

Administration Report of
the Department of
Industries and Commerce
Madras - 1954

Assumed

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Government of
Madras, Madras
1954

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES
AND COMMERCE, MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH
1954.

1. *Introduction.*—The year under report witnessed major changes in the history of this department mainly due to the partition of the Andhra State with effect from 1st October 1953. After the partition of the State, the Departments of Industries and Fisheries and Controlled Commodities were amalgamated with the Industries and Commerce Department. The Director of Industries and Commerce functions as the head of the three sections, viz., Industries, Fisheries and Controlled Commodities of the department. On account of the partition of the Andhra State, the following institutions and offices were transferred to the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Andhra State:—

Institutions.

1. Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.
2. Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.
3. Government Block Glass Factory, Gudur.
4. Government Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centre, Kalahasti (now at Anantapur).
5. Oil Technological Institute, Anantapur.
6. Government Coir School, Baruwa, Srikakulam.
7. Government Silk Farm at Palmaner.
8. Government Silk Farm at Araku Valley.
- Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada.
- Vuyyuru Polytechnic, Vuyyuru.

Offices.

1. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Vijayavada.
2. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Kurnool.
3. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Anantapur.
4. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Visakapatnam.
5. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Nellore.
6. Assistant Sericultural Expert, Hindupur.
7. Inspector of Sericulture (Tassar), Velamthota.

The following institutions were transferred to the Mysore State after the reorganisation of the State:—

- 1. Mysore Polytechnic, Bellary.
- 2. Government Silk Farm, Kudligi.
- 3. Government Silk Farm, Harpanahally.

4. *Industries and development of industries.*—Full assistance, chiefly under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, procurement of raw materials, and issue of necessary certificates for obtaining licences, is rendered to various industrial establishments. The number of establishments which was 93 during 1952-53 rose to 98 during 1953-54. Rs. 52,500 was distributed as financial aid to industrial establishments during the year. The more important industries which received aid were related to the knitting of socks and stockings, and the manufacture of cycles, spare parts to cycles, oils, varnishes and machinery.

5. *Working of the commercial concerns run by the department.*—All the five commercial concerns of the department, viz., Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry; Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur; Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode; Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode; and Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal, are

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

successfully during the year. The first two factories were transferred to the State from 1st October 1953. As against the turnover and profit of Rs. 1,21,228 respectively for the previous year the total turnover and profit amount to Rs. 41,57,491 and Rs. 1,48,357 respectively. The turnover and profit for Andhra Paper Mills and Ceramic Factory at Gudur has not been included.

The Government Hydrogenation Factory at Kozhikode has taken a trial run the production of refined oil. A sample of it was tested at the King Institute, Guindy and was found to be fully satisfactory.

Technical education.—There were eight Polytechnics in the composite Madras State at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Bellary, Kallakurichi and Vuyyuru and they continued to function satisfactorily. With effect from 1st October 1953 as a result of partition the Polytechnics at Kakinada and Vuyyuru were transferred to Andhra State and that at Bellary to Mysore State. The total number of students admitted in the Polytechnics in the Madras State was 1,559 as against 1571 in the previous year.

All the Polytechnics are housed in Government buildings. The buildings at Kozhikode and Mangalore were officially declared open by the Minister for Industries and Labour in January 1954. Heavy rush of applications for admission to many of the diploma courses continued this year also necessitating admission being made in excess of the sanctioned strength. Eighteen nominees from Jammu and Kashmir State were admitted during the year for the diploma course in Polytechnics.

The department issued 971 diplomas to the passed out students of Polytechnics during the year and disbursed a total sum of Rs. 99,310 as fees for private teaching and technical institutions recognized by the department.

Sinking of bore-wells.—The Department is in possession of 18 power-driven drilling rigs, and 115 hand boring rigs. The drilling rigs and blasting units are usually hired out to the general public at a nominal rate for putting down borings and for deepening wells. The power boring machines are capable of sinking bore wells from 6 inches diameter to 15 inches diameter to depths up to 100 feet. During the year about 1,441 bore wells of various depths were put down and this 1,113 borings were successful.

The Air Compressor Rock Blasting Units are found to be very suitable for deepening wells in rocky areas. There has been increasing demand from the public for these drilling rigs and blasting units and the department is making every effort to see that the demand of the public are met with as promptly as possible.

Development of cottage industries.—Under Sri M. Visweswaraiya, Minister for Industries and Commerce, the Department has been actively engaged in the development of small scale and Cottage Industries in rural areas. The Cottages Research Institute, started in 1952 rendered assistance by designing inventions and appliances or suggesting improvements to existing ones. To meet the demand for Cottage Industries products, four Regional Manufacturing Units have been established in Coimbatore, Kozhikode, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

2. Direction and organization.—(a) During the year under review Sri P. Govinda Menon, B.A., LL.B., continued to be in charge of the Department as Director till 26th August 1953, *a.n.* and Sri P. Govinda Menon, B.A., LL.B., took additional charge of the post of Director of Industries and Commerce from 27th August 1953 to 6th November 1953, *a.n.* From 7th November 1953 Sri P. Govinda Menon, B.A., LL.B., took charge of the post of Director of Industries and Commerce.

Sri P. Govinda Menon continued to hold the post of Joint Director of Industries and Commerce. (b) The department was administered by the Director, assisted by the Joint Director and other departmental officers at headquarters whose duties are indicated below:—

Director.—General supervision and control over the entire department and more directly in respect of the School of Arts and Crafts, the commercial and industrial undertakings of the department, the Coir Schools and the Coir Factory, the development

of Sericulture and Cottage Industries, the Administration of the State Aid to Industries Act, assistance to industries, supply of industrial information and statistics and the administration of the Mines Act.

Joint Director.—Administration of the Technical Education (including Polytechnics and Industrial Schools and Industrial Engineering Section including pumping and boring activities).

Industrial Engineer.—In immediate charge under the control of the Joint Director of all industrial engineering works of the department.

Deputy Director (General).—Assistance to Industries, State Aid to Industries Act, Industrial Planning and Commercial Statistics.

Deputy Director (Marketing).—Administration of the Government Industrial units and the Sericultural Section.

Deputy Director (Cottage Industries).—All work relating to development of cottage industries.

Additional Deputy Director (Cottage Industries).—Work relating to the Regional Boards for Cottage Industries. This post was abolished with effect from 30th June 1953 afternoon.

Personal Assistant to the Director.—All establishment matters, service questions, office discipline, stationery, library, Five-Year Plan of the Planning Commission and Post-War Development Schemes.

Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce (Mines and Minerals).—All work relating to mines and mineral concessions.

Accounts Officer.—Accounts and budget, audit of accounts of Post-War Schemes and State-aided concerns, test check of Government industrial units.

Special Officer for the preliminary survey of underground water resources.—Exploitation of underground water resources in the State. However this post was abolished with effect from 1st November 1953, *f.n.*

Special Engineer (Construction).—Construction of departmental buildings. **Special Officer for Power Drills.**—All work relating to Power Drills and Air Compressor blasting units, etc.

Inspector of Industrial Schools.—In immediate charge, under the control of the Joint Director, of all Industrial and technical education work of the department.

In addition to the above officers at the headquarters, there is a Sericultural Expert with headquarters at Kollegal attending to the development of sericulture and the management of the Government Silk Filatures and a Ceramic Expert and a Glass Technologist both with headquarters at Gudur assisting the Director in their respective spheres. The latter two posts have been transferred to the Andhra State from 1st October 1953.

The departmental activities in the mufassal were administered by 13 Assistant Directors of Industries with a jurisdiction of not more than two districts each. After the partition of the Andhra State there are eight Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce in the Residuary State. Each major institution imparting technical education and training is in charge of a Gazetted Officer. The Industrial Engineering Workshop at Madras continued to be in charge of a General Superintendent.

(c) The Director of Industries and Commerce served in the following committees and Boards:—

- (1) The Madras Port Trust.
- (2) The State Sugarcane Committee.
- (3) General Council of Indian Standards Institution, Delhi.
- (4) Advisory Board of the Kerala Soap Institute.
- (5) The Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.
- (6) Court of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (7) The State Cotton Committee.
- (8) The Rayalaseema Development Board.
- (9) Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board.

- (10) The Board of Directors and Executive Committees of the **Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society**.
 (11) Mica Advisory Committee.
 (12) State Firka Development Board.
 (13) Council of Victoria Technical Institute.
 (14) Executive Committee of the Madras Association for the Blind.
 (15) Council of Management of Madras Industries Association.
 (16) Sandalwood Advisory Committee.
 (17) Senate of Andhra University (up to 1st October 1953).

The Board of Directors of the firms and companies mentioned below:—

- The Radio and Electricals, Limited, Madras.
- The Ramarajya Surgical Cotton Mills, Limited, Rajapalayam.
- The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, Madras.
- The Rayalaseema Mills, Limited, Adoni.
- The Visakhapatnam Vegetable Oil Products, Limited, Bobbili.
- The Hemalatha Textiles, Limited, Madras.
- The Guntur Tobaccos, Limited, Madras.
- The Virudhunagar Textiles Mills, Limited, Madras.
- The Tuticorin Spinning Mills, Limited, Tuticorin.
- The Premier Mills (Coimbatore), Limited, Coimbatore.
- The Textool Company, Limited, Coimbatore.

The Joint Director of Industries and Commerce served on the following Committees and Boards:—

- Technological Diploma Examination Board.
- Advisory Committee on Technical Education.
- Coir Advisory Board.
- Steel Advisory Board.
- Material Resources Committee.
- Advisory Committee of the Tuberculosis Ex-Patients Colony, Tam-

baram.
 (7) Committee to examine the scheme of Mr. J. N. Bewsher for the establish-
 ment of an Engineering Workshop.

- Strathie Co-operative Society, Limited.
- National Trades Investigation Committee, New Delhi.
- Machine Tool Industry Committee.
- The Board of Directors of the State-aided Companies mentioned

below:—

- The Madras Vanaspathy, Limited.
- The Kadri Mills (Coimbatore), Limited, Coimbatore.
- The Rajeswari Mills, Limited, Gudiyattam.

The Deputy Director (General) served as Government Director on the Board of Directors of the following State-aided companies:—

- The Sudarsan Oil Mills, Limited, Katpadi.
- The Venkateswar Paper and Straw Board Mills, Limited, Tirupati (under liquidation).

The Oil Technologist, Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, served as Government Director on the Board of Directors of the following State-aided concerns:—
 Vegetols, Limited, Chittoor.

The Principal, Oil Technological Institute, Anantapur, served as a Government Director on the Board of Directors of the Hindupur Vegetable Oils and Refineries, Limited, Hindupur, which is a State-aided concern.

A brief report of the work done by the Geological Survey of India in the Madras State during the field season 1953-54.

During the field season 1953-54 the following officers of the Geological Survey of India were engaged in geological mapping, mineral survey, examination of

dam sites and other enquiries in the Madras State: Dr. A. K. Dey, Superintending Geologist, Mr. M. S. Balasundaram and Dr. A. P. Subramaniam, Geologists Messrs. V. Gopal, A. Damodaran, C. Gourishankar, N. Gopalakrishnamurthy and B. R. C. Iyengar, Assistant Geologists.

Geological and mineral survey were carried out in different districts and the area covered by the officers concerned is given below:—

		Square miles.
Dr. A. P. Subramaniam..	Coimbatore district ..	300
	Chingleput district ..	60
Mr. V. Gopal ..	Ramanathapuram district ..	450
Mr. A. Damodaran ..	Nilgiri district ..	150
Mr. N. Gopalakrishnamurthy ..	Chingleput district ..	170
Mr. B. R. C. Iyengar ..	Salem district ..	450
Mr. C. Gourishankar ..	Madurai district ..	350
		1,930

Extract from the field season programme for 1953-54:—

- Continuation of the Survey of Malnad area falling in the South Kanara district.
- Continuation of the Survey of the Malnad area in the Nilgiri district.
- Continuation of the systematic mapping of the Ramanathapuram district.
- Investigation of the occurrence of graphite in Nanguneri taluk, Tirunelveli district.
- Investigation of ilmenite sand in Rameswaram and coastal area of the Ramanathapuram district.
- Continuation of the systematic mapping in the North Arcot district.
- Continuation of the systematic mapping of the Coimbatore-Madurai region.
- Continuation of the systematic mapping of the Madurai district.
- Investigation of road metals in the Madurai district.
- Continuation of the systematic mapping of the Salem district, in Hosur, Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri taluks.
- Investigation of the Kolar Schist belt in the Salem district.
- Investigation of road metals in the Salem district.
- Examination of the occurrence of mica in Valayampatti and Mayyanur villages in Kallakurichi taluk and Konalur in Tirukkoyilur taluk, South Arcot district.
- Continuation of the systematic mapping of the Chingleput district.
- Investigation of road-metals in the Tiruchirappalli district.
- Continuation of the detailed mapping of Charnockites of the Vandalur in the Chingleput district.
- Collection of samples of high grade limestones from Ramanathapuram districts.
- Examination of Utatur, Arialoor and other cretaceous beds of

Geophysical Section.—

- Gravimetric, magnetic and Seismic surveys over the lignite and artesian fields in the South Arcot district to study the sub-surface structures.
- Electrical investigation for groundwater in the coastal areas in co-operation with the T.C.A. Tube Well Project.

Engineering Geology and Ground Water Division.—

- Kundah Hydro-Electric Project—Inspection of various sites for dams and weirs and tunnels and examination of core samples, Nilgiris district.
- Periyar Hydro-Electric Project, Madras—Inspection of sites for diversion weir and pressure tunnel and examination of core samples.

(23) Water-supply investigation at the following localities:—

- (a) Satyamangalam and Tripur, Coimbatore district.
- (b) Kotagiri and Ootacamund, Nilgiris district.
- (c) Yercaud, Salem district.
- (d) Palghat, Malabar district.
- (e) Mayuram, Tanjore district.

(f) Vettamangalam, P. Pugalur, P. Kadambankurichi, Punnam, Mammangalam, Athipalayam, Reddipalayam, P. Thittakurichi, Lakshminarayana-samudram, Thirukhampliyur, Tiruchirappalli district.

(24) Selection of sites for T.C.A. Exploratory Tube wells.

The total area mapped in the Madras State during the field season under review comes to about 1,900 square miles.

The mapping of the Archaean rocks were continued by Dr. A. P. Subramaniam in the Chingleput and Coimbatore districts, Mr. A. Damodaran in the Nilgiris district, Mr. C. Gourishankar in the Madurai district and Mr. B. R. C. Iyengar in the Salem district while Mr. V. Gopal continued the mapping of the tertiary and recent formations in the Ramanathapuram district and Mr. N. Gopalakrishna-murthy the Upper Gondwans formations in the Chingleput district.

Mineral Survey.

The following mineral occurrences were recorded:—

Ilmenite.—Mr. V. Gopal reported some minor occurrences of ilmenite bearing beach sands near Tondi ($9^{\circ} 45' : 79^{\circ} 10'$) and Pamban ($9^{\circ} 17' : 79^{\circ} 14'$) in the Ramanathapuram district.

Mica.—In the Nilgiri district, Mr. A. Damodaran recorded the occurrence of workable deposits of ruby mica in the pegmatites in the neighbourhood of Musnigudi ($11^{\circ} 34' : 78^{\circ} 38'$). The deposits are worth further exploration.

Pyrite.—Dr. A. K. Dey investigated the reported occurrence of auriferous pyrite in a well near Tandalaipudur ($11^{\circ} 0' : 78^{\circ} 33'$) in the Musiri taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, and found the mineral to be of no economic value.

Dr. A. K. Dey and Mr. M. S. Balasundaram served as members of the Experts Committee, Lignite Investigation, South Arcot.

Mr. Balasundaram examined the foundation conditions in the Mangalam Reservoir in the Malabar district and made suggestions for grouting the faulted junctions, provisions of cut off, etc. He also examined the dam site, penstock alignment to the power house site and tunnels of the Periyar Hydro-electric Scheme in the Madurai district and advised on the Geological conditions.

In the Nilgiris district he examined the various sites for dam, power house, surge shaft locations, etc., in connection with the Kundah Hydro-electric Project.

Dr. P. K. Ghosh and Messrs. G. C. Taylor and M. S. Balasundaram made a reconnaissance survey in the East Coast in connexion with the selection of sites for exploratory bore wells under the T.C.M. Scheme. Later Mr. B. Balasundaram selected suitable sites in the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai.

Mr. Hamzah Ali carried out water-supply investigations at the following localities in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, etc.

Programme for 1954-55.—It is proposed to continue the systematic investigation mapping and mineral survey in the Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Madurai, South Kanara and Ramanathapuram districts as also some special investigations for graphite, iron ore, garnet sands, gypsum, etc., apart from examination of various dam sites and study of ground water conditions in some of the districts. (Benares),

Mines and Mineral Section.—Sri C. S. Ramu, B.Sc. (Metallurgy) held charge of the post of Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, Mines and Minerals, throughout the year.

The subject of 'Mines and Minerals' under the provisions of the Mineral Concession Rules continues to be under the control of this Department. The Collectors of the districts are authorized to conduct preliminary investigations and applications for mineral concessions.

This department with the assistance of the Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce (Mines and Minerals) continued to advise Government in consultation with the Collectors on the financial status, ability to conduct mining operations in connexion with grants of mineral concessions and renewals of "Certificate of approval". Annual returns are also compiled and sent to Government and the Director of Geological Survey Department, Calcutta. Further, cases regarding reported occurrence of minerals are referred to the Department and remarks are offered in consultation with the Chief Chemist, Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Madras. The list of items for inclusion in the field season programme to be carried out by the Geological Survey of India Department and the Indian Bureau of Mines, is being complied by this Department. The number of applications received and dealt with for mineral concessions during the year is furnished below:—

Nature of application.	Granted prior to the partition, 30th September 1954.				
	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate of approval	..	..	..	..	668
Prospecting licence	..	..	..	..	78
Mining lease	..	..	..	..	23
Granted in the residuary State, i.e., after 1st October 1953 to 31st March 1954.					
Certificate of approval	..	..	..	..	75
Prospecting licence	..	..	..	..	7
Mining lease	..	..	..	..	1

The statement below gives the quantity of minerals mined during 1953 in the various districts of the State:—

Minerals.	Districts.	Quantity.		
		TONS.	OWT.	LB.
Bauxite	Salem	900	0	0
Magnetite	Do.	87,101	0	0
Limestone	Do.	2,473	0	0
China clay	Malabar	2,494	0	0
Felspar	Tiruchirappalli.	20	0	0
Gypsum	Do.	34,992	0	0
Moorum	Do.	120	0	0
Phosphatic nodules	Do.	545	0	0
Limestone	Do.	3,17,855	0	0
Mica	Nilgiris	8	17	94
Stones	Chingleput	10,932	units.	
Limestone	Tirunelveli	73,315	0	0

The Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce (Mines and Minerals) attended the first meeting of the Central Mineral Advisory Board at New Delhi during 1953.

The Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Madras.—During the year under review, there have been no marked changes in staff. In the place of the temporary Senior Chemist Sri S. Rangachari, B.A., M.Sc., Sri S. C. Rajagopalan, M.Sc., Chemical Engineer, Oil Technological Institute, Anantapur, was transferred to this Laboratory. The posts of draftsman artist, glass blower and carpenter sanctioned for the Laboratory continue to be vacant for want of space in the present buildings and other considerations.

One hundred and thirty-five samples were analysed during the year and 29 opinions on technical subject were offered to industrialists besides conducting research on five subjects of Industrial importance. Of the above, 70 samples, 8 opinions relate to the pre-partition period and the rest to the post-partition period. Before partition of the State, the Laboratory completed research on bleaching of off-coloured barytes, and compilation of a monograph on the minerals and mineral

industries of the composite State. The Laboratory also submitted proposals for the starting of an ore dressing laboratory as an adjunct at the instance of Government of India, Ministry of Education, which it is hoped will be approved soon. After partition, the following researches are being worked out besides the continuation of the research on the preparation of ultramarine blue.

- (1) Neyveli clay and lignite char for their absorption properties.
- (2) Montan Wax from Neyveli Lignite (work nearing completion).
- (3) Salem Chromite — its beneficiation.

Periodical reports on research problem (ultramarine blue) are also being submitted. The pilot plant investigation of strychnine from nux vomica seeds is also being taken up under consideration of higher authorities. The following table will show the comparative work done by the Laboratory and the revenue collected :—

Year.	Analysis.	Technical opinions.	Investigations.	Fees collected.
				RS.
1951-52	112	22	5	496
1952-53	138	23	5	1,416
1953-54 (up to 1st October 1953).	70	8	5	802
After 1st October 1953 ..	65	21	5	980

The Laboratory also participated in the All-India Khadi Swadeshi Industrial Exhibition, 1953-54. Besides displaying minerals of this province, the research products also were exhibited and the industrialists showed a keen interest in them.

From a review of the above, it may be seen that the laboratory has to a great extent fulfilled its programme during the year by helping the industrialists and public at large. The laboratory as usual continues to help the Police Department by analysing the samples sent by them.

As usual the Laboratory will undertake analysis from all sources namely Government, Public and private bodies and also conduct research on subjects, of Industrial and Technical importance. The question of manufacture of strychnine on a pilot plant basis is being taken up and hoped to be completed during this year. As most of the general public is not aware of the facilities afforded by this laboratory, wide publicity in the English and Vernacular dailies has been proposed. The manufacture of fine chemicals is contemplated to be taken up as an adjunct to the present activities of the laboratory after completion of the building. For the expansion of the activities of the laboratory and section analysing the work the present space is quite unsuited and proposals for construction of buildings in the vacant site opposite the junction of Boag Road and Hindi Prachara Sabha Road in Thyagaraya Nagar are at present under the consideration of Government. Thereafter the question of increase in personnel will be taken up. The laboratory has also to be further equipped for completion of the batch ore dressing apparatus to afford facilities for training students also. The laboratory will try its best to help private enterprises and the industrial advance State.

Technical Education.—This Department organizes and controls the education of the diploma, certificate and artizan standards and administers Government Polytechnics and Industrial Schools in the State which provide such education. There are also a large number of private schools (the provide diploma courses and the rest artizan certificate courses) under the of this department and these schools are given financial aid in the building equipment and maintenance grants in accordance with the Code of regulations for industrial schools.

Appendix A.—Indicates the facilities available in the State for the artisans of the non-degree standard.

In accordance with the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education the Government of India decided to contribute subject to a maximum of 4.5 lakhs upto 50 per cent of the total non-recurring cost of development of the Printing Section of the Central Polytechnic, into a Regional School of Printing Technology. In regard to incurring expenditure, it has been decided that the Central Government will bear 50 per cent of the net recurring expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 70,000 commencing with the year 1954-55. In order to make an immediate start with implementation of the plan for the establishment of a Regional School of Printing Technology in Madras by expanding the Printing Section of the Central Polytechnic, Madras, an advance payment of Rs. one lakh against the above sanction towards non-recurring expenditure for 1953-54 has been made to the State Government and the amount transferred before the 31st March 1954.

During the year under review 59 students of the Tamilnad Polytechnic, participated in the Territorial Army and underwent training for a week.

Polytechnics.—There were eight polytechnics in the composite Madras State at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Bellary, Kakinada and Vuyyuru and they continued to function satisfactorily. As a result of the partition the Polytechnics at Kakinada and Vuyyuru were transferred to the Andhra State and that at Bellary to the Mysore State leaving the remaining five polytechnics at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Kozhikode and Mangalore to the Residuary State of Madras.

Construction of buildings for the Polytechnics at Kozhikode, Mangalore and main building at Coimbatore have been completed and occupied during the year. The buildings at Kozhikode and Mangalore were officially declared open by the Minister for Industries and Labour in January 1954. An exhibition of high educational value was also organized in connection with the opening ceremony. The erection of machinery and pipe laying and electrification of the new buildings in the Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode were completed this year by the students and staff. This gave ample opportunity for the students getting themselves trained in overhead line work.

Missions.—Heavy rush of application for admission to many of the diploma courses continued this year also necessitating admissions being made in excess of the sanctioned strength. Eighteen nominees of Jammu and Kashmir States were admitted during the year, for the diploma courses in Civil Engineering in the Polytechnics at Madras, Kozhikode, Mangalore and Madurai and in Automobile Engineering and Electrical Engineering in the Polytechnics at Coimbatore and Kozhikode respectively. Nominees of Orissa and Coorg were also admitted in the Polytechnics.

Equipment.—Further equipment to the extent of about two lakhs was purchased during the year for the several Polytechnics, which include several items of Disposals and reparation stores. The equipment available is taken full advantage of and arrangements are being made to obtain more equipment to complete the full complement for all courses.

Scholarships.—Besides the scholarships and stipends awarded by the State Government, the following private and Government scholarships were made available to students under training in Polytechnics, the Harijan Welfare Department Scholarships the Government of India scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes scholarships. Dr. Rangachari Endowment Scholarship, Sri Venkateswara Scholarships, etc. The Rotary Club, Kozhikode continued the award of two scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem to two students of the certificate courses.

Staff.—Dr. P. B. R. Murthi, Principal, Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode, was transferred as Principal of the Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada, on the formation of the new province in October 1953 and Sri V. S. Gopalan, Head of Chemical Engineering Section, was placed in charge of the Polytechnic. The Polytechnics continued to employ part-time lecturers—particularly for the Civil Engineering section from among the qualified staff of the P.W.D. It may be mentioned in this connection that many of the B.E.'s recruited for posts of Lecturers and Assistant

Lecturers in Polytechnic, resigned their posts and suddenly stopped away even before the acceptance of their resignation to take up other employments in spite of the fact that every one of those employed gave an undertaking in writing to serve the Department at least until the end of the session. Such stoppages had proved to be a great disadvantage resulting in much strain on the remaining teaching staff.

Additional courses of study.—During the year under review General Mechanics course of five years was introduced in three polytechnics at Madras, Madurai, and Kozhikode as in recent years, the industry with its rapid growth has been experiencing the need for suitably trained technicians of this category. Government also sanctioned the introduction of a certificate course in gas welding and electric wiring in the Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai, on account of great demand for qualified welders. It was proposed to start the machine minding and book binding certificate course, but due to the non-availability of suitable instructors and for other reasons, its introduction had to be deferred for the next session.

Educational Tours and Practical Training.—Educational tours to places of industrial activity and educative value were arranged as usual for the final year students in Polytechnics. As for practical training of final year students, the practice in vogue in previous years of getting students from mufassil Polytechnic to the Central Polytechnic for the purpose at Government cost was stopped in view of the fact that adequate equipment and facilities for such training have been provided, thus economising the expenditure to Government on arranging for such practical training at Madras.

Apprenticeship.—Students of the diploma courses in the Polytechnics, have to undergo practical training for one year in recognized factories, or workshops after the prescribed course of instruction in the Polytechnics to become eligible for the award of the diplomas. In connection with such training the department secured the co-operation of several industrial concerns, factories—workshops, both public and private not only within the State, but also outside it. The Government of India as usual awarded Junior Industrial Training stipends each of Rs 75 per mensem to the successful candidates at the diploma examinations with merit and were undergoing their practical training in recognized concerns.

Special works undertaken and executed.—The Central Polytechnic, Madras continued to execute work connected with the repairs to hospitals, instruments, appliances aseptic furniture etc., for all Government City Hospitals. Some of the mufassil hospitals and the hospital for indigenous medicines are also placing orders for repairing delicate surgical instruments. The Printing section of the Polytechnic, besides undertaking job orders print "INDCOM" Journal, published by the Department. The Sound Engineering Section of the Central Polytechnic filmed the opening of the "Quarry Project Lignite Mines at Neyveli and recorded the speeches on the occasion of the inauguration of the All India Palm Gur Workers Conference at Tuticorin."

In the Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode, Testing of tiles, stoneware pipes and food products and issue of certificates therefor, were undertaken resulting in additional revenue to Government. In the Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai, the manufacture of furniture, to Government departments and private parties were undertaken on a large scale as also repairs to power drills, boring tools, etc. The newly started printing section undertook the printing of books and other odd jobs. The special Deputy Collector, Kallar Reclamation, placed an order for the supply of coir and rope-making machines under the Community Project Scheme and nine sets of machines costing Rs. 7,800 were manufactured and during the year.

Vocational and Technical Training School for Adult Civilians of the Go of India.—The Government of India Technical Training Scheme for Adult C attached to the Polytechnics at Madras, Madurai, Mangalore and Coimbatore continued to function satisfactorily. Final examination for the trained completed training under this Scheme was conducted in December-January.

State Trading Schemes.—The Polytechnics at Madurai, Kozhikode and Mangalore continued to distribute iron and steel defectives and cuttings to local agriculturists and fabricators. The stock of scrap with the Polytechnics will be disposed of in due course and the amount remitted to the credit of the relevant head of account.

Outside examination.—The Central Polytechnic, Madras, was the Centre for the following outside examinations:—

- (1) City and guilds of London examination.
- (2) Entrance examination for admission into the Indian School of Mines and applied Geology.
- (3) Entrance examination for admission to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

Library.—More publications were added to the libraries, besides various journals and magazines of technical interest of foreign and Indian origin.

Technological Diploma Examination Board Examinations.—The Final examinations for the candidates of the diploma courses in the institutions affiliated to the Technological Diploma Examination Board were conducted by the Board. The following were the members of the Board during the year:—

Chairman (Ex-officio).

- (1) Joint Director of Industries and Commerce.

Official Members.

- (2) The Principal, College of Engineering, Guindy.
- (3) The Executive Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Division, Madras.
- (4) The Principal, Government Textile Institute, Madras.
- (5) The Radio Engineer, Provincial Broadcasting, Madras.
- (6) The Ceramic Expert, Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras (now in Andhra State).
- (7) The Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras.
- (8) Dr. P. Seshagiri Rao, King Institute, Madras.
- (9) V. John, Deputy Director of Fisheries, Madras.

Non-official Members.

- (10) Sri S. T. Wicks, Crompton Engineering Co., Madras.
- (11) Sri C. V. Krishnaaswamy Chetty, Madras.
- (12) Sri A. Krishnan, Vauhini Studios, Madras.
- (13) Sri R. Mahadevan, Union and Co., Madras.
- (14) Sri Sinclair Rose, Wilson and Co., Madras.
- (15) Sri O. T. Raghavan, Executive Engineer, Corporation of Madras.
- (16) Sri Dr. M. A. Govinda Rao, Dr. A.I.C. of Tech. Madras
- (17) Sri Dr. W. J. H. Bevdinsohn, Tungabhadra Industries, Kurnool.
- (18) Sri A. J. Sharman, Gordon Woodroffe Leather Manufacturing Co., Limited, Pallavaram.

The Board conducted two examinations in the year, one in April 1953 and a supplementary one in limited subjects in December 1953. The total number of students that appeared for the examinations and the number declared by the Technological Diploma Examination Board to have passed are as shown below:—

May 1953.

Serial number.	Subjects.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
(1)	Automobile Engineering	133	42
(2)	Ceramics	1	1
(3)	Chemical Engineering	21	11
(4)	Civil Engineering	526	293

May 1953—cont.

Serial number.	Subjects.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
(5)	Electrical Engineering	380	100
(6)	Food Technology	4	3
(7)	Fish Technology and Navigation	13	7
(8)	Leather Technology	5	5
(9)	Mechanical Engineering	357	124
(10)	Overseers	36	18
(11)	Printing Technology	38	14
	(a) Composing and Proof reading	48	30
	(b) Machine Minding	44	12
(12)	Sanitary Engineering	28	10
(13)	Cinematography and Sound Engineering	13	9
(14)	Textile Manufacture	33	19
		1,680	698

December 1953.

(1)	Automobile Engineering	70	44
(2)	Civil Engineering	232	96
(3)	Electrical Engineering	233	73
(4)	Mechanical Engineering	207	60
		2,422	971

Scholarships.—The following scholarships tenable at the institutions mentioned against them were awarded during the year:—

- 1 Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 8 at Rs. 56 per mensem each.
- 2 Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay .. 1 at Rs. 61 per mensem each.
- 3 College of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, Benares. 1 at Rs. 50 per mensem each.
- 4 Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad. 1 at Rs. 50 per mensem each.
- 5 Andhra University College, Waltair 1 at Rs. 39 per mensem each.

Overseas Training.—Sri P. Sankara Menon, who was selected for higher training in "Ceramics" in U.K. under the Murphy Endowment fund left for U.K. in September 1953 and he will return to India sometime in September 1955.

Central Polytechnic, Madras.—Sri A. R. Doraiswamy Iyer continued to be the Principal of the Polytechnic, during the year.

Refugee students from Pakistan.—One displaced student from Pakistan underwent training during the year.

Eleven students deputed by the Jammu and Kashmir State and two students from Orissa State underwent training. Four lady students were also under training in the Printing Section.

The receipts of the Polytechnic amounted to Rs. 1,23,412-6-0 during the year as against Rs. 1,28,906 in the previous year. The expenditure on the working of the Polytechnic for the year was Rs. 4,01,168-9-0 as against Rs. 4,63,805-12-11 in the previous year.

The various departments of the Polytechnic maintained the usual standard of efficiency. The achievements were very encouraging and deserve special mention. The student's Association (both general and section) continued to function satisfactorily. Periodical lectures of educational value, both technical and general were delivered by eminent persons in the field and the students were very much benefited by these lectures.

Strength.—There were 1,559 students on the rolls in the Polytechnic on the 31st March 1954 as against 1,571 in the previous year—

(1)	Electrical Engineering	270
(2)	Mechanical Engineering	273
(3)	Printing Technology	168
(4)	Cinematography and Sound Engineering	13
(5)	Fisheries Technology and Navigation	29
(6)	Civil Engineering	250
(7)	Sanitary Engineering	65
(8)	Artisan courses (full time)	238
(9)	Do. (part time)	253
(10)	Railway Trade School, Perambur	253
	Total	1,559

The new admissions classified and compared with those of the previous years were as below:—

	1940-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Electrical Engineering	114	116	92	90	93
Mechanical Engineering	114	98	90	97	87
Cinematography and Sound Engineering	15	10	10	15	3
Printing Technology	49	51	38	57	56
Sanitary Engineering	24	24	25	39	21
Fisheries Technology and Navigation	19	7	15	19	105
Civil Engineering	100	90	75	101	105
Artisan courses (full time)	133	180	164	176	166
Do. (part time)	134	70	71	75	98
Railway Trade School					

The number of students in the diploma courses according to years of studies was as follows:—

Name of course.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.
Electrical Engineering (full time)	55	49	32	..	..
Do. (part time)	37	26	43	29	..
Mechanical Engineering (full time)	50	44	29	..	..
Do. (part time)	37	44	37	32	..
Printing Technology (full time)	32	29	18	..	..
Do. (part time)	18	14	14	23	12
Cinematography and Sound Engineering	5	7	3	..	..
Fisheries Technology and Navigation	16	9	5	..	..
Civil Engineering	105	84	60	..	..
Sanitary Engineering	21	32	12	..	..

The percentage of passes at the final diploma examinations during the year and the two previous years was as follows:—

	PER CENT.
1951-52	40
1952-53	46
1953-54	40

Two hundred and ninety-five candidates appeared for the Technological Diploma Examination Board Examinations held in May 1953 and 119 students came out successful. One hundred and eighty-four candidates appeared for the supplementary examination conducted by the Technological Diploma Examination Board in December 1953 and 66 came out successful.

Seventy-six candidates appeared for the certificate examinations and 67 came out successful.

Light Metal Casting Section.—Twelve students were admitted in this section during the year. This section continued to manufacture articles in light metal and sold them through the Central Industrial Museum, Madras.

Railway Training School, Perambur.—This institution is a branch of the Central Polytechnic intended mainly for imparting necessary theoretical instruction to mechanical apprentices undergoing practical training in the Perambur Railway Workshops in three courses, viz., a senior course of five years and a junior course

	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Certificate—					
1 Cabinet Making	5	16	6	8	13
2 Moulding	1	10	12	12	13
3 Electric Wiring	19	20	20	23	30
4 Toy-making	1	10	8	8	6
5 Blacksmithy	3	5	4	5	5
6 Machinists and Turners	..	20	19	23	19
7 Fitting and Erecting	..	..	20	20	20
8 Proof-reading and Composing	..	..	..	9	15
9 General Mechanics	..	..	..	..	20

The number of students in the Diploma and Certificate Courses according to their year of study is as shown below :—

Course.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.
1 Electrical Engineering ..	32	28	26	..	..
2 Mechanical Engineering ..	21	29	18	..	..
3 Automobile Engineering ..	18	18	17	..	..
4 Civil Engineering ..	58	82	63	..	..
Certificate—					
5 Cabinet Making	4	3	3	..	..
6 Moulding	10	7	..	..	..
7 Electric Wiring	25	16	..	..	..
8 Blacksmithy	4	2	..	..	..
9 Toy-making	..	..	..	..	..
10 General Mechanics	19	..	..	..	..
11 Machinists and Turners	19	13	..	..	..
12 Fitting and Erecting	15	8	..	..	..
13 Proof-reading and Composing	10	6	..	..	..
14 Toy-making	6	4	..	..	..

Examinations.—The percentage of passes in the diploma examinations conducted by the Technological Diploma Examination Board in April and December 1953 were as follows :—

Courses.	Number appeared		Number passed		Percentage	
	April 1953.	December 1953.	April 1953.	December 1953.	April 1953.	December 1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Electrical Engineering ..	34	20	10	3	29	15
Mechanical Engineering ..	21	9	13	2	62	22
Automobile Engineering ..	30	20	9	13	30	65
Civil Engineering ..	67	27	45	12	67	44
Overseers	5	..	1	..	20	..

Equipment worth Rs. 48,030 was procured during the year for the various sections of the Polytechnic. The addition of German Reparation Machines had an additional advantage for training in the workshops.

The Engineering Students' Association continued to function and had the benefit of lectures delivered by eminent technical persons.

The net expenditure of the Polytechnic amounted to Rs. 2,56,996 and total receipts to Rs. 1,11,633 during the year as against Rs. 2,02,692-6-10 and Rs. 91,936-5-11 respectively during the previous year.

Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore.—Sri S. Venkatachalam continued to be the Principal of the Polytechnic during the year.

The total strength of the Polytechnic during the year including those newly admitted to the various courses was 169 as against 152 during the previous year.

Licentiate Automobile in Engineering	93
Radio Servicing	41
Auto Servicing	35

The new admissions classified and compared with those of the previous years were as follows :—

	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Diploma—					
Auto Engineering ..	50	31	23	36	46
Auto Servicing ..	18	16	17	20	26
Radio Servicing ..	8	8	18	26	16

The number of students in the Diploma and Certificate Courses according to their years of studies was as follows :—

Course.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Licentiate in Automobile Engineering ..	46	36	23
Radio Servicing	16	26	..
Auto Servicing	26	20	..

The percentage of passes at the final examinations in Diploma and Certificate Courses for the period ending 1953-54 was as follows :—

	Licentiate in Automobile Engineering. PER CENT.	Auto Servicing. PER CENT.	Radio Servicing. PER CENT.
1950-51	25	70.5	46.1
1951-52	23.3	73.9	72.7
1952-53	37.8	64.3	40

The repair of motor cars, radios receivers, etc., of private owners were undertaken and the students of the Polytechnic were given practical training in this regard to enable them to handle several types of machines.

Buildings.—The construction of buildings for the Polytechnic was in progress. As the buildings of Sri G. D. Naidu which were occupied by the Polytechnic from its very inception were required for use by the owner, they were vacated and the new buildings were occupied on 1st April 1954 pending provision of electric and water-supply arrangements.

The vocational and technical training scheme for adult civilians started during the previous year is progressing satisfactorily.

Finance.—The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 8,355-12-6 and the expenditure to Rs. 88,415 as against Rs. 13,465-1-0 and Rs. 70,936-0-6 during the previous year.

Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode.—Dr. P. B. R. Marthy continued to be the Principal of the Polytechnic till the end of September 1953 and on the formation of the new Andhra State he was transferred as Principal of the Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada and Sri V. S. S. Gopalan took charge of the post of Principal from 1st October 1953.

The total strength of the Polytechnic during the year was 410 as shown below as against 409 in the previous year.

	Courses.				
Diploma—					
1 Chemical Engineering	..	..	..	..	22
2 Electrical Engineering	..	..	..	..	59
3 Food Technology	..	..	..	..	19
4 Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	134
5 Mechanical Engineering	..	..	..	..	54
Certificate—					
6 (a) General Mechanics—3 years	..	..	..	..	47
(b) Do. —5 years	..	..	..	..	11
7 Cabinet Making	..	..	..	..	10
8 Light Metal Casting	..	..	..	..	9
9 Electric and Gas Welding	..	..	..	..	16
10 Electric Wiring	..	..	..	..	29

The new admission classified and compared with those of the previous years were as follows :—

	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Courses.					
1 Chemical Engineering	10	8	8	12	7
2 Electrical Engineering	21	13	21	18	28
3 Mechanical Engineering	20	20	23	18	18
4 Food Technology	7	6	10	13	4
5 Civil Engineering	78	51	43	61	46

of three years in Mechanical Engineering and Metal Workers and Wood Workers Drawing course of two years duration. The total strength of the school was 253 during the year. As usual, the final year examinations were conducted by the Railway officials and out of 71 who appeared 33 were successful.

Industrial School Section.—The Industrial School Section started in the Polytechnic during 1949-50 continued to function satisfactorily with a strength of 111 in part-time and 144 in full-time classes.

Outside examinations.—The Polytechnic was the centre for the following examinations:—

- (1) City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations.
- (2) Entrance Examination for admission to the Indian Institute of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.
- (3) Entrance Examination for admission to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

Equipment.—Further items of equipment worth Rs. 35,304-4-0 were acquired during the year for the various sections of the Polytechnic.

Scholarships.—The following scholarships were awarded to the Polytechnic students:—

- (1) Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem. Full time 72. Part time 12.
- (2) Sri Venkateswara Scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem each—6 Nos.
- (3) Dr. Rangachari technical Scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem—4 Nos.
- (4) Industrial School Scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem each—44 Nos.
- (5) Harijan Welfare Department Scholarships—29 Nos.
- (6) Government of India Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and backward classes scholarships—18 Nos.
- (7) Government of India Junior stipends of Rs. 75 each per mensem—2 Nos.

Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore.—Sri S. Krishnaswamy Rao continued to be the Principal of the Polytechnic during the year.

The total strength of the Polytechnic during the year was 278 as shown below as against 292 during the previous year:—

Diploma—

(1) Mechanical Engineering	54
(2) Automobile Engineering	42
(3) Civil Engineering	90

Certificate—

(1) General mechanics	20
(2) Cabinet making	12
(3) Auto Servicing	28
(4) Electric and Gas welding	22
(5) Rattan work	4

Total .. 278

The new admissions classified and compared with those of the previous years were as noted below:—

Courses.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Diploma—					
1 Mechanical Engineering	22	26	27	11	23
2 Automobile Engineering	18	24	23	19	12
3 Civil Engineering	..	..	31	43	26
Certificate—					
1 General Mechanics	9	20	20	13	18
2 Cabinet Making	4	2	4	7	6
3 Auto Servicing	10	20	20	13	20
4 Electric and Gas Welding	9	6	15	10	15
5 Rattan work	4	2	3	5	4

The number of students in the diploma and certificate courses according to their years of studies was as follows:—

Courses.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Diploma—			
1 Mechanical Engineering	23	13	18
2 Automobile Engineering	12	15	15
3 Civil Engineering	25	40	25
Certificate—			
1 General Mechanics	16	6	4
2 Cabinet Making	5	4	3
3 Auto Servicing	16	12	..
4 Electric and Gas Welding	14	8	..
5 Rattan work	1	3	..

The fourth batch of final year diploma course students appeared for the Technological Diploma Examination Board Examinations in May and September 1953 and the results of the examinations were as follows:—

Courses.	May.			December.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Civil Engineering	37	27	72.9	12	7	58
2 Mechanical Engineering	21	12	57.1	10	4	40
3 Automobile Engineering	18	11	61	13	10	76.9
4 Overseer Course	1	..	..	..	..	..

Out of 77 that appeared in May 1953, 50 came out successful and out of 35 that appeared in December 1953, 11 came out successful.

During the year, equipment of the value of Rs. 11,150-10-3 was secured for the various sections of the Polytechnics.

The Industrial School Section of the Polytechnic continued to undertake job orders to the extent possible both from Government departments and private parties and the total value of the jobs executed during the year was Rs. 12,610-13-6.

The Polytechnic continued to be located in the two rented buildings till December 1953. The permanent buildings having been completed, the Polytechnic building was formally declared open by the Hon'ble Minister for Industries in January 1954 and they were occupied soon after, pending provision of electricity and water-supply.

The Polytechnic continued to be a Technical Training Centre of the Government of India in General Mechanics, Machinists, Turners, Blacksmiths, Motor Mechanics and Cabinet-makers' Trades. 58 Trainees appeared for the final trade test in November 1953 and all of them passed.

The receipts of the Polytechnic during the year were Rs. 15,185-12-6 as against Rs. 18,420-13-6 during the previous year. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,04,039-1-5 as against Rs. 73,507-14-5 during the previous year.

Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai.—Sri K. Srinivasan continued to be the Principal of the Polytechnic during the year.

The total strength of the Polytechnic during the year was 584 both in the Diploma and Certificate Courses as against 597 during the previous year. The new admissions classified and compared with those of the previous years were as follows:—

Courses.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Diploma—					
1 Electrical Engineering	24	33	33	46	31
2 Mechanical Engineering	23	23	28	35	21
3 Automobile Engineering	27	21	32	27	17
4 Civil Engineering	..	..	74	90	58

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

Course.	1949-1950.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1954-55.
Certificate—					
6 General Mechanics—Three years	18	21	19	26	30
Do. Five years	..	..	..	..	9
7 Cabinet Making	7	7	5	7	4
8 Light Metal Casting	14	10	7	6	9
9 Electric and Gas Welding	10	10	13	13	12
10 Electrical Wiring	15	16	16	21	17

The number of students in the diploma and certificate courses according to their years of studies was as follows :—

Courses.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.
1 Electrical Engineering	25	19	15
2 Mechanical Engineering	23	17	14
3 Chemical Engineering	7	9	6
4 Civil Engineering	45	54	35
5 Food Technology	3	11	5
6 Cabinet Making	4	3	3
7 General Mechanics—Three years	23	12	12
Do. Five years	11	..	..
8 Electric Wiring	15	14	..
9 Electric and Gas Welding	9	7	..
10 Light Metal Casting	6	3	..

The fifth batch of students of the diploma courses appeared for the Technological Diploma Examination Board Examinations held in May and December 1953. Out of 742 candidates that appeared 273 came out successful as shown below :—

Courses.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Chemical Engineering	12	7	58.33
Food Technology	4	3	75
Electrical Engineering	16	10	62.5
Mechanical Engineering	12	5	41.67
Civil Engineering	50	35	70

The new Polytechnic buildings which were occupied during the last year were formally declared open by the Hon'ble Minister for Industries in January 1954 and the electrification work of these buildings was nearing completion.

Laboratory equipment and other machinery worth about Rs. 1,08,640 were purchased during the year.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 50,074-5-9 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,28,485-4-6 as against Rs. 76,921-2-9 and Rs. 2,72,589-1-4 respectively during the previous year.

The Polytechnic continued to receive as usual job orders for execution both from Government departments and the general public.

Testing of tiles, stoneware pipes and food products and issue of certificates were undertaken during the year. The erection of machinery and pipe laying were completed by the staff and students. The Electrical Engineering section was fully engaged in the electrification of the new buildings besides the normal class work which gave ample opportunity for the students for getting themselves well trained in overhead line work electric wiring. Students were also deputed for temporary lighting to mufassal with the portable generating sets.

Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada (1st April to 30th September 1953).—
Sri J. Sreeramamurthy continued to be the Principal of the Polytechnic during the period.

The total strength of the Polytechnic during the year was 483 as against 468 during the previous year.

(1) Civil Engineering	232
(2) Mechanical Engineering	77
(3) Electrical Engineering	79
(4) Fisheries Technology and Navigation	8
(5) Automobile Engineering	38
(6) General Mechanics	25
(7) Electrical Wiring	16
(8) Handloom Weaving	8
Total	483

The new admission classified and compared with those of the previous years were as follows :—

Courses.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Civil Engineering	..	..	77	89	65
Mechanical Engineering	80	74	36	39	21
Electrical Engineering	27	20	24	34	26
Fisheries Technology	20	7	10	5	4
General Mechanics	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Wiring	36	36	40	24	25
Handloom Weaving	..	..	..	..	..

The number of students in the diploma courses according to their years of studies was as follows :—

Courses.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Civil Engineering	84	74	74
Mechanical Engineering	28	36	13
Electrical Engineering	28	33	17
Fisheries Technology and Navigation.	1	2	5
Automobile Engineering	38	..	..

Diploma Examinations.—One hundred and one appeared for the Technological Diploma Examinations held in April 1953 and 68 students came out successful. The percentage of passes was 67.

The new admissions to the various certificate courses during the year were as follows :—

(1) Handloom Weaving	5
(2) General Mechanics	7
(3) Electrical Wiring	13

Equipment worth Rs. 5,909 was acquired during the period under report.

Accommodation.—The Polytechnic continued to be housed in the three buildings of the M.S.N. Charities, Kakinada. The construction of the buildings for the Polytechnic was completed and occupied.

Hostel.—The co-operative hostel functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Finance.—The total expenditure during the period was Rs. 64,120-13-0 and the total receipts Rs. 23,589-4-0, including the Rs. 4,000 being the contribution made by the M.S.N. Charities, Kakinada, for the running of the Polytechnic.

Vuyyuru Polytechnic, Vuyyuru (1st April to 30th September 1953).—
Sri J. Krishnamurthy continued as Principal during the period.

The total strength of the Polytechnic during the year was 351 in all the courses as against 340 during the previous year as shown below :—

1. Civil Engineering	236
2. Mechanical Engineering	115
Total	351

The new admissions classified and compared with those of the last five years were as follows:—

Courses.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Civil Engineering ..	79	83 *	87	93	62
Mechanical Engineering	23	29	28	45	45

* Overseer's course.

The fifth batch of final year diploma course students appeared for the Technological Diploma Examination Board Examinations held in April 1953. The percentage of passes was as shown below as compared with those of the previous years:—

Courses.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Civil Engineering ..	75	43	57.3
Mechanical Engineering ..	21	8	38.0

During the period from 1st April to 30th September 1953 equipment worth Rs. 24,119-3-3 was purchased.

The Polytechnic is housed at present in the A.G. Technological Institute buildings at Vuyyuru.

The hostel attached to the Polytechnic on a co-operative basis continued to function satisfactorily.

During the period the receipts of the Polytechnic amounted to Rs. 13,022-2-3 and the expenditure to Rs. 56,179-6-7.

Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary (1st April to 30th September 1953.—Sri N. Hanumantha Rao continued as Principal of the Polytechnic during the period ended 30th September 1953 when the Polytechnic was transferred to the Mysore State as a result of partition of the Madras State.

The total number of students on rolls on 30th September 1953 in all the diploma and certificate courses in the Polytechnic was 192 as against 206 during the previous year as detailed below:—

Diploma courses—					
(1) Civil Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	123
(2) Textile Technology ..	..	..	..	..	1
Certificate courses—					
(1) Auto Servicing ..	..	..	..	..	17
(2) Blacksmithy ..	..	..	..	..	3
(3) Cabinet Making ..	..	..	..	..	17
(4) Electrical Wiring ..	..	..	..	..	4
(5) General Mechanic ..	..	..	..	..	27
Total ..					192

The new admissions classified and compared with those of the previous year were as below:—

Courses.	Number admitted.			
	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Civil Engineering ..	..	..	49	43
Textile Technology ..	8	4	1	1

The number of students in the diploma and certificate courses according to their years of studies was as below:—

Classes.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.
Civil Engineering ..	40	43	40	..
Textile Technology ..	..	..	1	..
General Mechanics ..	13	5	9	..
Cabinet Making ..	7	5	5	..
Electrical Wiring ..	4	..	..	..
Blacksmithy ..	3	..	..	..
Auto Switching ..	10	7	..	..

The Technological Diploma Examination Board, Madras, conducted final diploma examinations for L.C.E. and L.T.M. and Overseers courses in April 1953 with the following:—

Course.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
L.C.E. ..	40	20
L.T.M. ..	2	2
Overseer course ..	1	1

No additional equipment was purchased during the period ended 30th September 1954.

A quantity of tons 29-0-1-26 of steel scrap was sold during the period realizing a value of Rs. 12,049-8-7.

The electrification of the new building was completed and the building was occupied for drawing halls, class rooms, office, etc.

The Industrial School section of the Polytechnic continued to undertake job orders from Government departments and private bodies. The total value of workshop production during the period under review was Rs. 13,866-5-0; jobs on account of Government departments amounting to Rs. 12,367-8-0.

The total receipts during the period ended 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 16,913-6-9 and the expenditure to Rs. 51,007-13-1 under 43. a. Industries and Rs. 5,103-14-3 under 82-A Capital against b. Tools and Plant.

School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.—Sri D. P. Roy Chowdhury continued to be the Principal of the institution during the year.

The strength of the school at the close of the year was 277 as against 261 during 1952-53 and 279 during 1951-52. The average attendance of the students during the year was 232 as against 223 during 1952-53 and 228 during 1951-52.

The following scholarships were awarded during the year:—

1 Government scholarships ..	113
2 Harijan Welfare Department scholarships ..	23
3 Victoria Technical Institute scholarships ..	5
4 Dr. Rangachari Technical Endowment scholarships ..	1

Thirty-four students who were awarded scholarships by Government and who hailed from mufassal were granted city allowance of Rs. 10 each per mensem on the strength of the Tahsildars' certificates.

The students in the Fine Arts section were given free supply of drawing materials such as brushes, oil and water colours as a measure of encouragement. The staff and students of the Fine Arts section took as in the past keen interest in distinguishing themselves by participating in competitive exhibitions conducted in important centres in the State and outside. The Principal himself exhibited his works in the All-India Contemporary Sculpture Exhibition sponsored by the Ministry of Education, New Delhi, and he was awarded the first, third and fifth prizes of the Vice-President of the Union.

Various work orders of high artistic standard by students and staff were executed in Crafts section. The amount realized on this account is Rs. 5,748 as against Rs. 5,616-7-0 in the previous year. The total sales during the year through the Museum, credit and cash sales put together, amounted to Rs. 5,709-1-0 as against Rs. 6,645 during the previous year.

The receipts and charges during the year were Rs. 9,403-2-0 and Rs. 1,37,952-15-4 respectively as against Rs. 13,366-8-6 and Rs. 1,35,853-6-0 during the previous year.

Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.—Sri P. Siviah Chowdhury continued to be in charge of the institute during the year 1953-54.

Tuition work.—Instruction in the following three courses was given in the institute:—

(1) Diploma course in Leather Technology of three years' duration plus one year's practical training in a tannery approved by Government. The minimum qualification for admission to this course is S.S.L.C.

(2) A certificate course in leather goods manufacture of three years' duration. The minimum qualification for admission is a pass in III Form.

(3) An artizan course of two years' duration in leather tanning and leather goods manufacture reserved for the training of Harijan boys of the professional community each trainee admitted being paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem.

Admission.—The number of students admitted for the various courses was as follows:—

(1) Diploma course	11
(2) Certificate course	5
(3) Artizan course	12

The total strength as on 31st March 1954 for all the three courses together was 41.

Laboratory.—(1) A study of the wattle bark from trees of different ages collected from the new wattle plantation with a view to determine the optimum age of the tree at which its bark yield the maximum of tanning.

(2) A study of Malabar teak to determine its suitability as a tanning material. Due to its very low tanning contents it was found unfit as a suitable tanning material.

(3) Experiments on babool bark, teminalia arjuna, hopea parviflora and Dhawa Sumach leaf were continued.

(4) A study of Indian red wood bark was in progress.

(5) A study of synthetic tanning and the analysis and study of samples were conducted.

(6) A study of non-edible oils with a view to determine their utility in the leather industry was started. Analysis of the pungam oil and neem oil were completed and both of them were found to be suitable for use in the South Indian tanning of skins and hides.

(7) Samples of barks and tan liquors and of leathers from experimental lots in regard to research from the tannery of the institute were analysed with a view to see whether they conform to the specifications of good quality leathers.

Two research papers entitled "A study of Dhawa Sumach leaves (*Anogeissus latifolia*) as a suitable tanning material" and "An analytical study of indigenous tanning materials" were published. Technical advice was given to tanners who often visited the institute when they were confronted with any problem in their tanneries. The following samples were analysed for the trade:—

Water	12 samples.
Leather	6 "
Barks	7 "
Tanning waste leather	1 "

Eleven bottles of leather testing solution were prepared and supplied to the trade.

Tannery.—Experiments were conducted in the manufacture of picker bank leathers, roller leathers, quick tannage of buff hide sole leathers, South India tanning of skins with Dhawa Sumach and cow hides with Divi Divi. Shikari skins received from private parties were tanned.

Leather goods manufacture.—The students of the diploma, certificate and artizan courses were given instruction in the manufacture of leather goods. A new post of instructor in sports goods manufacture was sanctioned and filled up with effect from 22nd April 1953. The sports goods Instructor imparted instruction in the manufacture of volley ball, basket ball and foot ball covers to all the students of the three courses, with the hope that they can manufacture covers independently and take up to the trade.

The Principal continued to serve as a member of the Leather Committee for selection of tenders for supply of leather to the Central Jail, Vellore. The Tanning Assistant was deputed to the Central Jail, Vellore, periodically for passing consignments of leather received by the Superintendent of the Jail.

Tanning Demonstration Parties.—During the year, four tanning demonstration parties were functioning in the composite State, but in the formation of the Andhra State with effect from 1st October 1953, two of the parties were passed on to the new Andhra State. Of the two remaining parties, one commenced work on 21st October 1952 at Madavai in Madurai district at the request of Rev. R. Keithelm of Gandigram who provided free shed and watch for locating the centre. As a special case the normal strength of 12 was increased to 16 and the stipend payable per trainee per month was increased to Rs. 20. After completion of one year's work on 20th October 1953, the demonstration party was shifted to Nazareth in Tirunelveli district, where it started functioning from 9th November 1953, with 12 trainees with a stipend of Rs. 12 each. The second party commenced work on 21st March 1952 at Arulpuram and its stay was extended by another year in the same centre. The stipend payable to trainees was increased from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 per mensem each. This demonstration party completed its work at Arulpuram on 20th March 1954 and was shifted to Samayapuram in the Tiruchirappalli district. It commenced work in this centre on 22nd April 1954.

Supervision of centres.—The Cottage Tanning foreman visited the demonstration centres from time to time. The work turned out by the two tanning demonstration centres in the Madras State is given below:—

(1) Number of trainees	40
(2) Number of skins flayed, curved and tanned.	21, 38 and 35, respectively.
	RS. A. P.
(3) Value of articles manufactured	1,756 11 0
(4) Value of sales effected	1,490 5 9

Government Textile Institute, Madras.—Sri K. C. Vedantham continued to be the Principal of the Institute during the year and there was no change in the staff.

Courses of instruction and strength.—The instructional courses conducted at the Institute during the year and the number of candidates who underwent training in the several courses are given below:—

(1) Instructor's course in Handloom Weaving (ten months)	51
(2) Instructor's course in Hand Processes of Bleaching, Dyeing and cloth Printing (ten months)	10
(3) Artizan course in Knitting (ten months)	1
(4) Special course for Weavers (five months)	20
(5) Special course in Jacquard Weaving (five months)	5
(6) Special course in Hand Processes of Bleaching, Dyeing and Cloth Printing (five months)	7
(7) Special course in Powerloom Weaving (three months' course in three batches)	15
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Stipends.—Living allowance was given as usual to the students of selected courses, the rate of living allowance being Rs. 35 per mensem.

Facilities and technical assistance extended by the Institution.—Technical Assistance by way of supplying of information on textile enquiries was rendered as usual to Central Excise, Railway and the sister departments of the State. Government references on handloom weaving were answered. Information required by a party on starting of cotton mills to work on link with handlooms was supplied. In connexion with State Aid Applications from textile concerns, the Principal visited the concerns and collected the requisite information and opinions on a number of references from the Indian Standard Institution. In the Textile Testing Laboratory, tests of yarn and cloth were conducted for Government

departments and private firms. Fees charged in the case of firms and private parties amounted to Rs. 770. This laboratory also served for tests of yarn and cloth by the Examiners of the Department of Supplies and Industries of the Government of India.

Research Designing Section.—The Research Designing Section prepared and supplied a number of designs for silk and cotton and were circulated to co-operative societies and Kollegal Silk Factory. The Social Service League, Triplicane, Srinivasa Nilayam, Mylapore, Teacher's College, Saidapet, and a High School in Srirangam were given technical advice on weaving for their weaving sections. Quantity and cost estimates of weaving sections of Schools for Special Officers of District Boards were scrutinized for adoption in their schools. The Expert Weaver of Research Designing Section was deputed to render practical assistance in the fitting of dobies and building of harness in Rayon and silk mills and Kadhi Weaving Centre, Madras. Experiments were conducted in making handloom drill equal to mill cloth and they have been referred to the various departments of Government for test and report on their suitability. The dyeing section of the Institute assisted some institutions in dyeing small quantities of yarn and cloth in particular shades and mercerising yarn for some private parties, the charges being met by the parties.

Certification of druggets for export.—Inspection and certification of Druggets for export were continued during the year. The general get up of the quality has improved. Certificates were issued for the export of a total quantity of 14,717 square yards including the certification under Cottage Industries Scheme weighing 55,938.25 lb. to the United States of America. The druggets certified conformed to prescribed grades and specifications. Close examination of the druggets is made during inspection and red seal is affixed to every drugget passed as satisfactory.

Certification of handloom cloth for export.—Cotton processed clothes were inspected for export. A quantity of 553,348 yards valued at Rs. 10,16,511 covered 127 certificates. These goods were exported to Colombo, Rangoon, Penang and West Africa.

Other activities of the Institution.—The furnishing material loom is being broadened this year. The 80 Spindle Khadi twisting machine which has been completed during the year has been tried and found successful in working. Provision for increasing or decreasing the number of turns per inch in yarn has been included in the machine. The work of inspection of the Aided Textile Schools for the year was completed with the assistance of the Textile Inspector. It is gratifying to note that the progress in the schools has steadily improved as can be seen from the students, record books and albums, etc. Bellary Jail was ceded to the Mysore State after the partition of this State. The repairs to the Textile machine of the Coimbatore Central Jail was rescrutinized. The Institute participated in the Handloom and Cottage Industries Exhibition held in the Island Grounds during June 1953 and in the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Teynampet, Madras in 1953-54. A range of preparatory machines and model pit looms fitted with jacquard machine counterpane multi-treadle looms and furnishing material weaving looms were demonstrated. Khadi Drill looms were also on show and demonstration. Full-size screen printing demonstration was arranged and the display was well appreciated by the different State Governments who participated in the handloom and cottage exhibition. Fish Net Machine attracted a large crowd in the Teynampet exhibition. A noteworthy activity of the Textile Section was the holding of a special competition and exhibition of designs of handloom cloth and awarding prizes for best ones. The potentialities of handlooms were witnessed by a large number of visitors, who expressed the view that the collection of clothes on show had never been so good previously.

APPENDIX 'A'.

Name of the institution.	Courses provided.	Total sanctioned strength.	Admissions in 1952-53.	Number of scholarships available.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>I. Diploma Standard.</i>				
1 Central technic.	Poly- (1) L.M.E., (2) L.E.E., (3) L.P.T. (both full-time and part-time courses are provided in these three subjects), (4) Fisheries Technology and Navigation, (5) Sanitary Engineering, (6) Cinematography and Sound Engineering and (7) Civil Engineering.	300	381	Twelve part-time and four full-time scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem per year per course.
2 Tamilnad technic.	Poly- L.M.E., L.E.E., L.A.E.	100	127	Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem per year per course.
3 Karnataka technic.	Poly- L.M.E., L.A.E. and L.C.E.	80	186	Do.
4 Kerala technic.	Poly- L.M.E., L.E.E., Chemical Engineering, Food Technology, and Civil Engineering.	120	99	Do.
5 Arthur Hope Polytechnic.	L.A.E.	20	46	
6 Institute of Leather Technology.	Leather Goods Manufacture	12	11	Stipends of Rs. 30 per mensem are available for five students.
7 Chengalvaraya Naicken Technical Institute, Vepery, Madras.	L.M.E., L.E.E. and L.C.E.	90	201	
8 P.S.G. and Sons Charity Industrial Institute, Peelamedu, Coimbatore.	L.M.E., L.E.E. and L.T.M.	80	42	..
9 Ramakrishna Mission Industrial School, Mylapore, Madras.	L.A.E.	20	17	..
<i>N.B.</i> —Items 1 to 6 are Government institutions. Items 7 to 9 are private institutions aided and recognized by Government. L.M.E. stands for Licentiate in Mechanical Engineering. L.E.E. stands for Licentiate in Electrical Engineering. L.C.E. stands for Licentiate in Civil Engineering. L.A.E. stands for Licentiate in Automobile Engineering. L.Ch. E. stands for Licentiate in Chemical Engineering. F.T.N. stands for Licentiate in Fisheries Technology and Navigation. L.T.M. stands for Licentiate in Textile Manufacture. L.L.T. stands for Licentiate in Leather Technology. L.P.T. stands for Licentiate in Printing Technology.				
<i>II. Certificate Standard.</i>				
Railway Trade School attached to the Central Polytechnic, Madras.	(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Mechanical Engineering (Junior), (3) Metal Workers' Drawing, (4) Wood Workers' Drawing.	..	98	Wages are paid by the Southern Railway.

Name of the Institution.	Courses provided.	Total sanctioned strength.	Admissions in 1952-53.	Number of scholarships available.
<i>II. Certificate Standard—cont.</i>				
Central Polytechnic, Madras.	1 Cinema Operator's Course .. 2 Electric Wiring .. 3 Plumbing and Building .. 4 Wood Workers' Drawing .. 5 Metal Workers' Drawing .. 6 Light-metal Casting .. 7 Electric and Gas Welding ..	200	264	Four stipends of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem per year per course in the full-time certificate courses. Nine candidates in the Light-metal Casting Section get wages of Rs. 4 per day.
Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai.	Blacksmithy, Cabinet-making, Electric Wiring, Moulding, Fitting and Erecting, Machinists, and Turners and Toy-making.	20 for each course.	141	Stipends of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem are available for four students.
Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore.	Radio Servicing and Auto-servicing.	40	42	Do.
Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode.	Cabinet-making, Electrical Wiring, General Mechanics, Light-metal Casting, and Electric and Gas Welding.	20 for each course.	81	Do.
Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore.	Cabinet-making, General Mechanics and Rattan Work, Electric and Gas Welding.	Do.	63	Do.
Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.	Leather and Leather Goods manufacture.	12	5	Stipends of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem for five students.
Government Textile Institute, Madras.	1 Special Course for Weavers .. 2 Instructors' Course in Handloom Weaving. 3 Instructors' Course in Hand-processing, Bleaching, Dyeing and Cloth Printing. 4 Special Course in Jacquard Weaving. 5 Special Course in Hand-processing of Bleaching, Dyeing and Cloth Printing. 6 Special Course in Powerloom Weaving. 7 Artisan Course in Knitting ..	30 30 15 10 15 18 3	20 51 10 5 7 16 1	
School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.	Arts Section— General Drawing .. Painting .. Commercial Art .. Crafts Section— Wood-work (Elementary) .. Diploma Courses— Art Section— Advanced Course in Painting. Modelling .. Commercial Art (Advanced). Crafts Section— Goldsmithy .. Metal-work .. Engraving .. Enamelling .. Wood-work (Advanced) Design ..	30 19 12 15 15 10 10 15 12 8 15 15 15 10 15 10	30 19 12 15 15 10 1 14 6 9 12 15 15 6 3 10	

List of Recognized and Aided Industrial Schools in the Madras State with the subjects taught in them.

Madras.

- 1 C.N.T. Institute, Vepery, Madras Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Carpentry, Oil Engine Driving, Fitting, Weaving, Moulding and Electric Wiring.
- 2 Anjuman Industrial School, Mount Road, Madras. Carpentry and Cabinet-making, Rattan Work and Brush-making.
- 3 Ramakrishna Mission Technical Institute, Mylapore, Madras. Automobile Engineering.
- 4 The Gokulam Cottage Industrial School, No. 11-B, Eldams Road, Teynampet, Madras. Silk Spinning, Weaving and Hand-made Paper-making and Bee-keeping.
- 5 V. S. Rajagopalan's Radio Institute, Smith Road, Madras-2. Radio Servicing.
- 6 Thakker Bapa Vidyalaya, Thyagarayanagar, Madras. Carpentry and Cabinet-making, Blacksmithy, Rattan work and Hand-made Paper Manufacture.
- 7 Madrasa-I-Hussaini Yateem Khana Industrial School, Thousand Lights, Madras. Carpentry and Cabinet-making, Light-metal Casting and Book-binding.
- 8 Seton School of Embroidery and Needlework, Kilpauk, Madras. Dress-making and Embroidery.
- 9 The Seva Sadan Industrial School, Chetput, Madras. Needle-work, Cutting out, Dress-making and Embroidery.
- 10 St. Anne's Industrial School, Rayapuram, Madras. Needle-work and Dress-making, Embroidery and Weaving.
- 11 St. Joseph's Industrial School for Girls, Bons Secours Convent, Mylapore, Madras. Dress-making and Embroidery, Needle-work and Cutting.
- 12 Rani Rajyalakshmi Industrial Institute, Andhra Mahila Sabha Buildings, Mylapore, Madras. Handloom Weaving with allied trades, namely, Ginning, Carding and Spinning, Embroidery and Needle-work, Lace-making and Dress-making.
- 13 Madras Hindu Sevak Sangh Industrial School for Girls, No. 67, Mulla Sahib Street, Georgetown, Madras. Embroidery, Needle-work and Dress-making.
- 14 The Royal Telegraph and Wireless Training School, Purasawalkam, Madras. Wireless Telegraphy.
- 15 St. Joseph's Industrial School, Kallathiappa Mudaly St., Vepery, Madras. Embroidery, Cutting and Dress-making.
- 16 Chandrasekara Technical Institute, Madras. General Mechanics.

Chingleput district.

- 1 American Advent Mission Industrial School, Velacheri, St. Thomas' Mount, Madras. Carpentry and Cabinet-making.
- 2 Methodist Mission Industrial School, Ikkadu. Needle-work and Embroidery, Dress-making, Weaving and Lace-making.
- 3 St. Anthony's Industrial School, St. Thomas' Mount, Madras. Do.

North Arcot district.

- 1 Anjuman Industrial School, Vellore .. Carpentry and Cabinet-making.
- 2 Do. Melvisharam. Do.
- 3 Don Bosco Industrial School, Katpadi .. Do.

South Arcot district.

- 1 St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tindivanam. Carpentry and Cabinet-making, Blacksmithy and Fitting.
- 2 Danish Mission Industrial School, Panruti .. Weaving and Carpentry.

List of Recognized and Aided Industrial Schools in the Madras State with the subjects taught in them—cont.

Tanjore district.

- 1 District Board Industrial School, Tanjore .. Carpentry, Cabinet-making, General Mechanics, Paper-making, Weaving and Auto Servicing.
- 2 St. Francis Xavier's Industrial School, Tanjore. Carpentry, Cabinet-making and Cotton-weaving.
- 3 St. Mary's Industrial School, Kumbakonam. Cabinet-making and Blacksmithy.
- 4 Municipal Arts School, Kumbakonam .. Weaving, Drawing, Painting and Line Arts, Enamelling and Engraving.
- 5 St. Cicely's Industrial School, Kumbakonam. Needlework, Dress-making and Embroidery.

Tiruchirappalli district.

- 1 St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tiruchirappalli. Carpentry, Cabinet-making, Automobile and Mechanical.
- 2 Karur Industrial School, Karur .. Carpentry, Rattan Work and Weaving.
- 3 Holy Cross Convent Industrial School, Golden Rock, Tiruchirappalli. Needlework, Dress-making and Embroidery.
- 4 St. John De Brito Industrial School, Tiruchirappalli. Dress-making and Weaving.
- 5 Vincent's Technical Institute, Tiruchirappalli. Radio Engineering, Radio Servicing and Wireless Telegraphy.

Madurai district.

- 1 Pasumalai Trade School, Pasumalai, Madurai. Carpentry, Printing and General Mechanics.
- 2 The Arts School, Madurai .. Drawing, Design and Paintings.
- 3 C.S.M. Industrial School, Dindigul .. Carpentry, Cabinet-making; Fitting and Blacksmithy.
- 4 St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School, Gnanavolivupuram, Madurai. Needlework and Embroidery.

Tirunelveli district.

- 1 S.P.G. Art Industrial School, Nazareth .. Carpentry, Cabinet-making, Blacksmithy and Tailoring.
- 2 St. Joseph's Industrial School, Adaikalam. Carpentry, Cabinet-making, Handloom weaving and Tailoring.
- 3 Industrial School for the Blind, Palayamkottai. Cotton-weaving, Tape-weaving and Mat-weaving.
- 4 St. Ignatius Industrial School, Tuticorin .. Carpentry, Cabinet-making and Rattan Work.
- 5 R.C. Lace Industrial School, Vadakankulam. Embroidery Lace-making and Dress-making.
- 6 Hindu Girls' Industrial School, Kudankulam. Lace-making.

Salem district.

- St. Theresa's Industrial School, Maravaneri, Salem. Cabinet-making and Carpentry.

Coimbatore district.

- 1 St. Joseph's Industrial School, Coimbatore. Carpentry and Fitting.
- 2 P.S.G. and Sons' Charity Industrial Institute, Peelamedu. Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Textile Manufacture.
- 3 Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya School of Engineering, Coimbatore. General Mechanics.
- 4 Women's Industrial School, Dharapuram .. Needlework, Embroidery and Dress-making.
- 5 District Board Industrial School, Pollachi. Carpentry, Cabinet-making and General mechanics.

The Nilgiri district.

- St. Joseph's Industrial School, Ootacamund. Cabinet-making.

Malabar district.

- St. Vincent's Girls' Industrial School, Kozhikode. Dress-making and Embroidery.

List of Recognized and Aided Industrial Schools in the Madras State with the subjects taught in them—cont.

South Kanara district.

- 1 Commonwealth Trust Engineering Works, Mangalore. Elementary and Applied Mechanics and Mechanical Drawing.
- 2 Sri Krishna Udyog Sala, P.O. Anandashram, Ramnagar via Kanhangad. Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Tailoring.

Aided Industrial Schools.—At the close of the year there were 54 recognized industrial schools excluding those run by the Government. On the 31st March 1954, there were 3,504 pupils receiving instructions in these schools.

An amount of Rs. 54,650 was distributed in the form of maintenance grant (excluding the Capitation Grant of Rs. 2,160) representing an average of Rs. 28.8 per pupil per annum. Further grants of Rs. 42,500 towards building grants were distributed to deserving schools. The Teachers' training sections attached to Madras Seva Sedan Industrial School, Madras, Seton School of Embroidery and Needlework, Kilpauk, St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tindivanam, continued to work satisfactorily. There were 31 pupil-teachers (10 men and 21 women) under training in these schools of whom ten received a stipend of Rs. 15 each per month.

The Holy Cross Convent Industrial School, Tiruchirappalli, also continued to conduct the Pupil-Teachers' Training course in Needlework and Dress-making during the year.

No scholarships were given during the year as the question of revising the procedure for payment of such scholarship at the end of the course in lump-sum was under consideration.

Government Coir School, Beypore.—The Government Coir School, Beypore, continued to function during the year with the following staff:—

Head maistri	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Upper division clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lower division clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Instructors	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Maistris	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Peons	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Sri Syed Mohammed (Superintendent of the School) continued to be under suspension and Dr. B. P. R. Murti, Principal, Kerala Polytechnic, continued to be in additional charge of the school till 30th September 1953 when he was transferred to the Andhra State. Sri A. V. Kuppuswami, Head of the Food Technology Section of the Kerala Polytechnic, was placed in additional charge of the post of Superintendent of the School with effect from 1st October 1953 and he continued as Superintendent in-charge, throughout the year under review.

The Factory section attached to the school, created in G.O. Ms. No. 275, Rural Welfare, dated 23rd February 1953, functioned during the year, with one Senior Assistant Inspector and one maistri. The incumbent of the post of the Senior Assistant Inspector was placed under suspension pending enquiry into the charges framed against him. Government have since passed final orders in G.O. Ms. No. 1421 (Confidential), Agricultural, dated 28th April 1954, removing Sri Syed Mohammed from service and have also ordered that the question of filing a civil suit against him may be dropped; but that the criminal action taken against the said officer should be pursued. Criminal proceedings taken against Sri Syed Mohammed and Sri K. V. Padmanabha Menon (Senior Assistant Inspector) are pending in the court of the Additional First-class Magistrate, Kozhikode.

With the Principal Officers of the School under suspension and an officer of the Kerala Polytechnic holding additional charge of the post of the Superintendent of the School, the school continued to function during the year imparting training to the students in all aspects of coir industry from the state of retting of husks to the production of coir mattings, fancy brush mats, coir carpets, etc.

Forty students were admitted to the I year and forty students underwent training in the II year, besides five fisheries teachers deputed for training. Altogether 85 students of whom 61 were boys and 24 girls underwent training during the year. The acquisition of sites which was pending for a long time was completed during the year and the sites handed over to this department by the Revenue Department. Construction of hostel, store-room, sheds, etc., have not yet begun. Coir goods worth about Rs. 6,900 manufactured in the school were sold during the year.

During the year, the Government Coir School participated in the following Exhibitions:—

- (1) Exhibition in connection with the Malayalam Pradesh Congress Conference.
- (2) Health, Education and Industrial Exhibition, Kozhikode.
- (3) Science and Engineering Exhibition, Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode.
- (4) All-India Swadeshi and Khadi Exhibition, Teynampet, Madras.
- (5) Chitrai Exhibition, Madurai.
- (6) Handloom and Cottage Industries Exhibition, Island Grounds, Madras.
- (7) Industrial and Commercial Exhibition, Anantapur.
- (8) Exhibition in connexion with the 59th Session of the Indian National Congress, Kalyani.

In the first four exhibitions mentioned above, an Instructor of the School was deputed for demonstrating the process of manufacture of coir goods besides display and sale. In the other exhibitions, no instructor was deputed for demonstration, but coir goods manufactured at the school were displayed and sold.

Coir demonstration, South Kanara district.—The coir demonstration, South Kanara district, continued to function in Manjeshwar up to 1st October 1953 and was shifted to Kunjattur village on 2nd October 1953, with the concurrence of the Collector of the district where it continued during the year under review. The demonstration was conducted by a lady demonstrator, and it was reported that about 80 persons at Manjeshwar and 12 of Kunjattur were trained during the year. Demonstrations on the retting of husks, willowing of fibre and spinning of yarn was conducted during the period. South Kanara being next in importance to Malabar so far as Coir Industry is concerned, the demonstration is being conducted in the district for a pretty long time with the idea that the industry may take root in the district as in Malabar.

Coir demonstration in Laccadive and Amindivi group of islands.—The coir demonstration unit continued to function during the year in the Amindivi Islands. About 550 islanders are reported to have been trained during the year. One Senior Instructor and one Junior Instructor are conducting demonstration on the improved methods of spinning coir yarn on the charkas. The demonstration is under the direct supervision of the Collector of South Kanara and an expenditure of about Rs. 3,200 was incurred during the year. The Collector has also reported that free distribution of 25 charkas entrusted to him at the beginning of the scheme has not yet been done and he has instructed the Deputy Tahsildar, Amindivi Islands, to distribute them to deserving islanders. Government have been addressed to continue the scheme in the Laccadive Islands as the Collector reported that the demonstration work in the Amindivi Islands is practically over.

State Coir Advisory Board.—During the year under review, only one meeting of the Coir Advisory Board was held in June 1953 at Beypore. The Board considered that Coir Industry in Malabar should be reorganized on co-operative lines, similar to the scheme now in operation in Travancore State and accordingly appointed a sub-committee to draw up a scheme for the development of coir industry on co-operative lines. The Sub-Committee drew up a scheme for starting 50 coir workers' co-operative societies in the course of five years at the rate of ten societies per year and one central marketing society to start with.

The scheme has been forwarded to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, for his comments and they are awaited.

The scheme will be recommended to Government for implementation on receipt of the recommendation of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

(All-India) Coir Board.—During the year the Coir Industry Act, 1953, was passed by the Indian Parliament and nominations were called for from the Madras State Government to represent this State on the Coir Board to be constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Act. We have recommended seven persons to represent the various coir interests, such as growers and producers of coconuts and husks, manufacturers of coir yarn, etc., besides the Director of Industries and Commerce. Orders of Government of India are awaited in the matter.

Cottage Industry.—The Cottage Industries subject was in charge of two Deputy Directors till the end of July 1953 when one of the post was abolished. The existing one post was also abolished from 30th November 1953, but subsequently revived.

The work done by this section is detailed below:—

(1) *Sri M. Visweswarayya Scheme for Rural Industrialization.*—The implementation of the Rural Industrialization Scheme continued to be in charge of the Rural Industrialization Officer and his staff consisting of one lower division clerk and two peons. During the year under review the scheme has been implemented in ten village groups. Assistance by way of training as well as loans were granted to deserving artisans. The total expenditure involved in implementing this scheme in these ten village groups is Rs. 11,201. Thirty-five new industrial units were started under this scheme during the year.

(2) *Cottage Industries Research Institute, Madras.*—During the year, the Institute continued to function in a part of the buildings of the Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras. Construction of buildings for this Institute was started in November 1953, and the work is in progress.

Staff.—Two foreman assistants, three more skilled workmen, two upper Division Clerks and Peon have been appointed during the year.

Machinery.—Orders were placed for machinery and equipment worth Rs. 39,182 and all the machinery except some tools have been received.

Research work.—The following items of research work undertaken at the Institute have been completed:—

(1) One hand-operated lever press for the manufacture of Small Sheet metal articles with a set of dye for making buttons, another for manufacturing somewhat bigger articles such as small containers, caps, etc., and one polishing drum for use with these presses and a hand-operated screw press.

(2) One yarn twisting machine with 12 spindles and another yarn twisting machine with 80 spindles.

(3) Designing of a hand-operated leather glazing machine for polishing dyed leathers.

(4) Animal Hair Cutting Shears one as per latest sample received from the Hosur Cattle Farm.

The following items of research work are under progress:—

(1) Designing of an improved charka and improved looms.

(2) Fabrication of an improved roaster.

(3) Fabrication of a wire cutting implement.

(4) Designing of blacksmithy tools.

(5) Fabrication of an improved carpenter's drill.

(6) Design of improved husking machine.

(7) Fabrication of bark stripping machine.

(8) Fabrication of a cheese winding machine with six spindles.

(9) Manufacture of hand-operated leather glazer.

The expenditure incurred during the year is Rs. 59,075 0-3.

3. *Scheme for development of Woollen Drugget Industry.*—Due to slackness in the Drugget Export trade, the posts of one full-time Drugget Inspector, one Lower Division Clerk and one peon were abolished from 30th June 1953 and the work of inspection and certification of the Druggets exported were continued to be done by the Lecturer in Chemistry and the Textile Inspector of the Government Textile Institute, Madras. The Principal, Government Textile Institute, has also been instructed to inspect and issue certificate in respect of druggets intended for export to other foreign countries also if exporters desire to do so. During the year under review 10,389 square yards of drugget weighing 39,394½ lb. were inspected and certificates issued for export to United States of America.

(4) *Schemes for establishment of Regional Advisory Boards for the development of selected cottage industries.*—There were three Regional Advisory Boards. The Advisory Boards for Leather and Palm Leaf Industry did not meet during the year under review.

The Advisory Board for Cottage Match Industry met once during the year under review and the following were some of the important items of work transacted.

The Board resolved (1) that applications for individuals desirous of raising soft wood plantations in Government lands should be supported provided they agreed to supply match wood raised on the leased lands to all match factories at a price to be fixed by Government;

(2) to request the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to explore the possibilities of forming a Co-operative Society with about 50 workers. The resolution was forwarded to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for necessary action.

(5) *Scheme for development of Cottage Industries in Malnad area.*—Three Co-operative Senior Inspectors were posted to work under the Special Officer (Malnad area) for conducting detailed surveys of selected centres in Malnad area. Two Inspectors have completed their work in the Malnad area of Malabar district and the survey by the third Inspector was in progress and expected to be completed in May 1954.

(6) *Scheme for free distribution of tools and implements for selected artisans in the State.*—The Special Staff sanctioned for free distribution of tools and implements were abolished from 1st April 1953. But, however, the free distribution of tools and implements is being continued wherever possible by the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce.

(7) *Scheme for establishment of production-cum-training centres in silk reeling.*—In G.O. No. 879, Rural Welfare, dated 17th July 1953, Government sanctioned the proposals submitted by this department for purchase and supply of twisting appliances such as skiening machines, bundling presses: approvettes, denier scales, silk cleaning stands and thermometers to silk reelers in five centres to enable them to test and improve the quality of silk produced by them and for grant of stipends to the children of the reelers for being trained in improved techniques of reeling, etc. The testing appliances have been purchased and the scheme is expected to be implemented during April 1954.

(8) *Grant of loans under the Madras Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1948.*—During the year under review 53 loans totalling to Rs. 16,500 were sanctioned to artisans engaged in development of Cottage Industries and 31 loans totalling to Rs. 10,200 were actually disbursed.

Glass and Ceramic Industry.—After partition of the composite State of Madras, there was no Ceramic Expert or Glass Technologist in this State. The Glass and Ceramic units in the Residuary State of Madras were placed under the administrative control of the Cottage Industries Research Officer, Madras.

(1) *Government Scientific Glass Training Centre, Madras.*—During the year under review, the outgoing students were taken on tour to North India to important glass factories. Eight students completed their course of training successfully. Nine students were admitted to the next course which commenced in July 1953

and the students were undergoing training. As usual, each trainee is awarded a stipend of Rs. 25 per month.

(2) *Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centre, Kasaragod.*—During the year under review, 10 students have completed their training successfully. In the next batch, 15 students were undergoing training at the close of the year. The students as usual were taken on the educational tour to North India to the various glass factories.

Government Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centre, Kalahasti (now at Gudur).—Seventh course of training was successfully conducted.

Government Block Glass Works, Gudur.—The construction of buildings by the Public Works Department was in progress and many of the refractories and other materials required for the furnace construction, etc., were procured. The chimney fabrication was completed. The necessary glass house pots were made and kept ready.

The glass section participated successfully in the Tamilnad Handloom and Cottage Industries Exhibition at Madras and at Malayalam Pradesh Congress Committee Exhibition held at Palghat.

(3) *Ceramic Industry.*—The Ceramic Expert continued to be in charge of the Ceramic Section.

Educational Activities.—The Ceramic School functioning in the premises of the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, continued to train students in Diploma and Artisan Courses in Ceramics in addition to catering to the needs of small-scale industrialists and departmental institutions for the supply of semi-processes ceramic materials. The strength of students for first and second year of Supervisory courses was 6 and 5, respectively, and that of artisan course was 8. The sale proceeds of the article made in the school for the first six months amounted to Rs. 988-15-9.

The Pottery Training Centre, Rajahmundry, continued to train artisans in the manufacture of stoneware and earthenware products on modern methods and conduct investigation on the utility or otherwise of the locally available ceramic raw materials for the manufacture of different types of ceramic products, particularly stoneware and earthenware. The sale proceeds of the centre for the first half-year, under review, amounted to Rs. 2,683-7-6.

The buildings for the Ceramic School at Gudur were constructed by Public Works Department and handed over to this department. The remaining items of work like compound wall, well and water mains, electrification, etc., have yet to be taken by the Public Works Department. The machinery and equipment ordered from U.S.A., have been received. One item of equipment ordered from United Kingdom, i.e., one hand screw press has been received and the other items of machinery from United Kingdom are expected to arrive shortly.

Schemes under execution.—The buildings for the Ceramic Service Centre at Rajahmundry were completed by Public Works Department and handed over to this department and the remaining items of work like sinking of well, compound wall and electrification, etc., have been taken up by the Public Works Department. One Vibrating sifter out of the equipment ordered from United Kingdom has been received and the other items of machinery from United Kingdom are expected to arrive shortly. Most of the equipment available in the Indian market have already been purchased.

Ceramic Laboratory at Gudur.—Proposals for reorganizing this unit are pending consideration.

General.—The Ceramic Expert continued to render the necessary technical advice in ceramics to the interested private parties and rendered necessary help by furnishing technical data, plans and estimates, etc., for the production of various types of ceramic products.

Further, the samples of ceramic raw materials received both from Government institutions and private parties were tested and the results thereof reported to the parties concerned with suggestions for their proper and economical utilization.

Schemes under progress or consideration of Government.—Government of India, have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 for improvement of Pottery Industry at Karigiri, North Arcot district. Arrangements were made for construction of the kiln for use by the potters.

(4) The following schemes have been submitted to Government :—

(1) Establishment of four service centres to develop leather Footwear Industry.

(2) Establishment of three model carpentry workshops.

(3) Establishment of six general purpose engineering workshops in Community Project areas.

(4) Scheme for Rural Industrialization in the Community Project and National Extension Service areas.

(5) Expansion of Scientific Glass Training Centre at Madras.

(6) Establishment of Production-cum-Training centre in Pottery at Mana-madurai and Alankar.

(7) Establishment of Ceramic Service Centre at Pappinisseri.

Conclusion.—Training in various crafts associated with cottage industries continued to be imparted in the several Polytechnics and in School of Arts and Crafts, Government Textile Institute, and Institute of Leather Technology, Madras, and the Government Coir School, Beypore, run by this department.

(5) *Assistance to industries*—(a) *Financial assistance.*—A comprehensive report on the working of the Madras State-Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), for the year 1953-54 is being published separately.

Two meetings of the Board of Industries were held during the year under report. The statement below shows the number of applications received and disposed of by the Board of Industries, the number of industrial concerns to whom aid was recommended by the Board of Industries and sanctioned by Government during the year under report as also 1952-53. The Industries which received aid during the year under report were as follows :—

1. Manufacture of knitting socks and stockings.
2. Do. tin containers.
3. Do. spare parts to cycle.
4. Do. oils, varnishes, etc.
5. Do. machinery.

STATEMENT.

	1952-53.	1953-54.
Number of applications for State-aid received.	22	16
Number of applications for State-aid recommended for the grant of aid by the Board of Industries.	9	9
Number of applications for State-aid sanctioned.	5	5
	RS.	RS.
Total amount of aid recommended by the Board.	{ Loan 5,81,500 { Subsidy Nil { Overdraft 5,000 5,86,500	1,03,600 Nil Nil 1,03,600

	1952-53.	1953-54.
Total amount of aid sanctioned by Government.	{ Loan 51,500 { Subsidy Nil { Overdraft Nil 51,500	86,000 Nil Nil 86,000
Total amount of aid disbursed. (This includes also the amount which was sanctioned in the previous years and which was disbursed during the year under report.)	{ Loan 1,33,080 { Subsidy Nil { Overdraft Nil 1,33,080	52,500 Nil Nil 52,500

(b) *Other assistance.*—(1) During the year, assistance was rendered to Industrial concerns in obtaining their requirements of raw materials, machinery and accessories. The match factories in the State were assisted in obtaining chemicals like chlorate of potash, etc. The other form of assistance rendered were in securing paper for litho presses, essences and aromatic chemicals for soap and hair oil manufacturers, bleaching powder for textile industry and sago for the manufacture of kumkum.

(2) Assistance was rendered to various foundries in the State in obtaining the requirements of pig iron. Assistance was also rendered to edible oil factories, cashew kernel packets, food packets, etc., in obtaining their requirements of tin containers for packing their products.

(3) Assistance to industries in obtaining tariff protection.

The Supply of Prices of Goods Act, 1950.—The controls exercised under this Act on case in tanning materials and tanning wool were removed from 9th September 1953 and those in respect of non-ferrous metals, caustic soda, soda ash, and sulphur ceased to be operative on 13th February 1954.

Prosecutions under the Act.—Three importers were prosecuted for contravening the provisions of this Act for having disposed of the stock of tannery materials held by them without obtaining release order from the Chief Controller of Imports, Madras, and fines of Rs. 15, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 were imposed in their cases.

Scheme for the manufacture of strychnine from nux-vomica seeds for the period under report.—Dr. B. B. Dey submitted his report on the experiments conduct by him in this regard. The Chief Chemist of the Chemical testing and Analytical Laboratory, Madras, who was consulted in the matter has stated that the investigations of Dr. B. B. Dey have been carried out only on a laboratory scale and that it would be necessary to carry out further investigations on Pilot Plant scale before the manufacture of strychnine from nux-vomica seeds could be undertaken on a commercial scale. Proposals have been called for from the Chief Chemist for carrying out the test on a Pilot Plant scale and his report is awaited.

Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode.—Sri U. Sundar Kini continued to be in charge of the Factory, throughout the year except for about a month in August 1953 when the Oil Technologist, Kerala Soap Institute, was in additional charge.

The production of crude shark liver oil was 5,248.4 gallons in 1953-54 as against 3,940.3 gallons in the previous year. Although the production had gone up by about 33-1/3 per cent, the average of potency had gone down from 7,500 i. U/g to 6,000 i. U/g by about 20 per cent. Analysis of the range of potencies revealed that instead 5 per cent nearly 20 per cent of oil was below the potency of 2,000 i. U/g during the year. There was also reduction in production of oil of potencies higher than 10,000 i. U/g. This affected the production of crude oil to a great extent.

During the year, 129,075 lb. worth Rs. 3,54,788-9-5 of various vitamin A potencies were manufactured as against 144,057 lb. valued at Rs. 4,20,101-11-0 during the previous year. This was partly due to contraction in the drug trade and keener competition from other brands.

The factory had earned a profit of about Rs. 20,000 during the year as against Rs. 51,326-15-11 during the previous year.

The system of sales through agents was continued during the year.

The liver extraction unit consisting of the Detenol Disintegration and Dehaval oil purifier went into operation in November 1953. The Sharples super-centrifuge was also operated during the year. Orders for the smaller encapsulating unit, bottle filling machine and capsule filling equipment were placed. Negotiations for the purchase of the bottle washing and cold cleaning equipment had almost been completed during the year.

The programme for 1954-55 is to improve the quality and packing of shark liver oil and other products, improving the efficiency of oil extraction and cold clearing of oils and mechanization of washing of containers and filling of products.

Government Hydrogenation Factory.—Sri F. G. T. Menezes continued to be in charge of the factory throughout the year. Trial runs of the Vanaspathi plant could not be carried out as the required H.T. Power was not available due to shortage of electric power and partly due to difficulties in the finalization of the terms and conditions of supply agreement with the licence company. Shortly after the close of the year, the necessary power supply was given to the factory.

Trial runs of the refined oil plant were successfully completed and a sample of the oil produced was tested at the King Institute, Guindy, and found to be fully satisfactory.

In G.O. Ms. No. 679, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 17th March 1954, Government permitted the working of the refining plant on a limited scale on job orders basis for (1) refining raw groundnut oil for the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode, and refining raw oils like palm oil, coconut oil and groundnut oil that may be supplied by the local industrialists. About 18 tons of raw groundnut oil were refined for the Government Oil Factory during the year.

The question of either Government running the factory or letting it out on lease to private parties or selling it outright is under the consideration of Government.

The programme for 1954-55 consists of installation of the remaining four numbers of 50-ton capacity raw oil storage tanks, fabrication and installation of oil in lot and outlet lines leading to the tank, testing of the transfer oil circuit breakers, etc., preliminary to taking up the trial run of the Vanaspathi plant.

Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.—Sri A. T. Janakiraman continued to hold additional charge of Government Silk Filatures during the year.

Sixty sets of double-deck six ends reeling machines erected in 1952 for improving the quality of silk functioned quite satisfactorily. The erection of the Atwood twisting plant with necessary electrical connexions was completed and the plant went into production on 27th April 1953. The Japanese reeling and cooking machines were active throughout the year.

The production of silk during the year was 52,377 lb. against 51,695 lb. during the previous year. The production of thrown silk (organzine) and silk fabrics was 9,834 lb. and 6,994 yards, respectively. The price of cocoons ranged from Re. 1-4-0 a pound to Rs. 2-1-0 a pound and the total quantity of cocoons purchased during 1953-54 was 989,508 lb. as against 840,590 lb. during the previous year. The total number of basins active during the year was 67,163 as against 71,600 during the previous year.

The total sales of silk were 78,905 lb. as against 55,719 lb. during the previous year.

The total number of workers at the beginning of the year was 840 and at the close of the year it was 773.

The Government Silk Filatures participated in a number of exhibitions during the year.

The working of the concern would result in a profit of Rs. 20,000 as against Rs. 15,395 in the previous year.

Programme of work for 1954-55.—It is proposed to introduce second shift in the twisting section. It is programmed to increase the production of raw silk also.

Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.—This is the 37th year of working of the Institute. Sri C. V. Narayana Ayyar continued to act as Oil Technologist, in charge of the Institute.

The Institute continued to manufacture the usual varieties of household, toilet, industrial and medicated soaps on a commercial scale and produced about 342 tons of soaps during the year as against 266 tons during the previous year. The increase in production is due to receipt of more orders for all soaps in general. The net sales amounted to Rs. 7,20,842 as against Rs. 6,54,387 during the previous year resulting in a net profit of about Rs. 87,700 as against Rs. 53,188 during 1952-53.

The system of sales by agents continued to operate throughout the year.

Eight students underwent training during the year coming from Gwalior, Travancore-Cochin State, Mysore, Madras, Bombay and Mombasa.

About 848 samples of soaps, spent lye, tooth paste, essential oils, etc., were analysed and tested at the Institute during the year. About 21 batches of vertivert roots sent by the Agriculture department were distilled in the Institute to evaluate their oil contents.

About 50 tons of groundnut oil were refined and supplied to the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode.

The Institute continued to furnish information and advice to private soap industries on technical matters of interest to them.

The Advisory Board held its second meeting on 27th January 1954 when several steps to be taken to promote the sales of the products of the Institute were discussed.

Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.—1st April to 30th September 1953.—This is the fifth year of the working of the factory and Sri A. N. Raju continued to be in charge of the factory.

The factory continued the production of sanitaryware, viz., Hindustan Water closets of 18-inch size without spouts and perforations. Regarding crockeryware in addition to footed bowls, tea sets and plates, the overglaze decoration of crockeryware with gold produced last year is continued and applying of transfers was also introduced. The output during the period was 52 kilns.

The net sales effected during the period was Rs. 51,495. On account of the downward trend in the prices of ceramic ware, more sales could not be effected.

The factory earned a profit of Rs. 2,169-3-3 during the period.

Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.—During the half-year under report, i.e., 1st April 1953 to 30th September 1953, Sri T. R. Krishnaswami continued to be the General Manager.

The programme of manufacture was to manufacture 1,000 tons of machine production which would yield 900 tons of finished paper in different varieties up to the end of September 1953. The total machine production was 736 tons and 125 lb. which yielded 649 tons and 1,533 lb. of finished paper. The target production of 900 tons of finished paper could not be achieved due to the fact that the Skoda Boiler of this mills had to be stopped once in a month for at least 3 days for periodical cleaning of the tubes as per the instructions of the Chief Inspector of

Boilers. Besides the above, the shut down of the Skoda Boiler for about three to four weeks for the annual cleaning is an inevitable feature which cannot be avoided unless there is a standby boiler. Besides the above handicaps, the Mills had been subjected to the Godavary floods on 15th August 1953 as a result of which the main pump line connecting the pump house and the mills had been washed off to a large extent, including the masonry construction. Until this was repaired and restored to its normal condition, the mill could not be put into commission till 7th September 1953. This is the main unexpected handicap to the mills which has resulted in the depletion of the target of 900 tons of finished paper.

The power house attached to the Paper Mills is not only to generate steam required in the process but also to generate steam for driving the Turbo Alternator. The electrical energy generated by the alternator is being used to drive all the necessary different machinery in the mills and surplus power sold to Government Electricity Department. During the half year, the Electricity Department has drawn power to the extent of 52,703.3 units.

Unbleached, kraft, blue match, brownwrapping.—Cost statements are worked out every month to arrive at the cost of production of different varieties of paper manufactured. From the statements so far prepared, it is seen that the manufacture of kraft paper had still maintained a margin of profit than other varieties. This is the reason why the Director was pleased to reduce the cost of kraft paper to even Re. 0-9-9 per lb. in order to promote the sales of Kraft Paper. But due to the mills unsold at the close of the half year. This had a serious effect on the profits of the half year, to a considerable extent as a result in the fall in the sale of paper. The net loss in the half year has been estimated at about Rs. 53,000. The net loss is not only due to fall in the sale but also to the effect of the flood.

Sales.—Sales during the half year under review was . 731 tons and 696 lb. of paper out of which 598 tons and 640 lb. were supplied to the Controller of Stationery and Printing while 133 tons and 52 lb. only to the Civil market, amounting to Rs. 8,35,461-1-0. This has left a closing stock of 764 tons and 1,437 lb. amounting to Rs. 9,12,602-5-3.

Every possible effort has been made to move the stocks but due to heavy slump in the market, there was slackness in the movement of stocks during the half year.

Raw materials.—The main raw material is bamboo and the rate fixed by the Forest Department is Rs. 160 per 1,000 bamboos. The cost of other raw materials such as waste papers, rags and chemicals such as caustic soda, alum, rosin, etc., have gone up when compared to previous years. This has resulted in an increased cost of production. The financial working of the concern up to the end of September 1953 has resulted in a net loss of about Rs. 53,000 and it is expected that there may not be any further loss during the second half year ending with 31st March 1954.

Oil Technological Institute, Anantapur.—Dr. K. S. Murti, PH.D. (L'Pool), F.R.I.C. (London), continued to be in charge of the Institute as Principal during the period under report.

Buildings.—The laying of water and gas lines were completed and the laying of steam pipe lines was commenced and partly completed during the year. The installation of three phase electric power lines was also commenced.

Laboratory and pilot plant.—Equipment and materials including chemicals and imported equipment worth about Rs. 96,087-1-0 were purchased during the period. A number of items such as bench grinder, vacuum pump, parts of cotton-seed milling equipment were received. The erection of some of the equipment and the boiler was completed.

Library.—Addition of 29 books and scientific journals and 48 re-prints of research papers were made to the library. Forty abstracts required for the research scheme on progress were prepared.

Research work.—The research work on the five schemes undertaken in the previous year were continued, in spite of lack of facilities for service lines, electric power lines, etc. The progress of work was consequently slow to some extent. Further, one chemist resigned and one was promoted as Lecturer; it took some time for the new chemists to pick up the work. Under the "Cotton Seed Oil Milling and Refining Scheme", 42 samples of different varieties of cotton seeds were systematically analysed. Under the scheme of 'Improvements in Oil Milling Processes', 31 groundnut samples were analysed and 19 groundnut samples were pressed on Laboratory Carver's press to find out the yield of the oil. Under the scheme of 'Improvements in Oil Refining Processes', experiments on crude groundnut oils were conducted and tests were also conducted on the De. Laval Pilot plant. Under the scheme of 'sulphonated oils and other detergents', the physical properties of kusum, maroti and pungam oils were determined and apparatus for studying wetting properties by Drave's test was devised.

Teaching section.—Annual examinations for first and second year classes were conducted during first half of May 1953. All the three students of first year class and six students of second year class were promoted to second and third year classes respectively. Five applications were received for admission at the beginning of the academic year. Only one candidate joined, but he too left after a month due to domestic inconveniences.

General.—The Second Institute Day was celebrated on 3rd April 1953 with Sri S. Ahmed, I.A.S., District Collector in the chair. The Institute took part in the Rayalaseema Industrial and Arts Exhibition conducted from 1st April 1953 to 12th April 1953 by displaying exhibits prepared in the Institute. Dr. W.J.H. Bandixsohn, Chief Chemist, Messrs. Tungabhadra Industries, Limited, Kurnool, who was the Special Member, Technological Diploma Examination Board, Madras, visited the Institute, on 20th August 1953 to study the facilities available for the conduct of the Diploma course and also to examine the question of revising the syllabus.

Receipts and Expenditure.—(1st April 1953 to 30th September 1953)—		RS. A. P.
Receipts	787-	7-10
Expenditure including adjustments.. .. .	1,21,871-	15- 6

The programme of work drawn up for 1953-54 and how far it was fulfilled and the reasons for not fulfilling the same completely are briefly indicated below.

The erection work of equipment and materials already received the construction of well and installation of pump, the laying of water and gas lines which were programmed for 1953-54, were completed. The laying of steam pipe lines could not be completed, as the supporting structures were not erected due to the non-receipt of M.S. materials ordered for. Though it was programmed to put into use the gas plant, cold storage equipment and boiler, these could not be done mainly due to the non-completion of the installation of three-phase electric power supply. All the ordinary and special laboratory apparatus were fully received. The pilot solvent extraction plant could not be ordered as programmed in 1953-54 as the firm which quoted for the plant went into liquidation and fresh quotations had to be called for.

As regards the progress of work on the five research schemes, it may be pointed out that programme for 1953-54, could not be carried out and completed mainly due to the following reasons:—

- (1) Non-availability of utility services such as water, gas, steam and vacuum lines, three-phase electric power supply, etc.
- (2) Non-appointment of the fifth chemist.
- (3) Resignation of the librarian, one chemist and the lecturer in May and June 1953 respectively, and consequent dislocation of work and the substitute arrangements such as placing one of the chemists in full additional charge of the post of librarian, and promoting one of the chemists as lecturer. The chemists could be recruited only some months later for want of candidates and even those appointed were new and it took some time for them to pick up the work and hence progress in the research work was delayed to some extent.

On the teaching section of the Institute, all the three classes could not be run as programmed as only one student joined in the first year class, and he too left after a month due to serious domestic inconveniences. However, the second and third year classes were run as usual.

Programme for 1954-55.—Under the scheme of "Cotton Seed Oil Milling and Refining" systematic laboratory analysis of cotton seed samples will be continued and the pilot plant work on seed cleaning, delinting, dehulling, etc., will be taken up. Under the scheme of "Improvements in Oil Milling Processes", preliminary work on the systematic analysis of groundnut samples will be continued. Pilot plant studies on the reduction of oil seed kernels, cooking of groundnut kernels and meal prior to expression and also on the expression of oil seeds by max oil expeller is proposed to be taken up. Under the scheme of 'Improvements in Oil Refining processes', work on preliminary treatment of crude groundnut and crude cotton seed oils will be continued and pilot plant work on the De. Laval unit and the combined bleaching and refining vessel will be taken up. On the scheme of extractions of oils by solvents from oil seeds and cakes laboratory work on the systematic analysis of copra, sesame, groundnut and castor oil seeds and cakes will be taken up. On the fifth scheme of sulphonated oils and other detergents, the sulphonation experiments under different conditions on different oils and the study of the wetting, detergent and emulsion properties will be studied. Pilot plant runs on preparation of the sulphonated products will also be made.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ENGINEERING BRANCH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1954.

I. Industrial engineering workshops—Staff.—Sri C. V. V. Chetty continued to be in charge of the Government Industrial Engineering Workshop, Madras as General Superintendent assisted by Sri G. Venkatesan, Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce. Sri G. Venkatesan, Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, was transferred as Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Government Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode and he was relieved on 11th February 1954. Sri E. Ramakrishnan took charge as Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce on 1st March 1954.

Progress of work.—The total turnover of the workshop during the year under report was Rs. 2,45,800.

In G.O. Ms. No. 742, dated 23rd March 1954, Government ordered that the existing repairs and other facilities may be continued for a period of five years from 1st October 1953 and same rate charged to Andhra State as are applicable to jobs executed for Madras State. The orders of Andhra State are being continued to be executed. The turnover for the period from 1st November 1953 to 31st March 1954 alone was Rs. 1,24,500.

In G.O. Ms. No. 3943, Development, dated 12th September 1952, Government sanctioned the manufacture of additional hand boring tools to the value of Rs. 98,200. All the tools except a few items have been manufactured and supplied.

In G.O. Ms. No. 4007, Development, dated 10th September 1952, Government sanctioned the manufacture of 50 hand boring sets out of which 25 were supplied during the year 1952-53 and 5 in 1953-54. As there is not much demand now for hand boring sets owing to favourable seasonal conditions, the manufacture of further sets has been deferred.

The manufacture and supply of additional tools for pump-sets working under the Rural Water Supply Scheme sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1126, P.H., dated 28th March 1953 has also been completed.

The boiler in the workshops has been repaired and has been erected along with the steam hammer. A large number of chisels and other boring tools have been manufactured and sent to divisions.

Expansion scheme.—All the items of work excepting the provision of oil fired forge have been completed in May 1953. Orders of Government in regard to the supply of high tension power are awaited.

Achievements.—A jig to reduce labour cost and time in cutting slots on bore well lining pipes has been designed, assembled and successfully put into operation.

A coupling rolling tool was designed and put into use. By the use of this it has been found possible to economise labour cost and increase the production of 6" couplings. The practice of rivetting couplings to pipes has been given up in preference to welding, as the latter has been found to be more satisfactory.

Training of personnel.—The workshop continued to impart training to apprentices taking L.M.E. Course. Eighteen apprentices in all are undergoing training at present.

Programme of work for 1954-55—

- (1) Introduction of a tool for twisting auger blades.
- (2) Use of coupling rolling tool for the manufacture of 4" coupling.
- (3) Continuance of the manufacture and repair of Hand boring sets and tools.
- (4) Overhauling and repairing of power drills and repairing drilling and fishing tools.

II. District Engineering Branch—Staff.—Sri S. Gopala Iyer continued to be the Industrial Engineer during the year under report.

The Industrial Engineer was assisted by 13 Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce till 30th September 1953 when the separate Andhra State was formed. From 1st October 1953 he was assisted by 7 Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce in the Residuary State. The divisional headquarters of these 7 Assistant Directors the jurisdiction of each of them and the name of the officer who was in charge of each division during the year under report are furnished below :—

Name of the district. (1)	Jurisdiction districts. (2)	Name of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce. (3)
1. Madras	Madras	Sri P. Poli Reddy till 30th September 1953.
2. Cuddalore	Chingleput	Sri S. B. Ahmed from 1st October 1953.
	South Arcot	Sri R. M. Chidambaram.
3. Tiruchirappalli	Tanjore	
	Tiruchirappalli	Sri M. A. Rangaswamy till 3rd December 1953.
	Madurai	Sri P. D. Kumaresan from 4th December 1953.
4. Tirunelveli	Ramanathapuram	Sri D. Ramakrishna Reddy from 1st April 1953 to 30th September 1953.
	Tirunelveli	Sri M. I. Mathews from 2nd October 1953.
5. Vellore	North Arcot	Sri T. S. Shanmugam.
		Sri Sardar Ali Khan.
6. Coimbatore	Salem	Sri S. Balasunder.
	Coimbatore	Sri P. D. Kumaresan till 28th August 1953.
7. Kozhikode	Nilgiris	Sri S. Balaraman from 29th August 1953.
	Kozhikode	Sri William Nazareth.
	South Kanara	

Borings—Hand boring sets.—The total number of hand boring sets that were in the department at the commencement of the year was 203. On 1st October 1953, 92 sets were transferred to Andhra State and one to Mysore and there were 110 hand boring sets in the residuary State. Five sets were manufactured during the year against the sanction of Government accorded in G.O. Ms. No. 4000, Development, dated 16th September 1952. The distribution of these sets to the divisions is furnished in Annexure I. There are on the whole 115 hand boring sets in the residuary State.

These 15 hand boring sets put down in all 1,441 borings during the year out of which 1,113 were successful.

Out of these 1,441 borings, 1,138 borings were for agricultural purposes. Annexure II details the borings put down in each division of the State and the

footage bored. The total footage bored by all these hand-boring sets was 138,003'-3" in terms of soil. The above figures relate to the work done by the hand boring sets in the residuary state only. The work done by the hand boring sets in the area now separated as Andhra State from 1st April 1953 to 30th September 1953, has not been included in this report.

Power drills.—At the commencement of the year, the following drills were in operation :—

(1) Diesel engine-driven drills	..	..	..	..	26
(2) Steam engine-driven drills	..	..	..	..	4
(3) Calyx drills	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..					32

One steam engine-driven drill was condemned during the year. After the separation of the Andhra State, the drills that were available in the Residuary State were :—

(1) Diesel engine-driven drills	..	..	..	..	15
(2) Steam engine-driven drills	..	..	..	..	2
(3) Calyx drills	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..					18

During the year, Government sanctioned the purchase of four drills in replacement of certain old steam engine-driven drills which were condemned. Tenders were called for and orders were placed with Messrs. Greaves Cotton Company, Limited, Madras, for these drills. The supply of the drills was effected during the month of February 1954. They were assembled and tested and one of them was deputed for work in March 1954. The remaining three drills required minor repairs caused in transit by sea and they were attended to.

Five heavy type star drills indented through the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, were received during March 1954. They were assembled, tested and one was sent for work in March itself.

The construction of the building for storing power drill tools and accessories sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1335, dated 28th March 1952, was completed and occupied in the month of October 1953.

Annexure III details the distribution of drills as on 1st April 1954. The Power drills put down on the whole ninety-four borings during the year of which 63 were successful. Out of these 94 borings, 66 were for agricultural purposes. The total footage bored by the drills during the year was 54,798' in terms of soil. Annexure IV details the number of borings and footage bored in each division.

Noteworthy borings.—Out of the borings put down by the power drills and hand boring sets some of them require special mention because of the yield and the benefit that the parties would derive in that area. Annexure V details the particulars of such bores put down in the State. It will be observed that no less than 22 noteworthy borings were put down during the year. Ten artesian borings in Cuddalore division which are worthy of mention are also detailed in Annexure V.

Rock-blasting units.—The Department had at the commencement of the year three rock-blasting units, one in the Andhra area and two in the residuary area. Both the units in the Residuary State were working in the Coimbatore division. They were engaged in deepening wells for providing water-supply in connection with famine relief work in Coimbatore district. One of the units was released on 7th January 1954 by the Revenue Department and was deputed to a private party.

Compressor units.—The Department has two air-compressing units for testing the yields of bores put down by power drills and hand boring sets. In view of the heavy demand for rock-blasting units one of the compressors was temporarily converted as a rock-blasting unit and deputed to Tirunelveli division

where it deepened during the year 9 wells of which 6 were successful and 30 acres of land which hitherto remained fallow was brought under cultivation. The other compressor unit was hired out for testing wells in Coimbatore, Vellore and Cuddalore divisions during the year.

Applications for departmental plants.

Hand boring sets, power drills and rock-blasting units.—Annexures VI, VII and VIII detail the number of applications for hand boring sets, power drills and rock-blasting units that were pending on 1st April 1953 in each division, the number of applications that were received during the year, the number that was disposed of and the balance pending on 1st April 1954. It will be observed therefrom that 606 applications were disposed of by the hand boring sets, 47 by power drills and 3 by rock-blasting units during the year. The number of applications pending on 1st April 1954 are—

Hand-boring sets	..	..	..	..	..	119
Power drills	..	..	..	..	..	168
Rock-blasting units	..	..	..	..	..	15

Owing to the favourable seasonal conditions and rainfall during the last year, the demand for hand boring sets and power drills has slightly fallen down. It has subsequently been found that out of 168 applications for Power drills which were pending on 1st April 1954 actually, only 47 applicants were willing to engage the drills and pay advance of hire charges.

Services rendered to other department during the year. The department continued to render services to the sister departments of the Government by hiring hand boring sets, power drills, etc. Annexure IX details the services rendered in each division the officer served and the particulars of work done.

Investments under Land Improvement and Agricultural Loan Act.—Annexure X details the number of applications pending and number of applications disposed of during the year. During the year, 111 applications were received, 13 applications were pending at the commencement of the year, 119 applications were disposed of and 8 applications were pending on 1st April 1954.

Rural water-supply.—The department continued to be in charge of the maintenance of pumps installed over bore holes in villages under the Rural water-supply schemes. There were in all 1,577 pumps in the residuary State at the commencement of the year. Sixty-one pumps were deleted or condemned during the year and 23 were repaired, 1,229 pumps are in good working condition. The repairs to other pumps are being attended to. Annexure XI details the pumps in each division of the State.

Compounded plants.—The department continued to render service to the public by inspecting systematically, pumping and industrial plants under the compounding system. There were 39 plants at the commencement of the year and 33 fresh installations were compounded. At the end of the year there were 72 plants to which inspections were carried out systematically.

The maximum horse power of the compounded plant was 32 and the minimum 5. Annexure XII details the distribution of the compounded plants in the State.

Investigations under Land Improvement Act and Agricultural Loan Act—Nil.

Mapping of underground water-supply resources.—Government sanctioned the continuance of one mechanic and one draftsman for work connected with the collection and tabulation of data in respect of borings put down by the department and for preparation of bore hole maps. During the year under report 15 taluk maps were completely prepared with all data and the rest are under progress, two

district maps were completed and a map of Madras State was prepared. Data sheets have been completed for 27 taluks and soil particulars have been drawn up for 14 taluks. A list of maps completed during the year under report is given in Annexure XIII.

Receipts and expenditure.—A statement showing the receipts and expenditure for the year 1953-54 is furnished in Annexure XIV. The total receipts for the year was Rs. 2,99,808-0-2 and expenditure Rs. 3,93,148-5-0.

ANNEXURE I (Hand-boring Sets).

Statement showing the number of hand boring sets working in each division.

Serial number and division.	Number working as on 1st April 1953.	Number received during the year.	Number sent out in 1953-54.	Number working as on 1st April 1954.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Madras	24	2	..	26
2 Vellore	14	..	..	14
3 Cuddalore	22	1	..	23
4 Tiruchirappalli	15	2	..	17
5 Coimbatore	12	..	..	12
6 Tirunelveli	8	2	..	10
7 Kozhikode	10	..	1	9
8 Government Industrial Engineering Workshops	..	4	..	4
Total	105	11	1	115

ANNEXURE II (Hand-boring Sets.)

Statement showing the footage bored and number of wells completed.

Serial number and division.	Number of borings put down.				Number of borings in progress.	Number of successful borings.	Total footage bored.		
	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Drinking water.	Miscellaneous.			Hard rock.	Soft rock.	Soil.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Madras	590	..	40	..	25	547	2,157' 5"	..	36,902' 1"
2 Vellore	70	3	5	64	10	80	5,740' 3"	..	..
3 Cuddalore	259	2	34	..	..	205	84' 11"	..	23,408' 1"
4 Tiruchirappalli	94	..	51	..	..	130	..	3,307' 1"	4,200' 9"
5 Coimbatore	78	2	4	..	..	57	3,483' 11"	1,612' 11"	..
6 Tirunelveli	42	8	34	20	7	70	1,0219' 11"	..	..
(Trial borings.)									
7 Kozhikode	5	8	18	..	..	24	811' 1"	..	1,081' 10"
Total	1,138	23	186	84	42	1,113	22,497' 6"	4,020' 0"	65,590' 9"
								= 138,008' 3"	
								(soil equivalent).	

* Consists of 13 trial borings for P.W.D. and Highways Department, 33 borings for Filter pump well scheme and the rest 6 for Panchayat Board R.W.S. and 12 soil testing for Highways Department.

ANNEXURE III (Power Drills).

Statement showing the number of power drills working in each division.

Serial number and division.	Number working as on 1st April 1953.	Number received during the year.	Number sent out in 1953-54.	Number working as on 1st April 1954.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Madras	2	..	..	2	One new drill in addition to this was sent during the last week of March 1954.
2 Vellore	2	..	..	2	
3 Cuddalore	6	..	2	4	One steam drill was condemned.
4 Tiruchirappalli	1	1	..	2	
5 Coimbatore	6	..	1	4	
6 Tirunelveli	2	..	..	2	
7 Kozhikode	..	1	..	1	One new drill in addition to this was under transit.
8 Workshop under repairs	..	..	..	1	
Total	19	2	3	18	

ANNEXURE IV (Power Drills).

Statement showing the footage bored and number of wells completed.

Serial number and division.	Number of borings put down.				Number of borings in progress.	Number of successful borings.	Total footage bored.			Remarks.
	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Drinking water.	Miscellaneous.			Hard rock.	Soft rock.	Soil.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Madras	..	..	..	9	..	6	..	..	1,621' 8"	
2 Vellore	2	..	3	..	2	3	1,072' 8"	..	..	
3 Cuddalore	44	..	..	..	..	23	453' 3"	..	10,827' 2"	
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Figures not furnished.
5 Coimbatore	7	2	6	..	..	13	3,035' 3"	4,25' 6"	..	
6 Tirunelveli	11	1	7	..	2	16	..	1,942' 0"	1,329' 0"	
7 Kozhikode	2	..	..	..	..	2	556' 8"	..	..	
Total	66	3	16	9	4	63	9,117' 5"	2,867' 0"	13,777' 5"	

ANNEXURE V.

Noteworthy borings put down by hand boring sets.

Serial number and size of bore.	Depth.	Water level above ground level.	Yield in gallons per minute.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Tiruchirappalli Division.</i>				
1 4"	65' 0"	3' 0"	45	K. T. K. Chinnamaninadar.
2 4"	59' 0"	15' 0"	48	Ayyadorai Pillai.
3 6" x 4"	123' 0"	9' 0"	25	President, Panchayat Board
4 4"	51' 6"	18' 0"	40	Pullambadi.
5 6" x 4"	84'	20' 0"	20	E. R. Nagappa Reddiar.
6 6" x 4"	90'	30' 0"	30	Lakshmana Reddiar.
7 10" x 8"	433' 6"	2' 0"	40	N. P. Sundararaju Reddiar,
				S. Ramaswamy Reddiar.
<i>Coimbatore Division.</i>				
8 6" x 4"	..	156' 0"	20	Kothari Textiles.
9 6" x 4"	..	35' 0"	20	Anuparalayam village.
10 6" x 4"	..	25' 0"	45	Sethumudai village.
11 6" x 4"	..	38' 0"	40	Perianaickanpalayam village.
12 6" x 4"	..	67' 0"	48	Do.
<i>Cuddalore Division.</i>				
13 6"	380' 0"	4' 6"	300	S. Ramalinga Padayachi, Kathalai.
14 8"	478' 0"	4' 6"	617	S. Poovaraka Chettiar, Karur.
15 6"	98' 0"	11' 0"	150	P. C. Panchapakesan.
16 6"	63' 0"	18' 6"	120	C. Nataraja Pillai, Melaiyur.
17 6"	68' 0"	16' 6"	140	Doraiappa Padayachi, Karuvalakalai.
18 6"	82' 0"	10' 0"	150	N. Anantharajammal, Amarabakkam.
19 6"	108' 0"	21' 0"	150	A. Jayarama Reddiar, Kilangapet.
20 6"	157' 0"	well bore	180	S. M. Ramaswamy Chetty, Sundaravandi.
21 6"	34' 0"	12' 0"	180	A. Purushothama Reddiar, Kudithangi.
22 6"	132' 0"	5' 6"	180	S. Sambasiva Reddiar, Kurinjipadi.

ANNEXURE V (2).

List of noteworthy borings put down by power drills during the year.

Serial number and size of bore.	Depth.	Overflow above top of pipes.	Water level above ground level.	Yield in gallons per minute.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Coimbatore Division.</i>					
1 10" x 8"	..	..	94' 0"	60	Central Jail, Coimbatore.
2 12" x 10"	..	..	68' 0"	81	Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
3 10" x 8"	..	..	143' 0"	25	Udamalpet.
4 12" x 10"	..	..	45' 0"	93	Cotton Breeding Station.
<i>Cuddalore Division.</i>					
5 10" x 8"	196' 0"	..	50' 0"	850	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Sengipatti.
6 10" x 8"	170' 0"	..	36' 0"	1,200	Do.
7 10" x 8"	140' 0"	..	35' 0"	2,000	Do.
10" x 8"	80' 0"	..	31' 0"	1,200	Do.
"	37' 0"	..	15' 0"	300	K. M. Desikan, Valivalam.

ANNEXURE VI (H.B. Sets).

Statement showing the number of applications received and disposed of during the year

Serial number and divisions.	Number of applications pending as on 1st April 1953.	Number of applications received during the year.	Total.	Number of applications disposed of during the year.	Number of applications pending as on 1st April 1954.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Madras	104	119	223	179	44
2 Vellore	23	57	80	78	2
3 Cuddalore	52	111	163	133	30
4 Tiruchirappalli	42	76	118	93	25
5 Coimbatore	11	40	51	49	2
6 Tirunelveli	12	41	53	45	8
7 Kozhikode	12	25	37	29	8
Total	256	469	725	606	119

ANNEXURE VII (Power Drills).

Serial number and divisions.	Number of applications pending as on 1st April 1953.	Number of applications received during the year.	Total.	Number of applications disposed of during the year.	Number of applications pending as on 1st April 1954.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Madras	..	..	..	..	..
2 Vellore	25	7	32	2	30
3 Cuddalore	6	25	31	17	14
4 Tiruchirappalli	49	19	68	12	56
5 Coimbatore	26	4	30	2	28
6 Tirunelveli	46	8	54	14	40
7 Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..
Total	152	63	215	47	168

ANNEXURE VIII (Rock Blasting Unit).

Serial number and divisions.	Number of applications pending as on 1st April 1953.	Number of applications received during the year.	Total.	Number of applications disposed of during the year.	Number of applications pending as on 1st April 1954.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Madras	..	..	..	..	..
2 Vellore	1	..	1	..	1
3 Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..
4 Tiruchirappalli	..	2	2	..	2
5 Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..
6 Tirunelveli	1	16	17	3	14
Total	2	18	20	3	17

ANNEXURE IX.

Statement showing particulars of services rendered to other departments.

Name of office and particulars.		Value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Coimbatore Division.</i>				
Police Department.	One pump repaired	..	..	..
<i>Tirunelveli Division.</i>				
Tahsildar, Ambasamudram.	Inspection of sites at 3 places	30	0	0
Assistant Director of Fisheries, Tuticorin.	Inspection of 3 marine engines	30	0	0
Tahsildar, Tiruchendur.	Inspection of site at Aseervathapuram village	10	0	0
Tahsildar, Tenkasi.	Inspection of site at Uthumallore and Keela-veeranam.	20	0	0
Tahsildar, Nanguneri.	Inspection of site at Nannikulam	10	0	0
Tahsildar, Tirunelveli.	Inspection of site at Alagiyapandyapuram, etc.	20	0	0
Superintendent of Police.	Inspection of site at Palayamkottai	10	0	0
Collector of Tirunelveli.	Inspection of site at Seethakurchi	192	8	0
Do.	Inspection of site at Kalathimadem	195	0	0
Do.	Inspection of site at Mailappapuram	110	0	0
Do.	Inspection of sites in villages	320	0	0
Do.	H.B. set deputed at Servakarampatty	152	8	0
Subdivisional Officer, Manimuthur Project.	H.B. set deputed at Vandaladai.	222	8	0
Do.	H.B. set at deputed Devamallur	230	0	0
Collector, Ramanadapuram at Madurai.	H.B. sets deputed for putting down boring T. Vainavanpatty.	42	8	0
Do.	H.B. sets deputed for putting down boring at Athankarapatty.	124	8	0
Do.	H.B. sets deputed for putting down boring at Mathuramalingapuram.	45	0	0
Do.	H.B. sets deputed for putting down boring at Kallurani.	52	8	0
Do.	H.B. sets deputed for putting down boring at Chettiakuruchi.	122	8	0
Do.	H.B. sets deputed for putting down boring at Narthampatty.	127	8	0
Do.	H.B. sets deputed for putting down boring at Kandangipatty.	145	0	0
Do.	H.B. sets deputed for putting down boring at Madumaruchan.	45	0	0
Do.	H.B. sets deputed for putting down boring at Kadaneri.	200	0	0
Do.	Inspection of sites and putting down borings at Appanampatty.	107	0	0
Do.	Inspection of sites and putting down borings at Othurpatty.	137	8	0
Do.	Inspection of sites and putting down borings at Keela Elayirampannai.	150	0	0
Do.	Inspection of sets and putting down borings at Sevalpatty.	92	8	0
Do.	Inspection of sets and putting down borings at Tamilpady village.	10	0	9
Do.	Inspection of sites and putting down borings at Mallipudur, Malli, etc.	40	0	0
Tahsildar, Tirupattur.	Inspection of sites and prepare estimate for erection at Koothakudi and 20 other villages.	30	0	0
Tahsildar, Srivilliputtur.	Inspection of sites and prepare estimate and to inspect well at Alagapuri for blasting.	10	0	0
Collector, Ramanathapuram at Madurai.	Inspection of sites and prepare estimate and to inspect wells at six villages.	70	0	0

ANNEXURE IX—cont.

Statement showing particulars of services rendered to other departments.—cont.

Name of office and particulars.		Value.		
		RS.	A.	P.
<i>Tirunelveli Division—cont.</i>				
Director, Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi.	Inspection of sites and prepare estimate and to put down borings by D.D. 9.	18	0	0
District Medical Officer, Ramnanathapuram	Inspection of sites and prepare estimate and put down boring in Hospital.	10	0	0
Executive Engineer, Ramanathapuram at Madurai.	Inspection of sites and prepare estimate at Sub-jail, Virudhunagar.	10	0	0
Do.	Inspection of sites and prepare estimate at Mudukulathur.	10	0	0
Do.	Inspection of sites and prepare estimate at Aruppukottai.	10	0	0
Divisional Engineer (Highways), Sivangaga.	Inspection of sites and prepare estimate at Hospital, Kamudhi.	10	0	0
Executive Officer, Singampuneri.	To provide estimate for cleaning	10	0	0
Executive Officer, Nerkuppai.	To provide estimate for blasting	10	0	0
Executive Officer, Paramakudi.	To provide estimate for boring	10	0	0
Commissioner, Devakottai Municipality.	To put down borings hire charges	440	0	0
Executive Officer, Singampuneri.	To put down borings hire charges	102	8	0
Tiruchirappalli.	Services rendered	786	8	0

ANNEXURE X.

Statement showing the number of applications received, number of applications disposed of and the number of applications pending during the year for loan under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Act.

Serial number and division.	Number of applications pending as on 1st April 1953.	Applications received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance as on 1st April 1954.
1 Madras	..	..	..	..	..
2 Vellore	1	1	2	2	..
3 Cuddalore	7	70	77	75	2
4 Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	..
5 Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..
6 Tirunelveli	5	40	45	42	3
7 Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..
Total	13	111	124	119	5

ANNEXURE XI.

Rural water-supply pumps.

Serial number and division.	Number of bore wells and pumps as on 1st April 1953.	Number of bore wells and pumps installed during the year.	Number of bore wells and pumps deleted or condemned during the year.	Number as on 1st April 1954.	Number in working condition.	Number repaired during the year.
1 Madras	37	..	..	37	13*	..
2 Vellore	298	..	1	297	222	23
3 Cuddalore	192	..	21	171	94	..
4 Tiruchirappalli	269	..	25	244	167	..
5 Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Tirunelveli	755	..	10	745	715	..*
7 Kozhikode	26	..	11	22	18	..
Total	1,577	..	61	1,516	1,229	23

* 30 handed over to panchayat board.

ANNEXURE XII.

Statement of compounded plants.

Serial number and division.	Number of plants as on 1st April 1953.	Number compounded during the year.	Total as on 1st April 1954.	Maximum H.P.	Minimum H.P.
1 Madras	..	..	..	..	..
2 Vellore	..	17	17	28	5
3 Cuddalore	..	9	9	32	5
4 Tiruchirappalli	36	..	36	..	..
5 Coimbatore	3	..	3	..	..
6 Tirunelveli	..	7	7	..	..
7 Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..
Total	39	33	68	60	10

ANNEXURE XIII.

I. List of taluk maps completed during the year 1953-54.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Bellary taluk, Bellary district. | 9 Tiruvur taluk, Krishna district. |
| 2 Chittoor taluk, Chittoor district. | 10 Gudivada taluk, Kistna district. |
| 3 Tiruttani taluk, Chittoor district. | 11 Sulerpet taluk, Nellore district. |
| 4 Rayachoti taluk, Cuddapah district. | 12 Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district. |
| 5 Chodavaram taluk, East Godavari district. | 13 Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramanathapuram district. |
| 6 Rajahmundry taluk, East Godavari district. | 14 Sattur taluk, Ramanathapuram district. |
| 7 Sankaranayanarkoil taluk, Tirunelveli district. | 15 Sivaganga taluk, Ramanathapuram district. |
| 8 Guntur taluk, Guntur district. | |

II. List of district maps completed during the year 1953-54.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1 Anantapur district. | 3 Map of Madras State showing the distribution of hand boring sets and power drills. |
| 2 Cuddapah district. | |

ANNEXURE XIII—cont.

III. List of taluks for which soil particulars have been completed from the available records during the year 1953-54.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Musiri taluk, Tiruchirappalli district. | 8 Rajahmundry taluk, East Godavari district. |
| 2 Perambalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district. | 9 Sankaranayanarkoil taluk, Ramanathapuram district. |
| 3 Chittoor taluk, Chittoor district. | 10 Tiruvur taluk, Kistna district. |
| 4 Tiruttani taluk, Chittoor district. | 11 Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district. |
| 5 Kadiri taluk, Anantapur district. | 12 Guntur taluk, Guntur district. |
| 6 Chodavaram taluk, East Godavari district. | 13 Ramanathapuram taluk, Ramanathapuram district. |
| 7 Anantapur taluk, Anantapur district. | |

IV. List of district maps for which soil particulars have been completed from the available records during the year 1953-54.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Anantapur district. | 3 Cuddapah district. |
| 2 Chingleput district. | |

V. List of data sheets completed from the available records during the year 1953-54.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Chingleput taluk, Chingleput district. | 15 Jammalamadugu taluk, Cuddapah district. |
| 2 Tiruvellore taluk, Chingleput district. | 16 Polur taluk, North Arcot district. |
| 3 Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district. | 17 Bhavani taluk, Coimbatore district. |
| 4 Madurantakam taluk, Chingleput district. | 18 Tenkasi taluk, Tirunelveli district. |
| 5 Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district. | 19 Udipi taluk, South Kanara district. |
| 6 Sriperumbudur taluk, Chingleput district. | 20 Ramanathapuram taluk, Ramanathapuram district. |
| 7 Kancheepuram taluk, Chingleput district. | 21 Mannargudi taluk, Tanjore district. |
| 8 Ootacamund taluk, Nilgiris district. | 22 Rasipuram taluk, Salem district. |
| 9 Mangalore taluk, South Kanara district. | 23 Srivaikuntam taluk, Tirunelveli district. |
| 10 Kurnool taluk, Kurnool district. | 24 Tirumangalam taluk, Madurai district. |
| 11 Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district. | 25 Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore district. |
| 12 Narasapur taluk, West Godavari district. | 26 Madras City, Madras district. |
| 13 Vriddachalam taluk, South Arcot district. | 27 Coonoor taluk, Nilgiris district. |
| 14 Visakhapatnam taluk, Visakhapatnam district. | |

VI. List of data sheets have been completed from the available records for the publication (boring operation results) work as per firka war.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Chingleput taluk. | 5 Sriperumbudur taluk. |
| 2 Tiruvellore taluk. | 6 Kancheepuram taluk. |
| 3 Saidapet taluk. | 7 Madurantakam taluk. |
| 4 Ponneri taluk. | |

VII. List of taluks for which black tracings of taluk maps have been taken and sent to the field staff marking exact disposition of sites for plotting in the maps covering the year 1953-54.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Polur taluk, North Arcot district. | 12 Tenkasi taluk, Tirunelveli district. |
| 2 Gudiyatham taluk, North Arcot district. | 13 Tirupattur taluk, Ramanathapuram district. |
| 3 Bhavani taluk, Coimbatore district. | 14 Aruppukottai taluk, Ramanathapuram district. |
| 4 Tirumangalam taluk, Madurai district. | 15 Tiruchengole taluk, Salem district. |
| 5 Udipi taluk, South Kanara district. | 16 Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district. |
| 6 Ramanathapuram taluk, Ramanathapuram district. | 17 Chengam taluk, North Arcot district. |
| 7 Sriperumbudur taluk, Chingleput district. | 18 Wallajah taluk, North Arcot district. |
| 8 Arkonam taluk, North Arcot district. | 19 Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district. |
| 9 Tirupattur taluk, North Arcot district. | 20 Arni taluk, North Arcot district. |
| 10 Papanasam taluk, Tanjore district. | |
| 11 Musiri taluk, Tiruchirappalli district. | |

ANNEXURE XIV.

*Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the divisions under 43. a.
Industries—B. District Engineering Branch.*

Serial number and division.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Madras	59,018	5	8	96,177	4	8
2 Vellore	12,242	15	10	67,323	15	3
3 Cuddalore	89,643	0	0	54,975	0	0
4 Tiruchirappalli	25,767	14	4	85,129	8	7
5 Coimbatore	22,740	8	1	33,450	14	3
6 Tirunelveli	48,556	4	3	41,385	10	3
7 Kozhikode	41,839	0	0	14,706	0	0
Total ..	2,99,808	0	2	3,93,148	5	0

GENERAL REVIEW OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

A statement showing the average monthly wholesale prices of some of the principal commodities in the Madras State during 1953-54 together with a note on the trend of prices is enclosed.

(i) The index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains was 429 in March 1954 or a fall of 15 points compared with 444 in March 1953. The index number of wholesale prices of commercial products indicated a steep downward trend falling by 87 points from 569 in March 1953 to 482 in March 1954.

(ii) The salient features of the trend of prices in 1953-54 (April 1953 to March 1954) are the following:—

The index number of foodgrains fell slowly and steadily from 444 to 429 in the course of the year except for slight spurts during June and August 1953. The index number of commercial products advanced rapidly from 569 in March 1953 to a peak level of 607 in July 1953 and began to drop steadily during the remaining months till it touched the lowest level of 482 in March 1954. This steep fall was mainly due to a fall in the prices of dhall, pepper, groundnut, gingelly seed, copra, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, coir yarn, cashewnut, tanned cow hides, goat skins and sheep skins.

The index number of price of dhall which stood at 327 at the beginning of the year rose to 344 steadily up to June 1953 and began to decline thereafter to reach the lowest level of 265 in March 1954.

The index number of pepper fell sharply from 3,417 in April 1953 to 1,756 in March 1954.

The index number of groundnut (shelled) advanced from 667 in April 1953 to a peak level of 801 in July 1953 and thereafter declined sharply to 484 in November 1953. During the remaining months, however, the index number rose slightly to reach 554 at the end of the year. The indices for gingelly seed fell from 607 to 506 during the year, copra from 724 to 698, gingelly oil from 533 to 487, groundnut oil from 807 to 624, coir yarn from 460 to 400, cashewnut from 536 to 322, tanned cow hides from 350 to 313, tanned goat skins from 365 to 349 and tanned sheep skins from 509 to 397.

The average wholesale prices of principal commodities at certain important markets during 1953-54 were higher than the corresponding averages for the previous year except in the case of cotton (cambodia) at Tiruppur, pepper at Tellicherry, paddy and rice at Tenali, coir yarn at Alleppey, tobacco at Erode and Nellikuppam, sugar at Madras. At the end of the period under review, the prices lower than at the Tiruppur, coir yarn at Alleppey, jute at Vizianagaram, at Erode and myrobalams at Madras City.

(iii) The value of cheques that passed through the Madras Bankers' clearing House during the official year ending 31st March 1954 decreased from Rs. 4,16,98,58,486 during 1952-53 to Rs. 3,89,32,60,041 during 1953-54. The Bank rate during the year was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(iv) *New companies registered under the Indian Companies Act.*—One hundred and seventeen companies were registered during the year 1953-54, of these 110 companies were registered with share capital, 1 without share capital and 6 as associations not for profit. The authorized, subscribed and paid-up capitals of the companies registered with share capital amounted to Rs. 4,13,11,000, Rs. 30,39,747 and Rs. 20,175, respectively. Of those companies with share capital, 27 come under Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies, 3 transit and transport, 57 trading and manufacturing, 11 mills and presses, 2 tea and other planting companies, 2 estate, land and building, 7 hotels, theatres and entertainments and 1 others.

(v) The gross earnings of the Southern Railway for 1953-54 amounted to Rs. 40.06 crores against Rs. 44.39 crores in the previous year.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

Average monthly wholesale prices of principal commodities in certain centres

Commodity, station and unit. (1)	1953.						
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Cotton (Cambodia), Tirupur, per candy of 520 lb.	596 6 0	603 8 0	557 0 0	593 14 5	614 4 0	604 2 0	566 6 5
2 Cotton (Karungannal), Tirupur, per candy of 520 lb.	539 3 6	554 0 0	554 0 0	554 0 0	549 12 0	541 12 0	503 0 0
3 Groundnut (Nandyal), per candy of 531 lb.	107 13 0	221 6 5	223 14 0	240 4 0	227 10 0	226 2 0	163 14 5
4 Groundnut (Pollachi), per candy of 531 lb.	199 14 0	210 0 0	230 4 0	237 0 0	200 10 0	189 0 0	156 9 7
5 Pepper (Tellicherry) per cwt. F.O.B.	571 4 0	579 0 0	560 0 0	494 0 0	412 8 0	422 8 0	390 0 0
6 Paddy (Tenali), Kasuma bag of 164 lb.	27 7 0	28 0 7	28 5 6	28 14 0	28 12 0	28 0 3	25 12 10
7 Rice (Tenali), Kasuma bag of 164 lb.	40 4 0	41 8 0	42 0 0	41 14 5	41 10 0	41 14 0	39 4 10
8 Coir-yarn (Alleppey) per candy of 672 lb.	190 10 6	193 4 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	202 8 0	211 14 0	230 0 0
9 Copra (Cochin), per candy of 665 lb.	365 8 0	357 9 7	356 8 0	347 0 0	336 12 0	348 8 0	341 6 5
10 Coconut oil (Cochin), per candy of 665 lb.	537 1 3	530 15 7	537 1 3	520 8 2	502 8 0	510 14 9	490 0 0
11 Jute (Vizianagaram) per candy of 506 lb.	60 8 0	91 7 10	114 12 0	103 0 0	113 12 0	104 0 0	109 1 7
12 Tobacco (Erode), per maund of 28 lb.	15 11 0	15 5 0	15 1 0	15 1 5	15 2 0	15 2 0	15 2 0
13 Castor (Anantapur), per maund of 82-2/7 lb.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
14 Nellikuppam Madras (sugar), per 112 lb.	43 9 0	44 0 0	44 0 0	45 0 0	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
15 North Indian sugar Madras per 112 lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Myrobalams, Madras, per 500 lb.	90 0 0	90 0 0	83 0 0	83 0 0	80 0 0	81 8 0	81 8 0
Tanned cow hides—							
17 Bangalore, (Madras), 8 to 8½ lb. per lb.	2 3 5	2 2 7	2 2 7	2 1 7	2 1 7	2 2 3	2 2 1
18 Up countries, (Madras) 8 to 8½ lb. per lb.	2 3 5	2 2 7	2 2 7	2 1 7	2 1 7	2 2 3	2 2 2
19 Coasts, (Madras) 7 to 7½ lb. per lb.	2 3 5	2 2 7	2 2 7	2 1 7	2 1 7	2 2 3	2 2 2
Tanned goat skins—							
20 Good (Madras), per lb.	5 8 6	5 8 0	5 7 1	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 2 1	4 7 2
Fair (Madras), per lb.	5 5 8	5 5 10	5 4 0	5 7	5 1 2	5 14 1	4 4 0
Common (Madras), per lb.	5 2 1	5 3 11	5 1 11	5 5	14 1	4 11 0	4 1 10
Tanned sheep skins—							
Good (Madras), per lb.	6 13 8	6 15 10	6 14 9	7 0 0	6 13 0	6 10 7	6 6 1
Fair (Madras), per lb.	6 10 1	6 13 10	6 12 6	6 7 0	6 11 0	6 8 0	6 3 10
Common (Madras), per lb.	6 7 0	6 11 6	6 10 5	6 4 6	6 9 0	6 6 6	6 1 6

N.Q.—Not quoted.

N.R.—No Report.

in the Madras State in 1953-54.

1953.		1954.			Average for	
November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	1953-54.	1952-53.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
548 4 0	548 8 0	577 11 2	602 8 0	623 8 0	586 5 4	593 1 2
472 8 0	479 13 4	521 6 5	546 2 8	545 1 0	530 6 3	495 11 4
187 5 6	144 14 0	154 15 2	154 0 0	116 6 0	187 12 0	149 6 5
147 0 0	144 8 0	162 0 0	169 0 0	160 8 0	183 0 6	151 9 11
333 12 0	371 10 8	331 0 0	310 10 8	297 8 0	423 5 1	546 8 8
22 7 9	21 8 0	20 4 0	19 14 8	19 14 0	24 15 10	25 3 4
34 13 3	32 9 8	30 14 0	29 11 0	28 10 0	37 0 0	37 0 9
337 8 0	240 0 0	232 0 0	223 5 4	221 4 0	215 3 10	215 4 6
343 4 0	364 10 8	377 6 5	361 10 8	322 8 0	355 2 6	326 2 2
497 13 0	524 0 0	548 7 20	524 0 9	419 0 0	512 9 5	487 4 11
131 12 9	133 9 4	140 9 5	134 9 4	117 0 0	112 10 10	95 6 11
15 2 0	15 2 0	16 8 5	14 13 0	16 13 0	15 6 7	19 0 10
N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	20 12 0
N.Q.	46 15 9	42 5 0	N.Q.	N.Q.	44 5 0	44 10 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	46 9 4
87 8 0	87 8 0	87 8 0	91 6 0	91 6 0	86 2 0	72 15 4
2 1 5	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 8	2 1 5	2 1 0
2 1 5	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 9	1 15 6	2 1 4	2 1 0
2 1 5	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 9	1 15 6	2 1 4	2 1 0
4 12 0	4 13 9	5 3 5	5 3 6	5 3 5	5 3 6	4 9 3
4 7 6	4 10 6	4 15 7	5 1 6	5 1 0	4 15 10	4 8 8
4 5 0	4 7 0	4 16 5	5 0 6	4 15 9	4 13 5	4 6 0
6 6 11	6 0 6	5 15 0	5 3 9	5 4 0	6 6 9	5 4
6 3 6	5 14 6	5 12 7	5 1 6	5 3 0	6 3 1	5 8
5 15 9	5 12 6	5 10 7	4 15 6	5 1 9	6 0 10	5 2 8

SERICULTURE.

Sri A. T. Janakiraman, B.Sc., continued to be in charge of the Sericultural Section assisted by six gazetted officers.

Mulberry expansion and loan.—The total area under mulberry stood at 23,062.27 acres during the year 1953-54 as against 21,996 during 1952-53.

Against a sum of Rs. 9,000 allotted by Government for disbursement of loans for mulberry cultivation, a sum of Rs. 2,000 was disbursed in Coimbatore and Salem districts and Rs. 300 in Chittoor, Ceded districts and Northern Circars.

Seed campaign activities.—The work in the seed areas in Hosur and Saggiam areas of Kollegal taluk was satisfactory and there was a considerable increase in the production of local race seed cocoons during the year. A quantity of 14,148,000 seed cocoons was supplied by the seed areas in Madras State and 296,500 obtained from Mysore State as against 10,836,000 and 900,000 respectively during the previous year.

Foreign race seed cocoons.—Talavadi area has been fully developed into a foreign race seed cocoons area. A total quantity of 5,336,000 foreign race seed cocoons were produced in the different areas noted below:—

	SEED COCOONS.
Hope Silk Farm, Hosur	3,486,000
Talavadi Seed Area	1,160,000
Other Government Farms	690,000
	5,336,000

Government silk farms.—The experimental grainage attached to the silk farms in Coonoor and Kollegal supplied superior quality foreign race layings to the Hope Silk Farm, Hosur, Government Silk Farm at Talavadi and Lokkanahally and to the seed rearers of Talavadi. In order to provide optimum conditions of temperature and humidity conditions for the successful rearing of the foreign race worms, the Japanese Cellar system of rearing is adopted in the hills and the box system in the Government silk farm in the plains. For the proper hybernation and incubation of eggs, a hybernation and incubation chamber has been constructed in Coonoor.

Seed production in Government grainages.—The seed requirements of Kollegal taluk were met by the Government and aided grainages. The total quantity of disease-free layings produced in 1953-54 was 2,410,892 as against 1,666,073 in 1952-53.

Aided grainages.—The 30 aided grainages continued to function during the year under Government supervision. A total quantity of 5,170,615 disease-free layings was prepared in 1953-54, as against 3,732,765 in 1952-53.

Research section.—The research section continued its activities on the following items of work:—

Mulberry.—Intensive hybridization work, cytological studies experiments on induction of Polyploidy field experiments and soil analysis.

Silk worms.—Fixed hybrid race experiments, acclimatization of new Japanese races, purelive selection in West Bengal and Madras races and Madras local race.

General.—Simple experiments in the manufacture of tennis guts, etc, preparation of honey comb, chandrikas with card boards.

Gut manufacturing section.—A quantity of 90,800 guts of 12" to 14" coarse ty was produced during the year besides a quantity of 25,000 guts 12" to 14" m variety. Out of this quantity, 9,000 was supplied to the Medical Stores Madras.

Statistical branch.—The statistical section issued nine bulletins relating to all aspects of the industry from mulberry cultivation to silk reeling and marketing of silk and fabrics.

Development of silk industry in Ceded Districts and Northern Circars.—The mulberry acreage on 30th September 1953, in Ceded Districts and Andhra State was 110.35. After the formation of Andhra State the demonstration farms in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor East and West Godavari and Visakhapatnam were handed over to the Andhra Government. The farms at Harpanahally and Kudligi in Bellary district were handed over to Mysore State.

Eri Silk Farm, Kudligi.—New land was taken on lease from 4th June 1953 for being planted afresh with castor as the oil garden was very much impoverished.

Tassar industry.—Seasonal conditions were normal and intensive propaganda was carried out. A quantity of 800 tassar cocoons were harvested and 150 cocoons of charbasa variety by rearers. The departmental rearing yielded 350 cocoons and 231 disease-free layings were produced and distributed to the rearers.

General mulberry nursery.—Six lb. and 4 oz. of local seed and 7 lb. of Berhampore seeds and 1 lb. of Kashmir seed were in the Central Nursery. A quantity of 111,049 local seedlings and 2,720 Berhampore seedlings were transplanted. The quantity of mulberry grafts prepared was 364,612.

Government cocoon markets.—The Government cocoons markets continued to function satisfactorily. The three voluntary markets under the Central Silk Board were found to be very useful. A total quantity of 549,870 lb. was transacted during the year as against 453,020 lb. 12 oz. in the previous year.

Production-cum-training centres.—The third unit started under the original scheme completed the course of two years during the year. At the end of the year, 155 basins of the improved type were functioning in the taluk and by private people. The quantity of silk produced in the new reeling centres has been so good that there is always a ready and remunerative demand. Government sanctioned during the year the starting of five more production-cum-training centres on the same pattern and it will be given effect to in 1954-55.

Sericultural education.—An Officer of the Hyderabad State Government underwent training in Sericulture and filature section during the year.

Seed co-ordination committee meetings.—The Seed Co-ordination Committee met twelve times at Kollegal during the year and discussed about grainage work. The Co-ordination Committee met twelve times in Hosur and discussed about the seed campaign activities and the work done in the Hope Silk Farm, Hosur.

Exhibitions.—This section participated in the following exhibitions:—

- (1) United Planters' Association of Southern India Exhibition, Coonoor.
- (2) Toda Welfare Cattle Show, Ootacamund.
- (3) Red Cross Exhibition, Coimbatore.
- (4) Rayalaseema Industrial Agriculture and Industrial Exhibition, Anantapur.
- (5) Thirteenth All-India Swadeshi Handloom and Industrial Exhibition, Salem.
- (6) The All-India Khadi and Industrial Exhibition, Madras.

General.—The seasonal conditions during the year were quite favourable for the silk industry. Prices of cocoons were quite attractive. The production of silk in the Government Silk-Filature and in the villages during the past three years was as follows:—

	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	LB.	LB.	LB.
Charka	112,200	113,100	93,150
Filature silk	49,190	50,370	51,933—11½ oz.
Improved reeling units.	3,378	7,160	22,850

The price of cocoon ranges from Re. 1-3-0 to Rs. 1 12-0 per lb.

The price of pierced cocoons ranged from Re. 2-2-0 to Rs. 2-14-0 per lb. and of the silk waste from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-12-0 per charka silk waste, Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-12-0 for improved quality domestic basin waste and Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 for filature silk waste.

Programme for 1954-55.—Propaganda will be carried on to bring about an increase in the acreage under mulberry and it is expected that there will be an increase by not less than 1,000 acres under mulberry in the State during the year if the present market conditions should continue. It is proposed to increase the production of local and foreign seed cocoons.

NOTES ON CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

Textiles.—The year witnessed a further decrease in the purchasing power of the public, a marked increase in the output of cloth and yarn leading to the elimination of shortages in almost every type, and the completion of the change over to a buyer's market.

Other notable features were the final removal of all controls on prices and over distribution of cloth and yarn, a further relaxation of production controls, a reduction in the excise duties in the fine and superfine categories, restrictions on the production of dhoties and sarees and the continued ban on the manufacture by mills of certain types of cloth, the last two measures being designed to assist the handloom industry.

Sericulture.—During the year, the seasonal conditions were quite favourable for the silk industry in the State with a satisfactory rainfall in the sericultural tracts of the State.

Prices of reeling cocoons were quite attractive throughout the year. The lowest average price for cocoons was Re. 1-3-0 per lb. in October 1953 on account of excessive rainfall during that month. The highest price was obtained in the month of February 1954 being Rs. 2-2-0 a lb on account of paucity of silkworm crops and keen in competition from charkas.

On account of the attractive market for cocoons and silk, it is likely that there will be fairly good expansion under mulberry acreage during the year. Moreover the period of protection to the industry is continued for a further period of five years from 1st January 1954 as recommended by the Indian Tariff Commission which met during April and May 1953.

Hides and skins.—Trade for the first eight months in the year was quite good and prices generally fluctuated within narrow limits. The last three to four months however showed a slight recession in values and light low hides particularly were weak. Demand for lower grades and particularly light weight inferior Fiftys was well maintained and this grade of hides increased in price during the year by 20 per cent while the Run selection decreased by about 10 per cent. The year under review is one being of difficult but steady trading.

Sugar.—Throughout South India the price of jaggery was abnormally high causing large scale diversion of cane to jaggery production which gave a better return to the ryot than delivery to the factory. The Government of India fixed the price of cane for delivery to the factories at Re. 1-5-0 per maund or Rs. 35-11-8 per ton as against Rs. 47-10-2 per ton in the previous year. Though this was not an uneconomic price bearing in mind the cost of cultivation, there was no incentive, in view of the high jaggery price, to deliver cane to the factories. It was evident, however, that owing to the high price of jaggery and consequent greater demand for white sugar there would be a definite gap between production and consumption and early in the year, the Government of India decided to import 2,00,000 tons. From September 1953 regular shipments arrived at Madras and Cochin ports and the sugar was sold by Government direct to applicants at 2 per maund. This no doubt checked soaring prices, but by the end of the year, the Government had imported into Madras and Cochin 3,000 tons together with the expected production in Madras and further import will more than the estimated consumption.

Oil milling industry—Groundnut.—The year proved to be an abnormal year in as far as the trade in groundnut and groundnut oil is concerned. The crop in South India was affected by the long period of drought which occurred at the end of 1952 and was the smallest on record in recent years. In spite of reduction of exports to less than half the normal quota, it became quite evident that supplies would not last till the next crop and prices followed a relentless upward trend until the end of August when large sowings of the new crop and favourable weather conditions caused a sharp break in prices, which in less than a fortnight declined by about 40 per cent.

Coconut oil.—The price of coconut oil decreased from Rs. 552-1-0 per candy of 655.6 lb. during March 1953 to Rs. 492-5-0 in March 1954.

Coir.—Demand for coir yarn from overseas was quite good during the first half of the year under review, but fell somewhat below expectation during the second half. The price of coir yarn per candy of 6 cwt. increased to Rs. 240-11-0 in March 1954 from Rs. 222-8-0 in March 1953.

Tiles.—During the year the prices made a sharp decline whereas the cost of manufacture remaining more or less the same. Though the demand was not much in this State export to other countries was very appreciable and foreign countries also expressed high appreciation of the quality of the tiles.

Soaps.—The soap industry has again to pass through critical times owing to high cost of raw material especially oils. The prices of soap in this country compare favourably with those prevailing elsewhere. But still the prices are rather high when compared to the purchasing power of the consumer. The production of the organized soap factories came down to about 76,513 tons from 86,373 tons during the last period. Added to this the Government of India levied excise duty on soap factories and this will further injure the organized indigenous sector of the industry which has been already facing keen competition from outside.

Matches.—During the year the Western India Match Company, Limited, Madras, produced 75,116 cases of 50 gross each of 60's and 21 cases of 50 gross each of 40's and 21 cases of 50 gross each of 50's as against 93,450 and 215 cases respectively in the previous year. The supply position of the matches in the State was very satisfactory, the production far exceeding the demand.

Cement.—The total output of cement in the Madukkarai Factory was 261,000 tons as against the rated capacity of 280,000 tons. The factory worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

The production of cement in the Dalmiapuram Factory was 259,259 tons as against 203,976 tons during 1952-53.

Chemical industry.—The Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Limited, Mettur Dam, produced caustic soda, bleaching powder, liquid chlorine, hydrochloric acid, bleach liquor, etc., during the year.

Plantation industry.—Production of the main crops was maintained at good level during the year. The cost of production continued to rise due to variety of reasons.

Tea.—The crop in South India is reported to be satisfactory. The production was nearly 120 million lb.

Coffee.—The overall coffee crop in South India is reported to be satisfactory

Finance.—The following statement exhibits receipts and expenditure of the department during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54:—

Item.	1952-53.	1953-54.	Decrease (—), Increase (+).
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Expenditure	1,34,92,080	1,17,93,699	(—) 16,98,381
Receipts	59,49,227	61,80,138	(+) 2,30,911
	<u>75,42,853</u>		

A BRIEF NOTE ON THE EXECUTION OF BUILDING SCHEMES OF THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

The works relating to the construction of main and subsidiary buildings in respect of the following Polytechnics which were taken up for execution during 1951-52 were completed in the year under report:—

- (1) Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore—Subsidiary building.
- (2) Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada—Subsidiary building.
- (3) Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore—Main and subsidiary buildings with the exception of hostel and kitchen blocks.

The following was the programme of work for the year 1953-54:—

- (1) Construction of buildings for the Cottage Industries Research Institute.
- (2) Construction of hostel block, etc., for the Arthur Hope Polytechnic.
- (3) Construction of buildings for the Polytechnic at Vuyyuru.

Out of the above items the work relating to the construction of buildings for the Cottage Industries Research Institute is nearing completion and that of the hostel building for the Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore, is in progress. As regards item 3, viz., construction of building for the Polytechnic at Vuyyuru no progress could be made up to the date of partition, viz., 30th September 1953, as the question of selecting suitable site for the buildings was under the consideration of Government.

PROGRAMME OF WORKS FOR 1954-55.

- (1) Construction of servants' quarters and cycle shed for the Polytechnics at Kozhikode and Coimbatore.
- (2) Provision of water-supply arrangements in the Polytechnics at Coimbatore and Mangalore.
- (3) Provision of sanitary fittings for the Arthur Hope Polytechnic hostel buildings.
- (4) Construction of chowki collection rearing centre at Kamageri.
- (5) Installation of lightning conductor on the tower of the Karnataka Polytechnic main building.

CONTROLLED COMMODITIES SECTION.

Cotton.

The Cotton Control Order, 1950, continued to be in force.

1. **Production.**—During the years 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 the total production of cotton in the Madras State was 311,000, 330,000, 399,000 and 215,400 bales respectively. The decrease in the production of cotton for the year 1952-53 was due to the inadequate rainfall during sowings. It is

expected that the production of cotton for the year 1953-54 will be about 197,200 bales for the residuary State of Madras and 84,700 bales for the Andhra State.

2. **Licensing.**—A licence is necessary to deal in cotton, and also for the storage of cotton by persons other than manufacturers. But growers of cotton have been exempted from this provision. They can gin their own kapas, press their own ginned cotton, store their baled cotton and sell it to any class of licensees without themselves obtaining a licence. Similarly, ginning factories that work on hire have been exempted from the purview of licensing.

The two classes of licensees 'A' and 'C' were continued—'A' class covering the whole of India and 'C' class restricted to the State of issue. The licensing authority for the former continued to be the Textile Commissioner, and for the latter the Director of Controlled Commodities till 31st October 1953 and subsequently the Director of Industries and Commerce. The licence fees were the same as in the previous year—'A' class Rs. 100 and 'C' class Rs. 25. By a notification, dated 24th March 1954, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, announced that even for hand-ginning, dealers have to take out a licence after remitting a nominal fee of Re. 1. The licence will be issued by the concerned licensing authorities.

Licensees continued to furnish in the prescribed form a return showing the stocks of cotton held by them at the end of each fortnight to the concerned licensing authority.

3. **Allotment.**—The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, entrusted to allot cotton quotas to the mills in this State with due regard to the requirements and to the supply position. The annual requirement of cotton to the mills in the composite State is 736,777 bales.

4. **Movement.**—Restrictions on inter-zonal movements of cotton introduced in May 1952 were maintained throughout the year. Madras including the Andhra areas and the United States of Travancore and Cochin constituted a zone for this purpose.

5. **General.**—It was noticed that merchants in this State were mixing up Rajapalayam Uganda (which was exempt from price control) with inferior varieties of Cambodia, and passed such mixed cotton as Cambodia. In view of this, the availability of good quality of Cambodia cotton to the mills decreased. The purity of Rajapalayam Uganda (C.O. 4) also suffered by this admixture. In order to keep the purity of the Rajapalayam variety the Government of Madras introduced the Superior Cotton Certification Scheme during the season 1952-53 for Cambodia (C.O. 4) and Cambodia 7682 grown in this State under the supervision of the Director of Agriculture. The scheme was continued for the season 1953-54 because of its popularity with the ryots. Merchants are able to get higher prices for their certified cotton and the mill-owners get cotton at the highest level of purity.

The cotton position continued to be satisfactory throughout the year.

Yarn.

Control over price and distribution of yarn re-introduced by the Government of India from 1st August 1948 continued to be in force till July 1953. The supply position of yarn was easy and at the beginning of the year control over distribution of yarn manufactured out of foreign cotton of all counts was relaxed. Besides this 50 per cent of the entire packings of yarn produced out of Indian cotton was also permitted to be sold to the buyers of the mills. Production of yarn continued to be satisfactory. The Government of India therefore relaxed the price and distribution control over yarn from 10th July 1953. As a consequence all the distribution arrangement like allotments to State nominees, grant of consumer quotas and bulk allotments to power-loom factories had to be given up.

After the removal of price and distribution control yarn supplies were not affected and consumers were able to get plenty of yarn of all counts. But the price of yarn began to fluctuate though the supplies were adequate.

Licensing.—Though the price and distribution control over yarn was removed from July 1953, the State licensing system was continued. From July 1953, licences were issued without any restriction to all persons who applied. The licence fees for yarn was reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 25 in G.O. Ms. No. 2316, Development, dated 16th May 1953. Further in Memo. No. 24459/P/51-1, dated 29th March 1954 of the Industries Department, the Government abolished the distinction between quota and no-quota licences. The State Government repealed the Madras Yarn (Dealers) Control Order, 1948, and reissued it as Madras Yarn Dealers Control Order, 1953, in G.O. No. 5108, dated 9th December 1953, incorporating several changes which became necessary as a consequence of the abrogation of price and distribution control.

Movement of yarn.—The system of issue of special transport permit for the movement of yarn from this State to places outside this State was continued. The State Government granted general permission for the movement of yarn and cloth to places in the Andhra State and transferred territories of Bellary district. This enabled consignors to transport freely yarn bales to consumers within the areas.

Powerlooms.—In the interests of handloom industry, installation of new powerlooms and conversion of looms working on non-cotton yarn into cotton yarn were not encouraged. But the State Government removed in January 1954 the ban till then in existence on the installation of powerlooms to work on non-cotton yarn.

Enforcement.—The Cotton Textile Control Order, 1948, and Madras Yarn Dealers Control Order, 1948 and 1953, were in force. Offences under the Control Orders were dealt with by the respective Collectors of the districts. Consequent on the partition of this State, the post of the Director of Controlled Commodities was abolished and the Director of Industries and Commerce has taken over the responsibilities of the State Textile Controller.

Handloom Industry.

The sustained efforts of the State and Central Governments to rehabilitate and develop the handloom industry took practical shape with the enactment by Parliament of the Khadi and Other Handloom Industry Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act. By levying an additional excise duty of 3 pios on all mill cloth packed after 15th February 1953 a fund has been created to finance schemes for affording relief to weavers in distress. The following schemes formulated by the State Government have been approved by the Government of India and funds to the tune of Rs. 1.42 crores for the composite State have been provided for implementing them. The share of the residuary Madras State was worked as Rs. 98 lakhs.

- (1) Bringing 33,100 weavers within the co-operative fold.
- (2) Expansion of the organization of the State society for internal marketing and propaganda for sale of handloom cloth.
- (3) Research for improvement in designs of cloth and for better technique.
- (4) Subsidy to cushion the sales of handloom cloth.

The relief scheme sanctioned by the State Government for giving continuous employment to unemployed weavers at reasonable wages was continued till 31st January 1954.

The State Handloom Committee and the District Handloom Boards continued to function. With the separation of the Andhra State, the State Committee ceased to function after 30th September 1953. The question of the reconstitution of this Committee is under active consideration of the Government.

Pursuant to the representations, Government of India have restricted the production of dhoties by mills to 60 per cent of their average monthly production for the 12 months ending with March 1952. The handlooms are to benefit to that extent of the gap created by this restriction. During the year, the demand for handloom cloth and more particularly dhoties improved appreciably.

With the easy supply position of yarn and the removal of prices and distribution of controls in July 1953, handloom weavers were able to buy yarn at competitive rates and cut down appreciably the cost of production. Prices of handloom fabrics have been steady and current rate for a number of varieties like dhoties and sarees compare very favourably with those of mill-made goods.

This department was made responsible for the implementation of the scheme of award of prices of best designs and suggesting improvement in designs. An exhibition was conducted in the City on the 25th and 26th March of this year. Due publicity was given and weavers, master-weavers and designers were invited to participate in the exhibition. Sufficient time was given to prepare materials specially for this exhibition. About 2,600 samples were on the show and a keen competition was shown by the weavers in improving the existing designs. Prizes were awarded for the following varieties:—

- (1) Sarees (fine and medium).
- (2) Shirtings.
- (3) Coatings.
- (4) Bedspreads.
- (5) Curtain cloth.

Cloth.

The supply position of cloth was easy during March 1953 and only 15 per cent of the medium and coarse varieties manufactured by the mills was subject to controlled distribution. The production of mill cloth in the Indian Union recorded a steady increase and the figures for the year 1953, rose up to 4,902 million yards as against 4,598.3 yards for 1952. In view of the easy supply position of mill cloth the Government of India released controls both with reference to price and distribution. On the 10th of July 1953, the distribution and price controls were relaxed in respect of all items of mill-made cloth. Cloth is now available in plenty. In certain popular styles the current market rates are slightly higher than the old controlled prices.

Scheme of licensing.—Although the distribution control was removed, the system of licensing was continued in the State. During the year 1953-54, the quota and no-quota, licence were issued by the Collectors. In their Memo No. 24459 P/51-1, dated 29th March 1954, of the Industries Department, the Government abolished the distinction between quota and no-quota licences.

The State Government repealed the Madras Cloth Dealers Control Order, 1948, and re-issued the Madras Cloth Dealers Control Order, 1953, in G.O. Ms. No. 5108, dated 9th December 1953, incorporating several changes which become necessary as a consequence of the abrogation of price and distribution control. A significant innovation was the recognition of the practice of hawking and providing for licensing of hawkers on payment of Rs. 5 as licence fees.

Movement of cloth.—The system of special transport permits was continued to cover the movement of cloth from this State to places outside the State. By a general permission granted by the State Government, movements of cloth and yarn to places in the old Andhra districts and transferred territories of Bellary district were declared free.

Enforcement of Control Orders.—The Cotton Textile Control Order, 1948, and Madras Cloth Dealers Control Order, 1948, were in force. Offences under the Control Orders are being dealt with by the respective Collectors of the districts. Consequent on the partition of this State, the office of the Director of Controlled Commodities was abolished and the Director of Industries and Commerce took over State responsibilities of the State Textile Controller.

Cement.

Introductory.—The control over the production and distribution of cement continued to be in force during the year 1953-54 and the Director of Controlled Commodities was in charge of the administration of cement control till 30th September 1953. Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State from 1st October 1953 and amalgamation of the office of the Director of Controlled Commodities with that of the Director of Industries and Commerce, the latter took over the responsibility of administering cement control in the State.

Distribution.—The system of distribution of cement to the States by the Government of India, continued to be the same as in previous years. The entire quantity of cement produced by the India Cements, Limited, Thalayuthu, and 80 per cent of the quantity of cement produced by the Madukkarai Cement Works, Limited, Madukkarai, and the Dalmia Cement (Bharat), Limited, Dalmiapuram, were taken over by the Government of India. Allotments to this State were made on the basis of indents placed. Though the allotments made, fell short of the indents placed, no dearth of supply of cement was experienced by the consumers owing to the availability of plenty of cement from the free-sale stocks of the Madukkarai Cement Works, Limited, Madukkarai, and the Dalmia Cement (Bharat), Limited, Dalmiapuram. The quarterly allotments made to this State were as usual allocated between the two Honorary Cement Controllers and supplies to Government departments and to the public were regulated by them.

Distribution of cement by stockists.—In December 1953, the Government issued orders relaxing partially the restriction imposed on the sale of cement by stockists to consumers freely, without permits. Accordingly, the stockists were permitted to sell 90 per cent of the stocks received by them in a particular month to consumers freely without permits and the balance of 10 per cent of the stocks were required to be reserved for sale against permits to be issued by Tahsildars in all places except in the cities of Madras and Coimbatore. In these two places the Honorary Cement Controllers are authorized to issue permits. But all the stocks which remain unsold in a particular month were permitted to be sold freely to consumers after the 5th of the following month.

Licensing.—The licensing machinery continued to be in force and the Honorary Cement Controllers discharged the functions of the licensing authority. Licensing was free but the recommendations of the supplying factories were always considered. The Director of Industries and Commerce (formerly the Director of Controlled Commodities) was the sole authority who could cancel or suspend licences issued under the Cement Control Order. In November 1953, the Honorary Cement Controllers were also clothed with powers of cancellation and suspension of licences. They were also empowered to stop supplies of cement to stockists.

Prices.—Government of India continued to regulate the price of cement at a uniform rate throughout the Indian Union. However, a slightly higher price of cement was allowed in the case of cement produced by India Cements, Limited, as it is a post-war factory. The facilities of a special concessional rate for supplies of cement to Government departments made by the Madukkarai Cement Works, Limited, and the Dalmia Cement (Bharat), Limited, Dalmiapuram, was available throughout the year.

Production.—With the formation of the Andhra State, the number of cement factories in this State was reduced from 5 to 3 as under:—(1) The Madukkarai Cement Works, Limited, Madukkarai, (2) The Dalmia Cement (Bharat), Limited, Dalmiapuram, and (3) The India Cements, Limited, Thalayuthu. A statement showing the production of cement in the State during the official year 1953-54 is appended separately. Complete figures regarding the production of cement are furnished only in respect of the three cement factories which remain in the Madras State, as particulars regarding the production of cement by the two factories in the Andhra State were not obtained after 1st October 1953. The State demands made during the year 1953-54, and the quantity allotted by the Government of India are furnished in Appendix II.

Export.—Export of cement outside the State and to foreign countries as well, was regulated by the Government of India, and the State Government were usually consulted, before allowing such exports. Exports were usually recommended, if only they did not interfere with the internal supply.

Coal and Coke.

Introductory.—The control over the distribution and price of coal and coke introduced in the year 1945 was in force during 1953-54. The Director of Controlled Commodities continued to be the State Coal Controller till 30th September 1953 when that post was abolished. Afterwards the Director of Industries and Commerce assumed the functions of the State Controller.

1. *Distribution.*—The classification of industries into major and minor was maintained. The following classes of industries continued to be classified as major and supplies of coal or coke were arranged to these industries by the Deputy Coal Commissioner, Calcutta, from the Collieries direct:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. BNK (Bunker). | 13. Jut (Jute Mills) |
| 2. EXP (Export) | 14. GIN (Ginning and pressing) |
| 3. Loco (Railway) | 15. PPR (Paper Mills) |
| 4. L. (Port Trust) | 16. TEA (Tea Garden) |
| 5. ESS (Essential Service) | 17. SUG (Sugar Mills) |
| 6. ELC (Electric supplies) | 18. STH (Starch Factories) |
| 7. STL (Iron and steel) | 19. OLE (c) (Vanaspatti factories) |
| 8. REF (Refractories) | 20. EDU (c) Education (Industries) |
| 9. ORD (Ordnance factories) | 21. RRL (Re-rolling Mills) |
| 10. DEF (Defence) | 22. COK (Coke ovens) |
| 11. CMT (Cement) | 23. MIS (Miscellaneous) |
| 12. COT (Cotton Mills) | |

As in previous year, the following industries constitute the minor industries as detailed under:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. MZS (Coal dealers) | 12. CHM (Chemical) |
| 2. MWW (Municipality) | 13. SOP (Soap) |
| 3. POT (Potteries) | 14. DST (Distillery) |
| 4. ENG (Engineering) | 15. RRL (Re-rolling) |
| 5. RUB (Rubber) | 16. MIS (Miscellaneous) |
| 6. LMS (Lime kilns) | 17. DAR (Dairy) |
| 7. OLE (Oil mills) | 18. JAL (Jail) |
| 8. ENM (Enamel) | 19. EDU (Education) |
| 9. FOD (Food) | 20. BRK (Brick kilns) |
| 10. LTH (Leather) | 21. MAT (Match) |
| 11. GLAS (Glass) | 22. SLK (Silk) |

Supplies of coal to these minor industries continued to be the responsibility of the State Coal Controller. Allotments were made to these various consumers from out of the State quota settled by the Deputy Coal Commissioner.

Normally 81,440 tons of coal and coke are required per year vide statement attached.

2. *Flue curing.*—In addition to these, the requirements of coal by ryots in the Andhra districts for flue curing or tobacco had to be met. The Deputy Coal Commissioner, Calcutta, accorded sanction for the supply of 185,000 tons of coal for the flue curing season 1953-54 (August 1953 to March 1954).

With the partition of the State and the consequent reallocation of quotas the entire allotment of 185,000 tons had to be placed at the disposal of the new State as all the tobacco growing districts have come within that State.

3. *Prices.*—The price control regulations introduced under the Colliery Control Order, 1945, in relation to the pit head price of coal, were enforced throughout the year. The retail prices in this State were regulated by the State Coal Controller, after taking into consideration, the pit head price, railway freight and other incidental charges.

4. *Collection of permit fee.*—In accordance with the provisions made in clause 6 of the Madras (Permit Fee) Control Order, 1951, a fee of 8 annas was levied by the Director of Industries and Commerce on every ton of coal or coke or parts of it supplied against a permit of coal issue card issued by him. During the year under review a sum of Rs. 18,084 was collected as permit fees.

Receipts were poor when compared with those of the previous year (receipts were Rs. 66,391-4-6) primarily due to the fact that major source for collection of the permit fees on sales to tobacco ryots passed over to the Andhra State from 1st October 1953.

5. *Imports.*—A quantity of 663 tons of hard coke was imported via sea route during 1953-54. Free sale permission has been accorded for the sale of hard coke. Release of steam coal are made against permits from the stocks of coal held by the importers. But such permits were granted freely with a view to liquidate the heavy stocks with the importers.

Statement of allotment of quota of coal and coke for 1953-54.

Serial number.	Names of the class of industries.	Quota of coal and coke allotted for 1953-54 in wagons	Arrival in wagons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. ZMS (Coal dealers)		569	561
2. MWW (Municipality)		241	168
3. POT (Potteries)		373	287
4. ENG. (Engineering)		244	313 *
5. RUB. (Rubber)		24	25 *
6. OLE. (Oil Mills)		227	..
7. LMS. (Lime Kilns)		515	225
8. ENM. (Enamel)		21	16
9. FOD. (Food)		68	50
10. LTH. (Leather)		10	2
11. GLS. (Glass)		146	140
12. CHM. (Chemicals)		382	205
13. SOP. (Soap)		20	13
14. DST. (Distillery)		56	120 *
15. RRL. (Re-rolling)		13	13
16. MIS. (Miscellaneous)		340	341 *
17. DAR. (Dairy)		9	4
18. JAL. (Jail)		24	26 *
19. EDU. (Education)		10	14 *
20. BRK. (Brick Kilns)		727	454 *
21. MAT. (Match)		42	60 *
22. SLK. (Silk)		11	10

* The despatches exceed allotment figures due to issue of ad hoc sanctions to meet emergency demands or due to the previously recommended quota being despatched late. The quotas relate to the composite Madras State up to 31st October 1953 and thereafter to the residuary Madras State up to 31st March 1954.

IRON AND STEEL.

1. *Introduction.*—The following control orders were in force during the year :—

- (1) The Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941.
- (2) The Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943.

The following orders issued by the Madras Government were also in force :—

- (1) G.O. Ms. No. 4658, Development, dated 29th September 1947.
- (2) G.O. Ms. No. 4975, Development, dated 28th October 1947.
- (3) G.O. Ms. No. 5872, Development, dated 29th November 1947.
- (4) G.O. Ms. No. 5151, Development, dated 24th October 1949.

These orders were administered by the Director of Controlled Commodities till the end of October 1953. On the formation of the Andhra State, the control was exercised by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, from 1st November 1953.

2. *Distribution and price control.*—On and from 27th January 1953, the distribution control over bars, rods and light structurals has been relaxed. The distribution control now exists only over plates, sheets, wire and wire products.

The concession granted to the registered stock-holders to sell stocks of iron and steel after 60 days from the date of receipt of first intimation report to the Director of Controlled Commodities, was withdrawn from 3rd August 1953, in respect of plates and sheets, materials over which there is still distribution control.

Price control exists over all the categories of iron and steel including relaxed items.

The prices of wire and wire products were first revised with effect from 1st June 1953 and again with effect from 1st October 1953. The price control over iron and steel materials other than wire and wire products was revised with effect from 29th March 1954. In the case of defectives and cutting, there was revision in prices with effect from 22nd March 1954.

3. *Distribution.*—The quota of iron and steel allotted to this State by the Government of India were classified under two major heads 'Standard steel' and 'Non-standard steel' (defectives, cuttings and scraps). They were further split up into two divisions, namely, 'Agricultural quota' and 'Non-Agricultural quota'. To have an equitable distribution and to approve the sizes and categories of steel allotted under Agricultural and Non-agricultural quota, a Steel Advisory Board was in existence with the Director of Controlled Commodities as Chairman and other important officials and non-officials as members. Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State, this Board has been re-constituted eliminating the Andhra members and making the Director of Industries and Commerce as Chairman. The Board met once in a quarter during the year and approved allotments to registered stockists under the various categories. Another Committee called 'Materials Resources Committee', with the Director of Controlled Commodities as Convener, up to October 1953 and, thereafter, the Director of Industries and Commerce, also functioned during the year to approve quarterly demands made by the Director of Agriculture.

The quotas allotted by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, were distributed by the Director of Controlled Commodities and the Director of Industries and Commerce among the stock-holders.

4. *Registered stock-holders.*—Consequent on the partition of the State the list of registered stock-holders was revised and fresh list of registered stock-holders in the Madras State was drawn up. There were 152 registered stock-holders in the Composite Madras State, 49 of them related to the Andhra State.

One more registered stock-holder was appointed for Tambaram area. The strength of the registered stock-holders as on 31st March 1954 was 104. The dealership of one of these registered stock-holders has been suspended for alleged black-marketing of sheets.

5. *Approved fabricators.*—No fresh appointment of approved fabricators was made during the year under review with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 4613, Development, dated 19th October 1951. Due to the partition of the State, the number of approved fabricators came down to 384 from 745. Steps are being taken to revise the list of fabricators and to bring it up to date.

6. *Standard iron and steel—Agricultural quota.*—The demands for iron and steel materials for agricultural purposes, furnished by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras, were forwarded to the Government of Madras, Agriculture (Food Production) Department for transmission to Government of India. The allotments were made under this quota for the year under review are shown in Statement 'A'.

Proposals for distribution of the quota allotted for every quarter were placed before the Steel Advisory Board. After the approval of the proposals by the Board, indents were collected from the registered stock-holders and forwarded to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, for planning on producers. As and when the receipt of materials was reported by the registered stock-holders, the materials were released up to the end of July 1953, to the co-operatives who were in charge of retail distribution on the basis of the indents furnished to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies through the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras.

In August 1953, the Government ordered the elimination of co-operative societies from the distribution set-up and directed that the registered stock-holders should be authorized to supply iron and steel direct to the agricultural consumers on applications bearing the recommendation of officers mentioned below:—

Village officers and officers of the Revenue department not below the rank of Revenue Inspectors, Agricultural Demonstrators, Firka Development Officers in the areas selected for Firka Development Scheme and Community Project Officers and Assistant Community Project Officers only in the community project areas.

7. *State non-agricultural quota.*—The Government of India make the allotments under this quota on population basis and with reference to the stock from time to time. This quota is intended to meet the demands of general consumers, approved fabricators, Government departments, public utility concerns and local boards. The allotments made under this quota for the year ending 31st March 1954 are shown in the Statement 'A'. The allotment was first placed before the Steel Advisory Board and after its approval it was distributed to the registered stock-holders the indents of the registered stock-holders were collected and forwarded to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, for planning on producers.

Particulars of receipts and distributions of iron and steel under this category during the year are shown in Statement 'B'.

In G.O. Ms. No. 4695, Development, dated 22nd October 1953, the Government ordered that applications for less than 10 cwt. could be recommended by village officers and that applications so recommended could be collected by the registered stock-holders and forwarded to the Director of Industries and Commerce for issue of permits on the registered stock-holders.

8. *State Government Development Scheme quota.*—This quota is intended to meet the demands of Government departments and local boards for original construction purposes. Indents towards this quota were collected from various departments through the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General), Madras, consolidated and forwarded to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, for placing the demands before the priority authority. The Government of India were meeting the demands in full and the quota so received were distributed among the various indentors. The allotments made by Government of India under this quota are shown in Statement 'A'.

9. *State cottage industries quota.*—This quota is intended to meet the demands of fabricators who are engaged in manufacturing implements and machinery parts on a cottage industry basis. The Government of India Cottage Industries Directorate, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, make allotment for each period. This office considers each application on the basis of the recommendation made by the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce and allot the quantity necessary. Releases are made according to their requirements whenever stocks are received.

The allotment made under this quota for the year by the Government of India are shown in Statement 'A'.

10. *State steel processing industries quota.*—The Government of India make an allotment to the State every quarter to meet the demands of such steel processing industries as are borne on the State list. This office examines each application on the basis of the recommendation of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce and issues quota certificates.

The allotments made to this State under this quota are shown in Statement 'A'.

11. *State pig iron quota.*—The Government of India make an allotment every quarter to meet the demand of the pig iron foundries borne in the State list. On the basis of the recommendation of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, the quota for each foundry is fixed and quota certificate issued.

12. *Surplus and ad hoc allotment.*—The Iron and Steel Controller was offering surplus materials as and when available and they were allotted among registered stock-holders.

About 12,000 tons available with Messrs. Madras Circle Registered Stock-holders' Association, Limited, were among the offers so made. This was first offered to the registered stock-holders at column II rates less Rs. 10. There was no appreciable demand from registered stock-holders. The stocks were offered direct to fabricators also. Lately, they have been allotted to un-registered dealers and unapproved fabricators also to avoid stagnation and the consequent locking-up of money.

13. *State non-standard steel quota.*—There were ten controlled stockists in the Composite State including the five polytechnics. These polytechnics have since discontinued to function as stockists in order that they may devote their time fully to the educational side of their activities. There are at present only two controlled stockists. The question of appointing more stockists and at various places is under consideration. The normal quota of defectives and cuttings and scrap was 118 wagons per quarter for the Composite State. The quota for the Residuary State for period I/54 was 56 wagons. This is being distributed to the existing stockists. The stocks reported by the stockists are allotted to general and agricultural consumers and fabricators and materials found unsuitable by the above classes of consumers are allotted for resale to approved scrap dealers who are permitted to sell freely to consumers up to 2 tons per head at a time. The stocks that were available with other controlled sources such as Railways and other departments were also placed at the disposal of the State Controller by the Iron and Steel Controller as and when available for allotment. Particulars showing the receipts and releases of State non-standard steel quota during this year are shown in Statement 'C'. Consequent on the partition of the State and in view of the fact that the list of approved scrap dealers was prepared by the Regional Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, Madras, in 1946, the question of bringing it up to date and revising it in the light of present market and business conditions is receiving the attention of this department. Previously the controlled stockists were permitted to sell defectives, cuttings and scrap freely after 30 days on the receipt of Railway Receipt in this office. The Government of India have since stated that the State Controller can operate on popular materials for another period of 30 days so that the materials may be made available to the needy consumers.

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14. *Export of scrap.*—The scrap not useful in our country is allowed to be exported to other countries against a quota fixed by the Central Government and on licences issued by the Iron and Steel Controller of this department before export is allowed. The quantity so allowed for export during the year 1953-54 was 10,497 tons.

15. *Enforcement.*—The following statement shows the number of cases of black-marketing of iron and steel reported by the Police during April 1953 to March 1954.

Number of cases of misuse and black-marketing reported.	Number of cases charged for misuse and black-marketing.
12	2

APPENDIX I.

Production of cement during 1953-54 in tons.

(1)	Malakkal.	Dalmia.	Indla.	Krishna.	Andhra.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1 April 1953	9,324	10,243	6,308	8,700	7,071
2 May 1953	18,024	17,855	3,005	7,050	12,948
3 June 1953	20,118	23,217	1,836	6,250	12,858
4 July 1953	27,013	23,620	12,463	8,855	11,094
5 August 1953	25,844	24,877	8,995	7,800	12,072
6 September 1953	22,063	25,106	10,779	7,250	11,912
7 October 1953	24,850	22,642	10,038	7,050	9,597
8 November 1953	20,460	20,255	5,406	7,700	7,590
9 December 1953	24,759	20,307	9,871	..	..
10 January 1954	25,738	18,605	6,871	..	..
11 February 1954	22,766	24,498	6,404	..	..
12 March 1954	Not received.	27,242	8,640	..	..

APPENDIX II.

Particulars regarding the State demands and allotments made by the Government of India.

(1)	Demands. TONS.	Allotments made. TONS.
(2)	(3)	
Period II/53 April to June 1953	204,800	90,000
Period III/53 (June to September)	185,977	111,300
Period IV/53 (October to December)	194,859	114,900
Period I/54 (January to March)	136,897	81,000

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing allotments made under various quotas during the year 1953-54.

Serial number and nature of quotas.	Allotments made for the period of				Total.
	Period II 53.	Period III 53.	Period IV 53.	Period I 54.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agricultural Quota	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	8,400
Rural Quota	1,980	1,071	750	550	4,351
Joint Development	2,000	1,070	415	95	3,580
Processing Industry	570	570	570	513	2,223
Industries Quota	264	413	264	264	1,205
Quota	1,000	899	1,180	954	4,033

(154 in hot mould scrap)

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the receipts and releases under non-agricultural quota.

Serial number and month.	Receipts of iron and steel (in tons).	Releases of iron and steel (in tons).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1953	212	108
1953	166	197
1953	131	175
1953	193	199
1953	131	196
1953	290	271
1953	537	396
1953	72 plus	59
1953	75	196
1954	200	192
1954	302	363
1954	162	91

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the receipts and releases of non-standard steel for the year ending 1953-54 from April 1953 to March 1954.

Serial number and name of the month.	Receipts (in tons).	Releases (in tons).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 April 1953	126	130
2 May 1953	185	165
3 June 1953	360	400
4 July 1953	165	205
5 August 1953	225	225
6 September 1953	216	176
7 October 1953	235	152
8 November 1953	256	264
9 December 1953	371	402
10 January 1954	182	226
11 February 1954	167	207
12 March 1954	166	166

ANNEXURE I.
Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Department of Industries and Commerce in the first half year 1953-54.

Name of the sub-heads.	Receipts, 1953-54.			Receipts for first six months of 1953-54.			Expenditure, 1952-53.			Expenditure for first six months of 1953-54.		
(1)	(2)	RS.	A.	P.	(3)	RS.	A.	P.	(4)	RS.	A.	P.
Ind. Com. Journal	..	2,416	14	0	..	353	14	0	43. a. Industries—	..	..	..
Bumping and Boring	..	3,36,584	15	5	..	2,24,071	5	1	A. Direction	..	..	..
Industrial Installations	..	5,198	7	9	..	2,433	5	9	B. District Executive Establishment	..	..	..
School of Arts and Crafts	..	15,935	15	3	..	8,104	2	9	C. (i) Industrial Engineer	..	..	..
Textile Institute	..	2,566	15	0	..	907	4	0	C. Industrial Scholarships	..	..	..
Textile Institute	..	99,316	11	1	..	1,420	7	0	D. School of Arts and Crafts	..	..	..
Textile Institute	..	6,25,984	12	9	..	3,43,702	2	1	E. Textile Institute	..	..	..
Industrial Engineering Workshops	..	3,21,477	11	0	..	59,471	8	9	F. Sericulture	..	..	..
Government Silk Filatures	..	17,75,043	7	11	..	20,32,358	14	8	G. Kerala Noni Institute	..	..	..
Sugar cane mills	..	..	..	..	..	739	0	0	H. Fish Liver Oil Industry	..	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	..	14,37,017	6	0	..	10,35,433	1	3	I. Industrial Engineering Workshops	..	..	..
Government Ceramic Factory	..	2,770	5	0	..	2,850	6	0	J. Metallurgical Engineering	..	..	..
Government Hydrogenation Factory	..	1,12,743	11	0	..	52,703	8	1	K. Post-war Industries	..	..	..
Government Oil Industry	..	39,280	15	0	..	474	1	4	L. Government of Industries, Kollegal	..	..	..
Fish Liver Oil Industry	..	3,22,718	13	0	..	1,49,742	8	0	M. Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..
Polychlorides	..	4,24,494	12	3	..	1,60,765	12	0	N. Government Black Glass Plant	..	..	..
Cold Factory	..	..	..	..	..	491	0	1	O. Government	..	..	..
Other Receipts	..	3,15,724	2	10	..	62,417	8	5	P. Government	..	..	..
Cottage Industries	..	1,10,709	10	1	..	17,740	11	8	Q. Government	..	..	..
Collection of payment for services rendered	..	12,032	0	0	..	799	5	1	R. Government	..	..	..
Recovery of overpayments	..	49,004	0	0	..	3,904	4	0	S. Government	..	..	..
Deduct—Refunds	..	..	..	..	..	—63,372	15	11	T. Government	..	..	..
Net receipts	..	60,10,913	2	7	..	41,49,084	7	0	U. Government	..	..	..
Net cost of the department	..	74,81,167	5	1	..	21,38,467	13	4	V. Government	..	..	..
Total	..	1,34,92,080	5	8	..	62,87,152	4	5	W. Government	..	..	..
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	or	..	..	X. Government	..	..	..
.. .. .	..	1,34,92,080	0	0	..	62,87,152	0	0	Y. Government	..	..	..
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	or	..	..	Z. Government	..	..	..
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,34,92,080	0	0	AA. Government	..	..	..
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	62,87,152	4	4	AB. Government	..	..	..
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	62,87,152	0	0	AC. Government	..	..	..

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