasahayam, B.A., I.P.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Bellary, held additional charge of the district from 13th June to 3rd July 1947.

Sri Y. Satyanarayana Chowdary, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madanapalle, in charge from 10th to 14th August 1947.

Sri S. Kameswara Rao, B.A., from 15th August to 30th November 1947.

J. R. de Chazal, Esq., I.P.S., from 1st December 1947.

Inspector of Police, Yenadi Reclamation—

Sri T. D. Amboji Rao, B.A., from 1st January to 4th June 1947.

Sri G. P. Thirupam, from 5th June to 16th November 1947.

Janab S. Khaja Meah Sahib, from 17th November 1947.

Sub-Inspector of Police, Yenadi Reclamation, Chittoor—

Sri D. Narappa Reddi, B.Sc. (Agriculture), from 1st to 26th January 1947.

Sri M. Govindarajulu Chetti, from 27th January to 17th June 1947.

Sri V. Venkayya from 18th June to 30th July 1947.

Sri K. Ranga Rao, from 31st July to 4th September 1947.

Sri A. Munuswami Reddi, from 5th September 1947 to 31st March 1948.

Sub-Inspector of Police, Yenadi Reclamation, Kalahasti—

Sri C. Subrahmanya Rao, from 1st January 1947 to 31st March 1948.

Office and other establishment.—The Reclamation office, had one accountant, one lower division clerk and one peon working under the supervision of the Manager, District Police Office, Chittoor.

There were three peons, one attached to the Inspector of Police, Yenadi Reclamation, and two to the Sub-Inspectors of Police on reclamation.

Population.—The total number of Yenadi colonies continued to be 115 during the year. The population figures in the Yenadi colonies are shown below:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1946 ..	2,953	2,388	2,986	8,327
1947-8 ..	2,350	2,285	2,845	7,480

The decrease in population was caused by the migration of the colonists to other places due to adverse seasonal conditions, distress and unemployment.

The number of births and deaths in the colonies during the year were 166 and 77, respectively.

Agriculture.—Of the 3,250 acres which have been secured from various zamindars and mirasdars for the benefit of the Yenadis, about 700 acres were brought under cultivation. About five hundred acres were also reclaimed and made fit for cultivation.

The Government sanctioned through the Agricultural department the free supply of seeds to the value of Rs. 5,580 to the Yenadis. But seeds to the value of Rs. 2,370 only were utilized by the Yenadis during the year. The balance could not be utilized due to the failure of the north-east monsoon in this region. Paddy, cholam and ragi crops and vegetables were raised but the crops failed almost completely for want of rains.

The Yenadis evinced a greater interest in agriculture during the year.

The repairs to the tanks at Jayanti and Challavandlapalle could not be undertaken during the year as the proprietors were unwilling to relinquish their rights over the tanks.

Agricultural advances.—A sum of Rs. 5,802-6-2 was outstanding on 1st January 1947. Agricultural advances amounting to Rs. 13,000 were sanctioned during 1947-48. A sum of Rs. 7,766-5-8 was recovered and a sum of Rs. 123 had to be written off during the year. The balance outstanding on 31st March 1948 was Rs. 10,913-0-6. There were no longstanding dues.

Occupation.—Charcoal manufacture the staple industry of the Yenadis suffered a setback during the year, as the issue of licences to the charcoal burners was stopped under the Madras Preservation of Forests Act.

A few Yenadis lived by basket-making, comb-manufacture and by stitching leaves for eating purposes.

The Yenadis residing in towns like Tiruttani, Kalahasti, Tirupati, Tirumalai and Tiruchanur were employed by the panchayat boards and municipal council as street cleaners and scavengers. The Yenadis living near the forest areas were employed by forest contractors for collecting minor forest produce.

Health, housing and sanitation.—The health of the Yenadis continued to be satisfactory though malaria was prevalent in some colonies.

A number of old huts were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,300. Minor repairs to the huts were carried out by the occupants themselves. The sanitary condition of the huts and colonies was fair.

Education.—The Yenadi labour schools continued to be eleven during the year. Each school is managed by a single teacher except the one at Gollapalle, where there are two teachers. The total number of Yenadi pupils studying in the labour schools was 409. Besides this, 234 Yenadi pupils were studying in various other non-labour schools. The Yenadi pupils were given free midday meals, clothing and books. All the schools worked satisfactorily during the year.

Convictions and abscondings.—A statement showing the convictions and abscondings among the Yenadis is appended—Statement X.

Co-operative societies.—The Chittoor District Yenadi Charcoal Burning Co-operative Society, Limited, at Renigunta, was not working satisfactorily. The proposal to work the society under the control of the Co-operative department was first ordered to be treated as a Part II scheme for 1948-49. Subsequently, in G.O. Ms. No. 1225, Development, dated 11th March 1948, the Government ordered that the proposal should be dropped.

District Advisory Committee.—Three meetings of this committee presided over by the Collector of Chittoor were held during the year. Various aspects of the Yenadi reclamation were discussed at the meetings.

General.—Many Yenadis who were engaged in charcoal manufacture were deprived of their living, when they were prevented from burning charcoal, under the Madras Preservation of Forests Act. Their economic condition deteriorated considerably during the year. Failure of the crops and soaring prices of foodgrains after decontrol have caused famine conditions in Kalahasti taluk where most of the Yenadi colonies are situated. The disintegration of the colonies in this area has set in.

The question of rehabilitating the disintegrated colonies is receiving the attention of the officers in charge of Yenadi reclamation work.

V. SUGALI RECLAMATION.

A. CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

Education.—The three Sugali schools at Sugalimitta, Ruplanaick Thanda and Enugondapalayam in Chittoor district continued to work satisfactorily during the year under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Chittoor.

The school at Sugalimitta is in a pucca building. This building was kept in good repair. A new school shed at a cost of Rs. 710 was constructed at Ruplanaick Thanda during the year.

Each school was manned by a single teacher. The total number of pupils in all the three schools was 137.

The Sugali pupils were supplied with free midday meals, clothing and books.

There are more than 700 Sugali pupils living in about sixty thandas or villages in Chittoor district. At present, elementary education reaches to only 11.94 per cent of these pupils. At least eleven more schools would be necessary to extend the benefits of education to all the Sugali pupils.

The proposal to open new Sugali schools, which was deferred in 1946, was not taken up during 1947-48 also.

B. KURNOOL DISTRICT.

The Sugali school at Kollamakulametta near Panyam continued to function satisfactorily during the year. The school was under the immediate control of the District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool.

The school was manned by two higher elementary grade teachers. The strength of the school was 39 (18 boys and 21 girls).

The pupils were given free rations, clothing and books. Their attendance in the school was good.

The school and the teachers' quarters were kept in good condition. The school was inspected regularly by officers of the Education department.

C. ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

The four Sugali schools at Settipalli, Pedaballi, Narasampalli and Venkatampalli continued to work under the control of the Collector of Anantapur. Each school was manned by a single teacher. The strength of the four schools was 35, 42, 43 and 55. The attendance in all the schools was fair.

The pupils were supplied with free midday meals. The supply of meals to the pupils, tended to increase their attendance in the schools and also contributed to their better health.

The schools at Pedaballi and Narasampalli are located in buildings provided by the Sugalis. The schools at Settipalli and Venkatampalli are in sheds constructed by Government. The buildings and sheds were kept in good condition.

VI. OTHER RECLAMATION ACTIVITIES, ETC.

A. KONNUR BOARDING HOME.

The boarding home at Konnur in Chingleput district continued to be under the control of the District Magistrate during the year. About seventy children of notified tribe members were boarders in the home. They were given clothing, books and stationery as in the previous years. The boarders were supplied with meals, etc., at Rs. 15 per mensem each.

The District Harijan Welfare Officer, Saidapet, and the Special Inspector visited the boarding home and school and supervised the working of the institutions.

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the boarding home and schools was Rs. 13,895 during 1947-48.

B. GRANTS FOR NOTIFIED TRIBES CHILDREN.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1386, Home, dated 8th April 1947, the Government sanctioned a separate allotment of Rs. 5,000 to this department for giving grants to deserving children of notified tribe members studying in the various schools and colleges in the province.

Twenty boarding grants, 43 grants for the purchase of clothing and 34 grants for the purchase of books were sanctioned during the year.

C. PAYMENT TO GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

On account of the charges for the maintenance of the Donga Dasaris and Pedetti Gollas in the Hubli Settlement in the Bombay Province, the Backward Class Officer, Poona, claimed a sum of Rs. 7,205 for the year ending 30th September 1947. The payment of the charges was sanctioned by the Government in G.O. R. No. 552, Home, dated 27th February 1948.

GENERAL.

The supervision and control of the work relating to the reclamation of the notified tribes in the settlements and in the "reclamation centres" continued to remain under the Police department during the year.

2. In Government Memorandum No. 29831-G/47-7, Home, dated 4th December 1947, the Government communicated their decision to re-transfer to the Labour department the control of all the "reclamation centres" except the "settlements" from the date of enforcement of the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act. Necessary proposals for the re-transfer of the reclamation work relating to the Kallars, Koravas, Yenadis and Sugalis have been submitted to Government and their final orders are awaited.

3. With the relaxation of the restrictions of the Criminal Tribes Act, Kallar crime has been on the increase in some areas in Mathurai district. During the year under review, the Police have had practically no help or co-operation from the Kallar panchayats in the detection of Kallar crime. In fact the Kallar panchayats have ceased to function.

4. Many of the settlers in the settlements including the 'habitual offenders' and those who have no homes or lands or honest means of livelihood outside the settlements, were anxiously awaiting the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, expecting as a result of the repeal, their unconditional release from the settlements. Some of the settlers even refused to undertake cultivation work in the settlements. The detention of the settlers in the settlements under the new Habitual Offenders Act is likely to cause some disappointment to many of them especially the 'habitual offenders' who were waiting for an opportunity to go out of the settlements for the main object of reverting to crime.

5. All those 'habitual offenders' whose movements are to be restricted under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act, 1948, will have to be interned in the existing settlements in future. These settlements will be expanded and new ones may have to be formed, if necessitated by the strength of the 'notified offenders' who may be ordered to be 'interned'.

6. For reasons of economy, the Government have ordered that the reformatory settlement at Bitragunta should be closed. Necessary proposals for closing down the settlement have been submitted to the Government. It has been suggested to the Government that the reformatory settlement may be located at Chintaladevi.

7. An unsatisfactory feature in Chittoor district during the year was the disintegration of the Yenadi colonies which were badly affected by economic conditions. The various efforts taken by the reclamation department and the large sums spent by the Government during the past years in order to make the Yenadis colonise and settle down as honest workers are likely to go to waste, if no active measures are undertaken to rehabilitate the Yenadis in their colonies.

8. Many teachers of the Labour Subordinate Service (Temporary) who are serving in the various reclamation and settlement schools derived for the first time, the benefits of confirmation, when the Government ordered in their G.O. Ms. No. 2167, Home, dated 22nd July 1946, that fifty per cent of the posts of teachers (of the Secondary Higher Elementary and Lower Elementary Grades) under the Labour Subordinate Service should be made permanent with effect from the date of the Government Order.

Two units comprising of the reclamation and settlement schools in the Tamil and Telugu areas were separately formed and fifty per cent of the teachers in each unit have been confirmed. This order has satisfied the long-felt claim of the temporary staff and it is hoped that the remaining members of the staff will be made permanent in the near future.

I

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MATHURAI, ON KALLAR RECLAMATION WORK.

I send herewith the administration reports received from the District Superintendents of Police, Mathurai North and South.

2. The year 1947-48 has been a period of change and uncertainty so far as Kallar reclamation work was concerned. This has, to some extent, affected the scope and quality of the work. With the relaxation of the Criminal Tribes Act restrictions, the Kallar crime has increased in some areas, and there is reason to think that the Kallars have become less amenable to the reclamation work. After the introduction of prohibition in the district, some ameliorative work is being attended to, by the special development staff among the Kallars. The general opinion seems to be that the police are out of place in reclamation work, after the abolition of the Criminal Tribes Act controls.

3. In the new scheme the police must be relieved of the reclamation work. It is very desirable that the new policy is fixed up and brought into effect as early as possible.

II

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, NELLORE, ON THE BITRAGUNTA AND CHINTALADEVI CRIMINAL TRIBE SETTLEMENTS.

Bitragunta.—The question of closing down this settlement is already under active consideration, and internees in the settlement are generally very discontented. One cannot blame them, for their existence has been desolate in more ways than one. They are not provided with any industrial training nor is there any scope for reclamation work on the land which is extremely barren and rocky. I am afraid their continuance in such a bleak environment will only accentuate their criminal propensities. The closing of this settlement would also save the Government considerable expenditure.

Chintaladevi.—Though the settlers here are more contented than in Bitragunta as they are provided with certain avocations in life, there are still some among them, who desire to return to their native Province. Further, the news that even this settlement is likely to close down has had a bad effect on morale and there has been some abscondings. Considerable work has been done on land reclamation and the other institutions, such as the school and dispensary, are functioning well. The weaving section has only about half a dozen looms working, as I understand it has been difficult to secure sufficient yarn. It is a pity that the match factory too has not been functioning actively; but, if reorganized, this industry should be a paying venture.

Although the question of closing down this settlement too, is on the anvil, the desirability of continuing the settlement in some shape or other should be seriously considered. The work of the Manager, to my mind, has been very satisfactory and the six years he has been in this settlement has enabled him to gain a very intimate knowledge of the problems connected with the organization of the settlement.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the distribution of Kallar boarders in the several institutions of Mathurai North district.

Serial number and name of institution.	31st December 1946.			31st March 1948.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 R.C. Kallar Girls' School	..	41	41	..	49	49
2 St. Mary's Kallar Boarding Home	1	..	1	2	..	2
3 O.C.P.M. High School	..	2	2	..	1	1
4 Pasumalai Model School	10	..	10	10	..	10
5 Do. Trade School	8	..	8	3	..	3
6 Do. High School	4	..	4	2	..	2
7 A.M.C.C. School, Batlagundu	7	..	7	9	..	9
8 St. Cecilia's Girls' Higher Elementary School, Dindigul.	..	6	6	..	14	14
9 St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Dindigul.	..	5	5	..	4	4
10 A.M.C.C. School, Dindigul	26	2	28	37	1	38
11 T.E.L.C. Higher Elementary School.	1	..	1	1	..	1
12 St. Mary's Girls' Higher Elementary School, Panchampatty.	..	12	12	..	13	13
13 R.C. Little Flower Girls' School, Usilampatti.	..	1	1	..	2	2
14 C.S.M. Girls' School, Usilampatti	..	1	1	..	2	2
15 A.M.C.C. School, Tirumangalam	..	4	4	7	4	11
16 A.M.C.C. School, Manamathurai	..	1	1	5	2	7
17 Government Industrial School, Mathurai.	1	..	1	2	..	2
18 St. Mary's High School, Dindigul	1	..	1	1	..	1
19 St. Mary's High School, Mathurai	1	..	1	2	..	2
20 St. Aloysius Higher Elementary School, Royappanpatti.	3	..	3	2	..	2
21 C.S.M. Higher Elementary School, Virudhunagar.	1	..	1	1	..	1
22 C.S.M. Boys' School, Virudhunagar	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	84	75	159	86	82	178

STATEMENT II.

Comparative statement of District and Kallar crime in Mathurai North district for 1946, 1947 and 1947-48.

Head of crime.	1946.		1947 (1st Jan. to 31st December 1947).		1947-48 (1st Jan. 1947 to 31st Mar. 1948).	
	District crime.		District crime.		District crime.	
	Total.	Detected.	Total.	Detected.	Total.	Detected.
Murder	61	37	5	5	63	2
Culpable homicide	6	5	..	..	1	..
Dacoity	12	4	6	5	45	1
Robbery	38	26	10	9	57	3
House-breaking and theft	321	79	30	18	419	30
Theft A and B	1,678	417	61	43	1,565	184
Cattle theft	404	80	65	20	392	22
Total	2,520	646	197	100	2,442	242
24 Criminal Tribes Act	57	54	8	8	..	..
Security sections	178	170	8	8	89	17

STATEMENT VII.

(a) Manufacturing and Trading Account for the period from 1st January 1947 to 31st March 1948.

Weaving industry.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	By Sales—	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Opening stock as on 1st January 1947—			Cash		
Finished goods ..	601 4 6		Credit		7,724 13 9
Raw materials ..	9,440 13 1				28,780 10 5
Work in progress ..	8,395 5 0				36,514 8 2
Purchases from 1st January 1947 to 31st March 1948			Less (—)		311 5 0
do.					36,203 3 2
Wages paid ..					2,874 2 5
Repairs to looms ..					20,027 1 3
Cart-hire and railway freight ..					2,268 1 6
Cost of articles condemned ..					
Cost of articles written off ..					
Gross profit transferred to Profit and Loss Account ..					25,169 6 2
Total ..		61,372 8 4		Total ..	61,372 8 4

Carpentry industry.

	By Sales—	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Opening stock as on 1st January 1947—	Cash		
Finished goods ..	Credit		161 3 4
Raw materials ..			6,473 1 11
Work in progress ..			6,942 5 3
Purchases from 1st January 1947 to 31st March 1948			
do.			170 3 0
Wages paid ..			2,719 9 0
Repairs and travelling charges ..			14 3 5
Cart-hire and railway freight ..			
Cost of articles condemned ..			
Cost of articles written off ..			
Gross profit transferred to Profit and Loss Account ..			2,903 15 5
Total ..		9,846 4 8	Total .. 9,846 4 8

Sandal industry.

	By Sales—	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Opening stock as on 1st January 1947—	Cash		
Finished goods ..	Credit		217 5 0
Raw materials ..			53,308 12 10
Work in progress ..			59,729
Purchases from 1st January 1947 to 31st March 1948			
do.			241 13 6
Wages paid ..			1,856 13 8
Cart-hire and railway freight ..			7 12 1
Cost of articles condemned ..			
Cost of articles written off ..			
Gross profit transferred to Profit and Loss Account ..			2,136 7 3
Total ..		55,862 0 2	Total .. 55,862 0 2

ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON

KALLAR RECLAMATION, ETC.

(b) Profit and Loss Account.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Packing materials consumed ..		620 15 2	
Establishment charges as per G.O. No. 4507, Home, dated 18th December 1945—			
Manager's pay, 10 per cent ..	537 8 0		
Accountant's pay, 10 per cent ..	1,223 8 0		
Store clerk's pay, 100 per cent ..	1,008 0 0		
Carpentry instructor's pay, 25 per cent ..	269 12 0		
Weaving maker's pay, 25 per cent ..	183 5 0		
Sandal maker's pay, 100 per cent ..	561 0 0		
Store attendant's pay, 100 per cent ..	526 0 0		
Depreciation—		4,423 2 0	
Buildings 14 per cent on Rs. 27,672 ..		415 1 0	
Revaluation of loose tools and plant ..		122 13 3	
Audit fees ..		560 0 0	
Net profit for 15 months from 1st January 1947 to 31st March 1948 ..		11,972 15 3	
Total ..		18,114 14 8	

STATEMENT VIII.

(a) Statement showing the strength of the children in the Settlement schools.

	Settlers' children.		Children of unregistered voluntary settlers.		Other children.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Aziznagar	36	16	133	97	30	8	320
Siddhapuram	47	39	..	..	8	1	95
Sitanagaram	20	20	37	33	2	4	116
Chintaladevi	29	31	3	1	31	18	113
Bitragunta	10	7	70	88	6	2	183
Stuartpuram	47	41	154	148	31	3	424
Total ..							1,251

(b) Statement showing the strength of the pupils in the various standards.

	I Standard.	II Standard.	III Standard.	IV Standard.	V Standard.	VI Standard.	VII Standard.	VIII Standard.	Total.
Aziznagar	42	47	46	46	43	45	27	24	320
Siddhapuram	17	30	17	13	8	10	..	..	95
Sitanagaram	40	29	16	13	6	3	..	..	116
Chintaladevi	19	25	10	16	16	11	6	10	113
Bitragunta	52	40	35	20	18	18	..	..	183
Stuartpuram	180	69	42	49	38	30	14	2	424

STATEMENT IX.

Convictions, abscondings and discharges in Settlements.

	(a) Convictions.			
	Criminal Tribes Act.	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Other Acts.
Aziznagar	22	2	..	..
Siddhapuram	..	2	6	49 (Forest Act), 18 (Prohibition Act), 6 (Gaming Act).
Sitanagaram	10	10	12	17 Abkari cases.
Chintaladevi	17	3	..	..
Bitragunta	2	..	..	..
Stuartpuram	13	18	10	10 Abkari cases.

(b) Abscondings as on 31st March 1948.

	Absconders among registered persons.
Aziznagar	10
Siddhapuram	48
Sitanagaram	48
Chintaladevi	50
Bitragunta	4
Stuartpuram	34
Total ..	194

STATEMENT IX—cont.

Convictions, abscondings and discharges in Settlements—cont.

(c) Discharges from the Settlements.

	Discharged finally under section 18 (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act.	Discharged on probation under rule 41-A of Criminal Tribes Act.	Registration cancelled.	Sent out on "O" pass.
Aziznagar	..	10	..	..
Siddhapuram	1	..	..	4
Sitanagaram	15	51	9	5
Chintaladevi	..	..	..	..
Bitragunta	..	7	..	..
Stuartpuram	26	10	..	2

STATEMENT X.

Statement of convictions and abscondings of the Yenadis in the colonies during 1947-48.

Name of the colony.	(a) Convictions.										Total.	
	Under the Criminal Tribes Act.		Under Indian Penal Code.				Under Criminal Procedure Code.		Under other Acts.			
			Property offences.		Other offences.							
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Jayanti ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
Mogili ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vadamalpet.	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
Pathiputtur.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Nirpakota ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Total ..	1	1	3	3	..	..	4	4	..	..	8	8

(b) Abscondings.

Name of the colony.	Population.	Number of registered members 'out of view.'	Number of dependents 'out of view.'	Total 'out of view.'
Talupulapelli	78	1	..	1
Timmasamudram	110	2	4	6
Vadamalpet	137	2	2	4
Melachur	127	1	..	1

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 223, 9th January 1949

Heretofore Settlers—Settlements—Kallar, Korava, Yenadi and Sugali
Administration—Administration report for 1947-48—Recorded.

the following papers:—

465-211/41
N49;2

I

Letter from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways,
Madras, dated the 13th July 1948, No. B. 1-314/48.

II

Letter from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways,
Madras, dated the 9th September 1948, No. B. 1-314/48.

Order—No. 223, Home, dated 19th January 1949.

Recorded.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

P. M. NAYAK,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

The Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., and Railways, Madras-4.
District Magistrates, Mathurai, Ramanad, South Arcot, Kucnool, Nellore, Guntur, Salem
and Chittoor.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies (through the Development Department).

Education and Public Health Department, Revenue and Development Departments.

Officer compiling Presidency Administration Reports (with 2 copies of the report).

Public Works (Information and Publicity) Department (with 14 copies of summary of
the report).

American Consul, Madras.

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

Commissioner of Labour, Madras.