



MADRAS IN 1952

(OUTLINE OF THE ADMINISTRATION)

PART I

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MADRAS
1954

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PREFACE

"Madras in 1952" is a general summary containing the salient features of the administration of the State during the calendar year 1952. The Madras Administration Report, 1951-52, which is being published simultaneously contains detailed information on the work of the various departments during the official year 1951-52.

At a time when the prospects in the State were dismal, particularly as the General Elections had resulted in no party securing an overall majority, and a part of the State was in the grip of famine conditions, Sri C. Rajagopalachari was called upon to take up the reins of the Government. Thanks to his able leadership, a stable government was ensured. On the one hand, vigorous relief measures for the famine-stricken people of Rayalaseema and the economically shattered handloom weavers in other parts of the State, were implemented; on the other, various ameliorative measures for the improvement of the condition of the general public were also taken up. Amongst the outstanding successes achieved may be mentioned the universally acclaimed policy of decontrol of foodgrains first boldly adopted by this State, and the substantial nature of the reforms effected as a result of the Tanjore Ryots and Pannaiyals Ordinance, later ratified by the Legislature.

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MADRAS IN 1952

(OUTLINE OF THE ADMINISTRATION)

CHAPTER I—GENERAL

The Executive

At the beginning of the year the Council of Ministers consisted of the following members :—

- (1) Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, *Chief Minister*.
- (2) Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
- (3) Sri B. Gopala Reddi.
- (4) Sri K. Madhava Menon.
- (5) Sri H. Sitarama Reddi.
- (6) Sri A. B. Shetty.
- (7) Sri K. Chandramouli.
- (8) Sri B. Parameswaran.
- (9) Sri C. Perumalswami Reddi.
- (10) Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria.
- (11) Sri Kala Venkata Rao.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Sri B. Gopala Reddi, Sri K. Madhava Menon, Sri K. Chandramouli, and Sri Kala Venkata Rao resigned their office with effect from the afternoon of the 8th February 1952. The Ministry consisting of the following members continued in office till the afternoon of the 9th April 1952 :—

- (1) Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, *Chief Minister*.
- (2) Sri H. Sitarama Reddi.
- (3) Sri A. B. Shetty.
- (4) Sri B. Parameswaran.
- (5) Sri C. Perumalswami Reddi.
- (6) Sri J. L. P. Roche Victoria.

The Ministry consisting of the following members were sworn in from the forenoon of 10th April 1952 under the leadership of Sri C. Rajagopalachari and continued to function for the rest of the period under review :—

- (1) Sri C. Rajagopalachari (*Chief Minister*).
- (2) Sri A. B. Shetty.
- (3) Sri C. Subramaniam.

- (4) Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu.
- (5) Sri N. Ranga Reddi.
- (6) Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao.
- (7) Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder.
- (8) Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
- (9) Dr. R. Nagan Gowda.
- (10) Sri N. Sankara Reddi.
- (11) Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
- (12) Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.
- (13) Raja Sri Shanmugha Rajeswara Sethupathi.
- (14) Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao.
- (15) Sri D. Sanjeevayya.

The Legislature

During the year 1952, the Legislative Assembly, under the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted and modified, sat for nine days for passing the Interim Budget for 1952-53.

The first session of the Legislative Assembly constituted under the Constitution of India was summoned to meet on the 3rd May 1952, at the New Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras. On that day and on the 5th May, the new members were sworn in. The elections of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly were held at a meeting of the Assembly on the 6th May 1952. } On the same day, the Governor of Madras addressed a joint session of both the Houses in the new Assembly Chamber, Government Estate.

The first session of the Assembly was prorogued by the Governor of Madras with effect from the 24th May 1952.

The second session commenced on the 27th June 1952 and was prorogued by the Governor of Madras with effect from the 23rd August 1952.

The Governor of Madras addressed a joint session of the two Houses in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, on the 27th June 1952.

The third session of the Assembly commenced on the 3rd November 1952.

The election of 27 members to the Council of States by the elected members of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the election of 24 members to the Madras State Legislative Council by the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly, on the basis of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, were both conducted simultaneously in March 1952.

The position of parties in the Madras Legislative Assembly as it stood at the beginning of the year and on the 31st December 1952 was as follows:

Name of the party.	Strength as first constituted.	Strength on 31st December 1952.
Congress	165	167
Commonweal	6	6
Krishiker Lok	18	16
Socialists	13	10
Muslim League	5	5
Justice	1	1
Independent Group .. .. .	..	4
Independents (unattached) ..	13	19
Kisan Majdoor Praja Party ..	38	28
Tamilnad Toilers Party	18	15
Communists	62	62
Independent Progressive Block ..	33	29
Scheduled Castes Federation ..	..	4
Forward Block Marxists ..	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	375	369
Vacant .. .. .	..	6
Speaker	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	376	376

During the year, two members of the Assembly died and five members resigned their seats. The vacancies are being filled up by bye-elections.

The business transacted during the year related as usual mainly to the Budget for 1952-53, inclusive of the Interim Budget and Government Bills.

The Assembly sat for 55 days and transacted official business on all days including 3 days on which non-official business was transacted. Out of 5,020 questions received for the Legislative Assembly, 3,421 were admitted, 964 of them were answered, 2,633 not yet answered, 1,335 disallowed, 24 withdrawn and 67 referred back to Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The first session of the Legislative Council constituted under the Constitution of India was summoned to meet on the 5th May 1952.

The position of parties in the Madras Legislative Council as it stood at the beginning of the Council and on 31st December 1952 is given below:—

Name of the party.	Strength as first constituted.	Strength on 31st December 1952.
Congress	34	24
United Democratic Front	10	1
Kisan Majdoor Praja Party .. .. .	..	2
Krishiker Lok Party	1	..
Tamilnad Toilers Party	1	..
Socialist	1	..
Independents (unattached)	24	20
Vacant .. .. .	..	24
Chairman	1	1
Total ..	72	72

The new members were sworn-in on the 5th May 1952. The elections of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council were held at a meeting of the Council on the 6th May 1952. The first session of the Council was prorogued by a notification by the Governor of Madras with effect from 24th May 1952. The second session which commenced on the 27th June 1952 was prorogued with effect from the 23rd August 1952. The third session of the Council commenced on the 17th November 1952.

Twenty-four seats in the Madras Legislative Council have become vacant consequent on the Election Tribunal having declared the election of the twenty-four members by the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly void under section 100 (1) (c) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

The Council sat for 30 days and transacted official business on 29 days including 1 day on which non-official business was transacted. Out of 805 questions received for the Legislative Council, 710 were admitted, 237 of them were answered, 473 not yet answered 35 disallowed, 19 withdrawn, 4 referred back to Members of the Legislative Council and 37 were pending orders of admission.

Course of Legislation

During the year 1952, 17 Acts were enacted.

Act XXXIX of 1951 [The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Second Amendment Act, 1951] provides that where the rent in respect of ryoti land of any class is payable in kind or partly in kind or partly in cash, the aggregate money value of the reduced rate of rent should not exceed the highest rate of ryotwari assessment for the same class of land in the district. The amendments have been given retrospective effect so as to give relief from the commencement of fasli 1357 and where rent has been already paid in excess

of what would be payable under the Act as now amended, the excess is to be adjusted towards the rent payable for subsequent faslis. But where the estate is taken over by Government under the Zamindari Abolition Act of 1948, before the excess is so adjusted, the Act confers a right on the ryot to claim a refund from the landholder or landholders concerned.

Act I of 1952 (The Madras Appropriation Act, 1952) provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Legislative Assembly for expenditure of the State Government for the year 1951-52, and

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

Act II of 1952 [The Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of moneys) Act, 1952] provides for the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made in advance by the Legislative Assembly in respect of the estimated expenditure of the State Government for a part of the year 1952-53, and

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

Act III of 1952 [The Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1952] re-enacts the provisions of the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947 (Central Act XVII of 1947) with a few necessary modifications.

Act IV of 1952 [The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1952] provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Legislative Assembly for expenditure of the State Government for the year 1952-53 ; and

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

Act V of 1952 [The Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1952] provides for the levy of water-cess when water is used from the Bhavani Reservoir for irrigation of wet crops and for increased rates of water-cess with reference to the crops raised. Provision is also made for regulating the crops that may be raised under the project.

Act VI of 1952 (The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1952) provides for an increase in the revenues of the State, by the levy of a sales-tax calculated at the rate of eight annas in the rupee, or at such other rate as may be notified by the Government from time to time, on the price of foreign liquor sold.

Act VII of 1952 [The Madras District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1952] extends the term of office of the members of district boards (other than those of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam) for a further period of seven months from the 1st December 1952.

Act VIII of 1952 [The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Act, 1952] amends the principal Act, i.e., the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1951 (Madras Act XX of 1951), so as to provide for the payment of a salary to a member nominated by the Governor to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly.

Act IX of 1952 [The Madras Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Act, 1952] amends the principal Act (The Madras Sugar Factories Control Act, 1949) so as (1) to provide that any sugarcane grower in a reserved area may before the close of each planting season (instead of before its commencement) offer to sell sugarcane grown by him to the occupier of the factory in the area and (2) enable small farmers, that is, growers who own not more than five acres of land each within the reserved area either to crush or to sell, for the purposes of making gur within the same reserved area, the sugarcane grown by them.

Act X of 1952 (The Madras Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Act, 1952] amends the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923 (Madras Act VIII of 1923) so as to provide that the pendency of an appeal against an order passed under section 8 of that Act (relating to the recovery of the cost of labour and survey marks) will not bar the issue of notification under section 13 of the Act.

Act XI of 1952 (The Madras Repealing and Amending Act, 1952) repeals certain enactments which are spent or have otherwise become unnecessary or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express repeal and makes some formal and consequential amendments in certain other enactments.

Act XII of 1952 (The Madras Christian Marriages Validation Act, 1952) validates the marriages solemnized, the certificates granted and the other incidental acts and things done by Sri Eragudla Devadoss and Rev. James Ponnuramam after their licences under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Central Act XV of 1872) had been revoked in ignorance of the revocation of their licences.

Act XIII of 1952 [The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1952] extends the life of the principal Act, i.e., the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIX of 1949) up to and inclusive of the 25th January 1955 and excludes from the scope of that Act control over the *production* of essential articles and also deletes from the Schedule to that Act certain articles, viz., electrical energy, all vat dyes, alizarine, other

dyes used for textile printing, artificial silk yarn, motor vehicles (new or used), whose supply, distribution, transport, prices, etc., are or may be regulated by Central enactments.

Act XIV of 1952 (The Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952) reproduces the provisions of Madras Ordinance VI of 1952 with certain modifications and purports to remove those causes of friction that have led to agrarian crimes and disturbances in the Tanjore district. It provides for the reinstatement of cultivating tenants who had been evicted by the landowner either in favour of other tenants or in favour of his own pannaiyals. It gives security of tenure for five years to each tenant and devices a machinery for settling disputes. It also provides a machinery for enquiring into the dismissal of farm labourers and for their restoration on just and equitable terms if the dismissal was wrongful. Provision is made for the division of the gross produce between the tenant and the landowner in the ratio of 2 : 3 or such higher proportion favourable to the tenant as may have been agreed upon between the parties. The Act further entitles the tenant to raise at his risk any catch crop and to retain the produce after giving one-fifth thereof to the landowner. The Act also fixes the minimum wages which should be paid to agricultural labour.

Act XV of 1952 (The Madras Cotton Control Act, 1952) gives power to the State Government to fix the variety of cotton "Standard cotton" to be cultivated in any area, prohibit the mixing of any variety of standard cotton with any other variety of cotton, and also to prohibit or restrict the possession or use of or trade in, any variety of standard cotton mixed with any other variety of cotton. Provision has been made to permit a factory in which cotton is manufactured into yarn or cloth to mix varieties of cotton and use the cotton so mixed exclusively in the factory for the manufacture of yarn or cloth.

Act XVI of 1952 [The Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952] provides for the levy of a tax on all passengers, luggage and goods carried by stage carriages, and on all goods transported by public carrier vehicles at the rate of nine pies in the rupee on the fares and freights payable to the operators of such stage carriages and at the rate of six pies in the rupee on the freights payable to the operators of such public carrier vehicles subject to certain conditions. The tax will not be levied on any passenger, luggage or goods carried in a stage carriage, the total permitted daily mileage of which does not exceed fifty miles. The tax can be compounded on the payment of a fee specified in the Act.

Act XVII of 1952 [The Indian Registration (Madras Amendment) Act, 1952] permits the documents relating to the properties in the loges at Kozhikode and Masulipatnam which have been registered in French Registration offices, to be registered under the

Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908) free of all charges, so that they may be admitted in evidence in Indian Courts. Provision is also made for the application of the said power to other French Indian areas adjoining Madras territory.

The Services

Direct recruitment was made by the Madras Public Service Commission to 57 classes of posts.

In February 1952, the Commission held a competitive examination comprising a written test only for the recruitment of clerks, typists, etc., to the Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and the Madras Secretariat Service. A special competitive examination for recruitment to ministerial services from among the persons employed temporarily in the Civil Supplies, etc., departments was also held in June 1952. There were 10,452 qualified candidates for both the examinations against 3,797 vacancies expected to arise in 1952 and 1953. The competitive examination held in February 1952 was, as in the previous year, open also to unpassed men already in service and the number of such men who applied was 806.

Cost of Public Services

During the year 1951-52, the total number of officers of all ranks from the I.C.S., I.A.S., etc. and other State Services down to village establishments in the State was 288,214 and the salary paid to them was Rs. 1,473.36 lakhs. The total number of pensioners was 42,512 and the amount of pension paid to them was Rs. 217.62 lakhs.

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive

The scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was not extended to any district in the course of the year under report. A Committee consisting of a High Court Judge and a Member of the Board of Revenue was constituted to review the working of the scheme and to find out what practical difficulties, if any, were experienced and to suggest remedies therefor. The Committee has submitted its report to Government and its recommendations were under consideration of the Government at the end of the year. The extension of the Scheme to the remaining districts of the State was to be considered in due course.

CHAPTER II—FINANCE

Accounts, 1951-52

Revenue.—The total revenue for the year 1951-52 was Rs. 5,943.15 lakhs as against Rs. 5,962.50 lakhs anticipated in the Budget for that year, showing a decrease of Rs. 19.35 lakhs, which was the net result of large decreases under some heads and increases under other heads.

There were large decreases under 'Land Revenue' (Rs. 79.18 lakhs) due to the postponement of collection of land revenue, as a result of the continued failure of the monsoon and consequent prevalence of drought in many districts, 'Stamps' (Rs. 9.92 lakhs) due mainly to a fall in business transactions, 'Interest' (Rs. 12.77 lakhs) due to the reduction in the interest realised on investments of surplus cash balances, consequent on the sale of securities held in the C.B.I. Account, 'Agriculture' (Rs. 84.54 lakhs) due to the fact that there were practically no outright sales of agricultural machinery such as oil engines, pumpsets and tractors, the machinery being sold only on hire purchase terms or only hired for use, 'Industries and Supplies' (Rs. 30.59 lakhs) due to the transfer of the receipts under Industries from the Intensive and Extensive Khadi Schemes to the "Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift" and also to a fall in the sale of quinine products, 'Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Net)' (Rs. 65.04 lakhs) due to the staggering of loads and the cutting off of supply in the various Electricity Schemes for want of adequate water and to an increase in the working expenses, and 'Extraordinary Receipts' (Rs. 108.17 lakhs) due to the fact that grant from the Government of India for approved Intensive Cultivation Schemes executed during the year proved to be much less than originally expected.

There were large increases under 'Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax' (Rs. 137.42 lakhs) due to the increase in the divisible pool of the income tax proceeds assignable to the States, 'Forest' (Rs. 32.20 lakhs) due to the adjustment of about Rs. 6.03 lakhs by the Government of India to the Government of Madras as compensation for the loss incurred in 1943-45 on account of the cultivation of pyrethrum in the Nilgiris and Palni areas and to the realization of high prices for fuel coupes in Kollegal, Tirunelveli, etc. 'Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts' (Rs. 40.14 lakhs) due to the fact that more vehicles were on the road and that new model buses with larger seating capacity were operated during 1951-52. 'Other Taxes and Duties' (Rs. 115.65 lakhs) mainly due to larger receipts under the Madras Entertainments Tax Act and Betting Tax and the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Tax and 'Education' (Rs. 15.29 lakhs) due to the general expansion of the Department

and realization of the value of stock certificates taken over by the Government from the Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamalle.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure was Rs. 6,443.84 lakhs as against the budget estimate of Rs. 6,029.78 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 414.06 lakhs.

Large increases occurred under 'Land Revenue' (Rs. 21.38 lakhs), due mainly to the transfer of Rs. 30 lakhs to the Zamindari Abolition Fund, 'Other taxes and Duties' (Rs. 16.76 lakhs) due to larger payments of the net proceeds of the entertainments tax to Local Boards based on improved collections, 'Irrigation, etc. works financed from the Revenue Account including interest charges' (Rs. 17.42 lakhs) due mainly to larger expenditure on the maintenance of and repairs to works in the Godavari Delta System; Cauvery Delta System and Cauvery-Mettur Project, 'General Administration' (Rs. 54.97 lakhs), due to the increase in correspondence on account of General Elections to the Union and State Legislatures and to the employment of additional staff under the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 'Administration of Justice' (Rs. 12.55 lakhs) due mainly to the employment of additional staff for the civil courts and for the criminal courts set up under the scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, 'Jails and Convict Settlements' (Rs. 17.74 lakhs) mainly due to the large expenditure on diet in jails and raw materials purchased for jail manufactures, 'Police' (Rs. 70.57 lakhs) due to the increased expenditure on account of the bandobust arrangements made during the General Elections, and to the purchase of new lorries and land rovers to replace condemned ones, 'Medical' (Rs. 40.98 lakhs) due to the creation of additional posts in the various Medical Institutions, purchase of furniture, etc. for the Nursing staff and Men's Hostel of the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam sanctioned during the course of the year, increase in the cost of medicines and hospital necessities and opening of additional wards in certain Hospitals, 'Public Health' (Rs. 33.79 lakhs) mainly due to the larger expenditure on Rural Water Supply Schemes necessitated by drought conditions in some districts, 'Agriculture' (Rs. 27.47 lakhs) due to increased expenditure for schemes relating to seed multiplication, control of crop and plant protection, multiplication and distribution of cotton etc., 'Miscellaneous Departments' (Rs. 15.23 lakhs) due to larger expenditure on the maintenance of hostels, scholarships, schooling charges, etc., for the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department, 'Civil Works' (Rs. 24.09 lakhs) mainly due to special grants sanctioned to local bodies for road works undertaken for relief of unemployment among agricultural labourers in areas adversely affected by the failure of rains, 'Superannuation allowances and Pensions' (Rs. 21.93 lakhs) due to the larger number of applications from families of deceased Government servants,

grant of gratuities on a more liberal scale, increase in the number of pensioners and to the arrear Government contribution in respect of past service for the Government servants who were admitted to the scheme, and 'Stationery and Printing' (Rs. 38.80 lakhs), due to the printing of district-wise pamphlets, revision of salaries of Line and Mono operators, purchase of rota-print machinery, arrears of pay to employees of the Pudukkottai Branch Press consequent on the application of the Madras scales of pay and payment of overtime and other allowances in the Government Press, due to the heavy printing work connected with the elections.

Decrease in expenditure occurred mainly under 'Education' (Rs. 38.32 lakhs) due to the payment of smaller grants to Local Bodies towards Secondary and Primary Education.

Capital Expenditure and Loans (1951-52).—The Government incurred capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account to the extent of Rs. 1,858.62 lakhs against Rs. 2,258.07 lakhs anticipated in the Budget Estimate for 1951-52 showing a decrease of Rs. 399.45 lakhs. Large decreases occurred under 'Capital Account of Civil works outside the Revenue Account' (Rs. 91.32 lakhs) and 'Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes' (Rs. 130.46 lakhs), due to the restrictions imposed by the Government on capital expenditure with reference to the limited resources available for it, 'Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account' (Rs. 14.87 lakhs) due to the rectification in the year of certain erroneous debits of previous years under 'Suspense Stock', 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading' (Rs. 254.55 lakhs) due to the adjustment of certain arrear credits and deferment of debits, etc.

Large increases occurred under 'Payment of compensation to landholders, etc., on the abolition of the Zamindari System' (Rs. 83.09 lakhs) due to the deposit of advance compensation for inam estates and the deposit of interim payments of all Zamins and under-tenure estates and 'Construction of Irrigation—Navigation, etc., Works' (Rs. 17.65 lakhs) due to larger expenditure mainly on the Lower Bhavani Project.

A sum of Rs. 603.67 lakhs was sanctioned as loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., in the year.

Budget, 1952-53

The Budget for 1952-53 included provision for the normal activities of the Government as well as for certain special items of expenditure such as increased provision for teaching grants under the head 'Education' consequent on the Government's decision to give certain fee concessions to the children of non-gazetted Government servants, employees of Local Bodies and aided school teachers from the academic year 1952-53.

New Schemes of Expenditure.—The total cost of the new schemes debitable to the Revenue Account which were provided in the Budget for 1952-53 was Rs. 116 lakhs. The more important of the new schemes besides the fee concessions already referred to were—

(i) **Local Administration Department.**—Grants to Local Bodies for new road works and for improved surfacing of roads and for village communications (Rs. 46 lakhs).

(ii) **Education Department.**—(a) Building grant to Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College Endowment Trust for the opening of an Engineering College at Karaikudi (Rs. 4 lakhs).

(b) Building and equipment grants to the P. S. G. & Sons' Charities College of Technology, Coimbatore, and to Non-Government Arts Colleges (Rs. 2 lakhs).

(c) Grant to the Annamalai University for the opening of a Geological Department and for the starting of a Biological Station (about Rs. 1 lakh);

(d) Grant to the Andhra University for introducing a course in Electro-Chemical Technology (about Rs. 1 lakh).

(e) Grant to the Madras University for the Textile Technology Block (Rs. 30,000);

(f) Raising the Government Arts College for Women, Guntur, to the First Grade;

(g) Opening of new courses in five Government Arts Colleges and in the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore; and

(h) Opening of a Government School for the deaf and dumb at Hindupur.

Budget Estimate of Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account, 1952-53.—The budget provision for capital outlay excluding the State Trading Schemes and Road Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account during 1952-53 was Rs. 1,980.03 lakhs, against the actual expenditure of Rs. 2,117.32 lakhs in 1951-52. The estimates included Rs. 897 lakhs for 'Irrigation Works' (with a lump-sum provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for Grow More Food Schemes and Rs. 60 lakhs for Tank Improvement Schemes), Rs. 800 lakhs for 'Electricity Schemes', Rs. 181 lakhs for 'Civil Works (Buildings)' and Rs. 32 lakhs for 'Industrial Development'. A sum of Rs. 70 lakhs was also provided for advance compensation and interim payments to Zamindars. The provision for new schemes included Rs. 2 lakhs for the construction of thirty additional quarters for Government servants at Todhunternagar, Saidapet, and Rs. 1.5 lakhs for the installation of an ice plant in the Fisheries Department at Mangalore and West Hill. The expenditure on buildings included Rs. 46 lakhs for the Police Department, Rs. 94 lakhs for the Medical Department (of this, Rs. 15

lakhs was for the Madurai Medical College and Rs. 10 lakhs for the Guntur Medical College) and Rs. 18 lakhs for the Education Department.

Loans and advances by the Madras Government, 1952-53.—The Budget Estimate for 1952-53 took credit for recoveries amounting to Rs. 280.41 lakhs and provided for advances amounting to Rs. 412.38 lakhs which included Rs. 50 lakhs for loans to Co-operative Buildings Societies, Rs. 56 lakhs for short-term loans to the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Rs. 64 lakhs for loans to local bodies, of which Rs. 36 lakhs will be for new works, including ten lakhs of rupees for the Madras City Improvement Trust, Rs. 1.88 lakhs for advances to cultivators, Rs. 20 lakhs for State Aid to Industries, Rs. 10 lakhs to Rural Housing Societies and Rs. 9 lakhs for Industrial Housing Schemes.

State Borrowing

An open market loan of Rs. 524.81 lakhs was raised in 1952-53, for financing the capital expenditure on irrigation and electricity schemes, as against a loan of Rs. 301.49 lakhs raised for the same purpose in 1951-52. Interest on the loan is payable half yearly at 4 per cent per annum and the loan is repayable in 1964.

The 3 per cent loan 1952 issued in 1937 fell due for discharge in the year. Against the outstanding balance of Rs. 219 lakhs in this loan, repayments in cash till the middle of December 1952 amounted to Rs. 137 lakhs and repayments by conversion into the new loan raised in the year amounted to Rs. 75½ lakhs.

The loans given by the Government of India till the end of December 1952, including short-term loans amounted to about Rs. 13 crores as shown below:—

	RS. LAKHS.
First instalment of the loan of Rs. 734 lakhs sanctioned for financing the expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha projects. . .	300.00
Loan for financing expenditure on famine relief measures	200.00
Loan for Grow More Food Schemes	94.95
Short-term loans for intensive manuring schemes and cotton extensive schemes repayable before 31st March 1953	110.00
Short-term loan for ways and means purposes repayable on 15th March 1953	600.00
	<hr/>
	1,304.95

In addition to the loans mentioned above, a temporary accommodation of Rs. 1 crore repayable within six months was also obtained in November 1952 from a Commercial Bank for financing food stocks

CHAPTER III—SEASONAL CONDITIONS, REVENUE AND EXCISE

Collection of land revenue.—The demand for fasli 1361 was Rs. 12,52,37,569. The amount collected was Rs. 10,52,00,617. The amount written off was Rs. 1,58,075 and the amount the collection of which was suspended was Rs. 46,73,975. The percentage to demand of the total amount collected, written off, and suspended was 87·9 in fasli 1361 against 84·9 in fasli 1360. The major portion of the balance represents peshkush and cesses due from the proprietors of estates. The Collectors have reported that these amounts are to be recovered by adjustment from the rent collections made by Government on behalf of the proprietors.

Rural water-supply scheme.—This scheme has been sanctioned by Government for the betterment of rural population. Provision of protected water in the rural area is of paramount importance. The Government have drawn up a five-year programme commencing from the year 1948–49. The total number of works programmed for the five years is 18,584. Four years have been completed. The total number of works programmed for the four years is 11,469. Out of these works, 10,793 works were completed during the four years and an amount of Rs. 2,32,21,115 was spent. During the current year, 1,032 wells were completed up to 31st July 1952, and 5,007 works are under progress.

Forest panchayats.—Panchayat forests in all the districts, except South Kanara, have been transferred to the Forest Department. The transfer in respect of those in the South Kanara district is under the consideration of the Government.

Treasury administration.—During the year 1952 the Government sanctioned—

- (i) the opening of a sub-treasury at Devakottai,
- (ii) the opening of a collecting depot at Sivakasi.

Season.—The rainfall during the South-West Monsoon was below the normal in the districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Upland taluks of Guntur, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Salem and Coimbatore and was above normal in Malabar, East Godavari, South Kanara and Srikakulam. The rainfall was quite insufficient. On account of the failure of the monsoon, there was widespread distress.

The area cultivated from April to September 1952 is as follows :—

					(In hundreds of acres)		
					1952.	1951.	Average.
Wet Crops—							
Ryotwari (i)	..	..	..	..	32,285	34,383	33,676
Ryotwari (ii)	..	..	..	..	1,003	1,101	1,422
Proprietary (i)	..	..	..	..	6,897	7,267	736
Proprietary (ii)	..	..	..	..	147	158	368
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					40,332	44,961	42,702
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Dry Crops—							
Ryotwari (i)	..	..	..	..	87,942	88,419	63,441
Ryotwari (ii)	..	..	..	..	1,003	1,098	1,165
Proprietary (i)	..	..	..	..	12,013	12,433	12,497
Proprietary (ii)	..	..	..	..	298	322	423
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					101,256	102,923	77,526
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The condition of the standing crops was generally fair.

Floods.—Due to heavy rains from the 20th to the 25th May 1952, many irrigation sources breached in the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor and Chingleput. There was dislocation in road communications. Houses with mud walls collapsed. Damage to cattle life was extensive but loss of human life was slight. There was very little damage to crops as there were no crops on extensive areas, it being the summer season. Communications were restored promptly. Almost all the breaches to irrigation sources have been closed. Monetary grants of about Rs. 50,000 in Kurnool, Rs. 35,000 in Nellore and Rs. 1,000 in Chittoor have been granted to enable the poor to rebuild their houses. Building materials were also granted to the poor in Cuddapah and Chingleput districts.

Land Revenue concessions.—For the fifth year in succession, special remissions, besides ordinary remissions under Board's Standing Orders were granted in the areas affected by the adverse seasonal conditions due to the failure of monsoons in 13 districts of the State. The affected districts were Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Guntur, Madurai, Nellore, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli.

The total amount of special remissions granted in each district is given below :—

					RS.	A.	P.
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	4,53,230	7	1
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	6,52,925	4	10
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	9,66,777	12	0
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	71,187	5	0
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	8,32,787	2	1
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	2,69,705	0	0
Guntur	..	..	..	..	2,15,646	12	4
Madurai	..	..	..	..	1,58,227	13	0
Nellore	..	..	..	..	9,05,216	0	0
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	6,89,775	8	10
Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	14,819	0	0
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	6,68,414	14	0
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	3,20,239	0	0
					61,98,321	15	2

Famine.—The State has been hit hard by the vagaries of the monsoon for the sixth year in succession. There were some good rains in last May but this was followed by a prolonged drought in June to September. Thus the south-west monsoon has been a failure to most parts of the State. Even the Cauvery delta did not receive adequate supplies as the level at Mettur was very low. The failure of the monsoon, accentuated distress in the Rayalaseema districts and in North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore (Dharapuram taluk), Madurai (Paini taluk) and parts of Salem. The north-east monsoon made a promising start but there was a long cessation of rain from the middle of October. Crops withered or were on the point of withering. There were heavy rains on the 30th November and in the first fortnight of December. But unfortunately, these rains were accompanied by a severe gale causing untold havoc in the Tanjore district and in parts of the Tiruchirappalli district.

In the absence of regular agricultural operations, scarcity of employment was generally felt in the affected districts. Expansion works under the Minor Irrigation and Tank Improvement, Rural Water Supply, etc., schemes and road programmes were put into execution to provide employment. Special road works under (or outside) the post-war road development of village roads programmes were sanctioned on a full grant basis in areas where distress caused by unemployment was comparatively acute. A number of pond works renovation, repairs and construction has been sanctioned in the Coimbatore and Madurai districts. They are in progress. Two contour-bunding schemes sanctioned as a famine relief measure are now being executed to afford relief in areas in Chittoor and Coimbatore districts.

To relieve distress owing to the drought, gruel centres were ordered to be opened in the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, Guntur, Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Salem and Coimbatore. A sum of Rs. 65.42 lakhs has been allotted till the end of the year for running gruel centres from the State funds. Due to the heavy rains in November and December, it is expected that conditions would improve considerably and that the gruel centres can be closed down gradually.

Drinking-water scarcity.—Scarcity of drinking water began to be felt even in the middle of March 1952, in the Rayalaseema districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool. A special scheme for deepening drinking-water wells (both private and public wells) was introduced in those districts in the first week of April 1952. A free grant of Rs. 150 was given to any ryot or institution undertaking to deepen drinking-water wells by six feet within a period of one month from the date of the grant. Up to the week ending 6th September 1952, 902 public wells and 409 private wells were deepened under the scheme. A total sum of Rs. 1,86,528-12-0 was spent under the scheme from out of the allotment with the Collectors under the Rural Water-Supply Scheme.

The Army came to the assistance of the civil authorities in relieving the drinking-water scarcity. During their operations, 230 wells were deepened in the following districts :—Chittoor (52), Cuddapah (56), Anantapur (15), Kurnool (11), Salem (29), Coimbatore (32), Tiruchirappalli (5), Madurai (15) and Ramana-nathapuram (15). The Army also lent their lorries with full equipment and drivers for the distribution of drinking water. One thousand steel barrels, 23 steel water tanks, canvas water tanks and pipes were also sent by them.

Three Civil Supplies lorries and 10 tractors of the Agricultural Department were diverted to the scarcity areas in the districts of Cuddapah, Guntur, Kurnool, Chittoor, Anantapur, North Arcot and Coimbatore for distribution of drinking water. The Railways arranged the supply of drinking water through tenders at stations at Guntur, Narasaraopet, Katpadi and Udamalpet.

Due to the recent rains, the drinking water position has considerably eased in almost all the affected districts.

Fodder.—To meet fodder scarcity in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Bellary and Cuddapah, arrangements were made to import paddy straw from the East Godavari and Krishna districts and supply it to those affected districts on Government account. Hill grass from the forests in the Kurnool district was collected and distributed in the scarcity areas. The Government also subsidised the sale of paddy straw and hill grass. Concessional rates of railway freight have also been obtained for the transport

of fodder. A special Deputy Collector with a small staff to work under him was appointed to attend to purchase of paddy straw in the East Godavari and Krishna districts and to supply it to Cuddapah, Chittoor and Anantapur districts where scarcity was felt. The total quantity of paddy straw and hill grass supplied to these districts and the amount of subsidy that is likely to be borne by the Government are given below :—

	Quantity of paddy straw imported.		Quantity of hill grass imported.		Amount of subsidy.
	TONS.	CWT.	TONS.	CWT.	RS.
Cuddapah	493	12	288	12	70,200
Anantapur	49	1	1,662	15	74,000
Chittoor	632	1½	10	11	40,700
Bellary .. ..	..	..	175	0	16,000

Madras State Famine Relief Fund.—Out of the Madras State Famine Relief Fund a sum of Rs. 8,96,000 (which included Rs. 1,00,000 from the Indian Peoples Famine Trust), has so far been allotted to the Collectors of affected districts. Up to the fortnight ending 31st December 1952, the Collectors have spent a sum of Rs. 8,32,166-13-6. Out of the balance still left at the credit of Madras State Famine Relief Fund, a further allotment of Rs. 35,000 was made to the Collectors of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Nellore, Coimbatore and North Arcot districts where there are pockets of acute scarcity. The fund has been utilized for strengthening gruel, for distribution of shark-liver oil, for supplying sarees to pregnant women and mothers, for providing agricultural implements to deserving ryots and essential tools to artisan groups and on other objects for alleviating distress to the discretion of the Collectors.

Gifts.—Thirty pump-sets received as gift from the Danish Indian Relief Committee in Copenhagen and 168 pump-sets and 425 pipes received as gift from the Federal Republic of Germany have been allotted to this State by the Government of India and they have been distributed to the Collectors of the affected districts.

One hundred and sixty tons of rice and 250 tons of milk powder have been received from the UNICEF, 6,500 tons of wheat, 3,250 tons of rice and 325,000 tins of condensed milk were received as a gift from the Trade Unions in Russia. These have also been distributed to the Collectors of the affected districts. About 364 CARE food packages received have also been allotted to the several affected districts for distribution to deserving persons through gruel centres. Another gift consignment of 900 tons of rice has been offered by the UNICEF.

Court of Wards

The Marungapuri, Singampatti and Kuthiravattath Nair's estates in addition to the trust and private properties of the wards of Salur and Sivagiri estates and the private properties of the Chundi estate ward were under the superintendence of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the year under review. The Singampatti estate was taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act on 19th February 1952 and the Devasthanam and other properties were released to the proprietor on the 29th September 1952, when he attained majority. The trust and private properties of the Ward of Salur estate were handed over to him on the 1st September 1952.

The collection work in Marungapuri and Singampatti estates continued to present difficulties owing to the introduction of the Rent Reduction Act.

The health of the Ward of Kuthiravattath Nair's estate was satisfactory.

The creditors of Salur, Sivagiri and Chundi estates have preferred their claims to the Estates Tribunal under the Estates Abolition Act and no payment was made towards repayment of debts by the Court of Wards. The surplus funds of the solvent estates were as usual invested in Government securities including Post office, National Savings and Ten-year Treasury saving deposits and also in the 4 per cent Madras Loan of 1964.

Commercial Taxes

The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, the Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935 and the Foodgrains Control Order (in regard to the issue of licences) continued to be administered by the Commercial Taxes Department. The working of the Acts was generally found to be satisfactory during the year.

By virtue of the provisions of Article 286 (1) and (2) of the Constitution of India, sales outside the Indian Union and outside the State continued to be exempted from tax. Due to abolition of rationing, slump in trade and famine conditions there has been a fall in the revenue, but attempts have been made to make good this fall to a great extent by prompt collection and detection of suppressions and evasions. The judgments of the Madras High Court and the Supreme Court of India on the interpretation of Article 286 of the Constitution of India and other provisions of Madras General Sales Tax Act have to a great extent clarified the legal implications of the provisions of the Act.

Under the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, exemptions under section 8 (2) of the Act continued to be granted liberally by the Government. All dramatic performances and music performances continued to enjoy exemption from tax during the year 1952.

The rate of tax on petrol was raised from four annas to six annas per gallon from the midnight of 19th-20th June 1952.

The particulars of demand, collection and balance of tax under the various Commercial Taxes Act for twelve months from 1st April 1951 to 31st March 1952 are given below :—

	Demand. RS.	Collection. RS.	Balance. RS.
Madras General Sales Tax Act.	18,03,76,674	15,57,68,096	2,46,08,578
Madras Entertainments Tax Act.	1,35,18,842	1,33,55,421	1,30,663
Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act.	1,31,13,498	1,30,21,443	96,022

Excise and Prohibition

Prohibition continued to be in force during the year throughout the State except in the Agency areas of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. The Excise (Prohibition) department continued to be in charge of the enforcement work in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, the Nilgiris, South Kanara, Malabar, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, while the Police Department was enforcing the Act in the remaining nine districts, viz., Guntur, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai.

There were no liquor or drugs shops during the year. Non-Indians and tourists from other countries were, on application, given permits to consume foreign liquor subject to a maximum of 8 units a month each. Indians were granted permits only on medical grounds on certificates issued by Government Medical Officers not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon. The maximum quantity of liquor allowed to Indians continued to be 4 units per month, the quantity in each case being determined with reference to the medical requirements and the status of the applicant. Indian visitors from other States, where Prohibition is in force, were being given permits on the strength of the health permits issued to them in those States.

The entire borders of the Mysore State and a major portion of the borders of the Travancore-Cochin State continued to be dry. The Hyderabad Government created a 1½ mile shopless belt throughout their borders adjoining this State, but at the

same time reduced the shopless belt on the areas bordering Kurnool and Bellary districts from 3 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Toddy yielding trees were, however, allowed to be tapped in certain portions of the dry belt to feed the shops in the interior. Toddy and arrack, both licit and illicit, were here and there, being stealthily smuggled into this State and the border staff were tackling the offences. There were frequent complaints that liquor found its way stealthily into Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts from Orissa State in spite of the border and train checks conducted by the staff. The French Government continued to be unhelpful in regard to Prohibition in the areas of this State adjoining the French Establishments. They opened additional toddy shops in Mahe very close to the Union Territory. They also allowed tapping in a village in South Arcot district which is common to both the Governments. Surrptitious inflow of liquor from Karaikal and Pondicherry continued and the border staff had to keep constant vigil on all strategic points.

The ameliorative side of Prohibition continued to be under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, while the enforcement branch was exclusively attending to the prevention and detection of offences under the penal provisions of the Act. The total number of cases detected during the year in the 26 districts of the State was 129,019 as against 106,848 in the previous year.

Illicit distillation was on the increase. Correspondingly the number of offences detected under this head also increased. It has not been quite easy for the enforcement staff to gather adequate materials to bring home the offences to the principals. Besides, the tapping concession was widely abused in many parts of the State. This was partly attributed to the fact, that the jaggery industry was not quite economical and that sale of fermented toddy gave handsome return to the tappers. There was also no decline in the misuse of essences and other preparations containing alcohol in the urban areas.

The co-operation from the Police in the Excise Prohibition Districts continued to be satisfactory. The District Advisory Councils functioned fairly well during the year. The Talúk and the Village Prohibition Committees ceased to function. Public co-operation was signally wanting towards suppression and detection of crime. Instances where mahazar witnesses turned hostile in courts to shield the accused, were not rare.

Patrols and checking of vehicles on the border areas and other strategic points were adequate.

The rate of duty on Indian made foreign spirits, Indian made wines, medicated wines and Indian made rectified spirits continued to be at Rs. 35 per proof gallon for the year 1951-52. The duty on beer also continues to be at annas 12 per imperial gallon.

In the year under review, there were 21 Form licensees in the State, to cater liquor to the permit-holders and licensees.

There has been no change in the rates of duty on spirituous medicinal and toilet preparations and culinary, aerated water and other flavouring essences, extracts and colourings.

The issue price of opium from taluk cutcheries continued to be as shown below :—

Rs. 240 per seer to addicts in the Agency areas.

Rs. 480 per seer to addicts in other areas of the State.

Rs. 175 per seer to licensees in the whole of the State.

The consumption of opium was on the decrease due to progressive annual reduction by 20 per cent in the quantity allowed to the addicts, which was given effect to from 1st October 1949.

Opium was issued to fresh applicants and original quotas of opium which were subjected to reduction were restored or enhanced and old permits on which the addicts ceased to obtain opium reissued, in exceptional cases, on medical grounds.

Indents for supply of ganja received from licensees were met from confiscated stocks stored in the Board's Laboratory for the purpose. The duty on ganja and bhang issued from the confiscated stocks continued to be Rs. 80 and Rs. 40 per seer respectively.

CHAPTER IV—LAW AND ORDER

Police

Consequent on the abolition of the additional staff sanctioned for combating terrorist activities, anti-blackmarketing and for enforcing rationing, there was considerable reduction in the sanctioned strength of the Force.

Training Schools.—The Police Training School at Vellore functioned during the year and gave training to Probationary Sub-Inspectors including some from Travancore-Cochin and to Head Constables who were considered fit for promotion as Sub-Inspectors. The Government sanctioned the continuance of the Police Recruit Schools at Tiruchirappalli and Vizianagaram up to 30th September 1953.

Armed Forces.—The Armed Reserves, the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police Units continued to maintain their usual high standard of efficiency and discipline. Sixteen companies of the Special Armed Police on deputation in Hyderabad State returned to this State during April and May 1952. Consequent on the return of these companies, 16 companies out of the existing strength of 40 companies considered superfluous for the needs of the State were retrenched during September 1952.

Crime and Detection.—There was a slight increase of 0.05 per cent in total crime. The increase in crime was due to adverse seasonal and economic conditions, high prices of foodstuffs and unemployment among the rural population. Though there was an increase in the total volume of crime there was a fall in the number of more grave offences like dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and major thefts.

There was a slight improvement in detection which rose from 26.3 per cent last year to 26.9 per cent during the year under review.

Riots and disturbances.—There were 82 cases of riots and disturbances and only on nine occasions the police had to open fire in self-defence. This year also the Muharram and the Dasara synchronized and these festivals passed off without any incident due to adequate police precautions.

A tear smoke squad with half the strength of a normal squad was formed at Pudukkottai in Tiruchirappalli district during the year.

Prohibition.—Prohibition work has been merged with the regular Police work in ten Police Prohibition districts. Merger was effected in eight of the ten districts in 1950 and in the

remaining two districts in 1951. The scheme continues to work satisfactorily.

Anti-Blackmarketing.—The Anti-Blackmarketing staff in the districts and in Madras City continued to function satisfactorily. A number of blackmarketees were detained and a large number deterrently punished. Consequent on the decontrol and derationing of foodgrains the special staff has been completely disbanded.

The Police Radio Network continued to function efficiently.

'X' Branch, C.I.D., Madras.—Four hundred and sixty petitions were received in this Branch from the Government and other sources till the end of November 1952 and of these 190 were taken up for enquiry. Final reports were sent to Government after the completion of enquiry in 224 cases including 110 of last year.

The Central Intelligence Bureau and District Intelligence Bureaux.—The Central Intelligence Bureau and District Intelligence Bureaux continued to function efficiently.

There was no case of sabotage to the permanent way of the Railways during the year.

The State, including the Hyderabad border, has been free from terrorist violence which was much in evidence during last year.

Police dogs.—A start has been made in training dogs for Police purposes. The dogs were trained in patrolling, aiding in arrests and tracking of offenders.

The Habitual Offenders Act.—The restricted scope of the application of the Act has resulted in the vast body of active criminals being excluded from its purview. Five thousand five hundred and fifty three persons of whom 3,958 were ex-notified tribe members have been so far registered under the Act.

General.—The relation between the police and the magistracy continued to be cordial.

The General Elections in the State and Parliamentary Constituencies held during December 1951 and January 1952 went off peacefully without any untoward incidents in spite of keen contest among parties. The General Elections put a great deal of strain on the police and on the whole the police acquitted themselves very creditably during the general elections. The municipal elections which were also held during the year went off peacefully.

The Prime Minister of India visited Madras City and toured the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor in October 1952. Necessary bandobust and security arrangements were made by the Police.

There was some unrest at the end of the year in the Andhra districts in connection with the agitation for the formation of the Andhra State. Sufficient police force was mobilized where there was trouble and the situation was promptly brought under control.

City Police

There was no change in the jurisdiction of the City Police. The strength of the City Police Force as on 1st December 1952 was 3,491 including officers and men.

Law and Order was well maintained throughout the year. There were no riots and disturbances. There was no instance in which the Police had occasion to open fire. Courtesy week was observed once a quarter during the year.

There has been a general increase in crime under all heads except dacoity, robbery and thefts in general. During the period under review, under Indian Penal Code sections there were 6,587 cases as against 5,449 of the corresponding period during 1951. Free registration of cases added to the increase in crime. The percentage of detection continued to be fair. There was no organised gang operating on a large scale within the City.

There has been a slight increase under the head 'house breaking and other thefts'. Following the arrest of a K.D. of Trivellore Station in Chingleput district by a Jeep Patrol on night rounds in Teynampet, properties worth Rs. 30,000 involved in more than 14 cases have been recovered.

Record Section.—Two thousand three hundred and seventy-five history sheets are maintained. This includes 207 newly opened history sheets for active bad characters.

More cases of black-marketing were detected this year. Some leading merchants in the City, who indulged in blackmarketing activities were prosecuted and convicted. A sum of Rs. 10,805 has been collected by way of fine and properties valued Rs. 22,667-9-0 were ordered to be confiscated.

Traffic.—The number of vehicles running in the City is 11,442 as against 10,950 in the last year. The policy of gradual elimination of hand-pulled rickshaws is being continued.

There were 2,427 traffic accidents in the City against 2,460 in the previous year. The number of fatal accidents during the year was 50 as against 47 for last year. Persistent propaganda in educating the public and motorists on road sense was continued throughout.

The health of the force was well maintained. There has been no epidemic during the year.

The Police control room is manned throughout the 24 hours with a Police party standing by. Mobile motor vehicles fitted with V.H.F. sets and wireless apparatus were utilized as and when required.

Prisons and Borstal Schools

The daily average number of convicts, undertrials, civil and security prisoners for the year was 25,950.62 as against 26,670.58 in the previous year. There was heavy overcrowding in almost all the jails in the State during the period under report. To relieve the overcrowding, Government ordered on 7th October 1952 the release of all the convicts whose unexpired portion of sentence on 15th October 1952 was one month or less. In spite of the releases so effected, heavy overcrowding continued to exist.

There were 4,122 prisoners convicted of offences under the Prohibition Act in the jails at the beginning of the year. 41,381 prisoners were received during the year and out of these, 39,581 were released. At the end of the period under report, 5,922 remained in jails.

The conduct of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory. The number of prison offences during the year was 537 against 608 of the previous year.

There was no change in the educational system followed in the jails. The adult education scheme on the model lines introduced in some jails is working satisfactorily. Educational films were exhibited to the prisoners in the jails of this State by the United States Information Service and the film shows were well appreciated. There is a moderately well equipped library with suitable books in each jail and also reading rooms are attached to each jail where daily newspapers are supplied at Government cost. Lectures on religious and moral themes were regularly imparted by honorary lecturers for the benefit of the prisoners.

The general health of the prisoners and inmates continued to be good.

The Advisory Boards constituted to review the sentences of well behaved prisoners in the jails considered the cases of 1,307 prisoners during the year. The Board recommended the premature release of 398 prisoners. The cases of 630 prisoners were submitted to Government for orders. Three hundred and seventy-three prisoners were released prematurely during the year as against 355 prisoners in the previous year.

Borstal Schools.—There are two Borstal Schools in the State. The daily average population of the schools during the year was 823.79 (934.56).

Inmates of the Borstal Schools are given literary education for two hours and vocational training for five hours daily. Boys having back-grounds of family trades are given the particular training to which they are accustomed. Industries taught in the schools are weaving, tailoring, carpentry and smithy, agriculture, paper-making, book binding and masonry. Some of the inmates of the Borstal Schools were given a comprehensive course of training in the First Aid and Ambulance in addition to training in Scout craft.

Thirty-nine inmates were discharged on licence during the year under section 15 (1) of the Madras Borstal Schools Act of 1925 and were placed under the custody of Probation Officers.

The total expenditure of the department during the period January to November 1952 excluding the outlay on jail buildings, charges in England, charges on account of prisoners in Police custody and the expenditure in respect of the Certified Schools amounted to Rs. 109.63 lakhs (108.35). The total receipts of the department for the first eleven months of the calendar year 1952 amounted to Rs. 30.15 lakhs against Rs. 26.94 lakhs of the previous year.

Certified Schools

The daily average number of pupils detained in all the Government and private certified schools during the year was 3,012.6 (2,605.47).

The conduct and behaviour of the pupils have been satisfactory.

Experiment is being made for the introduction of basic education in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, under a Special Officer. The higher elementary schools attached to the Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode, was converted into a basic school this year. Twenty pupils (6 from the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and 14 from the Junior Certified School, Tanjore) were deputed for training in the Agricultural Training School, Orathanad, Tanjore. Two pupils of the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, were sent for training in the Agri-horticultural Society, Madras.

Seventy-two pupils were discharged on licence under section 33 (1) of the Madras Children Act, 1920.

There were 784 ex-pupils under the supervision of the District Probation Officers during the year. Eighty were helped by the District Probation Officers to secure employment and settle in life.

The total expenditure of the department during the period from January to November 1952 amounted to Rs. 13,18,000 and the receipts under "XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements—II. Certified Schools" amounted to Rs. 18,900.

Madras Vigilance Department

The daily average number of inmates in the Stri Sadana Rescue Home was 84 and in the Vigilance Home 224 during the year. One hundred and seventy inmates passed through the three mufassal shelters at Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore during 1952.

In the Stri Sadana Special School, which is common to both the Homes, Telugu has been introduced as medium of instruction for the girls from Andhra Desa. On the vocational side, tailoring, weaving and laundry sections continued to function well. Spinning section continued to show excellent progress during the year. Up to the end of November 1952, 14,500 hanks of yarn were spun by the inmates and these hanks were sent to the Avanashi Khadi Centre.

Sixty-nine inmates of the Stri Sadana were discharged, of whom 3 were married and settled in life, 3 sent on domestic service, 8 absorbed on the staff, 1 employed as matron in the institution under the Madras Society for the Protection of Children and 2 employed as teachers. One hundred and three inmates of the Vigilance Home were discharged, 2 of whom were given away on marriage and 2 were sent for domestic service.

Sixty-nine ex-inmates of the Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home were under the supervision of the District Probation Officers. Four were helped to secure employment or settle in life by the District Probation Officers. The other inmates did not seek the help of the District Probation Officers as they were absorbed in their families.

The total expenditure of the Vigilance Department during the period 1st January 1952 to 30th November 1952 was Rs. 1,10,700.

Habitual Offenders' Settlements

The four settlements at Aziznagar, Siddhapuram, Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram continued to function. The population in the settlements has not increased much. No fresh internment was made during the year.

Occupation in settlements.—Agriculture still continues to be the chief occupation in all the settlements. In the Aziznagar Settlement the yield of paddy crops was low this year for want of timely rain. In Siddhapuram and Stuartpuram, the result of agricultural operations is fair. Due to failure of monsoon, the crops have not come up well in the Sitanagaram Settlement.

As in the previous years, weaving, carpentry and leather industry provided additional employment to the settlers in the Aziznagar Settlement. Weaving industry is found to be a profitable one and has been steadily improving year after year. Better marketing facilities and arrangements are likely to develop this

industry still further. Carpentry industry is in a better condition this year than last year on account of the growing demand for standardized articles of furniture. Leather industry in the settlement provides seasonal employment to settlers.

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

Education.—The Girls' School and Boys' School in the Aziznagar Settlement have been combined into one. Each of the other settlements also has one school attached to it. Free mid-day meals and free supply of books, clothing, etc., are being continued. But the results obtained are not very satisfactory.

The general economic condition of the settlers in all the settlements is fairly satisfactory. The conduct and discipline of the settlers are also fairly satisfactory.

Civil Justice

In the mufassal civil courts—both superior and inferior—there has been a general decrease in institutions of original suits, as against last year. Only in the superior courts of Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Krishna, Ramanathapuram and Salem, there has been an increase, the percentage in increase in Bellary, Krishna, Salem, Chingleput and Chittoor being 24, 17, 15, 9 and 5, respectively, and in the other two districts being negligible. The upward trend is being maintained in Bellary and Krishna. In the case of inferior courts the increase in institutions is seen only in Bellary, Coimbatore and Nellore districts. The general decrease—though there is no appreciable variation—is attributed to the economic depression, famine conditions and also to the absence of suits for *rusums*, road-cess and *jodi* due to the estates having been taken over by the Government.

Though there has been a decrease in institutions of small cause suits in as many as 14 districts, the total institutions have increased from 103,299 to 109,896.

There has been a decrease in institution of appeals in all the districts except in Anantapur, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna and Nellore. The increase in Anantapur, South Arcot, Coimbatore, East Godavari and Guntur is very slight and in Cuddapah, Krishna and Nellore it is between 30 and 50 per cent. The total number of insolvency petitions filed has increased as compared with last year. There was, however, a decrease in 10 districts.

In the City Civil Court, Madras, the institution of civil suits slightly increased when compared with 1951. In the Court of Small Causes, Madras, there was a decrease in the filing of House Rent Control Appeals.

On the Original Side of the High Court the filing of civil suits continued on the same level as in 1951. There was, however, an increase by 42 per cent in the filing of insolvency petitions when compared with last year.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court there was a general increase in the filing of all classes of cases—especially in the case of I Appeals there was a marked increase to 1,108 (i.e.), increase of 49 per cent. Institutions of I Appeals had not reached four figures before. As many as 891 Writ Petitions were filed in 1952 as against 846 in 1951. During the period under review, a few Special Tribunal Appeals also have been filed against the decisions of the Estates Abolition Tribunals.

Six Additional District Judges (at Anantapur, East Godavari, Guntur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram), functioned for parts of the year 1952 as against 3 Additional District Judges in 1951. Thirty-seven Additional Sub-Courts and 26 Additional District Munsifs' Courts functioned during 1952 as against 35 Additional Sub-Courts and 35 Additional District Munsifs' Courts in 1951.

As many as 10 District Judges were appointed either as Chairmen or Members of Election Tribunals during the year.

Fire Services

The Madras Fire Services Department continues to function as a separate wing of the Police Department under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

Fire Service Stations are to function in 85 municipal towns as approved by Government. At present, Fire Service Stations are functioning in 68 towns and the total number of such stations is 79.

During the year under review, the number of fire calls attended to by the Madras Fire Service was 3,725 as against 3,164 during the previous year. Of these, 50 were false alarms and 73 were emergency calls. Of the remaining 3,602, 98 were serious fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 in each case. The property lost or damaged by fire throughout the State was estimated at Rs. 63 lakhs and the property saved by the Madras Fire Services was estimated to be about Rs. 280 lakhs.

There are 72 ambulances distributed among the several Fire Stations in the State. The ambulance service attended to 12,176 calls as against 10,005 during the previous year. A total sum of Rs. 80,886-4-0 was realized on account of paid ambulance calls during the year. Accident cases and indigent removal cases were conveyed free of charges. The number of such free calls attended to during the period under review was 592.

As a result of the acute drought prevailing in certain areas of Rayalaseema, four Ambulance Units of the Madras Fire Services were lent for work connected with the medical relief measures in the famine stricken part of the Rayalaseema districts. Mobile Tank Units were also lent to municipalities for water-supply to afford relief to the public in times of water scarcity.

Hire charges amounting to Rs. 13,882 were realized on account of private pumping and stand-by done by the Fire Service Units.

The Madras Fire Service Workshops are now functioning in Vijayavada, Bellary, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. These workshops in the ranges attend to repairs of Fire Service appliances within their respective ranges, while the workshop at Madras City attends to repairs of appliances in the City and also to major works which cannot be carried out by the range workshops.

The Emergency Breakdown Van attached to Madras City, which is utilized for lifting crashed vehicles and towing them is specially equipped with a crane, oxygen breathing apparatus, acetylene cutting sets and smoke helmets and is directed to any fire or emergency requiring the use of special appliances. It is also available to the public on payment of the prescribed charges.

The Madras Fire Service State Training School continued to function satisfactorily. During the period under review, eight persons were trained as Sub-Officers.

Registration

A Sub-Registry office was opened at Tondi in the registration district of Pudukkottai with effect from 1st March 1952. Two Sub-Registry offices were opened at Yadiki and Chilamathuru in the registration district of Anantapur with effect from 2nd September 1952. Three Sub-Registry offices were opened at Muddanur, Mydukur and Lakkireddipalle in the registration district of Cuddapah with effect from 2nd September 1952. A Sub-Registry office was opened at Jalakantapuram in the registration district of Salem with effect from 2nd September 1952.

The itinerating system of registration of documents was introduced at Atreyapuram within the jurisdiction of Sub-Registry office, Kothapeta, in the registration district of East Godavari with effect from 1st July 1952.

The provisions of section 58 (f) of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, were extended to the town of Vellore, North Arcot district, in March 1952.

Article 13 of the Table of Fees was amended so as to bring within its purview loans granted under the Madras Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1948.

The full exemption to the Land Mortgage Banks in the Rayalaseema area from payment of registration fees in respect of registration of documents and for obtaining encumbrance certificates was extended up to and inclusive of 30th June 1954.

The total number of documents registered fell during the year from 1,637,470 to 1,400,744 and the income from Rs. 114.58 lakhs to Rs. 99.52 lakhs. The expenditure increased from Rs. 53.25 lakhs to Rs. 53.45 lakhs.

Motor Vehicles

As an experimental measure the work relating to the registration of motor vehicles and licensing of drivers and conductors was transferred from District Superintendents of Police in the districts of Krishna and Tiruchirappalli with effect from 1st April 1952 and was entrusted to the Regional Transport Officers, Vijayavada and Tiruchirappalli. This arrangement was found to work satisfactorily. It was proposed to transfer the work to the Regional Transport Officers in other districts by stages.

The Central Flying Squad, which was originally sanctioned in June 1951, was strengthened by the addition of one Inspector of Police, four Sub-Inspectors of Police and eight constables. Intense and frequent checks by the squad were effective in eradicating the plying of vehicles without permit, payment of tax, etc.

The State Transport Advisory Committee met once during the year in August 1952. The Madras Board of Transport met once during the year in December 1952.

At the beginning of the year 155 appeals were pending with the State Transport Authority. One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four appeals were received and 1,625 appeals were disposed of during the year.

The Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act was promulgated during the year 1952.

Nationalization of Motor Transport

Government Bus Service.—The year began with an increased fleet strength of 347 by the addition of 30 new Chevrolet buses. Nine short wheel base Ford vehicles were disposed of, consistent with the policy to replace all the short wheel base buses with long wheel base buses. The present strength of the fleet is 338.

Special buses to Guindy Race, the Park Fair Exhibition, the 15th Indian Olympic Games, the International Film Festival and other important festivals were arranged as usual.

Buses were hired out to private parties and weekly excursion specials were also sent to Mahabalipuram.

During the year under review, the number of passengers carried was 89,172,642 for a bus mileage of 13,246,018. The route mileage rose from 1,018 to 1,126 during the year.

The percentage of punctuality for the City, suburban and district routes has been 92 per cent, 89 per cent and 93 per cent respectively.

The number of accidents recorded during the year 1952 was 437 (3 fatal) as against 367 (11 fatal) in the previous year.

The City Transport Advisory Committee was constituted with the Home Secretary as Chairman, the Assistant Transport Commissioner as Secretary and 13 other members. The Committee held six meetings when useful suggestions for the improvement of Government Bus Service were made.

The Works Committees which were formed during the last year have been functioning satisfactorily and proved to be excellent channels of communication between representatives of the workers and the management.

Co-operative canteens are functioning at Government Bus Service and Government Coach Building Factory with a branch of the former at Broadway mufassal bus-stand and an extension service centre at Government Automobile Workshop. Mobile carriers serve tea and snacks at the Body Guard Lines and at the work-spot in Government Coach Building Factory.

A full-time Medical Officer was sanctioned for the Government Bus Service and a dispensary is functioning throughout the day.

As a follow-up of the mass X-ray conducted during last year a number of cases of incidence of tuberculosis were detected from among the employees and special medical leave was granted to them.

Government Transport Recreation Club organized during the year and the reading room, library and in-door game facilities were thrown open to the staff from March onwards.

Provision for a workers' representative in the Enquiry Committee constituted for the Government Bus Service to deal with disciplinary cases, liberalization of conditions of retirement and grant of compassionate gratuity, educational concession to children of employees and a laundry allowance of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem each to the workers are among the several ameliorative measures sanctioned during the year.

Maintenance of diesel engines has been highly satisfactory and adequate staff have been trained to cope up with the increased diesel fleet in operation.

So far, 98 long wheel base buses have been renovated with new bodies so as to ensure a fresh lease of life and their seating capacity has been increased from 28 to 34.

Out of 25 Italian diesel buses, 23 have been fitted with petrol engines. The performance of the converted vehicles is quite satisfactory. Twenty-seven Ford long wheel base buses were fitted with Perkins diesel engines. The proto-type Guy Arab and Leyland vehicles which were put on road on 4th June 1951 and 21st December 1951 respectively are giving satisfactory service.

A tyre retreading section is being started at the Government Coach Building Factory.

Government Automobile Workshop.—The Government Automobile Workshop, after five years of its existence as an unit of the Transport department, has attained the rank of a premier Automobile Workshop in the City of Madras. It is now capable of undertaking all kinds of automobile repairs not only to Government Bus Service but also to other departments of Government.

The table below shows the nature and volume of work turned out during the year :—

Nature of work.	Government Bus Service.	Other departments.		
		Vehicles.	Motor cycles.	Cycles.
Major overhaul	187	438	100	16
Minor repairs	513	387	..	..
Miscellaneous work	679	133	..	..

The workshop is also being used as a medium for auctioning condemned vehicles of Government departments, after re-conditioning them, if necessary, so as to fetch a higher price in auction.

Government Coach Building Factory.—The Government Coach Building Factory is running the fifth year of its existence, having started functioning early in 1948. During the year, the factory concentrated itself on the work of the renovation of the long wheel base vehicles of the Government Bus Service as part of the replacement programme. So far, 100 long wheel base vehicles have been completed and an equal number has yet to be taken up.

Forty new type Police vans of special design with separate provisions for taking prisoners and seat for escorts were constructed. Ambulance with four stretchers were also constructed for Fire Service in addition to two Fire Tenders. The work on one Police Ambulance is under progress now.

Central Stores.—Central Stores continue to cater to the requirements of the Government Bus Service and the Automobile Workshop in full and to a certain extent the requirements of other Government departments. The future of the year is the start made in obtaining spare parts direct from foreign manufacturers against import licence owned by the department. The saving effected thereby is considerable.

The Chemical Examiner's Department

The work carried out in this department comprised examination of articles for poison, of articles for blood in homicidal and hurt cases, examination of articles of semen or semen and blood in cases of rape and other unnatural crimes, miscellaneous medico-legal examinations such as firearms and bullets in cases of shooting, of bombs, fireworks and other explosives, of bones, of hair, of bicycle frames for filed off numbers, of articles for acid, of petrol and kerosene oil, of wires, of articles in counterfeiting cases, of clothes for comparison of mail bags and seals and general analyses of various articles for Government departments.

The following table shows the number of cases received in this department during the year :—

	Cases.	Articles.
Medico-legal investigations—		
Human poisoning cases	1,049	4,630
Animal poisoning cases	78	343
Stain cases (for blood, semen, etc.)	1,440	7,821
Miscellaneous	263	1,260
Total ..	2,830	14,054
General analyses ..	93	93
Grand total ..	2,923	14,147

During the year under report work on the following items of research was conducted :—

- (1) Continuation of the work on the toxicology of zinc phosphide.
- (2) Determination of arsenic in biological materials by alkaline digestion.
- (3) Isolation of the active principle of *cleistanthus collinus*.

Criminal Justice

A general increase in the total number of crimes as compared with the figures of 1951 was reported by all the District Magistrates except the District Magistrates of South Arcot, Cuddapah, Krishna, Malabar, the Nilgiris, Chingleput and Salem where there was a decrease. In Malabar the total number of cases was about 50 per cent of the figures for 1951. The increase in Coimbatore, East Godavari and West Godavari was attributed to the failure of seasonal rains resulting in unemployment to labourers and economic depression and high cost of living. In Ramanathapuram the increase was stated to be due to Prohibition and in North Arcot, it was due to large number of cases filed under the Madras Prohibition Act, Motor Vehicles Act, Madras Traffic Rules and Madras Forest Act.

There was an increase of grave crime in the districts of Anantapur, South Arcot, Coimbatore, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kurnool, Nellore, Salem, North Arcot, Chingleput, Tiruchirappalli, Guntur and Visakhapatnam and a decrease in Cuddapah, South Kanara, Krishna, Madurai, Malabar, the Nilgiris, Bellary, Tanjore and Ramanathapuram. The number was more or less stationary in the remaining districts.

An increase in the number of Sessions cases filed was noticeable in the districts of Anantapur, North Arcot, Cuddapah, Guntur, South Kanara, Kurnool, North Malabar, Salem, East and West Tanjore and a decrease in Chingleput, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, South Malabar, Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappalli. The number was more or less stationary in other districts. In Ramanathapuram though the number of cases committed decreased, the number of persons concerned increased. This was due to the fact that in the case called the 'Ramanathapuram District Communist Conspiracy Case' there were 59 accused.

The number of criminal appeals was high in the South Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madurai, Nellore, East Tanjore and Tirunelveli, low in North Arcot, East Godavari, West Godavari, North Malabar and Salem and stationary in other districts. The decrease in East Godavari and Salem was reported to be due to the removal of several controls.

There was an increase in Criminal Revision cases in the districts of South Arcot, Kurnool, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli and decrease in Anantapur, North Arcot, Bellary, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Krishna, South Malabar, Salem and Visakhapatnam. The number was more or less stationary in other districts.

Under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, there was an increase under security for good behaviour, though there was a slight fall in the number of persons proceeded against under these sections.

The decrease under the special and local laws was mainly in respect of offences under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Factories Act, Madras City Police Act, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Public Health Act, Rationing Order, Madras Traffic Control Act and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. But there was also an increase in offences under the Indian Railways Act, Madras City Municipal Act, Madras Children Act, General Sales Tax Act, Hackney Carriage Act, Port Trust By-laws, Prohibition Act, Motor Vehicles Act and Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

In Madras City, there was an increase in the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code and decrease under special and local laws. The increase under Indian Penal Code was mainly in respect of offences against property (theft). Cases of murder decreased from 18 to 13.

The system of distribution of cases arising from Madras City under the several enactments was thoroughly revised with effect from 12th November 1952 when the Courts of the Third and Sixth Presidency Magistrates were shifted to a separate building in Saidapet. The City has been divided into three ranges, the Northern Range, the Central Range and the Southern Range. The Second, Fourth and the Eighth Presidency Magistrates were holding their Courts in the Presidency Magistrates' Court, George-town, hearing all cases arising within Police divisions of the City included in the Northern Range. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Fifth and Seventh Presidency Magistrates were holding their Courts at the Egmore Court and disposing of cases arising within the Central Range. The Third and the Sixth Presidency Magistrates were holding their Courts at Saidapet and disposing of cases arising from the police divisions attached to the Southern Range.

In the High Court, 44 Sessions cases were instituted as against 45 last year. There was a slight increase in Referred Trials. The fall in the number of Criminal Appeals, Criminal Revision Cases and Criminal Miscellaneous Petitions noticed last year continued this year as well.

CHAPTER V—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

General

There were 25 district boards and 98 municipalities in the State at the end of the year.

The strength of the municipal councils in the State was increased wherever necessary on the basis of the census of 1951. The electoral wards were also revised and the reserved seats re-allocated wherever necessary in the light of the latest census figures and the electoral rolls prepared on the basis of adult franchise. Elections were held for all the 98 municipal councils during 1952 and the councillors came into office on 1st November 1952 in all cases except Guntur. In the case of the Guntur Municipal Council the new councillors came into office on 2nd December 1952. Elections of Chairmen to all the municipal councils were also held in the year under report.

The normal term of office of the members of all district boards except the new district boards of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam expired on various dates ranging from 1st September 1952 to 3rd October 1952. The life of these 23 district boards was extended up to 1st December 1952 by notification and beyond 1st December 1952 up to 1st July 1953 by legislation.

Elections to Class II panchayats commenced by the end of November 1952 and are now in progress. These elections are conducted by show of hands. Elections to Class I panchayats have been taken on hand from the last week of February 1953; these elections will be conducted by secret ballot under the symbol system.

The Advisory Committee constituted to consider the question of reorganization of district board administration has submitted its report to Government. This report and the report of the Advisory Committee for the reorganization of municipal administration are under the consideration of Government.

The annual inspection of the offices of the municipal councils and district boards by the Regional Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards was suspended as an experimental measure for a period of two years. This is to enable the Regional Inspectors to cope up with the increase of work consequent on the inception of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950.

Local bodies continued to pay dearness allowance to their staff at the rates admissible to Government servants of corresponding grades. They were paid Rs. 11.82 lakhs in 1951-52 as grant towards the deficit caused in their accounts as a result of payment of dearness allowance to their staff (excluding elementary education staff).

Municipalities

Compulsory elementary education was in force in 33 municipal areas including the Corporation of Madras. Municipal

Councils maintained 1,271 elementary schools at a cost of Rs. 71.74 lakhs and provided education for 234,286 children. They also maintained 133 secondary schools. The Salem Municipal Council continued to maintain a First-Grade College. There were 153 medical institutions which afforded relief to 8,901 in-patients and 5,347,732 out-patients. The Madras Corporation maintained 233 elementary schools providing instruction for 71,633 children.

District Boards

The district boards maintained 682 secondary schools and 15,352 elementary schools providing education for 1,904,982 pupils as detailed below :—

(1) Secondary Schools—			
Elementary department	..	--	1,838
Secondary department	..	..	256,744
(2) Elementary Schools	..	..	1,646,400
Total			<u>1,904,982</u>

Panchayats

During the period under review, 16 panchayats were constituted and 11 were dissolved to be reconstituted. Seven panchayats were superseded. The total number of panchayats at the end of the period was 8,491. In 36 cases, the Presidents of panchayats were removed from office for abusing their powers or for failure to discharge their duties properly. The term of office of members of panchayat boards other than those for which elections were held before 2nd January 1953 was extended up to noon of 1st April 1953 or the date of elections of members of such panchayats or of its President whichever election was held earlier.

A grant of Rs. 3.5 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Inspector of Local Boards for the improvement of village communications in panchayat areas, during 1952-53. During the period under review, a grant of Rs. 3,64,274-5-0 was disbursed to panchayats.

The year opened with 1,211 schools. During the year, provision for 37 schools was sanctioned and provision for 29 schools was withdrawn. There were thus 1,217 schools at the end of the year. Provision for 68 additional teachers was sanctioned and provision for 7 additional teachers was withdrawn during the period. A sum of Rs. 9,94,868-5-6 was disbursed by Regional Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards under teaching grant and dearness allowance to panchayat schools.

Local Fund Audit

Recruitment of 87 clerks was made in the course of the year 1952. The number of clerks required for the new Temple Audits entrusted to this Department and to fill up vacancies continuing for some years now, was much greater. Consequently

it was not possible to restore the full quantum of audit in respect of all the institutions whose accounts are audited by this Department. The reduced quantum of audit (25 per cent of the normal scale) continued to be in force during the year in the Northern and Western circles and in respect of some of the districts in the Southern circle.

When the second batch of candidates selected by the Madras Public Service Commission became available for appointment in November 1952, the quantum of audit was raised to 50 per cent for all municipalities also in the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli and increased from 25 to 50 per cent for all institutions in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara.

Owing to paucity of candidates from the Telugu language areas, the quantum could not be raised in that area.

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts and his assistants were appointed as auditors of the accounts of receipts and expenditure of Class I panchayats only for the year 1951-52 and subsequent years.

The number of Hindu Religious Institutions that are to be audited by this Department is given below :—

(i) Institutions with an annual income of over			
Rs. 60,000	..	..	59
(ii) Institutions with an annual income of			
Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 60,000	..	..	164
(iii) Institutions with an annual income of			
Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 20,000	..	..	5,891

No major panchayat board was constituted into a municipality during the year under report.

The audit of the accounts relating to 58 panchayat boards which were declared as major panchayats was entrusted to this department during the year in addition to 73 new miscellaneous institutions. The audit of the accounts relating to 74 panchayat boards and 52 miscellaneous institutions was discontinued during the year.

The total cost of the Local Fund Audit Department for the year 1952-53 is Rs. 7,16,500. A sum of Rs. 75,000 is estimated to be realised in 1952-53 as audit fees. In addition, the commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowment (Administration) will recover audit fees from temples with reference to section 76 (2) of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951. The estimated amount of audit fees so recoverable is about Rs. 3.75 lakhs during 1952-53.

CHAPTER VI—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE

Vital Statistics

The provisions of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, were extended to two villages in Gobichettipalayam taluk in Coimbatore district. The extension of the Act to some of the villages in the Agency areas is under consideration.

The estimated population of the area under registration for 1952 is 57,737,000. Based on the figures of births and deaths compiled for the first eleven months of the year under report, the birth and death-rate was estimated to be 30.9 and 16.2 per 1,000 respectively, in 1952 as compared with 28.8 and 16.9 in 1951. The infant mortality rate was 106.6 per 1,000 live births as compared with 118.6 in 1951. The maternal mortality rate was 5.7 per 1,000 live and still births and was practically the same as last year.

Cholera.—The lowest incidence for the year was in May 1952 and the peak incidence was in July and August. During the latter month, 4,873 cases were recorded. Till the close of November there were 30,239 cases and 14,114 deaths. In the month of December there was a sudden flare up of cholera in the State due to the severe cyclone on the 30th November 1952 and the heavy rains which followed in the first week of December. Eleven thousand three hundred and sixty-eight attacks and 5,457 deaths were reported during this month, as against 1,196 attacks and 628 deaths during the corresponding period of last year. The worst affected districts during this period were Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, South Arcot, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot.

By mobilization of staff and equipment and by complete co-ordination of work by the Medical and Public Health Departments, the epidemic incidence of cholera in the Chittoor and Cuddapah districts was quickly brought under control by the middle of September.

Smallpox.—There has been a noticeable fall in the incidence of smallpox in 1952 as compared with 1951. The incidence of smallpox which prevailed in 1951 continued into 1952 recording an increase in the months of February and March and April. There was, however, a decline in the incidence from May onwards. From the beginning of July there has been only a sporadic prevalence of smallpox in the State as a whole. Srikakulam district was the worst affected. The districts of South Arcot, Nellore and Cuddapah came next in the order of severity. There were 502 attacks, 125 deaths during the year as against the figures of 1,582 and 373 for the previous year.

Plague.—During the period under report, there were only 23 attacks and 12 deaths from plague, out of which 5 attacks and

2 deaths occurred in February in the Nilgiris district and 16 attacks and 9 deaths occurred off and on in Hosur taluk of Salem district. All the other districts were free from infection. In the infected villages prompt anti-plague measures like spraying of houses and dusting of rat runs and other harbourages with D.D.T. were carried out.

Malaria.—Besides the Central and Regional malaria organizations, there were 37 anti-malaria schemes in operation in the various endemic tracts of the State. These included eleven schemes intended chiefly for land colonization and development and five schemes for multi-purpose irrigation and engineering projects in progress in the State. At present a population of about 21 lakhs spread over an aggregate area of about 10,000 square miles is benefited by the indoor residual spraying with D.D.T.

The following schemes were sanctioned during the year.

- (1) Scheme of anti-malaria measures in Valparai Panchayat Board.
- (2) Papanasam Hill Tribes Scheme of control.
- (3) Agency Development Scheme in four selected villages.
- (4) Scheme of anti-malaria operations in the Tekkady camp area and the Periyar Dam site in Madurai district.

The scheme of free distribution of quinine in malarious areas at an approximate cost of Rs. 70,000 continued to be in operation.

Filariasis.—The assistance given by the Government to local bodies for implementing the scheme of anti-mosquito and anti-filariasis measures continued during the period under report. In all, 79 local bodies were benefited by Government grants.

Leprosy.—Leprosy Survey Units at Vellore and Tirukkoyilur carried out intensive surveys in rural areas. The patients were advised by propaganda to get treatment from nearby approved leprosy clinics. The Special Leprosy Health Inspector completed a survey of leprosy incidence in Shirva area by March 1952. Proposals for combating the prevalence of leprosy in this area have been submitted by the Provincial Leprosy Survey Health Officer.

Yaws.—A scheme for the control of yaws with the assistance of UNICEF/World Health Organization in the Agency tracts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts was submitted to the Government in collaboration with the Director of Medical Services, utilizing the services of the well-organized malaria staff working in the area and the existing Local Fund and Government hospitals and dispensaries. The scheme has been approved by the Government.

- **Kala-Azar.**—The number of cases treated in medical institutions in Madras, the coastal villages of Ramanathapuram and a few villages in Tirunelveli district shows a tendency to increase.

The triangular eastern part of Ramanathapuram to an extent of 60 square miles is an area endemic for Kala-azar. An Entomological Unit with headquarters at Ramanathapuram is carrying on intensive survey of Kala-azar incidence and sandfly prevalence in three highly endemic villages.

Guineaworm disease.—This is major problem in some of the districts, especially in rural areas, where protected water-supply does not exist. Control operations, such as, chlorination, lime sterilization and biological method of control by introduction of cyclospicidal fishes in tanks, ponds and stepwells are being carried out in many of the endemic areas.

Maternity and child-welfare.—The efforts of the Public Health Department with regard to maternity and child health work have continued to produce good results. During the year, the Government sanctioned the opening of 38 new maternity and child-welfare centres in thirteen district boards and nine municipal councils and two panchayat boards.

Industrial hygiene.—All Municipal and District Health Officers in their capacity as Additional Inspector of Factories inspected the factories in their jurisdiction and took steps to improve and rectify the sanitary conditions in the factories.

Rural and urban sanitation.—The provision of sanitary conveniences of approved types both in the rural and urban areas was pushed through vigorously, by pursuasion, propaganda and by enforcing the provisions of the Madras Public Health Act, wherever found necessary.

Water-supply and drainage.—The scheme for water-supply and drainage sanctioned in the Five-Year Plan is in progress according to the priority fixed. The rank fixed in the priority list is overlooked in cases where the local body is able to finance the scheme from its own funds.

Nutrition.—During the period January to September, 48 diet surveys representing about 1,400 consumption units were carried out by the three Nutrition Units. With a view to study the effects of famine conditions on the health and nutrition of the people in famine-affected areas, the Anantapur Nutrition Unit carried out diet and nutrition surveys in sixteen villages in Anantapur district. Several programmes for improving the nutrition of the vulnerable groups have been arranged during the year by the Nutrition Bureau with the gift of supplementary foods received from various sources. A quantity of 512,000 lb. of skimmed milk powder, 60,000 lb. of condensed milk, 60,000 multi-vitamin tablets and 162 tons of rice have been distributed among mal-nourished children, expectant and nursing mothers, mostly in the famine-affected areas.

Modern System of Medicine

In order to help proper utilization of radium and its scientific use the post of Physicist was sanctioned for the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

The post of an Anaesthetist in the grade of Assistant Surgeon was sanctioned for each of the District Headquarters Hospitals, Kakinada, Salem and Tiruchirappalli and Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, where surgery of high standard is being done.

The bed strength of the following medical institutions was increased and the employment of additional staff sanctioned to the extent necessary owing to the steady increase in the daily average attendance of patients treated in these medical institutions and the consequent need to provide for larger in-patient accommodation :—

	From	To
Government Hospital, Sankarankoil	4	8
King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam	700	794
Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras. 407		515
Government Hospital, Srivilliputtur	16	30
Headquarters Hospital, Salem	235	295
Government Hospital, Kancheepuram	75	131
Government Dispensary, Poonamallee	Three emergency beds.	

On account of overcrowding in the Mental Hospital, Waltair, the accommodation of the hospital was raised from 164 to 210.

The Local Fund Dispensary at Rampachodavaram, East Godavari district, was provincialized and was taken over by the Government on 1st July 1952. The provincialization of the following Local Fund institutions was also sanctioned by the Government during 1952-53 :—

Local Fund Dispensary, Rayachoti (Cuddapah district).

Local Fund Hospital, Perintalmanna (Malabar district).

Local Fund Hospital, Mettupalayam (Coimbatore district).

During the year under report sanction was accorded for the opening of dental clinics in the Government Hospital, Karkala (South Kanara district), Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, and the Government Headquarters Hospital, Machilipatnam.

During the year under report, X-ray units were established in the Government Hospital, Rajahmundry, in the Government Hospital, Kodaikanal, in the Government Hospital, Nandyal

and the Pentland Hospital, Vellore. The X-ray units in Rajahmundry, Kodaikanal and Nandyal hospitals were started with the donations received from philanthropic persons and institutions. In connexion with the general scheme for the treatment of cancer cases in certain City State hospitals and district headquarters hospitals, the Government sanctioned the purchase of Deep X-ray therapy apparatus with a phase transformer at a cost not exceeding Rs. 64,000 for use in the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

Treatment of Cancer.—Facilities are available for treatment of cancer in

- (1) Barnard Institute of Radiology in General Hospital.
- (2) Women and Children Hospital, Egmore, Madras.
- (3) King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam and
- (4) Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

Facilities for treatment of cancer both with radium and deep X-ray therapy are available in these institutions.

Three new types of X-ray Therapy apparatuses at a cost of about Rs. 1½ lakhs were being installed in the Barnard Institute of Radiology. The total quantity of radium available for use in the State was 2,250 milligrammes (the largest quantity in the whole Union of India).

As space in the Barnard Institute of Radiology was found to be insufficient, the Madras Cancer Association had kindly come forward to build a Cancer Out-patient Pavilion with a minor operation theatre. The building is under construction.

The Government felt that to fight cancer successfully it was necessary to train general practitioners in the early diagnosis of cancer. With this object in view, final year medical students were given twelve extra lectures and demonstrations by the Director of Barnard Institute of Radiology to give them proper understanding of the cancer problem.

Medical Colleges

Madras Medical College, Madras.—The total number of students in the college at the end of the year under report was 1,212. Of these, 270 were women and 14 were refugee students. All the departments continued to engage themselves in research work when time permitted. Some papers were published by the staff of the college.

During the year under report, the hostel for lady students was shifted to the new buildings in the Lady Hope School of Nursing and the old premises occupied by the lady students was annexed to the Men students' hostel.

Guntur Medical College, Guntur.—The calendar year 1952 is the seventh year of the existence of the Guntur Medical College, Guntur. The strength of this college at the beginning of January 1952 was 135. Thirty-four students passed out in March–April 1952 and left the college. Fifty students were admitted in July 1952 and in addition to these 2 supplementary students who discontinued their studies were also admitted. The present strength of the college is 151—130 men and 21 women.

The permanent affiliation with the Andhra University has been granted for this college from 1952–53.

The expenditure during the year under report up to and including October 1952 was Rs. 1,22,458–6–9 and the income for the same period was Rs. 33,522–10–0.

Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.—The total number of admissions for the M.B.B.S. course was 55 (40 men and 15 women). Five licentiates were admitted in addition. The pre-registration course was abolished but a concurrent course in Biology was run for the benefit of 25 candidates in the first year. One hundred students were admitted in Sanitary Inspectors class. Forty students from the Guntur Medical College joined the third year course.

Total number of students during the academic year 1951 was 380 and at the end of the academic year 1952 it was 546. The percentage of passes in different classes was satisfactory.

The building schemes of the Men's and Women's Hostel have been completed and the buildings have been occupied. The twin operation theatre and one of the new medical blocks have been completed. They will be occupied soon. Extension to the Pharmacology block to accommodate the office, the library and the pre-clinical departments are in progress.

Stanley Medical College, Madras.—The number of students admitted for the M.B.B.S. course in July 1952 was 100 (74 men and 26 women). Ten licentiates were also admitted for the condensed M.B.B.S. course. Ninety-three students were admitted for the Sanitary Inspector's Course. The results of the University examinations were satisfactory.

King Institute, Guindy

Vaccine Lymph Section.—During the year 44,865 grammes of crude vaccine pulp were manufactured equivalent to 269,190 ml. of glycerinated lymph, the average yield per calf being 30 grams. A total quantity of 5,200,410 doses of glycerinated lymph were issued to the field after the usual tests for purity, potency and toxicity. Manufacture of dry vaccine lymph has been commenced as an experimental measure.

Diagnostic Section.—A total of 10,045 specimens were received for Microscopic and Bacteriological Diagnosis and 152 specimens for histo-pathological examinations. In the Serology section, 84,414 specimens were examined. In addition, 3,641 c.cs. of the various re-agents used for serological tests were supplied to other laboratories.

Forty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-three doses of polyvalent stock therapeutic vaccines were supplied during the year. Five hundred and fifty-eight doses of autogenous vaccines, 22,970 c.cs. of bacterial suspensions, 622 c.cs. of High Titre Sera, 4,464 doses of Old Tuberculin for V.P. and Mantoux tests and 290 tubes of life cultures were also supplied.

Prophylactic Bacterial Vaccines.—6,196,581 c.cs. of cholera vaccine, 151,607 c.cs. of T.A.B. vaccine and 11,600 c.cs. of plague vaccine were issued during the year.

Sterile Solutions.—During the year a total of well over 240,000 ampoules of various sterile solutions, including glucose, normal saline, etc. and 2,000 pint bottles of special solutions like glucose-saline, Ringer-lactate Darrows solution, etc., were manufactured and supplied.

Department of Anti-toxins.—The department possessed 61 horses at the end of the year for the production of therapeutic serum to be supplied to the various medical institutions in the State. Seven hundred and ninety-two litres of Tetanus Toxin and 112 litres of Gas Gangrene Toxin intended for immunisation of horses were manufactured. The serum manufactured in the Institute is shown below :—

Tetanus Anti-toxin 1,500 I.U., (Prophylactic).	45,681 ampoules.
Tetanus anti-toxin, 25,000 I.U., (Curative).	4,176 ampoules.
Anti-Gas Gangrene Serum 10 c.c.	859 ampoules.

Besides, various other sera such as Diphtheria Anti-toxin, Anti-snake venom, Anti-scorpion serum, etc., were also supplied to the various hospitals of the State.

Department of Water Analysis.—The year started with 169 protected water supplies which were listed for periodical examination. A total of 4,761 samples of water were taken from various supplies and were examined to determine the physical, bacteriological and chemical characteristics. The results of analysis of the Municipal and Panchayat Board water supplies in the State showed that nearly 68 per cent of the samples were of good quality from hygienic point of view.

Results of the investigations carried out on the extent of bacterial contamination of eating utensils in hotels and restaurants were published in the reports of the Hotel Sanitation Committee.

Blood Bank.—One new Blood Bank was opened this year at the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, thus bringing the total number of Blood Transfusion Centres functioning at present in the State to 23, inclusive of 3 in the City.

Statistics of the work turned out in the Blood Bank section of the King Institute, Guindy, for the period from January to November 1952 is furnished below :—

Number of doners accepted	349
Number of blood bottles received	2,477
Amount of blood in litres used for plasma processing.	5,616
Amount of plasma processed	312 litres
Amount of plasma issued	264.5 "
Amount of blood issued	3.5 "
Tests for RH factor	46
Tests for cold agglutinin	40
Group sera issued—	
A. 3,110 c.c.	
B. 3,110 c.c.	
C. 2,400 c.c.	
	<hr/>
	8,620 c.c.

Number of blood banks in the State	20
Number of Exhibition taken part	2
Number of medical officers trained in Blood Transfusion Work.	11

Government Analyst Department.—The Government Analyst's Laboratory analysed a total of 25,059 samples of food and 253 samples of drugs during the year as given below :—

	Total samples analysed.	Adulterated.
Samples under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act.	18,512	8,734
Samples from Government hospitals and institutions.	6,447	4,943
Samples from unofficial sources	100	..
<i>Drug Samples.</i>		
Samples under the Madras Drug Rules .. .. .	..	67
Samples from Government Hospitals .. .. .	..	161
Samples from unofficial sources .. .. .	..	25
		<hr/>
		253

Tuberculosis Institute, Madras.—The institute is the centre for Anti-tuberculosis work and caters to the public with diagnosis treatment and preventive measures. It is also a teaching centre.

The B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign with the Government Tuberculosis Institute as Headquarters, continued to be conducted in the City and suburbs and was getting popular. Mass X-raying of selected group of people like industrial workers, college students, etc. and general public was carried out as in the previous year.

The four Tuberculosis Clinics opened in the four general hospitals of the City in the year 1950 continued to work with satisfactory results.

Indigenous System of Medicine

College of Indigenous Medicine.—The following courses are available at the College of Indigenous Medicine, Kilpauk, Madras:—

- (1) G.C.I.M.
- (2) L.I.M.
- (3) A.I.M.
- (4) Compounder's Course.
- (5) Village Vaidya Course.

Admissions to the L.I.M. course have been discontinued with effect from the academic year 1952-53, provision being made for the continuance of training for L.I.M. of those students admitted in the previous years. The total number of students on the rolls at the end of the academic year 1951-52 was 613. After admission and readmission during the current year and deducting those who have left their courses, etc., the present strength is 775, the figures including Village Vaidyas also. There are 52 women students on the rolls.

Hostels.—The strength of the hostels during 1952-53 is 350. Women students in the hostel number 50, there being a separate hostel for them. In addition to the Government buildings two private buildings have been taken on lease to provide adequate accommodation.

Play Grounds for the College of Indigenous Medicine.—The low lying lands between the old Maternity compound and the Wallajah compound have been transferred to the Department of Indigenous Medicine for use as a playground. The Corporation authorities have taken up the work of filling up the pits. It is expected that the playground will be ready for use by the beginning of the academic year 1953-54.

Publication of Text-books in Ayurveda, Siddha, etc.—An additional Sanskrit Pandit for the work of writing Ayurveda text-books and a Lecturer, Grade I (Literary), were appointed. A Siddha text-book has been printed and is awaiting release.

Hospital.—The daily average attendance of out-patients and in-patients in the hospital for the year 1952 were 1,186 and 194 respectively.

Appointment of a Committee to Review Courses of Studies.—Government constituted a Committee in March 1952 to examine the standard of training and curriculum of studies for the G.C.I.M. and L.I.M. courses and other cognate matters. On receipt of the Report of the Committee in June 1952 the Government decided, as indicated in paragraph 1 above, that the L.I.M. course should be abolished as soon as the last batch of L.I.Ms. have been trained and pass out of the institution, further admissions being discontinued

with effect from the academic year 1952-53. All the available resources will be concentrated in providing an acceptable standard of training for the G.C.I.M. students. The other recommendations of the Committee relating to the question of provision of better facilities for clinical training, construction of additional buildings and provision of additional equipment in the College, Laboratories and the Hospital, are under consideration of the Government.

Registration of G.C.I.Ms., etc.—The candidates passing out of the various courses of the College and School of Indigenous Medicine and the Village Vaidya courses are registered under the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine under the classes indicated below :—

G.C.I.Ms.	..	..	..	Class A, Part I.
L.I.Ms.	..	..	..	Class A, Part II.
Village Vaidyas	..	..	..	Class C, Part V.

Village Vaidyas.—Village Vaidya courses are being continued at Eluru and Tanjore. A training centre has been opened at Bellary in lieu of the one at Mangalore. A new centre has been opened at Coimbatore.

Sanitary Engineering

During the year, as a measure of administrative convenience and economy, the North Madras and South Madras Public Health Divisions located at Madras have been amalgamated into a single division from 1st April 1952.

A special subdivision with headquarters at Coimbatore was created in May 1952 at the cost of the Coimbatore Municipality for the investigation of improvements to the Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme. The special subdivision formed at Vijayavada under the Vijayavada Public Health Division for the investigation and design of water-supply and drainage improvements for the Vijayavada Municipality continued to function during the year.

The experimental filter station at Kilpauk Water Works continued to be under the control of the Sanitary Engineer.

During the year, the Municipal Engineering Service was fully provincialized and was constituted into two services, viz., (1) The Madras Municipal Engineering Service consisting of the first and second grades (gazetted) of Municipal Engineers and (2) the Madras Municipal Engineering Subordinate Service consisting of Municipal Engineers, III grade (non-gazetted). The Government sanctioned appointment of 15 Municipal Engineers, III grade and upgraded six posts of Municipal Engineers, III grade to that of II grade.

During the year, water-supply schemes to Salem (Mettur), Chittoor and Tirumalai were completed and were brought into commission.

Forty-six municipal and other water-supply schemes and ten drainage schemes were under execution. The total budgeted expenditure on these schemes during the year was about Rs. 79.4 lakhs, Rs. 4.5 lakhs respectively. The figures include a composite water-supply scheme for Kayalpatnam and other villages in Tirunelveli district coming under Rural Water-supply Scheme.

Plans and estimates for 14 schemes were submitted to the Chief Engineer and 21 schemes were under various stages of design during the year.

Thirty-four schemes (Municipal, Non-Municipal, Urban and Rural) were under various stages of investigation during the year.

Technical sanction to 39 schemes aggregating to Rs. 7.24 lakhs in respect of plans and estimates prepared for Municipal Water-supply and Drainage Improvements was accorded by the Sanitary Engineer during the year.

CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION

Primary and Pre-primary Education.—Twenty pre-basic sections attached to aided basic schools were permitted to be opened during the year. Nursery schools were permitted to be opened at Tirumallavayil, Kavali, Subramaniapuram (Madurai), Palghat and Kancheepuram.

A scheme for the expansion of elementary education consisting of—

- (i) introduction of the shift system in board schools; and
- (ii) the opening of new schools in school-less centres with a population of 1,000—2,000 has been drawn up and a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

Due to the dearth of secondary grade teachers, the aided elementary schools were permitted to employ trained teachers of the secondary grade up to their 62nd year, this concession to be in force till 31st May 1954. In view of the high cost of construction, the monetary limit of grant for the construction of buildings to panchayat schools has been raised.

Regional conferences in basic education were held at three places in the State in December 1952. District Educational Officers, Inspectresses, Deputy Inspectors and teachers from basic training schools attended the conferences. Government deputed 17 officers and teachers from the Education Department to attend the VIII All-India Basic Education Conference at Sevagram, Wardha, during October-November 1952.

An Ad-hoc Committee was constituted by Government in November 1952 to examine the curriculum in Basic Educational institutions and to examine the recommendations of the Aryanayakam Committee. The report of the Ad-hoc Committee was submitted to Government in December 1952.

Secondary Education.—Fifty schools under local bodies and 16 under aided managements were permitted to be opened during the year. Diversified courses were introduced in ten secondary schools—Secretarial in nine and Agriculture in one school. The local body high schools at Tirur, Mulki, Anantapur, Harpanahalli, Paramakudi, Kotagiri, Kunnathur and Bhadrachalam were taken over under Government management together with the staff therein excepting the Headmasters. Form VI was opened in the Government Girls' High Schools at Srikakulam, Hospet, Proddatur, Tirupathi and Palni. Form V was opened in the Government Secondary Schools for Women at Gudiyattam, Periakulam and Kumbakonam and Form IV was opened in the Government Secondary School for Girls, Adoni.

Educational concessions to the sons and daughters of all non-gazetted employees of the State Government, all employees of local bodies drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem and all teachers employed in aided elementary schools and aided secondary schools, etc., were sanctioned during the year. The concessions were by way of remission of full tuition fees in the case of children studying in elementary schools and in secondary schools up to and inclusive of Form III and by way of remission of one half of such fees in the case of those studying in the high school classes, i.e., Forms IV to VI.

Full fee concession has been granted to children of tribes hitherto known as criminal tribes in all stages of education.

Powers were given during the year to the Director to call upon any management to open separate sections in schools for linguistic minorities provided that there was a minimum total strength of 45 pupils in three forms in the respective stages of the secondary schools, viz., Forms I—III and IV—VI.

University and Collegiate Education.—Four new colleges for Arts and Science were opened during the year :—

- (1) Agurchand Manumull Jain College, T. Nagar.
- (2) Providence College for Women, Kozhikode.
- (3) Sri Venkateswara College for Women, Tirupathi.
- (4) G.V.G. Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet.

The second grade Government College for Women at Guntur was raised to the status of first grade with provision for the opening of B.A. with Mathematics (Main) and Economics (Main) under Part III. The course in Mathematics (Main) was not opened. Further affiliation has been granted to the following Government colleges in the new courses or subjects indicated against them :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Government College, Kumbakonam. | Group I (b) Mathematics for B.A. course and B.A. Part II (Hindi). |
| (2) Government Brennen College, Tellicherry. | Group IV (a) History Main and Economics (Subsidiary) in B.A. course. |
| (3) Government Arts College, Mangalore. | B.Com. Part II (Kannada and Malayalam). |
| (4) Government Arts College, Rajahmundry. | B.Com. (Pass) course, B.A. Part II (Hindi). |
| (5) Rajah's College, Pudukottai .. | B.A. Part II (Hindi). |
| (6) Government Arts College, Madras. | B.A. Part III—Botany (Main) and Zoology (Subsidiary). |
| (7) Government Arts College, Sriakulam. | Intermediate Part III—M.P.C. Group, Intermediate Part II (Oriya). |

Training of teachers.—Four new basic training schools, one under Government and three under aided managements were opened during the year. Refresher courses were conducted for non-basic teachers of elementary and secondary grades in 39 centres and for graduate teachers at two centres,

Seven new ordinary training schools were permitted to be opened during the year at Mangapuram, Chittoor district, Vedapalem, Guntur South district, Proddaturpet, Chittoor district, Eluru, West Godavari district, Peringnam, South Malabar, Rayapuram, Madras, and Tenali, Guntur district. Besides these 14 training classes of one year's duration were opened in secondary schools and training schools during the year in order to give one year's further training for pupils passing the S.S.L.C. examination with teaching practice under the diversified course. Of these ten were in aided schools one in a Municipal school and three in Government schools.

In order to get a greater number of trained teachers with the existing facilities, controlling officers were permitted to sanction the admission of candidates up to 50 into each training section subject to the availability of accommodation.

Government also sanctioned the opening of secondary grade training sections during the year in the Government Training Schools for Masters, Chingleput, Egmore, Tanjore, Udipi and at Anantapur (Women).

With regard to the admission of candidates belonging to scheduled castes and other backward communities, it was ordered that if fully qualified candidates from these communities were not available, S.S.L.Cs. who had secured in the public examination the marks prescribed for the purpose might be admitted to the secondary grade course up to a limit of 25 per cent of the seats available in each institution. This concession was to be in force for a period of three years from 1952-53.

Sanction was accorded during the year for the continuance of the payment of stipends at the existing increased rates, namely, Rs. 12 for elementary grade, Rs. 18 per mensem for secondary grade for a further period of two years, viz., 1952-53 and 1953-54. The payment of stipends to candidates belonging to Harijans and backward communities undergoing B.T. or B.Ed. training at Rs. 20 each month was also extended to another period of two years, viz., 1952-53 and 1953-54.

A new Government training college was opened at Kurnool during the year. The course conducted at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, for the trained secondary grade graduate teachers was approved by the University of Madras for the award of the B.T. degree to such graduates.

Engineering.—Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi, was opened during the year. The Mechanical Engineering Branch was opened in the B.E. degree course in the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

Law.—Government sanctioned the reorganization of staff of the Law College, Madras, with effect from 1st July 1952.

Oriental Schools.—The scheme of reorganization of the Oriental Schools came into effect during 1952–53. Fifteen schools opened Form I according to the new scheme. One new school was also opened during the year.

Education of Defectives.—The first training course for teachers under the revised scheme, namely, the Diploma (Junior) was conducted at the Blind, Deaf and Dumb School, Teynampet, in August 1952.

Public Libraries.—District Central Libraries were opened in 21 revenue districts during the year. Four candidates selected for training in Library Science at State cost joined the course during the year and were undergoing training in the University of Madras.

Audio-Visual Education.—Special steps were taken during the year to equip a large number of schools with audio-visual aids with a view to enable the teachers to use film strips effectively as aids to class room teaching. The system of getting private exhibitors to give film shows which was in existence previously was discontinued and the educational institutions were instructed to go in for their own equipment. During the year 200 schools were thus equipped with 16 m.m. sound projectors, 100 with 35 m.m. projectors and 180 schools with radio sets. Thirty colleges were also equipped with 16 m.m. sound projectors. By the end of December 1952 a total of 350 schools were equipped with 16 m.m. projectors, 150 with 35 m.m. film strip projectors, 300 schools with radio sets and 45 colleges with 16 m.m. sound projectors.

Training courses in audio-visual education of four days' duration were conducted at five centres in the State and 100 teachers were trained in the technique of teaching with these aids. Two hundred teachers were trained in the handling and maintenance of projectors in the Central Film Library of this office. In all a total of 238 teachers were trained in the technique of teaching with these aids.

During the year nearly 8,000 film shows were given in educational institutions with film and film strips hired at nominal rates from the Central Film Library in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction. An amount of Rs. 14,000 was realized by way of hire charges for these films and film strips.

During the year 429 films and 342 film strips were added on to the stock of Central Film Library. It is now equipped with 830 films and 530 film strips.

National Cadet Corps.—The progress achieved by the National Cadet Corps organization was well maintained. A further expansion of the organization was made in the year, the most noteworthy feature of which being the formation of an Artillery Unit of the Senior Division named the 5th Madras Battery, National Cadet Corps, with two officers and sixty cadets, drawn from some of the colleges in the Madras City.

The control of the National Cadet Corps Junior Division units was transferred from the Liaison Officer to the Officers Commanding Senior Division units. The strength of each troop was raised from 30 to 33 cadets enabling the enrolment of more cadets without any increase in the number of officers. Government approved the supply of brown shoes to the cadets and of Berats instead of caps F.S.

Seven officers completed the Naval training in Cochin and 2 officers completed air training in Calcutta during the year. Thirty-nine officer cadets also completed their pre-commission training during the year. Of the 135 units sanctioned for the State, 133 units as against 128 last year were functioning during the year. Of these, 119 were army units, 19 naval units and 5 air wing units. A new band unit was raised with a strength of 25 cadets in the Christian College High School, Madras.

Government Examinations

S.S.L.C. Examination, March 1952 and October 1952.—The number of candidates registered for the March and October 1952 examinations was 79,992 and 20,996 respectively. The last examination under the S.S.L.C. Scheme of 1929 was held in October 1952. The syllabus in English for secondary schools was revised during the year with the object of imparting instruction on efficient lines in the study of that language which is a subject of compulsory study in the secondary education curriculum. The Government passed orders reviving the system of selection of students for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination with effect from the Public Examination of 1953.

Government Technical Examinations.—The Government directed that the scheme of the conduct of the Technical Examination in Dancing be worked for another year temporarily. During the year 1952, the examination in Dancing was conducted in both the Lower and the Higher grades.

E.S.L.C. Public Examination.—In the notice inviting applications for the E.S.L.C. Public Examination of 1953, Elementary Science was included as a compulsory subject for the candidates appearing for the first time from the examinations to be held in March 1953.

Madras Record Office

Accessions.—The records of the Secretariat Departments for 1948 and the passport orders issued in the Home Department during the years 1948–50 were transferred to this office. Four thousand eight hundred and sixty strong almirah documents were also received for safe custody. Six hundred and eighteen specifications were received for safe custody. Further batches of electoral

rolls were also received for custody from officers concerned. The District Registrars transferred their register books relating to documents registered under Regulation XVI of 1802 in the several districts. Some English records of the pre-mutiny period which were available in the Collectorate of Madurai, were received in this office for custody.

—There was a marked increase in the number of requisitions for records received during the year. Nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven requisitions were received. Of these, 755 involved prolonged searches. Thirty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-five papers were furnished to the Government, the Board of Revenue and the Collectors, etc., and 48,400 papers returned to records were restored to the bundles.

Seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine sheets of the old records of the Secretariat, the Board of Revenue, the Collectorates, etc., were mended during the year.

The regular programme of the publication work of the office has not yet been resumed owing to the pressure of work in the Government Press. However, proofs of some of the volumes which are already with the Government Press were received and they were returned to the press after correction.

Connemara Public Library.

The construction of the teakwood boarded floor above the existing floor level of the library which was commenced last year was completed by the first quarter of this year. It was put into use from 2nd August 1952. Electric fans have been provided for the first time for the use of the reading public and lighting installations have been made both in the reading hall and in the stack room.

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

Slezske Museum, Tyrsoval, Opava, Czechoslovakia
University Museum, University of Pensylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Societe des Oceanistes Musee deL'Home, Paris. Atlantic Biological Station, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada.

National Library of Natural History, Budapest. Natural History Museum, Darjeeling.

Government Museum Madras

To advise the Government on important matters concerning the Government Museum, and to intensify the educational activities of the Museum, a Committee with the Secretary to Government, Education Department, as Chairman, the Director

of Public Instruction, and Sri Ravi Varma, the Registrar, Madras University, as members and the Superintendent, Government Museum, as the Convener was constituted. Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year under report.

An exhibition of paintings by Kumari Jaya Appaswamy was held in the Museum Centenary Hall on the 26th January 1952. The International Exhibition of Children's paintings loaned by Shankar's Weekly was opened in the Madras Museum Centenary Hall on the 20th March 1952 by Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras.

Two batches of teachers were given intensive training in Museum Technique during May and June 1952.

A series of popular lectures on scientific and cultural topics were arranged every Thursday commencing from 20th November 1952. A number of important acquisitions were made for Archæological, Anthropological, Zoological Numismatics, Botanical and Geological sections.

National Art Gallery

The Madras State did not own an Art Gallery of a standard consistent with its eminence. In order to make good this cultural deficiency—almost a lacuna—the Government approved in September 1951, the establishment of a National Art Gallery in the Victoria Memorial Hall belonging to the Victoria Technical Institute, which has been taken over on lease for a period of ten years from 9th September 1951. The Art Gallery was opened in that building by the Prime Minister of India on the 27th November 1951. The Gallery is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 5 p.m. on every week day except Fridays. The average daily number of visitors to the Gallery is 202; it is steadily increasing. The arrangement, display, the general atmosphere and the uniqueness of the exhibits have impressed the visitors very favourably and highly appreciative remarks have been recorded in the visitors' book by several of them.

For advising the Government in matters relating to the Gallery, a Special Committee including in it Dr. James H. Cousins and Sri D. P. Roy Chowdhury as members has been set up and is functioning actively.

CHAPTER VIII—AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION

Agriculture

A new post of Joint Director of Agriculture for Extension work was created from 1st April 1952. This was done to intensify the Agricultural Extension work in the State.

Agricultural Education.—Eighty-six students were admitted to the first year class in the Agricultural College, Bapatla, while 96 students were admitted in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. During the year under review, the total number of students who took the degree was 135. Of these, 101 students were absorbed in the Department.

Crop Yield Competition.—Competitions were conducted for paddy and sugarcane. In the case of paddy, 9,156 farmers entered the competition. Prizes were awarded at Regional, District, Taluk and Firka levels. No State prize was awarded. In the case of sugarcane 485 farmers entered the competition. The highest acre yield, namely, 102 tons and 820 lb., recorded was of Sri Manyam Sathi Raju of Samalkot.

Deploma course in Horticulture.—All the 20 students admitted into the third session of the course passed successfully. The fourth session commenced with 24 students.

Five farmers underwent the vocational training in dairy husbandry for a period of one month. A stipend of Rs. 50 was paid to each candidate.

A new farm comprising 25 acres was opened in April 1952 at Panniyar, Malabar district, for conducting experiments on pepper.

Due to increase in price of raw material, Cholam (Jonna) further production in the Malt Factory has been stopped.

Soil Conservation.—About 3,496 acres were contour banded in Bellary and Anantapur districts.

Propaganda and Publicity.—The extension staff conducted propaganda for the implementation of the intensive cultivation schemes for food production, cotton extension and sugarcane development. In the food production plan, as against a target of about 3·8 lakhs tons of additional foodgrains 2·7 lakhs tons is estimated to have been produced, despite adverse seasonal conditions.

The Department continued to publish a monthly journal on matters relating to Agriculture in four regional languages. Eleven

booklets on Agricultural crops, etc., under "Popular" series in simple and non-technical language were published.

Besides holding exhibitions in connection with local fairs and festivals, political party meetings and social and religious gatherings, a large scale exhibition on "State" scale was organized in December 1952. Demonstrations on improved practices continued to be laid out on cultivators' lands and they were found to be the best means of inducing farmers to adopt the improved methods.

Tube well scheme.—With a view to provide lift irrigation facilities to raise Kuruvai nurseries sufficiently early to enable transplanting operations to be done in proper time and raise cotton as subsidiary crop in Summer fallow period in the Tanjore district, a scheme for the installation of 100 tube wells with filter points was sanctioned. The Scheme started functioning from 2nd January 1952 and the number targetted to be sunk was completed by 10th December 1952.

River pumping schemes.—Of the ten river pumping schemes so far sanctioned by Government for the installation of river pumping units in groups on the banks of perennial rivers and streams and to utilise those waters for irrigation purposes the following four schemes were started and are working satisfactorily. Details of the places and the area irrigated are furnished below :—

Serial number and place where the scheme is in operation.	Date of starting the scheme.	Area benefited in the scheme.
1. Pinayur (Chingleput district) ..	7-6-1951.	80 acres.
2. Nelvoy (Chingleput district) ..	17-5-1952.	100 acres. (1st crop)
3. Muthur (South Kanara district) ..	2-2-1952.	58.48 acres. (1st crop)
	3-5-1952.	58.87 acres. (1st crop).
4. Karimbadu (Chitoor district) ..	1-10-1952	60 acres. (2nd crop)

Animal Husbandry

Education.—The B.V.Sc. Degree Course.—The selection of candidates for admission to the B.V.Sc. Degree Course for the year 1952-53 was made as usual by a committee constituted by the Government. The number of admissions to be made for the Course remained the same as that of last year, namely 80.

Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' Course.—As was the case last year, selection of students for admission to this course was made by a separate committee consisting of the Director of Animal Husbandry and the Principal, Madras Veterinary College. Although the number of admissions to the course remained the same as that of last year, namely 50, there are only 46 students on the rolls owing to some resignations after joining the course.

Refresher Course.—This course, which was revived in 1950, is running its third year and the second batch of students selected for the year under report is under training.

One lady student, Kumar. Kalyani, took her B.V.Sc. Degree from the Madras University in August 1952 and she is the first Lady Veterinarian in India in Government Service.

Livestock.—The activities of the several farms are summarised below :—

(1) **Livestock Research Station, Hosur.**—This farm maintained 1,272 head of cattle, besides sheep and poultry in the breeds of Kangayam, Scindhi, Gir and cross-breds and work cattle of Hallikar, cross-bred and Tharparkar breeds. There were on an average 165.7 cows in milk.

(2) **Livestock Research Station, Lam (Guntur).**—This farm maintained on an average 308 animals, besides poultry, made up of the Ongole and Murrah breeds. There were on an average 56.5 cows and 10.6 buffaloes in milk.

(3) **Dairy-cum-Bull Farm, Visakhapatnam.**—This farm maintained 612 animals, besides poultry, made up of Murrah breeds and work cattle of Ongole breed. There were on an average 186.3 animals in milk and they yielded 790,027 lb. of milk.

(4) **Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, Kurikuppi.**—This farm maintained 410 heads of cattle of the Hallikar and Murrah breeds and 432 sheep of Bellary breed. There were on an average 44.4 cows and 5 Murrah-she-buffaloes in milk.

(5) **District Livestock Farm, South Kanara.**—This farm maintained 250 animals, besides poultry, made up of Murrahs, Scindhis, Girs, Dharwars and local cows and work cattle of Hallikar breed. The quantity of milk produced was 219,545 lb.

(6) **District Livestock Farm, Malabar.**—This farm maintained 160 animals made up of Murrah buffaloes, Dharwar and Scindhi breeds and work cattle of Kangayam and Mysore breeds besides a flock of Tellicherry breed of goats.

(7) **District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai.**—This farm maintained 124 head of cattle made up of Kangayam and graded cows of various breeds which were taken over from the Agricultural Department of Pudukkottai State. Forty-five thousand and six hundred and two lbs. of milk were obtained.

(8) **Kangayam Cattle Improvement Scheme, Palayamkottai.**—The number of animals maintained in this farm was 364. On an average there were 50.3 cows in milk.

Sheep and Goats.—Besides the existing four sheep shearing and demonstration units, two more units at Nellore and Madurai have been opened, thus bringing up the total six units as per the sanction of the Government. The sheep shearing and demonstration units visited a number of villages and demonstrated washing and shearing

of the animals in addition to castrating rams which were unfit for breeding purposes.

Poultry.—The three district poultry farms, poultry sections attached to other farms and 40 poultry demonstration units continue to function during the year. Cockerels were supplied to the hill tribes under the Special Agency Development Scheme.

Artificial Insemination.—The existing five artificial insemination centres at Madras, Coimbatore, Guntur, Ootacamund and Anaimalais continued to function. The above centres inseminated 7,824 animals (5,565 cows and 2,259 she-buffaloes) and 3,273 animals were verified for pregnancy. The total number of calves inspected was 1,101.

Key Farm Village Centres.—For the intensive development of livestock utilizing the technique of artificial insemination, seven key farm centres at the livestock farms at Visakhapatnam, Lam (Guntur), Kurikuppi (Bellary district), Hosur (Salem district), Koila (South Kanara), Malabar and Pudukkottai (Tiruchirappalli district) were functioning during the period. The staff attached to these centres, in addition to the work of artificial insemination, are utilized for doing propaganda in the villages around the farms.

Manufacture of Biological Products.—The following products were continued to be manufactured and issued from the Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Ranipet, in the quantities noted against each:—

Serial number and name of product.	Quantity manufactured.	Quantity issued.
1 Anti-Rinderpest serum	1,909,760 doses.	* 1,975,570 doses.
2 Rinderpest goat virus	953,054 c.c.	828,979 c.c.
3 Rinderpest bull virus	19,285 c.c.	11,010 c.c.
4 Hæmorrhagic septicæmia vaccine ..	503,180 doses.	* 544,228 doses.
5 Blackquarter vaccine	359,010 „	* 362,574 „
6 Sheep-pox vaccine	12,920 „	12,920 „
7 Fowl-pox vaccine	11,290 „	11,298 „
8 Fowl cholera vaccine	950 „	* 1,675 „
9 Bovine lymphangitis vaccine ..	604 courses.	* 668 courses.

Veterinary Investigation and Research.—Some of the diseases investigated were Brucellosis, Johnes' diseases, Tuberculosis and mortality among calves in farms. Poultry and sheep and goat diseases also received attention.

* NOTE.—Issues include quantity manufactured in the previous year.

Contagious Diseases and Preventive Inoculations.—The number of outbreaks of contagious diseases reported and deaths recorded were as follows :—

	Number of outbreaks.	Deaths.
Rinderpest	585	3,874
Hæmorrhagic septicæmia	956	4,919
Blackquarter	713	3,034
Anthrax	228	2,130
Foot and mouth	322	86
	<hr/> 2,804	<hr/> 14,043

The total number of inoculations performed among cattle, sheep and goats and poultry was 1,049,726.

On account of the intensive vaccination at the scenes of outbreak and of penta inoculation of cattle migrating to forest grazing areas, the department has succeeded in completely eradicating the disease from sixteen contiguous southern districts of the State.

No new Veterinary institutions or minor Veterinary dispensaries were opened during the year. Eight municipalities maintained their own Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for meat inspection and other work. The number of municipalities and panchayat boards which utilized the services of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of this department for meat inspection only was 109.

Propaganda.—Fifty-five one-day cattle shows have been held in the districts. Besides, the department also participated in almost all the important major cattle fairs and exhibitions.

Co-operative Societies

The year 1952 was one of continued progress, though adverse seasonal condition and successive failure of monsoons in the last five years have had their own effect on the progress of the societies. In addition to the 107 producers-cum-consumers' co-operative societies in charge of the Collector of Malabar, there were 25,713 societies in the State at the end of the year. During the year, 894 societies were registered. A majority of the societies registered were village credit societies.

Co-operative Credit—The Madras State Co-operative Bank.—The bank has been given a financial accommodation of Rs. 2.50 crores by the Imperial Bank of India for financing procurement operations of foodgrains and Rs. 50 lakhs for financing the distribution of chemical fertilisers, on Government guarantee. Accommodation to the tune of Rs. 116.51 lakhs was availed of under the former head and Rs. 14.50 lakhs under the latter. The bank gave loans and cash credit to the central banks to the extent of Rs. 922.04 lakhs

and recovered Rs. 874.25 lakhs during the calendar year. At the end of the year, there was an outstanding of Rs. 574.85 lakhs.

Central Co-operative Banks.—Thirty-one central co-operative banks issued loans and cash credit to the extent of Rs. 3,839.47 lakhs during the calendar year. Of this amount, Rs. 884.44 lakhs were issued to rural credit societies. The amount of loans issued for the procurement of foodgrains was Rs. 1,162.97 lakhs. The scheme to enable the central co-operative banks in Rayalaseema to give loans at the reduced rate of interest, namely, 5 per cent to the ultimate borrowers with the help of Government subsidy continued to be in force.

Rural Credit Societies.—On 30th June 1952, there were 16,727 rural credit societies with a membership of 14.63 lakhs and share capital of Rs. 193.22 lakhs. During the Co-operative year 1951-52, they issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 7.33 crores.

The scheme of expansion and reorganization of rural credit societies was pursued with vigour during the year and it produced good results. Rural credit societies covered 84 per cent of the villages and served 20 per cent of the rural population at the end of the year. Nearly 80 per cent of the societies have undertaken extra credit activities of one variety or another. They did business to the extent of Rs. 215.90 lakhs in controlled commodities, agricultural implements, mill cloth, etc.

Co-operative Farming Societies for Civilians.—There are 39 land colonization co-operative societies for civilians. They have 3,905 members of whom 3,246 are active colonists. Out of 16,166 acres of land assigned to them or taken on lease by them, 11,800 acres have been reclaimed and made fit for cultivation.

Land Colonization Societies for Ex-Servicemen.—There are 13 land colonization co-operative societies for ex-servicemen. They have 1,367 members on rolls of whom 1,181 have settled on their farms. The total extent of land allotted to the societies for cultivation was 9,550 acres of which 7,355 acres have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation. Poultry farming, duck rearing, fishing, carpentry, weaving, tailoring and vegetable gardening are some of the subsidiary occupations introduced in the colonies.

Co-operative Milk-supply Societies.—There were 712 milk-supply societies and 41 milk-supply unions at the end of the year. The value of milk and milk products supplied by societies and unions to the consumers during the year was Rs. 153.59 lakhs.

Consumers' Co-operatives.—The consumers organizations continued to render useful service to the public by supplying foodgrains and other articles of domestic consumption at reasonable rates. Twenty-four wholesale stores purchased goods worth Rs. 13.36 crores. Their total sales amounted to Rs. 15.32 crores.

Retail Stores.—There were 1,689 primary stores. They purchased goods to the value of Rs. 17.28 crores and their sales amounted to Rs. 18.48 crores.

Weavers' Co-operatives.—During the year, the handloom industry passed through a period of stress. On account of the slump in the handloom trade which set in about the beginning of the year and the stoppage of work in some of the weavers' co-operative societies, Government sanctioned a scheme of relief to weavers through co-operatives for a period of three months to start with and later extended it till the end of December 1952. The period of the scheme has again been extended up to 30th June 1953. The scheme was introduced in July 1952 and is in force in 17 districts. One hundred and seventy-six weavers' co-operative societies are working the scheme with 18,777 weavers. A sum of Rs. 97,050 was advanced as interest-free advances for subscribing share capital. The societies owed Rs. 15.04 lakhs to the central co-operative banks. The value of goods produced was Rs. 16.22 lakhs and the value of goods sold was Rs. 7.34 lakhs and stocks on hand on 30th November 1952 were valued at Rs. 9.06 lakhs.

Cottage Industrial Societies.—On 30th June 1952, there were 279 cottage industrial societies with 31,227 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8.36 lakhs. These societies produced goods to the value of Rs. 25.47 lakhs and sold goods to the extent of Rs. 28.49 lakhs.

Co-operative Housing Schemes.—At the end of the year, there were 298 housing societies with a membership of 25,649 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 145.72 lakhs. Up to 30th November 1952, the construction of 6,395 houses was completed and 1,893 houses were under different stages of construction.

Rural Housing Societies.—At the end of the year, there were 42 housing societies. Government have provided a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs in the budget for 1952-53 for disbursement of loans to rural housing societies. Loans amounting to Rs. 1.83 lakhs have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 90,600 has been disbursed to the Societies.

Societies for resettlement of Ex-servicemen—Co-operative Motor Transport Societies :—There were 13 Co-operative Motor Transport Societies for ex-servicemen. They owed 304 vehicles. They earned Rs. 39.56 lakhs as hire charges. Wages to the extent of Rs. 7.66 lakhs were paid to their members. The ex-servicemen motor transport societies have been permitted by Government to undertake passenger transport also.

Co-operative Workshops for Ex-servicemen.—The nine co-operative workshops continued to provide employment to ex-servicemen by undertaking manufacture of utility articles and consumer goods as in the last year. At the end of the year there

were 9 workshops with 752 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 48,058. They produced finished goods worth Rs. 5.12 lakhs and sold goods to the extent of Rs. 5.50 lakhs. The wages paid to members during the period under report amounted to Rs. 1,05,054.

Rehabilitation of ex-toddy tappers.—At the end of November 1952, the concession to tap palmyrah trees was in force in all the districts except Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Srikakulam, the permission to tap coconut trees was available in the districts of Malabar, South Kanara and Coimbatore; date trees could be tapped in the districts of North Arcot, Nellore and Chittoor and in the select centres in the districts of Guntur, Krishna and Srikakulam and sago trees were permitted to be tapped in the four taluks in the Malabar district. On 30th September 1952 there were 2,116 co-operative societies for the manufacture of jaggery from palm juice. They provided employment to 1.58 lakhs of ex-tappers in the manufacture of palm jaggery. The societies produced and sold 20.28 lakhs of maunds of jaggery to the value of Rs. 66.86 lakhs and 18.85 lakhs of maunds of jaggery to the value of Rs. 53.69 lakhs respectively. The steps taken to develop the palm jaggery industry and to market the jaggery through co-operative agencies produced satisfactory results though they were to certain extent affected by the slump in the price of jaggery.

Intensive development of co-operative societies in selected firkas and centres.—The rural welfare scheme continued to be in force in 84 selected firkas and centres in the State. Out of 2,466 villages in the select firkas 2,282 villages were served by co-operative societies at the end of the year. In 60 firkas every village was covered by a co-operative society.

Four new multipurpose co-operative societies were formed during the period, two in the Tirumangalam firka and two in the Kumbala firka.

The scheme sanctioned by Government for utilizing the services of co-operatives for procurement and supply of raw materials to the village artisans was implemented in 1 select firka in each of the districts (except Madras) in the State. The co-operative agencies in 20 out of 25 firkas purchased and sold raw materials for Rs. 176 lakhs and Rs. 16 lakhs respectively. In the other 5 firkas, the agencies were engaged in preliminary arrangements.

CHAPTER IX—NATURAL RESOURCES

Forests

The general policy remained unchanged. The policy of working the forests to the best advantage with silvicultural safeguards and with special attention to regeneration was continued. Regeneration of suitable areas with teak and other species continued. In order to meet the increased demand for matchwood and plywood industries softwood plantations of quick growing species were raised in suitable localities. In order to meet the increasing demand for fuel from Madras City and other towns, concentrated regeneration of dry fuel forests in the more productive areas was carried out to the extent possible. An area of 973 acres was planted with casuarina.

There was only one sale of sandalwood during the year in July and August 1952. Two hundred and ninety-two tons thirty-five quarters of sandalwood were sold in Tirupattur in July realizing an average rate of Rs. 2,361 per ton. One hundred and ninety tons of sandalwood were sold at Satyamangalam in July realising an average rate of Rs. 2,450 per ton. Twenty-seven tons fifty-two quarters of sandalwood were sold at Sandur in the Bellary division in August, the average rate realized being Rs. 2,434 per ton.

In pursuance of the policy of Government to transfer the management of the panchayat forests in charge of the revenue department to the forest department, the panchayat forests in the remaining districts of the State, namely, Godavari, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram were also taken over during the year.

In the panchayat forests transferred to the forest department and the State forests taken over under the Abolition Act, in matters of grazing, and removal of forest produce such as green leaf manure, thorns, fencing material, dead fuel and small timber, etc., required for domestic and agricultural purposes, free or on payment of fees, the practice in force at the time of transfer of the panchayat forests to the department is being continued, except that of goat browsing which is prohibited.

Under the Post-war Development Scheme, the improvements to the road system in the Attapady valley of Palghat division were completed during the year.

In connection with the scheme for the cultivation of wattle, an area of 317 acres in the Palnis and an area of 395 acres in the Nilgiris were planted. The combined scheme for planting of Pyrethrum and wattle in the Nilgiris division was also continued but an area of only 14 acres was planted with pyrethrum due mainly to non-availability of pyrethrum seeds during the year.

The grazing fees which were reduced by half in 1938 continued in force. Free removal of grass in headloads was also allowed to continue. Penning and watering facilities in grazing grounds were improved where required. The system of deferred and rotational grazing was continued.

Due to the adverse seasonal conditions and consequent fodder scarcity, free grazing of cattle and free cutting and removal of fodder grass from the reserved forests were allowed in all the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema and Guntur, Nellore and North Arcot districts during the year.

The Rajahmundry Circle, formed on the abolition of the Special Forest Circle in the previous year was renamed as Kakinada Circle with headquarters at Kakinada with effect from the 1st April 1952.

Fisheries

During the year the following important schemes coming under the purview of the Five-Year Plan were implemented :—

- (1) Intensive seed collection and distribution.
- (2) Provision of quick transport facilities.
- (3) Improvement of indigenous craft and tackle.
- (4) Salt subsidy for fish-curing.
- (5) Supply of yarn, etc., to fishermen at subsidized prices.

Inland fisheries.—The collection of fish fingerlings and stocking of inland waters was continued. Nearly 43 lakhs of fingerlings of various species of fish were collected in Chingleput, Madras, South Kanara, Tanjore, Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari. The entire quantity of seeds was utilized for improving the fisheries of inland waters and for stepping up the production of fresh water fisheries.

Mettur reservoir.—During the year the total landings were 1,182,664 lb. Out of this 38,947½ lb. were sold in fresh conditions. 701,225 lb. were marketed in distant centres throughout the State by rail. 139,484 lb. were cured and marketed. Iced fish was being supplied successfully even to remote places. Side by side with the exploitation of the Mettur reservoir steps were taken for developing the fishery. Nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-nine fingerlings of various species were stocked in the reservoir.

Quick transport facilities.—Provision of quick transport facilities between the landing centres and markets was arranged through motor vehicles. These vehicles were specially designed to transport not only the catch of fish but also the fisherfolk who accompanied their catches to the markets. This scheme not only helps to bring a larger quantity of fish for the consumers to the markets but also

saves a large quantity from spoilage which would otherwise occur for want of transport facilities. Six hundred and eighty-four tons of fish were transported during the year in these vehicles. The fishermen co-operative society of Ennore took two vans of the department for transporting their catches daily to the markets at Madras. Over 510,614 lb. of fish were transported from Ennore to Madras and a sum of Rs. 7,755 was collected as transport charges.

Marketing and propaganda.—The marketing section was able to sell 139,484 lb. of Mettur cured-fish and 10,432 lb. of semi-dried prawns. It was possible to find market for these fishes at many centres in Ceded districts. The department participated in the All-India Khadi Exhibition and put up an interesting show illustrating the activities of the Fisheries department. Manufacture of agar from sea weed was illustrated and the jelly preparations were popular. Consequent on the formation of Aquarist Society in Madras, there was a good demand for fish for private Aquaria. An attempt was made to meet this demand and more than five varieties of fish pets were sold in the exhibition. An amount of Rs. 417 was realized from the sale.

Improvement of indigenous craft and tackle.—The Special Officer, Craft and Tackle, designed a 24 footer boat fitted with 5 h.p. engine which was capable of a speed of 8 knots. Ten such boats were being used for demonstration at Tellicherry, Adirampatnam and Madras. It was found very useful to employ these vessels side by side with the motor fishery vessels, in the deep sea fishing operations. On many occasions six feet sharks were hooked while operating with these small luggers. Besides, the motor fishing luggers were also very helpful in fishing with hand lines, trawling lines, wall nets and thuri valai operations. During the year 123,090 lb. of fish and 8,985 lb. of sharks were landed. These boats were found very useful for transporting the heavy landings in the Mettur reservoir. A 30-foot boat was constructed recently and was launched in the Mettur reservoir.

Salt subsidy.—There was an improvement in the transactions of the fish-curing yards. During the year 53,530 tons of fish were brought to the yards for curing. The quantity of cured product let out was 33,030 tons.

Supply of yarn.—Out of the 30 depots in the State for distribution of yarn 20 had to be closed due to financial stringency. Steps were taken to see that this did not affect the distribution of yarn to fishermen. Yarn was being distributed to fishermen through fishermen's co-operative societies. During the year 1,000 bales of yarn and 11,163 yards of sail cloth were supplied to the fishermen.

Socio-economics.—Education facilities were given to the fishermen who lived in remote villages on the sea shore. There were 2 high schools, 15 middle schools and 42 elementary

schools under the direct supervision of the department. Ten thousand three hundred and seventy-seven children studied in these fisheries schools. The number of fishermen co-operative societies increased. Two hundred and ninety-seven societies were registered and more than 100 were receiving attention under registration. These societies had about 70,000 members. Some of these societies were running the fish transport vans and were helping their members to take their catches quickly to the markets.

Research—Fresh water.—The Fresh Water Research Station was paying special attention to the study of the life history, feeding habits, etc., of various species of important fresh water fishes. Experiments on introduction of new species under controlled conditions were also carried out.

Research—Marine.—Meteorological and Hydrographic observations were made. Surface and vertical hauls of plankton from inshore waters at West Hill were examined. Studies on various aspects of Mackerel fishery and studies on population of oil sardines were also carried out.

Fisheries technology.—The following items of work were being done in the Fisheries Technological Station at Kozhikode :—

- (1) Isolation and quantitative studies of trimethylene oxide in marine fishes.
- (2) Bio-Chemical studies on oysters and chanos.
- (3) Food value of shell fisheries.
- (4) Bacteriological study of water samples and important food fishes.
- (5) The optimum ratio of salt for curing different fishes.

Processed prawns were being produced at Kozhikode and Kadapuram. There were six demonstration factories working under the supervision of the Superintendent, Fisheries Technological Station. Experiments on the shark liver sediment and processing were carried out in the factory at Malpe. The Rameswaram unit was working on the sea weed ash and compost. Entrails manure was being produced at Adirampatnam and Ennore.

Usual operations connected with the chank fisheries of Tuticorin were conducted. Six lakhs seventy-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-four chanks were gathered. These chanks were disposed of by tender to the highest bidder who exported them to Bengal where they were made into bangles and other ornaments. The pearl banks of Tuticorin were inspected to find out the condition of growth of the oysters.

The Receipts of the department were Rs. 25,77,425-2-10 and Charges were Rs. 61,25,117-13-7.

Cinchona Department

During the year under report there was no fresh planting in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, Anamalais and Kadamparai Estate. Seasonal operations such as weeding, stacking, forking, etc., were carried out according to schedule. Consolidation work over an area of 18 acres was done in the Nilgiris plantations and 6,77,160 cinchona plants were put out in the field in the Nilgiris and Anamalais plantations as supplies to the various blocks and for the consolidation work. Experimental cultivation of certain essential oil yielding and medicinal plants was undertaken in localized areas for the purpose of determining the feasibility of growing such plants on a large commercial scale in the departmental plantations. The total area of plantation in Anamalais was 7,055.50 acres and in Nilgiris it was 2,381.83 acres. Eighty six thousand six hundred and thirty-four pounds of bark were delivered to Government Quinine Factory, Naduvattam during 1952 on Government of Madras account and 57,584 lb. of bark were delivered at the factory on Government of India account.

Production at the Naduvattam Quinine Factory for the year 1952-53 was fixed at a level of 25,000 lb. of Hydrated Quinine sulphate add 13,000 lb. of Cinchona Febrifuge, which included 1,000 lb. of Hydrated Quinine Sulphate and 1,000 lb. of Cinchona Febrifuge proposed for manufacture on Government of India's account. The above programme is expected to be completed by March 1953. The statement below shows the quantities of quinine products manufactured at the Government Quinine Factory, Naduvattam during the year 1952.

	LB.
I. Madras Government's Account—	
Quinine sulphate powder	21,275
Quinine sulphate tablets	2,050
Quinine hydrochloride powder	611
Quinine bi-hydrochloride powder	273
Cinchona febrifuge powder	13,765
Totaquina powder	80
Totaquina tablets	3,545
II. Government of India Account—	
Quinine sulphate powder	806
Cinchona febrifuge powder	1,135

A quantity of 1,119 lb. of quinine sulphate and 2,995 lb. of Cinchona febrifuge representing the manufacture from immature bark was despatched to the Medical Stores Depot, Madras, for storage on behalf of the Government of India.

The health of labour force was generally satisfactory both in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais and Nilgiris.

CHAPTER X—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Trade

The aggregate value of the Sea and Airborne trade of the State of Madras (excluding Cochin Port) including Government transactions but excluding treasure decreased from Rs. 293·88 crores to Rs. 275·08 crores during the year. The total trade (imports and exports) with foreign countries fell from Rs. 211·49 crores to Rs. 185·53 crores while coasting trade increased from Rs. 82·39 crores to Rs. 89·55 crores.

Foreign import trade decreased (from Rs. 109·30 crores to Rs. 97·32 crores) by Rs. 11·98 crores from the value of last year. The chief articles that accounted for the fall were machinery and mill-work, manures, raw cotton, paper and pasteboard, dyeing and tanning substances, spices, provisions and oilman's stores, drugs and medicines and cotton piecegoods. There was, however, some increase in the imports of oils, building and engineering materials, cotton twist and yarn, instruments apparatus, etc., and metals.

The export foreign trade (inclusive of re-exports) decreased from Rs. 102·19 crores to Rs. 88·21 crores. The articles that accounted for the decrease were cow hides, skins dressed or tanned, textiles cotton piecegoods, pepper, groundnuts, unmanufactured tobacco, and fibre for brushes and brooms. There was, however, an increase in the supplies of chillies, coffee, fruits and vegetables, wood and timber and dry-salted fish.

The gross collections of customs duty including miscellaneous receipts, cess, etc. stood at Rs. 20·25 crores as against Rs. 21·18 crores during the previous year. Receipts under import duty fell from Rs. 18·50 crores to Rs. 17·54 crores. The decrease was under spices, betelnuts, motor spirit, motor cars, raw silk, iron and steel and machinery. There was an increase under tobacco, kerosene oil, art silk yarn and spirits and liquors. Revenue under export duty increased from Rs. 2·68 crores to Rs. 2·71 crores during the year. Increases were under manganese ore, cotton cloth, vegetable oil and tea. There was considerable decrease under pepper and slight decreases under agricultural produce and oil seeds.

Ports

Madras Port Trust.—The revenue receipts for the year 1952 amounted approximately to Rs. 1,45,15,231 as against Rs. 1,37,36,981 during 1951. Excluding the contribution of Rs. 48 lakhs to the Capital Account, and Rs. 11,05,700 to the Renewals and Replacements Fund, aggregating in all Rs. 59,05,700, the

- working expenses for the year 1952 including the interest on
- Capital, Sinking Fund and amortization of loans amounted approximately to Rs. 90,33,519 as against Rs. 81,02,585 of the previous year. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 54,81,712 as against a surplus of Rs. 56,34,396 in the year 1951.

There was an increase in the Revenue receipts during the year 1952 due to the increase in the volume of trade passing through the Port. There was a small decrease of about 1.5 per cent in the number of steamers visiting the Port. The total tonnage of goods handled during the year was 2,087,921 as against 2,063,480 in the previous year. There was a small increase of 2.1 per cent in imports and a small decrease of 3.9 per cent in exports.

The construction of an additional Warehouse at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,60,000 was completed. Out of the 400 feet length of extension of the Sand Screen programmed at an estimated cost of Rs. 16 lakhs, it has been decided to stop the extension at 216 feet only. The Trust has acquired from the State Government about 86 acres of land on the fore shore on the South side of the harbour for constructing the marshelling yards.

Due to a cyclone which crossed the coast somewhere near Nagapattinam, the port had high seas and "Range" in the harbour lasting over two or three days and the North Revetment suffered some damages.

The stairway in the Light-house was fitted with electric lights by the lighthouse Workshops during the year. The work relating to the experimental electrification of the Madras Light-house was carried out by the Central Government this year and light was switched on the 26th December 1952. The power of the light is now greatly improved.

Minor Ports.—Transport by boats in minor ports in the State of Madras was declared to be a public utility service for purposes of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The scales of pilotage and other fees leviable at certain minor ports were amended. The rules relating to the levy of landing and shipping fees were also amended.

With effect from 1st September 1952, the storm warning system at Malpe Port was changed to 'Brief System' by the Meteorological department. There was a fair increase in the trade at the port of Cuddalore during the year due to regular calling of colliers and import of food grains from America and export of cement.

There was increase in the number and tennage of steamers that entered at the ports of Kakinada, Masulipatnam, Nagapattinam and Kozhikode.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamers commenced a weekly service at Kozhikode. The traffic was negligible. The

above Company's passenger-cum-cargo steamers commenced service between Bombay and Mangalore to Cochin from the third week of September.

The port of Nagapattinam was struck by a cyclone of severe intensity on 30th November 1952 and the port and town were seriously damaged. Extensive damage was caused to port properties and private boats. Shipping traffic has been suspended till repairs are carried out and the port will be in a position to resume traffic operations by the middle of January 1953.

Tuticorin Port.—The gross revenue of the Port Trust for the period amounted to Rs. 6,86,991 as against Rs. 5,74,576 in the previous year.

During the year under report 525 steamers of 610,316 tons and 606 sailing vessels of 52,840 tons called at this port. The amount of port dues collected was Rs. 84,120-8-0 as against Rs. 86,382-7-9 in the previous year.

Passenger traffic.—Five thousand five hundred and forty-eight adults and 296 children arrived at the port and 2,081 adults and 118 children departed from this port during the year. Normal weather conditions prevailed during the year.

Industries

The department continued to be administered by the Director assisted by the Joint Director and other Departmental Officers at the headquarters and in the districts. The work connected with the administration of mineral concession rules which was hitherto attended to by the Board of Revenue was transferred to this department with effect from 6th March 1952. Nine hundred and seventy-seven applications for mineral concessions were received and dealt with during the year. In addition to the above, 30 applications asking particulars of minerals extracted in the State were received from the Industrialists in other States and disposed of by furnishing the information.

The work relating the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory Madras was also transferred to this Department in the last week of November 1952. During the year the laboratory gave technical opinions on important problems like utilisation of forest products such as bees wax, soapnuts, Dammars extraction of Saponin, manufacture of dextrine from tapioca, starch from sweet potatoes, prevention of blister like growth on steel pipes and the like. It also undertook work of investigational type like bleaching of coloured barytes, preparation of ultramarine blue and utilisation of soapnuts.

The department continued to administer the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, in respect of nonferrous metals, caustic soda,

soda ash, tanning materials, raw rubber, sulphur and chrome ore. The supply of the above controlled commodities during the year was satisfactory. Two prosecutions were sanctioned against the dealers in soda ash for contravention of the provisions of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act.

State Aid amounting to Rs. 96,000 was given to five industrial concerns during the year. Two thousand two hundred and eighty tons of iron and steel and 4,641 tons of pig iron were released during the year to steel processing factories and foundries. About 438 tons of tinplate were released in the form of containers to edible oil and food packers.

Technical Education—Polytechnics and Industrial Schools.—The eight Polytechnics and the industrial schools attached to them continued to function satisfactorily. The strength during the year was 3,088 in the Diploma courses and 1,031 in the certificate course against 2,948 and 967 respectively during the previous year. Students from Jammu and Kashmir were admitted during the year in the Civil Engineering Diploma course.

The construction of buildings for the Kerala Polytechnic and extensions to the Rayalaseema, Tamilnad and Central Polytechnics were completed during the year. The construction of buildings for Karnataka and Andhra Polytechnics is nearing completion and the construction of buildings for the Arthur Hope Polytechnic is in progress.

A certificate course in proof-reading and composing was started during the year in the Tamilnad Polytechnic. It will be followed up by the allied Press machine and Binding course during the next year.

School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.—One hundred and twenty students were admitted during the year against 147 during the previous year. The staff and students of the Fine Arts Section took part in various exhibitions in and outside the State. Many exhibits won prizes and appreciation.

Aided Industrial Schools.—During the year, 74 private industrial schools recognised by the Department functioned. An amount of Rs. 84,578 was distributed to these schools as grants. The total number of students in all these schools was 3,892 against 3,565 in 1951.

Oil Technological Institute, Anantapur.—The second course leading to the award of diploma was commenced in July and four candidates joined the Institute against the sanctioned strength of twelve. It is proposed to undertake research on :—

- (1) Cotton seed oil milling and refining ;
- (2) Improvements in oil milling and refining ;
- (3) Solvent extraction of oil seeds and oil cake ;
- (4) Sulphonated oils and other detergents.

Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.—The strength during the year was 17 in the Diploma course, 7 in the Certificate course and 20 in the artisan course. During the year 6 persons appeared for the diploma examinations and five of them came out successful one appeared for the certificate course examination and came out successful and 5 appeared for the artisan course examination and all of them came out successful. The institute continued to do analytical and research work.

Government Textile Institute, Madras.—One hundred and seven students were under training in the various courses during the year. The Principal issued 48 certificates during the year for the export of 144,721 yards of processed handloom cloth valued at Rs. 168,020. He also issued 30 permits for the export of 32,959 yards of druggets weighing 126,671 lb. A good number of up-to-date designs for cotton and silk were evolved during the year and supplied to the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal, and private institutions and weavers.

Basic Industries—Village Industries.—The 13 production *cum*-training centres in blacksmithy, blacksmithy and wood work, wood work, sheet metal work, pottery, leather goods manufacture and silk reeling continued to work satisfactorily. The scheme relating to distribution of improved tools and implements to enterprising artisans was suspended during the middle of the year under the orders of Government. Tools worth in all Rs. 2,66,619-7-9 were distributed under this scheme to 2,805 artisans.

Pottery Training Centre, Rajahmundry.—A batch of six students was trained and another batch of six students is undergoing training in the manufacture of stoneware and earthenware products. Stoneware worth Rs. 4,747 were produced at the unit up to the end of September 1952.

Ceramic School, Gudur.—Seven students were on rolls in the artisan course during the year. The school manufactured finished and semifinished articles of the value of Rs. 3,295 up to the end of November 1952.

Government Coir School, Beypore.—Thirty-eight students and seven teachers of the Fisheries Department completed their training in the school during the year. Twenty-nine students of the 1st year class were promoted to the second year class and 40 new students and six teachers of the Fisheries Department were admitted to the first year class. The students manufactured coir goods valued at Rs. 2,300 during the year.

Government Coir Factory, Beypore.—The factory produced coir goods worth about Rs. 2,400 during the year. It earned a net profit of Rs. 3,700 during 1951-52.

Coir Industrial School, Baruva.—Twenty-four students were awarded certificates during the year after completion of their training. Fifteen new students were admitted for training in the first year course.

Coir Demonstration—Laccadive and Amindivi Islands.—The Demonstration Party gave training to 300 residents of Amindivi group of islands in the manufacture of coir yarn on charkas. Twenty-two sets of charkas and four willowing machines were distributed to deserving islanders.

Sri Visweswarayya's Industrialization Scheme for Rural Areas.—The scheme continued to be implemented in one taluk each of Tiruchirappalli and Nellore districts.

Marketing.—The existing regional museums for Cottage and Small-Scale Industries functioned satisfactorily during the year. One thousand and sixty tons of iron and steel were allotted during the year to Cottage Industries.

Exhibits.—The department participated in 25 exhibitions during the year.

Sericulture.—An amount of Rs. 6,625 was disbursed as loans to mulberry cultivators during the year. The area under mulberry cultivation was 22,015 acreas on 30th November 1952 as against 23,087 acres during the last year. The Government and aided grainages prepared during the year 1,702,598 disease-free layings against 2,472,436 in the previous year. The Hope Silk Farm produced 3,110,900 foreign race seed cocoon during the year against 1,796,650 in the previous year. The ligature gut section at Coonoor supplied 28,800 coarse guts to the Medical department during the year.

Government Commercial concerns—Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.—The Institute took up the manufacture of dental cream during the year in addition to the manufacture of soaps. Seven students were admitted for training during the year in soap manufacture and practical training was given to four students. of other institutions to enable them to complete their courses. For want of pyrethrum flowers, the manufacture of pyrethrum extract could not be undertaken during 1952 also. Other activities of the Institute continued as usual. About 258 tons of soaps were produced up to the end of November 1952 and 275 tons were sold up to the end of the period fetching an amount of Rs. 5,77,423-12-10.

Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode.—The factory continued to produce as usual shark liver oil and Adamin. The sales up to the end of November amounted to Rs. 3,92,085-13-9.

Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.—The supply of machines ordered for the reorganisation of the factory is awaited. The

factory produced articles worth about Rs. 1,39,286 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 73,631 up to the end of November 1952.

Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.—The total quantity of silk produced up to the end of November 1952 was 45,807 lb. of standard silk. One thousand seven hundred and fifty lb. of Duppon silk and 23,000 lb. of silk waste were also produced. The sales of standard silk up to November 1952 amounted to Rs. 43,996. The experimental weaving section produced 4,665 yards of silk fabrics of various designs out of which 3,480 yards were sold. The erection of twisting machinery has been completed and production of thrown silk will be taken up as soon as electrical energy becomes available.

Government Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode.—The construction of the factory has been completed. The factory is likely to go into production shortly.

Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.—The mills produced 1,600 tons of paper till the end of November 1952 as against 1,380 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Orders have been placed for some items of machinery with a view to restore the full efficiency of the mills and to improve the quality of the products.

Engineering Section.—Two rotary water well drills were purchased during the year and put into commission in addition to 187 hand boring sets, 14 steam-driven power drills and 26 diesel engine driven calyx drills. In the departmental workshops, six hand-boring sets have been manufactured and put into use. Forty-four sets are being manufactured. One thousand three hundred and sixty-three bore wells were put down during the year, the total footage bored being 93,994 feet.

Of the 101 artesian wells sanctioned by Government in South Arcot district, 53 were completed by the end of 1951 and the remaining 48 were completed during the year. Of these 98 were successful giving a continuous discharge of nearly 100 cusecs of water and irrigating about 6,000 acres of land throughout the year.

Hand-boring sets were lent during the year to the Revenue and other departments of Government for putting down bore wells for drinking purposes in rural areas. The three compressed air rock blasting units and the three aid compressors of the department were engaged during the year in excavating wells in rocky strata in Chingleput, Coimbatore and Cuddapah districts.

The new buildings for the Government Industrial Engineering Workshops have been completed and taken over. The machines purchased under the expansion scheme are under erection. During the year 1951-52 the workshop earned a profit of Rs. 68,994 as against Rs. 75,222 in 1950-51.

Controls

Cotton.—The Cotton Control Order, 1950, continued to be in force. The price of unginned cotton was not controlled. The prices of different varieties of cotton for every season were being fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, in consultation with the Cotton Advisory Board, Bombay.

A licence was necessary to deal in cotton. Persons other than manufacturers also needed licences for storing cotton. Growers of cotton were, however, exempted from this provision. They were allowed to gin their own kapas, press their own ginned cotton, store their baled cotton and sell it to any class of licensees without themselves obtaining a licence. Similarly, ginning factories were exempted from the purview of licensing.

The Textile Commissioner, Bombay allotted a total quantity of 5.07 lakhs of bales of Indian cotton to the mills in Madras State for the season 1951-52.

Cotton supplies were on the whole satisfactory throughout the year.

Yarn.—The supply position of yarn throughout the year was good and there were no complaints from the weavers about the scarcity of yarn. The heavy slump in the handloom cloth market commenced in March 1952 and it continued through the year. Due to the slump, demand for yarn from the weavers decreased appreciably and yarn stocks accumulated with the mills. With a view to assist the mills to liquidate the stocks, the distribution control over certain varieties of yarn was relaxed with effect from 1st April 1952. With effect from 1st July 1952 and 1st October 1952, further relaxations were made, by allowing the mills to sell to the buyers of their own choice the entire packings of foreign cotton yarn and 50 per cent of the monthly packings of Indian cotton yarn in each count.

Thirty-six per cent of the quantity of yarn available for controlled distribution after deducting the consumer quotas due to the master-weavers, dyers, powerlooms and knitting factories, was allotted to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, every month for distribution among the weavers working under the Co-operatives. The balance was allotted to the weavers outside the Co-operative fold through the State nominees and licensees.

Due to the slump in the handloom cloth and yarn market the "Informal Rationing" of yarn was suspended with effect from 27th June 1952 and the supply of yarn to the weavers on statistical average was also discontinued. The licensees were allowed to sell yarn received by them under controlled distribution to any bona fide weaver applying for yarn without limit of quantity.

The power-looms that were already installed under the Textile Commissioner's permission to work on artificial silk or silk yarn were not allowed to use cotton in the interests of the handloom industry.

Twenty-nine un-economic and post-war mills were allowed to sell yarn through depots to the licensees at a price not exceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the ex-factory price.

Cloth.—In the year under review, the ceiling retail price of 14 per cent over ex-mill price which was fixed by the Government of India in respect of cloth packed after 31st October 1949 continued to be in force.

The general slump which set in, in the markets of various commodities in March 1952, extended to textiles also. Cloth got accumulated both with the mills and the dealers. In order to relieve the congestion, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, relaxed at first the distribution control over superfine and certain specified varieties of fine cloth packed by the mills in March 1952. The distribution control was further relaxed in April 1952 and the mills were permitted to sell in free sale up to 80 per cent of the medium and coarse varieties packed by them in April and subsequent months. A further relaxation was found necessary and with effect from 1st October 1952, distribution control existed only over 20 per cent of cloth other than dhoties, sarees, mulls, voils, poplins, drill and some other popular varieties of cloth.

Cloth was available in plenty throughout the year. The decontrol did not result in any artificial scarcity and there was no increase in price of any decontrolled items of cloth.

Enforcement.—The Collectors of districts were given the necessary powers to deal with the offences relating to textile controls. During the year under review, prosecutions were sanctioned in 432 cases for violation of Textile Control Orders. One hundred and fifty-eight cases ended in conviction, 41 cases in acquittal, 38 cases in discharge of the accused and 13 cases were withdrawn. In respect of cases in which prosecutions were sanctioned prior to 1952, 276 cases were disposed of during the year. The licences of 355 dealers were cancelled in departmental punishments.

Companies

Working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.—The duties of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies continued to be exercised by the Inspector-General of Registration and those of the Assistant Registrars by Registrars of Assurances. The number of Assistant Registrars including the Special Assistant Registrar at Madras was 32.

One hundred and eighty-six companies with share capital and ten without share capital were registered during the year as against

213 and 7 respectively in the previous year. Two hundred and fifty-seven companies were either wound up or removed from the register as against 162 in the previous period. The number of companies working at the end of the year was 3,685.

Noteworthy registrations during the period are given below :—

Serial number and names of companies.	Authorized capital. RS.
1 The Challapalli Sugars, Limited	2 crores.
2 The Stressed Concrete Constructions, Limited.	50 lakhs.
3 The Govardhana Gold Fields, Limited ..	25 „
4 The Peninsular Petroleum Company, Limited.	25 „
5 Sree Lakshmi Satyanarayana Spinning Mills, Limited	25 „
6 Swastik Cashew Industries, Limited	25 „

Seven associations not for profit were granted licences under section 26 of the Act as against eight in the previous period. Five such associations were registered during this period against five during the previous period. One company was transferred from this State to Mysore and one company was transferred to this State from Bombay.

Twenty-eight companies were prosecuted for defaults mostly under sections 76 and 131 of the Act as against 26 in the previous period.

Companies Liquidation Account.—A sum of Rs. 6,523 was credited to this account and Rs. 43,355 withdrawn from it during the year.

Finance.—Receipts amounted to Rs. 75,421 (90,205) and expenditure to Rs. 75,198 (79,866). Deficit stamp duty of Rs. 16,373-8-0 and penalty of Rs. 685 were collected during the period under the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of documents produced under the Companies Act.

The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.—The duties of the Registrar of Firms were continued to be exercised by the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras.

Two thousand three hundred and thirteen (267) firms were registered and 272 (267) firms were dissolved during the period under report.

Financial results.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 11,222 (12,361) and the expenditure to Rs. 10,475 (10,865).

Labour Department

Industrial Disputes.—During the year, 7,651 complaints under the Industrial Disputes Act were investigated by the Labour Department.

Strikes and Lock-outs.—There were 220 strikes and lock-outs during the year. The main cause of the strikes was the demand of workers for bonus, leave, increased wages, dearness allowance and reinstatement of workers.

Industrial Disputes referred for adjudication.—The State Government referred 126 cases for adjudication during the year. Fifty-nine cases were pending disposal at the commencement of the year 1952 making the total 185 cases. Awards were published in 180 cases of which 56 were the decisions of the Industrial Tribunals under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Public Utility Service.—Electric Tramways, Motor Transport of Omnibus Service, Cotton Textiles, Coal Industry, Sugar Industry, Salt Industry and Transport by water in the Minor Ports have been declared as public utility services.

Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.—There were 629 unions on the registers on 31st December 1951. One hundred and sixty-seven unions were registered; the registration of 166 was cancelled during the year. The number of unions on the register on 31st December 1952 was 630.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.—By the end of March 1952, minimum wages were fixed by the Government for all the scheduled employments mentioned in Part I of the schedule appended to the Minimum Wages Act except lac industry. No rates of wages were fixed for employment in lac industry as the number of workers employed in the State in that industry was less than one thousand.

Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act, 1946.—There were about 810 establishments in the State employing 100 or more workers to which the Act applies. The Standing Orders in respect of 40 establishments were certified during the year. So far Standing Orders of 747 industrial establishments have been certified under the Act.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Seven hundred and forty-six applications were filed during the year and a sum of Rs. 4,11,093-12-2 was deposited by way of compensation. The Government have fixed a time-limit of three months for the disposal of claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Factories Act.—At the beginning of the year, there were 12,322 factories on the register. One thousand two hundred and twenty-nine factories were added and 2,991 factories were removed during the year. Thus at the end of the year, there were 10,560 factories on the register.

The health of the workers has been generally good.

Sanitation and cleanliness in the factories have been satisfactory.

• Nine cases of fires, causing damage to property exceeding of Rs. 53,250, were reported. The cause of the fire accidents is not known.

Certification of children has been strictly insisted on and action was taken wherever necessary. Steps were taken to enforce the certification of children on the beedi and tobacco industries.

Prosecutions.—During the year, 681 prosecutions were taken under the Factories Act, 1948.

Inspections.—During the year, the full-time Inspector of Factories and Assistant Inspectors of Labour have made 14,129 regular inspections. In addition to this, they have made surprise, special and Sunday and night visits to 4,466 factories.

Madras Maternity Benefit Act.—The provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder were generally complied with. Twenty prosecutions were taken up under the Act.

Payment of Wages Act.—The provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder were generally complied with by majority of the factories. During the year, 22 prosecutions were launched against the managements of certain factories.

CHAPTER XI—PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY

Electricity

Electrical development continued to be satisfactory during the year. The power demand of the systems continued to rise and totalled 164,813 KW. The energy generated by the department amounted to 795.394 million units.

The gross revenue earned by the department was Rs. 512.46 lakhs. Working expenses for the period amounted to Rs. 411.08 lakhs leaving a net revenue of Rs. 101.38 lakhs. The capital expenditure for the year was Rs. 943.22 lakhs.

The First and Second Generating units at Moyar Power House were commissioned in April and September. One 224 KW. diesel generating set was erected and commissioned at Udipi. Erode-Salem 110/66 KV Line, Tanjore-Kumbakonam-Mayuram 66 KV. Line and Mayuram-Chidambaram 33 KV. Line were energized and the sub-stations commissioned during the year. During May 1952, the first 80,000 lb./hours boilers under the Madras Plant Extensions Scheme was commissioned at Basin Bridge 'B' Station. Two 224 KW. Deutz-Siemens diesel sets were commissioned at Kakinada Power-house in October 1952 in place of the two old 80 KW. Sets. Bellary-Rayadrug 11/33 KV Line was energized in March 1952 and supply was given to Rayadrug town. The Bellary-Guntakal line was changed over to 66 KV. operation and Guntakal 66 KV sub-station was commissioned in June 1952. Adoni-Yemmiganur 33 KV. line and Yemmiganur distribution works were completed and energized at 11 KV. in November 1952. Vijayavada power was extended to Narasaraopet and the diesel station at Narasaraopet was closed down.

Load development.—Due to the failure of monsoon this year also, storage position in Hydro reservoirs was very unsatisfactory necessitating restrictions being in force during most of the period under review. The restriction and control orders and freezing orders continued to be in force this year also. During the year, supply was extended to 2,517 agricultural, 658 industrial and 17,259 domestic services. The power generated by the department was utilized as under :—

	PER CENT.
Industrial	62
Irrigation and agriculture	13.5
Domestic heat, power, lights and fans.. .. .	10
Commercial heat, power, lights and fans	7
Public lighting	2.5
Traction	3
Miscellaneous	2

- **Construction activities.**—Progress of work on all schemes and projects was satisfactory. Works in respect of the following were completed during the year :—

Pykara-Moyar-Erode 110 KV. line.

Ceded Districts Scheme.

Erode-Salem Extensions.

Tanjore-Mayuram-Chidambaram Extensions.

Madurai-Tirumangalam-Rajapalayam-Tenkasi 66 KV Extensions.

Papanasam-Tirunelveli-Kayathar 66 KV. Extensions.

Madurai-Sivaganga 66 KV. Line.

Works on the following were in various stages of progress :—

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Visakhapatnam Power-house Extensions.

Nellore Thermal Scheme.

Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Pykara Plant Extensions III Stage.

Papanasam II Stage Extensions.

Madurai Thermal Scheme II Stage.

Madras Plant Extensions.

Madras-Mettur Inter-connection Scheme.

Erode-Tiruchirappalli-Dalmiapuram Extensions.

132 KV. line from Machkund to Vijayavada.

Vijayavada-Rajahmundry-Samalkot Extensions.

South Kanara Scheme.

West Godavari and Dendulur Firka Electrification Scheme.

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Madanapalle Thermal Scheme.

Pykara-Coimbatore-Madurai III Circuit 110 KV. line.

Negamam-Pollachi 66 KV. Extensions.

Tirur-Ponnani 11/33 KV. Extensions.

The progress of the more important works during 1952 is given below :—

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.—Work on flume tunnel and pressure tunnel was completed. Excavation for Jalaput Dam, construction of diversion dam, lining of flume channel, construction of tunnel pond dam and civil works on penstock and power-house were progressing. Haulage track was completed and put into service. Most of the generating plant and equipment and outdoor switch-gear as well as some of the penstock pipes have been received.

Pykara Plant Extensions.—Work on construction of Pykara Dam was progressing. The IV penstock line was completed. Erection of steel structure for Singara Power-house was in progress.

Madurai Thermal Scheme.—Construction of additional cooling pond and foundation for the new 10,000 KW. set was completed. The erection of the turbo set has also been taken up.

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.—The penstock pipes for the dam site power-house were fixed in the dam by the Public-Works Department. Detailed survey for transmission lines was progressing.

Nellore Thermal Scheme.—The erection of in-door and out-door switch-gear was also completed.

Madras Plant Extensions.—Piling and foundation slabs for 'B' station main building office and control block, natural draught cooling towers II and III including reclaiming hooper and ash tunnel were completed. The first two 80,000 lb./hour boilers, viz., Nos. 3 and 4 were commissioned in May and November 1952 respectively. Erection of turbo set and in-door switch-gear for 'B' station was in progress.

Hydro-Systems

Pykara System.—The system peak reached 46,700 KW. and the total connected load of the system at the end of the year was 142,927 KW. The total generation in the system was 284.18 million units. Six hundred and sixty-one agricultural, 21 industrial and 2,647 domestic services were connected up during the year.

Papanasam Electric System.—The system peak load reached 22,200 KW. The total connected load of the system was 75,041 KW. The total generation in the system was 122.23 million units. Supply to 432 agricultural, 51 industrial and 3,037 domestic services was given during the year. Supply was extended to 22 villages during the year.

Mettur System.—The system peak reached 45,900 KW. during the year. The total connected load of the system was 163,451 KW. The total generation in the system was 162.52 million units. Six hundred and ninety-two agricultural, 26 industrial and 1,518 domestic services were connected up during the year.

Madras Electricity System.—The peak load of the system was 30,200 KW. The total generation in the system was 153.786 million units. The total connected load of the system at the end of the year was 105,300 KW.

The system was working in parallel with the hydro-systems during the year and afforded maximum possible relief to hydro-systems during water shortage period from January to June and October to December. From July to early in September, the

system availed maximum possible relief from hydro-systems, thus conserving coal. Supply to 254 agricultural, 262 industrial and 2,727 domestic services was given during the year.

Andhra Power System.—The peak load and generation and the total connected load of the stations of the system were as below :—

	Peak load in KW.	Generation in millions of units.	Total connected load as on 31st December 1952. in KW.
Vijayavada—			
Steam	9,000	44·831	23,576
Diesel	820	0·231	
Visakhapatnam—			
Steam	4,200	17·904	15,452
Diesel	1,200	1·016	
Kakinada	1,020	0·454	4,715
Rajahmundry	793	0·475	1,298
Srikakulam	120	0·210	346·65
Narasannapet	21	0·036	
Ongole	108	0·251	411
Parvathipur	24	0·003	Stations shut down.
Narasaraopet	108	0·099	
	<u>17,414</u>	<u>65·510</u>	

During the year, 352 agricultural, 123 industrial and 4,221 domestic services were connected up in the system. Electricity was extended to more 38 villages during the year.

Rayalaseema Power System.—The peak load, units generated and the total connected load of the stations of the system were as follows :—

	Peak load in KW.	Generation in millions of units.	Total connected load in KW.
Nellore	1,150	3·709	2,916
Proddatur	124	0·322	491
Kurnool	360	1·216	1,140
Anantapur	235	0·609	439
Cuddapah	250	0·851	957
Nandyal	165	0·267	567
Tadpatri	75	0·136	190
Sandur	40	0·058	69
	<u>2,399</u>	<u>7·168</u>	

The following are the details of the power purchased from Mysore :—

	Peak load in KW.	Purchase in millions of units.	Total connected load in KW.
Ceded Districts ..	3,840	15·055	9,480
Hindupur	250	0·789	1,200

Supply was given to 126 agricultural, 168 industrial and 3,119 domestic services during the year.

Electrical Inspectorate.—The total number of licensees including sanctionees under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act was 44 of which 9 were local authorities and the rest company licensees. The total number of accidents reported during the year was 226 out of which 72 proved fatal. The total number of cinemas at the end of the year was 1,095 of which 566 were permanent and the rest touring talkies.

No fresh licences or sanction under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act were issued during the year under review.

The receipts under the Madras Electricity Duty Act for the year amounted to about Rs. 12.91 lakhs.

No private or local authority undertakings were taken over by the Government during the year.

Three thousand four hundred and eighty-nine tests under various heads were conducted at the Standards Laboratory during the year under review. H.T.D.C. tests were carried out on five new 66 K.V. lines totalling 183 miles.

Public Works Department

The Food Production Circle continued during the year and functioned under the control of the Commissioner of Food Production. The following four divisions were created during 1952 :—

- (1) Araniar Project Division.
- (2) Mangalam Project Division.
- (3) Special Works Division for Krishna Anicut works.
- (4) Special Division, Coimbatore.

The Grow More Food Division, Vizianagram, and the Mangalam Project Division were abolished during the course of the year.

A Superintending Engineer, an Executive Engineer, an Assistant Engineer and the Anicut Superintendent lost their lives in an accident while directing the execution of repairs to the Krishna Anicut.

Civil Works

(i) **Araku Valley Scheme.**—The construction of 4 'G' type sheds and a pucca travellers' bungalow at Araku has been completed. The sheds have also been completed and handed over to the Araku Valley Committee.

(ii) **Wynaad Colonization Scheme.**—Almost all the sanctioned works connected with the scheme have been completed. The construction of buildings for staff quarters and for officers at Ambalavayal has been completed. Buildings for the Public Health and Revenue Department offices are in progress.

(iii) Construction of Quinine Factory and hospital buildings.—

The construction of buildings for the hospital and quarters for staff office, etc., has been completed. Other items of work such as constructing stores, laboratory, providing transport facilities, etc., are in progress. The electrification of the hospital buildings is to be started soon.

Buildings for the Police Department.—Owing to the curtailment of expenditure on building works by the Government, some works programmed for execution during 1952-53 could not be taken up. However, the construction of buildings for Sub-Inspectors, Jamadars, head constables, constables, etc., were in progress in several stations like Kakinada, Eluru, Vijayavada, Cuddapah, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Kozhikode, Cannanore and Mangalore.

Buildings for the Education Department.—The construction of buildings for the Government Arts College at Cuddapah, Women's College at Guntur and Arts College, Rajahmundry, are in progress. Construction of Basic Training Schools was completed at places like Jogilpatti, Mynampadu, etc., and was in progress at Hindupur, Alur, Vomaravalli, Parayilikkottai, Maipadi, etc. The construction of quarters for the staff of the Engineering College, Anantapur, was in progress.

Fisheries Department.—The building portion of the work relating to the ice-making and quick-freezing plant at Kozhikode and Mangalore has been completed.

Other building works.—The construction of buildings for the State Legislature and the hostel block for the members of the Legislature has been completed. The second instalment of 66 quarters for Government servants at Todhunternagar has been completed and all the quarters have been occupied. The construction of third instalment of 30 more quarters has been sanctioned by the Government and the work has been started. To provide accommodation for unmarried women Government servants, the Government have sanctioned the construction of a hostel at Todhunternagar and the work has been taken up for execution.

Irrigation

Cauvery Delta System.—As in last year the irrigation season this year commenced under very unfavourable circumstances with the Mettur level at 50.95 feet on 5th July 1952. This was due to the partial failure of the north-east monsoon during the last year and consequent depletions in the Mettur reservoir. The reservoir level which was 50.95 feet on 5th July 1952 rose steadily to 75.15 feet on 13th August 1952 which was the maximum level obtained during this year. The north-east monsoon did not set in in time and practically there was no rain during August and September 1952. The Mettur storage level dropped to 40.30 feet on 27th

September 1952 and the supply had to be cut down to the minimum possible at least to save the standing crops. From 23rd September 1952 to 3rd October 1952, the rivers Cauvery and Vennar were run on turns. The usual turns during the north-east monsoon periods was commenced only from 23rd October 1952. The level of the Mettur reservoir rose from 40.3 feet to 72.70 feet on 25th October 1952. There were some rains in the last week of October 1952 in the delta area which supplemented the restricted supply allowed in the rivers. The reservoir level fell to 46.00 feet on 17th November 1952 and conditions again became difficult. It was proposed to give high turn supply for five days and a nominal low supply for five days to each river Cauvery and Vennar. On account of the heavy rains on 29th November 1952, the draw-off from Mettur was reduced. The reservoir level also rose up to 53.25 feet. Even this storage was not sufficient to send down adequate supply to the delta.

All the twelve key schemes sanctioned by the Government in 1946 were executed excepting some petty works relating to four schemes. The investigation of a number of major drains not included under the key schemes was taken up by a special supervisor and is expected to be completed by March 1953.

Godavari Delta System.—The flood level in Godavari during the year was very low compared with the previous years. The maximum flood recorded was 6.7 feet on the evening of the 6th August 1952.

The total area including the additional area thrown open for the second crop in the eastern, central and western deltas was 69,781, about 80,000 and 182,793 acres respectively. The level in the river was low and consequently there was difficulty in supplying adequate water especially to the tail end lands and to high levellands. A portion of the sanctioned area, especially in the eastern delta, was not transplanted. Water had to be supplied by resorting to internal turns. In general, the yield in the western and central deltas was fair and in the eastern delta, the yield was poor.

Due to the freshes being late in the year during the first-crop season, adequate water could not be supplied in time and transplantations in tail end and high level lands were late. On the whole, the first-crop season was favourable and the yield was normal.

Erosion by slipping was observed in the left bank of the river in the reach 15/1 to 15/4 of Godavari left bank where the bank canal of the eastern delta runs very close to the river margin. Hence it has been proposed to form a diversion flood bank about 400 feet away, parallel to the existing bank. Work on the diversion bank has been started.

Krishna Delta System.—The first freshes in Krishna river arrived on 24th May 1952. Water-supply in the river was copious.

The highest level in Krishna river was *plus* 62.05 feet on 25th May 1952. The head sluice of Krishna Eastern Delta main canal was opened on 22nd May 1952 and water was let down to all the canals. Though there was very poor rainfall in the delta during June and July 1952, higher water levels were maintained due to copious supplies in the river during that period. The transplantation which commenced in June 1952 both in regular and Grow More Food ayacuts was completed by the end of August 1952. In the western delta, the entire area of the permanent ayacut was completely transplanted by the end of July and the high level and Grow More Food portion by middle of September. The condition and yield of the crop in both the deltas were good.

Due to the sudden rise of water on the 26th May 1952, with all sets of the anicut shutters in the raised position, heavy damages were caused to the first apron of the Krishna Anicut. The damages that were caused in May 1952 were repaired to the extent possible under the conditions then existing without affecting the supplies to the delta. Again early in September 1952, on account of heavy floods, the body wall with one set of shutters on Seethanagaram side was washed off forming big scours opposite to fourth set. Added to this, five large scours were formed in the first apron. The breach formed in the first week of September was practically closed on 24th September 1952 by sinking loaded punts, etc. The other scours in the first apron were also filled up with rough stone and finished with masonry concrete.

Periyar Delta System.—The Periyar lake was opened on 1st June 1952 when the level was 135.25 feet, the corresponding lake level in 1951 being 126.30 feet. In 1952, the south-west monsoon was a failure and it has been very dry throughout except for some stray showers. Consequently the lake level did not rise up to the requirements. Due to scanty rains in the catchment area of the lake, the level went much lower. Supply to single-crop area was postponed till early in September and it was considered not safe to draw the supply on the usual date of 15th August. Turn system was introduced in the delta by dividing the Periyar channel into two reaches. Even under these conditions, about 15 to 20 per cent of transplantation was completed in single-crop area. The yield of first crop on double-crop lands, i.e., the kodai crop was reported to be satisfactory.

Post-war Reconstruction Schemes

Lower Bhavani Project.—The Lower Bhavani dam when completed will be $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long consisting of 1,523 feet of masonry dam in cement mortar in the river bed portion to house nine river sluices for existing irrigation below, with rolled fill earth dam flanks on either side. The dam will impound flood waters of the Bhavani river and the reservoir so formed will have a storage capacity of 28,000 million cubic feet and is expected to bring under plough a new area of 207,000 acres.

The third and the final stage of coffer dam to divert the water through the river sluices was completed this year. The sluice parts required for all these 14 sluices were fixed and concreted in position. Four penstock pipes were also erected in the body of the dam and concreted. Thus all the outlets to be built in the dam were completed during the year. Concreting for the wall over the dam and for roadway on top of parapet was in progress. The canal was opened for irrigation on 14th September 1952. At the end of the year, the progress on the masonry dam portion was 97 per cent of the total work to be done.

The length of the earth dam alone is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The work has been in progress on the entire length of the dam. The progress to the end of the year can be taken as 80 per cent of the total work to be done.

The Bhavanisagar township has been laid out incorporating all the modern features of town planning. The entire labour population as well as the staff have been provided with quarters. The health of the camp is maintained at a high standard and there were no epidemics in the camp during the year. Parks and playing amenities for the children of the residents of the colony have been provided in three places in the camp. A higher elementary school with 7 classes having a strength of 250 students is also run by the Project.

Canals.—The canal system is to be considered in two parts, viz., (1) the main canal from the reservoir end to Noyyal valley, a distance of about 90 miles, and (2) the extension canal alias Dhara-puram canal covering a distance of 35 miles below the Noyyal valley which is a supplemental scheme sanctioned by the Government to give relief to a famine-affected area in Dharapuram. The work in the extension canal area was started in May 1950 and provided employment for about 6,000 men in the affected areas.

In all, about 4,200 acres of land have to be acquired for the main canal. For the distributaries, a total extent of 3,170 acres have to be acquired and for the field bothies 2,100 acres had to be acquired. As regards acquisition of land for the main canal, the bulk of the work has been done and what little remains is expected to be completed before the end of the financial year.

A Special Deputy Collector has been appointed for the development of the ayacut. Meetings were held in the concerned villages on appointed dates and several aspects concerning the developments were explained to the ryots both by officers of the Public Works Department and by the Special Revenue Officer.

There are 113 cross-drainage works in the main canal. Of these, 92 have been completed and 21 are in advanced stage of progress. Out of 70 drainage culverts in the extension canal, 41 are designed

as pipe culverts and the remaining are masonry culverts. Fifty per cent of the pipe culverts has been completed.

There are 60 bridges in the main canal. All these were completed and thrown open to traffic. In the extension canal, out of 35 bridges, 32 were completed and thrown open to traffic and the remaining are nearing completion.

Both the main canal and the extension canal have been dug and banks formed over the entire length except for small gaps at the sites of some of the cross-drainage works. About 90 per cent of the earthwork has been done.

The main canal was opened on 14th September 1952 for supply to an area of 5,000 acres in the head reaches. Between 14th and 23rd September 1952, supply was given to about 2,000 acres when there was a precipitation of rain in the area. The supply was therefore cut off and the canal was re-opened on the 5th November 1952.

The Malampuzha Project.—The main dam which is being constructed across the river Malampuzha is a masonry dam of 186 feet long. Seventy-one per cent of the work on the dam has been completed. Another masonry dam 1,914 feet long which is the continuation of the dam mentioned above on the left flank, was being constructed and the dam has been raised to an average level of 374 feet. Seventy-six per cent of the work has been completed.

There is an earth dam 729 feet long which is the continuation of the second masonry dam mentioned above. Formation of rock toe and sand filter for these dams has been completed. Earthwork has been started from January 1952 onwards and about 27 per cent of the work has been completed. Another masonry dam has been proposed to close up a gap between two hills on the left flank and this dam is 1,273 feet long. The work on this dam has yet to start. By this project it is expected that about 40,000 acres will be benefited. Excavation of the main canal was nearly completed up to 13/2. Investigation and execution of the distributary system was in progress.

Manimuthar Project.—The Manimuthar river, a principal tributary of Tambraparni river, rises in the Western Ghats. The monsoonic floods of this river are proposed to be conserved by a reservoir across the Manimuthar situated at a point 4 miles south-west of Ambasamudram town, in order to supplement the supply of water to the existing ayacut of 83,000 acres under Tambraparni and to supplement the supply to the existing ayacut under 321 tanks in several taluks of Tirunelveli district with a total ayacut of about 3,000 acres.

The reservoir will be formed partly by masonry dam and partly by flanking earth dam. The total length of dam will be about 9,430 feet of which the masonry dam portion will be 1,380 feet

and earthen dam 8,050 feet. The useful capacity of the reservoir will be 4,056 million cubic feet in the first stage with the possibility of increasing it to 5,511 million cubic feet at the ultimate stage by fixing 15 feet high radial shutters over the crest of the spillway. The canal system will be $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles long taking off from the reservoir to supplement storage of rainfed tanks as stated above.

The work is in progress since November 1950. The construction of camp buildings was completed and the staff who were located outside the dam site were moved to the newly constructed buildings. The excavation of foundation for masonry dam on the river bed was in progress. Earthen dam formation came up to 10-feet above ground level to a length of 400 feet from the left end. Beyond this, key trenches were excavated for about 15 feet below ground level and further work was in progress. Collection of materials was in progress. A special Deputy Collector with staff was posted for surveying the area required for waterspread, camp, road, etc., and proceeding with land acquisition proceedings. About 200 acres were acquired and about 934 acres were surveyed and demarcated during the period.

Ghriyar Project.—A riverlet known as Ghriyar rises in the western slopes of the Western Ghats and flows waste to Arabian sea through Travancore-Cochin State limits. In order to investigate the possibility of diverting the above waters from the western slopes to the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and supply tanks in Tirunelveli district a special staff was sanctioned in February 1952. The investigation was completed and report was submitted to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in January 1952. Two alternative schemes were submitted ; one costing about Rs. 189 lakhs benefiting a new short term crop of 3,000 acres under various tanks and giving assured supply to an area of 6,000 acres during pishanam crop period ; and the other will cost Rs. 92 lakhs benefiting a new short term crop of 800 acres under the various tanks and giving assured supply of 3,500 acres during the north-east monsoon period.

The schemes were under examination in the Chief Engineer's (Irrigation) office.

Mettur Canal Scheme

Right Bank Canal.—This scheme was sanctioned in 1949 for excavating a channel from Mettur reservoir for irrigation of lands in Salem and Coimbatore districts at a cost of Rs. 2.67 crores. Earth work excavation for right bank canal from head to tail end for about $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles was completed and bed level reached. About 17,440 units of earthwork were done during the year 1952. Out of 48 under-tunnel works proposed to be constructed, all except three were completed. Ninety-five per cent of the work of construction of all the three syphons was completed and the balance

of work is being completed. Out of 12 bridges, 11 were completed and archwork was in progress in respect of the other.

Left Bank Canal.—Earth work excavation was in progress from 0/0 to 14/6 of the left bank canal. About 11,812 units of earth-work were done to the end of October 1952. Further work was stopped owing to restriction of funds.

Acquisition of land for the right bank canal and the left bank canal and for distributaries under these canals was in progress. Most of the works in left bank canal were stopped during 1952 owing to restricted grants.

Grow More Food Schemes.—During the year, five new schemes were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.22 lakhs under intensive cultivation programme to irrigate approximately 1,422.79 acres. Since the inauguration of the five-year programme, 338 schemes including major and minor ones, were sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 4.54 crores for irrigating about 163,600 acres. Of these, about 256 schemes have been completed up to date.

Krishna-Pennar Project.—The major item of exploratory work of calyx drilling was continued at the Krishna dam site. Drilling work was concentrated on the alignments on the left bank. Under exploratory works in the Pennar dam site at Someswaram in addition to the calyx drilling, penetrometre, hand boring, well sinking, blasting, quarrying and grouting tests were continued during the year. The investigation of the new Gandikota project at Mylavaram was completed.

Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.—Hydraulic model experiments were carried on in connection with some problems that arose from the Lower Bhavani, Malampuzha and Krishna, Pennar-Projects and from normal maintenance works.

Investigations of a fundamental nature were carried on (i) design of automatic falling shutters and (ii) syphon spillways. Experiments were conducted on (1) light weight concrete for building work, viz., saw-dust and paddy-husk concrete, (2) low cost partition walls built in sand-cement mortar with an admixture of coir fibre, and (3) precast R.C. frames.

Soil Engineering Research Station, Chepauk.—The Soil Engineering Research Station maintained further progress in its activities during the year. In the soil section, the usual rate of test of six samples each day was being maintained. During the year, a total of 2,000 samples were listed in connection with Krishna-Pennar, Malampuzha, Manimuthar and Tungabhadra Projects and samples of soils were decided. Preliminary soil survey was conducted for a number of reservoir projects like the Amaravathi Reservoir project, Upper Pennar project, Gosthani reservoir project, etc. Preliminary geological surveys were conducted for Araniar,

Vamsadhara and a few other projects. Rock samples from these different dam sites were examined and reported on.

Central Designs office.—The technical reports of the Krishna-Pennar Project were revised to suit the 1951 scheme. The following data required by the Planning Commission Technical Committee were supplied.

(1) Utilization of Godavari waters in Madras State—Typical working table.

(2) Comparative costs of proposals of an earth dam for the Ramapadasagar Reservoir at a new site for reduced full reservoir level.

Tank Improvement Schemes

Tank Improvement Schemes are being executed under the Intensive Cultivation Campaign. In view of the Government of India's decision during the current year that only schemes fetching a return of not less than 2½ per cent will be eligible for financial assistance from them and as the schemes will not satisfy the condition, this Government have decided that no new Tank Improvement Schemes need be taken up during the current year. The progress made since the inception of scheme is given below :—

Schemes under Public Works Department.—Up to the end of November 1952, out of 943 sanctioned works, 315 works have been completed and 553 works are under execution. The rest have not been taken up due to the revised policy of the Government not to take up new schemes. The expenditure incurred during the current year, i.e., from April 1952 up to the end of December 1952, is about Rs. 7 lakhs.

Schemes under the Superintending Engineer (Food Production).—Up to the end of December 1952, out of 3,072 works sanctioned, 1,588 have been completed. One hundred and fifty-one works have not been taken up for execution due to the revised policy of the Government not to take up new works. The rest are under execution. The expenditure incurred during the current year, i.e., from April 1952 up to the end of December 1952 is Rs. 58·5 lakhs.

Special Projects

Tungabhadra Project (Madras Portion).—Excavation of foundations for the entire dam was completed the total excavation done in rock and other soils being about 12½ million cubic feet.

The construction of the dam masonry in the full length of 3,256 feet taken up by Madras was pushed through. Except at the sluice sites and in the 700 feet gap through which water is flowing at present, the dam both in the non-overflow and in the spillway section has been raised to the full height. Piers over the spillway have been built to their height to receive the spillway bridge

which has been started. All the four penstock pipes have been fixed in the masonry of the dam. Embedded metal and gates for the sluices were fabricated and fixed in position and the masonry in these sluice sections is being constructed. The manufacture of sluice gates has been commenced. All appurtenant works such as, the surplus channel, regulators, outfall sluice, etc., have been nearly completed. Dormitories in rehabilitation centres have been erected and people whose villages will be submerged by the reservoir water spread have been housed in these centres. The first reach of 7 miles of the submergible portion of the Mysore Frontier road has been relocated and thrown open for traffic.

Practically the whole of the 173 miles of low level canal and 15 miles of power canal taken up for execution has been excavated except for a few gaps here and there. Work was being done on the embankment and deep cut sections and the tunnel section at the fifth mile of the canal. Nearly 80 per cent of the earthwork excavation of the canals and 75 per cent of the masonry work on them were completed at the end of the year. Eight distributaries were excavated by the end of the year and the execution of five more was in progress.

Highways

The Highways Department continued to function with three circles and 30 regular divisions. During the year, eight special divisions were continued, sixteen new subdivisions were formed and one division and nine subdivisions were closed. A number of special sections were opened during the course of this year for execution of urgent famine relief works in the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Chittoor, Anantapur and Nellore.

Progress of works.—The Department continued to maintain steady progress in all works during the year 1952. The following table gives the abstract of expenditure incurred to the end of December 1952 as against the allotment for the year 1952-53 compared with the expenditure and allotment for the corresponding period of the previous year.

	Allotment for 1952-53.		Expenditure up to December 1952.		Allotment for 1951-52.		Expenditure up to December 1951.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
	IN LAKHS.		IN LAKHS.		IN LAKHS.		IN LAKHS.	
Government Roads—								
Repairs	376.10	332.58	285.84	285.81		
Original works	322.17	106.45	196.28	97.90		
Total ..			698.27	439.03	582.12	383.71		
District Board Roads—								
Repairs	141.45	89.71	135.79	80.81		
Original works	161.86	91.56	124.83	59.86		
Non-road works	59.19	21.23	59.42	19.87		
Total ..			365.50	202.50	320.04	160.54		
Grand Total ..			1063.77	641.53	902.16	544.25		

National Highways.—The following is a brief abstract of the works programmed and proposed to be taken up for execution during 1952-53.

Name of works.	Estimated cost.	Amount programmed to be spent.
	RS.	RS.
1 Cement concrete works	76,87,000	7,83,457
2 Bridges	2,26,92,600	29,54,400
3 New formation	45,37,350	1,58,000
4 Other works	43,99,755	14,76,241
Total ..	3,93,16,705	53,72,098 (excluding agency charges)

Government of India communicated a Five-Year Programme for the period 1951-52 to 1955-56 and earmarked a sum of Rs. 62.74 lakhs for the current year. A sum of Rs. 58.04 lakhs including agency charges has been sanctioned by the Government of India to the end of the year.

Pending a decision regarding the site and advisability of construction it was not possible to push through the construction of Godavari bridge. The Government of India have been addressed in this matter by the State Government.

Works on Government Roads other than National Highways.—In view of restricted finances, administrative approval was accorded during the year only to ten new works costing Rs. 9.19 lakhs. Of these, one, viz., improvements to Madras-Mahabalipuram road was a special work. This was taken up for improvement at a cost of Rs. 3.24 lakhs in view of its importance as direct access to a famous tourist centre. The Government of India agreed to bear half the cost subject to a limit of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

Post-war Road Development grant-in-aid works.

District Board Roads.

(a) Number of incomplete works.	Grant sanctioned.
	RS.
1037	34,83,850

(b) Number of new works sanctioned.	Category of works.	Estimated cost.
		RS.
6	Formation	1,91,900
7	Metalling	2,73,500
..	Bridges .. .. .	..
..	Improvements .. .. .	..
13		4,65,400

Excluding Post-war Reconstruction—Loans and grants—Sanctioned to District Boards, Panchayat Boards and Municipalities.

During the period under review a grant of Rs. 7,24,231-9-0 was sanctioned to District Boards, Panchayat Boards and Municipalities for the execution of 80 works costing Rs. 29,09,690-11-0 under the heading "Roads and bridges and dustless surfacing of roads." A total amount of Rs. 7,42,060-8-0 was also sanctioned as loan to eighteen municipalities for dustless surfacing of roads.

Roads on Canal banks, etc.—Government ordered that the cost of construction of new roads on canal banks, tank bunds, etc., proposed by local bodies should be met by the local bodies concerned and that after the roads were formed by the local bodies, they would be maintained and improved at the cost of the Highways Department.

Tests and experiments.—In order to study the effects of wear on bituminous surface treated with the Mealomb (rubber powder for road construction, etc.), this treatment was ordered to be applied for a 4-furlong stretch within the reach proposed already for black topping for the current year in the divisions of Chingleput, Kakinada, Madurai and Mangalore. The Divisional Engineer (Highways) had started this experiment and his report was awaited.

Transport and Machinery Division.—Plant and Machinery costing Rs. 243 lakhs were purchased at the end of March 1952, under the Five-Year Programme approved by the Government in 1949.

Accidents.—During the year there were ten accidents of which seven proved fatal. The remaining three were minor accidents. In some cases compensation was paid and payment of compensation was under consideration in the others.

Flood and monsoon damages.—Due to heavy rains and floods in April and May 1952 some roads in East Godavari and Kurnool divisions were damaged. Similar damages have also occurred in Nellore, Chittoor and Madurai divisions in July, September and December 1952. There were several interruptions to traffic in Cuddalore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Visakhapatnam, Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts. In all these cases of interruption and damages to roads prompt action was taken to restore traffic.

Boilers

The bifurcation of the Madras Circle which was sanctioned on 8th December 1950 came into effect on 28th August 1952 when an Inspector of Boilers recruited by the Madras Public Service Commission joined duty.

Thirty-nine boilers were registered and 23 boilers imported into the State during the year. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine boilers were inspected during the period. The total number of accidents during the year was 12.

The receipts during the year 1952 were Rs. 1,47,823 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,11,704.

CHAPTER XII—CIVIL SUPPLIES

Prices in 1952.—As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the prices of foodgrains during both the half-years ended June 1952 and December 1952. The prices of commercial products, however, recorded a decrease during both the half-yearly periods. The index numbers of wholesale prices were as follows :—

(Base : Prices in the week ended 21st August 1939 = 100.)

Half-year ended.	Food- grains.	Commercial products.	Half-year ended.	Food- grains.	Commercial products.
June 1951 ..	368	702	June 1952 ..	402	489
December 1951 ..	381	645	December 1952 ..	413	523

Cost of Living Index.—The trend of index numbers of cost of living index for Madras City and eight mufassal urban centres since August 1939 is shown below :—

Year and month.	Madras City.	Visakhapatnam.	Eluru.	Bellary.	Cuddalore.	Tiruchirappalli.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.	Kozhikode.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
August 1939 ..	98	102	101	96	104	102	97	102	103
January 1942 ..	117	121	120	127	118	121	110	118	129
December 1942 ..	158	172	175	155	172	171	167	174	180
December 1943 ..	189	220	213	226	198	195	210	213	228
December 1944 ..	209	219	218	214	221	208	205	218	237
December 1945 ..	224	228	269	234	237	247	244	238	266
December 1946 ..	249	250	319	267	266	276	285	270	295
December 1947 ..	299	306	335	314	315	335	314	338	394
December 1948 ..	322	358	392	383	376	380	353	355	409
December 1948 ..	327	354	403	390	375	376	364	394	403
December 1949 ..	326	358	410	371	383	374	348	389	411
December 1950 ..	337	385	455	409	393	363	384	412	461
December 1951 ..	333	355	446	390	364	350	355	407	433
March 1952 ..	330	356	440	381	358	350	353	403	441
June 1952 ..	328	365	440	372	363	371	376	401	440
September 1952 ..	327	377	446	370	362	381	381	401	434
December 1952 ..									

Civil Supplies

During 1952, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies who is also one of the Members of the Board of Revenue continued to be in charge of the direction, co-ordination and enforcement of measures for procurement, distribution and the control of prices of essential articles under short supply.

Consequent on the decontrol of foodgrains in June 1952, a part of the Civil Supplies staff was retrenched with effect from 16th June 1952. Only the staff actually required to attend to the residual work was retained.

The posts of the District Supply Officers in the grade of Deputy Collectors in all the districts except in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Malabar and Visakhapatnam were converted into those of Civil Supplies Tahsildars.

Procurement of foodgrains.—Procurement of foodgrains was in force under the Intensive Procurement Order in the delta areas of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore and in the entire district of Tanjore up to 7th June 1952. The system of levy procurement was also in force under the Levy Procurement Order in the delta areas of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, South Arcot, Srikakulam and the entire district of South Kanara up to 7th June 1952. Consequent on the revised food policy of the Government, procurement was abolished throughout the State with effect from the 10th June 1952.

The Government ordered that a State Reserve of about 2½ lakh tons of rice should be built up for 1953 to meet any emergency. A system of levy procurement was introduced from November 1952 in the delta areas of Tanjore, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur.

Wholesalers and procurement agents.—When procurement was abolished throughout the State in June 1952, the procuring agents who held the stocks on behalf of the Government were allowed to continue as wholesalers. Those from the surplus districts were exporting the procured stocks to the deficit districts against the monthly quotas allotted by the Board and the procured stocks were kept under Government control.

Requisitioning of stocks.—The Requisitioning Order continued to be in force but there was no case of requisitioning during the year after de-control.

Distribution.—The distribution of stocks under Government control was being made both by private wholesalers and co-operative institutions. Co-operative institutions were as usual shown preferential treatment in the matter of allotment of imported quotas of foodgrains.

A mobile grain shop scheme was also working in various districts for supplying foodgrains in scarcity parts. During the fortnight ending 31st December 1952, the scheme was in force in the districts of Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, Kurnool, Guntur, Madurai, North Arcot and Cuddapah serving about 52 villages and 8,016 persons and a quantity of about 16.33 tons of rice and 6.4 tons of other grains including wheat were distributed during the fortnight.

Prices.—Consequent on de-control, the Madras Foodgrains Price Control Order was rescinded in June 1952. The prices of foodgrains under the Government control, however, continued to

be fixed on the basis of the price which was in force prior to de-control. The Government have since notified village-site procurement prices in the five districts where the levy procurement is to be in force. These prices are however applicable only to stocks delivered for procurement.

Distribution of foodgrains and enforcement of orders relating to them—Rice.—The restriction on the transport of paddy and rice and their products from one district to another in the State continued to be in force till 15th June 1952 when the food policy was revised with effect from that date. These restrictions were replaced by a zonal arrangement, movement from one zone to another being restricted. The zones are as follows:—

Name of the Zone.					Name of the district.
Zone I	..	..	..	..	East Godavari. Visakhapatnam. Srikakulam.
Zone II	..	..	..	..	West Godavari. Krishna. Nellore. Madras City. Chingleput. Chittoor. North Arcot.
Zone III	..	..	..	..	Guntur. Anantapur. Bellary. Cuddapah. Kurnool.
Zone IV	..	..	..	..	Tanjore. South Arcot. Tirunelveli. Ramanathapuram. Madurai. Coimbatore. Salem. Tiruchirappalli.
Zone V	..	..	..	..	South Kanara (excluding Hosdrug Sub-Taluk).
Zone VI	..	..	..	..	Malabar. The Nilgiris. Hosdrug Sub-Taluk of South Kanara district.

Persons owning lands in a zone but residing outside are allowed to transport their requirements under a permit at the rate of 16 ounces of rice per adult per day.

Madars Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1951.—The rice mills in the State continued to be controlled under the above Order. The

restrictions on the grant of licences to new rice mills and on the permission for the expansion of the existing rice mills by the installation of additional machinery continued to be in force till 15th June 1952. Consequent on the revised food policy of the Government the above restrictions were removed and the Collectors of districts were empowered to grant licences to new rice mills and to permit the expansion of the existing rice mills anywhere in the State. The rule that millers should process rice conforming to normal single polish is still in force.

Millets.—The State, being deficit in millets continued to receive import assistance from Government of India during the year 1952 also, mostly in the shape of overseas milo. There was no appreciable offtake of this milo in the districts up to the first week of August 1952. Consequently there was heavy accumulation of milo stocks and in order to avoid complete deterioration and consequent loss to Government and at the same time to enable the poorer classes of consumers whose purchasing power had been seriously affected by continued drought conditions throughout the State to have foodgrains at a price well within their reach, the price of milo was reduced to Rs. 8-8-0 per maund from Rs. 13 per maund with effect from 29th July 1952. On account of the de-control of millets, the wholesalers were allowed to purchase milo stocks and to sell in open market. Since the price was reduced to Rs. 8-8-0 the offtake of milo increased to a great extent during the months of August and September 1952 and the issue of milo was subsequently restricted to fair price shops.

Regarding the movement of local millets within the State the restrictions on the transport of millets from one district to another continued to be in force till 1st July 1952. When the food policy was revised, the movement of millets from zone to zone only was restricted and the Government had divided the State into four zones as follows :—

Zone 1.—South Kanara (except Hosdrug Sub-taluk).

Zone 2.—Malabar, the Nilgiris and Hosdrug Sub-taluk of South Kanara.

Zone 3.—Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur.

Zone 4.—Other districts.

Wheat and wheat products.—The supply position of wheat has been satisfactory throughout. But the demand for wheat has fallen during this year. It was mainly due to the availability of milo and local millets at cheaper prices and the availability of rice in the open market. In view of the low demand for wheat it was proposed to return the surplus wheat to the Government of India so as to enable the quick disposal of the stocks. Eight thousand one hundred and thirty tons of wheat were transferred to Mysore State.

As regards maida, the position was not at all satisfactory till June 1952. In order to keep the bakeries, etc., in the State running, arrangements were made to convert wheat into fine flour. After the decontrol of foodgrains in June 1952, the South India Flour Mills, Madras, were permitted to purchase wheat from the Government, convert into fine flour and to distribute the flour directly to the bakers, biscuit and vermicelli manufactures, etc., throughout the State in proportion to the quotas obtained by them during the period of control. The supply position of maida improved with the receipt of 4,495 tons of maida in June 1952 and 6,907 tons of maida in November 1952.

Prices and subsidy.—Wheat was being sold taking into account the pool price of Rs. 18-6-0 per maund. This price was in force till the first week of March 1952. The Government of India increased the pool price of wheat from Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 20-8-0 per maund and abolished the scheme of subsidy. The stocks were accordingly sold at Rs. 20-8-0 per maund. Wheat was decontrolled in June 1952 and no control over price was exercised thereafter. In July 1952, the Government of India reduced the pool price of wheat from Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 18-8-0 per maund with retrospective effect from 1st March 1952. Hence the Government release price apart from the administrative, etc., surcharge was fixed at Rs. 18-7-6 per maund. This price was in force till the last week of December 1952. In view of the poor offtake even at this price, a further reduction in price was made. At the end of the year the price was Rs. 14-6-0 per maund.

The pool price of maida was fixed at Rs. 27 per maund. The Government of India have since reduced the pool price to Rs. 24 per maund.

Samba wheat.—The Government of India allotted 300 tons of samba wheat to this State from Hyderabad. Selected merchants and co-operative societies have been authorized to import stocks on trade account, and distribute them all round the State. The merchants have been instructed to sell the stocks at one Madras measure per adult per week or four Madras measures at a time for four weeks, on production of a medical certificate recommending its use. The price of samba wheat at Madras City works out to Rs. 1-1-6 per Madras measure.

Rationing.—At the beginning of the year 1952, statutory rationing continued to be in force in the following areas of the State.

Madras City and suburban areas, all municipal areas in the State except those in the surplus districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Nellore and Tanjore, Salur in Srikakulam district, Mettur township in Salem district, Koilpatti town in Tirunelveli district, Kasargod Taluk Town in South Kanara district.

Under the revised food policy of the Government, statutory rationing was abolished in all the areas in the State, including Madras City with effect from the 15th June 1952. In order that the consumers might not find it difficult to purchase their requirements of rice in the open market following the decontrol, the Government ordered that all the ration shops in the ex-statutorily rationed areas should be converted into 'Fair Price Shops' and that the public should be allowed to draw their quantum of rice ration from these shops.

Consequent on the abolition of statutory rationing in the State the following Food Control Orders were rescinded with effect from 15th June 1952 :—

1. The Madras Rationing Order, 1947.
2. The Madras Rationing Enquiry Order, 1947.
3. The Madras Rationing (Preparatory Measures) Order, 1947.
4. The Essential Articles Restricted Acquisition Order, 1947.
5. The Madras Food (Restrictions on Services of Meals by Catering Establishments) Order, 1947.
6. The Madras Guest Control Order, 1951.

Austerity measures.—All the austerity measures adopted during the year 1951 continued to be in force until 15th June 1952 when the Madras Guest Control Order, 1951, was rescinded following the decontrol of foodgrains.

Import of foodgrains from other States and Overseas.

Rice.—During the year, Madras State continued to receive assistance from the Government of India by way of supplies under the Basic Plan. From the current year, the Government of India had promised to supply 200,000 tons. Against this the following quantities were received to the end of the year :—

Sources of supply.	Quantity allotted from January 1952 up to end of 1952.		Quantity received till 3rd January 1953.	
	TONS.		TONS.	
1 From sources within India	84,508	75,298
2 Overseas	97,838	97,497
3 Advance allotments for 1953	18,473	18,473
Total . . .		200,819	191,268	

Millets.—The statement below shows the total actual import of millets and milo during the year 1952 as compared with the imports of milo during 1951 :—

	1951. TONS.	1952. TONS.
A. From other States within India—		
M. P. and Hyderabad jowar	Nil.	10,858
Delhi bajra	Nil.	175
Orissa ragi	Nil.	354
B. From overseas under Basic plan ..	281,196	170,856
	<u>281,196</u>	<u>182,243</u>

Wheat and wheat products.—Sixty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy tons of wheat and 11,402 tons of maida were imported up to the end of the year.

Working of the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947.—The order continued to be in force up to 26th November 1952. Consequent on the promulgation of the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952, issued by the Government of India, the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947, was rescinded on 26th November 1952. Under the revised food policy of the Government, the Madras Foodgrains Control Order was made applicable only to those who held stock on behalf of the Government.

Offences against the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947, were booked whenever violations of the provisions of the Order were detected and executive action taken by way of suspending or cancelling the licences issued. Prosecutions were sanctioned in serious cases.

Working of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act.—Under this Act the prices of certain essential commodities are being controlled. As the supply position of cycles, cycle tyres and tubes, cycle parts and accessories, electric bulbs became easier, control over these items was lifted in September 1952 by the Government of India. Control thus exists now only in respect of casein and infant foods like Glaxo, Ostermilk, Cow and Gate and Horlicks. The working of the Act during the year 1952 was smooth.

Sugar.—The control over the price and distribution of sugar was continued in 1952 also. The policy followed during the previous year was adopted this year also and free market and controlled sugar stocks were issued side by side.

Owing to the increased production of sugar this year and the availability of large stocks of sugar with the factories, sugar was derationed with effect from 1st June 1952. From that date the consumers were at liberty to purchase any quantity of sugar

from any wholesaler at controlled rates. The Government of India continued to exercise control over the stocks produced at the factories and as before allotted quotas of sugar to the States. These quotas were distributed to the districts under the zonal scheme drawn up and issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies. The Madras Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1949, which has been reissued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies in 1951 and the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, issued by the Central Government are still in force.

Owing to the availability of large stocks of free market sugar its price had gone very low and it was almost equal to the controlled rate. In some places near the factory areas the free market price was even lower than the controlled rate.

Jaggery.—The ceiling prices fixed by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies for the year 1951 continued this year also. During the year, stocks were freely available at or below the ceiling prices.

Government Milk Factory.—The Government Milk Factory, Madras, continued to function throughout the year. The distribution of reconstituted milk produced in the Factory was done by Messrs. Vernon & Co., Ltd., Madras, on a commission basis. The daily average production is about 6,000 lb.

Salt.—The zonal scheme for the movement of salt formulated by the Government of India was continued. It has been working satisfactorily and no scarcity of salt was felt in any part of the State. The price of salt was controlled and the controlled price was being adhered to.

Storage.—During the year, the Government continued to hold State Reserves of foodgrains at Madras, Coimbatore, Visakhapatnam and Guntakal and State Reserves were also held in Chingleput, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Bellary, Chittoor, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Cuddapah and Srikakulam districts.

Transport.—As much as 77,260 tons of rice were moved by the sea-route from the Circars to parts in the West Coast this year as against 42,792 tons so moved last year.

The Civil Supplies Transport Organization with its State Road Transport Officer in the Board's office and the Transport Officer, City Civil Supplies Transport Unit in the City and the two Area Transport Officers, one in the South and one in the North continued during the year.

After decontrol of foodgrains from the middle of June 1952, the need for the Civil Supplies Transport Units in Krishna and Guntur ceased and the units have been wound up. The two Civil Supplies Transport Units at Srikakulam continued to operate. The lorries in the City Civil Supplies Transport Unit are being

engaged in the clearance of consignments of foodgrains arriving at the rail-head and at the harbour en-route to the interior districts or for storage at Madras.

About 26 Civil Supplies lorries have been taken over by the Famine Commissioner for the supply of drinking water in certain parts of the State in which there was acute shortage of drinking water and famine conditions were prevailing. These lorries continued to be under the control of the Famine Commissioner at the end of the year. Some jeeps of the Civil Supplies Department have also been lent to the Famine Commissioner for famine relief operations in certain districts.

CHAPTER XIII—RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Rural Welfare.

Rural Welfare Scheme was extended during the year to 24 additional firkas in the State thus bringing the total number of firkas and centres under the scheme to 108 by the end of the year. The areas selected during the year were generally those adjoining the existing selected areas where the scheme was already in operation.

Rural water-supply.—Two hundred and thirty-six new wells were sunk. On the whole 413 new wells were in use. Work was started on 256 new wells. Three hundred and fifty-nine old wells and other drinking water sources were repaired and made fit for use. Work was in progress on repairs or improvements of 94 old wells and other drinking water sources.

Village communications.—Under this item an attempt is made to provide village roads connecting villages with one another and with main roads. This scheme supplements the Post-war Road Development programme. During the year under report roads to a length of 282 miles were formed while 164 more roads to a length of about 132 miles were under construction. Roads to a length of 29 miles and 4 furlongs were repaired or improved. Sixty-four miles of village rasthas, cart-tracks, footpaths, etc., were formed. Forty-eight miles and 4 furlongs of village rasthas, etc., were repaired or improved. Two hundred and five culverts were constructed, 6 were repaired and 5 were under construction. Forty-two road dams, dams across channel, foot-bridges, etc., were also constructed. The number of villages and hamlets that were served by the above roads were 237 and 154 respectively.

Education.—During the year under report 67 Elementary schools, 132 night schools and 261 adults schools were started bringing the total number of elementary schools, night schools and adults schools to 1,248, 215, and 406 respectively at the end of the year. Seventeen basic education schools were started. Eighty-eight elementary schools were converted into basic schools. By the end of the year 193 basic schools were functioning. Ninety reading rooms were started bringing the total number of reading rooms to 285 by the end of the year. About 135,000 people used these reading rooms during the year. One hundred and ninety-nine branch libraries were opened and by the end of the year, twenty-five Central Libraries and 477 branch libraries were functioning. These libraries had a membership of 109,200 and 74,300 books were circulated. Seventy school buildings and 75 buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed. Ninety-five radio-sets were installed bringing

the total number of radio-sets to 179 by the end of the year. Seven hundred and eighty-four Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Health and Sanitation.—Thirty-one dispensaries of various types, 27 maternity and child welfare centres and 3 leprosy clinics were opened. Three thousand seven hundred and forty-five maternity cases were attended to and 130,400 patients were treated in the clinics, dispensaries and centres. Five hundred and eighty-three latrines of Wardha type and 1,818 latrines of other types were constructed. Thirty-five latrines of Wardha type and 85 latrines of other types were repaired. Three hundred and six septic tanks were constructed. One hundred and sixteen dust-bins and 1,800 cess-pools were formed. Sixty-nine bath rooms were constructed. Drainage to a length of 4 miles and 3 furlongs was dug. Seventy-nine First-Aid centres were formed. Five thousand two hundred and forty-seven insanitary pits were filled up.

Agriculture.—A scheme was sanctioned for affording relief to ryots by making available to them agricultural materials and departmental services at concessional rates with a view to induce them to grow more food crops. The concessions were given to the poor and deserving ryots by reducing the standard rates by about 20 per cent, the concessions being treated as a subsidy by the Government.

About 28,800 manure and compost pits were dug and 45,200 units of compost were produced. About a lakh of ryots (about one-fourth of the total number) were induced to use improved agricultural methods and seeds. About 23,600 acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One hundred and forty-six agricultural farms and 586 demonstration plots were started.

Poultry production.—The poultry production scheme intended to intensify poultry production in the selected areas was functioning in the Dendulur firka of West Godavari district, the Tirumangalam firka of Madurai district and Kumbala firka of South Kanara district. The scheme was extended during the year to the Salimangalam firka in the Tanjore district, Alur firka in Bellary district and Malli firka of Ramanathapuram district.

Irrigation.—Four irrigation schemes at a cost of Rs. 1,73,300 were completed during the year. Thirty-nine tanks were repaired or renovated. Repairs to 30 other tanks were in progress. Silt clearance was carried out in respect of seven channels and the work was in progress in respect of five other channels. Six bunds across channels were repaired.

Electricity.—Supply of electricity to selected areas received special attention. In the Southern Range a large number of schemes (about 33 in number) costing over Rs. 25 lakhs were sanctioned in the year for supplying power for agricultural,

industrial, domestic and street lighting purposes. These schemes were intended to cover 50 villages in the selected firkas. Many of the schemes sanctioned during the year as well as sanctioned previously and pending execution were taken up for execution during the year and works were in progress. Supply was extended during the year to the Avanashi, Palladam, Tiruppur, Kunda, Gudalur, Kadambuliur, Nagari, Tirumangalam and Malli firkas.

In the Northern Range, 13 schemes estimated to cost over Rs. 19 lakhs were sanctioned during the year. Several other schemes sanctioned previously were also taken up for execution during the year. Electric supply was extended to one village in Penduruthi firka and seven villages in Rajahmundry firka. Distributions were energized during the year in 6 villages in the Dendulur firka.

Village Livestock Improvement Scheme.—This scheme was under the control of the Animal Husbandry department in the centres of Alur in Bellary district and Saliamangalam in the Tanjore district. It was under the control of Co-operative department in the firkas of Ongole in Guntur district and Palladam in Coimbatore district. The scheme was extended during the year to five centres. Of these, Malli in Ramanathapuram district, Dendulur in West Godavari district and Kumbbla in South Kanara district were placed under the management of the Animal Husbandry department and the scheme in Musiri firka of Tiruchirappalli district and the Nagari firka of Chittoor district were under the control of the Co-operative department.

A Sheep Improvement Association was formed in East Godavari district. The Key Village Scheme was introduced in Ammanabrolu firka of Guntur district.

One hundred and thirty-five stud bulls, 23 Murrah buffaloes and 85 rams were supplied during the year. About 8,900 services were performed by them. One thousand one hundred and forty-two calves, 192 buffalo calves and 219 lambs were born.

Co-operation.—During the year, 149 villages were brought within the co-operative fold either by organizing new co-operative societies or by including them in the area of operation of the neighbouring co-operative societies. At the end of the year, out of a total 3,300 villages only 568 were not covered by co-operative societies. The scheme for supply of raw materials to artisans in the selected areas was implemented through co-operative agencies. During the year, 17 agencies took up the work thus bringing the total number of agencies to 21 by the end of the year. These agencies purchased raw materials worth Rs. 1.92 lakhs and effected sales worth Rs. 1.31 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned during the year for expenditure on the payment of subsidies to encourage co-operative

societies to undertake multiple activities like purchase of radio sets, sports materials, agricultural implements, sprayers, pesticides, stud bulls, etc., to facilitate starting of medical aid and educational activities.

Public co-operation.—The villagers in the selected firkas and centres co-operated with the Government in the implementation of the Rural Welfare Scheme by making voluntary contributions in terms of money, kind or labour. These contributions were not insisted upon in the case of works intended to benefit the Harijans. From statistics compiled for the period under report in 23 out of 25 districts, it was found that against works estimated to cost Rs. 21,09,000 the contributions made by villagers either in cash or in kind amounted to over Rs. 9,64,000.

Charitable Endowments

There were four classes of charitable institutions in the State, viz., (1) those supported by Government, (2) those supported by the general public, (3) those supported partly by Government and partly by the general public and (4) those supported by local taxation. The total number of such institutions was 2,505 and their income was, roughly, Rs. 52 lakhs.

The object and nature of these institutions was to give relief to the poor, the orphans, the blind, the sick and other disabled persons in the shape of feeding and accommodation.

The number of persons given relief by these institutions during the year was 9,852,804.

Harijan Welfare Department

Government ordered the reconstitution of the State Harijan Welfare Committee and District Harijan Welfare Committees. The proposals for the reconstitution of the Committees are under consideration. The existing District Harijan Welfare Committees are functioning satisfactorily, with the existing members. No meeting of the State Harijan Welfare Committee was convened during the year. The Backward Classes Advisory Committee is also under reconstitution.

Harijan schools.—The policy of the department with regard to the starting and maintenance of schools continued to be the same as in last year. Efforts are being made to make the existing schools more efficient and to utilize the budget allotment for the purpose to greater advantage by closing inefficient schools and by starting new ones in places where they are required.

The number of pupils of the Harijan Welfare Schools who are supplied with midday meals is on the increase. The supply of midday meals has contributed to the health of the pupils and has encouraged their attendance to the schools.

Scholarship to eligible communities.—The allotment for the current financial year is Rs. 7,00,400 for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other eligible communities and Rs. 2,30,000 for converts. The total number of scholarships for collegiate, secondary and professional courses granted by the Director so far during the year is 4,941. An additional sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned for the grant of scholarships to the eligible communities including converts.

Exemption from payment of examination fees.—The Director has been empowered to incur an expenditure of Rs. 11,700 for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other eligible communities and Rs. 8,000 for converts for granting exemption from payment of examination fees.

Non-recurring grants for the purchase of books, etc.—The Director of Harijan Welfare and the Collectors of the districts have as usual been authorized to incur an expenditure of Rs. 14,700 for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other eligible communities and Rs. 4,200 for converts as non-recurring grants for the purchase of books, etc.

Boarding grants.—The Government continued to grant boarding grants to the subsidized hostels, the budget allotment for the purpose being Rs. 22,09,300. During the year 1952-53, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for sanction of scholarships, exemption from payment of examination fees, boarding grants, etc., to the students belonging to the backward classes. As a large number of applications were received for scholarships, the Government have sanctioned an additional allotment of Rs. 75,000.

The Government sanctioned the continuance during 1952-53 of the Harijan hostels run by the Government in the State. The Government also accorded sanction to the increase in strength in four hostels.

Land acquisition.—Acquisition of lands for the provision of house-sites to the Harijans including converts under the Five-year Plan is in progress. An allotment of Rs. 9,59,700 has been recommended to the Government in the revised estimate for 1952-53 towards the cost of the acquisition of house-sites.

Reclamation of Kallars, Koravars, Yenadis and Sugalis.—Funds have been provided in the budget estimate for 1952-53 for the reclamation of Kallars, Koravars, Yenadis and Sugalis as shown below :—

Reclamation of Kallars—

	RS.
1. Pay of establishments	3,17,300
2. Construction and repairs to school buildings	81,400
3. Scholarships, schooling charges and contingencies ..	2,67,600
4. Grant-in-aid-boarding grants	1,39,700

Reclamation of Yenadis and Sugalis—

1. Pay of establishments	20,700
2. Construction and repair to school buildings	13,000
3. Scholarships, schooling charges and contingencies ..	57,500
Maintenance of Bitragunta Settlement School	18,900
Maintenance of Konnur Boarding Home, Konnur	16,000

Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 16,000 for the purchase of bulls, etc., to the Yenadis in Chittoor district. The scheme regarding the Land Colonization Co-operative Society for Yenadis in Chittoor district which was dropped by Government in their order, dated 19th June 1952, has been proposed to be taken up under the Reclamation Scheme with certain modifications.

State Broadcasting

The State Broadcasting Department completed the fourteenth year of its existence during the year under review.

This department installed radio sets during the year as shown below :—

Particulars.	Installed during the year.	Total number at the end of the year.
1 Rural	360	1,658
2 Municipalities	23	280
3 Government and private institutions.	14	126
4 Schools	99	149
5 Public Address and Wire Broadcasting systems	9	91
	<hr/> 505	<hr/> 2,304

The scheme for assembling of 500 receivers departmentally, taken up in May 1951, was completed by the end of 31st August 1952. A fresh scheme for assembling 600 receivers was commenced from 1st September 1952. The work is in progress.

Industrial research work on the design and construction of loudspeakers was continued during this period. Manufacture of 200 loudspeakers in the research section of the department is under progress.

The work of installing sound reinforcement system at a cost of Rs. 1,12,218 in the new Madras Legislative Assembly building, Mount Road, was completed during the period under review.

Emigration

The ban on unskilled labour emigrating into Ceylon and Burma continued to be in force. The Central Government imposed a ban on emigration for the purpose of unskilled work to Malaya with effect from the 1st October 1952, under section 30 (A) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, replacing the ban previously in force under section 13 of the Act. The Indian labourers from Ceylon, who came to India on leave subsequent to 1st September 1942, were permitted to return to Ceylon in relaxation of the ban on emigration of unskilled labour to that country. Newly married wives of labourers coming to India were also permitted to accompany their husbands to Ceylon on being granted exemption by the Government of India. Indian labourers from Malaya who had come to India on leave were also exempted from the operation of the ban and were permitted to return to Malaya to rejoin duty. Similar relaxation was made in case of

those who had left their families behind in Malaya. Emigration for the purpose of skilled work remained unrestricted. Persons proceeding out of India for the purpose of skilled work were permitted to proceed, on the provisions of Chapter IV of the Indian Emigration Act being complied with. Traders, businessmen, tourists and dependants in India joining head of the family abroad were permitted to depart without any restriction. The volume of passenger traffic from South Indian ports to Malaya registered an increase during the year.

Repatriation.—Assisted repatriation of labourers continued to take place from Malaya and Ceylon. The number of labourers repatriated was not high. Mostly, labourers unfit for further work and sick persons were repatriated. Destitute Indians caught in disturbed areas in Burma were repatriated at the cost of the Government of India. Two Indians returned from South Africa during the year under the scheme of assisted repatriation agreed to by the Government of India and the Government of South Africa.

Passage brokers.—Passage brokers licensed under the Indian Emigration Rules continued to operate at the ports of Madras and Nagapattinam during the year.

Prevention of illicit emigration to Ceylon.—Illicit emigration to Ceylon by country craft from points in the Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli coast continued during the year. Steps to prevent such emigration were taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Madras Conference of officials convened in May 1951. Seven hundred and ninety-five potential emigrants, 84 touts, agents and boat-owners were captured and proceeded against.

Information and Publicity

Press Publicity.—The Information and Publicity department is the recognized channel for communication of official news and views to the Press and public. It continued to publicize the policies and activities of the Government through press notes, communiques, releases, feature articles and other publicity materials such as pamphlets and illustrated brochures.

During the year under review, 200 press notes, ten press communiques and 1,108 press releases were issued to the Press. From about the end of the year, the regional language papers in the State were being supplied these materials in the regional language.

Press and Public Liaison.—The monitoring of press criticisms and comments about Government's schemes and activities has been one of the main functions of this department. Contradictions were issued, wherever necessary, in order to correct inaccuracies and to counteract false propaganda carried on by interested

parties. The daily round-up of news and views as gathered from the newspapers and periodicals in the State and from leading newspapers outside the State was continued to be submitted for the information of the Ministers and Departments of the Secretariat. Periodical reports about the tone and contents of newspapers and the activities of the Press were collected and submitted to the Government of India.

No meeting of the Press Advisory Committee was held during the period under review.

Publicity through literature.—A special feature of the year's work was the undertaking of 26 publications (12 in Tamil, 12 in Telugu, 1 in Malayalam and 2 in Kannada), each dealing with the progress achieved in the past five years in each of the districts; thus each pamphlet dealt with the various features of development during the five years in each district. Each pamphlet was published in the language of the district. A small pamphlet was also published in English detailing the progress achieved in five years, in the State as a whole. These pamphlets were well received by the public.

Apart from these twelve other pamphlets were issued during the period. They related to the different aspects of work of the Government such as Agricultural development and research, land reclamation, Harijan Welfare, Panchayat Administration, Development of Fisheries, Rural Welfare and Public Health in the State. An illustrated brochure entitled "Madras in Maps and Pictures" was also brought out, 2,000 copies of which were set apart for sale. The copies were sold out in a very short time. The total number of copies of pamphlets produced and sold or distributed free during the year was 10,70,000. All these publications received good notice in the Press.

Information Journals.—The "Madras Information" and its regional languages and Hindi counterparts continued to be published. The journals have maintained their circulation at a steady level.

Press Conferences.—During the year under report, a scheme of Press Conferences was introduced whereby each Minister held a monthly Conference with a view to explain and give firsthand information to the Press about the work of Government in the departments under his control. During the year, 43 Press Conferences were held. These Conferences were well-attended and were given prominence in the Press.

Broadcast Publicity.—Broadcast publicity under the urban and rural programme of the Government continued to be done in co-ordination with A.I.R. The Ministers, Members of the Legislature, Heads of Departments and other leaders of public opinion participated in the broadcast programmes.

Pictorial Publicity.—Articles and photographs regarding "General Elections" were sent to the High Commissioner of

India at London for an Exhibition. Photographs depicting the results of the Government work were sent to the exhibitions abroad and they were well appreciated. Feature articles were also issued to the press from time to time with suitable illustrations in order to give adequate publicity to Government's activities and achievements.

Advertisements.—Advertisements relating to all Departments of the Government continued to be issued through the centralized channel of this Department.

Reference Section and Library.—A reference section has been set up where all important information is collected, classified and maintained so as to be made available for ready reference when there are enquiries from the public, Departments of the Secretariat or Ministers.

Rayalaseema Development Board

The Rayalaseema Development Board was constituted by Government and the Board started work in January 1950. The term of the Board was for two years in the first instance and it expired on 1st December 1951. The Government again extended the life of the Board for a further period of three years till the end of 1954. The Government have reconstituted the Rayalaseema Development Board with the following as members :—

1. The Minister in charge of Rayalaseema Development as **Chairman.**

2. The Minister (Agriculture).

3. The Minister (Local Administration).

4. The Minister (Co-operation).

5. Five members of either House of the Legislature—one from each of the five districts.

6. Five members of Public—one from each district.

7. Not more than five members of the Public of the State from among those who are actively interested in the development of Rayalaseema.

8. The Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

9. The Chief Engineer (Electricity)

10. The Chief Engineer (Highways)

11. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies } As ex-officio members.

12. The Director of Agriculture.

13. The Director of Industries and Commerce.

14. The Development Commissioner to act as its Secretary.

The Board considers the proposals initiated by the Development Commissioner or its members or the Heads of Departments concerned and makes its recommendations to Government. The Board is at liberty to invite any Minister or officer to attend any of its meetings when it feels that their advice may be sought. The Development Commissioner initiates plans, co-ordinates the

activities of the various departments and supervises the execution of schemes relating to the Economic Development of Rayalaseema.

The Rayalaseema Development Board met three times during the year, once at Tirupathi in Chittoor district and twice at Madras and passed resolutions recommending the sanction of several important schemes relating to Irrigation, Electricity, Agriculture, Industries, Forests and Mining.

Resettlement and Employment Organizations

There are 30 Employment Exchanges functioning under the administrative control of the Regional Directorate of Resettlement and Employment, Madras. The number of applicants registered with the Employment Exchanges in the Madras State during the years was 193,257 while the number of applicants placed in employment was 35,131. The supply of labour for the Malampuzha Project in Malabar and the Lower Bhavani Project in Coimbatore district continued through the respective Sub-Offices though the number of labourers employed by the Project works was much less than during the previous year. A new Sub-Office was opened at Manimuthar in Tirunelveli district to supply the labour required for the Manimuthar Project.

The number of technical and Vocational Training Institutes or Centres in the State continued to be 11 with 1,125 seats of which 1,003 were technical trades and 122 for vocational trades. Out of 795 trainees who appeared for the first trade test held in January, 726 came out successful. A second trade test was held in February 1952 for which 60 trainees appeared of whom 59 passed. Four hundred and seventy-six successful trainees were posted to industrial establishments for apprenticeship training on production work.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organization

The administration of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organization is being continued to be carried on in co-ordination with Employment Organization of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour. The State Government's expenditure on the entire organization amounted to Rs. 80,000 per annum. The State Government do not get any amount on the receipt side.

A sum of Rs. 10,195 being 25 per cent of the ex-servicemen's Flag Day Fund collections made in the State during 1950 has been received from the Flag Day Fund and has been merged with the State Board's Military Benevolent Fund. Relief grants and loans sanctioned to ex-servicemen from the Madras State Military Benevolent Fund during the period amounted to Rs. 24,880.

Ex-Services Centres.—All the ex-services Centres, namely, the centres at Coimbatore, Tanjore, Vellore, Cuddalore, Palayamcottai and Guntur are self supporting. Besides they have been able to build a total credit balance of about Rs. 7,900 by accommodating the Employment Exchanges in buildings on rent.

Six thousand seven hundred and fifty-four eligibility certificates for educational concessions have been issued by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards to the children and dependants of ex-servicemen during the period under report.

The Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board has granted a sum of Rs. 450 in respect of six disabled ex-servicemen to enable them to get married.

Twenty-seven cases were recommended by District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards for admission to the Queen Mary's Technical School at Kirkee.

During the period, 11,100 ex-servicemen registered themselves at the Employment Exchanges in the State and the Employment Officers placed 1,487 ex-servicemen in employment.

Women's Welfare

Eight urban branches were shifted to rural areas. Two more branches were opened at Gummalakshmiपुरam and Lamma Singhi for tribal welfare in the Special Agency districts. The total number of branches functioning at the end of the year was 82.

Special Agency branches.—The branches opened at Rampachodavaram in the East Godavari district and Araku colony in the Visakhapatnam district in the last year were showing good progress. On the recommendation of the Special Agency Development Officer, two more branches were opened at Lamma Singhi and Gummalakshmiपुरam. The need for maternity and medical aid in the Agency areas is very great and the Maternity Assistants appointed at Rampachodavaram, Lamma Singhi and Gummalakshmiपुरam have good work on hand. The Organisers carry on propaganda during shandy days. Spinning has been introduced with a view to enable the tribal women to learn to be self-sufficient and make their own clothes. The tribal women were also being taught the 3 R's. These women seem to be interested in literacy.

Toda Branch.—A remarkable change for the better was found in the outlook and behaviour of the Toda women. Regular community centres were being conducted in the three munds and the Toda women have become really good in spinning while they have improved a good deal in knitting and embroidery work. Poultry farming which was introduced in April 1952 was progressing well.

Field work.—The field workers are concentrating more and more on family welfare through house to house visits. In the

Community Service Centres the programme already chalked out, viz., social education including adult literacy, citizenship training, etc., besides recreational activities are carried out. Apart from cottage industries which have been started in selected centres, other crafts such as tailoring, weaving, making fancy articles out of waste products, coir work, etc., are done in these centres. The Assistant Women's Welfare Officer, Malabar, has opened libraries at Koipady and Kodiyeeri with available books and the members are making good use of the books.

Cottage Industries.—Tailoring and lacemaking in Vellore, tape weaving in Nellore and Kadium and spinning at Musiri and Arumbavur were found to yield good results. In Madurai district alone hanks to the value of Rs. 2,738 were spun by the members. Hospital linen-stitching is undertaken in several urban branches and provides fair remuneration.

Maternity Assistants.—There are at present 26 Maternity Assistants in the branches and eight Maternity Assistants in the Famine Relief Centres. Nineteen Maternity Assistants who were previously employed in the Department were selected for training for a period of two months from 15th December 1951 to 14th February 1952.

Famine Relief Centres in Rayalaseema.—Eight relief centres of this department were functioning in Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts by the end of the year. Light employment such as leaf-plating, cleaning the cotton, etc., for the old and disabled persons and spinning, weaving, etc., for others was provided in each relief centre. Wages were paid each day so that the earnings of the participants could be of immediate help to their families. Besides this, people who could not for valid reasons, leave their homes and go to the centres were provided with facilities in their own homes and raw materials were supplied to them. They handed over the finished products at the centres and received wages.

Children below the age of 3 years were given milk and necessary medical aid both in the centres and in the homes. Regular pre-basic classes were conducted for the children between 3 and 7 years. A small dispensary was being maintained in the centre. Nursing and expectant mothers were kept under observation and were given timely advice. Weak mothers were given milk and vitamin tablets. The Maternity Assistant examines all ante-natal cases and conducted labour and gave post-natal care as well. On an average 20 to 30 persons per day came to the centre to receive medical aid.

Service Home, Rayapuram.—The strength of the Home was 150. Elementary School-Leaving Certificate examination results and needle-work and dressmaking results were particularly good this year. All possible efforts were taken to rehabilitate the inmates

even before the end of the prescribed period of three years. The general health of the inmates was satisfactory.

Sevikashram, Gandhigram.—The strength of the ashram was 40. Twenty-three girls were admitted during the year and an equal number was discharged. The progress made by the students in the craft section and in general studies was satisfactory.

Industrial Training Centre.—This institution under Central Government Scheme continues to function with the Women's Welfare Officer as Principal. The second batch completed the training and the present batch of 61 students commenced classes in July 1952.

Training Institute for Women's Welfare Organisers.—The 18 trainees who were admitted in July 1951 completed their training in July 1952. A fresh batch of 16 trainees was taken on hand in July 1952 and the usual classes commenced from 1st August 1952.

Community Projects Scheme

In pursuance of the agreement entered into between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America on 5th January 1952, 55 projects for Community development were taken up in India during 1952-53. This State was allotted six projects and they are located in—

Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Area.

Coimbatore district (Gobichettipalayam, Erode, Bhavani and Dharapuram taluks of Coimbatore district and three villages in Tiruchirappalli district).

Malabar district (Palghat).

East Godavari district (parts of Kakinada, Peddapuram, Ramachandrapuram and Pittapuram).

South Kanara district (Karkal, Mangalore and parts of Coondapur taluks).

Madurai district (parts of Melur, Nilakkottai and Madurai taluks).

For the implementation of the projects in this State, Government sanctioned a special post of the Director of the Community Projects at State level and one Project Executive Officer for each project. The officers chosen for these posts were given special short course training at Nilokheri during July-August 1952. Government constituted Advisory bodies for Planning and Development and for Community Projects. They are—

(1) The State Development Committee consisting of the Chief Minister as Chairman and Ministers for Finance, Land Revenue, Agriculture and Public Works as Members and Director of Community Projects as Secretary.

(2) A State Advisory Board consisting of the Chief Secretary as Chairman and Secretaries to Government, Development, Finance, Revenue and Public Works departments and a Member of the Board of Revenue as Members and the Director of Community Projects as Secretary.

Besides these two bodies at State level, the State Advisory Committee for Community Projects with Chief Secretary as Chairman and Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments and the Project Executive Officers as Members and Director of Community Projects as Secretary was also constituted. At the Project level, Government have constituted Project Advisory Committees to advise the Project Executive Officers in the matter of drawing up programmes and implementing them.

The six Community Projects chosen for this State were inaugurated on 2nd October 1952. The people in the project areas are enthusiastic about the scheme and have come forward with voluntary contributions in the shape of labour, cash and gifts of lands and buildings. Several works were taken up for execution.

Government started three training centres at Parli, Peddapuram and Gandhigram on 8th December 1952 for giving intensive training to Village Guides.

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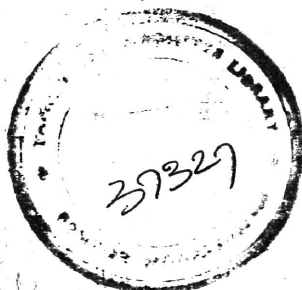
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