Sectt. II-48—23,368—9-2-20.

Home (1921.) Department.

Miscellaneous

Secret SERIES.

G.O. No. 233-34

DATED 16 2 21

[Despatch Abstract.]

Presidency Administration Report 1919-20

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1000-12-11-15.

HOME (MISCELLANEOUS) **DEPARTMENT.**

REGISTRAR GENERAL DEPARTMENT
-7 DEC 1920
GOVT OF MADRAS

CURRENT No 5547

Received ..... 191 . *Registered* 7-12- 1920

Homemiscdept. *Subject.*

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
7 DEC 1920
HOME DEPARTMENT

Repr

May be passed on to the Supdt on special duty Mg.

SNS 7.12.20

AR 7.12.20

Mg.no 6546-1 Homemisc Table 1920

ENCLOSURES.
No. one
Spare copies

No. Bud-68-3/5076

Dated the 4th December 1920.

From

W. D. WOOLLAM, Esq.,
A. NEWMARCH, Esq.,
Offg. ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, MADRAS,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
Home (Miscellaneous) Departm

SIR,

With reference to Government memorandum No. 4708-1 Home (Miscellaneous) dated the 28th October 1920, I have the hon to enclose herewith a general summary on "Finance" relating to this Province for the purpose of the "Moral and Material Progres on India" for the calendar year 1920 prepared on the lines of that summary submitted for the calendar year 1919 (vide in this connection this office letter No. Bud-68-4-20451 dated the 18th Decem 1919).

Report

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Offg. Accountant General

R

O.F. 110—2,000—30-6-20.

2

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, MADRAS,

Fort St. George, the 4th *of* December 1920.

~~No.~~

4

F I N A N C E.

ENCLOSURES.

Including the receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works Department, but excluding the figures relating to the Army, the Post and Telegraphs, the Railways and the Home accounts, the gross revenue in 1920 exceeded that in 1919 chiefly under Land Revenue, Excise, Customs and Income-tax. The increase under Land Revenue was due to the more favourable character of the season and that under Excise appeared under Country spirits and Toddy Revenue. Larger importation of almost all classes of goods accounts for the increase under Customs. The increase under Income-tax is due to collections of Excess Profits duty which began to come in only from October 1919. The gross expenditure charged to Revenue also showed an increase which was partly counterbalanced by a decrease under Famine Relief Expenditure. The bulk of the increase was due to the grant of enhanced rates of local allowance for high prices and temporary additions to pay to the low paid subordinates of Government, including the Police Force and Village Officers, and the revision of salaries of the various Imperial and Provincial service officers. Increases also occurred under Refunds and Drawbacks, Education, Medical and Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers. The increase under Refunds and Drawbacks was due to heavy refunds of income-tax. Increased expenditure under stipends to pupils of training schools and larger payments of subsidies to local bodies and grants-in-aid account for the increase under Education. The bulk of the increase under Medical was due to the further transfer of District Headquarters hospitals to Government management and to expenditure incurred on equipment. The increase

under Civil works in charge of Public Works officers was due to larger expenditure on buildings and repairs as well as to heavy outlay on European Stores in the Public Works Stores.

Offg. Accountant General

Summary for 1920.

General summary of the salient features of the work of the Agricultural Department for the calendar year 1920.

Intelligence was received that action was being taken by the Secretary of State to fill up ten appointments in the Indian Agricultural Service; the need for these appointments had been pressed on the India office since April 1917. An important departure was made with the object of raising the qualifications and improving the training of the students at the College of Agriculture, by separating ab initio the certificate and diploma courses ; and candidates who had passed the Intermediate examination of the University were alone admitted to the diploma course. The result of the experiment will be watched with interest.

There was a wider application of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act to Cambodia cotton in Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura Districts, to the budrot of palmyras and coconuts in Godavari and Kistna Districts, and to the water hyacinth in certain areas. Steady progress was made in experimental and demonstration work. The most successful work of the department was in regard to manures--green leaf, fish manure, fish guano, oil cakes, phosphates and bonemeal--, the uses of which were demonstrated to ryots.

The Pumping and Boring section was transferred to the Department of Industries. The collaboration of the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments was productive of beneficial results.

2/6

5

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE MADRAS FISHERIES DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR ~~1919~~ 1920.

For the useof the editor of "Annual Report on the Moral and Material Progress of INDIA.

The year under reference was one of steady and satisfactory progress. No new development of importance was undertaken, but several large schemes were proposed and discussed; the most important were a proposal for (a) the establishment of a Fisheries Institute primarily intended for the technical education of men urgently required for the many new posts that have to be filled if the expanding necessities of the Department are to be satisfactorily met; (b) another was the construction of a full powered motor-driven Fisheries Inspection vessel suitable not only for the scientitific requirements of the Department but also adapted to the proving on commercial lines of the great trawling grounds which lie off certain sections of the Madras Coast line and for other ~~rek~~ related purposes.

The efforts of the Department to uplift the fisher classes made encouraging progress. From 31 fishermen's co-operative societies in existence in the preceding year the number has risen to 47; the membership has increased proportionately and the paid up share capital has almost doubled. The co-operative wholesale marketing society started at Mangalore was fairly satisfactory and had an output of oil and guano valued at over a lakh of rupees. The training institute for young men intended to have charge of special elementary schools in fisher villages ~~was~~ opened at Calicut ~~early in the year and~~ in 1919, made good progress. ~~has been made.~~ The Department has already made a start with these village schools and 20 were being maintained by it at the end of the year with a total roll of nearly one thousand boys and girls. To temperance

propoganda great attention has also been given and the results have been gratifying. The small oil and guano factories which owe their existence entirely to the experiments and demonstrations of the Department have increased far beyond original ~~expectations~~ expectations and have risen to the wonderful total of 563. It is estimated that 24,000 tons of guano were produced, together with sardine oil valued at three lakhs and three quarters of rupees. Unfortunately adulteration of the guano has arisen. On hygienic grounds a system of oil and guano factory inspection has been instituted. Improvements in the methods in use in the public fish-curing yards in charge of the Department, has proceeded apace and the curers are gradually being led to adopt better and more cleanly methods.

The large schemes of the Department for the introduction of a regular system of fry stocking in irrigation tanks throughout the Presidency are making excellent progress; the improvement made can be judged best from the fact that the tanks thus stocked produced ~~xxxxxxx~~ fish rentals amounting to Rs.76,956 as against Rs.44,946, the average of the 5 years prior to the Department's intervention.

A site for the projected central Fisheries Laboratories and enlarged Aquarium has been selected upon the Marina at Madras and it is hoped that building operations will shortly be commenced. Meanwhile the existing public Aquarium has been improved by the installation of electric lights above the tanks, enabling this popular institution to be opened in the evenings. 1,400 copies of a specially written popular guide were also placed on sale; a second and enlarged edition was called for within three months. This exhibition , small as it is, has become firmly established in the popular estimation as one of the most attractive in Madras. 163,517 people paid for admission last year, the charges varying from ½ anna to 4 annas. A guide in the vernacular was prepared and is in the press. During the year the staff was strengethened by the addition of a trained Marine Biologist. For the present his head quarters are at Tuticorin where is centred also the preparation and supply

of zoological specimens for the use of educational institutions and museums. The demand steadily increases from Colleges throughout India and this section may in fact be now looked upon as an All-India section as its activities reach to every province in India.

During the year investigation of the life histories of food fishes, particularly of the mullets, occupied much of the attention of the biological staff. Further scientific activity of the Department is evidenced in the issue by the Asiatic Society of Bengal of a voluminous account of Indian fishing boat designs by the Director wherein the ethonological bearing of these interesting survivals is ~~xxxxx~~ treated in much detail.

The development or industrial section of the department's work was on the same lines as in the preceding year. The chank fisheries produced a smaller revenue, and unfavourable Singapore exchange prevented satisfactory sales of the beche.de.mer prepared on the Ramnad coast. The industrial preservation of fish by curing and by canning were affected adversely by the scarcity of mackerel that characterised last season. The cannery was further adversely affected by the breakdown of certain of the machinery, by poor supplies of fish and difficulties in obtaining oils and other manufacturing requirements. The permanent Director, who was on leave during ~~the latter months~~ part of the year, has devoted much attention to a study of modern cannery methods in Europe and with the aid of this knowledge the erection of a new and enlarged cannery in a more suitable locality is to be taken in hand shortly.

As indicating in some degree the development ~~of~~ to which this Department has now attained, it may mentioned that the staff now consists of a Director, a Marine Biologist, 3 Assistant Directors, ~~a Cannery Manager~~, 9 Sub Assistants and a clerical and executive establishment of 121, without counting the large number of ship-lascars, and workpeople employ-

employed in the various sections.

James Howell
22-11-20.

11-19. C.F.—21.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

Resp. No. 1534-I

Received ____ 191 . Registered 4-12- 191 0.

Misc C/F. 5538
6-12-20

Subject.

Submitting to Government a general summary of the salient features of the Administration of the Forest Department for the Calendar year 1920.

---

4 DEC 1920

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

Mis. No. 572.

Station Chepauk, Madras., Dated the 1st December 1920. 191

From (Name) THE HON'BLE MR.S.COX,

(Designation) Chief Conservator of Forests.

To The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

Resp. 1534-I/20-1
6-12-20
Home Chis/Dept no.

Sir,

With reference to Government Memo.No.830-C.C/20-1 Rev.Spl. dated 4--11--1920, I have the honour to submit herewith a general summary of the salient features of the administration of the Forest Department for the Calendar year 1920.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Chief Conservator.

VM/2.12.

Summary.

Elimination of non-forest areas.

The policy of abandoning isolated reserves which are of no value from a forest point of view has been kept in view. Forests to the extent of 59 sq.miles were disafforested during the year, chiefly for purposes of cultivation.

2. Working plans.

Owing to paucity of officers, no appreciable progress has been made in the preparation of working plans.

3. Communications and Buildings.

Owing to financial stringency, the year was one of consideration and reconnaisnance rather than of execution. Many large schemes for opening up forests with communications were under discussion and enquiry.

Most of the works actually carried out was designed to facilitate transport of produce from timber and fuel coupes.

In the North Arcot District the opening up of Javadi plateau to facilitate the transport of bamboo and timber and to serve general administrative convenience has been continued during the year. 22 miles of road were under construction at a total cost of Rs. .89 lakh.

In the Central Coimbatore Division the construction

of Dhoni-Olavakkot road was begun in connection with the exploitation of Chenat Nair forests.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 was spent during the year on improving the water supply within the forests for the benefit of cattle, and on anti-malarial measures including the sinking of wells near forest stations.

4. Forest Conservancy.

The problem of fire protection is one of difficulty. Enormous damage is done to State forests by annual fires. The department has yet to find suitable measures by which the reasonable requirements of the graziers and the jungle tribe can be met without permanent injury to forests. Early burning of grass under departmental supervision has been attempted in the Nallamalais with considerable success and the system will be extended in future years to other forest areas where fire is largely prevalent.

5. Grazing.

The incidence of grazing in some forests is still extremely high. The policy of gradually raising grazing fees with a view to reduce excessive grazing was continued during the year. The Kancha system of grazing obtaining in Nellore has been extended to parts of Chingleput. In other districts attempts were made to persuade the villagers to keep their cattle from the grazing blocks until the grass had time to grow.

Toungya cultivation, a system adopted particularly to hill forests, has also received increased attention. It has the merit of being a class of work which the hillmen appreciate. There will be a very large extension of this form of sylviculture when the agency forests are brought under management.

A Research Officer was appointed during the year whose attention is devoted solely to sylvicultural problems. He confines his attention for the present to seven of the most commercially valuable timber trees, studying their habits of seeding, germination and growth at all stages in selected localities on the West Coast. His work is yet in an initial stage.

7. Exploitation (a) I-Timber.

Specimens of important species of Madras Timbers were sent to the British Empire Timber Exhibition held in London during July 1920. It is reported that, so far as Indian timbers are concerned, the Exhibition has been a great success and that Indian exhibit has been admitted on all hands to be the outstanding feature of the Exhibition.

(ii) Some progress has been made towards the establishment of a Saw-Mill at Russelkonda to deal with Sal timber extracted from the Gumsur forests. The requisite machinery is expected to arrive shortly and building works have been put in hand. It is hoped that, when the Mill gets into working order

The Forest panchayat system, which was introduced by Government for the management of grazing grounds as the best solution of most of the difficulties encountered by the villagers in their relation with forest subordinates, was in force in respect of 328,631 acres of reserved forests and 18,939 acres of unreserves making a total of 347,570 acres or a little over 543 sq.miles. No less than 372 panchayats controlled this area. The results have not been very encouraging.

Mr.D.G.Bles, I.C.S. was placed on special duty for six months during the year to investigate the working of the panchayat system in the presidency and to suggest suitable measures for a successful working in the future. His report which has been submitted to Government whose orders are awaited

6. Sylviculture

Perhaps the most important feature of the year's work was the increased propogation of sandalwood in several of the forests in the Presidency. Similar work has also been carried out with redsanders (Pterocarpus Santalins) which is found to yield excellent timber in localities so widely different from its native habitat as the coast line of the

rass had time to grow ars.

of the present very large and unsatisfied demand in the north of the Presidency for timber, sawn to definite dimensions and effectively seasoned, will be met.

(iii) A scheme for working the Chenat Nair forests- the first evergreen hill forests which the department has attempted to exploit- has been set on foot. The scheme provides for bringing down to the plains large timbers from slopes at an elevation of between 1500 to 2500 feet by means of slides and drag paths to the foot of the hills to be carried thence by a metalled road to a depot at the Olavakkot Railway station. The project is expected to be in workingorder at the end of the current year and to provide an annual yield of 10,000 tons of timber for use at the Kolar Gold Fields and elsewhere.

(iv) The exploitation of the Kurnool Nallamalais, the Mount Stuart forests in South Coimbatore, the forests of Nilambur valley in South Malabar and the South Kanara forests is also receiving due attention.

(v) The problem of hill forests exploitation will shortly be examined by the consulting Forest Engineer to the Government of India who will visit Madras for the purpose.

(b) Hay. 5094 tons of hay were removed by Milita

Department from the forests. In addition to this, about 1800 tons of hay were supplied departmentally. The departmental exploitation of hay has now been abandoned.

(c) Minor Forest produce.

Strychnine (Nux-vomica)

The price of this produce has risen owing to the increased demands for insecticides. It promises to form an important forest industry in future.

(2) Bees-Wax. About 10.000 lbs. of wax were suppled to the Munitions Board at an average price of Rs.25 per maund.

(3) Butea frondosa. Considerable demand for seed of this tree has arisen for medicinal purposes. It is hoped that large supplies of this seed will be made from out forests.

(4) Gum. The industrial possibilities of various gums and esins are being investigated by the Department of Industries. lb. samples have been sent to Messrs.Bush and Co. London for lysis, while 15 lbs. of the same species are under collection transmission to the Director of Industries for analysis by the ical Assistant on the Director's Staff.

(5) Paper pulp. A private Company has been formed in s under the designation of the Carnatic Paper Factory, Madras. oses to establish a pulping Mill at Rajahmundy to be fed rass 000 exploited from the Bhadrachallam forests. Its

Its progress will be watched with interest.

8. Charges. Proposals to increase the number of Circle charges from 4 to 6 are awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State for India. The existing Conservator's charges are so large and unweildy that Conservators have neither time nor opportunity to excercise close control or guide and help the young and inexperienced officers in charge of forest divisions which the present state of department renders so desirable.

Proposals have algo been formulated and are awaiting the sanction of Government to form 6 new forest division in the Agency tracts.

VM/2.12.

el: No.5103 (Office)
" No.5103-A(Secy.)
Telegraphic address:
"Separate Revenue"
Post Box No.403.

DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT No. 3319 C 13

Received ..... 191 . *Registered* 8 - 12 - 1920.

Misc. Cr. No. 5565
7.12.20.

REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT
-7 DEC 1920
GOVT. OF MADRAS

Subject

Administration Report - Separate Revenue -
Salient features - calendar year 1920 - Government
Memo No.5494-D/20-1, dated 9-11-20 - report submitted.

based on
Govt. letter
(Copy)

UNDER SECY. TO GOVT.
8-DEC 1920
REVENUE DEPT.

Rev No 3319 C/20 6.12.20 — Home (Mis) Dept No 5565 dt 6.12.20 — The pencil alterations on p2 are for approval. Approved KCV 7/12/20

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

R. **No.** 2038 Salt/20.

Station Triplicane, Madras, *Dated the* 29th November '20 .191

From

~~Land Revenue.~~

The Board of Revenue, ~~Revenue Settlement, etc.~~

Separate Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr.N.E.Marjoribanks, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Ag: 3rd Member, Board of Revenue and
Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.

Resolution

~~Reference.~~

S A L T:- One of the established factories fo
the manufacture of salt Viz., Kuttanguli, was closed
it was found to be expensive and unnecessary, while
area of about 1,600 acres near Tirupporur in the Chin
put District was assigned to Mr. Schomburg for use in
the manufacture of refined salt. The stocks of salt
the Presidency in all the factories amounted to 153
lakhs of maunds on 1-11-20 against 149½ lakhs on 1-
The issues up to the end of October 1920 amounted
lakhs while for the corresponding period of last ye
they were 96½ lakhs. The decrease is chiefly due

smal

smaller issues to Travancore, Cochin and Ceylon and to the competition of Bombay salt.

2. The opening of a large number of extensions to meet the scarcity felt in Northern India due to the falling off of imports during the war has resulted in the accumulation of surplus stocks in this Presidency. The problem that is engaging the attention of the Board and the Government is to find an outlet for these surplus stocks. One of the steps taken in this direction was to revise the conditions of export of salt to the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, so as to encourage the States to draw their supply as far as possible from the Madras factories. Attempts have been made to improve the quality of salt produced in this Presidency so that it may be in a position to compete with the foreign salt in the Bengal market. The licensees have been persuaded to adopt better methods of manufacture and several experiments are being conducted on specially prepared beds, to demonstrate the possibility of producing a pure and white salt. Attempts have also been made to procure expert advice from Europe or America on the methods of salt manufacture, but so far without success. Failing the services of an expert, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Rolland has been instructed while on leave to inspect the salterns in France, Aden and Port Said and study the processes there followed. He is expected to submit a report on his return. Another difficulty which stands in the way of Madras salt reaching the Bengal market is that of freight. Attempts to get the railway rates lowered have so far been unsuccessful. The Board has recently submitted proposals to relax the rigidity of the rules regarding export by sea.

3. The existence of large stocks and the falling demand for Madras salt from places outside the Presidency forced wholesale prices considerably. The supply of salt

salt at concession rates to Municipalities, Unions and other local bodies has been discontinued as being no longer necessary.

4. Under the changed conditions of the present day, many licensees found the existing rates of kudivaram (the rate paid to licensees for salt taken over by Government) inadequate. Reports have been received from the local officers suggesting the revision of kudivaram rates throughout the Presidency, and general increases have been sanctioned.

5. E X C I S E:- The most outstanding feature of Excise Administration during the year has been the difficulty experienced by Arrack Distillers in fulfilling their contracts owing to the great rise in the price of jaggery. The Distillers were given permission to substitute molasses for jaggery and so far the difficulties have been surmounted and with few exceptions adequate supplies of arrack have been maintained. The subjoined statement shows the revenue realised during the first 9 months of 1920 as compared with that of the corresponding period in 1919:—

Items.	9 months ending Septr. 1920.	9 months ending Septr. 1919.	Increase.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits. ...	1,73,38,626	1,54,06,196	plus 19,32,43
Toddy. ...	1,96,45,526	1,76,34,929	" 20,10,5
Foreign liquor. ...	11,31,106	11,19,311	" 11,7
Hemp drugs. ...	12,23,404	10,80,556	" 1,42,
Opium. ...	20,73,894	17,62,468	" 3,11,
Miscellaneous. ...	3,50,127	2,94,964	" 55
Total ...	4,17,62,683	3,72,98,424	" 44,64

The increase of about 12 per cent. in revenue under country spirits in the current year notwithstanding a fall of 7.7 per cent. in consumption in the six months beginning with April 1920 is due chiefly to an increase in the duty with effect from 1-4-20. The rates of tree-tax on trees tapped for fermented toddy remained the same as in the last year. The general issue strength of arrack throughout the Presidency remained at 35° U.P. as in the last year, but the experiment of encouraging weaker liquor of 60° U.P. with a preferential rate of duty is still under trial. There are at present in the Presidency 88 shops in 18 districts for the sale of this weak liquor.

The Excise Licensing Board in the City of Madras and the Excise Advisory Committees in mufassal Municipalities and in Unions with a population of 8,000 inhabitants and over have recommended certain closures and change of sites of shops and their recommendations have in nearly all cases been accepted by Collectors. The number of arrack and toddy shops closed for the current year was 458.

The efforts of Government to check intemperance referred to in the last year's report were continued. An experiment in practical prohibition of arrack in areas where toddy is the chief drink is on trial in certain parts of the Tanjore, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Salem Districts. The Coolies' Canteen in the Salt Cotaurs Depot, Madras Town referred to in the last year's report was opened on 17-5-20.

S T A M P S:- The revenue from stamps shows a steady and continuous increase, the figure for the first months of 1920 being 141.7 lakhs of rupees against 4 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1919. The

The increase is due to the revival of commercial activity after the war.

C U S T O M S:- The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade (including treasure which was not taken into account in last year's report) of the Madras Presidency during the 1st nine months of the calendar year 1920 was Rs.5,426/- lakhs, showing an increase of Rs.216 lakhs or 4% as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year. The increase was brought about chiefly (1) by larger imports from foreign countries as a result of the larger tonnage available since the armistice, especially after April 1919, (2) by a considerable fall in freights and insurance charges and (3) by a high exchange. The removal of nearly all the restrictions and prohibitions which were in force during the war also contributed towards the expansion, but the fall in prices owing to the accumulation of stocks and reduced purchasing power in foreign markets curtailed ~~foreign~~ exports, appreciably since May 1920.

(a) Foreign trade, excluding Government transactions, improved by Rs.28 lakhs or 0.8 per cent. - Imports expanded by Rs.516 lakhs or 55 per cent, while exports declined by Rs.488 lakhs or 19 per cent. The excess of exports over imports during the nine mo... amounted to Rs.611 lakhs while it was Rs.1,615 lakhs for the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Coasting trade improved by Rs.89 lakhs, m... up of a decrease of Rs.4 lakhs under imports and a... increase of Rs.93 lakhs under exports.

(a) CUSTOMS REVENUE:- The revenue from Cu...

rose from Rs.76.77 lakhs to Rs.126.99 lakhs as under:-

	1919. January to Septr. Rs. Lakhs.	1920. January to Septr. Rs. Lakhs.
Imports. ...	65.16	104.45
Exports. ...	2.15	7.56
Excise duty on cotton. ...	5.11	6.84
Land Customs. ...	3.19	4.63
Miscellaneous. ...	1.16	3.51
	76.77	126.99

The increase occurs mainly under imports of cotton piece goods, metals, carriages and carts (chiefly motor vehicles) and paper and pasteboard. The increase under exports is due to the duty imposed on raw hides and skins from the 11th September 1919.

(3) The Customs Chaukis around the French territory of Mahe were abolished tentatively in order to relieve from taxation country produce coming into British India from that territory.

During the year measures were adopted to prevent the smuggling of gold from French territory and heavy penalties were imposed in detected cases. During the moratorium period fixed prior to the removal of the embargo from 13th July 1920, special arrangements were made to prevent the smuggling of sovereigns through the land frontiers but it is doubtful whether they were more than partially successful.

Ag: SECRETARY.

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

.002—1-6-20.

Rev. Spl DEPARTMENT.

No. 830. O.C./20.

Received 10/12/1920. Registered 10/12/1920

Misc. C.No. 5873
22.12.20.

Subject.

Administration. Salient features of the Department during 1920.

Home (Mis) U.O.

10 DEC 1920

ENCLOSURES.
No. one.
Spare copies

No. 573/E

Station Madras. Dated the 9th December 1920.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.Y.G.Campbell C.I.E.I.C.S
(Designation) Director of Industries

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Revenue (Special) Department.

Sir,

With reference to Govt.Memorandum No.830 O.C/21 dated 4th November 1920, I have the honour to forward herewith a report on the salient features of this Department for the calender year 1920.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

For Director of Indust

Regn
maybe passed on to the
Supdt on Special duty no.

Home (Mis) Dept.

P.R.S/9-12-20

1 Copy to 5873-1 Home (Mis) S.N
23 Dec 1920

17 29

General summary of the salient
features of the Department of Industri
during the year 1920.

---

10 DEC 1920

PERSONNEL. The Hon'ble Mr. A.V.G. Cam
C.I.E., I.C.S., was in charge of the
Department during the year. In order t
cope with the expansion of work in var
directions the Government sanctioned
early part of the year the appointment
one Industrial Engineer and five Assis
Directors for employment in the Dist

2. GENERAL. - Evidence of the g
awakening of interest in industrial
ment in Southern India which resul
the publication of the Report of
trial Commission and the despatch
Government of India and the S
State on that repo was ref
considerable
are floated

The Sec
1/12 m

for assistance from the department duri
the year. The number of inquiries recei
increased considerably and shows every
of increasing still further during the
ensuing year.

Notable events of the year were
transfer to this Department of the co
of the Pumping and Boring operations f
the Department of Agric lture and of
School of Arts from the Department o
Instruction.

3.BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIA INFORMATION.

The purpose of the bureau is
vide information on general industri
commercial subjects in connexion wi
existing industries and of projects
lopment of the Industries in this
Inquiries are received in regard t
cesses of manufacture, use of ma
kets for goods and sources of su
materials and commodities, pric
for capital; and the number o
inquiries increased consider
year. A large number of r
also received in this br
General of Commercial In
in regard to over-se

and Industries, including the r
return of the rail borne trade, was transferred from the Board of Revenue to the Director of Industries early in the year.

5. Proposals are now under consideration to develop the Bureau of Information in connexion with a Commercial and Industrial Museum and Public Industrial Library.

6. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. - The continued rise in the price of machinery, - the restriction of imports and the scarcity and high cost of liquid fuel continued to restrict development and prevented any marked expansion in the work of this sectio during the year. The result of the high cost of production and of the uncertain state of Labour questions at Home was such as to prevent orders from India for engine and machinery being placed as freely as requirements warranted. Again for simil reasons the manufacturers were not in

The Sec
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inclined to commit themselves to forward contracts, and buyers in India consequentl experienced considerable difficulty in - placing orders for material and plant wher prompt delivery was required. The inabili to obtain machinery at a reasonable price and for delivery within a resonable perio undoubtedly affected in a considerable degree the development of Industries in Southern India during the year. One soc effect of the continued rise in the pric of machinery, and difficulty experience in securing delivery of plant has been definitely to check the tendency to m the installation of some mills and f beyond the limits set by such econo factors as the supply of raw mat the market for the finished produ consequence of the shortage and cost of liquid fuel which advanc further in price dur ng the ye partial failure of the last resultant shortage of

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1/12

number of rice mills and ground nut mills were closed for a considerable part of the year. The reduced number of mills which continued working experienced considerable difficulty in securing adequate supplies of liquid fuel.

7. The difficulty experienced in obtaining steel pipes for lining boring and the high price of those that were obtainable restricted the development of boring operations. During the year 44 hand boring sets and 4 power drills were in use. The total depth bored amounted to 11000 ft as against 16500 feet in the previous year.

8. The 14 test pumping sets which are available for hire to ryots for purpose irrigation or well testing were in cons demand during the year and the Gover have sanctioned the purchase of three tional engines for pumping purpose

9. The erection of 31 plants wa taken of which 15 are in course o They comprise 16 pumping instal

5 rice hulling plants, 1 ginning factory, 1 groundnut decorticator and 8 Miscellaneous plants.

10. For a fixed payment of Rs. 15 per annum owners of private installation are entitled to have their plants inspected, and overhauled three times a year and also at other times if special requisitions are received. The number of pumping and industrial installation under maintenance during the year ending 31-3-1920 was 300.

11. TEXTILE INDUSTRIES. - The Governmen sanctioned during the year the starting o 10 additional Peripatetic Weaving parties with the object of introducing improved methods and machinery amongst handloom weavers. Owing to the difficulty of ing suitable candidates for appointm Head Maistries, only six parties ha started in the Districts of Vizaga Cuddapah, Bellary, Chittoor, Nor and Madura.

12. The activities of the were mainly directed toward

27

popularising fly shuttle slays, dobbies, jacquard and improved warp-preparatory machinery in the cotton and silk weaving centres. The appliances introduced included 213 Fly Shuttle Slays, 179 shuttles, 4900 pirns and 20 English healds. The parties have also demonstrated the use of the fly shuttle slay in the production of cloth from finer counts.

13. During the visit of His Excellenc to Madura in June an Industrial Exhib was held in the Government Industrial Institute, Madura, in which were shown number of crude machines and processes ducted by hand in contrast with impro types of hand power machinery and f products of hand looms. Arrangeme now being made for the exhibition proved types of hand loom machi Mangalore Exhibition which wil December.

14. GOVERNMENT SOAP WORK principal soaps manufactu

Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, continued
to be Vegetol, Washwell and Leaf brands
Milled Toilet Textile Soft Soap and Fish
Oil insecticidal soaps. The manufacture of
certain other kinds of soaps was also
attempted with some success including a
soap similar to the well known Monkey Brand
A certain quantity of crude Glycerine was
made from the soap lyes by solar evaporati
the whole of which has readily been taken
up by hospitals and Medical Schools i
Presidency. A modern plant for which
order was placed with a firm in Engla
in 1917 has now been completed and is
expected to arrive shortly. On the a
of this plant the manufacture of Gly
will be taken up on a commercial b

15. The Laboratory staff was s
by the appointment of two additi
tants. Many samples of

manufacture of soaps. A large number
inquiries were dealt with in regard to
provements and methods of manufacturing
soaps, candles and allied products. It
not possible to extend the instructional
side of the factory owing to lack of acco
modation and facilities. Estimates and
plants are however well in hand for a new
factory at Calicut and it is hoped that
will be possible next year to take up i
earnest the training of men in soap manu
facture.

16. LEATHER TRADES INSTITUTE. - The
Institute is run partly as a model tann
and school, and partly as a research i
tute. Lectures are reduced to a mini
the greater part of the course being
to practical work. The new term co
in July. 16 applicants were selec
training. The number of student

17. The acting Prin

tanning centres of the provi

apparent from his report tha

on the effect of the different imp

found in natural waters on avaram, which i

the chief tanning agent used in Madras is

required and should be undertaken as soon

as laboratory equipment and personnel per-

mits.

18. The Assistant in charge of the Scien

Section, in additon to conducting the regu-

lar teaching course of practical work and

lectures, carried out several experiments

on preservatives for raw hides and skins,

the manufacture of sulphorated oils for

in the trade and also a number of anal

of chrome liquors and other materials

in the tannery. The lack of a suitab

chemical laboratory and gas plant in

greatly with the work in this secti

Institute and arrangements are be

to remedy this deficiency.

19. The prohibition on the t

which had been in force du

part of 1917-18 and 1918-19 was

early in 1919 with the result that cer

tanners immediately stopped the output

hides and turned their attention to ski

but owing to the exceedingly high prices

raw skins many continued tanning hides so

long as they could dispose of them to

Government under the scheme of control.

20. It is probable that the manufacture

of finished leather goods, including foot

wear will develop considerably in Madras

during the next few years as many as thr

additonal leather manufacturing firms

having been recently established. It

hoped that an export trade in foot-we

be developed especially to South Afr

Africa, where there is a large mark

this class of leather goods.

21. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS. - The

Trades School, Madras, which sta

with two classes and forty stud

370 students on the r

28

provides instruction in mechanics
neering, electric wiring, plumbing
drawing and practical mathematics, mech
cal drawing is also taught in the vernac
lar to maistries of the wood-carving, meta
working and building trades. The school
still being conducted in rented buildings
A site has been provided for the erection
of permanent buildings and plans are in
course of preparation. The large number
attending the school show that it is app
ciated both by employers and employees
little further improvement can be exp
until the school is provided with su
accomodation in its own building a
a permanent staff. A branch of th
School was establish ed last year in
with the Pèrambore Railway Worke
M & S. M. Railway Co. About 1
ployed in the works receive f
training pe
in machina

The

1/12

the teachers and supervision and
Co., bearing the cost. The scheme
well during the year and it is proposed
extend it to include a larger number of
railway employees.

22. Two Government of India State
Technical Scholarships fell vacant during
the year and were awarded for the study
the chemistry of leather and hydro elect
engineering. In addition to the Gover
of India State Technical Scholarship,
Government of Madras awarded from Provi
Funds four scholarships during the y
study abroad on conditions simil
governing the award of the Gov
India Scholarships. The eig
granted in the previous y
applied Chemistry at
Seience. Bang
for properly
different i
d

The

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during working hours.

24. The orders of Government were - received in regard to the reorganisation of the Madura Industrial Institute. The ~~xxxxx~~ scheme approved by Government provides for a five years apprenticeship course in - mechanics work or wood work for about 90 apprentices, the aim being to conduct the ...shops on commercial lines in order to ... requisite practical

The

vide 60 sch um tenable fo

five years of the value s. 1-8-0 to

Rs. 7-8-0 for award to apprentices in

Industrial Schools, Mills and workshops

where facilities exist for class instructi

The

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trial Commission. Th

instruction in painting

lery, Silver and Metal

making, Wood carving, Mod

Carpet weaving and Engrav

of the school at present

25 maistries and teache

workmen. Proposals are now

tion in regard to the reorg

school with a view to incre

ness as an institute of in

26. The number of assis

schools added by the depart

year is 35. These schools w

cally inspected and the impr

vious year has been well

27. In order to

of trained teachers of cabinet making finished their course at the school and returned to their schools as trained teachers. There is already evidence that the training they obtained is resulting in considerable improvement in the instruction on cabinet making imparted in the other industrial schools of the presidency.

28. A new development in industrial education during the year was the establishment of the Orrs Works School. With the assistance of Government Messrs. P. Orr & Sons, Scientific Instrument Makers, have arranged to provide for the education of the young boys employed in their works. They receive instruction on two evenings a week and on Saturday afternoons in the practical details of their work and in reading writing and arithmetic in Tamil. The practical classes are taught by the European Works Manager and the literary classes by a trained Indian Teacher. The Government are

up-to-date modern furnace for boiling s
and a Vinegar Plant have been erected.

30. GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, COONOOR.

The first object of starting this Instit
is the introduction of a systematized fr
preserving industry on the Nilgiris. The
early experiments were carried on in Sir
Frederick Nicholson's residence and the
plant was domestic in character. Sir Fred
rick Nicholson and the lady-manager, Miss
Chaning Pearce, are at present in England
studying the subject and arranging for the
purchase and shipment of the necessary pla
required for manufacture on a commercial
scale. The construction of the institute
will be begun shortly and it is hoped that
it will be completed early next year.

31. MISCELLANEOUS. - The Industrial
Chemist attached to the Departmen
from leave in April; and h
engaged on enquiries in
production of power alc
gation into the possi

profitably utilising prickly pears.

32. As a result of Experiments in the manufacture of glue which were undertaken by this department arrangements have been made for the establishment of a small - experimental factory in Madras by Messrs. Beardsell & Co., with a view to manufacture on a commercial scale.

37 6W III 43

C.F. 29—9,886—22-1-18

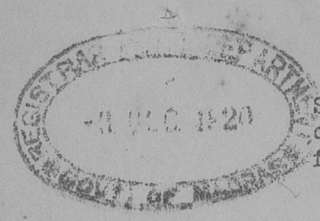
DEPARTMENT.

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Received ..... 191 *Registered* 29-11- 1920

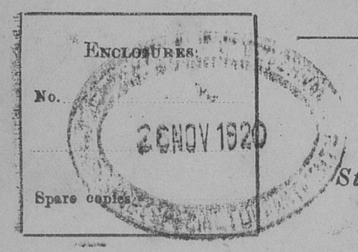
Subject



Submitting a brief summary of the salient features of the working of the Co-operative Societies' Act for the year ending June 30th, 1920.

****

Misc. C.P. 5475
3.12.20



No. Dis 32 34
2

Station Egmore?Madras *Dated the* 22nd November 1920.

From (Name) F.R.Hemingway Esquire, I.C.S.,

(Designation) Registrar of Co-operative societies

Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Revenue(Special) Department.
"Fort St.George", Madras.

Home (Mis) No.

1 a R 2.12.20
29/XI/20 29.11.20
25.11.20.

Sir,

With reference to the Government's memorandum No.830. O-C/20-1 dated 4th November 1920, I have the honour to submit herewith a brief summary of the salient features of the working of the Co-operative Societies' Act for the year ending 30th June 1920.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

F R Hemingway

Registrar. 25.11.20

Dft
Revn 1710-III/20-1
3.12.20

34

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A short account of the working of the Co-operative Societies' Act II of 1912 during the year 1919-20.

*****

The most prominent features of the year's work were

(1) Substantial progress was made in the trade activities of village societies, taking into consideration the limited resources available owing to the prevailing financial -- stringency. Purchases of agricultural and domestic requirements were made to the extent of 6 lakhs of rupees and sales of members' agricultural and other produce were made to the extent of over a lakh of rupees. The number of trading unions increased from 21 to 53.

(2) Several special types of societies were started for shoemakers, Locksmiths and housebuilding; and some other interesting experiments were made.

(3) Two more societies were registered in the agency tracts of Ganjam.

(4) A number of societies were organised solely for field-labourers by the Special Officers under the Labour Commission-er, Madras, and registered in the districts of Tanjore and Godavari.

(5) The conversion of the Madras Central Urban Bank into a regular federation of all central banks (except the Madras Christian Central Bank) was completed in the year. The only Central Bank that has not yet chosen to admit societies as members is the Trichinopoly District Bank. Negotiations are still in progress with a view to converting it into a banking union.

(6)Permission was accorded by the Government to local bodies and municipalities to invest as deposits in central banks the deposits of all contractors and the security deposits of their employees. The deposits of Jail contractors were also permitted to be invested in central banks. The total amount actually so invested was Rs.2,97,338.

(7) Between January and June 1920, the inflow of deposits became low and an increased withdrawal of matured deposits took place owing to the stringency in the money market. The difficulty was to a certain extent got over by paying higher rates of interest in the various central banks and by the large overdrafts generously granted by the Bank of Madras. These - amounted to 17.45 lakhs of rupees.

II. During the year, 1365 societies were registered and the registration of 15 societies was cancelled. Of the new societies, 4 are central banks, 34 are local supervising unions, 1 is a union for the Andhra country, 182 are non-agricultural and 1144 are agricultural societies. Out of the primary societies, as many as 3540 societies had come under the supervision of unions. There were however 889 agricultural societies, which remained outside the pale of union supervision. The number of members rose from 2,44,297 to 3,29,886, of whom as many as 22,778 were Panchamas. The average for a society was 67 as against 68 in the previous year. The total share capital, Reserve fund and working capital were 50.24 lakhs, Rs.17.45 lakhs and Rs.393.00 lakhs as against Rs.34.69,14.65 and 305.21 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The net profits of the year amounted to Rs.4.73 lakhs as against Rs.3.58 lakhs in the previous year. Loans from central Banks to primary societies increased from Rs.100.97 lakhs to Rs.131.66 lakhs.

III. The cost to the Government of working the Act was Rs.3.08 lakhs as against Rs.2.26 lakhs in the previous year. The amount spent by societies for supervision was Rs.91,717. The additional officers and Inspectors sanctioned during the year were entertained in the latter part of the year and therefore

its full effect on the progress of the movement will not be noticed till the end of the current year. There was a slight decrease in the number of suits filed during the year and a large increase in the number of disputes filed before assistant Registrars under arbitration rules.

The attitude of the general public continued to be very cordial.

****

J.Hemingway
25.11.20.

Registrar.

25.11.20

Rev Spl No 830 O.C/20
13.12.20

47

Mis Cno 5732

14/12/20

In your reply please quote:-
No.C.952/20-1
Date: 12th December 1920
Subject:

Office of the Director of Civil Supplies,
Victoria Buildings, Egmore, Madras.

36

From

The Director of Civil Supplies,
Madras.



To

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue (Special) Department,
Fort St. George, M a d r a s.

Sir,

With reference to Government Endorsement No.830 O.C. dated 4th November 1920, I have the honour to send herewith a general summary of the salient features of the administration of the Civil Supplies Department in 1920 called for in G.O. No.1445 Home (Miscellaneous) dated 21st October 1919.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for Director of Civil Supplies.

TRS.

Rev (Spl) Dept

See

Home (Mis) G.O.
14.12

Dept (1)

Rev. Spl No. 830. O. C./20.1
14.12.20

To the Supdt of Spl Duty.
14/12/20.

Salient features of the Civil Supplies Department for the calendar year 1920.

In 1919 both monsoons were timely and favourable nearly throughout the Presidency and by the close of the year the crisis arising from the scarcity of food supplies which had given so much anxiety as a result of the bad harvests of Fasli 1327 had disappeared. The yield of the principal food-grains including rice was estimated to be normal and the Government recognised that steps should be taken to pave the way for the abolition of control. As a first step towards decontrol of the rice trade, districts were grouped into several blocks within which free-trade was declared. Then all inter-district restrictions were removed on 15-2-1920 with the exception of Ganjam; which district however was also grouped with the rest of the Presidency on 1-3-1920. This was immediately followed by the removal under the orders of the Government of India of all inter-provincial restrictions on the movement of rice with effect from 1-4-1920.

2. Burma rice.

(a) The Government of India in a Press Communique dated 24-12-1919 announced their policy for the control over Burma rice during 1920. The whole surplus crop available in Burma was to be purchased by the Government of India at a fixed price viz., Rs.180/- per 100 baskets of 46 lbs. each of paddy for resale at a controlled price for export to India and elsewhere. As regards export to India however in actual fact the Rice Commissioner did not purchase the rice, but allowed shippers and importers to arrange between themselves subject to his control. The shipping control was abolished with effect from 1st January 1920 and there was some difficulty in the beginning of the year in securing freight for this Presidency. Subsequently the position improved and regular imports of Burma rice were received. The following statement shows the allotments of Burma rice

sanctioned

sanctioned by the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner for this Presidency and the quantities actually imported each month.

	Allotment in Tons.	Quantity imported in Tons.
January 1920	27,000	5,580
February ,,	27,000	12,932
March ,,	22,500	33,505
April "	7,800	33,816
May "	18,000	15,799
June "	15,000	15,799
July "	15,000	9,101
August "	15,000	8,326
September "	Nil	18,497
October "	3,500	6,391
November "	4,600	2,399
December "	2,300	...
	157,700	162,145

The total quantity of Burma rice imported from the beginning of the year up to November 1920 amounted to 162,145 tons and this quantity was found sufficient to meet the full requirements of the Presidency.

(b) Prior to the removal of inter-provincial restrictions on rice and immediately after the removal of all restrictions within the Presidency the Government of Madras with the approval of the Civil Supplies Advisory Committee framed a set of rules for the internal control of Burma rice and issued them in their Press Communique dated 9-3-1920. This modified the system of control over Burma rice hitherto existing to a considerable extent. Under the new rules the Director of Civil Supplies ceased to intervene between sellers and buyers and the approved merchants in each district were placed in direct touch with the licensed importers. The importers supplied the imported rice direct to approved merchants or to such other persons or institutions as were specially recommended by

by the Collectors. These merchants and public bodies sent monthly indents to the licensed importers, who consolidated them and sent a consolidated application to the Director of Civil Supplies for license to import. The Director of Civil Supplies issued licenses to the importers according to the demand and the orders of the Government of India and the importers then arranged to purchase and import the quantity for which their indents were passed by the Director of Civil Supplies. The District Collectors fixed the average selling price for retail sale on the data furnished by the importers and the approved merchants put up notice boards showing the prices fixed by the Collectors. These new rules were working satisfactorily throughout the rest of the year.

(c) The demand for Burma rice had decreased considerably by the middle of the year and continued to be comparitively dull for the rest of the year. At the end of June, the Government of India increased the F.O.B. charges to cover storage charges on a monthly cumulative basis and this contributed to a certain extent to lessen the demand for Burma rice.

3. Season Prospects and Prices: The immediate effect of the removal of inter-district restrictions on rice was that prices in the granary districts which had been kept at an artificially low level by restrictions rose considerably, while prices in other districts showed a slow and steady fall. The removal of inter-provincial restrictions on 1-4-1920 had the further effect of raising the prices in the northern districts, while in almost all other districts of the Presidency the prices fell. Generally speaking there was a fall in the Presidency average selling price of rice subsequent to the removal of these restrictions. This fall was not due to the removal of restrictions but to other causes such as the importation of large quantities of Burma rice, good harvests and increased stocks and the prohibition of export outside India which rendered the removal possible.

Season

Season prospects are at present quite satisfactory except in parts of the Northern Circars and of the Ceded Districts.

4. Bengal-gram: Madras depends for its supply of Bengal-gram to a large extent on places outside the Presidency. From January to April nearly 9000 tons of Bengal-gram were imported from the Punjab and the United Provinces, from which regular monthly allotments were being made by the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner. The demand was mostly from the districts of Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Salem and Madras city. Madras as a distributing centre took nearly half of the quantity. There was no control over the movement of Bengal-gram from one district to another within the Presidency and inter-provincial restrictions were also removed with effect from 1-5-1920.

Wheat: There has not been much demand for wheat in this Presidency. This Presidency received an allotment of 1,500 tons of wheat from Punjab for each month from January to April 1920 when inter-provincial restrictions on wheat were abolished, but the full allotment was not utilised in any month. The quantity actually certificated was only 1,800 tons or a little more than a fourth of the quantity sanctioned.

Export of food-grains from Mysore. The Mysore Darbar still continue the restrictions on the export of rice and other foodgrains from the State although all inter-provincial restrictions have been removed long ago including that on the export of rice from Madras into Mysore, as such removal was only optional on the part of the Native States. Mysore largely depends on Madras for its rice supply and some districts in this Presidency especially the Nilgiris and the Malabar-Wynad depend largely for supplies of dry grains particularly ragi on Mysore. Portions of the Salem District also depend on Myosre for supplies of rice. Up to the removal of inter-provincial restrictions on rice from 1-4-1920, the imports necessary for our border districts were obtained by a reciprocal arrangement by which the Mysore Darbar allowed definite quantities of rice ragi, Cholam and horse-gram for our border districts in exchange for

for an equal quantity of rice from this Presidency. By the removal of inter-provincial restrictions on rice any incentive on the part of the Darbar to enter into reciprocal arrangements was taken away and under this anomalous condition of affairs there is free movement of foodgrains from this Presidency to Mysore while their movement from Mysore continues subject to restrictions. The restoration of free-trade has been urged again and again but so far without success.

Hyderabad: This State also retains restrictions on the export of rice, cholam, jowari, etc., but these restrictions have not greatly affected this Presidency.

Railway position. The position in respect of rolling-stock greatly ~~informed~~ improved from December 1919. As a result the system of priority certificates was abandoned.

General. The Government of India in their communique dated 20-11-20 have ordered the abolition of control over the export of Burma rice into India with effect from 1st January 1921.

Office of the Director of Civil Supplies,
Victoria Buildings, Egmore, Madras,
Dated the 12th December 1920.

for Director of Civil Supplies

Pr. D.

Very urgent

Salient features of the Administration of the Pr. D.

40

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DS.

A brief Summary of the Salient features of the Administration of the Pr. D (General Buildings and Roads and Railway branches) for the year 1920 is put up below. It may be furnished to the Home (misc) Dept. V.O mlii reference to their memo no: 4708-1 & 28-10-20. The figures showing actual expenditure and budget allotment relate to official years as similar figures for Calendar years are not available (in these offices).

A proof copy of the Administration report of the Pr. D for 1919-20 Part I - General branch has been called for from the Press and it will be furnished to the Home (misc) Dept on receipt.

8/12/20

Hon'ble SP
8/12/20

Hon'ble
8/12/20

PWD G.O. No. 3614-40/20-2
8-12-20

Misc. C.No. 5599
9.12.20

Home (Misc)

REGISTRAR [illegible] DEPARTMENT
-9 DEC 1920
GOVT. OF MADRAS

Summary of the Administration of the Public Works Department (General, Buildings and Roads and Railway branches) for the year 1920.

C I V I L W O R K S.

The expenditure during the year is likely to exceed that of the previous years owing to the large building programme during the year. The following statement compares the contemplated expenditure during 1920-21 with the actual expenditure in the previous five years on Civil Works - excluding establishment, Tools and Plant and suspense.

	Actual expenditure during.					Budget allotment for
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Excludes an expenditure of Rs3.60 lakhs under Civil Officers.	69.92	62.37	52.08	50.94	65.10	92.56

Rupees in lakhs.

The following statement compares the budget programme during 1920-21 with the actual expenditure on works under the several departmental Major heads during the previous five years

42

55

Departmental Major heads.	Actual expenditure during 1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	Budget programme for 1920-21.
	RS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Forest.	22,942	18,461	12,512	13,189	25,866	98,000
Administration.	7,66,906	5,27,700	5,18,952	4,61,301	7,19,882	10,24,800
Educational	5,65,650	7,53,137	9,57,768	5,51,511	8,18,288	12,33,625
Law and Justice	1,49,245	1,46,618	1,42,532	1,07,762	85,813	75,300
Jails.	1,33,260	55,251	83,966	92,287	1,09,453	1,65,300
Police	13,37,906	10,27,117	6,60,686	5,72,160	4,16,101	6,08,450
Medical	3,66,894	4,50,665	4,21,363	7,23,575	13,70,478	17,43,700
Water supply	10,76,422	6,93,691	7,45,106	3,73,057	2,67,334	9,04,200
Sewage and drainages	3,35,066	4,54,738	90,213	1,63,791	1,26,064	5,99,267

NOTES.

The following are some of the more important works in progress during the year.

Construction of Medical school buildings at Tanjore.

The construction of buildings for the Medical school at Tanjore at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,46,920 was approved in G.O. No. 195 W dated 7th February 1918 - A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 2,43,300 has been sanctioned during the year in G.O. No. 1244 W, dated 16th August 1920. The work is in progress.

Improvements to the Tanjore water supply scheme.

The estimated cost of the improvements is Rs. 1,16,900 and the work is in progress.

Negapatam water supply scheme.

The scheme, which was estimated to cost Rs. 8,71,761 was in progress during the year. All works except the construction of the service reservoir, have been completed.

Construction of drainage works for Vellore Town.

Estimated cost Rs. 4,36,670. The work is in progress.

This is hardly correct. The disposal works have not been commenced, I think.

New Civil Hospital Vizagapatam.

The construction of the buildings sanctioned in G.O. No. 961 W, dated 23rd July 1917 at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,97,910 is in progress.

New Royapuram Hospital. Considerable progress was made on this work during the year.

Additions

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Additions and improvements to the Council Chamber in Fort Saint George.

With a view to provide suitable accommodation for the enlarged new council; extensive additions and improvements to the Council Chamber are being carried out expeditiously.

Government House and the Penetentiary bridges at Madras.

These two bridges are being widened with a view to permit of the tramway lines being laid over them. The works have been started during the year and are in progress.

Bridge across the Hindri river at Kurnool.

Estimate Rs. 1,83,560.

The bridge has been completed and handed over to the municipality.

Constructing a new Hospital at Kurnool.

Estimate Rs. 1,480,50.

The work is almost completed.

Sectt. II—8 (δ)—15,005—27-1-16.

Madura Drainage Scheme

The work is still in progress, the expenditure to end of 1919-20 being Rs.14,99,022. A revised estimate amounting to Rs.38.21 lakhs has been sanctioned to cover the increased cost of materials and of the further extensions and improvements found necessary during execution.

Tuticorin Water Supply Scheme.

The proposal to carry out a joint scheme of water supply for the 3 towns of Tinnevelly Palamcottah and Tuticorin having been found beyond the financial resources of the municipal Councils, the Government ordered in 1914 that plans and estimates might be prepared for an independent scheme of water supply to Tuticorin in view of the pressing need for water at Tuticorin. In order to settle the question of yield from the river bed, a full power test is being carried out at the site selected for the infiltration gallery. The estimate amounting to Rs.1,07,000 on the partial scheme was sanctioned in 1915. The pipes and specials indented for for this partial scheme have been received and the work of laying them is being taken up.

Madura Water Works Improvements

The question of improving the water supply to the town of Madura has been under consideration since 1910 and an estimate amounting to Rs.568800 was sanctioned in 1914. The work is in progress the expenditure to end of the year 1919-20 being Rs.5,82,991.

Sectt II—8 (b)—15,005—27-1-16.

NOTES.

46

The following are some important works which are under consideration.-

New Civil Hospital, Vizagapatam.

The designs and approximates amounting to Rs.1,45,000 and Rs.14,000 for Opthalmic and Police wards respectively in connection with this hospital prepared in the Chief Engineer's office have been sent to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for approval and their submission to Government for administrative sanction. The construction of certain smaller buildings and a mortuary at an estimated cost of Rs.93,090 has been sanctioned during the year.

Engineering School, Vizagapatam.

The revised designs and approximate estimate amounting to Rs.3,19,200 prepared in the Chief Engineer's office have been sent to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

General Hospital, Cocanada.

The revised designs and approximate estimate amounting to Rs.2,10,000 prepared in the Chief Engineer's office have been sent to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for approval and submission to Government for administrative sanction.

Construction of a combined office for the Superintending Engineer, Seventh Circle and an Executive Engineer at Tanjore.

The proposal was approved at an estimated cost of Rs.1,03,630. The detailed plans and estimates are awaited from the Superintending Engineer, Seventh Circle.

Medical

Sectt. VI—8 (b)—15,005—27-1-16.

Medical School, Tanjore.

The construction of a dissecting block for this school at an estimated cost of Rs.1,10,000 is under the consideration of Government. The construction of a hostel for the medical students at an estimated cost of Rs.1,93,860 has been approved in G.O., No.1455 W., dated 20th Septr. 1920 during the year.

New Municipal High School Buildings, Bellary.

Estimate Rs.1,21,200/- since approved in G.O., No. 1537 W., dated the 2nd October 1920.

New General Hospital and Medical College, Madras.

Detailed plans and estimates are still under preparation in the Chief Engineer's office.

New Currency Office, Madras.

There is a proposal to construct a new Currency office at an approximate cost of Rs.12 lakhs. Plans and approximate estimates prepared in the Chief Engineer's office have been sent to the Accountant-General for obtaining the approval of the Controller of Currency.

Official residences, Madras city.

Schemes relating to the construction of quarters for officials and menials in the Madras city and improvements to the town are under the consideration of Government and a special officer has been appointed to work out the above schemes for Madras.

Secrt. II—8 (2)—15,005—27-1-16.

286

Coimbatore Water Supply and Power Scheme

A scheme of water supply and electric power to Coimbatore from the Siruvani river was under investigation for some years. But the power part of the scheme has since been abandoned owing to the unfavourable report of Dr.Murray Stuart on the quality of the rock at the site of the dam.An estimate amounting to Rs.3,30,000 for a scheme of water supply is now under consideration of Government.

New Hospital at Madura

Designs approximately estimated to cost Rs.23 lakhs have been drawn up and sent to the Surgeon General to obtain the administrative approval of Government thereto.

New Combined Hospital for Palamcottah and Tinnevelly

The question of constructing a combined hospital for Palamcottah and Tinnevelly has been under consideration since 1909. The designs and estimates prepared since then have been revised. The designs as finally approved by the Surgeon General have recently been sent to the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, for submitting detailed plans and estimates.

62

P. W. D. Secy's

49

Under Secy

J.S. The accompanying report on the salient features of the administration of this Dept for 1920 may be forwarded to Home (Poll) Dept. with reference to their Memo No. 4708-1 dy 28.10.20

Flag E

The last year's report is filed with No 612 dy 15.12.19 Flag I

2. The report relating to season &c will be furnished by the Board.

8/12/20

Mrs 8.12.20

G 9.12.20

Be 9.12.20

8/12/20

P.W.D. c/o No. 5688/20-A-1 dy 10.12.20

Misc. C.No. 5666 11.12.20.

Home (Misc) Secy.

REGISTRAR DEPARTMENT
11 DEC 1920
GOVT. OF MADRAS

P.W.D.(Irrigation) 63

Moral and material progress report for the year 1920.

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A draft administration report for the year 1919-20 has already been sent to the Home (Misc) Department.

2. During the period between March and December 1920 satisfactory progress was made on the Toludur project in the South Arcot District, Mopad Project in the Nellore District and Kanjampalayam project in the Coimbatore District. The estimate for the Cauvery Reservoir Project was still with the Government of India. Sanction was accorded to the provision of a ninth Engine to the Divi Pumping Installation at a cost of Rs 2.16 lakhs. Fair progress was made on "the improvements to the Ainapur drain" (estimate Rs 1.45 lakhs) in the Godavari Delta and the "Improvements to the Lawfords straight Cut" (estimate Rs 1.80 lakhs) in the Cauvery Delta.

3. Regarding the utilization of water power resources in the Presidency the Bagra scheme in Vizagapatam District and the Pinjikava scheme in Madura District were being investigated during the period.

4. Special officers were employed on the localisation of irrigable areas in the Godavari and Kistna deltas which consists in providing compact blocks for irrigation excluding unsuitable areas

64

so as to obtain as high a duty as possible.

5. An experiment was tried in the Godavari and Kistna deltas of handing over a few channels to the concerned ryots for management by Village Panchayats.

(Sd) S.C.R.
9.12.20

(Sd) A.H.R.
9.12.20

9/12/20

51

C.F. 29—9,886—22-1-18

65

Home (Miscellaneous) DEPARTMENT.

C.No. 5591

Received 8 DEC 1920 191 Registered 8/12 1920

Subject

Submitting a brief report on the salient features of the police administration for the year 1920.

ENCLOSURES.
No. 1 one
Spare copies nil

Re No. 1144/Stall Off'o

Station Madras Dated the 8th December 1920.

From (Name) P.B. Thomas, Esquire,
(Designation) Inspector-General of Police.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home (Miscellaneous) Department.

Sir,

With reference to Home (Miscellaneous) Memorandum No.4708-3, dated 28th October 1920, I have the honour to forward herewith a brief report on the salient features of the police administration for the year 1920.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

E.J. Robertson
for Inspr.-Genl.of Police.

Tsd

Re 1144/Stat.I dated 8 Dec. 1920.

52

66

Brief Report on the salient features of the Police Administration for the year 1920.

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The Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts were constituted into a separate Superintendent's charge with 6 police Sub-divisions with effect from 1st December 1920. The Deputy Inspectors-General's charges were consequently redistributed from 25th November 1920. The head-quarters of the Godavari district were transferred from Rajahmundry to Cocanada from 1st October. Three officers of the Provincial Police were appointed to the Imperial Service. The Armed Reserve at Chodavaram was abolished and that at Cocanada strengthened. The Central Recruits' School at Vizianagram which had been temporarily closed was reopened on 15th January. The conveyance allowance of Inspectors and Sub Inspectors was enhanced and houses were rented for Sub Inspectors and the constabulary in localities in which accommodation was difficult to obtain. A pro rata temporary allowance was sanctioned for all non-gazetted subordinates in Government service on account of the high cost of living. This has had a good effect on recruitment and vacancies in the rank and file have diminished appreciably. The standard of the recruits is not however up to the mark. The direct enlistment of head constables was stopped as it adversely affected recruitment. The Naik Scheme has worked satisfactorily in the Coimbatore district and its extension to other districts has been recommended. Casualties in the force decreased and there were fewer resignations and desertions. The health of the force was satisfactory. Punishments have generally decreased and the conduct of the force shows an improvement. The reintroduction of the circle scheme in the districts where it had been temporarily abandoned, resulted in better supervision over the men. Expenditure under rewards has increased in most districts and cooperation

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67

both by the police and the village agency is improving. A Deputy Inspector-General, 2 Superintendents of the Imperial Police, a Superintendent of the Provincial Service, an Inspector and a Sub Inspector were awarded the King's Police Medal. Eight probationary Assistant Superintendents and one probationary Deputy Superintendent joined the Provincial Training School, Vellore, of whom 2 probationary Assistant Superintendents have been posted to districts for practical training. Nine Inspectors were directly appointed of whom 8 are under training in the school, the other having resigned. The short-hand bureau began work on 1st February with 24 Sub Inspectors and 4 more Sub Inspectors were added to it later. The Sub Inspectors reported speeches in 880 public meetings in all including 29 conferences of a political character, of which 623 were in Tamil, 132 in Telugu, and 125 in English. The Provincial Training School was visited by His Excellency in February. Prices of food-grains still rule high but there has not been such widespread distress as in 1919. Grave crime has decreased appreciably and there is a fall in crime against property, a result attributable to good security work and efficient supervision over bad characters and criminals registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. Thefts on railways have decreased. A marked feature of the year was the determined attempt made to tackle organised gang crime. Special parties of police were detailed to trace criminal organisations with the result that a number of notorious leaders were arrested and gangs broken up, and violent crime dropped. In an encounter with an armed gang of criminals in Guntur district shots were exchanged with the result that the leader of the gang, a Yerukala, was shot dead. His death practically put a stop to dacoity in that locality.

In Kurnool special measures became necessary to deal with the Chenchus who had got out of hand and were committing crime with impunity. Mr. Pitt was therefore placed on

54 68

special duty with a party of 3 Sergeants and 150 men for the purpose of arresting absconding criminals wanted on warrants. In the course of 4½ months' hard and strenuous work he succeeded in arresting 69 of them. The effect of his work has been marvellous and chenchu crime has almost ceased. A Deputy Superintendent has succeeded Mr. Pitt to control the Chenchus.

The Criminal Tribes Act was extended to four more criminal tribes and Section 10(a) applied to one more. Outposts were opened in a number of places to watch the registered members. Education of the children of members of criminal tribes was encouraged by the grant of scholarships and means of employment were secured for the adults in places. A serious riot occurred in the village of Perungavanallur, in Madura district, on 3rd April 1920, in which a large armed mob of Kallars offered resistance to the arrest of Kallars wanted on warrants who had evaded registration under the Criminal Tribes Act. Under the orders of the Magistrate, fire was opened with the result that 11 kallars were killed and 8 injured. This incident has sobered the kallars who were previously obstructive. A mass meeting of about 4000 to 5000 kallars and their leaders was held by the District Magistrate at which several measures for the reformation of the kallars were explained. A Deputy Superintendent has been appointed for promoting the formation of kallar panchayats and preventing kallar crime. In Muttupet, in Tanjore district, a Hindu marriage party was attacked by a mob of Muhammadans because the former carried a marriage procession round a mosque. The police opened fire wounding one and the mob dispersed. The Pushkaram festival in Godavari district took place in July and about 2 lakhs of people attended it. The police arrangements were excellent and the festival passed off smoothly. Hindu-Muhammadan feeling in Nellore continues to be strained but nothing untoward has happened. Labour trouble has been acute and has resulted in strikes and lockouts both in Madras City and

55 69

outside, but there have not been any serious disturbances. Several attempts were made to wreck trains, the most serious of which occurred near Arkonam on 7th October 1920 in which the engine and a third class carriage of the Bangalore Mail capsized and two third class carriages telescoped. There were 13 fatalities and 22 passengers were injured. Ex-employees of the railway who had been dismissed are suspected. Special police parties are patrolling the affected area and the railway line is being patrolled by village establishments. The Kamudi special force continues to be employed as the causes of disturbances have not subsided. The Marine Police staff was revived at the Ports of Cuddalore and Cocanada. A Superintendent of Police was deputed to examine the condition of work in District Offices and his report is under consideration.

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E. P. Rodandon

for Inspr.-Genl. of Police.

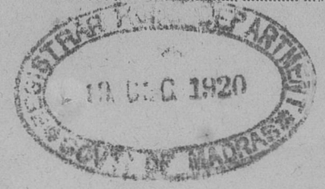
Tss. plk

Misc. DEPARTMENT.

C.F.—29.

C.No. 5834

Received ..... 191 . Registered 20-12-1920



Subject.

Re. salient features of the Administration of Civil and Criminal justice.

Home (misc dept)

Regr may be passed on to the Exptl or Special duty Us.

Memo 5834-1 Home(misc) 20.12.20

SPD 2012

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

R.O.C. No. 3756/20

Station Madras, Dated the 17th December 1920. 191

From (Name) R. H. Courtenay, Esquire, I.C.S.

(Designation) Registrar, High Court.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home (Judicial) Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government Memorandum No.4708-1, - Home (Miscellaneous) Department, dated the 30th October 1920, I am directed to forward herewith a brief summary of the salient features of the administration of civil and criminal justice for the -- calendar year 1920, based on the information available for the first nine months of the year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. H. Courtenay
Registrar.

P.S.

57 21

C I V I L.

The District and Sessions Court newly sanctioned for the Anantapur district commenced to work from the beginning of January 192; and, from the 1st September, the revenue district of North Arcot, which had hitherto been comprised in the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge at Chittoor, was constituted a separate judicial district, with headquarters at Vellore. The scheme for the bifurcation of the Tanjore district, which had long been recognised as too heavy a charge for a single judge, had unavoidably to be postponed.

There was again an increase in the number of original suits instituted, particularly in the superior Courts; but the number of appeals was markedly lower than in 1919. In that year, however, the figure was phenomenally high.

New temporary Sub Courts were established at Rajahmundry, Madura, Bellary, Trichinopoly, and Kurnool and District Munsiff's Courts at Anantapur, Kasargod, Ellore, Kavali and Kurnool; but in spite of the assistance thus afforded to the permanent courts, there has been an increase in the pendency of all classes of work except small causes. The result is attributed mainly to the greater energy with which litigation is now being prosecuted.

The institution of orgginal suits in the High Court again increased, with the result that the arrears, which on the 1st January amounted to 838, were more than 1000 by the 1st October, in spite of an

an exceptionally rapid rate ofdisposal. It has been found necessary for a third judge to sit for the disposal of original suits, and there is every prospect of this arrangement being permanent. On the Appellate side, the figures show little variation from preceding years.

There has also been an increase in the institutions in the City Civil Court, though not so marked; but the Court has been able to effect some reduction in the arrears.

The non-cooperation movement does not appear to have had any effect on the work coming before the Courts.

Criminal.

Judged by the number of sessions cases for trial, crime would appear to have been as prevalent in 1920 as in the previous year; but the reports of District Magistrates indicate a diminution in the number of grave offences. - Only 59 death sentences were referred to the High Court for confirmation, against 87 in the corresponding months of 1919, the districts in which murders were most frequent being South Malabar, North Arcot and Coimbatore. In spite of continued high prices, there was a cessation of the - bazaar looting, which was so prominent a feature of the latter months of 1918 and the earlier part of 1919. There were again numerous cases of an unduly protracted nature, among which may be mentioned 'The Photographer Murder Case' at Coimbatore, which attracted public attention to an unusual degree and occupied 23 sittings. While, therefore, in some districts, notably Vizagapatam and South Malabar, there was a great reduction in the work coming before the Sessions Judges, in the majority of the districts, sessions work was practically continuous; and Additional Sessions Judges had to be appointed in Ramnad and Coimbatore and the Sub Judges at Salem, Rajahmundry and Kurnool were invested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges.

P.S.

Stock Form No. 134.
4,000—28-6-09.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

59 74
Misc. G.O. 5589

Received -8 D.C 1920 19 , Registered 8-12- 1920

Subject.

Salient features of the Administration of the Jail Department during 1920.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

No. G.561.

Station Ootacamund, Dated the 6th December 1920.

From (Name) Major J.P.Cameron, I.M.S.,

(Designation) Inspector-General of Prisons.

To The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Home (Judicial) Department.

Sir,

Submitted with reference to G.O.No.1445, Home (Miscellaneous), dated the 21st October 1919.

J.P. Cameron

Major,I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Note.

60 75

Salient features of the Administration of the Jail Department during 1920.

Accommodation.

The number of Central, District, Special and Subsidiary Jails remained the same as in the previous year, Viz, 9, 4, 2 and 320 respectively. The Special Jails include The Tanjore - Borstal Institution and the Civil - Debtors' Jail, Madras.

It is proposed to increase the accommodation in the Borstal Institution, as now that the age limit for detention has been raised to 23, the present accommodation is found insufficient.

There has been some overcrowding in individual Jails, more particularly in the northern Jails of the presidency, but surplus prisoners have been - - satisfactorily housed in temporary sheds, tents, verandahs of blocks etc., or transferred to Jails with accommodation to spare. In certain subsidiary Jails, however, it has not always been possible to arrange for an overflow population and in a few of these - - Jails, the overcrowding has been serious. Owing to the withdrawal of funds to meet heavy and urgent demands, the grants provided in the current year's

budget for the several works proposed for execution during 1920-21, were resumed by Government. The accommodating capacity of Jails, will, however, be considerably increased, if sanction is accorded to the several building works recommended for execution during next official year.

The Central Jail, Vizagapatam, is being formed into a recidivist' centre for habituals of the Telugu Districts, on the lines of the Salem Habitual Jail, and a large number of incorrigibles have already been concentrated here. The daily average population fell from 16,098 in 1919 to 14,972. The decrease is chiefly - - noticeable under undertrial prisoners. The convict population has advanced from 11,429 to 11,623.

Conduct of prisoners.

Owing to the rise in the convict population, and the steps taken to enforce tasks, the number of Jail offences and punishments has slightly exceeded that of last year.

The number of whippings inflicted is negligible.

There was a case of serious - - assault in the Coimbatore Central Jail, when a State prisoner attacked the Deputy Jailer with a knife and very

nearly killed him.

Elementary education is compulsorily imparted in all Jails to prisoners under 30 years of age. As usual, lectures on moral and religious subjects are delivered from time to time, by Honorary - - lecturers, and on sanitary subjects by Medical Subordinates attached to Jails.

The Borstal Institution, Tanjore, has done excellent work in training and reclaiming adolescents. The Educational, Agricultural and Industrial Departments continue to render valuable assistance in advising and helping to bring about co-ordination between general instruction a n d industrial training.

Much spade work has been done in connection with the proposal to inaugurate a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in Madras. Endeavours have been made to enlist the sympathy of leading members of the community, and several have come forward with promises of assistance. It is hoped that a Central organization will be formed shortly in the Presidency town, and that branch societies in the various districts in which Jails are situated

will soon come into being.

Vital Statistics.

Judging from the figures for the first ten months of the year, both the sick and mortality rates show considerable improvement on those of the previous year for the same period. Influenza has - - recently appeared in some of the Jails in epidemic form, but appears to be much less virulent than it was last year.

Dr. Paul conducted an investigation into the prevalence of Hookworm in the Cannanore Central Jail and found that no less than 97per cent of the prisoners were infected. His method of investigation and treatment, is now being carried out in all Jails in the Presidency.

The experiment of fly proof Jail kitchens and latrines has proved so successful in preventing the spread of fly borne disease, that all kitchens and latrines are now required to be fly proof -- and the work of conversion is nearing completion.

New sanitary kitchens on an approved model, are being constructed in two Central and one District Jail.

Hospitals and Infectious Diseases Hospitals in all Central,

District and Special Jails have been improved in various ways and brought up to date - both in regard to the buildings and furniture.

Incinerators have been provided for where necessary.

Several other minor sanitary improvements have been effected.

The introduction of High power Steam disinfectors for Central and District Jails has been advised, for disinfecting bedding, clothing, and certain raw materials. This will be gradually effected as funds permit.

Owing to persistent unfavourable reports on the analysis of Jail water supplies by the King Institute, Guindy, detailed instructions were issued to all Jails for wells to be periodically cleaned and hankinised. As a preventive measure, water for drinking purposes is either boiled or chlorinated. Estimates for connecting the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, and the District Jail, Berhampore, with their respective Municipal piped water supplies have been submitted to Government, for sanction. The desirability of connecting up other Jails with the Municipal piped water supply, wherever possible,

is under consideration.

Plans and estimate for the construction of a Special Tuberculosis Jail at Arokiavaram, Madanapalle, are before Government. The Special Tuberculosis wards at Bellary and Trichinopoly are quite insufficient for the number of cases requiring segregation and treatment. The new Jail when built, will be one of the finest Institutions of its kind in India.

Financial.

Taking the figures for the first nine months of the year and comparing them with those for the corresponding period of 1919, it is found that the expenditure, both under contingencies and manufactures, has risen somewhat. The apparent increase is due to the rise in the convict population and the abnormal rates paid for foodstuffs and other raw materials. The decline in manufactory receipts is chiefly due to the lack of orders from the Military Department since the conclusion of peace. Orders from other Govt. consuming departments have also been somewhat scarce till quite recently. A Conference on Jail Industries was held

during the latter part of the year, which was attended by Heads of Departments obtaining supplies from the Jail Department, and the necessity for supporting Jail Industries was impressed on all. The leather - industry has since been resuscitated at the Vellore Central Jail, and with the standardisation of furniture, Hospital clothing, cumblies for various departments etc., there should be, in future, regular employment for prisoners in Jails and better financial results.

General.

The Indian Jails Committee visited several of the Jails in this Presidency early in the year. The report of the Committee is awaited, and should prove invaluable to all concerned with Jail management in India.

J.P. Cameron.

Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Misc.C.No. 5657 10.12.20

Very Urgent

1920.

SUMMARY.

PUBLIC HEALTH:

The birth-rate of the Presidency during 1920 is still below normal, though it shows a slight increase over that of the previous year's. The death-rate shows a marked decrease, due chiefly to absence of Influenza in a severe form. Infantile mortality rate also declined. Excepting under "Plague", a general decrease in the average death-rate of the Presidency is noticeable under every other head of death causation; the decline in the death-rates under Cholera and Small-pox being particularly marked. Under "Plague" a larger number of deaths, as compared with 1919, was registered, the highest increases being recorded in the months of July to September. Eight Cholera parties are now working in the Presidency and they turn out some useful work in combating the spread of cholera and in teaching people the need for adopting sanitary precautions in cholera seasons. The new scheme of vaccination introduced in 1918 has not yet given the desired result. Detailed rules for working the scheme were issued only in 1919 and steps are being taken to rectify the defects noticed in their practical operation.

Major-General, I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras (SANITARY)

D.No. 2475/S., dated 8th December 1920.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Local and Municipal Department.

Forwarded with reference to Government Memorandum No.4708-1-(Home - Mis), dated 28-10-1920 communicated with Endorsement No.3770-1-Medical, dated 4th. November 20

The

P.T.O.

Statement showing the Births & Deaths under the Chief Diseases in the Madras Presidency during 1919 & 1920.

Months	Births		Deaths		Cholera		Small-pox		Plague		Fevers		Dysentery & diarrhœa		Respiratory Diseases.		Infantile mortality.
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	
January		83,999	130804	95,606	21,245	8909	5401	1740	1367	1843	44,636	32,535	8405	6578	4851	4501	Infantile deaths in 1919 = 196,962
February		73,587	89193	77504	8664	6278	5320	1513	947	1242	29,306	27,255	5809	5244	3637	3912	
March		79,924	80,157	72,994	4716	2696	5694	1642	379	440	27,529	30,478	4821	4242	3684	3814	
April		81,925	69,123	61,827	3029	1329	5400	1266	68	105	23,841	26,051	4357	3617	3342	3222	1920 (January to Sept.) 130,779
May		89,746	79,278	64,935	6668	1274	4331	1120	30	92	28,333	26,625	5304	3758	3606	3390	
June		99,330	86,005	65,530	8614	1419	3779	1025	76	369	32,859	25,177	6423	4301	3828	3677	Estimated annual no of infantile deaths = 174,372
July		109,524	103,123	68,463	10,594	1042	3080	963	219	1265	42,190	26,177	7958	4542	4205	3868	
August		112,281	96,417	73186	8362	4233	2441	1015	326	1552	39,381	24,679	7686	5187	4260	3881	
September	1021213	97,844	78,915	61,297	4581	1662	1733	717	466	1740	30,861	19,602	5774	4127	3976	3803	
Octr			79,990		3765		1505		401		30,588		5054		4275		
Novr			85,809		4261		1411		459		32,199		5380		4408		
Decr			111,015		8763		1637		920		41,776		7103		4912		
		†828110		†641042		28,842		11,001		8648		238579		41,596		33968	
	1021213	†1104147	1089829	854723	93,262	38,456	41,732	14,668	5658	11,531	403499	318105	74,074	55,468	48,984	45,334	

+ 9 months' figures
† estimated annual figures

3/12/20

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The first portion of the summary is based on the statistics appearing in the annexed Statement.

Major-General, I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras
(SANITARY).

T.M.

8.12

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL **DEPARTMENT.** 2/69 C.F.—29 85

Received ..... 191 . *Registered* 4280 Medl 191 .

9 DEC 1920

Subject.

Forwarding a brief summary of the salient features of the administration of the Civil Medical Department for the calendar year 1920.

Misc. Cy. 5683 10-12-20.

Lr. no. 4280-1 Medl. 10.12.20

Lr. (Medical) Dt. To Home (Mis) Dept. no. Endt. dt. Rec'd 8/12/20 BJR. 10/12

ENCLOSURES
No. .....
Spare copies .....

No. 100-1113

Station Madras , *Dated the* 7th December 1920 191 .

From (Name) The Hon'ble Major-General G.G.Giffard C.S.I., K.H.S., I.M.S.,
(Designation) Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL (MEDICAL) Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government Endorsement No.3770-1 Medical, dated 4th November 1920, I have the honour to forward herewith a brief summary of the salient features of the administration of the Civil Medical Department for the calendar year 1920. The reports issued by the Department have been sent to Professor Rushbrook Williams direct.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Major-General, I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

P.T.O

General Summary of the Salient features of the administration of the Civil Medical Department for the calendar year 1920.

Medical Relief

The Headquarter Hospitals at Calicut, Trichinopoly, Salem and Nellore were taken over by Government during 1920. The Women and Children Hospitals, Calicut, St.Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund, and the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, were also taken over by Government during the year.

Out of 27 Indian Medical Service officers on military duty only 10 were reverted to civil during the year. Of those returned to civil, 3 officers went on long leave. Their places are temporarily occupied by Civil Surgeons and Senior Civil Assistant Surgeons.

Out of 18 Military Assistant Surgeons on military duty only 12 were reverted to Civil during the year. Their appointments are being held temporarily by Civil Assistant Surgeons. 37 Civil Assistant Surgeons are holding temporarily appointments reserved for Indian Medical Service Officers and Military Assistant Surgeon and 16 others have been granted temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service. The vacancies caused thereby have been filled up by the entertainment of temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons, and by the appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeons to act as Civil Assistant Surgeons.

Out of 92 Sub Assistant Surgeons on temporary military duty 30 returned to civil during the year. The Military Department is gradually reverting these Sub-assistant surgeons to the Civil Department. The duplication of Medical staff of dispensaries and the opening of new dispensaries etc., could not be given effect to for want of a sufficient number of sub-assistant surgeons.

Medical Education.

The number of students in the Medical College and Schools has increased from 1346 to 1614 during 1919-20 and this is attributed to the large number of admissions in the 1st year class at the Medical Schools. Post graduate courses for Civil Assistant Surgeons in lieu of promotion examination were sanctioned during the year and the courses were started on 1st October 1920. The Institution of a Dental Surgery course for 6 months for Civil

Assistant

Assistant Surgeons and Sub Assistant Surgeons in the Medical College was sanctioned and 4 Civil Assistant Surgeons and one Sub-Assistant Surgeon underwent the course in 1920. As was the case last year, the final year L.M.P. pupils of the Calicut Medical School were transferred to the continuation Medical School, Madura, to complete their training. The work turned out by the Madura Medical School continues to be satisfactory. The rapid increase in the number which was started as an experimental measure of students seeking admission to Medical Schools has necessitated the enlargement of the Medical School at Royapuram and for the opening of a new Medical School at Guntur. Designs and approximate estimates for Rs.10½ lakhs for constructing a new Medical School at Royapuram to accommodate 800 pupils are under scrutiny by Government and proposals have been submitted to Government for the opening of a new Medical School at Guntur for 1st year pupils on 1st January 1921. Sanction is awaited to the plans and estimates for the New Medical College and General Hospital at Spur Tank and for a new Medical School for Women at Madras. To provide for increased facilities for higher medical education, the question of establishing a Medical College at Vizagapatam is engaging the attention of Government and proposals are being worked out. A uniform standard of general education for admission to the L.M.P. pupil class at the Medical Schools and the selection of L.M.P. pupils both stipended and private by a Selection Board instead of by a Competitive Examination as recommended at the Conference of Superintendents of Medical Schools has been approved by Government. The question of raising the L.M.P. course to five years is also under consideration. As a preliminary to raising the course the Medical School term which at present lasts only for about 8 months in the year has been changed for this year from July to June to January to December. Consequently there were no admission into the 1st year class in July 1920 and the pupils will be admitted in January 1921. To provide more effectively for the practical teaching of L.M.P. pupils a staff of Assistant Lecturers (Sub Assistant Surgeons) were appointed to the Medical School, Royapuram to assist the Lecturers in the practical classes. One

hostel

hostel block of 36 rooms at Royapuram was completed and occupied during the year. The new Medical School buildings at Tanjore are almost completed with the exception of Anatomy block and sanitary fittings and water-supply arrangements. Everything possible under the circumstances is being done to improve medical education.

Local & Municipal (Legve.) Department.

For Summary

Summary of Salient features regarding the Madras Legislative Council.

(up to 6-11-20.)

The year 1920 has been one of unprecedented legislative activity. There was an unusually large number of sittings of the Legislative Council, the number of days on which the Council sat during the year being 25 as against an average of about 15 in an ordinary year.

2. No less than thirteen Acts were passed, the following being the more important of them:-

(i) An Act to make further provision for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the protection of children and young persons;

(ii) & (iii) - An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to district municipalities and another to consolidate and amend the law relating to local boards - giving effect as far as possible to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization in regard to local bodies and the views of the Secretary of State and the Government of India on them, and also to the Government of India's Resolution of 1918 on Local Self-Government;

(iv) The Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920, is intended for the purpose of regulating the development of towns.

(v) An Act to make better provision for elementary education in the Presidency;

(vi) An Act to make better provision for the administration of village affairs by the village panchayats themselves.

(vii) An Act to provide for the enhancement of rent on certain mulgeni tenures in South Kanara

and

12 90

and for the apportionment between the 'mulgar' and the 'mulgenidar' of the difference between the old and the new assessments.

3. A private Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mussalman marriages and ~~dx~~ divorces and another for the purpose of restricting the increase of rent in the Presidency were also put before the Council. The former, though introduced into the Council and ~~refer~~ referred to a Select Committee, was not proceeded with, as the Additional Member in charge of it subsequently resigned his seat on the Council, while the introduction of the latter Bill was ~~n~~egatived by the Council itself.

C.F.—29.

HOME (MISCELLANEOUS) DEPARTMENT.

Received 4 DEC 1920 191 . Registered 8-12- 191 0

Subject.

Submitting with reference to Government Memo. No. 4708-1, dated 30th October 1920 a general summary of the salient features of the Educational Department for the calendar year 1920.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

Ref on Cur No. 11539/20.

Station Madras, Dated the 2 December 191 0

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. R.G. Grieve, M.A.,

(Designation) Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

HOME (MISCELLANEOUS) Department.

Sir,

With reference to Memorandum No. 4708-1, dated 30th October 1920, I have the honour to submit herewith a general summary of the salient features of this department for the calendar year 1920.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. M. Statham
for Director of Public Instruction.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION MADRAS

14 92

Salient features of the Calendar year 1920.

DIRECTION.-- Mr. R. Littlehailes went on leave from 16th August 1920 and the Hon'ble Mr. R.G. Grieve was appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction.

The department has been strengthened by the creation of the posts of Additional Deputy Director of Public Instruction and Deputy Directress (Girls' Education) temporarily for two years. Scales of pay in the Indian Educational Service (for men and women) and the Provincial Educational Service were revised with effect from 1st December 1919. Government sanctioned the proposal to create 3 additional temporary Inspectorships in the Indian Educational Service and 3 new circles were formed. The posts of six inspectors and seven professors of colleges were transferred from the Provincial Educational Service to the Indian Educational Service. The proposals of the Director for the reorganization of the Women's Educational Service in the Presidency were approved by Government and a Provincial Educational Service was constituted with a cadre of 15 posts.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.-- The committee appointed by the Senate to consider and report on the changes desirable in the University Acts and Regulations in view of the recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission met and framed resolutions after considering the various Sub-Committee's reports. A special meeting of the Senate will shortly be held and a report will be submitted to Government.

The affiliation of the Venkatagiri Rajah's College, Nellore, in all the groups and of the Meenakshi College,

Chidambaram, in Group III (Histories, Logic, Sanskrit and Tamil) of the Intermediate courses has been sanctioned.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.-- The number of Government High Schools increased from 9 to 16, the increase being accounted for by the taking over under departmental management of some Municipal, Board and Aided schools. The number of complete high schools increased by 12 in consequence of the opening of higher forms in 12 institutions. Revised instructions were issued during the year in connection with the assignment and recording of marks for school work. Government have also approved the proposal of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board to make Vernacular Translation and Composition compulsory for all candidates whose mother tongue is an Indian Vernacular and to provide for the study of Sanskrit or other classical or foreign language under Group A by prescribing text-books in them similar to those prescribed for Indian Vernacular languages.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.-- The tentative scheme for the payment of teaching grants to aided elementary schools in quarterly instalments by postal money-orders which was introduced in the Chingleput and Guntur Districts last year was continued during the year under report.

A large number of elementary school buildings were constructed during the year -- 543 in all, of which 104 were for schools under public management.

Government have distributed a sum of nearly rupees 9 lakhs among local bodies towards the payment during the current year only, of an allowance of Rs. 4/- per mensem to teachers in their employ.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.-- The College of Engineering was removed to Guindy and the scheme for its reorganization was sanctioned. A School of Engineering was opened temporarily

for two years at Trichinopoly.

The control of the School of Arts, Madras, was transferred to the Department of Industries.

The Manual Training Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, was made permanent from 17th October 1919. The Manual Training Centres attached to the several Government Training Schools were equipped during the year and instructors were sanctioned for them.

The control of the training schools was transferred from the Inspector of European and Training Schools to the Circle Inspectors ~~and~~, the former officer being now designated Inspector of European Schools. Sanction was accorded for (1) the continuance for a further period of 2 years of the Secondary Training Classes attached to 4 Government and 4 Aided schools, (2) the opening of a combined sessional and training school for Oriyas and Savaras at Parlakimedi, and (3) the raising of five lower elementary training schools to the higher elementary grade and the opening of 8 Lower Elementary and 9 Higher Elementary Training Schools and two Secondary Training Classes

GIRLS' EDUCATION.-- The three additional Sub Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools previously sanctioned temporarily for one year were permanently retained and further relief was afforded by the appointment of four more Sub Assistant Inspectresses temporarily for a period of one year. The policy of providing increased facilities for the higher education of girls was continued during the year. Four new secondary schools were opened. A new examination called 'The Women's Secondary Grade Final Examination' was also sanctioned with a view to enabling girls in special cases to appear for a public examination without attendance at school.

The growing demand for trained teachers was partly met by the opening of three Government Training Schools. Sanction was also accorded to the opening of preparatory classes in Government Training Schools to give general education to Hindu women to fit them for subsequent admission to training schools. Provision was also made for imparting instruction in Indian Music to teachers under training by the appointment of music teachers in the majority of the Government Training Schools.

The number of scholarships tenable in secondary schools for girls was raised from 36 to 77 and five scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 12/- each were sanctioned for the benefit of Muhammadan women studying in the Government Training School at Trichinopoly.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.-- There was a decrease in the number of private elementary schools teaching the Quran only, which indicates that some success is attending the efforts of the inspecting officers to induce private institutions to teach secular subjects. The aided Islamiah Secondary School at Trichinopoly was taken over by Government during the year.

A Muhammadan Training School for Masters was opened at Bellary and another for Muhammadan women at Trichinopoly.

Government have sanctioned the award of 83 special scholarships for Muhammadan boys reading in secondary schools.

Codes and Regulations.-- The Madras Children's Bill and the Madras Education Bill were passed into law and steps are being taken to give effect to them.

Government have altered Rule 54 of the Grant-in-Aid Code so as to allow grants up to two-thirds of the cost

being paid on buildings or apparatus intended for science teaching.

Rule 102 of the Madras Educational Rules was amended so as to make the grant of the half fee concession admissible thereunder compulsory in the case of poor pupils belonging to backward classes and communities.

MISCELLANEOUS.-- The staff of the Adviser to Government on Physical Education was increased by two additional gymnastic instructors so as to enable him to give more systematic instruction and to carry out a wider inspection of physical training in the different parts of the Presidency.

The boy scout movement made some progress and the year started with 60 troops under trained scout masters. The Indian Boy Scouts and the Boy Scouts of India were amalgamated.

The scheme for systematic medical inspection of school children in public and private institutions which was sanctioned in 1918-1919, was brought into force in most of the secondary schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi, the Educational Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council visited several of the educational institutions in Madras during the year.

R. M. Statham

for Director of Public Instruction.

NOTES.

PUBLICITY BUREAU
Victoria Buildings, Egmore
Madras, dated 8th December 1920

Attached herewith two notes, one covering the period from the foundation of the Bureau till 31st March 1920, and the other covering the period from 1st January 1920 up to date. I am not sure exactly how much is wanted, so I have given rather full details, expecting that you will compress it with the limits you require.

PUBLICITY OFFICER.

RECEIVED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVT. OF MADRAS
10 DEC 1920

Misc. Cr. 5598
9.12.20.

Publ. Board no. R.O.C. 756-C.
Dated 8-12-20.

Mr.
To the Under Secretary
to Govt. Home (Mis)
Dept. u.o.

Papers in the file.

G.O.No 1445 Home (Mis) dy 21-10-20
Memo No 4708-18/581020
Secretariat u.o note.
u.o reply with a note
8.12.20

NOTE ON THE MADRAS PUBLICITY BUREAU.

***

The Madras Publicity Bureau was called into existence in July 1919 in accordance with the general opinion -- expressed at a Conference convened by His Excellency the Governor, and attended by representatives of the different communities, interests and shades of opinion. The Bureau was placed under the control of an officer of the I.C.S., assisted by a board of eleven non-official gentlemen.

The work of the Bureau was directed chiefly to the following ends:--

1. Keeping the public informed of the activities of the - Government departments.

2. Bringing to the notice of the public facts which influence the policy of Government and the departments as, for instance, in regard to the rise in prices.

3. Giving wide publicity to important official pronouncements of the policy.

4. Explaining in simple language the substance of new legislation and important executive orders where this seemed necessary for the information of the public.

5. Assisting the departments of Government, e.g., the Agricultural and Medical departments to ensure that the advice which they have to give effectively reaches the public for - which it is intended.

To achieve these ends, 94 news slips were issued from the Bureau to the English and Vernacular Press in the Presidency during the year 1919-20. Both the English and Vernacular Press co-operated readily in giving publicity to the news slips sent to them. But it soon became plain that it was desirable to reach wider and less enlightened circles than those which are now served by the Press of this Presidency while some subjects had to be dealt with at considerable length

The

The Board therefore decided to bring out simple leaflets in English and the Vernaculars on a variety of subjects.

To secure the distribution of these leaflets through out the moffusil, the Publicity Board invited a large number - of non-official gentlemen and ladies to act as honorary correspondents of the Board asking them to help by keeping the Board in touch with the needs of the moffusil and by reading, distributing and explaining its leaflets. Invitations were sent to persons representative of all classes, professions, races, religions, castes, interests, and shades of opinion. Special efforts were made to enlist the help of the teaching profession. The response to these invitations was very gratifying. The Board had succeeded in enlisting some 4,800 honorary correspondents before the end of the year and its leaflets were -- being sent to members of local bodies, schoolmasters, secretaries of co-operative societies, missionaries, secretaries of bar associations, libraries and reading rooms, social service workers, ryots, traders, village officers and many others. Assistance was also received from the district officers whose work brings them in touch with the people.

The number of leaflets issued up to 1st April 1920 was 55 and the more important subjects dealt with were as follows:--

ABKARI--
  Administration

AGRICULTURE--
  General
  Cotton
  Insect pests.
  Manure
  Paddy cultivation
  Sugarcane cultivation

ECONOMICS--
  Causes of high prices
  Food control operations.

EMIGRATION--

FISHERIES.

W A R--
  Terms of the Peace with Germany and Turkey
  Madras services in the war.

FORESTS--

INDUSTRIES--
  - General
  . - Administration

POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES

PUBLIC HEALTH--
  General
  Child Welfare
  Cholera
  Influenza
  Malaria
  Other diseases
  sanitation

ROYAL PROCLAMATION

SALT--(Administration)

VETERINARY.

In publishing leaflets on Health subjects the Board acts in co-operation with the South Indian and Welfare Association.

In choosing the subjects upon which leaflets should be issued the Board is much helped by its honorary correspondents in the moffusil as their letters frequently indicate the subjects on which there is a demand for information. They also at times contain suggestions which can usefully be passed on to the departments of government.

The number of leaflets distributed depends upon the nature of the subject dealt with and the manner in which it is treated. In all about 926,200 Tamil, 835,980 Telugu, 163,060 Malayalam, 100,410 Kanarese, 56,600 Urdu, 4,400 Oriya, and 389,915 English leaflets were issued during the year.

Endeavours were made to make the Bureau useful to the public in other ways. An Information Bureau was organised which endeavours as far as possible to supply to enquirers information on subjects dealt with by the various departments of Government. Preparations were made for opening a Library and Reading room with the object of giving Madras publicists and advanced students an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with what has been thought and done in India and in other countries of the world on social, administrative, political and economic problems which are, or are likely soon to be of importance in Madras. The publications of government and the departments were advertised and sold by the Bureau.

The expenditure incurred by the Bureau during the year, exclusive of stationery and printing, was Rs.43,319/14/9.

1920

In the year 1920, the work of the Bureau has been carried on in similar lines. The number of honorary correspondents has risen from 4,800 to 9,600. The leaflets of the

81

101

Board are being despatched to some 11,700 addresses in all including officials.

The Board's Reading room and Library was opened in September.

The number of news slips issued to the newspapers during the year 1920 is 345 and the number of leaflets issued is 82 up to date. The principal subjects dealt with in leaflets were:--

ABKARI--
- Administration

AGRICULTURE
- Cotton
- Dividing up of lands
- Insect pests.
- Loans for Agroculturists from Sircar.
- Manure
- Paddy

Sugarcane

CENSUS

DEPRESSED CLASSES

ECONOMICS
- Causes of high prices
- Currency
- Food control operations

Increased production

EDUCATION
- The elementary education Bill

FORESTS

Health (Public)--
- General
- Childwelfare
- Cholera
- Diabetes

Health (Public) Contd.--
- Eye disease
- Guinea worm
- Hookworm
- Malaria
- Plague
- Other diseases
- Sanitation
- Students' health
- Water supply

INDUSTRIES
- General
- Administration

JAILS & CRIMINALS.

POLITICS & ADMINISTRATION
The Elections
The Reform Scheme
Non-Cooperation Movement.

S A L T

VETERINARY

WAR & PEACE
- Turkish peace terms, British Government & Muhammadans &c.

The total number of leaflets printed in each language was:--

Tamil	--	13,19,300
Telugu	--	13,64,200
Malayalam	--	2,42,620
Kanarese	--	1,26,250
Urdu	--	58,100
Oriya	--	40,500
English	--	7,98,850

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P.R

NOTES.

82

Home Department.

10
11.12.20

Very Urgent.

U.S.

In the paragraph on "political situation" with which the introduction to the General Administration Report usually begins reference has to be made this year to the recent elections in this Presidency. The Secretary for Reforms may be requested to be so good as to favour this Department at a very early date with information as to the political (1) sympathies of the candidates returned by the various electorates, the proportion (2) of voters that have actually gone to the poll, whether and how far the non-coperation movement has been successful in this Presidency and such other particulars as are likely to be of interest in this behalf.

C.O. — 11.12.20 — Z

We need only a brief paragraph.

Ind 11.12.20

11/12/20

Secy. Reforms Dept.

Home (Mis) Dept.
No. 4708-3
11. 12. 20.

12/12/20

A statement is attached showing the percentage of voters who went to the poll in the contested constituencies

Not a single constituency in the Legislative Council, or in the seats allotted to the Presidency in the Legislative Assembly & the Council &

State remains unrepresented.
"Non cooperation" has had very little success here although the comparatively small percentage of Muhammadan voters is no doubt partly due to the non cooperation campaign.
The "moderates" are in a large majority in the new Council, and the new Ministry is entirely non Brahman.

J 18/12/20

GOVT. EPIGRAPHIST FOR INDIA
18 DEC 1920
OFFICE OF MADRAS

K P & Pr. Home No.

Reference No. H 1391 R
1920

Misc. C. No. 5826
18-12-20.

Submitted.

C.O.
18.12.20

Misc.C.No.5740_3
15.12.20

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REGISTRAR HOME DEPARTMENT
15 DEC 1920
GOVT OF MADRAS

Government of Madras.

Public Department
(Reforms)
Post Copy of Telephone Message.

From

The Deputy Secretary to Government,

To

The Under Secretary to Government,

Home (Miscellaneous) Department.

Dated Chepauk, Madras, 13th December 1 9 2 0.

Please refer to Home (Miscellaneous) U.O.No.4708-3 dated 11th December 1920.

Please let me know whether you want a list of candidates showing political leanings of each or merely a rough idea of the distribution of seats amongst the parties. A

x x x

(Sd.) J. G r a y,
Deputy Secretary to Government (Reforms)

C.R.14-12-1920.

Home Dept.

Information as at A above will answer our purpose and Hon'ble Dy. Secy. for Reforms may be informed accordingly.

Init. 15.12.20

15/12/20

By Secy - Reforms - U.O.

Home Misc
5740 #1
15-12-20.

Relieve Qui form VIII
Mem had on the mor/pur

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

85 105

Name of constituency.	Class of constituency.	Number of voters.	No polled	Per. Cent.	Lahr Report where there is difference
✓Madras City	Non-Muhammadan (Urban).	16,553	8700	52	✓
✓Madura City	Do	6,583	3110	48	✓
✓Trichinopoly cum Srīrangam ..	Do.	4,507	1961	43·5	✓
-Cocanada City	Do.	~~1,287~~	×	×	no poll
Vizagapatam City	Do	992	718	72	✓
Tinnevelly cum Palamcottah ..	Do	3,156	2258	71	✓
✓Anantapur	Non-Muhammadan (Rural).	23,199	10584	45·6	✓ ~~xxxxx~~
✓North Arcot	Do.	58,686	7747	13	✓
South Arcot	Do.	58,970	13782	23	✓
✓Bellary	Do.	27,676	14087	50·9	✓
✓Chingleput	Do.	43.426	22872	52·6	✓
✓Chittoor	Do.	39,897	11522	29	✓
Coimbatore	Do.	57,075	13257	23	✓
Cuddapah	Do.	25,156	9293	37	✓
✓Ganjām	Do.	65,7~~68~~	14975	227	✓
Gōdāvari	Do.	44,281	9959	22	✓
✓Guntūr	Do.	83,014	9596	11·5	✓
South Kanara ..	Do.	21,139	4360	20·6	✓
✓Kistna	Do.	87,669	12214	13·9	✓
Kurnool	Do.	27,666	12110	43·7	✓
✓Madura (district)	Do.	65,489	10005	15	✓
✓Malabar cum Anjengo ..	Do.	26,901	15906	59	✓
Nellore	Do.	51,795	8688	16·7	✓
Ramnad	Do.	46,689	12584	26·9	✓
✓Salem	Do.	59,325	9811	16·5	✓
✓Tanjore	Do.	54,733	14279	26	✓
Tinnevelly (district)	Do.	44,110	10614	24	✓
✓Trichinopoly „ ..	Do.	45,445	7286	16	
Vizagapatam „ ..	Do.	70,628	12846	18·2	✓
The Nilgiris	Do.	1,291	1059	82	✓
-Madras City (Muhammadan) ..	Muhammadan (Urban).	~~2,639~~	×	×	no poll
✓Madura and Trichinopoly cum Srirangam.	Do.	1,197	101	8·4	✓
Northern Circars	Muhammadan (Rural).	~~3~~,529	267	7·56	
East Coast (Muhammadan) ..	Do.	6,156	211	3·4	
Ceded districts (Muhammadan).	Do.	6,715	1635	24·3	
-North Arcot cum Chingleput ..	Do.	~~4,125~~	×	×	no poll
Central districts (Muhammadan)	Do.	4,118	491	11·8	✓
✓Tanjore (Muhammadan) ..	Do.	44,054	835	20·5	✓
-Madura cum Trichinopoly ..	Do	~~3,411~~	×	×	no poll
-Ramnad cum Tinnevelly ..	Do.	~~5,426~~	×	×	"
-Malabar cum Anjengo ..	Do.	~~12,055~~	×	×	"
-South Kanara	Do.	~~1,772~~	×	×	"
✓Northern districts (Christian) ..	Indian Christian constituency.	3,848	1328	34·5	✓
Central districts	Do.	3 014	1984	65·8	✓
West Coast	Do.	2,607	1616	62	✓
✓Tanjore and Trichinopoly cum Madura.	Do.	4,386	1726	39·3	✓
Ramnad cum Tinnevelly ..	Do.	5,544	2872	51·8	✓
European constituency ..	European ..	1,489	89	6	
- Anglo-Indian	Anglo-Indian ..	~~1,899~~	×	×	no poll
✓Northern Landholders Group I.	Landholders ..	~~86~~	×	×	"
✓Northern Landholders Group II.	Do. ..	66	29	43·9	✓
North Central Landholders ..	Do. ..	95	57	60	✓
South Central Landholders ..	Do. ..	55	40	72·7	✓
✓Southern Landholders ..	Do. ..	~~56~~	×	×	"
✓West Coast Landholders ..	Do. ..	200	144	72	✓
✓Madras University	University ..	5,463	3612	66·1	✓
✓Madras Planters	Planting ..	~~349~~	×	×	"
✓Madras Chamber of Commerce.	Commerce and Industry.	~~95~~	×	×	"
✓Madras Trades Association ..	Do.	~~26~~	×	×	"
✓Southern India Chamber of Commerce.	Do.	235	142	60·4	✓
Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.	Do	~~619~~	×	×	"

xx. Returned unopposed.

Total 1705·716/47 = 36·29.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Name of constituency.	Class of constituency	Number of voters.	No. Polled	Per. Centge.	
Madras City	Non-Muhammadan (Urban).	5,781	3172	54·8	✓
Ganjam cum Vizagapatam ..	Non-Muhammadan (Rural).	~~35,152~~	×	×	no poll
Gōdāvari cum Kistna ..	Do.	50,358	9009	17·9	✓
Guntūr cum Nellore ..	Do.	32,229	4655	14·4	✓
Madras Ceded districts and Chittoor.	Do.	22,834			
Salem and Coimbatore cum North Arcot.	Do.	18,467	4756	25·7	✓
South Arcot cum Chingleput ..	Do.	18,980	7457	39·3	✓
Tanjore cum Trichinopoly ..	Do.	20,326	5038	24·7	✓
Madura and Ramnad cum Tinnevelly.	Do.	26,961	9203	34·5	✓
West Coast and The Nilgiris ..	Do.	15,509	4688	30·2	✓
Muhammadan North Madras	Muhammadan..	2,045	×	×	no poll
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Do. ..	5,373	428	8	✓ 349
West Coast and The Nilgiris ..	Do. ..	2,694	×	×	no poll
Madras European	European ..	1,153	×	×	"
Madras Landholders ..	Landholders ..	558	296	53	✓
Indian Commerce	Indian Commerce.	2,066	857	41·4	✓

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Name of constituency.	Class of constituency.	Number of voters.			
Madras (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Non-Muhammadan.	2,169	1620	74·6	✓
Madras (Muhammadan) ..	Muhammadan..	121	74	61	✓

M. P. T. No. 21—D.
1,500—13-4-1920.

IV

87

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REVENUE (SPECIAL, MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Received 19 — 5 DEC 1920 — SPECIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 1073 IV Registered 6/12/ 1920

REGISTRAR REVENUE (SPECIAL, MARINE) DEPARTMENT — 4 DEC 1920

Subject: Forwarding a general summary of the salient features of the Administration of the Port of Madras for the year 1920.

Misc. C.No. 5584
8.12.20

Rev. Spl No. 1073 IV/20.1
8.12.20

Revenue (SM) septt
Homes (Mis) No.
No. G. 1710
7.12.20
9.12

ENCLOSURES.
No.....
.....
Spare Copies.....

Madras,

Dated the 4th Dec 1920.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, C. B. E., M. Inst. C. E.,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Revenue (Special) Department.

Sir,

In the year under review the tonnage and value of goods handled by the Trust was considerably greater than in the previous best year, 1913-14. A slight deficiency in the foreign import trade was more than made good by the very heavy influx of food grains from Burma, together with the increased imports of oil. The total value of the trade of the Port represented 51 p.c. of the sea borne trade of the whole Presidency, and amounted to 36½ crores of rupees. The first payment of the Municipal taxation under the New City Municipal Act under which the Trust pays taxes, limited to a maximum of 4 p.c. of its earnings, was made during this year. The Board prepared a new scale of rates during the year so as to make provision for the permanent extra revenue required to meet Municipal taxation and annual working costs and at the same time allow of the withdrawal of the present surcharge. After the necessary sanction of Government had been obtained the new scale came into force from the 1st of October 1920. In this scale a change has been introduced, as a tentative measure, in the conditions on which the Trust is prepared to perform services to the public. In order to do away with the difference in cost of landing between goods landed direct over quays and those landed by boats and to facilitate the use of the quays, the Board has relinquished to the landing agents the services of landing of goods, for which services the landing agents are authorized to charge a consolidated tariff rate. Of this rate the landing agents deduct the proportion due to themselves for their services and pay to the Trust the proportion of such consolidated rate due for the use of cranes and rent of quays.

2. During the year 521 vessels called at this port with an aggregate tonnage of 1,166,352 tons; the largest of them being the S.S."Neuralia" of Glasgow of 9082 tons gross and 5656 tons net register and the deepest draught vessel being the S.S."Banka" drawing 26' 9" forward and 27' 7" aft. Of the 422 steamers that used the port 184 used the quays for landing

cargo

cargo, passengers, horses &c. The outstanding feature of the year was the heavy import of food grains totalling over 3 lakhs of tons. Over a period of 3 months the average daily landings were about 1400 tons and despatches about 1300 tons. After the valuable experience gained during the heavy rush of traffic the Trust is now confident that, given cargo with a reasonable number of marks and an adequate wagon supply, it could comfortably deal with 50,000 tons of food grains a month, without interfering with the ordinary traffic of the Port. During the year, a large quantity of material was received from the manufacturers in England, of which the hydraulic engine for the power house constitutes the chief item. This has been supplemented by four 35 cwt. travelling hydraulic luffing cranes, installed at the west quay, which with a 50' maximum radius work direct from the ship's holds to the quay or railway wagons. The semi-permanent head was completed to 10 feet above water, the end of which has been built to batter of 1 in 4 ready to take the slice work which will connect it to the circular caisson head when the latter has been sunk in its place. The manufacture of block work for the damaged breakwater progressed steadily. The erection of the warehouse "Z" 500' x 120' double storey is well in hand, all the iron work has been erected and the whole of the foundation and the first floor are complete.

3. The Trust proposes to go on the market very shortly for a loan to finance further important improvements. The programme of work in the near future includes considerable additions both to the transit sheds and warehouses. Further extension is also in contemplation on the sand accretion, as soon as the land shall become available, to the south of the present harbour boundary.

No. G.1760 dated 4th December 1920.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to Government Revenue (Special) Department for information in reply to his memorandum No.830 O.C/20-1, dated the 4th November 1920.

in 2nd Section

Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

F. 105—1,000 -7-1-20.

90 110

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

Reply No. 830. O.C. /20

Received 10/12/ 1920. *Registered* 10/12/ 1920.

Subject.

Misc. Cor. 5925
14.12.20.

10 DEC 1920

14 DEC 1920

ENCLOSURES.
No. 1
Spare copies 1

No. 4849. *Madras, dated* 8th December 1920

From (Name) Captain E.W. Huddleston, C.I.E., C.B.E., R.I.M.,

Presidency Port Officer,

Rev(Spl) Dept
DPS
Home (Miscellaneous) Dept

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Revenue (Special) Department.

13.12.20
2.B.S.
13.12.20

S
13.12.20

Asking to send Summaries of administration reports now furnished to Home (Misc.) Dept

Sir,

With reference to Government Memorandum No.830-O.C./20-Revenue (Special), dated the 4th November 1920, I have the honour to forward the attached general summary of the outstanding features of the administration of the Madras Port Department for the Calendar year 1920.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

E.W. Huddleston
Captain, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

14.12
Home Misc

Rec'd with 830-O.C./20.1
14.12.20

DM.

General summary of the salient features of the administration of the Madras Port department for the year 1920.

The outport trade was dull during the year. Although shipping was completely decontrolled and additional new tonnage became available, business was quiet owing chiefly to unsteady exchange, which was characterised by frequent and sudden fluctuation, a debilitated currency, and surplus stocks in home markets. On the whole, the year witnessed a better recovery than its predecessor from the depression created by the war.

Country craft, which enjoyed a period of prosperity during the war, were not fully employed, due chiefly to rice control and steamship competition.

Port and Light Dues receipts improved considerably during the year, with a corresponding expansion in the income of the various Marine Funds.

The pay and prospects of Port Officers were substantially bettered during the year.

Messrs. Wolfe Barry's report on the developement of the Tuticorin and certain other harbours in the Presidency was received and is under the consideration of Government.

A special civil Engineer for Harbour works in the Presidency was brought out from England to advise in the carrying out of works of improvement at Cochin, Tuticorin and other ports.

A Committee, representing the various interests concerned in the Cochin Harbour project, was constituted to consider

certain

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certain preliminary arrangements and works in furtherance of the scheme. Estimates for certain preliminary works aggregating over Rs.1 lakh were sanctioned by Government and are being worked out.

Captain, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

Madras, 8th December 1920.)

98 113

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT.- Dw. 2118E Dept 9.12.20

Correspondence- Report-Administration - Calendar year 1920- salient features- summary submitted to Government.

No.2240 Misc.

Station - Madras. Dated.-4th December 1920

Misc. No.5662 10.12.20

From

The Board of Revenue,
Revenue Settlement &c.,
M a d r a s.

Ll. E. Buckley Esquire, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue & Settlement.

Resolution

With reference to the endorsement from Government No.5494 D/20-1, Revenue, dated 8th November 1920, the Board submits a summary of the salient features of the administration of the departments under its control for the calendar year 1920.

/True Extract/

P. Narayanamenon
S e c r e t a r y.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department with a summary.

not available & not put up

Revn.o. 2118E-1/20 dt 10-12-20 Home (Misc) n.o.

9/12/20

9.12.20

7.12.20

I SURVEY

All the six parties including the one solely employed on estate surveys and the Town survey detachment, North, which were at work in the previous year continued their operations during the year under report. Two new temporary parties were also created during the year, one for work in the Wynaad and the other in the Sivaganga Zamindari.

2. Resurveys of Government lands were in progress in the districts of Guntur, Godavari, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore and the total outturn upto the end of September 1920 was 1091 square miles. The parties entrusted with the survey of estates completed 191 square miles in Ganjam, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Ramnad, while three of the parties also did some miscellaneous work such as the survey of 84 square miles in estates scattered in the southern districts and 23 square miles of whole inam villages.

The Town survey detachment surveyed 1.73 square miles.

II. SETTLEMENT

All the five Settlement Parties as well as the Special Settlement Officer, the Nilgiri and Malabar Wynaad continued to work during the year.

Party No.I was employed in Tanjore mainly on the revision of revenue registry and the scrutiny of survey records. The former item of work was, completed in Turutturaippundi, - Shiyali, Papanasam and Kumbakonam and was in progress in - Pattukkottai; while the latter item of work was finished in Nannilam and Arantangi and was in progress in Negapatam, - Tirutturaippundi and Tanjore (North). A Scheme report for the resettlement of the district was submitted by the Special -

Settlement Officer. It is now under the consideration of the Board.

Party No.II was at work in South Arcot and in Tiruvannamalai Taluk of the North Arcot District. The revision of revenue registry in Vriddhachalam and the scrutiny of survey records in Tirukkoyilur and Kallakkurichchi, which were in progress in the previous year, were nearing completion, while field work preliminary to the introduction of resettlement was in progress in Tirukkoyilur and Kallakkurichchi. Thisitem of work was was completed in Tiruvannamalai and the new rates were introduced.

Party No.III was working in Bellary and Anantapur. The revision of revenue registry was in progress in the taluks of Bellary and Tadpatri. The survey of subdivisions was finished in Alur and was in progress in Sirugguppa and Gooty. A scheme report for the resettlement of the black soil taluks of the two districts was submitted to Government.

Party No.IV was at work in the districts of Madura, Trichinopoly, and Ramnad. In Trichinopoly therevision of revenue registry was completed in the Lalgudi taluk and was in progress in Musiri. The Party also attended to the block classification of whole inam villages and the supplemental survey of subdivisions in the Periyar affected whole inam and zamindari villages of the Madura district, in addition to the hearing of objections to the record of rights drawn up for a few villages in Madura, Ramnad and Trichinopoly.

The operations of Party No.V were confined almost wholly to Vizagapatam, where the resettlement rates were introduced in the three Government taluks of Palkonda,

Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi. The Party was also engaged in the revision of quit-rent on village service inams in Proprietary estates in Vizagapatam and in the preparation of a record of rights for a few estate villages in Ganjam and Kistna.

The reclassification of soils and the revision of registry were continued in the Wynaad taluk of the Malabar District. The Special Settlement Officer's report on the revision of Ground-rents in the towns of Ootacamund, Coonoor and Kotagiri and in the cantonment of Wellington was submitte to Government who decided that the matter should be postponed for the present. The village settlement registers of 744 villages were received in the Board's Office. The registers of 626 villages were scrutinized and those of 403 villages printed.

7.12.20

III LAND RECORDS.

During the year the Land Records Staffs were mainly employed on regular maintenance except in parts of a few districts where they were engaged in the revision of the village registers in connection with the resurvey. The work of the staff was on the whole satisfactory.

2. Stone maintenance continued to be satisfactory in most districts, but karnams who were entrusted with this work as an experimental measure in four districts did not show much progress. There was a small increase in the number of subdivisions sanctioned, but the pendency in their checkmeasurement and mapping continued to be heavy. On account of the inadequancy in their strength and of the multifariousness of their duties the firka Revenue Inspectors had not given an adequate attention to this work, but an increase in their number

was sanctioned about the middle of the year with a view to reducing the areas of their charges and it is hoped that hereafter it will be possible for more time to be devoted to registry and subdivisions work so as to maintain the survey and records correctly up to date.

3. During the year a number of Assistant and Deputy Collectors underwent the prescribed training in survey and land records maintenance and a school for the training of Land Records Tahsildars was held. Schools for the training of Revenue subordinates and karnams were also held as usual in several districts.

Contd.

Weather and crops. In the first week of January there were fairly good showers in many districts; the fall in that month exceeded the average everywhere outside Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Littoral and Godavari. From the latter half of January fine weather lasted with slight interruptions till the end of March when there was a change bringing fair or light showers which continued with varying strength to the end of May. The South-west monsoon commenced early in June and the rainfall though heavy on the West Coast was not plentiful or well distributed, the total rainfall from 1st April last being below the average in the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central and the greater portion of the Circars. Agricultural operations in consequence were restricted in the majority of districts. The fall in July was also disappointing; but the showers of the latter half of August gave fresh impetus to sowing ~~operatio~~ operations and revived to some extent the standing crops which were fading or withering in the Deccan, Vizagapatam and the Uplands of Kistna. Further progress in cultivation was made possible by the fairly good showers received during September but the area cultivated up to the end of the month with early dry crops fell below the average in the Carnatic, the Central and the South while the first crop wet showed a slight decrease in the Deccan, the Carnatic and the Central group of districts. The total rainfall during the period June to September was below the average everywhere outside Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris. The North-east monsoon commenced early in October and though the fall in that month was below the average in many districts, the deficiency was made good by the rains of November, except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and the Deccan where crops are reported to be withering. The heavy rains during the last week of November affected the standing crops in Trichinopoly and Tanjore. The total area cultivated from April up to the end of October under first crop dry and wet together exceeded the average of the previous five years by 0.6 per cent while that under second

crop was below the average by 12 per cent. The price of rice in Godavari Kistna and Guntur which was low while export was controlled rose to the general level on the removal of restrictions; elsewhere though high it has been either stationary or falling. As regards dry grains, prices have shown a tendency to fall except in parts of the circars where they have slightly risen. Prospects on the whole are fair generally except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and the uplands of Godavari and in parts of the Deccan where want of rain is keenly felt.

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(1) Revenue paying classes:- The total extent of ryotwari holdings was 26,024,906 acres and the assessment thereon amounted to Rs.5,33,99,188.

(2) Rent paying classes:- In ryotwari tracts subletting was chiefly resorted to by those engaged in professions other than Agriculture or by big landholders. It is reported to be on the increase (i) in the Madakasira taluk of the Anantapur district owing to the fact that most of the lands are owned by Brahmins, a non-cultivating class, (ii) in the tracts under the Tungabhadra channels in Bellary and (iii) in the Kumri (hill) villages of the Kasargod taluk in South Kanara owned by large landholders; and on the decrease in the Godavari, Nellore and Cuddapah districts owing to the rise in the prices of food grains.

DEPARTMENT.

Rev. 64692

Received ..... 191 . *Registered* 18.12. 191

Subject.

Submitting a summary of the Administration of this Department for the calendar year 1920.

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1 DEC 1920 REVENUE DEPT.
IN H.C.O. 1920 SECRETARIAT MADRAS

Misc. Cir. 5827 18-12-20.

ENCLOSURES. No. 5 sheets. Spare copies.....

C. No. 1517/20

Station Madras, *Dated the* 18th December 1920. 191

Home (misc) Rev.

From (Name) T.E. Moir, Esqr., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

(Designation) Commissioner of Labour.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

REVENUE Department.
Fort St. George,
Madras.

Rev. no no 64692/20-1

Sir,

With reference to Government Memorandum No.6074 D/20-2 dated 7th December 1920, I have the honour to submit herewith a summary of the Administration of this Department for the calendar year 1920.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for Commissioner of Labour.

Note: clauses (b) (c) & (e) on ff. 4-5 are for Rev. (S.H.) and clause (g) is for Home (Judl.)

CMG.

97

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

121

A Special Officer, Mr.Paddison, was placed on duty on 1st July 1919 in connection with the amelioration of the depressed classes. It was not until October 1919 however that it was possible to relieve him of all other duties. Additional appropriate responsibilities were from time to time transferred to the Special Officer and in G.O.No.271 dated 2nd February 1920 his office was reconstituted under the new designation of the "Commissioner of Labour" entrusted with the following duties:--

(1) Management and control of Criminal Settlements.

(2) Administration of the Factories Act and control of Inspectors.

(3) Working of the Planter's Labour Act

(4) Working of the workmen's Breach of Contract Act.

(5) Wages Census.

(6) Emigration of Labour

(7) Labour questions and co-operative housing.

(8) Labour Bureau and employment Bureau.

(9) Amelioration of the depressed classes.

Of these multifarious duties the most important are concerned with the elevation of the depressed classes. The schemes for their betterment include measures for watching their interest generally, for securing the direct representation of the communities concerned on public bodies, for providing wells or other water supplies, schools and cooperative societies for the improvement of housing conditions including the acquisition of sites for houses, for providing burial grounds and their village sites, pathways connecting with public roads, for granting lands on darkhast, for the ~~infx~~ formation of mission or co-operative colonies and such other measures as may suggest themselves from time to time. A systematic investigation of these problems has been instituted in the districts of Godavari, Tanjore and Chingleput, and with the aid of the knowledge thus acquired it is hoped that in the immediate future it will be possible to extend these operations on sound methods to other districts of the Presidency where the need

98 122

need for action is specially urgent. The work done in the districts already taken up is summarised below:--

Godavari. Operations commenced in the Ramachandrapur Taluk and have since been extended to the Amalapur and Razole taluks. The Assistant Commissioner has utilised Rs.14,059/- up to the end of November 1920 out of a loan provision of Rs.20,000/- made by Government in April 1920 for providing house-sites to the depressed classes. He also completed the acquisition of latrine sites in 45 villages from amounts placed at his disposal by the taluk and district boards. 50 Co-operative societies have been organised and registered and 9 are pending registration.

8 day schools and 30 night schools have been started. In order to encourage the admission of panchama boys in mixed schools, the grant of scholarships to such pupils is under consideration. Numerous estimates have been prepared for improving the sources of drinking water supply, and by the lease of Government lankas to panchama co-operative societies an important experiment in reference to the land problem has been initiated.

Tanjore District. Acquisition work in this district is being carried on in accordance with the scheme formulated in 1919 for making advances to the co-operative societies as intermediaries for the sale of house-sites to the panchamas. An amount of 1.25 lakhs out of the provision made in the current year's budget was allotted to this district under "13-A. Class V-Loans"; a large amount has already been spent in connection with the acquisition of house-sites and pathways and it is hoped that the full allotment will be expended before the close of the official year. Much progress has been made in starting co-operative societies and the opening of new schools. The number of societies so far formed and registered is 52 and the number of schools opened 57. Some of the co-operative societies in the district now sell grocery articles to members and two central Stores have been formed. This movement is very promising

and

and much needed. The condition of the Panchamas in the district presents special problems and difficulties but these are being solved and a new spirit and enthusiasm is being infused into the community.

Chingleput District. Work in this district commenced only in September 1920 and much of the time of the Assistant Commissioner has been taken up in the necessary preliminary investigations., But 11 co-operative societies have been formed and arrangements made to start new schools in a number of villages. Acquisition work has also been taken up and work is now in progress in the Sembiam Firka of the Chingleput taluk.

In the other districts of this Presidency special operations by this department have not yet commenced but individual requests on behalf of the depressed classes are dealt with and disposed of with the aid of the Collectors. In almost all districts land, in some cases of considerable extent, has been set apart for assignment to the depressed classes and special steps are now being taken to ensure its actual distribution, co-operative societies being formed where possible for the purpose. A list of all panchama students passed out from schools and colleges was prepared and circulated to officials for consideration in filling up vacancies in Government offices. A number of local bodies and municipalities now have nominated representatives of the depressed classes among their members and there is good reason to hope that this example will be widely followed.

Financial Position. Apart from the special allotments sanctioned for acquisition of house-sites for the depressed classes in Godavari the amounts provided in the budget for the current year aggregate to 5.75 lakhs as follows:-

26 B-Scientific & Mis. Departments	2 lakhs	
22 Education	1 lakh	
13 A-Class. V-Loans	2.75 lakhs.	
	5.75 lakhs.	

Labour Disputes. The labour situation in Madras, especially in Madras City, was greatly disturbed, particularly in

100 124

in the first-half of the year, on account of the rise in the cost of living and the consequent demands of the employees for increased wages. A number of strikes occurred in the Madras City in consequence. Many Unions also came into existence but their constitution was such that employers generally refused to recognise them. Their existence had thus embarrassed rather than facilitated negotiation. In two important cases a settlement of disputes mainly in regard to wages was secured through the constitution of Courts of Enquiry, an interesting experiment the development of which deserves encouragement. In order to secure a full enquiry into the causes of labour unrest and an examination of remedies, the Government proposed in July 1920 the appointment of a Committee containing among other members representatives of both employers and employed presided over by a High Court Judge but this proposal had to be abandoned owing to the refusal of the Central Labour Board to nominate representatives on behalf of the employees. This short-sighted action on the part of labour has delayed to its own detriment the examination of problems closely affecting its interests.

G.O.M. 1688 / 13-7-20 - (J)

G.O. 2129 / 31-8-20 - (L)

The other branches of work entrusted to this department are dealt with below:--

(a) Administration of Factories Act and control of factories.

The Presidency has been divided into three circles each being under an Inspector. The Inspector in charge of the Madras Circle is also Chief Inspector with control over the other Inspectors. The Commissioner inspected the offices of the Chief Inspector, Madras, and of the Inspector of Factories Northern Circle, Bezwada. The office of the Inspector of Factories, Southern Circle will be inspected shortly. During the year the administration has been generally satisfactory.

Labour

Rev (S.H.)

(b) & (c). Workmen's Breach of Contract Act and Planter's Act.

It is not possible so soon to attempt to report on the working of the effects of the amendment, which was recently made by the Government of India to the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act (Act III of 1859). The question of amendment of the Planter's

----- ... Labour Act is under the consideration

101 125

consideration of Government.

(d) Wages Census. This census will be taken up next year.

(e) Emigration and Immigration. - Indian emigrants have been returning from South Africa under the repatriation scheme of the Union Government, since September 1920. Arrangements are made in all cases for the reception of these repatriates, for forwarding them to their destinations and for providing them with employment where this is desired. So far 95 repatriates have returned to this Presidency.

Rev(SH)

(6) Employment Bureau. The demand for labour has been so steady throughout the Presidency that justification for a special employment bureau cannot be said to have existed. The question of the utility and scope of such a bureau is under consideration.

Home(Jud)

(8) Management and control of Criminal tribes. The Commissioner has visited almost all the settlements in the Presidency and is engaged in formulating proposals for their development and improvement.

T.E.Moir
Commissioner of Labour.

Office of the Commissioner of Labour,
Victoria Buildings, Egmore, Madras,
Dated the 15th December 1920.

TRS.

9005-10-4-17.

102 126

C.F.—30.

INCOMETAX **DEPARTMENT.**

Mis 5588

CURRENT No.

Received -8 DEC 1920 *Registered* 8.12 1920

Subject.

Incometax and Supertax administration - Calendar year 1920 - Salient features - Summary - Submitted to Government.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

B.P. No. 589 I.T.

Station Mount Road, Madras *Dated the* 7th December 1920.

From

INCOMETAX

The Board of Revenue,

N.Macmichael Esquire, M.A., I.C.S.,
Ag.4th Member Board of Revenue & Chief Commissioner of Incometax.

Resolution

Reference.

The Board begs to submit the following summary of the salient features of the Incometax and Supertax Administration during the calendar year 1920 called for in Government Memorandum No.4708 - 1 Home (Mis) dated 28th October 1920.

2. The main features of this period are the introduction of the Incometax Amendment Act XVII of 1920 and the Supertax Act XIX of 1920 with effect from 1st April 1920. The Incometax Amendment Act affords relief to assessees whose total income has just reached or exceed a certain limit and who are in consequence liable to pa tax at a higher rate: it also defines registered firms

for purposes of the Act. The Supertax Act which supersedes the old supertax Act VIII of 1917 brings the law into line with the Incometax Act VII of 1918. The notable features are the introduction of a flat rate of one anna in the rupee on the entire profits of companies and the raising of the limit of exemption in the case of Hindu undivided families from Rs.50,000 to Rs.75,000.

During the year it was found necessary to reorganize and strengthen the Incometax establishment to meet the growing needs of the administration. The chief directions in which changes were made were (1) the transference of the administration from the Commissioner of Separate Revenue to one of the Commissioners of Land Revenue who was eventually relieved of Land Revenue work altogether and henceforth designated Chief Commissioner of Incometax (2) the deputation of an officer of the grade of a senior Sub Collector to assist the Chief Commissioner and two officers of the grade of Deputy Collector-one to prepare appeal cases and the other to be in charge of the office (3) the reorganisation of the clerical staff of the Board's office (4) the deputation of a special officer of the grade of Deputy Collector to Burma to assist in the assessment of Nattukottai Chettis doing business both in Burma and in the Madras Presidency and (5) the appointment of a special staff of the grade of Deputy Collectors and Assistant Tahsildars to investigate the income of assessees in selected mufassal districts and to assist the Commissioners in the disposal of appeals and generally to educate the assessees in the correct method of maintaining accounts.

During the year a Special Commissioner of Incometax with a Special Assistant Commissioner was appointed temporarily for three months to afford some relief to the Chief Commissioner in the disposal of Incometax appeals the number of which was unprecedentally large and which had to be disposed of quickly as on their decisions depended the decisions in Excess Profits Duty appeals.

3. The policy inaugurated by the Board since the introduction of the Incometax Act VII of 1918 of encouraging the production of accounts by assessees side by side with an independent staff for investigation has shown signs of success, and there are indications that assessees are realizing to a great extent the value of production of accounts in support of their income.

4. The Revenue during the year up to the end of September was Rs.101 lakhs under "Incometax" against Rs.95.8 lakhs in the corresponding period last year. Supertax collections amounted to Rs.15.6 lakhs against Rs.24.8 lakhs: the decrease was due to the levy of Excess Profits Duty in 1919-20 alternatively with supertax. Under Excess Profits Duty the collections amounted to Rs.39.1 lakhs up to the end of September. Most of the assessments to the duty were made towards the close of the official year 1919-20 and in several cases the collection of the duty was stayed pending the disposal of appeal. The receipts yet anticipated under this head are about 35 lakhs.

Conclusion. A serious feature, growing daily in importance, is the impossibility of settled and consistent administration owing to the very bad drafting of the Act. The High Court has more than once upset the interpretation of the Board in particular cases, and in one of its decisions it had to remark that if the ruling based on the language of the Act "led to evasion" the only remedy was to amend the Act. Owing to the ambiguous language of the Act much additional work has been thrown on the Board by having to answer to applications to the High Court for a writ of Mandamus against the Board, and also by having to report onmemorials to Government against the Board's decisions. A thorough revision of the Act is becoming increasingly urgent in the interests of the assessee and of Government.

7.12.20.

SECRETARY.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Home Department.

Copy to the Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

MM/7.12.

104 Law Department.

Presidency Administration Report - 1919-20.

Secy.

The subject 'Annual Administration Report' has now fallen to the Chief Secretariat, and so the papers relating to the next Report may be transferred to that department. Part II of the Report is in type (copy below) and I have prepared rough notes of Part I - which may perhaps be of use to the Chief Secretariat and may be sent to them.

The confidential fortnightly reports for 1919 and 1920 received from the Public department are in this file. The other papers are with Superintendent C.Venkatasubbayya who, I understand, will in future work in the Chief Secretariat. He is responsible for Part II.

J.A.de.R. 22-12-20.

R.R.R. 22-12-20.

Chief Sectt. U.O.

Home Dept.

Submitted U.S.

2. There are here and there typographical errors in the proof of Part II which are being corrected. This part is complete except for the paragraph on "Military - the Indian Defence Force" - p.45 of proof. Rev.(Special) have to supply material for this. They have been reminded several times and are expediting it.

3. Mr. de Rozario's draft of Part I - the introduction - is at flag Q. It is based on the Fortnightly Reports and on draft paras dealing with the calendar year 1920 supplied by Heads of departments. This is generally submitted to Chief Secy. in broad margin proof and then circulated. For orders whether it may be sent to Press for being put in type.

4. The report should be despatched to the Govt. of India and to Dr. Rushbrook Williams - the officer on special duty for the compi-

lation

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compilation of the all-India report by the 15th January. The last report was sent to Dr. Williams somewhat late - 27th January - and copies were sent to India on the 9th February.

Letter 312, transmissl D 4.2.20 & p 15 of notes to same flag W

C.W. 23-12-20.

I do not see how we can hope to take up the Administration Report at this time in Public. Home started it and ought to have carried it through. It was always a job that was finished before the Xmas holidays. U.S. Home says he has prepared rough notes for Part I. But his office propose to put them into print to be embodied in Part I.

A.

This will be a serious addition to the work of the C.S. & U.S. Next year they might [redacted] revive the junior civilian on special duty: there are a number now.

For the moment I maintain that it is up to Home to see this through. We can't write Part I without working through the whole of Part II.

E.M.G. 23-12-20.

Law Dept. U.O. with reference to A. It will I fear be quite impossible for either Mr. Gawne or myself to deal with this before January 15th.

A.R.K. 23-12-20.

W

From p.1 of the notes with G.O. 311-12 dated 4-2-20 it will be seen that Mr. Hilton Brown submitted the draft of Part I on the 5th January 1920. So the job is not usually finished before the Xmas holidays. As a matter of fact summaries relating to 'Industries' and 'Civil & Criminal Justice' were received from heads of depts.only after I wrote my note at p.1.

Under old orders copies of the Administration Report had to go to the India Office and the Govt. of India by the 15th December. Recently - about a couple of years or so ago - India altered the date to the 15th January.

In accordance with Secy's orders I have taken up the work again and now submit a proof of Part I.

J.A.de R. 31-12-20.

flag Q

Now communicate copies to C.S. and Council members as usual.

R.R.R. 31-12-20.

Separate copies circulated to Hts all Hts and ministers & Ch Secy

~~Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson, K.C.S.I.~~

Bnc
Mr H.H.C.B

The following notes deal chiefly with points of detail:-

Para. 1. It is as well to be strictly accurate. I am not sure that 'unions sprang up in scores' is arithmetically so. I think it would be a good thing to mention the proposed Labour Committee and the reasons why the project fell through.

Para.2. I would suggest the substitution of the word 'collections' for 'receipts' in the first sentence.

I would avoid the use of the word 'low-paid' before 'subordinates.'

Para.3 I should have thought that the opening of depots for the sale of fish manure was worthy of mention among the achievements of the Agricultural Department.

Para.7 I doubt if it is quite correct to say that the glass industry 'existed' in Madras a few years ago, the attempt to institute it having failed.

'Revise' is obviously a misprint for 'revive'.

Para.11. If the officer referred to in connection with Chenchu crime is Mr. Pitt, surely he is not an Asst. Superintendent, but a Superintendent.

There is apparently something omitted or misprinted in the second line on page14

I don't like the words 'bringing down 16 of the rioters' which sounds like pheasant

shooting. Moreover, I don't think it is accurate to suggest that they were brought down if by that it was meant that they ~~were killed~~ fell when hit.

The train wrecking at Arkonam was not only a 'serious' attempt, ~~but~~ it was a successful one.

Para.12 The phrasing 'it would probably be good policy to increase their number', i.e., the number of Small Cause Courts, is hardly appropriate to report of Government's achievements and policy.

Para.14. The sentence ' eight cholera parties are now working in the Presidency and they turn out some useful work' is ~~rather~~ an example of bathos .

Para.16. I think it should be explained that the rents which it was proposed to restrict were house rents. Otherwise it might be thought that the reference was to the rentals of zamindari lands.

As regards the last sentence of this paragraph, the new Council has not yet showed its politics. It would be better to base this sentence on H.E. the Governor's letter to Sir P.Tyagaraya Chetty.

Para.17. Has the new school for Engineering in Trichinopoly been opened? My impression was that they were still looking for a site.

Para. 19. I don't think Councillors are debarred from 'helping voters to find their way to the polls! I think the writer had in mind the

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prohibition to hire vehicles.

The last sentence but one goes without saying.

8-JAN-1921

8121

flag A

Sorted. yes. A note to this effect is prefixed to the final copies

Corrected

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I have several criticisms to pass on the proof of Part I which I have not been able to examine until today owing to the pre-occupations of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

1. Do I understand that the Home Secretary has passed on Mr. Rosario's draft without alterations?

2. The summary does not state the period dealt with. Is it intended to be the Calendar year 1920?

3. The use of the present and present perfect tenses is ordinarily out of place in an Administration Report; I have indicated in red pencil a number of cases which require verbal alterations. A similar criticism applies to expectations regarding future.

4. Paragraph 1 - Political Situation - is of importance and I am by no means satisfied with the Under Secretary's attempt at drafting, though I recognise the disadvantage from which he suffered as a new recruit to the Secretariat unfamiliar with the record of the year. I am afraid it will be necessary to ask either the Chief Secretary or Mr. Graham to revise the draft. I would in particular eliminate or change the third sentence, e.g. by substituting some such phrase as "took few active steps to "counter the vigorous campaign carried on by "the Nationalists" for the last 14 words. I am not certain that the Muhammadans are so "sagacious" as to appreciate that the Khilafat movement does not concern the Hindus or that this agitation appeals mainly to "the hot brained

and

and irresponsible young men. I doubt also whether it is accurate to state that during the period under report Workers' Unions sprang up "in scores"; many of them were established earlier.

5. Paragraph 5 - Forests. If the forest panchayat system is distinct from the communal system for the management of grazing grounds, the wording of the fifth sentence should be changed so as to bring out the fact; as it stands, the reader might suppose that the phrase 'communal system' was merely a variation for 'forest panchayat system'.

6. The opening words 'Evidence of' should be omitted; they do not fit in with the verb, namely, 'was reflected'.

7. Paragraphs 12 & 13. The use of the present tense is here particularly rife and it is out of place to say that "it would probably be good policy to increase the number of Small Cause Courts."

8. Paragraph 16. It is not the case that the great majority of the elected members of the new Council are "moderates" and the final sentence requires radical change.

9. Paragraph 17. I doubt the statement that systematic medical inspection was introduced into "most public and private secondary schools", and if "some progress was made" in the Boy Scouts movement it would be much more to the purpose to state the number of troops under trained Scout Masters with which the year closed rather than the number at the beginning.

10. Paragraph 19. In this paragraph there is some duplication of matter already to be found

found in paragraph 16. In respect of substance I doubt the accuracy of the statement in paragraph 2 regarding the general prevalence of ~~dis~~contentment among the masses other than sections of the industrial labourers. I would also omit the final sentence as possibly too sanguine, and the penultimate sentence as matter more suitable for inclusion in paragraph 16.

LD
20.1.21

PART

GENERAL SUMMARY

Political situation.—1. The close of the year 1919 was signalized by the passing of the Reforms Act (Government of India Act, 1919) and the publication of His Majesty the King's gracious message to the people of India. The appeal for co-operation made by His Majesty failed to elicit any response from the extreme Nationalists whose violent attacks on the Government continued unabated. The moderates, while expressing their appreciation of the new scheme, displayed little ardour and left their opponents unhampered in carrying out a vigorous campaign. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Joint Committee on the Government of India Bill, informal meetings were held in Madras of a few representatives of the Brahmans and non-Brahmans in an endeavour to arrive at an agreement as to the number of seats to be reserved for non-Brahmans in the new Council, but no settlement was reached and the matter had to be referred to Lord Meston for decision. The relations between the two parties showed little improvement thereafter. Political agitation in the Presidency was chiefly inspired from without. The propagandists of the non-co-operation and Khilafat movements have, by their persistent misrepresentations, done some harm, but they have by no means succeeded in evoking anything like enthusiasm from any considerable section of the people. Mainly by bullying tactics they prevailed on a few men to resign their titles or honorary offices. Some of the extremist leaders on the other hand dissociated themselves from the policy laid down at the Special Congress in Calcutta. The resolution of the Government of India declaring their attitude towards the non-co-operation movement had the salutary effect of causing some searchings of heart among the disaffected. The saner minds realized clearly at the outset the utter impracticability of the policy adopted at the Special Congress. There are no illusions as to the object with which the Khilafat movement is harnessed to non-co-operation. The Muhammadans are sagacious enough to understand that if the Khilafat is purely a religious question the Hindus have no call to take it under their wing. The evidence tends to confirm the view that as regards the Muhammadan community the agitation is an adventitious movement, largely artificial in its nature, and appealing mainly to the hot-brained and irresponsible young men among the community.

The year was marked by a good deal of economic unrest, strikes and threats of strike being the order of the day. Political agitators were not slow to seize these opportunities to advance their own aims. In many a case employees were unaware of grievances until they were conjured up before them by some extremist agitator. A remarkable phenomenon was the anxiety of every section of workers to start a union of its own. These unions sprang up in scores and time alone will show whether most of them will have more than a mushroom existence.

During March the City of Madras witnessed an occurrence which illustrates how easily a mob may be inflamed by unscrupulous men. One of the bridges of the city is being rebuilt to accommodate the tramway, and a rumour was started that children were being decoyed away for sacrifice in connexion with the sinking of the piers. The scare originated on the 19th March and spread like wildfire during the two following days. Suspicion was directed particularly against strangers from the north of India. Men were assaulted for no other reason than that they were seen talking to children or women or were accompanied by children in parts of the city where they were not known and, in some cases, merely because they 'looked suspicious.' One man was assaulted by an excited mob while taking his own child along in a sidecar. At least four men who were perfectly harmless died of the injuries which they received. There was nothing to show that when the rumour started more children than usual were temporarily missing from their homes.

Finance.—2. A better season helped to increase the receipts under Land Revenue. The raising of the duty on country spirits with effect from the 1st April, though it reduced consumption by about 8 per cent, sent up the receipts under that head nearly 12 per cent. Toddy and opium revenue also showed an appreciable increase. Larger imports of cotton piece-goods, metals, motor vehicles, paper and pasteboard swelled the receipts under Customs. The revival of commercial activity led to a steady and continuous increase of revenue from Stamps, while the collection of Excess Profits duty, which began to come in only from October 1919, augmented the receipts under Income-tax. Coincidently with the rise in receipts charges increased. The bulk of the increase was due to the grant of enhanced rates of local allowance for high prices and temporary additions to pay to the low-paid subordinates of Government, including the police force and village officers, and the revision of salaries of the various Imperial and Provincial Service officers. Larger amounts were spent under Education in the grant of stipends to pupils of training schools, in the payment of subsidies to local bodies and other grants-in-aid. The transfer of district headquarters hospitals to Government management and expenditure on the equipment of hospitals contributed to increase the charges under Medical. In the Public Works Department, a larger outlay was incurred on buildings and repairs and in the restocking of European stores needed by that department.

Agriculture.—3. This department will, it is expected, soon be strengthened by the arrival of new recruits from England. Research work was pursued in various directions and successful demonstrations were given to the ryots, especially on the uses of various manures. The chemical survey of the soils of the Gōdāvari delta was completed, while the Agricultural Chemist analysed 642 samples in his laboratory. The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act was more widely applied to Cambodia cotton in Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura districts, to the budrot of palmyras and coconuts in Gōdāvari and Kistna districts and to the water hyacinth in certain areas. Beneficial results were achieved by the Agricultural Department joining hands with the Co-operative and the Veterinary Departments. The Co-operative Department in particular

ably seconded the efforts of the Agricultural Department in arranging for demonstrations and the purchase of implements, seed, manure, etc In the College of Agriculture an important change was effected by separating the course of studies for the certificate and the diploma. In future the diploma course will be open only to candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination of the University.

Fisheries.—4. Steady progress marked the work of the Fisheries Department. The co-operative movement and the scheme for specialized elementary education for fishermen have both taken root. The development of the industrial section proceeded on the same lines as in the previous year. Several schemes, such as the establishment of a fisheries college, the provision of a steam trawler and the expansion of the marine aquarium, are under consideration. The staff now includes a Director, a Marine Biologist, three Assistant Directors and nine Sub-Assistants.

Forests.—5. An extent of 59 square miles of unproductive forest was disafforested during the year, chiefly for purposes of cultivation. Paucity of officers and financial stringency hindered any appreciable progress in forest administration, but some works were carried out to facilitate transport of produce from timber and fuel coupes, a scheme was set on foot for the increased propagation of sandalwood and redsanders in several of the forests and arrangements were made for working the Chenat Nayar forests. The last-mentioned project is expected to produce an annual yield of 10,000 tons of timber. A research officer who was appointed during the year devoted his attention solely to sylvicultural problems. The forest panchayat system or the communal system for the management of grazing grounds was in force over a little more than 543 square miles and no less than 372 panchayats controlled this area, but the results have not been very encouraging. An officer was placed on special duty to study the working of the system and to suggest improvements and his report is under consideration. A private company has been formed under the designation of the Carnatic Paper Company with the object of establishing a pulping mill at Rajahmundry to be fed with bamboo exploited from the Bhadrāchalam forests.

Trade.—6. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade (including treasure) during the first nine months of the year was Rs. 5,426 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 216 lakhs or 4 per cent as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year. The increase was brought about chiefly (1) by larger imports from foreign countries as a result of the larger tonnage available since the armistice, especially after April 1919, (2) by a considerable fall in freights and insurance charges, and (3) by a high exchange. The removal of nearly all the restrictions and prohibitions which were in force during the war also contributed towards the expansion, but the fall in prices owing to the accumulation of stocks and reduced purchasing power in foreign markets curtailed exports, notably since May 1920. Foreign trade, excluding Government transactions, improved by Rs. 28 lakhs or 0·8 per cent. Imports expanded by Rs. 516 lakhs or 55 per cent, while exports declined by Rs. 488 lakhs or 19 per cent. The excess of exports over imports during the nine months amounted to Rs. 611 lakhs, while it was Rs. 1,615 lakhs for the

corresponding period of last year. Coasting trade improved by Rs. 89 lakhs, made up of a decrease of Rs. 4 lakhs under imports and an increase of Rs. 93 lakhs under exports.

Industries.—7. Evidence of the great awakening of interest in industrial development in Southern India which resulted from the publication of the report of the Industrial Commission and the despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State on that report was reflected in the considerable number of new companies that were floated in the early months of the year. Further evidence was afforded by the increased demands for assistance received by the Department of Industries. The inability to obtain machinery at a reasonable price and for delivery within a reasonable period, however, affected in a considerable degree the development of industries in Southern India during the year. This difficulty, on the other hand, had the good effect of checking the tendency to multiply certain classes of mills and factories on mere speculation. Owing to the high cost of liquid fuel and the shortage of raw material a number of rice mills and groundnut mills were closed for a considerable part of the year. With the object of introducing improved methods and machinery amongst handloom weavers, the Government sanctioned the starting of ten additional peripatetic weaving parties, of which six actually began work. The manufacture of finished leather goods, including foot-wear, promises to develop considerably in Madras, as many as three additional leather manufacturing firms having been recently established. It is hoped that an export trade in foot-wear may be developed, especially to South Africa, where there is a large market for this class of leather goods. A company has been newly formed for the manufacture of salt on improved methods and a movement is on foot to revive the glass-making industry which existed in Madras a few years ago.

Co-operation.—8. The general public continued to be very cordial in its attitude towards the co-operative societies. Village societies enlarged their trade activities, purchasing and selling agricultural and domestic produce, implements, etc. Shoemakers and locksmiths started special types of societies, while the special officers working under the Labour Commissioner organized a number of societies solely for field labourers. The Madras Central Urban Bank was converted into a regular federation of all central banks except the Madras Christian Central Bank. Government permitted the investment in central banks of the deposits of contractors of local bodies and municipalities and the jail department as well as security deposits of local fund and municipal employees. Owing to the stringency of the money market the inflow of deposits fell between January and June. The difficulty was partly met by paying higher rates of interest and by the large overdrafts obtained from the Bank of Madras.

Civil Supplies.—9. With the close of the year 1919 the crisis arising from the scarcity of food supplies disappeared. The importation of large quantities of Burma rice, good harvests and increased stocks rendered it possible to remove both inter-district and inter-provincial movement of rice early in the year. Generally speaking, this resulted in a fall in the Presidency average selling price of rice. The demand for Burma rice decreased considerably by the middle of the year and continued to be

comparatively dull thereafter. From the 1st January 1921 the control over the export of Burma rice into India will cease. Although all the inter-provincial restrictions on the export of food-grains was removed long ago, the States of Mysore and Hyderabad still retain their prohibitions regarding their export. Under this anomalous condition of affairs there is free movement of grain from this Presidency to the two States, but not vice versa.

Public Works.—10. With the further relaxing of financial pressure, more money was available and consequently a larger programme of construction was drawn up, especially for water-supply and drainage works and medical and educational buildings. Progress was made in the Tanjore and Madura water-works schemes, and the drainage works for Vellore town have been initiated as well as a water-supply scheme for Tuticorin. The building of the new hospitals at Rāyapuram and Vizagapatam is proceeding apace while the hospital at Kurnool is almost ready. A bridge over the Hindri river costing about Rs. 2 lakhs was completed. In the city of Madras extensive additions and improvements have been made to the Council Chamber in order to provide suitable accommodation for the new enlarged Council. Two bridges in Madras are also being widened in order to permit of the tramway lines being laid over them. A special officer has been appointed to work out the scheme for the construction of quarters for officials in Madras. Under irrigation, satisfactory progress was made on the Toludur project in the South Arcot district, Mopad project in the Nellore district and Kaniyampālaiyam project in the Coimbatore district. Waterpower resources were investigated in the Vizagapatam and Madura districts. The estimates for the great Cauvery reservoir are still with the Government of India.

Police.—11. Economic distress was not so widespread as in the previous year though prices continued to rule high. This fact combined with more strenuous preventive work on the part of the police, helped to reduce grave crime and crime against property. Thefts on railways also diminished. A determined effort was made to tackle organized gang crime. Special parties of police were deputed to round up some of these gangs and the arrest of a number of notorious leaders broke up several of the organizations. In an encounter with an armed gang in the Guntūr district the leader, a Yerukala, was shot dead. The Chenchus, a predatory tribe in Kurnool, had got out of hand and were committing crime with impunity. A party of 3 sergeants and 150 men under an ~~Assistant~~ Superintendent of Police in the course of 4½ months' hard and strenuous work succeeded in arresting 69 of the gang, thereby effectively terminating Chenchu crime. The Criminal Tribes Act was extended to four more criminal tribes and the provisions of section 10 (*a*) (reporting at fixed intervals) applied to one more. In the village of Perungavanallūr in the Madura district, on the 3rd April 1920, a large armed mob of Kallars opposed the arrest of those of their fraternity who had evaded registration under the Act. A serious riot ensued, in the course of which 11 Kallars were killed and 8 injured. Hindu-Muhammadan feeling in Nellore continued to be strained, while at Muttupet in the Tanjore district a Hindu marriage party was attacked by a body of Muhammadans,

because the former carried a procession round a mosque. Labour trouble which, though acute and resulted in strikes and lockouts both in Madras City and outside, did not give rise to serious disturbances except on one occasion in Madras, on the 9th December, when the Police came into collision with the strikers. Persistent stone-throwing by the mob compelled the Police to open fire, bringing down 16 of the rioters, of whom two succumbed to their injuries. Several attempts were made to wreck trains, the most serious of which took place near Arkonam on the 7th October 1920. In that case a length of the rails had been removed and the engine and a third-class carriage of the Bangalore Mail, which passed shortly after, capsized and two third-class carriages telescoped. Thirteen passengers were killed and twenty-two injured. The miscreants have not been traced, but ex-employees of the railway who had been dismissed are suspected. The grant of a *pro rata* temporary allowance to all non-gazetted subordinates on account of the high cost of living produced a good effect on recruitment and vacancies in the rank and file diminished appreciably. The conveyance allowance of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors was raised and houses were rented for Sub-Inspectors and the constabulary more largely. Rewards were also more extensively distributed in most districts and greater co-operation secured from the village officers.

Civil and Criminal Justice.—12. The non-co-operation movement seems to have had no effect on the work coming before the courts. Litigation is being pursued with great energy and litigants continue to exhibit their preference for the regular courts to the neglect of their local village tribunals. The increase in the number of original suits is particularly marked in the superior courts. Several temporary courts have been established, but nevertheless there is a greater pendency of all classes of work except small causes. The new Small Cause Courts have done excellent work and it would probably be good policy to increase their number. Cases in the Sessions Court were as plentiful as in the previous year, but the reports of District Magistrates indicate a diminution in the number of grave offences.

Jails.—13. Useful work is being done by the Borstal Institution, Tanjore, in training and reclaiming adolescents. The age limit for detention in the institution has been raised to 23 and it is proposed to extend the accommodation. The Central Jail, Vizagapatam, is being formed into a recidivist centre for habituals of the Telugu districts on the lines of the Salem Habitual Jail. Much spade work has been accomplished in connexion with the proposal to inaugurate a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in Madras. Endeavours have been made to enlist the sympathy of leading members of the community, and several have come forward with promises of assistance. It is hoped that a central organization will be formed shortly in the Presidency town, and that branch societies will come into being in various districts. Judging from the figures of the first ten months of the year, both the sick and mortality rates show considerable improvement on those of the previous year for the same period. Influenza has recently appeared in some of the jails in epidemic form, but appears to be much less virulent than it was last year.

Public Health.—14. The birth-rate is still below normal, though slightly higher than that of the previous year. The absence of influenza in a severe form caused a marked decrease in the total death-rate. Plague claimed a larger number of victims than in 1919, but under every other head of death causation there was a decline, especially under cholera and smallpox. Infantile mortality also declined. Eight cholera parties are now working in the Presidency and they turn out some useful work The new scheme of vaccination introduced in 1918 has not yet proved itself a success.

Medical.—15. The headquarters hospitals at Calicut, Trichinopoly, Salem and Nellore were taken over by Government during the year, as also the Women and Children's Hospital, Calicut, the St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund, and the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital Madras. The medical officers deputed on military duty are only gradually reverting to civil employment and owing to the dearth of sub-assistant surgeons the duplication of the medical staff of dispensaries and the opening of new dispensaries could not be given effect to. A new medical school has been opened at Guntūr and the school at Rāyapuram has been enlarged in order to meet the rapid increase in the number of students seeking admission. Proposals are under consideration for the construction of a new medical school at Rāyapuram and for the establishment of a medical college at Vizagapatam.

Legislation.—16. The legislative activity during the year was exceptional. The Legislative Council sat on twenty-five days and passed no less than thirteen Acts, the more important of them being the Children Act, the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts, the Town Planning Act, the Elementary Education Act and the Village Panchayats Act. A private Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mussalman marriages and divorces did not get beyond the Select Committee stage and the introduction of another private Bill to restrict rents was negatived by the Council.

The Council as constituted by the Indian Councils Act of 1909 ~~was dissolved on~~ . The elections for the new Council under the Government of India Act were held on the 30th November and in some places ~~on the 4th December~~. The new constitution was brought into effect on the 17th December. The great majority of the elected members of the new Council are "Moderates" and the Ministers are all non-Brahmans.

Education.—17. No less than 543 elementary school buildings were constructed during the year. Government distributed nearly Rs. 9 lakhs among local bodies to enable them to pay an increased allowance to their teachers. Four new secondary schools were opened for girls and the growing demand for trained teachers for girls' schools was partly met by the opening of three Government training schools and of preparatory classes in existing training schools designed to give general education to Hindu women to fit them for subsequent admission to training schools. A Provincial Educational Service was constituted for women with a cadre of fifteen posts. Some success attended the efforts of inspecting officers to induce private Muhammadan elementary schools teaching only the Quran to add secular subjects to their curriculum.

Two Muhammadan training schools were opened—one for men and the other for women. The Educational rules were amended in order to make compulsory the grant of the half-fee concession to poor pupils belonging to backward classes and communities. In most of the secondary schools, public as well as private, the scheme for the systematic medical inspection of children was brought into force. Some progress was made in the boy scout movement, the year having begun with sixty troops under trained scout masters. A new school of engineering was opened temporarily at Trichinopoly and the control of the School of Arts, Madras, was transferred to the Department of Industries.

Publicity Organization.—18. The Madras Publicity Bureau which came into existence in July 1919 aims at presenting to the public the case for the policy of Government, the activities of the various departments and the reasons why things are done. It also helps the departments in ensuring that the advice they give effectively reaches the classes for which it is intended, while an information branch meets the demand of inquirers for information on subjects dealt with by the departments. The bureau issues news slips to the English and vernacular press and publishes leaflets on a large variety of subjects. In the distribution of the latter the bureau is helped by 9,600 honorary correspondents. During 1920, up to December, no less than 345 news slips and 82 leaflets (about 3,950,000 copies) were issued. In September the bureau opened a library and reading room with the object of aiding Madras publicists and advanced students in their researches in social, administrative, political and economic problems.

General Conditions.—19. Except in Ganjām, Vizagapatam and the uplands of Gōdāvari and in parts of the Deccan where the want of rain is keenly felt, the condition of the people has been good. Contentment prevails among the masses except a section of the industrial labourers for whom grievances have been for a large part manufactured by political agitators. The elections under the Reforms Act produced little excitement. A large proportion of the Muhammadan voters did not go to the polls, owing in some measure to the Khilafat agitation and also to the paucity of competing candidates. In the rural areas the lack of political consciousness and the stringent election rules, which debarred candidates from helping voters to find their way to the polls, were the chief reasons which kept back numbers from voting, though the non-co-operation movement also contributed to this result. The new Government was constituted on the 17th December. The Executive Council consists of two members of the Civil Service and two non-officials, who, with His Excellency the Governor, form "The Governor-in-Council" and hold charge of the reserved subjects, while three Ministers associated with His Excellency deal with the transferred subjects. The Executive Council and Ministry together form the combined Government of the Presidency. The three Ministers have been selected from among the prominent and influential members of the new Legislative Council. The era of reforms opens hopefully and with the help of the leaders of the people steady progress towards the goal of responsible Government may well be counted upon.

I am not in a position to make any useful remarks on the administration report of the past year. Under the heading 'Political situation' I have offered some remarks.

(1) This is not accurate. There have been plenty of agitation from within, if breach means any index of newspaper agitation is political agitation

(2) I would omit this. If I remember aright a Muhammadan gentleman was working unofficially in the papers and the end I was puzzled to find whether the bullying was to keep the Hindus to give it up. To bring out the idea if necessary 'as compelled' may be added as suggested in the right hand margin

(3) Instead of 'extremist' I would prefer the word 'Home Rulist' the phrase used before

(4) As a statement of fact I am unable to subscribe to it. I have no personal knowledge of course, but if one can judge from speeches & articles & even occasional private conversations, I think the statement is not accurate. Misguided most of them are, honest a large number of them I believe to be

(5) I am unable to find any data on which this remark is made. Economic distress undoubtedly existed & the employer was full of grievances. It may be, more educated & politically minded people made it vocal. But I find it not unusual to ~~hear complaints~~ in the history of labour organization and am not able to say it is ~~hear complaints~~.

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PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

Political situation.—1. The close of the year 1919 was signalized by the passing of the Reforms Act (Government of India Act, 1919) and the publication of His Majesty the King's gracious message to the people of India. The appeal for co-operation made by His Majesty failed to elicit any response from the extreme Nationalists whose violent attacks on the Government continued unabated. The moderates, while expressing their appreciation of the new scheme, displayed little ardour and left their opponents unhampered in carrying out a vigorous campaign. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Joint Committee on the Government of India Bill, informal meetings were held in Madras of a few representatives of the Brahmans and non-Brahmans in an endeavour to arrive at an agreement as to the number of seats to be reserved for non-Brahmans in the new Council, but no settlement was reached and the matter had to be referred to Lord Meston for decision. The relations between the two parties showed little improvement thereafter. Political agitation in the Presidency was chiefly inspired from without. The propagandists of the non-co-operation and Khilafat movements have, by their persistent misrepresentations, done some harm, but they have by no means succeeded in evoking anything like enthusiasm from any considerable section of the people. Mainly by bullying tactics they prevailed on a few men to resign their titles or honorary offices. Some of the extremist leaders on the other hand dissociated themselves from the policy laid down at the Special Congress in Calcutta. The resolution of the Government of India declaring their attitude towards the non-co-operation movement had the salutary effect of causing some searchings of heart among the disaffected. The saner minds realized clearly at the outset the utter impracticability of the policy adopted at the Special Congress. There are no illusions as to the object with which the Khilafat movement is harnessed to non-co-operation. The Muhammadans are sagacious enough to understand that if the Khilafat is purely a religious question the Hindus have no call to take it under their wing. The evidence tends to confirm the view that as regards the Muhammadan community the agitation is an adventitious movement, largely artificial in its nature, and appealing mainly to the hot-brained and irresponsible young men among the community.

The year was marked by a good deal of economic unrest, strikes and threats of strike being the order of the day. Political agitators were not slow to seize these opportunities to advance their own aims. In many a case employees were unaware of grievances until they were conjured up before them by some extremist agitator. A remarkable phenomenon was the anxiety of every section of workers to start a union of its own. These unions sprang up in scores and time alone will show whether most of them will have more than a mushroom existence.

The last sentence in paragraph 16 of part I runs as follows:-

"The great majority of the elected members of the new Council are 'Moderates' and the Ministers are all non-Brahmins".

The expression "Moderates" has acquired a specific meaning and is generally understood to refer to the Liberal Leaguers only, and it does not include the Non-brahmins, though their views also are moderate It seems therefore desirable that before the word "Moderates" the words "Non-brahmins and" should be added.

K.V. Rudd
10.1.21

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT
11-JAN-1921

KS Iyer for
are moderates
all these = the
prog Dept

122

Law Department.

Presidency Administration Report - 1919-20.

Secy.

The subject 'Annual Administration Report' has now fallen to the Chief Secretariat, and so the papers relating to the next report may be transferred to that department. Part II of the Report is in type (copy below) and I have prepared rough notes of Part I - which may perhaps be of use to the Chief Secretariat and may be sent to them.

The confidential fortnightly reports for 1919 and 1920 received from the Public department are in this file. The other papers are with Superintendent C.Venkatasubbayya who, I understand, will in future work in the Chief Secretariat. He is responsible for Part II.

J.A.de.R. 22-12-20.

R.R.R. 22-12-20.

U.O.

Home Dept.

Submitted U.S.

2. There are here and there typographical errors in the proof Part II which are being corrected. This part is complete except the paragraph on "Military - the Indian Defence Force" - p.45 proof. Rev.(Special) have to supply material for this. They have been reminded several times and are expediting it.

3. Mr. de Rozario's draft of Part I - the introduction - is at 20. It is based on the Fortnightly Reports and on draft paras with the calendar year 1920 supplied by Heads of Departments. [illegible] Chief Secy. in broad margin proof [illegible] be sent to Press [illegible]

...eport by the 15th January. The last

...sent the ... Williams somewhat late - 27th January - and

...were sent to India on the 9th February.

...V. 23-12-20.

I do not see how we can hope to take up the Administration ...ort at this time in Public. Home started it and ought to have ...rried it through. It was always a job that was finished before ...e Xmas holidays. VS. Home says he has prepared rough notes for ...rt I. But his office propose to put them into print to be embo-...die...in Part I.

This will be a serious addition to the work of the C.S. & U.S. Next year they might xxxxxxxxx revive the junior civilian on special duty: there are a number now.

For the moment I maintain that it is up to Home to see this through. We cant write Part I without working through the whole of Part II.

E.M.G. 23-12-20.

Law Dept. U.O. with reference to A. It will I fear be quite impossible for either E.. Gowne or myself to deal with this before ...

A.R.K. 23-12-20.

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Under old orders copies of the Administration Report had ... go to the India Office and the Govt. of India by the 15th Dec... Recently - about a couple of years or so ago - India altered the ... to the 15th January.

In accordance with Secy's orders I have taken up the ... submit a proof of Part I.

J.A.de R. ...

...late ...
...dicate) copies to C.S. and ... members as usual.

R.R.R. 31-12-20.

C3 8.1.21.

Narayanan S. --- S.S.L.C. No.15145.

Page 2 of the S.S.L.C. Book.

---

1. Name of the pupil (in full) Narayanan S.
2. Nationality., Caste or religion.-Hindu, Brahmin Siva sect.
3. Sex. -- Male.
4. Date of birth.-- 1-4-1898.
5. Father's name.--Subramania Aiyer.

x x x x x x x x x x x

x x x x x x x x x x x

(True extract).

R Swaminatha Aiyer

Head Master.

Town High School,
Kumbakonam.
25-1-21.

S.S.V. 25-1-21.

D. No. 43/21

124

Narayanan S. --- S.S.L.C. No.15146.

Page 2 of the S.S.L.C. Book.

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x x x

4017
7.1.21

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W. 23-12-20.

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W.H.G. 23-12-20.

Law Dept. U.O. with reference to A. It will I fear be quite impossible for either Mr. Gowne or myself to deal with this before January 15th.

A.H.K. 23-12-20.

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In accordance with Secy's orders I have taken up the work again and now submit a proof of Part I.

J.E.de B. 31-12-20.

Now (communicate) circulate copies to U.S. and Council members as usual.

R.R.R. 31-12-20.

Law Department.

Presidency Administration Report - 1919-20.

Secy.

The subject 'Annual Administration Report' has now fallen to the Chief Secretariat, and so the papers relating to the next Report may be transferred to that department. Part II of the Report is in type (copy × below) and I have prepared rough notes of Part I - which may perhaps be of use to the Chief Secretariat and may be sent to them.

× flag 5

Removed + sent to C.

The confidential fortnightly reports for 1919 and 1920 received from the Public department are in this file. The other papers are with Superintendent S.Venkatasubbayya who, I understand, will in future work in the Chief Secretariat. He is responsible for Part II.

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R.R.R. 22-12-20.

Chief Sectt. U.O.

Home Dept.

Submitted U.O.

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flag 5

× Removed

3. Mr. de Rozario's draft of Part I - the introduction - is at flag ×. It is based on the fortnightly Reports and on draft paras dealing with the calendar year 1920 supplied by Heads of departments. This is generally submitted to Chief Secy. in proof margin proof and then circulated. For orders whether it may be sent to Press for being put in type.

4. The report should be despatched to the Govt. of India and to Mr. Rushbrook Williams - the officer on special duty for the compi-

lation

H&R 12
7.1.21

compilation of the all-India report by the 15th January. The last report was sent to Dr. Williams somewhat late - 27th January - and copies were sent to India on the 9th February.

128

C.V. 23-12-20.

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A.R.K. 23-12-20.

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In accordance with Secy's orders I have taken up the work again & now submit a proof of Part I.

J.A.de B. 31-12-20.

Circulate (xxxxxxxxxx) copies to C.S. and Council members as usual.

H.R.R. 31-12-20.

M2 7.1.21

I don't think it is necessary for me to see this report until it is complete when finally examined by C.S.

I think that we might let Sir J know that our report will be late owing to pressure of work due to the Reforms & H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught's visit. I suppose it will be completed before long

W. 6.1.21

Rec'd in office 7.1.21

A

W.

Subd. for orders whether the above may be subj. to C. for perusal and orders.

2. What remains to be done is only to carry out in Part I the corrections and changes which may be ordered by CMS and ministers (this copy subj. to M. has been retd without any remarks) and this Press will not take more than a day or two over this.

E.O. 8.1.21

A. Put up on 8/1/21

W. 8/1/21

W.

Subd.

All the copies have been retd. Excepting those subj. to Ch. Secy. and

and C₁. 130

As personally instructed draft telegrams to Chr. govt. & Swiss Home Dept., and to Dr. Rothbrook Williams Subt. for approval – with regd. to A of W's note on the previous page.

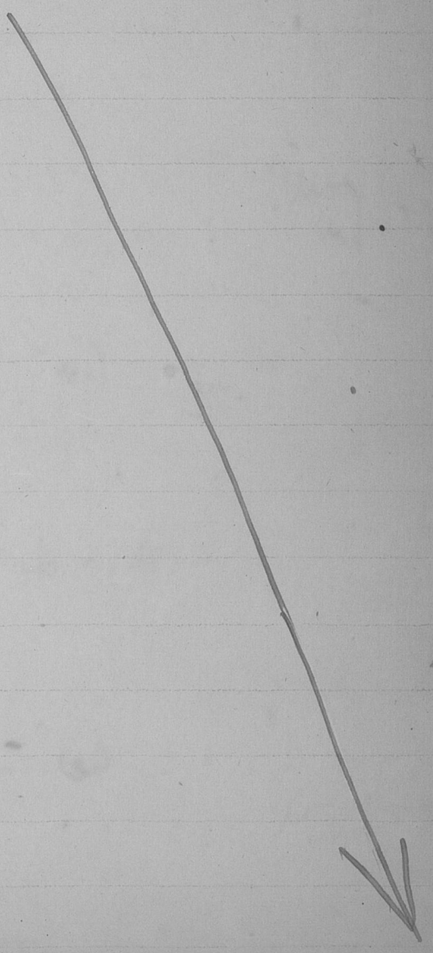
p 5 infra.

W. 14.1.21

14.1.21 14/1/21

W. 14.1.21 Secy.

p 5. Telegrams issued on 14.1.21 infra.



Home Dept.

131

Telegrams

I

Delhi, Home.

Owing [to] pressure [of] work due to Reforms and Royal visit it regret impossible send general administration Report this Residency until beginning next month.

Telegram & Postcopy DESPATCHED 14 JAN. 1921

14/1

P.C.

C.A. 14.1.21 Lud 14.1.21

14.1.21

II

Telegram & Postcopy. DESPATCHED 14 JAN. 1921

14/1

P.C.

Repeat to D. Rushbrook Williams Officer on Special duty, Home Dept. Govt. of India.

C.A. 14.1.21 Lud 14/1/21

14/1/21

132

up.

Subd.

2. We have telegraphed to Doria that it will not be possible to send our Report until the beginning of next month - p. 5 ante.

3 The copies sent to HE the Gov., C_3, m_1 and m_2 have been retd without ~~cable~~ remarks.

4. The following are the references to the other criticisms rec'd:-

C_2 - pp. 6-8 ante.
C_4 - p. 9 ante.
m_3 - p. 10 ante
C_1 - pp. 11-13 ante

- Tabular & flysheet appended 5

5 The file of summaries recd. from heads of Deptts. is at flag P.

Ld
21.1.21

Secy -

Please see A on p 11. So

Chiefsecy 21/1/21

Whoever was responsible for the statements to the substance of which objection has been taken by the Hon'ble. Members should have provided the answers to their criticisms before the file was sent to me. This should now be done at once. As regards comments style etc. no action need be taken. I will myself make the necessary alterations.

SKR
22/1/21

As directed by C.S. I have carried out in a proof copy (Flag Q) the alterations which the criticisms of H.Ms demanded. I have also endeavoured to set right the variation in the tenses which C I noticed.

Ld
25-1-21

C.S.

134

I have been through the draft and in addition to carrying out the specific changes pointed out by Honourable Members have recast a good deal of the phraseology and re-written the first two and the last paragraphs. The production, I am afraid, is still rather dull but perhaps the draft will sufficiently serve ~~the~~ its purpose, the more so as it is considerably overdue.

clean copy of proof is flagged Q

2. I venture to think that the arrangements which were made for preparing this report are defective. As soon as this year's report has been despatched, I will take up the question of establishing a regular machinery which ~~would~~ will ensure not only greater punctuality but also a more useful and intelligent summary than we have been able to put up this year.

3. In the linked file will be found the reply of Mr.Ramachandra Rao to a question asked by the Hon.Sir Lionel Davidson.

Attn 1.2.21.

C, & Circ. A great improvement

Ld. 2.2.21

Cr. 3.2.24.

W 3.2.21.

D. 8.2.21

I have made one or two suggestions for verbal amendment in pencil

8 5.2.21.

Issue as amended Attn 11.2.24

Public Department

135

In the file re: the Administration report just received from Law Department [redacted] H .M. has noted as follows:-

"Do I understand that the Home Secretary has passed on Mr.Rozario's draft without alterations?"

As it does not appear that Law Secretary has answered his enquiry this extract is sent to him.

A.R.K.
21-1-1921

REGISTRY PUBLIC DEPARTMENT
24. JAN. 1921
WITHOUT DE[illegible]

Law Secretary U.O.
Misc.C.No.365
24.1.21

No, I have not approved of the draft.

2. The Administration Report has been transferred to the Chief Secretary. To check the draft put up, I would have to read all the fortnightly reports re work which the Home Secretary had no acquaintance before. So the tentative draft was sent to the Chief Secretary and to the members of Government so that the criticisms were once for all considered together.

24/1/21

C.S. In the result the matter which came to the Members of Govt was merely the draft of an inexperienced U.S.! L.D. 3.2.21

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
12-FEB-1921
HOME DEPARTMENT

U.O. 2.2.21
Law Secretary
11/2

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

Political situation.—1. The close of the year 1919 was signalized by the passing of the Reforms Act (the Government of India Act, 1919) and the publication of His Majesty the King's gracious message to the people of India. The appeal for co-operation made by His Majesty failed to elicit any response from the extreme Nationalists whose violent attacks of the Government continued unabated. The Moderate politicians, while expressing their appreciation of the new scheme, took few active steps to counteract the vigorous campaign carried on by the Nationalists. Active propaganda on behalf of the non-co-operation and Khilafat movements succeeded during the latter part of the year in inducing or compelling a few persons to resign their titles or honorary offices and, on the occasion of the elections for the new Council at the end of November, the special efforts made to dissuade electors from going to the poll were attended, especially in the Muhammadan constituency, with some slight success. But neither movement succeeded in evoking general enthusiasm in any considerable section of the people and the later and the more extreme phases of the movement which included boycotting of the courts by lawyers and of the schools by students found very little favour in the presidency. The relations between Brahmans and Non-Brahmans showed no improvement. An attempt to obtain an agreement between them on the subject of the number of seats to be reserved for Non-Brahmans in the Legislative Council proved a failure and the matter had to be referred to Lord Meston for decision.

The year was marked by a good deal of economic unrest principally confined to the City of Madras. Strikes and threats of strikes were the order of the day. Workers of almost every kind established unions, some of which had no clearly defined industrial or craft basis and many of which were either inaugurated by or included among their office-bearers well-known political agitators. A labour conference attended by about 3,000 labourers was held in Madras in March. A central Labour Board was established to which it was intended that all labour unions in the presidency should be affiliated. In June the employers of labour in Madras requested Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the cause of labour unrest. The Government accepted the proposal and nominated Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri, Judge of the High Court, as President. The Labour Board which was asked to nominate representatives of labour to serve on the committee declined to do so on the ground of Mr. Kumaraswami Sastri's supposed responsibility for the Rowlatt legislation. The project therefore fell through.

During March the City of Madras witnessed an occurrence which illustrated how easily a mob might be inflamed to violence. One of the bridges of the city was being rebuilt to accommodate the tramway, and a rumour was started that children were being decoyed away for sacrifice in connexion with the sinking of the piers. The scare originated on the 19th

GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS
RECEIVED
12 FEB 1921
12401
NO. 10, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

March and spread like wildfire during the two following days. Suspicion was directed particularly against strangers from the north of India. Men were assaulted for no other reason than that they were seen talking to children or women or were accompanied by children in parts of the city where they were not known and, in some cases, merely because they "looked suspicious." One man was assaulted by an excited mob while taking his own child in a sidecar. At least four men who were perfectly harmless died of the injuries which they received. There was nothing to show that when the rumour started more children than usual were temporarily missing from their homes.

Constitutional changes.—2. The arrangements for holding the first election under the Reforms Act occupied the greater part of the year ; but outside the city of Madras the preparations for the elections did not arouse any very great interest. In Madras city the breach between Brahmans and non-Brahmans was emphasised by the appeals of the latter to voters not to vote for any Brahman. The claim of the Brahmans that the reservation of seats for non-Brahmans was unnecessary was vindicated by the fact that in no single instance did a non-Brahman candidate have to take advantage of the privilege of reservation. So far as regards the filling of seats the non-co-operation movement was a signal failure. Candidates appeared for every seat in the Legislative Council as well as for all the seats allotted to the presidency in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The percentage of electors who recorded their votes surpassed expectations. It was over 50 per cent in Madras city and in Chingleput and Bellary. In the southern districts heavy floods prevented easy access to the polls and greatly reduced the number of voters. So far as Hindus are concerned, it was only in two or three of the Telugu districts of the East Coast that any evidence appeared of non-co-operation on the part of the electors. Muhammadan feeling in connexion with the Khilafat movement did, however, reduce the polling in Muhammadan constituencies. The result of the elections was to return to the local council a large majority of non-Brahmans, many of whom belonged to the "Justice" party. The leader of this party was sent for by His Excellency the Governor and a Ministry was eventually formed of three non-Brahman politicians, the office of the Advocate-General, which is closely connected with the Government, being assigned to a Brahman politician of the moderate type. One member of the Executive Council went out of office on the introduction of the reforms, when the strength of the council was raised to four, and the two vacancies were filled by the appointment of a Muhammadan and a Brahman.

Finance.—3. A better season helped to increase the collections under Land Revenue. The raising of the duty on country spirits with effect from the 1st April, though it reduced consumption by about 8 per cent, sent up the receipts under that head nearly 12 per cent. Toddy and opium revenue also showed an appreciable increase. Larger imports of cotton piece-goods, metals, motor vehicles, paper and pasteboard swelled the receipts under Customs. The revival of commercial activity led to a steady and continuous increase of revenue from stamps, while the collection of Excess Profits duty, which began to come in only from October 1919, augmented the receipts under Income-tax. Coincidently with the

rise in receipts charges increased. The bulk of the increase was due to the additions, permanent or temporary, made to the pay of the subordinate Government services, including the police force and village officers, to meet the increased cost of living and to the revision of salaries of the various Imperial and Provincial Service officers. Larger amounts were spent under Education in the grant of stipends to pupils of training schools, in the payment of subsidies to local bodies and in other grants-in-aid. The transfer of district headquarters hospitals to Government management and expenditure on the equipment of hospitals contributed to increase the charges under Medical. In the Public Works Department, a larger outlay was incurred on buildings and repairs and in the restocking of European stores needed by that department.

Agriculture.—4. Research work was pursued in various directions and successful demonstrations were given to the ryots, especially on the uses of various manures. The chemical survey of the soils of the Gōdāvari delta was completed, while the Agricultural Chemist analysed 642 samples in his laboratory. The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act was more widely applied to Cambodia cotton in Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura districts, to the budrot of palmyras and coconuts in Gōdāvari and Kistna districts and to the water hyacinth in certain areas. Beneficial results were achieved by the Agricultural Department joining hands with the Co-operative and the Veterinary Departments. The Co-operative Department in particular ably seconded the efforts of the Agricultural Department in arranging for demonstrations and the purchase of implements, seed, manure, etc. The department procured fish manure from the West Coast and stocked it in various depots for sale. In the College of Agriculture an important change was effected by separating the course of studies for the certificate and the diploma. The diploma course was restricted to candidates who had passed the Intermediate examination of the University.

Fisheries.—5. Steady progress marked the work of the Fisheries Department. The co-operative movement and the scheme for specialized elementary education for fishermen were both firmly established. The development of the industrial section proceeded on the same lines as in the previous year. Several schemes, such as the establishment of a fisheries college, the provision of a steam trawler and the expansion of the marine aquarium, were under consideration. The staff included a Director, a Marine Biologist, three Assistant Directors and nine Sub-Assistants.

Forests.—6. An extent of 59 square miles of unproductive forest was disafforested during the year, chiefly for purposes of cultivation. The shortage of officers and financial stringency hindered any striking progress in forest development, but some works were carried out to facilitate the transport of produce from timber and fuel coupes, a scheme was set on foot for the increased propagation of sandalwood and redsanders in several of the forests and arrangements were made for working the Chenat Nayar forests. The last-mentioned project is expected to produce an annual yield of 10,000 tons of timber. A research officer, who was appointed during the year, devoted his attention solely to sylvicultural problems. Under the forest panchayat system, no less than 372 panchayats were in existence

and controlled the management of 543 square miles, mostly of grazing grounds, but the results were not encouraging and it was found necessary during the year to depute a special officer to study the working of the system and to suggest improvements. A private company was formed under the designation of the Carnatic Paper Company with the object of establishing a pulping mill at Rajahmundry to be fed with bamboo from the Bhadrāchalam forests.

Trade.—7. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade (including treasure) during the first nine months of the year was Rs. 5,426 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 216 lakhs or 4 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The increase was brought about chiefly (1) by larger imports from foreign countries as a result of the larger tonnage available since the armistice, especially after April 1919, (2) by a considerable fall in freights and insurance charges, and (3) by a high exchange. The removal of nearly all the restrictions and prohibitions which were in force during the war also contributed towards the expansion, but the fall in prices owing to the accumulation of stocks and reduced purchasing power in foreign markets curtailed exports, notably since May 1920. Foreign trade, excluding Government transactions, improved by Rs. 28 lakhs or 0·8 per cent. Imports expanded by Rs. 516 lakhs or 55 per cent, while exports declined by Rs. 488 lakhs or 19 per cent. The excess of exports over imports during the nine months amounted to Rs. 611 lakhs, while it was Rs. 1,615 lakhs for the corresponding period of last year. Coasting trade improved by Rs. 89 lakhs, made up of a decrease of Rs. 4 lakhs under imports and an increase of Rs. 93 lakhs under exports.

Industries.—8. The great awakening of interest in industrial development in Southern India was reflected in the considerable number of new companies floated in the early months of the year. Further evidence was afforded by the increased demands for assistance received by the Department of Industries. The development of industries was in many cases retarded by the inability to obtain machinery at a reasonable price and for delivery within a reasonable period, but this obstacle had at least the countervailing advantage of checking the tendency to multiply mere speculative undertakings such as had shown itself in connexion with certain classes of small mills and factories. Owing to the high cost of liquid fuel and the shortage of raw material a number of rice mills and groundnut mills were closed for a considerable part of the year. With the object of introducing improved methods and machinery amongst handloom weavers, the Government sanctioned the starting of ten additional peripatetic weaving parties, of which six actually began work. A notable development of the manufacture of finished leather goods, including foot-wear, was signalized by the establishment of three additional leather manufacturing firms in Madras. A company was newly formed for the manufacture of salt on improved methods and a movement was on foot to revive the glass-making industry which made an unsuccessful beginning in Madras a few years ago.

Co-operation.—9. The general public continued to be very cordial in its attitude towards the co-operative societies. Village societies enlarged their trade activities, purchasing and selling agricultural and domestic

produce, implements, etc. Shoemakers and locksmiths started special types of societies, while the officers working under the Labour Commissioner organized a number of societies solely for field labourers. The Madras Central Urban Bank was converted into a regular federation of all central banks except the Madras Christian Central Bank. The Government permitted the investment in central banks of the deposits of contractors of local bodies and municipalities and the jail department as well as security deposits of local fund and municipal employees. Owing to the stringency of the money market the inflow of deposits fell between January and June. The difficulty was partly met by paying higher rates of interest and partly by overdrafts obtained from the Bank of Madras.

Civil Supplies.—10. With the close of the year 1919 the difficulties which had previously arisen from the scarcity of food supplies disappeared. The importation of large quantities of Burma rice, good harvests and increased stocks rendered it possible to remove the restrictions on both inter-district and inter-provincial movements of rice early in the year. Generally speaking, this resulted in a fall in the selling price of rice. The demand for Burma rice decreased considerably by the middle of the year and continued to be comparatively dull up to the end of the year when the control over its export was removed. Although the inter-provincial restrictions on the export of food-grains had disappeared, the States of Mysore and Hyderabad continued to prohibit export from their territories. Under this anomalous condition of affairs there was free movement of grain from this Presidency to the two States, but not *vice versa*.

Public Works.—11. With the further relaxing of financial pressure, more money was available and consequently a larger programme of construction was drawn up, especially for water-supply and drainage works and medical and educational buildings. Progress was made in the Tanjore and Madura water-works schemes, and with the preliminary arrangements for the drainage works at Vellore and the water-supply at Tuticorin. New hospitals were under construction at Rāyapuram, Vizagapatam and Kurnool. A bridge over the Hindri river costing about Rs. 2 lakhs was completed. In the city of Madras extensive additions and improvements were made to the Council Chamber in order to provide suitable accommodation for the new enlarged Council. The widening of two bridges in Madras in order to permit of the tramway lines being laid over them was begun. A special officer was appointed to prepare a scheme for the construction of quarters for officials in Madras. Under irrigation, satisfactory progress was made on the Toludur project in the South Arcot district, the Mopad project in the Nellore district and the Kaniyampālaiyam project in the Coimbatore district. Waterpower resources were investigated in the Vizagapatam and Madura districts. The estimates for the great Cauvery reservoir were, at the end of the year, still with the Government of India.

Police.—12. Owing doubtless to the fact that wages had gradually adjusted themselves to high prices there was a diminution of crime against property. Grave crime generally was also less than the previous year. A determined effort was made to tackle organized gang crime. Parties of police were deputed to round up some of the gangs and the arrest of a

number of notorious leaders broke up several of the organizations. Special action had to be taken in the case of the Chenchus, a predatory tribe in Kurnool, who had got completely out of hand and were committing crime with impunity. A party of 3 sergeants and 150 men under a Superintendent of Police in the course of 4½ months' hard and strenuous work succeeded in arresting 69 of the gang, thereby effectively terminating Chenchu crime. The Criminal Tribes Act was extended to four more criminal tribes and the provisions of section 10 (*a*) (requiring reports at fixed intervals) applied to one more. In the village of Perungavanallūr in the Madura district, on the 3rd April 1920, a large mob of Kallars opposed the arrest of those of their fraternity who had evaded registration under the Act. A serious riot ensued, in the course of which 11 Kallars were killed and 8 injured. Hindu-Muhammadan feeling in Nellore continued to be strained, while at Muttupet in the Tanjore district a Hindu marriage party was attacked by a body of Muhammadans, because the former carried a procession round a mosque. Labour trouble though acute, exhibited itself only in strikes and lockouts both in Madras City and outside, and did not give rise to serious disturbances except on one occasion in Madras, on the 9th December 1920, when the Police came into collision with the strikers. Persistent stone-throwing by the mob compelled the Police to open fire, hitting 16 of the rioters, of whom two succumbed to their injuries. Several attempts were made to wreck trains. One of these was successful and caused a serious disaster near Arkonam on the 7th October 1920. Owing to the removal of a length of the rails the engine and a third-class carriage of the Bangalore Mail capsized and two third-class carriages telescoped. Thirteen passengers were killed and twenty-two injured. The miscreants were believed to be dimissed employees of the railway but they were not discovered.

The grant of a temporary allowance on account of the high cost of living produced a good effect on recruitment and vacancies in the rank and file diminished appreciably. Rewards were more extensively distributed in most districts and greater co-operation secured from the village officers.

Civil and Criminal Justice.—13. The non-co-operation movement had no effect on the work coming before the courts. Litigation was pursued with great energy and litigants continued to exhibit their preference for the regular courts to the neglect of their local village tribunals. The increase in the number of original suits was particularly marked in the superior courts. Several temporary courts were established, but nevertheless there was a greater pendency of all classes of work except small causes. The new Small Cause Courts did excellent work. Cases in the Sessions Court were as plentiful as in the previous year, but the reports of District Magistrates indicated a diminution in the number of grave offences.

Jails.—14. Useful work was done by the Borstal Institution, Tanjore, in training and reclaiming adolescents. The conversion of the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, into a jail for habituals of the Telugu districts, to be conducted on the model of the Salem Habitual Jail, was under consideration. Some spade work was done in connexion with the proposal to inaugurate a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in Madras with branches

in the various districts. Several leading members of the various communities came forward with promises of assistance. The rates of sickness and mortality showed a considerable improvement on those of the previous year. Towards the end of the year influenza became epidemic in some of the jails though in a much less virulent form than in the previous year.

Public Health.—15. The birth-rate was below normal, though slightly higher than that of the previous year. The absence of influenza in a severe form caused a marked decrease in the total death-rate. Plague claimed a larger number of victims than in 1919, but under every other head of death causation there was a decline, especially under cholera and smallpox. Eight cholera parties were working in the Presidency. There was a decline in infant mortality. As in other parts of India the movement for the improvement of infant health and of maternity conditions attracted some interest among the educated classes, and the establishment in Madras of a private hospital for children, managed entirely by Indian doctors, was a tangible sign of this interest.

Medical.—16. The personnel of the Medical Department continued to be inadequate and this rendered impossible the extension of medical relief in rural areas. Many officers remained absent from the presidency on Military duty. The headquarters hospitals at Calicut, Trichinopoly, Salem and Nellore were taken over by Government during the year, as also the Women and Children's Hospital, Calicut, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund, and the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras. A new medical school was opened at Guntūr and the school at Rāyapuram was enlarged in order to meet the rapid increase in the number of students seeking admission. Proposals were under consideration for the construction of a new medical school at Rāyapuram and for the establishment of a medical college at Vizagapatam.

Legislation.—17. The legislative activity during the year was exceptional. The Legislative Council sat on twenty-five days and passed no less than thirteen Acts, the more important of them being the Children Act, the District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts, the Town Planning Act, the Elementary Education Act and the Village Panchayats Act. A private Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mussalman marriages and divorces did not get beyond the Select Committee stage and the introduction of another private Bill to restrict house rents was negatived by the Council.

The members of the Legislative Council as constituted by the Indian Councils Act of 1909 went out of office on the 17th December 1920, the date on which the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919, in so far as they relate to the constitution of the Madras Legislative Council, were brought into force.

Education.—18. Under Elementary education the work of the year consisted mainly in the consolidation and improvement of existing arrangements. No less than 543 elementary school buildings were constructed, and the Government distributed nearly 9 lakhs of rupees among local bodies to enable them to pay increased salaries to their teachers. An attempt to extend elementary education among Muhammadans by introducing secular subjects into the curriculum of Muhammadan

schools, where hitherto only the Koran was taught, was attended with some success. An Elementary Education Act was passed and the Educational Rules were amended so as to make compulsory the admission on half fees of poor pupils belonging to backward classes and communities. In most of the secondary schools, public as well as private, systematic medical inspection of children was undertaken. Female education continued to receive special attention. Four new secondary schools for girls were opened and an attempt to meet the rapidly growing demand for female teachers was met by the opening of three Government training schools and of preparatory classes in existing training schools, designed to give such a general education to Hindu women as would fit them for subsequent admission to training schools. A Provincial Educational Service for Women was constituted with a cadre of 15 posts. The Engineering College moved during the year into its new building at Guindy and a new school of engineering was opened temporarily at Trichinopoly.

Publicity Organization.—19. The Madras Publicity Bureau which was established in July 1919 did useful work in bringing before the public the activities of the various departments and in explaining the policy of Government. The Bureau issued news slips to the English and Vernacular press and published leaflets on a large variety of subjects. Up to December 345 news slips and 82 leaflets (nearly 4 million copies) were issued. The information branch met the demands of inquirers for information on subjects dealt with by the various Government departments. Towards the end of the year a library and reading room were opened with the object of aiding Madras publicists and advanced students in their researches in social, administrative, political and economic problems.

General Conditions.—20. In spite of a rainfall which was irregular and generally below the average, agricultural conditions were not unfavourable. Prices remained high but with a tendency to fall. Wages readjusted themselves so as to give the labourer command of almost the same purchasing power as before the war. Except among certain sections of industrial labourers, whose complaints were to some extent prompted by political agitators, and from Government servants and others on fixed salaries, there was no general expression of discontent with the prevailing economic conditions. Over the greater part of the presidency an observer would have found but few signs of economic change and little recognition of the political transformation which was impending.

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Papers Connected

with Cpo No 233-84

16.2.21

not referred to in Gen Abstract

Aug

19/2/21

55,199—3—17.

G.F.—18.

NOTES.

TELEPHONE NO. 5256.

Adv.-Gl. i—750—21-10-15.

Advocate-General's Chambers,

High Court of Judicature,

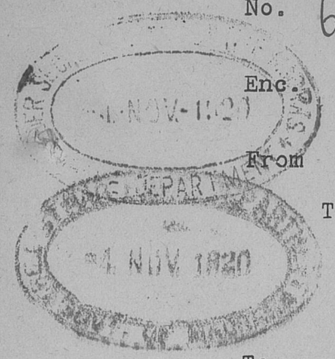
Madras, dated 3rd Novr:20 191 .

143

Misc: C.N°.4866
4.11.20.

No. 617

Enc.



From

The Honourable the Advocate-General
for the Presidency of Madras,
Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home (Judicial) Department,
Fort St. George,
M a d r a s.

Sir,

Subject Moral & Material Progress Report.

Adverting to Memorandum No.4708-1, dated the 28th October 1920 I have the honour to report that I have - no information to furnish on the matter referred to - in G.O.No.1445, Home (Miscellaneous) dated the 21st - October 1919.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Advocate-General.

C.No 4866 & 4870.

Home (misc) dept.

To the Supdt on special duty u.o.

Supdt 5/11/20

4870-I Home (misc) 5 Nov 1920.

5/11/20

Stock Form No. 134.
4,000—23-10-08.

Misc

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

146
C.No. 4870
4.11.1920

SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENT
Received 1 NOV 1920 190
GOVT. OF MADRAS

Registered 190

Subject.

SECRETARIAT TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
1 NOV 1920
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Report of the Administration of the Sheriff's office for the Calendar year 1920.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

D. No. 182 of 1920.

Station Madras, Dated the 3rd November 1920.

From (Name) Mirza Abdul Hosain, Khan Bahadur,
(Designation) Sheriff of Madras.

To The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Miscellaneous Dept.
Home (~~JUDICIAL~~) Department,
Madras.

Sir,

1. In compliance with your memorandum No. 4708-I dated the 28th October 1920, calling for a general summary of the salient features of the administration of this Department for the calendar year 1920, I have the honour to report as follows:-

2. I understand this is the second time a report has been called for from this Department, and the first time one is being submitted.

3. I took over-charge of this Department on the 10th of October 1919 for the remaining portion of that year and was re-appointed Sheriff of Madras from the 20th December following for the year 1920.

4. When I first took over charge of this Department, the personnel of the office consisted of:-

1. Deputy Sheriff
1. Office Manager
1. Clerk and Accountant
4. Bailiffs(2 Europeans & 2 Indians)
3. Peons.

The

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The number is still the same except that there is no Deputy Sheriff.

5. The office:- There ~~was~~ were no standing orders or rules or regulations for the conduct of business in the office. Practically it was left to the office Manager to do as his experience dictated where no provision was made in the High Court rules. The position of the Accountant was undefined and beyond keeping the accounts he seemed to have no responsibilities.

6. The Sheriff seemed to be regarded as a mere ornament and was not supposed to know aught of the details or internal working of the Department; and he seldom, if at all, visited the office, except in the case of one of my predecessors who worked without a Deputy Sheriff.

7. The Deputy Sheriff had no official position. He was appointed by each successive Sheriff under a Power of Attorney and paid such salary by the Sheriff as he pleased. The raison d'etre of his appointment seemed to be to relieve the Sheriff of the task of attending to the internal administration of his office.

8. The Bailiffs. Under such condition of things the control over the bailiffs seemed to be lax and they did -- much as they pleased in the execution or neglect of their duties and frequent complaints were being received from suitors and lawyers against them. They were unfavourably regarded by the public.

9. As the Sheriff is responsible to the High Court for the service of processes, and execution of warrants, frequently involving receipt and temporary custody of large sums of money at all hours of the day or night, I considered it my duty to attend to the details of the office and to exercise a strict control over the Bailiffs and generally over the whole department. The first step I took was to follow the precedent of one of my predecessors and not to appoint a Deputy. I then began to visit the office, at first, every day for this purpose.

10. I soon found that, under the lax system that existed, one of the bailiffs had been freely blackmailing suitors for a long time and defying control. I held a departmental enquiry into his conduct. The evidence against him was overwhelming and I dismissed him from service to the great relief of suitors.

11. The following reforms have been introduced by me:-

(1) A.

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(1) A standing order book is maintained in which all orders are entered and every member of the staff has to initial each order as evidence that he has seen it.

(2) Each bailiff has to keep a diary of his daily work and he has to submit this to me at least once a week so that I know what each bailiff is doing.

(3) Each bailiff has to submit a monthly return to me showing the number of processes he has received during the month, the number served and the number outstanding. I thus know how each Bailiff is doing his work.

(4) All communications of however a trivial or formal nature received in the office has to be immediately brought to my notice.

(5) The position and responsibilities of the Accountant have been defined. He is no longer a nonentity, but is made responsible for the proper conduct of business in the office jointly with the Manager. He is now like a Deputy Manager with a sense of general responsibility.

12. Before I assumed charge, the practice was to entrust the Indian bailiffs all process against Indians. All that the European bailiffs did was to serve processes against Europeans and to accompany an Indian bailiff to execute warrants. The result was that the European bailiffs were generally idle - a pitiful sight to see two able bodied Europeans frittering away their time doing nothing, while the Indian bailiffs had nearly all the processes. As I could find no warrant for this old and unreasonable practice I ordered that in future all processes were to be equally distributed amongst all the bailiffs. This pleased the European bailiffs with the result that processes are being more expeditiously served than before. Warrants are still being executed as formerly by two bailiffs. The frequent complaints that were formerly received against bailiffs from suitors and lawyers regarding the delay in the service of processes have ceased, and a healthier atmosphere all round is prevailing.

13. Business on the Original side of the High Court, which concerns this office, has considerably increased this

year

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year. For the last five years the ~~arrival~~ annual average number of suits was 613.4. For the ten months of this year, i. e. to the 31st of October 1920 the number is 795. This means additional work for this department, which however, we are able to cope with without difficulty.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

Mirza Abdul Hoseen

Sheriff of Madras.

Telegrams:—ADMORDET.

No. A. 257.

CURRENT NO. 0866 ECCLESIASTICAL 13/12

Office of the Presidency Senior Chaplain
of the Church of Scotland, Madras.
St Andrew's Church
Bangalore. December 12th 1920.

Misc. C.N. 5752
15.12.20 From

The Revd. J.H.H. McNeile, M.B.E., M.A., B.D.
Offg. Presidency Senior Chaplain
Church of Scotland, Madras Presidency

To The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary
to the Government of Madras
Public (Ecclesiastical) Department.

13 DEC 1920 CHIEF SECY

15 DEC 1920 REGISTRAR PARTMENT GOVT. OF MADRAS

7D
Pub(Eccl) dept
Home(misc) no
K.R. 13/12/20
13/12
Eccl. no No. 866-1
14.12.20

Church of Scotland Chaplaincies, Madras Presidency.

With reference to Home (Miscellaneous) Department No. 4708-2 dated the 6th December 1920 and the Endorsement of your office No. 848-1 dated the 7th December 1920, I have the honour to report that:

"The work of the Chaplaincies has been hampered by the want of men to fill the posts. Owing to the after-effects of war-conditions, the number of Chaplains on furlough pending retirement is greater than under normal conditions. Two are absent from the Madras Presidency, and the work during the greater part of the year has had to be carried on by two Chaplains only. The Rev. J.H.H. McNeile has officiated as Presidency Senior Chaplain, as has also been in charge of St

St Andrew's Church, Madras, till October. The Revd. J.D. Mitchell filled the post of Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Bangalore till October, when with the Consent of the Government of Madras, an Exchange of Charges was made, Mr. McNeill continuing to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain. There has been no regular Chaplain available for Secunderabad during the greater part of the year, but the Revd. F.C. Sackett of the Wesleyan Mission has carried on the services as the work as Acting Chaplain. The Revd. C.C. Pitcairn Hill, M.A., has been appointed to this Chaplaincy, taking up his duty in December. This fills the Chaplaincies under the Charge of the Church of Scotland, though a Second Chaplain is still required for the Efficient carrying out of the work of such a Congregation as St Andrew's Church, Madras. The work, especially when combined with the duties of Presidency Senior Chaplain, and with the visits to out-Stations, is beyond the strength of one man to keep satisfactorily."

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient Servt.

J.W.D. Mackenzie Keith

Offg: Presidency Senior Chaplain

Church of Scotland.

Home (Misc) Dept

Regr

may be passed on to the Supdt on Special duty no.

Misc

SRD
15/12/20

Misc. C No. 5233

20-12-20

C.F.1278.

Home
Conf
19/11/20

OFFICE of the D.I.Gs of Police, Rys & C.I.D.

No. C 35/17

Station Madras.

Dated 18.11.1920.

REGISTRARIAT DEPARTMENT
19 NOV. 1920
GOVT OF MADRAS

UNDER SECRETARY
19 NOV 1920
CHIEF SECTT

The following ~~return is~~ / ~~returns are~~

Nil.

(1) ~~Report regarding the salient~~

(2) ~~features and important events~~

(3) ~~of the administration of the C.I.D.~~ for the year 1920, called for in memorandum from Home (Miscellaneous) Department No. 4708-Pol. 28.10.20

(Signature.) J. Thorne 19.11.20.

(Designation.) Personal Asst. to D.I.Gs of Police, Rys & C.I.D.

To

The Under Secretary
Public Department,
Madras.

Home (Misc) Dept

Regr

may be passed on to the Supdt on Spl. duty no.

SRD
22/11/20

CR
22/11

M.O. 5233-1 Home (Misc)
22.11.20

Misc. C№. 5200
19.11.20

M.R.O. 1—350—5-12-19.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE,

No. 824

EGMORE, 18th November 19 20.

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From

THE ~~CURATOR~~, Superintendent-in-charge,

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE,

To

The Under-Secretary to Government,

Home (Miscellaneous) Department,

Fort.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT
19 NOV 1920
GOVT. OF MADRAS

SIR,

With reference to Home (Miscellaneous) Memorandum.

No. 4708-1, dated 28. 10. '20, I have the honour to submit a brief summary of the administration of the Madras Record Office during the year 1920 for inclusion in the Presidency Administration Report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. Srinivasa Aiyangar
18.11.20

Superintendent-in-charge.
MRA

Regn Home (mis) Dept.

may be passed on to me
Supdt on Spl. duty no.

SRP
19.11.20

20/11

No. 5200-1 Home (mis)
20.11.20

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

152

During the year 1920, there was the annual accession of records from the Secretariat and other Departments, and special arrangements were made for the training of a staff for the mending and preservation of old records. The following publications were issued.— Calendar of the Madras Records, 1745 to 1754; translation of Ananda Ranga Pillai's Diary volume VII; the Baramahal Records, section VII-Imposts; and the catalogue of the District Records. Four volumes of Reprints (and Selections) from the ancient Government Records of the 17th century were ready for issue.

M. Srinivasa Aiyangar

MRA
17/11/20.

C.F 29—3,624—15-2-19.

153

Home (miscellaneous). **DEPARTMENT.**

Cr. 5021

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
11. NOV. 1920
HOME DEPARTMENT

REGISTRAR-GENERAL
11. NOV. 1920
GOVT. OF MADRAS

Received ..... 19 . *Registered* 11.11 19 20

Subject.

Memorandum No 4708-1 dated 30th October 1920.

Stating with reference to — that the department worked on the usual lines during the year 1920, and there is no outstanding feature calling for special mention.

Regr may be passed on to the Supdt on Eve
Home (miscs) Dept
Supdt no.
11-11-20

A 12/11

U.O. No 5021-1 Home (miscs)
13.11.20

ENCLOSURES.

No. .....

.....

Spare copies .....

No. 86

Station Royapettah, *Dated the* 10th November 1920.

From (Name) W. J. Prendergast Esqr. B. Lett (Oxon)
Arabic and Persian Degrees & Honours
(Designation) Ag. Pers and Trans Interpreter to Govt.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Miscellaneous) Department.

Sir,

With reference to Memorandum No 4708-1 dated 30th October 1920, I have the honour to state that the department worked on the usual lines during the year 1920 and there is no outstanding feature which calls for Special mention.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your Most obedient Servant.

W. J. Prendergast

Ag. Pers and Trans. Interpreter to Govt

Misc. G.O. 5057
12-11-20

C.I -20

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL **DEPARTMENT.**

3879 Medl

154

Received ..... 191 . *Registered* ..... 191 .

SECRETARIAT
12 NOV 1920
GOVT. OF MADRAS

2225/20

Subject. Lemons. 3879-1 Medl 11-11-20

Home (Mis) 10
Rec'd 10/11/20 Rev 10.11.20 Typed 11/11/20.

Submitting the notes on the Chemical Examiner's department required for the Presidency Administration Report for the Calendar year 1920.

SECRETARIAT
12-NOV-1920
HOME DEPARTMENT

Regr. Home (Mis) Dept
may be passed on to the Supdt on Special Duty 10.
SM 13-11-20
Ans 10 no 5057-11 dtd 15.11.20

Dis. No. 2559

ENCLOSURES.
No. One
Spare copies nil.

Station MADRAS. , *Dated the* 8th November 1920. 191

From (Name) Khan Sahib Muhammad Azizullah Sahib Bahadur, B.A., M.B. & C.M.,

(Designation) Ag:Chemical Examiner, Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Local and Municipal Department.

Sir,

With reference to G.O.No.1445, Home (Miscellaneous) dated the 21st October 1919, and your Endorsement No.2657-1 Medical, dated the 30th October 1919, I have the honour to submit herewith the notes on this department required for the Presidency Administration report for the Calendar year 1920.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Md. Azizullah

Ag:Chemical Examiner.

Ref. No. 2 & 5 Local and Municipal Department from dated the 8th May 1920; Statistics of British India, Vol IV, Administrative etc --- Medico-legal investigations

FOR THE PRESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

---oOo---

Notes on the Chemical Examiner's Department ~~required for the Presidency Administration Report for the Calendar~~ year 1920.--

---

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The work done during the year does not show any increase or decrease from that of last year.

MEDICO-LEGAL SECTION.

Human poisoning.- The number of cases and articles examined during the year are nearly equal to those of last year. The principal poisons detected are:--

Inorganic poisons.- Arsenic and its compounds, compounds of copper, compounds of lead, Mercury and its compounds and Nitric Acid.

Organic poisons.- Alcohol, Atropine, Cannabis Indica, Croton, Morphine, Nux vomica, Opium, Strychnine and Thevetin.

Animal poisoning.- There is a slight decrease in the number of cases and articles as compared with those of last year. The principal poisons detected are Arsenic and Yellow Oleander or Thevetin.

Stains cases.- There is a slight increase in the number of cases and articles compared with that of last year. Most of these articles are connected with murder cases and the rest concerned in rape cases.

Miscellaneous.- There is a slight increase in the number of articles examined under this head. These comprise miscellaneous articles such as articles for poison under Poisons Act, articles for counterfeit coining, bones, hairs, etc., for identification &c.

GENERAL ANALYSES.

This year the figure shows a decrease in the number of analyses. The chief articles examined under this head are beeswax, oils, soaps, dyestuffs, explosives, matches, condensed milk, water, pharmaceutical preparations, stationery articles, urine, etc., from Government departments and private parties.

Office of the Chemical Examiner,)
Madras, dated 8th November 1920.)

Md. Azizullah
Acting Chemical Examiner.

C.F.—29.

HOME (EDUCATION) **DEPARTMENT.**

150

Misc. C.F. 5029

Received 11 NOV 1920 191 . *Registered* 11.11. 191 20

Subject.

Informing that a general summary of the salient features of this Department for 1920 has already been submitted to Government.

Home (Misc) Dept.

Regr

May be passed on to the Supdt on Special duty no. A 1244

No. 5029-1 Home (Misc) 12-11-20

SPD 12.11.20.

ENCLOSURES Nil

No.

Spare copies Nil

No. 597.

Station (Camp) Ferok , *Dated the* 10th 11 November '20 191

From (Name) A.H.Longhurst, Esq.,

(Designation) Superintendent, Archaeological Survey Southern Circle.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

HOME (EDUCATION) Department.

MADRAS

Sir,

With reference to Home Miscellaneous Department Memorandum No.4708-4, dated the 28th October 1920, I have the honour to state that a general summary of the salient features of the Administration of the Department for 1919-20 has already been submitted to Government with this office letter No.475 dated 1st September 1920.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

A.H.Longhurst.

Superintendent.

Issued
on 12/11 stating
that the salient
features referred
to Calendar
year 1920.
SJP
12/11

O.F.—29.

Home (Judicial) DEPARTMENT.

Misc 157

C.R. 4912

6.11.20

REGISTRAR HOME DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF MADRAS

Received - 6 NOV 1920 191 . *Registered* 6.11.20 191 .

Subject.

Replying to Memorandum No.4708-1, Home (Miscellaneous) dated 28th October 1920 that no remarks to offer on the subjedt. Regr

Home (mis) Dept

May be passed on to the Supt on Special duty no.

M.O.4912-1 Home (mis) 8.11.20

SNP 8.11.20

8/11/20

ENCLOSURES.
No. Nil
Spare copies

No. 308/20.

Station Madras , *Dated the* 4th November 1920.

From (Name) C. Sidney Smith Esq., Barrister-at-Law,

(Designation) Crown Prosecutor, Madras

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home (Judicial) Department.
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

In reply to Memorandum No. 4708-1, Home (Miscellaneous) dated 28th October 1920, I have the honour to state that I have no remarks to offer on the subject mentioned therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C. Sidney Smith

Crown Prosecutor.

SNP

7639/20

Government of Madras
Home (Miscellaneous) Department

M E M O R A N D U M

No. 4706-1 dated 28th October 1920.

The attention of the Heads of Departments is invited to para 3 of G.O. No. 1445 Home (Miscellaneous) dated the 31st October 1919 and they are requested to send in a general summary of the salient features of the administration of their several departments for the Calendar year 1920 so as to reach Government not later than the 8th December 1920.

(By order)

Under Secretary.

To

All Heads of Departments under the Home Dept (excluding District Magistrates and District Judges)

The Departments of the Secretariat for communication to heads of Departments under them.

Law Dept.

WS

The information re: plague is included in the SC's report on vital statistics which is embodied in the Resy Adm^n report. The S C's report for 1919 will be ~~re-circulated~~ forwarded to Home (mis) as soon as it is received. That Dept may be informed accordingly u.o. BNR.

6.11.20 Home (mis) ms 8/11

cf. p. 100 of the report for 1917-18 pulp

L+M. uo 7639-1 8/11/20

Mis. C.R. 5005 Dp 8/11 10.11.20

Regr

Home (miss) Dept

may be passed on to the Supt. on Special Duty no.

CA
11.11.20

159

No.5805-1 Home (miss)
11.Nov.1920.

SNP
11.11.20.

C.F 29—3,624—15-2-19.

Judicial **DEPARTMENT.**

Misc. C.N. 4975

Received 10 NOV 1920 19 . Registered 10-11 1920

GOVT. OF MADRAS
10-NOV-11:20
UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
CONFIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT

Subject.

Stating that he has nothing in particular to report regarding the administration of his office for the year 1920.

Regr.

Home (mis) Dept

may be passed on to the Supdt on Special duty 10/11/20

SNP 10.11.20

M.O. 4975-1 Home (mis) 11. Nov 1920.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

No. 521

Station Madras, *Dated the* 8th November 1920. 19

From (Name) V. Ramesam, Esq.,

(Designation) Government Pleader, Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Miscellaneous) *Department.*

Sir,

With reference to Memorandum No. 4708-1, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 28th October 1920, I have the honour to inform the Government that I have nothing in particular to report regarding the administration of my office for the year 1920.

I have thehonour to be,
S i r,
Your most obedient servant,

V Ramesam

Government Pleader.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
MADRAS GOVT.

CURRENT NO.
1257
PENSION

161 1257 1006

Government of Madras
Home(Miscellaneous)Department

Rly 3.XI.20

Regr: Home(mis) Dept

M E M O R A N D U M

No.4706-3 dated 28th October 1930.

Maybe passed on to the Supdt on Sp! Duty u/o.

5/11/20

4967-Home(mis)
10.11.20

The attention of the Heads of Departments is invited to para 3 of G.O. No. 1445 Home(Miscellaneous) dated the 31st October 1919 and they are requested to send in a general summary of the salient features of the administration of their several departments for the Calendar year 1930 so as to reach Government not later than the 8th December 1930.

(By order)

Under Secretary.

To
All Heads of Departments under the Home Dept (excluding District Magistrates and District Judges)

The Departments of the Secretariat for communication to heads of Departments under them.

Home. Cir. No. 4967
8.11.20

Finl (Pension) dept.

Submitted that there is nothing in 'Pension' for incorporation in the Presidency Administration Report for the Calendar year 1920, and that 'Home (miscellaneous)' may be informed accordingly.

fwl

CL 5.11.20 CON 5.11.20

Home(mis) u.o. 1257-1 5.XI.20

To Fin! & O

REGISTRAR, HOME DEPARTMENT
-8 NOV. 1920
GOVT. OF MADRAS

Misc. CR. 5349

Connected in B

26-11-20.

C.F.—29.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Received 24 NOV. 1920 191 . Registered 191

Subject.

Replying with reference to Memorandum No.4708 Home (Judl.) dated 28th October 20.

162

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies

No. 1903

Station Madras, Dated the 22nd November 1920.

From (Name) J. C. Adam, Esq.,

(Designation) Ag. Public Prosecutor, Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Judl.) Department.

Sir,

With reference to Memorandum No.4708-1 Home (Judl.) dated 28th October '20, I have the honour to state that I have nothing special to report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Ag. Public Prosecutor.

Regr

Home (Jus) Dept

may be passed on to the Supdt on Special Duty no.

SRD 1.12.20

Misc 5349-1 Home (Jus) 2. Dec. 1920.

Rejr Home (mil) Dept

C.F 29 9,678 20 11-19.

May be passed on to me
Supdt on Special duty no.

SRD
26.11.20

Received ..... 19 . Registered 19

Misc. Cp°.5343
26-11.20. Subject.

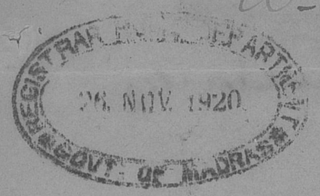
Reply 830 O.C.
22.XI-20.
GC

DEPARTMENT.

Home 5343-1 Home (mis)
1.12.20.

163

New (Spl) Dept



Home (misc) W.O with
reference their memo. No.
4706-1 dated 26th Oct 1920.

Hall
22.11.20

Rep 830 OC-20-1
25-11-20

SWS
22-11-20.

CR
24.11.20

KWR
25/11/20

ENCLOSURES.

No. .....

.....

Spare copies .....

P.E.No. 238/20.

Station Madras. Dated the 19th November 1920.

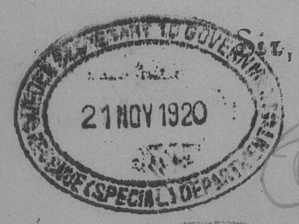
From (Name) A.R.L.Tottenham Esqr., M.A., I.C.S.,

(Designation) Protector of Emigrants, Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Revenue (Special) Department.

Madras.



Sir,

Presidency Administration Report - Emigration.

Government Memorandum No.830-O.C/20-1 dated 4th November 1920.

No shipments were made during the current year as emigration to the West Indies and Fiji has been prohibited by Government.

There were two return ships from Natal with 777 emigrants and two from Fiji with 314 emigrants. Those from Natal were landed at Madras and those from Fiji were carried to Calcutta direct. The latter were sent to their homes by the Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta. I have received intimation from the Colonial Secretary, Fiji, that S.S.Ganges' left

left Suva on 12th November 1920 with 166 emigrants for Madras and that these will be carried to Calcutta direct.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for Protector of Emigrants.

C F 29 9,678 20 11-19.

Misc. 164

DEPARTMENT.

C.D. 5252

Received 21-NOV-1920 SECRETARIAT, HOME DEPARTMENT, GOVTS. OF MADRAS 19 .

Registered 22-NOV-1920 SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS, COMMERCE DEPARTMENT 19 20

Subject.

Forwarding a general summary of the salient features of the administration of the Government Museu and the Connemara Public Library during the calendar year 1920.

ENCLOSURES.

No. One.

Spare copies Nil

No. 1057-1/20

Station MADRAS Dated the 20th November 1920.

From (Name) F.H. Gravely Esqr., D.Sc.,

(Designation) Superintendent, Government Museum and Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Miscellaneous) Department.

Sir,

With reference to Home (Miscellaneous) Department Memorandum No. 4708-1 dated 28th October 1920, I have the honour to forward a general summary of the salient features of the ~~the~~ administration of the Government Museum and the Connemara Public Library during the calendar year 1920.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F.H. Gravely.

Superintendent &
Principal Librarian.

Regn

Home (Mis) Dept

May be passed on to the Supdt on Special duty 40.

SRD 22.11.20

22-11-20

P.T.O

G.O. No 5252-1 Home (Mis) 23.11.20

DR

General

General Summary of the salient features of the administration of the Government Museum and the Connemara Public Library during the calendar year 1920

The new extensions to the zoological section having been completed, the congestion in the Old Birds and Mammals galleries has been relieved by retaining only the birds in that room. A few Invertebrates have been collected towards the formation of a reserve collection, the lack of which makes it impossible for us to deal properly with the new Invertebrate gallery at present, as well as being necessary as an aid in identifying specimens.

A catalogue of all economic products in the Economic gallery has been prepared and sent to the Press for printing.

A number of additions have been made to the Art and Archaeological collections also, and the specimens exhibited in the galleries are being carefully sorted, duplicate specimens being removed for separate storage, thus bringing into prominence those likely to be of real interest to the public and showing them to better advantage. Further, many of the labels have been renewed and made more descriptive, thus enhancing their educative value. Mention may also be made of the work of clearing the godowns and storerooms of a large mass of rubbish, old specimens &c that have been accumulating for several years. Many of ~~which have~~ these specimens having long ceased to have any value to the Museum ~~and~~ will be auctioned as soon as the sorting still remaining to be done is finished.

Library. Among the salient features to be noted in regard to the Library may be mentioned the appointment

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appointment of a separate Sub-Librarian and additional Attendant. This has enabled us to take in hand work that has long needed much more attention than could be given to it, such as the preservation of old books, the rebinding of old and dilapidated volumes or rare works and the systematic selection of books for purchase. Some of the registers maintained in the Library are being modified in the light of experience. Consideration is being bestowed on the problem of preserving the contents of the Library against chance fires. The sixth supplement to the Author Catalogue is being pushed through the press and it is hoped to get it ready in a short while.

Recent additions to the Library are now kept at the entrance in a special show-case and this feature is much appreciated by visitors. The whole of a large collection of the publications of the Patent Office has been handed over to the Industries Department. As white ants are a persistent source of trouble, the shelves are now being carefully and systematically examined at frequent intervals.

C.F.—81.

11-19.

Miscellaneous **DEPARTMENT.**

C.S. 5401

Received 30 NOV 1920 191 . Registered 191

REGISTRAR HOME DEPARTMENT GOVT. OF MADRAS

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS HOME DEPARTMENT 1 DEC 1920

Subject.

Forwarding a brief report of the salient features of the Administration of the Madras City Police for the year 1920.

Enclosures.
No. one
Spare copies nil.

Rc. No. 754 / Genl. 29.

Station Madras., Dated the 29th November 1920. 191

From (Name) C.B.N.Pelly Esq., B.A.,

(Designation) Commissioner of Police, Madras.

To The Secretary to Government,
Home (Miscellaneous) Department,
Fort Saint George, M A D R A S.

Sir,

With reference to Memorandum No.4708-3, Home - -- (Miscellaneous), dated the 28th October 1920, I have the -- honour to enclose a general summary of the salient features and important events of the administration of the Madras -- City Police for the year 1920.

Regr. Home (mis) Dept
may be passed on to me
Supdt on special duty u.o.

SLP 1.12.20

u.o.no 5401-1 Home (mis) 2 Dec 1920.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

29.11.20

Commissioner of Police.

GOVT. OF TAMILNADU
RECEIVED
01 NOV 1920

Brief report regarding the salient features and important events of the administration of the Madras City Police for the year 1920.

Recruitment.

The recruitment of European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants - and the constabulary has been quite satisfactory. There are only a few vacancies in each cadre.

Conduct.

Departmental punishments are about the same as last year.

Rewards.- have decreased slightly.

Crime.

Theft has decreased by about 18%, burglary being about the same as last year. There was an abnormal rise in crime - - during last year.

In burglary there has been a slight improvement in detection.

GENERAL.

(1) Kidnapping scare. - In the month of March a scare spread throughout the City that children were being kidnapped for the purpose of sacrifice at the extension to the Government House Bridge or that Mussalmans were taking them to Hyderabad. It lasted for two days and several innocent persons were brutally assaulted by the mobs in different parts of the City resulting in the death of 4 persons. The offenders in a few cases were prosecuted and convicted. The police made many rescues and did very good work. The superior officers received the thanks of Government for the efficient manner in which an anxious situation was handled by them while the subordinate ranks were liberally -- rewarded. The conduct of the numerous private gentlemen who co-operated with the police in allaying the general ~~fame~~ panic was also -- appreciated.

(2) Motor Vehicles.- There has been an enormous increase in the number of motor vehicles in use in the City and, as a result, traffic offences have increased considerably. Special -- attention is being paid to this branch of traffic control.

Political.

The Khilafat agitators have been active throughout. A Muslim Volunteer Corps was formed. The Khilafat Day was - -- observed

observed twice this year - on the 19th March and 1st August. A Khilafat Conference was arranged about the middle of April to which Mr.Shaukat Ali was invited. His fiery speeches aroused bitter feelings against the British and fanned the flame already kindled by the local firebrands.

Non-co-operation was next initiated with a view to embarass the Government. This movement had very few supporters. In August Messrs.Ghandhi and Shaukat Ali came to Madras and attempted to cause political disaffection by their insidious speeches. They, however, failed to enlist public sympathy. Only the Khilafat agitators and a few adherents of Mr.Gandhi are striving hard to make the movement a success. The movement, as a whole, has not made rapid strides. Under pressure, a few Muhammadans relinquished their titles and Honorary Offices. Two Muhammadan students withdrew from their Colleges. It remains to be seen how far the boycott of Councils will prove a success.

The ~~Non-co-operati~~ Non-Brahmins are working against the Brahmins in the electioneering campaign.

Labour Movement.

There were frequent strikes and labour troubles. This led to the appointment of the Labour Commissioner by the Government. About 16 new Labour Unions were formed. Strikes numbered about 20 and instances of lawlessness and hooliganism on the part of the labourers were not wanting. The oilmen of the Burmah Oil Company and the millhands of the Buckingham Mill were the worst sinners in this respect. Mr.Wadia's return aggravated the situation. The millhands' defiant attitude and unruly conduct drove the Buckingham Mill Company to declare a lockout.

Government servants have, also, formed associations, - important among them being,(1) The Non-Gazetted Government ---- Officers' Association, (2) Police Union, (3) Postmen's Union, (4) R.M.S. employees' Union and (5) The Government Press - -- employees' Union. With the exception of the first, the above mentioned Unions were organised by political agitators who are

responsible

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responsible for the unrest and discontent among the men in the subordinate Government services. Postmen held a Conference at the end of October 1920.

The Government Press employees went on strike twice this year.

At the instance of the President of the Workers' Welfare League of India in London, the Nationalists tried to capture labour with a view to affiliate it with the League in London but they were not successful.

City Police Office,
Egmore, Madras.
29th November 1920.

29.11.20

Commissioner of Police.

No. 1590-II

169

Local and Municipal (Legve.) Department.

C.No. 2590, from the Home Miscellanous) Department, O.M. No. 4708-1 dated 28th October 1920.

----oOo----

Salient features of administration in 1920.

A Summary of Salient features in 1920 regarding the Legislative Council is submitted. It may, after approval, be forwarded u.o. to Home (Miscellaneous) Department.

2. A draft endorsement on the current is also put up.

M 89-90

L. & M. U. O. No. 2590-2 Legislative, dated 10th November 1920.

Misc. C.No. 5077
13.11.20.

REGISTRAR HOME DEPARTMENT
13 NOV 1920
GOVT OF MADRAS

SRP
12-11

Regr

Home (misc) Dept

May be passed on to me
Supdt on Special Duty 11.0.

SRP
13/11/20

SECRETARY TO GOVT
13 NOV 1920
HOME DEPARTMENT

U.O.No. 5077-1 Home
15-11-20

No 1590-II
S.11. RD

G.P. 32—74,787—15-2-19.

R.O.C. No. 1092-K

Office of the Director of Agriculture,
Station Madras
Date 1st November 1920.

1590

From

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L.D.Swamikannu Pillai Avl., I.S.O.,
Ag. Director of Agriculture, Madras.



The Secretary to Government,
Revenue (Special) Department.
Madras.

Sir,

B

With reference to G.O.No.312 Home Department (Misc) dated 28th March 1917, I have the honour to submit herewith for incorporation in the Presidency Administration Report for 1919-29 a summary on Part IV Production and Distribution Agriculture.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

L.D.Swamikannu

Director of Agriculture.

C.F 29—3,624—15-2-19.

DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT NO. 2683 POLITICAL

Received 9 DEC 1920 19 . Registered 19

Subject.

Short notes on the administration of Travancore and Cochin during 1919-20.

Pub (Pol) dept

Misc. Cr. 5656 10.12.20

Pol. 2683 a-o-1 d. 9.12.2

Home (Mis) dept u.o

CL 9.12.20

HOME DEPARTMENT 10 DEC 1920

ENCLOSURES.
No. (2)
Spare copies

Urgent.

R.O.C.No. 3380/20

Station Trivandrum, Dated the 6th December 1920.

From (Name) H.H. Burkitt Esq., I.C.S.,

(Designation) Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

To The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Political Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 2327-1 Public (Political) dated 6th November 1920, I have the honour to enclose short notes on the administration of Travancore and Cochin during 1919-20 (August to August). There is nothing special from August to the end of 1920 except the visit of His Excellency the Governor in November 1920 : this I have noted.

2. The Administration Reports of Travancore and Cochin not having been received as yet I had to ask the Darbars for the

Regr

Home (Mis) Dept may be passed on to the Supdt on Special duty no.

Misc 5656-1 Home (Mis) 15 Dec 1920

SD 10.12.20

required summaries.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H.H.Bullen.
7/12.

Resident.

PTO

N.R.

Note on Travancore.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited Travancore in November 1920.

The State revenue rose from 181.83 lakhs of rupees to 185.48 lakhs and the expenditure from 160.95 lakhs to 176.94 lakhs. The expenditure on Education rose from 23.46 lakhs to 25.83 lakhs. The season was on the whole unfavourable and the rainfall was much in excess of the average. There was a further rise in the price of food and the wages of labour. The total volume of trade rose from 904.10 lakhs of rupees to 1032.08 lakhs. There was an increase in crime and a fall in civil litigation. The birth and death rates fell during the year.

The net receipts from the Railway from Shenkottah to Trivandrum for 1095 after the payment of the guaranteed interest on the loans raised for the construction of the Shenkotta Quilon Section amounted to 1.55 lakhs against 1.62 in 1094. There was an increase in small pox mortality and a decrease in cholera. Seven Regulations were passed during the year of which the most important was the Legislative Council Regulation I of 1095. The Darbar's Budget Estimate for 1096 was discussed in the Legislative Council for the first time in the history of Travancore under the provisions of Regulation I of 1095.

H.H.Bullen

Resident.

PTO

P.N.

4/
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Note on Cochin.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited Cochin in October 1920.

The State Revenue rose from 53.04 lakhs of Rupees to 63.21 lakhs and the expenditure from 52.84 lakhs to 59.48 lakhs. The Darbar balance rose from 26.98 lakhs to 30.72 lakhs.

Twenty Regulations and four Proclamations were issued during the year. The most important piece of legislation was the Proclamation issued on the 2nd December 1920 to constitute a Legislative Council for the State. There was a slight fall in crime and an increase in civil litigation. The Village Panchayat Courts continue to do good work.

The State Railway earned a net profit of 5 per cent on the capital outlay against 5.6 per cent in the previous year.

There was an improvement in public health. The number of deaths from cholera and small pox was 357 and 372 against 1697 and 2039 respectively in 1094.

There was a marked progress in the spread of education in all its branches. The number of pupils under instruction rose from 78,527 to 87,215.

Resident.

P.N.

C.F.—29.

Public (Political) **DEPARTMENT.**

CURRENT NO. 2576 POLITICAL

Received UNDER SECRETARY 3 NOV 1920 CHIEF SECTT 191 . *Registered* 191 .

REGISTRAR [illegible] DEPARTMENT GOVT. OF MADRAS *Subject.* 1920

Misc C.No. 5477
3.12.20.

Public (Political) dept. 174

To Home (mis) u.g.

CK 1.12.20

ENCLOSURES
No. 1
Spare copies

L.Dis.C. No. 578/Pol., of 20.

Station Kurnool. , *Dated the* 27th November 1920 191

From (Name) J.C. Molony, Esquire, I.C.S.,

(Designation) Political Agent for Banganapalle, Kurnool.

To The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Public (Political) Department.
MADRAS.

Sir,

Reference-- Government Memorandum No. 2327-I -- dated 6th November 1920.

General summary of the salient features of -- Banganapalle administration for the Calendar year 1920.

******

Herewith.

H.S/28-11-20.

For Political Agent.

* put it in another file

Note on the Administration

of

Banganapalle State during the year 1 9 2 0.

There was little or nothing worthy of note in the administration of the State during 1920.

The agricultural year 1919-20 was on the whole good, and the State revenue was collected in the year 1920 without difficulty. Prospects for the agricultural year 1920-21 are, unfortunately, not favourable.

A new agreement in respect to the Abkari revenue of the State was concluded between the Nawab of Banganapalle and the Government of Madras. In lieu of a fixed annual payment the State now receives the total revenue less certain expenses of collection. There is little doubt that this new agreement will prove financially most advantageous to the State.

A scheme providing for slight increases in the pay of the Banganapalle employees was prepared by the State and approved by the Government of Madras. The scheme was merely a recognition of the increased cost of living, and needs no special mention. The State service is practically the same as that existing in a British Taluk.

The Nawab of Banganapalle was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns, and was admitted a member of the Chamber of Princes.

The Nawab unfortunately for some years had been living --- beyond his income. Claims against him aggregating to about -- 3.30 lakhs were preferred: a composition was effected whereby the State agreed to pay on his behalf about 1.53 lakhs spread - over a term of years. The State, as distinct from the Nawab in his personal capacity, has been for years in a sound financial position, but has suffered from the heavy fall in the value of Government securities in which a considerable portion of its -- revenue was invested.

Political Agent's office for
Banganapalle,
Kurnool, dated 26th November 20.

For Political Agent.

H.S/28-11-20.

Oc
Reply 8300e

C.F.—29.

DEPARTMENT.

1870

Received ..... 191 . *Registered* 25-11- 192

Misc. C.R. 5476
3.12.20
Subject.

Rev (Spl) Deptt

Home (Misc) w.o with reference to that deptt memo No. 4708-1 dj 28-10-20.

Ame
18.11.20 CH
29.11.20

5 KwB
30-11-20

Lf
2.12

Rev-Spl no 830. O.C.120.1

REGISTRAR OF RECORDS
-3 DEC 1920
GOVT.

SECRETARIAT TO GOVERNMENT
24 NOV 1920
REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

2/12/20

D.Dis No. 719 G/20.

Station Madras , *Dated the* 20th November 1920 191

From (Name) James Hornell, Esq., F.L.S., F.R.A.I.,

(Designation) Director of Fisheries.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Revenue (Special) Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government memorandum No.830 O.C/20-1, dated the 4th November 1920, I have the honour to submit a general summary of the salient features of the administration of this Department for the year 1920.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

James Hornell

Director of Fisheries. 22.11.20

A.V.S

C.F.—20.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

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Spec. Cor. 5590

Received -8 DEC 1920 191 . Registered 8.12. 1920

REGISTRAR GENERAL DEPARTMENT GOVT. OF MADRAS

Subject.

Submitting the general summary for 1920 of the salient features relating to Government Examinations.

ENCLOSURES
No. one
Spare copies Nil

No. 5084

Station MADRAS , *Dated the* 7th December 1920.

From (*Name*) The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Grieve, M.A., F.R.G.S.

(*Designation*) Acting Commissioner for Government Examinations.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Education) Department.

Sir,

With reference to para 2 of G. O. No.1445, Home (Miscellaneous), dated the 21st October 1919, I have the honour to submit the general summary for 1920 of the salient features relating to Government Examinations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W A Hobday

for Ag. Commissioner.

Government Administration

Report - 1920.

Government Examinations (Madras)

General Summary, 1920.

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The examinations under the control of the Commissioner with the exception of the Medical Entrance Examination were held during the year. The Teachers' Certificate Examinations were held in addition, their conduct having been transferred to the Commissioner from the Inspector of European Schools, Madras.

All the examinations were held at several centres in the Presidency; the Technical Examinations were held also in the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukkottai and in Mercara and Bangalore; the Special Examination for Teachers and the Training School-Leaving Certificate Examination were held also in Mercara and Bangalore; and the Special Test Examinations were held also in the Native State of Pudukkottai and in Mercara.

The examination in Fitter's Work was held for the last time this year, Government having directed the removal of the subject from the scheme of the Government Technical Examinations and entrusted the award of certificates in that subject to the Department of Industries. Hutton silver medals in connection with the Technical Examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering were awarded during the year.

The receipts of the Commission were in excess of the expenditure and left a surplus of Rs.16,679.

C.F.—20

179

JUDICIAL **DEPARTMENT.**

Misc C.N. 5626

REGISTRAR GENERAL & SECRETARIAT GOVT. OF MADRAS
0 4 C 1920

Received ..... 191 . *Registered* 7.12 1920

Subject.

Furnishing a general summary of the salient features of the administration of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, Madras, for the year 1920 up to 30th November.

ENCLOSURES
No.
Spare copies

No. 1861

Station MADRAS, , *Dated the* 7th December 1920.

From (Name) C.F. Odgers, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., Bar-at-Law,

(Designation) Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, MADRAS.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Judicial) Department.

Sir,

With reference to G.O.No.1445, Home (Miscellaneous) dated the 31st October 1919, and your Memorandum No.4708-1, dated the 28th October 1920, I have the honor to forward enclosed herewith a general summary of the salient features of the administration of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, Madras.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C.F. Odgers.

Chief Judge.

7.12.20.

160

A general summary of the salient features of the administration of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, Madras, during 1920 up to the 30th November.

PERSONEL OF THE JUDGES:-- Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswamy Rao, Avergal, who was acting as Chief Judge of this Court at the commencement of the year went on privilege leave for 27 days from the 5th of January 1920 and Rao Bahadur C.R. Thiruvenkatachariar Avergal, acted as Chief Judge during that period. Dewan Bahadur C. Krishnan, Avergal, Barrister-at-Law, who had been acting as a Judge of the High Court assumed charge of his permanent appointment on the 3rd of May 1920 and continued in that office till the 5th July 1920, when Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswamy Rao, Avergal, was again appointed to act as Chief Judge of this Court and took charge of his appointment on that date. The latter continued to hold the office till the 2nd November 1920, when he handed over charge to Mr. C.E. Odgers, Barrister-at-Law, the present permanent Chief Judge; Dewan Bahadur C. Krishnan having been confirmed in the High Court.

Mr. Paul Appaswamy, Barrister-at-Law, Second Judge, was appointed Additional City Civil Judge from the 3rd January 1920, and on Rao Bahadur C.R. Thiruvenkatachariar, being appointed to act as Chief Judge of this Court, he was appointed acting City Civil Judge until the 11th of March when he reverted to his

permanent

permanent appointment as Second Judge of this Court.

SUITS:-- The total number of suits instituted up to 30th November of this year is 12,833 as against 13,370 during the corresponding period of last year, while the number of applications filed for the recovery of possession of premises or portions thereof increased from 559 to 712. The increase in the number of these latter kind of applications may perhaps be attributed to the tenants falling into arrears owing to the increase in rents and their consequent inability to pay them. This view is supported by the fact that there has also been an increase in the number of suits for the recovery of rent, while there is a decrease in all the other classes of litigation corresponding to the decrease in the total number of suits filed.

The gross receipts from court-fees paid on plaints into this Court shows an increase of Rs.12,223-2-0 in spite of the decrease in the total number of institutions.

The number of suits and ejectment applications disposed of up to 30th November ~~1920~~ of this year is 13,370 as against 13,975 and the number of ejectment applications 485 as against 599. This is due to one of the Judges being absent on other duty, during part of

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of the year unier review.

Chief Juige.

7.12.20.

182

C.F. 29—9,886—22-1-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) **DEPARTMENT.**

C.No. 2538B

Received 8 DEC 1920 191 . *Registered* 8-12-1920

Subject

Summary of the salient features of the Archaeological Survey Department Southern Circle, for the calendar year 1920.

Misc. C.No. 5602
9-12-20.

Home (Edn)
Ed. No. 2538B-1
8-12-20

Home (Mis) No.
8/12/20

CVV
8-12-20

No. 672 8/12/20

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

Station Madras *Dated the* 7th December '20 19~~21~~.

From (Name) A. H. Longhurst, Esq.,
(Designation) Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
HOME (EDUCATION) *Department.*
Fort St. George, Madras

Sir,

With reference to Home (~~Education~~ Mis) Department Memorandum No.4708-2, dated the 6th December 1920, I have the honour to state that no alteration in the last summary of the Presidency Administration Report submitted with this office letter No.475 dated 1st September 1920 is necessary, as since then 3 months have been spent in Hill recess and the remainder in ordinary Inspection tours which are not of sufficient interest to be worth recording.

Copy at (K)

CVV

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
A. H. Longhurst.
Superintendent.

CF 29 9,678 20 11-19.

Judicial **DEPARTMENT.**

Misc. C. No. 5597 183

Received 1 DEC 1920 19 . *Registered* 9. 12. 1920

REGISTRAR HOME DEPARTMENT SECRETARIAT MADRAS

Subject.

Submitting to Government a general summary of the salient features of the administration of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Madras for the year 1920.

ENCLOSURES.
No. (one)
Spare copies

His No. 206/R 1920.

Station Egmore, Madras. *Dated the* 8th December 19 20

From (Name) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur B.A., O.B.E.,

(Designation) Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Judicial) Department.

Fort St. George

Madras.

Sir,

With reference to Government Memorandum No.4708-1 Home (Misc) dated the 28th October 1920, I have the honour to submit the following brief report for 1920.

High Prices:-- Although prices continue to be high, there is no lack of employment. High prices due to many causes such as the ousting of food crops by industrial crops, the results of the war etc.,

State of Crime:-- There is a noticeable decrease of about 1052 cases under the Indian Penal Code and of 2585 cases under the Special and Local Laws as compared with the figures of the corresponding period of the last year.

3. Offences against property:-- Unlike last year which showed under this head an increase of about 50 % of cases over - those of the previous year, there has been a decrease of 62 % of cases.

4. Sensational Cases:-- (a) About the middle of March last there was for a few days an unfounded scare in the Madras - City that children were being kidnapped for sacrifice in connection with the construction of the Government House Bridge. In consequence of this scare, more than one person suspected to be one of the kidnappers was mobbed and beaten to death. To quote an instance a batch of 7 persons concerned in the above scare - were tried for offences punishable under sections 148, 149, 326 and 304 I.P.C. and two were sentenced to undergo Rigorous imprisonment for 6 months each and two were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.100 each, the rest being discharged.

(b) Another remarkable feature of the year is the keen -- struggle between capital and labour which resulted in several strikes by workmen in some factories, Mills, Oil companies and presses and in some cases, of assaults and rioting. There were 2 or 3 such assaults in the Burmah Oil company in one of which a scuffle ensued between a posse of Pathans who were on duty and a batch of workmen ending in the conviction of some workmen for the offence of assault. In another case of assault and -- rioting against the workmen of the same company the accused were convicted and sentenced to suffer 6 months rigorous imprisonment each on both the counts, and the case is pending appeal before the High Court.

5. Cases under the Municipal Act:- --:-- There is a decrease of 2818 cases as compared with the figures of the previous year. This is probably partly due to the fact that the rules and bye-laws under the New City Municipal Act did not come into force at once

6. Motor Act:-- There is a large increase of offences inder the Motor Vehicles Act due to great strictness on the part of the Police in prosecuting offenders.

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7. Cruelty to animals:-- Cases of Cruelty to animals were retransferred for trial during the year to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

8. Cases under the Hackney Carriage Act:-- There is a slight decrease of about 256 cases under the Hackney Carriage Act.

9. Vagrant:-- There has been a slight increase in the number of vagrants i.e. 10 as against 5 in 1919.

10. Destitution certificate:-- The number of certificates issued to destitute children of European descent rose from 56 to 110.

11. New powers to Honorary Presidency Magistrates:-- Another feature of the year is the empowering of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates who were hitherto trying only cases -- under the City Police and the Hackney Carriage Acts to try cases under sections 352 & 504 I.P.C. All the bench courts have satisfactorily disposed of a certain number of cases under those sections.

12. Presses:-- In conformity with His Majesty's Proclamation of the 24th December 1919, announcing a general amnesty, the securities deposited by the Keeper of nine printing presses were refunded.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate.

C.F.—29.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

(Ecclesiastical)

Received 9 DEC 1920 CHIEF SECTT. 191 .

Registered 191 .

CURRENT NO. 0858 ECCLESIASTICAL

Subject.

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. HOME DEPARTMENT 11 DEC 1920

Misc. Ctt. 5680
11.12.20.

Submitting the Moral and Material Progress Report of the Ecclesiastical Department for the year 1919.

Ecl. no No. 858-1 10-12-20

REGISTRAR HOME DEPARTMENT 11 DEC 1920 GOVT. OF MADRAS

2d Pub(Ecl.) dept. Home mis. no KR 10/12/20 10 12 20

ENCLOSURES
No. One
Spare copies

No. 4079, Bishop's Office

Station Madras, Dated the 7th of December 1920 191

From (Name) The Reverend F. Nuttall, M.A

(Designation) Acting Archdeacon of Madras

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Public (Ecclesiastical) Department.

Sir,

With reference to Endorsement No.763-1 Public (Ecclesiastical) dated the 6th November 1920 I have the honour by order of the Bishop to submit herewith the Moral and Material Progress Report of the Ecclesiastical department for the year 1919.

Home (mis) Dept

Rep. maybe passed on to the Inspr on Special Duty no.

SLP 10.12.20

CR 11.12.20

Lr no. 3680-1 Home (mis) 13 Dec 1920.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

F Nuttall

Acting Archdeacon of Madras

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Moral and Material Progress Report for 1919.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the death of the late Most Reverend G.A. Lefroy, D.D., of the office of Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of the Province of India and Ceylon the Bishop of Madras was appointed with effect from the 1st January 1919 to exercise episcopal jurisdiction and functions relating to the See of Calcutta and the Metropolitical office till the 31st July 1919, when he handed over charge of the diocese of Calcutta to the new Metropolitan, the Most Reverend F. Westcott, D.D.,

One Chaplain was on active service on the North-Western Frontier and one Indian clergyman in Mesopotamia.

During the year under review the diocese lost by death the Reverend E.H. Creak, a senior chaplain.

The work of the chaplains of the Establishment among the soldiers was more difficult during this year than it was before the Armistice. The men were eagerly expecting demobilisation and large numbers of them were greatly disappointed at not being sent home earlier. At the same time military discipline was necessarily slack, for most of the men and officers who were returning to civil life felt that their military training was of no further use to them. The general result was that large numbers of the men were very unsettled and this made the moral and religious work among them much more difficult.

One important step in the work of the Church among the soldiers at Wellington on the Nilgiris during the latter part of the war was the co-operation of the Anglican,

Presbyterian

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Presbyterian and Wesleyan chaplains and the Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association in carrying on the work of the Soldiers' Institute in that station. The Institute is the property of the Church of England, and in 1917 the Y.M.C.A. accepted the invitation of the Anglican chaplain to co-operate in the work. Later on a joint committee was formed consisting of the Government chaplains appointed to minister among the troops, the Y.M.C.A secretaries, four officers of the garrison and one civilian. In 1919 a grant of Rs.50,000 was made from the balance of the Madras War Fund to the Institute at Wellington, and furlough quarters were built there capable of accommodating about forty men. This co-operation between the different churches and the Y.M.C.A. was of the greatest value in the moral and religious work among the troops of the garrison and might well furnish a model for institute work among the troops in other large cantonments in India.

In accordance with the decision of the Government of India public services of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace were held on December 14, 1919 in all places of worship and the collections made at those services were devoted to various funds for the benefit of disabled soldiers and sailors and of the dependents of those who had fallen in the war.

With regard to the Diocese as a whole there were two important developments in 1919.

i. The first is the transfer, by a commission from the Bishop of Madras, of the Indian Christians in the Telugu country, numbering in all about 75,000, to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Dornakal, the first Indian Bishop of the Anglican communion in the Province. This has relieved the Bishop of Madras of a very large amount of work and at the same time

has

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has proved a great advantage to the missionary work in the Telugu country. It should be noted that the Bishop of Dornakal is not either paid or appointed by Government and so is entirely independent of either Government support or Government control. This step has carried on the policy begun many years ago in South India when a large body of Chritians, in the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, were put under the jurisdiction of the Bishop in Travancore and Cochin, and those in the districts of Tinnevelly, Madura and Ramnad were placed under the jurisdiction of the Bishop in Tinnevelly and Madura.

ii. The second is the movement for the re-union of the Church of England with the South India United Church, a federation of various presbyterian and congregational churches. This important movement began in April 1919 at a conference of Tamil pastors of different denominations at Tranquebar, and on September 26 of the same year the general assembly of the S.I.U.C. passed the following resolution to be submitted to the councils of the different churches included in the federation:

> " The general assembly of the South India United Church rejoices to see the growing desire for a United Church in India which is manifested in the opinions of both individuals and organizations and desires to express its fullest sympathy with the idea of union with the Anglican and Mar Thoma Syrian Churches.
> It therefore requests the councils to consider the desirability or otherwise of adopting a constitutional episcopacy,
> (1) in which the Bishops shall be elected by and be responsible to the general assembly,
> (2) in which there shall be a mutual recognition of the absolute equality and of the membership of the uniting churches, and
> (3) in which the resultant church shall be an autonomous and independent entity."

If this movement ultimately results in union between the Church of England and the S.I.U.Churches, the united church

will

will have a membership of over 500,000 Indian Christians.

The missionary work of the Church in South India has brought prominently forward the immense importance of temperance work and temperance reform for the economic, social and moral development of the masses of the people in the villages of South India. It is not too much to say that the drink question lies at the root of a great deal of the poverty and degradation of large masses of the people and that it is hopeless to try and promote the economic or social welfare of the depressed classes in South India unless the whole question of temperance reform is courageously dealt with. It is true to say that in the majority of villages in South India about twice as much is spent on toddy and arrack as is spent on education, sanitation and the repair of roads, all put together. Now that the question of the extension of education throughout the villages is one of the most important political issues before the country and the difficulty of paying for it is weighing heavily upon the minds of Government and of Indian politicians, it is well to emphasize the fact that in South India at any rate it is to a very great extent a question of drink versus education.

Very Urgent

1920.

SUMMARY.

190

PUBLIC HEALTH:

The birth-rate of the Presidency during 1920 is still below normal though it shows a slight increase over that of the previous year's. The death-rate shows a marked decrease due chiefly to absence of Influenza in a severe form. Infantile mortality rate also declined. Excepting under "Plague", a general decrease in the average death-rate of the Presidency is noticeable under every other head of death causation; the decline in the death-rates under Cholera and Small-pox being particularly marked. Under "Plague" a larger number of deaths, as compared with 1919, was registered, the highest increases being recorded in the months of July to September. Eight Cholera parties are now working in the Presidency and they turn out some useful work in combating the spread of cholera and in teaching people the need for adopting sanitary precautions in cholera seasons. The new scheme of vaccination introduced in 1918 has not yet given the desired result. Detailed rules for working the scheme were issued only in 1919 and steps are being taken to rectify the defects noticed in their practical operation.

Major-General, I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras (SANITARY

D.No. 2475 /S., dated 8th December 1920.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Local and Municipal Department.

Forwarded with reference to Government Memorandum No.4708-1-(Home - Mis), dated 28-10-1920 communicated with Endorsement No.3770-1-Medical, dated 4th. November

The

The first portion of the summary is based on the statistics appearing in the annexed Statement.

Major-General, I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras
(SANITARY).

T.M.

VKK
8-12

C.F.—81.

REVENUE **DEPARTMENT.**

5-8388 190

Received 17-11 191 0. *Registered* 17-11 191 0.

17-11-20

Subject.

Administration Report - Presidency - (1919-20) - Moral and material progress.

Misc. C.N. 5518
6-12-20

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. 17 NOV. 1920 REVENUE DEPTT.

REGISTRAR HOME DEPARTMENT * GOVT. OF MADRAS * -6 DEC 1920

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

Reference No. A.4280-20-1.

Station Madras, *Dated the* 15th November 1920~~21~~

From (Name) J.A.Thorne Esquire, I.C.S.,
(Designation) Secretary, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue.

Rev. Sepll

~~To The~~

Home (misc) no. 6

M.E.Couchman Esquire, I.C.S., Commissioner of Land Revenue

~~Sir,~~

Read the following:-

Endorsement from Government, Revenue Department, No. 5494 D/20-1 dated 8th November 1920.

(put up in another file)
Endst on Home (misc) memo 4708-1-22-10-20

Rev & C no 5-8388/20

4-12-20

REFERENCE.

A summary on "Realisation of revenue" for the financial year 1919-20, was submitted to Government in Board's Proceedings No.2456, Routine, dated 18th October 1920. It will not be possible to furnish information

transferred to Home (Misc)

for the calender year 1920 before the 8th December. With reference to the correspondence ending with Board's Reference No. 2137 Gt.19-1, dated 15th November 1919, the Board presumes that no further report is necessary.

2. Information relating to the m "Mortality caused by wild animals and snakes" for the calendar year 1919 was furnished to Government in Board's Proceedings No.2284 Routine, dated 28th September 1920. As the Collectors' returns for the calendar year 1920 are due to the Board only in February next, it will not be possible to furnish the information for 1920 before 8th December.

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

S.15/11.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Home(Miscellaneous)Department

9353 Lm

Very Urgent

Memorandum

No.4708-2 dated 6th December 1930

191

The Government observe that some of the summaries received by them of the salient features of the administration of certain departments relate to the official or fasli year, while in Memorandum No.4708-1 Home(Miscellaneous) dated the 28th October 1930, the Government directed that these summaries should cover the calendar year 1930. All Heads of Departments are, therefore requested to expedite the submission of the summary for the calendar year 1930, so as to reach the Government punctually on the due date (8th instant)

(By order)

Under Secretary

To
All Heads of Departments under the Home Department except District Judges and District Magistrates.

The Departments of the Secretariat except Revenue and Legisla

M.C.No.5705 13.12.20

L.H.C. No. 9353-1 11/12/20

The Home (Misc) Deptt has already been informed that this deptt has seltime to add to what the Secy. Commissioner submits on the point. His report has been read in that deptt. With these remarks the note may be returned to the

C.F.—29.

HOME (JUDICIAL) **DEPARTMENT.**

Misc. Cr°. 5560 192

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
7 DEC 1920

Received 7 DEC 1920 191 . *Registered* 7-12 1920

Subject.

COMPANY ADMINISTRATION

Summary of events in 1920.

ENCLOSURES.
No. One in duplicate.
Spare copies One.

No. 1227-1/Comp.

Station Madras , *Dated the* 6th December 1920

From (Name) C. M. Schmidt Esquire.

(Designation) Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Judicial) Department.

Sir,

Reference -- 4708-1, 28th October 1920.

I append a brief note setting out the salient features regarding registered companies for the year 1920.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C M Schmidt

Regr. of Joint Stock Co

Enclosure to letter No. 1227-1/Comp. dated 6th December 1920. 193

SUMMARY FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1920.

(Statistics available up to date have been utilised).

Consequent on the industrial awakening and the flow of war profits into speculative investments a large number of companies (111) was registered as compared with the previous year (72). Twenty four companies were wound up during the year against 13 in 1919 leaving 551 at work at the close of 1920. The aggregate authorised capital of the newly registered companies amounted to 7.12 crores, the Buckingham and Carnatic company Ltd. alone contributing 2.5 crores and the Willingdon Spinning and Weaving Mill Co. Ltd., Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., and Aspinwall and Co. Ltd., contributing 1.4 crores. The new registrations comprised 30 of the banking and loan class, 11 printing and publishing, 9 connected with motor cars and motor transit, 36 trading, 8 mills and presses, 2 relating to agriculture, 2 to mica mining, 4 to lands and buildings, 1 plantation and 8 associations not for profit. Of the new companies 91 were purely Indian concerns, 10 purely European and the remaining 10 were mixed. The registrations were highest in Madras (43) and Coimbatore (19). In Ganjam, Nellore, Kurnool, South Arcot, Ramnad and Salem there were no registrations.

2. The number of companies incorporated outside British India and having a place of business in the Presidency is 146.

3. Consequent on the constitution of the new registration districts of Negapatam, Palamcottah and Erode the number of Assistant Registrars of Joint Stock Companies increased from 27 to 30.

4. Licenses under section 26 were granted to 11 associations not for profit.

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5. One fresh certificate was issued, one certificated auditor left India for good, one died, the certificates of two auditors lapsed the holders not having applied for renewal and the certificates of 12 were not renewed. The number of certificated auditors accordingly fell from 46 to 31. Under the revised rules regulating the grant of auditors' certificates issued in August, only the holders of the Bombay Government Diploma in Accountancy and the existing holders of temporary certificates are eligible to receive the certificate.

6. Rules under the Destruction of Records Act, 1917, (V of 1917) providing for the destruction of the records of defunct companies were issued.

7. A clerk was sanctioned for the Assistant Registrar's office at Coimbatore as also an additional clerk for the office of the Special Assistant Registrar at Madras.

8. There are 12 Provident Insurance Societies and 6 Life Assurance companies at work.

Revised rules under the Indian Life Assuance Companies Act, 1912, were issued by the Government of India in January.

9. The receipts and the expenditure were Rs. 35,260 and Rs. 14,000, respectively.

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

C W Schmidt.

Registrar of Joint Stock Cos

C.F 29 9,678 20 11-19.

HOME (MISCELLANEOUS) DEPARTMENT.

196

C.R.:5535

REGISTRAR [illegible] DEPARTMENT
6 DEC 1920
GOVT OF MADRAS

Received ..... 19 . *Registered* 6-12 1920

Subject.

PRESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Brief notes on the salient features of the department in 1920.

ENCLOSURES.
No. one
Spare copies with me.

No. 2121 Genl.

Station Madras *Dated the* 6th December 1920.

From (Name) C.M. Schmidt Esquire,

(Designation) Inspector-General of Registration.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home(Miscellaneous) Department.

Sir,

REF. Memo. 4708-1, dated 28th October 1920.

I have the honour to submit a brief summary of the salient features of the administration of this department based on the results of the first ten months of the year 1920.

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Note on the administration of the Registration Department in 1920.

The registration district of Tanjore was divided into two registration districts of Tanjore and Negapatam with effect from the 1st August, that of Tinnevelly into the districts of Tinnevelly and Palamcottan from the 1st October and that of Coimbatore-Nilgiris into the districts of Coimbatore and Erode from the 1st December, with head-quarters at those towns. Twenty two new sub-offices were opened in the districts of Madura (3), Tellicherry (2), Palghat (2), Coimbatore (2), Chittoor (2), Nellore (2), North Arcot (2), Palamcottah (1), Ramnad (1), Trichinopoly (1), Negapatam (1), Erode (1), Anantapur (1) and Guntur (1) and an additional Sub-Registrar was sanctioned for each of the offices of the Registrars of Kistna and Salem and for the sub-offices of Chidambaram, Namakkal, Quilandy and Payyoli. As a temporary measure the ex-officio office of Nugur was abolished and the villages attached to it transferred to the ex-officio office of Bhadrachalam. Three new sub-offices were opened as an experimental measure for one year from the 1st April 1920 at Kosigi (Bellary), Guduru (Kurnool) and Adirampatnam (Tanjore). It was decided to continue the sub-office at Podili (Nellore) on an experimental basis until the 30th November 1921. The number of district charges thus rose to 28 and the number of Sub-Registrars to 560 including 4 posts of temporary Sub-Registrars.

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Government have been given full powers as regards the exclusion of specified tracts from the operation of the Act, the assignment of salaries to registering officers and the table of fees.

3. The maintenance was abandoned of a separate register designated Book 4-D for the transcription of documents of an ephemeral character.

4. The duplicate indexes were declared to be destroyable after 12 years.

5. Registering officers were entrusted with the duty of ensuring the due payment in the shape of additional stamp duty of the surcharge duty imposed by section 98 of the Madras City Municipal Act, IV of 1919, on certain classes of transfers of immoveable property situated in the city of Madras.

6. Registrations declined by 5.3 per cent as compared with 1919, when they reached an abnormal level owing to the prevalence of high prices and to investments in land of the profits made during the war. The fall may be attributed to the reaction which has set in with an improvement in the seasons, to the comparative scarcity of money owing to the floation of companies and to fluctuations in exchange which have affected the free export and import of raw commodities and finished products. The receipts have followed the downward trend.

The increase in the number of encumbrance certificates was more than ma

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7. The income showed a fall of .22 per cent, while the expenditure, excluding buildings and stationery, increased by 6.7 per cent as a result of the opening of new districts and sub-districts.

A.W. Schmidt

Inspr. Genl. of Regn.

WB

Misc.-M.-5559
7.12.20.

R-A-284-20.

Stationery Office,
Madras, 6th December 1920.

200

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
-7 DEC 1920
GOVT. OF MADRAS

Administration Report-Presidency-Stationery Department--salient features--summary for the calendar year 1920.

Home (Miscellaneous) Memorandum No.4708-1 dated 28-10-1920 and Financial endorsement No.3885 A-1 dated 6-11-20.

(1) Stationery.

The annual issues to various departments and offices in the Presidency under normal conditions ranged between Rs.7.5 lakhs and Rs.8.2 lakhs and have now gone up to about Rs.13.57 lakhs. The increase of about 6 lakhs of rupees is due to (1) the expansion of various departments necessitating an increased supply of stationery (2) the rise in price of almost every article of stationery especially of paper and (3) compliance during 1919-1920 with two indents from the High Court and two indents for printed forms costing about Rs. 2 lakhs.

On account of the grave dislocation of the paper market, the Indian Mills which constituted the main source of supply of Printing, Azure laid, blotting etc., papers to the Madras Government fail to meet our needs with the result that a very large quantity of papers has had to be purchased from private dealers, Please see my letter No.A-219-19 dated 19-11-20 to the Financial Department.

(2) Forms.

There is nothing noteworthy this year except that the sizes and varieties of papers used for printing forest permits have been settled.

(3) Liveries and Warm Clothing.

As in the last year, the general sanction of Government for exceeding the prescribed limits of cost of liveries and warm clothing sanctioned for supply to various departments had to be obtained. There has been

been an appreciable increase also in the list of officers entitled to the supply of liveries and warm clothing through the agency of this office.

During the current calendar year, the system under which the stationery office was temporarily constituted the central agency for the purchase and supply of boots and of all textiles utilized in the manufacture of clothing required by public departments under the control of the Government of Madras has been discontinued under G.O.No.435 Financial dated 6-6-1919.

(4) Books and Periodicals.

Proposals have been submitted to Government during the current calendar year for delegation of powers to Heads of Departments and Offices in regard to the purchase of books and periodicals, as required in paragraph 5 of G.O.No.771 Financial dated 27-10-19.

(5) Typewriters and Duplicators.

There has been a very large increase in the number of officers supplied with typewriters and Rotary Duplicators. Owing to the fall in exchange, the cost of some of the typewriting machines has had to be enhanced.

(6) General.

The introduction of Mr.Tottenham's simplified system of correspondence has been given effect to in both the stamp and stationery offices. It is now nearly two years since the system has been introduced in the latter office and the result has been satisfactory. My clerks in the stationery office are now alive to its advantages, as a labour-saving system.

for Superintendent of Stationery.

To

The Secretary to Govt.,
Home(Miscellaneous) Department,
Fort Saint George.

C.F 29 -9,678 20 11-19.

REVENUE **DEPARTMENT.**

Rev: 3267 C 20

Received 26-11-1920 *Registered* 26-11-1920

Misc. C.No. 5424
1.12.20.

Subject.

Administration report - Veterinary Department- Salient features for the calendar year 1920 Summary furnished.

Home (misc) u.o.

Rev. dis. 3267C/20-1
29.11.20

29.11.20

29420

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

D. Dis. No. 2276-A of 20.

"Wellington House,
Station Royapettah, Madras. *Dated the* 23rd November 1920.

From (Name) D.A.D.Aitchison Esq., M.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D.,

(Designation) Ag. SUPERINTENDENT, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

REVENUE Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to furnish below the information called for in Government Memorandum No.4708-I Home (Miscellaneous) dated 28th October 1920 communicated with Endorsement No.5494-D/20-1 dated 8th November 1920.

"During the year 1920 an Imperial Officer joined this department as 2nd Superintendent and 18 new graduates were entertained. One Veterinary Inspector and 4 Veterinary Assistants returned from military duty. Eight new Touring Assistants' posts have been created, the head quarters being Dharmavaram, Madanapalle, Kollegal, Gudalur, Rayakotta, Vaniyambadi, Kavali and Koilpatti. New veterinary institutions have been opened at the following places:-- Narasaraopet, Tiruvalur, Nuzvid and Parvatipur. Dispensaries at Hospet, Virudupatti and Gudivada ar

are also likely to be opened before the close of the year.

During the year 69 animals belonging to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore were put through the Serum Simultaneous method of inoculation against Rinderpest with no fatalities ".

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A.D. Aitchison

Ag. Superintendent, C.V.D.

T.S.S/25.11.20.

25/11

VM 1lw 20.11.20

C.F.—81.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

3193C

Received 20.11.1920. Registered 20.11.1920.

Misc. C.No. 5327 25-11-20.

Subject.

SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENT
25 NOV 1920
GOVT. OF MADRAS

Submitting the salient features of the administration of the Madras Veterinary College during the calendar ~~year~~ year 1920.

Rev. dis. 3193C/20-1 23-4-20

Home (mis) u.o.

Dpt(d) 25/11

Dear, 23.11.20 llw 23.11.20.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies

D. Dis. No. 222of 20.

Station Vepery, Madras, Dated the 18th November 1920 ~~191~~

UNDER SEC. TO GOVT.
21 NOV 1920
REVENUE DEPT.

From (Name) D.A.D. Aitchison Esq., M.A.C.V.S., I.C.V.D.

(Designation) Principal, Madras Veterinary College.

To The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department, Fort Saint George.

Sir,

Home (mis) memo 6708-19 28.11.20 put up ©

Adverting to Endorsement No. 5494 D/20-1 Rev., dated 8th November 1920, I have the honour to state that since the submission of the last report on the moral and material progress ~~report~~ of the Madras Veterinary College, the new laboratory and the extensions to the College have been completed and the buildings have been taken over from the Public Works Department. The post of 2nd Imperial Officer sanctioned for this college is likely to be filled up in the course of next year.

Regr

Home (mis) Dept

Maybe passed on to the Supdt on Special duty u.o.

SDS 26.1.20

CR

VM

uo 5327-1 Home (mis) dy 26.11.20.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A.D. Aitchison I.C.V.D

Principal.

G.P.—29.

Public (Political) **DEPARTMENT.**

CURRENT NO. 2689 POLITICAL

UNDER SECRETARY 1 DEC 1920 CHIEF SEC'Y

Received ..... 191 . *Registered* ..... 191 .

Subject.

Misc C.N. 5674 11.12.20.

203

Administration:-

Submitting the general summary of the salient features of the ---------- of the Pudukkottai State

GOVT. OF MADRAS 11 DEC 1920

ENCLOSURES
No. one
Spare copies .....

Pol-2689-1 / 11-12-20

Home (Pub) dept. Public (Pol) dept.

Home (mis) u.o. 11 XII 20

CR 10.12.20

Dis No. 640/polyno.

Station Trichinopoly , *Dated the* 8th December 1920. 191

Despatched 9-12-20

From (Name) E.W. Legh, Esquire, I.C.S.,

(Designation) Political Agent for Pudukkottai.

To The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Public (Political) Department.

MADRAS.

Sir,

With reference to Endorsement No. 2327-1, dated 6th November 1920, I have the honour to submit herewith the general summary of the ~~xxxxx~~ salient features of the Administration of the Pudukkottai State received from the Darbar for 1920.

2. The Darbar state that the above summary could not be made ready earlier as the floods cut all their communications, internal and external.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Political Agent.

Exd.

A general summary of the salient features of the Administration of the State for the Calendar year 1920.

The salient features of the Administration for the first half of the year have already been embodied in the Administration Report of the State for Fasli 1329 which has already been sent. Only those which characterised the second half are detailed below:-

LAND REVENUE, AGRICULTURE ETC.

The rules for the assignment of waste lands were revised and in them special provision was made, for assignment at concessional rates to landless poor in preference to others. The Dewan Peishkar's powers of disposing of land were enhanced.

The condition of Cattle was reported to be declining for want of good fodder and with a view to encourage the ryots to grow fodder crops for their cattle it was notified that remission of kist would be made in the case of lands on which fodder crops alone are exclusively grown throughout the year.

The management of three irrigation sources in Alangudi taluq was brought under a Tank Panchayat system as an experimental measure.

The rules relating to the grant of Agricultural loans were modified, the powers of Dewan Peishkar and Tahsildars were extended and provision was made for the grant of special loans upto Rs.4000/- for installing oil engines. Seeds and Agricultural implements Depots were opened in the capital and in the three taluq centres for supplying seeds etc., to the ryots at cost price. Bone meal and fish manure were also sold to the ryots at cost price.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

A second Survey school was conducted for training Karnams. Maintenance work is being carried on in some villages. The introduction of Revenue Settlement rates for the Ayan half of the Ardhmanayam villages which was taken up in the latter part

of 1919 is in progress.

ABKARI.

The still head duty on country liquor was raised with effect from 1-7-20 from Rs.5-4-0 to Rs.5-8-0 a gallon of 35° U.P. The tax on trees licensed for tapping sweet toddy for the manufacture of jaggery was wholly remitted. Orders have been issued to reduce the number of liquor shops as much as possible. Local Committees have been ordered to be formed to advise the Abkari Department as to the location closure and opening of shops.

COURTS.

All the Small Cause Courts were inspected by the Judges of the Chief Court in the latter part of the year. The rise in the numberof ordinary Civil Suits and appeals noticed last year was maintained the number of appeals filed being larger than in the last year. There has been a decrease in the number of Small Cause suits on the file of the judges, due to the lower limit of their pecuniary jurisdiction having been raised from Rs.30/- to Rs.50/-

The number of cases committed to the Sessions was 16 as in last year while there has been a noticeable increase in the volume of other kinds of Criminal work (e.g.) Appeals and Revision petitions.

There has been a perceptible increase in the number of warrants of arrest while the number of processes for sale of immoveable property has been almost the same.

POLICE.

There is a marked fall in the number of crimes in general and of crimes attended with violence in particular. The Arimalam Koravars have been ordered to be registered under the Criminal tribes Act. The Head Constables who were sent upto Coimbatore for training have returned and are under training preparatry to their being posted to stations. The Sub Inspectors are still under training at Vellore. The Police constables have also

been ordered to be trained in the Central Recruits' School Coimbatore, in convenient batches. The pay of the constabulary has been made more attractive.

EDUCATION.

The number of elementary schools in the State rose from 450 to 478. A stipend was newly awarded to another Girl pupil to enable her to prosecute her Secondary School course in Madras. The State Education code and the Inspection Code were revised and republished. From the Panchama Weaving School at Karambakkudi students were for the first time sent up for Government Technical Examinations. One more School-board was formed at Keelanilai. A special course of instruction in the teaching of phonetics and English by the direct methods was arranged. The rural School teachers have been asked to form School Gardens wherever possible.

The pay of the Elementary school teachers has been enhanced and there is also a proposal to increase the scale of teaching grants to aided institutions.

Paper Sloyd is being taught to the students in the Lower Secondary Branch of the College. The proposed Laboratory extension is under construction. Religious and moral instruction is being imparted in all State Schools. The medical inspection of the School children is being carried on systematically by the trained medical subordinates.

MEDICAL.

There was a marked increase in the number of in and out patients treated in the Town Hospital between January and October as compared with the number in the corresponding period of last year.

The dispensary for women and children which was only in October last converted into a Hospital is being equipped and has begun to take in-patients.

PUBLIC WORKS.

This department could not show much progress as it

was under-manned during some parts of the year and as the rains which fell late in the season left almost all the irrigation sources full at the time when labour was available. On the other hand, the recent rains, the heaviest on record since 1893 have done immense damage to irrigation sources and roads. Almost all the main roads have been breached in several places. One Bridge and two causeways have been washed away. Some of the largest irrigation sources have breached and washed away a few houses It will be sometime before these are restored to order.

CO-OPERATION.

The number of Co-operative Societies on the rolls on the 1st Day of December 1920 was 36 as against 30 on the same day of the previous year. A Central Bank has recently been started in the town to finance the other societies. The College Co-operative Society formed for the purpose of purchasing and retailing the students' requisites and the Ambalpuram Stores the only Society dealing in groceries were opened in the year under report and are doing good work.

MUSEUM.

This is becoming more and more attractive, the total number of visitors in the first ten months of the year being 1,07,421 against 84,124 in the corresponding period of last year. Life size models representing various castes and creeds within the State draped in their natural accoutrements are under preparation for the Ethnological section.

GENERAL.

The people in the State Enjoyed fairly good health - - though Cholera, Small pox and influenza were prevalent in a sporadic form. The material condition of the low paid servants of the State has been improved by enhancing their pay with effect from 1st April 1920. During the coming Census, some attempt will be made to gather particulars of the economic condition of the people. Arrangements are being made to resume the holding of the Exhibition which was in abeyance during the war. With a view to educate

2660

the masses in scientific agriculture, Sanitation etc., many of the publicity bureau leaflets dealing w in those subjects are purchased and distributed free of cost. The non-official element in the Legislative Advisory Council has been enlarged and privilegehas been given to that Council to discuss the Budget and to bring in any bills for consideration. The Representative Assembly now meets twice per annum.

Two conferences have been held during the year, in April and November. At the latter the methods and language of agitators in British India have been closely copied with no relevance to the circumstances and conditions of the State, and with mischievous effect.

Satyamurti

S. Ganapati Sastri
51220
For Darbar.

GLR
5-12-20
5/12/20

C.F. 29—5,000—29-10-20.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Miscellaneous)

C.No. 5658

GOVT. OF MADRAS
Received 10 DEC 1920 192 . Registered 10-12- 192 0.

Subject.

207

ENCLOSURES.

No.

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No. 10379

Station Madras, Dated the 9th December 1920.

From (Name) F.L. Gilbert, Esq.,

(Designation) Superintendent, Government Press,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Miscellaneous) Department.

~~Sir,~~

With reference to Financial Department Endorsement No. 3825-A-1, dated 6th November 1920, on Home (Miscellaneous) Department Memorandum No. 4708-1, dated 28th Oct. 1920, the Superintendent, Government Press, submits that during the year 1920 the only features to be noted in the Press Administration were that there was a change in the Superintending staff on account of the retirement of Mr. T. Fisher, from 6th April 1920 and that on two occasions, i.e., in April and July 1920 the Press Administration in common with similar private industries in Madras was subject to labour troubles, the first lasting nine days and the second one month and 24 days. In April the cause of the strike was for enhanced wages and all the workmen

struck work without notice, notwithstanding the assurance given them that their grievances would be redressed within a week utmost, while in July, only the Piecework Compositors stopped work on account of Government having sanctioned the printing at the Government Press of the Madras University work till then executed at the S.P.C.K.Press, as that press was then unable to go on with it owing to the strike of its own employees. Their demand was that because their brother compositors of the S.P.C.K.Press were without work (at the time of strike), they would not do Government work till the Madras University work was withdrawn.

2. On both occasions the Administration found no reason to yield and had to stand firm as the workmen were unreasonably obstinate. The printing of all urgent work, especially those relating to Reforms and Census was arranged for by recruiting Compositors locally and from Districts. The men realizing their mistake, resumed work unconditionally on both the occasions. Soon after the men resumed work, the wages of pieceworkers have been increased by 50% and in the case of others, temporary addition to pay has been granted, subject to further revision.

Superintendent.

tma

CF 29 9,678 20 11-19.

Misc. DEPARTMENT.

C.No. 5716

REGISTRAR [illegible] DEPARTMENT GOVT. OF MADRAS

Received 14 DEC 1920 19 . Registered 14-12- 1920

Subject.

Submitting the summary of the Epigraphical work done during the calendar year 1920.

98

ENCLOSURES.
No. ONE.
Spare copies

No. 914

Station (Camp) ~~Mangalore~~ Udipi *Dated the* 10th December 19 20.

From (Name) M.R.Ry. G.Venkoba Rao Avargal,

(Designation) Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

H O M E (Education) Department.

Fort Saint George, M a d r a s.

Sir,

I beg to submit herewith the summary of the Epigraphical work done during the calendar year 1920.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your most obedient servant,

G. Venkoba Rao

Asstt.Archl.Supdt. for Epigraphy.

G.V.S.

Summary of the Epigraphical work accomplished during the calendar year 1920.

During the year 1920, the village-war survey of the Gooty taluk of the Anantapur district was taken up and has been completed with about 157 inscriptions secured. Of the stray places included in the programme of the last year's report about half the number have been worked out and 114 inscriptions have been copied, besides the 316 inscriptions noticed in Appendix C of my last report (1919-1920). One of the copper-plates examined during the year belongs to a very early and hitherto unknown king Mahārāja Dāmōdaravarman of the Ānanda-gōtra and on paleographical grounds may be assigned to the 3rd century A.D. And two more sets ~~of the~~ an early South-Indian dynasty called the Vishṇukuṇḍins of whom the known records ~~have been~~ are very few have since been purchased for the Government Museum. The temporary establishment for the special publication of the texts of South-Indian Inscriptions has been strengthened by the sanction of an additional reader and extended by one year till July 192/ (Vide G.O's 23 and 790, Home (Education) dated 5th January and 8th July 1920 respectively). Manuscript pages 646-2997 of Volume V (1919) South-Indian Inscriptions, New Series, Texts and 1-306 of Volume VI (1920) have been sent to the Government Press. Of Volume IV 277 printed galley proof pages corresponding to 857 manuscript pages werereceived from the Press and after correction, returned. But it is to be regretted that the whole work had to be suspended by the Press owing to the expeditious publication of South-Indian Inscriptions Old Series Vol. III Part III which has since been issued.

The Annual Report of the department for 1919-20 including also the work done till March of this year was submitted to Government on 6th August 1920.

Ene G.914

Office of the A.A.S. for Epigraphy,
(Camp) ~~Mangalore~~ Udipi 10th December 1920.

A. Venkobachar

Asstt. Archl. Supdt. for Epigraphy.

G.V.S.

Q/11126

Scott. II-10 (a)—35,105—9-2-20. Pres^y Adm^n Report 1919-20 Home (Pub) DEPARTMENT

Advance copies sent — Sent on 16/2

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ORDER.

No. 233, dated 16/2/1921.

Three advance copies of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1919-20 with the despatches to the Govt of India.

Letter 234 dt 16/2/21

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

(with three copies of the report)

Sir,

With reference to my

To
Mes. G. P.

Dept Wise copies

Home Dept. letter No. 1931, Public,
dated the 3rd Oct. 1919,
I am directed to advise
you of the despatch to
your address of three Copies
of the Report on the Admi-
nistration of the Madras Presi
-dency for the year 1919-20

Sd
14/2/21

Secy.
12.2.21.

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12.2.21

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report to
Dr Rushbrook Williams
Director, Central Bureau
of Information
Delhi.
O.B.