



FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS

MADRAS STATE

1946—51

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE	1
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.. .. .	15
WEALTH OF THE WATERS	21
PROJECTS FOR PROSPERITY	26
POWER FOR PLENTY	34
DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHWAYS	41
ROAD TRANSPORT	46
FINANCES OF MADRAS STATE	51
HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE	61
INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS	71
PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION	81
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION	89
VILLAGE SWARAJ	100
HARIJAN WELFARE	105
WELFARE OF THE WORKERS	113
WOMEN'S WELFARE	118
THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT	122
DRIVE AGAINST THE DRINK EVIL	136
LAW AND ORDER	141
REFORMS OF THE LAND SYSTEM	145
FOREST WEALTH	151
ADULT FRANCHISE	154
APPENDIX	159

Food and Agriculture

A Fight with Nature

The problem of providing the food requirements of nearly 5½ crores of people, comprising the population of Madras State, has become a battle with Nature. The Government are waging a tough but winning battle to solve the food problem.

Inspired with the single aim of making the State self-sufficient in food production within a reasonable measure of time, the popular Government have been taking vigorous steps in the acceleration of increased production on the one hand, and on the other in finding ways and means to stave off starvation and famine by procuring food from all possible sources and distributing it in an equitable way.

Madras State has been deficit in food production for over a century and a half. When the people's representatives took over the reins of administration, the State was passing through a difficult period of food control.

Nevertheless, the present Government have put forth their best efforts to solve the food problem mainly through the three administrative measures :

1. *Procurement*.—Which ensures that all the surplus with producers are made available for consumption at controlled rates ;

2. *Rationing*.—Which ensures equitable distribution of grain available stocks ; and

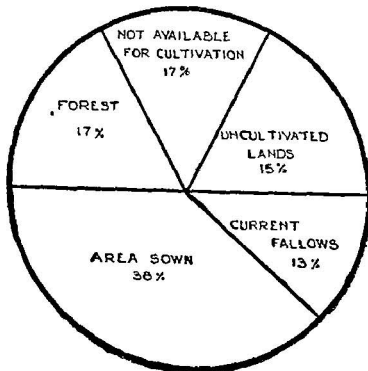
3. *Production*.—Which seeks to intensify cultivation and extend areas under food crops.

Four successive years of adverse seasonal conditions have played havoc with the food situation in Madras State. Yet the careful way in which the available resources were husbanded, and the all-out drive to grow more food, has saved the State from a condition which might have developed into a major calamity of widespread famine.

No doubt, with the best will in the world and with all the efforts taken, it has not been possible to satisfy the food requirements of the people in a full measure. But there is a negative aspect—a bad situation was not allowed to get worse, and a positive phase—of earnest efforts to attain self-sufficiency in food, which is gradually yielding encouraging results.

Procurement and Rationing

Under the Intensive Procurement Scheme, the produce from crops on lands owned or cultivated by each landholder



is estimated, and the Government, after allowing him his requirements for seed, cultivation, expenses and domestic consumption, determine and procure the surplus for eventual distribution to the consumer.

The prices of foodgrains so procured are fixed by Government. Though the primary aim is the collection of surplus produce for equitable distribution, the scheme is also designed to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing by the producer.

Procurement and import are as follows :—

<i>Kharif Year.</i>	<i>Procurement in tons</i>	
	<i>Rice.</i>	<i>Millets.</i>
1945-46	1,313,895	116,739
1946-47	1,498,465	123,647
1947-48	947,405	25,559
1948-49	1,366,735	76,064
1949-50	1,023,599	90,877

<i>Kharif Year.</i>	<i>Imports in tons</i>		
	<i>Rice.</i>	<i>Wheat and its products.</i>	<i>Millets.</i>
1945-46	268,612	223,721	131,309
1946-47	144,109	64,756	45,835
1947-48	248,524	48,403	196,808
1948-49	129,852	125,748	150,481
1950 (Calendar year.)	266,139	200,000	120,000

Rationing is the system of equitable distribution seeking to control the entire stock of an article in short supply and distributing it evenly to the community.

Madras State had to adopt the principle of rationing in 1943, when the food situation became critical, and supplies from Burma and Siam were cut off. Statutory rationing was in force in all municipalities and a few major panchayats, while there was informal rationing in rural areas of all districts. Statutory rationing is now in force only in all municipal towns and a few major panchayats in the deficit districts.

Informal rationing is now confined to the rural areas in the districts of Malabar and the Nilgiris, Hosdrug sub-taluk in South Kanara District, a few towns in surplus districts and some project areas.

This was a gesture of the responsiveness of a democratic Government to public opinion, for, in the rural areas where most of the food is produced, it was felt that the producers and the tillers of the soil should have the maximum benefit of the produce they raise.



The scale of rations is necessarily linked to the stock position, and so has to be modified from time to time, depending on supplies available.

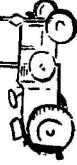



A supplementary ration of 4 oz. is allowed to heavy manual labourers and canteens for industrial workers, and for midday meals for school children.

Austerity measures for hotels, parties, wedding and funeral feasts have been imposed to restrict wasteful consumption.

Food Production Schemes

The people of Madras need normally about 86 lakhs tons of foodgrains. In a normal season the production is 76 lakhs tons (49 lakhs tons of rice, 27 lakhs tons of millets). Thus there is an over-all deficit of ten lakhs tons.

YEAR	IMPLEMENTS SOLD
1945-46	
1950-51	

YEAR	TRACTORS ON HIRE	AREA TACKLED
1945-46	 6	 1507.25 ACRES
1950-51	 237	 54783.92 ACRES

The food position has become difficult because—

1. Madras State has an area of 125,000 square miles or 800 lakhs of acres. About 410 lakhs acres of land are under agricultural holdings, i.e., 50 per cent of the total area is farmed. The cultivable waste together with fallows is 210 lakhs acres. Forests and uncultivable land come to 270 lakhs acres

2. There are more people to feed (population of the State has increased from 490 lakhs in 1941 to 540 lakhs in 1951 in Madras State).

3. The Government of India have imposed restrictions on imports of foodgrains from abroad in order to maintain our country's economic balance in the international and national sphere and to attain by progressive steps a state of self-sufficiency in food.

In 1946 the Government of India with a view to continue the intensive drive for increasing food production by short-term schemes, called for a five-year plan, 1947-48 to 1951-52.

While this plan, with its target of 6½ lakhs tons of rice, was in operation, it was decided to operate it in conformity with the declared objective of eliminating grain imports within a short period.

A two-year plan of intensive cultivation schemes for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 was formulated by the Madras Government. This was modified to a three-year plan, with a view to attaining self-sufficiency by 1951-52, and is in progress.

The plan consists of (a) Agricultural schemes ; (b) Schemes for the improvement of irrigation sources all over the State in zamindari and ryotwari areas ; and (c) Subsidiary schemes for the sinking of wells.

Agricultural Schemes

The main agricultural schemes are—

(i) Distribution of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets for lift irrigation at (a) on hire and (b) hire purchase system ;

(ii) reclamation of waste lands by the use of tractors ;

(iii) formation of bunds along the contour in uneven dry lands to prevent soil erosion and conservation of moisture with the ultimate object of increasing the yield of rainfed crops ;

(iv) distribution of fertilisers—(a) Sulphate of ammonia at cost price ; and (b) Phosphatic fertilisers at half-rates ;

(v) subsidising preparation of compost from waste vegetable matter and farmyard manure ;

(vi) distribution of improved seeds of paddy, millets and pulses ;

(vii) distribution of green manure seeds ;

(viii) control of insect pests and fungoid diseases ;

(ix) miscellaneous methods—(a) Extension service—propaganda by honorary workers , (b) sale of seed on commission basis by selected seed farm ryots ; (c) exchange of improved seeds ; (d) crop competition ; (e) model farming ; (f) granting loans, free of interest, for purchase of seed and manure ; and (g) intensive cultivation through village co-operatives ; and

(x) river pumping schemes.

Irrigation schemes.—Vigorous steps are being taken to expedite the execution of irrigation schemes productive of results before the end of 1951.

Well Subsidy Schemes.—One of the measures for exploiting sources of water-supply is the Well Subsidy Scheme, whereby ryots are encouraged to dig new wells with Government providing initial loans later convertible into subsidies on completion of the wells.

Results Achieved

The Three-Year Programme began on April 1, 1949. The results are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total gross expenditure in crores of rupees.</i>	<i>Finalized target (lakhs of tons).</i>	<i>Recorded additional production as verified by the revenue officers (lakhs of tons).</i>
1949-50	8.17	1.82	0.99
1950-51	9.64	2.68	1.82
1951-52	11.89	6.55	0.05
			(up to 30-9-1951)

The results are not spectacular. The failure of the monsoon for the fourth year in succession, the drought in Tamil Nad and the cyclone in Andhra Desa in 1950 were factors beyond human control, contributing to the slowing down of progress.

Under supply schemes were distributed 52,500 tons of chemical fertilisers in 1949-50 and 63,000 tons in 1950-51 ; 18,000 tons annually of other manures and improved varieties of seeds.

Every indigenous method of increasing yields by the large-scale use of rural and urban compost was exploited. A subsidy of Re. 1 per ton is given for encouraging ryots to make compost in rural areas. Ninety-one out of 95 municipalities and 140 notified panchayats out of 383 have taken to the manufacture of compost.

Green manure seeds are supplied and ryots taught to plough into the soil both tree leaves and manure crops. Supply of insecticides through Government Entomologists has been vigorous.

1. *Supply of oil-engines to ryots on hire basis.*

Year.	Target.			Achievement.		
	Units num-ber.	Estimated acreage.	Estimated additional production in tons.	Units num-ber.	Acreage.	Additional production in tons.
1948-49	100	800	400	35	150	75
1949-50	265	2,400	750	206	1,224	612
						(taking into consideration cumulative effect.)
1950-51	300	5,184	2,592	300	..	..

Note.—The scheme for the hiring of oil-engines under the old five-year plan started from 1948-49. From 1949-50, the scheme was converted into a three-year plan.

2. *Supply of oil-engines and electric motors under the hire-purchase system.*

Year.	Target.				Achievement.			
	Oil engines.	Electric motors.	Estimated acreage.	Additional production.	Actually delivered.	Estimated acreage.	Additional production in tons.	
					Oil engines.	Electric motors.		
1949-50	250	300	3,500	1,750	87	5	721	361
1950-51	1,250	200	14,000	7,000	1,075	189	..	..

Land Reclamation and Mechanical Cultivation.—The Agricultural Department is issuing tractors and bulldozers on hire and tractors under hire-purchase system to ryots. These power operated machinery perform many operations such as ploughing, harrowing, levelling, reclamation of virgin land and old and current fallows, clearing shrubs and bushes, clearing sand, excavation and silting of tanks, felling trees, and eradication of deep-rooted grass.

The achievements are—

3. Area tackled by tractors.

Year.	Acres.	1950-51
		(1st July 1950 to 30th June 1951).
1946-47	4,350	66,720 (of which 24,946 acres
1947-48	10,025	have been nearly reclaim-
1948-49	35,509	ed).
1949-50	58,315	

Soil conservation.—Erosion control methods are being adopted. Contour bunding work is being taken up in Hagari, Alur and Guntakal, and will shortly be extended to Visakhapatnam, Tirunelveli and the Nilgiris.

Plant protection.—About 20 per cent of the agricultural production is destroyed annually by various pests and diseases. Special staff for plant protection work was appointed in 1949. In 1949-50, six lakhs of acres of food crops and five lakhs of acres of other crops were saved from the ravages of pests and diseases. In 1950-51, 550,000 acres of food crops and 62,600 acres of other crops were saved.

Crop competition.—Prizes are offered to the cultivators who have been able to achieve best results and obtain maximum production from their lands. Recently Sri K. Vellayya Gounder of Thathampatti village (Krishnagiri taluk,

Salem district) won the State Prize for having produced 12,000 lb. of paddy in one acre of land.

Sri R. Govindarajulu Naidu of Orakadu village (Chingleput district) won the district Prize for having produced 8,071 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of paddy per acre.

Irrigation Aids

Under the Three-Year Programme, the Madras Government have planned the execution of the following irrigation works and achieved substantial results :—

<i>Work.</i>	<i>Sanctioned.</i>	<i>Executed.</i>
Public Works Department Irrigation Works,	301	194
Repairs to tanks, mainly in zamindari areas.	3,012	871, completed.
Digging of more wells	77,781	43,418, completed.

In 1950-51, the Government sanctioned the sinking of 101 artesian wells each capable of irrigating 50 acres in South Arcot district, where there is an assured underground water-supply. The Department of Industries has concentrated its drilling rigs and appointed experienced staff to work in this tract.

The 101 artesian wells scheme in South' Arcot district sanctioned in 1950 is in addition to the scheme for the sinking of 20 experimental artesian wells (in the Cuddalore and Vriddhachalam taluks of South Arcot district) sanctioned in October 1948. Out of these 121 artesian wells, 53 have been completed and these give a continuous discharge of 1,424,000 gallons per hour throughout the 24 hours a day, irrigating about 4,000 acres of food crops.

The Tank Improvement Scheme is mainly confined to the former zamindari areas, where, owing to long neglect to

maintain such sources, the tanks are unable to irrigate the registered ayacuts. A definite return in gain may be expected from the outlay.

The programme of sinking wells and renovating tanks on which crores of rupees are being spent, cannot provide full facilities for cultivation at present, as the level of water has gone down owing to the failure of the monsoon for years in succession.

- An effective measure of permanent benefit is the extension of the area under irrigation by utilising the waters of our rivers which are now running to waste.

The various irrigation projects under execution, investigation or consideration, in the short-term, mid-term and long-term categories, will make our food self-sufficiency proof against natural calamities as far as it is humanly possible.

Agricultural Research

Improved methods of agriculture can be evolved by scientific research and experiment. Research is an important branch of work of the Agricultural Department in Madras State. Thirty-five Research Stations are today carrying on research work in the State on crop-breeding, improvement of foodgrain varieties, soil erosion and manures.

During the last five years nearly a score of new and superior paddy strains were released. Two paddy strains resistant to blast, Co. 25 and Co 26, have already been introduced in about 50,000 acres.

In the same period a very valuable Cambodia cotton strain—Uganda 5—has been popularised and it has already become an asset to most parts of the southern districts.

Some superior Sea Island cotton varieties for the West Coast, to be grown as inter-crops in coconut plantations, are being popularised.

Improved strains have been evolved and released in groundnut, gingelly and castor. In millets very appreciable increases in yields have been found possible through exploitation of hybrid vigour. Compared with the normal area, the area that has come under improved strains is 95 per cent in the case of sugarcane, 75 per cent in potato, 50 per cent in paddy and 35 per cent in cotton.

Agricultural, Chemistry, Entomology and Mycology Sections of the Agricultural Department have made effective contributions. Research on manuring of crops, crop husbandry and reclamation of soils has advanced. Work on fruits and orchard crops has been notable.

An Agricultural Meteorology Station has been created at Coimbatore; a Central Banana Research Station established at Aduthurai; a Central Cashewnut Research Station is proposed to be started at Mangalore; five Model Orchard-cum-Nurseries are being established in the typical fruit-growing regions of the State.

Research on ginger, cardamom, pepper, sweet potato, chillies and pulses has been initiated or intensified. A number of schemes to tackle special problems in cotton, coconut, arecanut, paddy, millets, oil-seeds, sugarcane, plant physiology and agricultural chemistry has been sanctioned.

Crops and Crop Planning

Expenditure on Agriculture has increased from Rs. 80 lakhs in 1945-46 to Rs. 289 lakhs in 1950-51. It should, however, be remembered that the population increases at

the rate of 5½ lakhs per year in Madras State, making it necessary for us to expand food production by 70,000 tons every year.

Mere bulk or settled food habits will not sustain life. A sound nutrition policy, besides seeking self-sufficiency in cereals, aim at increasing the production of protective food.

The development of fisheries, improvement of milk supply, extension of vegetable and fruit cultivation and expansion of poultry-breeding and sheep-rearing work have been undertaken.

Due share of attention should be paid to the sufficient production of commercial crops such as cotton, sugarcane and oil-seeds, in view of their importance to national economy.

At present food crops take about 70 per cent of the area under cultivation, and commercial crops about 30 per cent.

Scientific crop planning is necessary to adjust properly the proportion of land to be allotted for the cultivation of food and money crops; but it is an all-India problem, and a single State cannot undertake it in isolation. Regulation of agricultural prices will bring about proper adjustment of our productive resources as between foodgrains and commercial crops.

Wealth of the Waters

Exploiting our Fishery Resources

Fish stands foremost among protective foods available for supplementing the diet of the people whose staple food is rice. Southern India is surrounded by sea on all three sides and the inland areas abound in rivers, tanks, irrigation channels, reservoirs and canals, all forming fruitful sources of food wealth—fish.

The popular Government have adopted various measures for the development of marine and inland fisheries, marketing of catches, and for the socio-economic uplift of the fishermen community.

The popular fish varieties found in Madras State are catla, gourami, labeo, mirror carp, etroplus, barbus and chanos or milk fish. The Fisheries Department also stresses the value of fish meal (powdered dry fish) for feeding cattle, fish guano, crude oil and fish manure for sugarcane fields; these are also produced by the Department. Sales of semi-dried prawns, and ornamental products of the sea as corals, chanks and pearl are also arranged.

The progress made in the five years of independence in respect of productive schemes is as follows :—

1945-46. 1946-47. 1947-48. 1948-49. 1949-50. 1950-51.

Production of fish (in tons)—

54	333	4,356	4,915	5,322	41,833
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1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Expenditure on schemes (in rupees)—					
2,46,524	5,05,462	4,79,191	6,65,586	4,62,911	21,80,075
Value of catches (in rupees)—					
45,360	2,77,200	36,59,040	41,27,760	44,70,480	3,51,39,720

Inland waters can be controlled, their conditions regulated and their production increased. The main lines of inland fishery development are :

- (1) Conservation of existing resources by protective legislation ;
- (2) augmenting seed supply ;
- (3) stocking of waters ;
- (4) care of crops and supply of optimum conditions ;
- (5) improving methods of capture and utilisation ; and
- (6) research in better techniques.

There are about $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres of inland waters. About 1,000 lb. of fish can be got annually from each acre of water-spread by scientific stocking with various species of quick growing fishes.

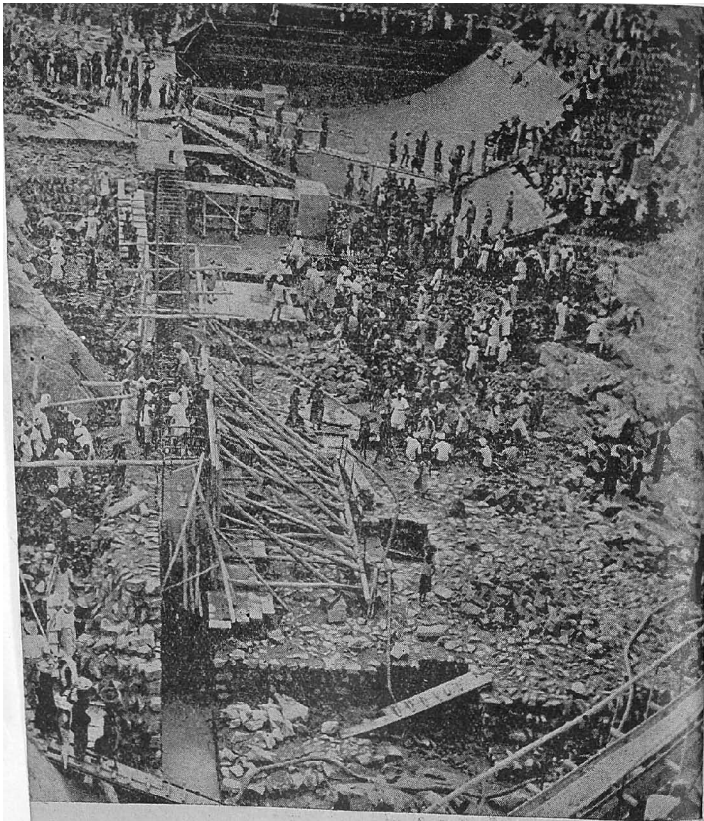
So far $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres of inland waters have been carefully surveyed. About 22,500,000 fingerlings have been collected in 1950-51, in a scheme to stock 50,000 acres with five crores of fingerlings. This scheme will yield about 10,000-20,000 tons of fish.

Mettur Dam with its waterspread of 60 square miles, is a fruitful source of fish. It can produce about 17,000 tons of valuable fish food every year, with scientific exploitation and development.

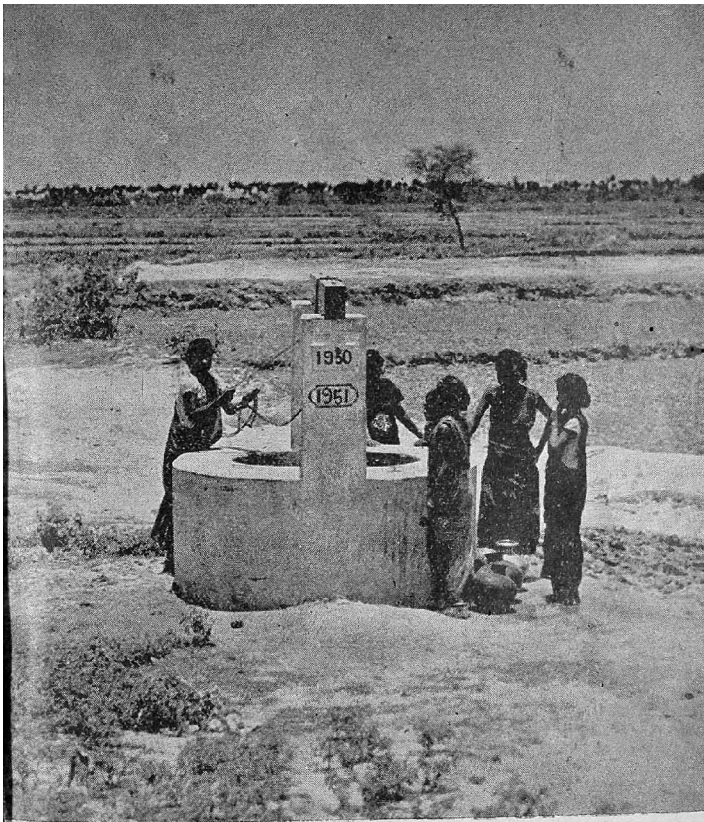
In March 1950, a pilot scheme was started in Mettur, to catch and cure the fish, about $1/150$ th of the estimated yield.



AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH; New strains are being evolved



PROJECT IN PROGRESS ; Lower Bhavani will serve 207,000 acres



HARIJAN WELFARE : The community well is a boon in rural areas



NATIONALISED TRANSPORT: The 'Red Lady' the latest in nationalised fleet, is the forerunner of other new types to put on the road in Madras City

Intensive development is under way, to increase the catches to 10,000 lb. daily, to meet the demands for cured fish in the Nilgiris, the Ceded Districts, Madras and South Arcot.

Marketing the Fish

To exploit fisheries, wider markets are needed. About $2\frac{1}{3}$ lb. of fresh fish are required to produce one lb. of cured fish. The Fisheries Department has been able to create considerable demand for cured and iced fish.

Cured fish is sold in near and distant places like the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Bellary, Madras City, Cuddapah and Krishna. There is scope for further development as the demand for fish in the interior districts is very great. The total quantity of cured fish sold so far from 1st April 1951 to 30th September 1951, is 76,825 lb. valued at Rs 47,678. There is however, necessity for further propaganda to make this product popular, as the public are not accustomed to fresh water cured fish.

Quick transport facilities are essential to rush the catches to various markets before they get spoiled. A scheme sanctioned by the Government provides for ten vans to transport the fish. The vans carry two to three thousand lb. of fish daily and save 25 per cent of the total quantity landed or nearly 1,500 tons yearly from spoilage. The scheme costs Rs. 2,09,500 out of which the Government of India bears Rs. 74,750 ; the fishermen pay about Rs. 2,000 per month as fares.

Curing fish with salt is one of the cheapest and most efficient methods of preserving fish. In order to encourage fishermen to produce good cured fish under hygienic conditions, a large number of yards were opened in the East and West Coasts.

Here salt is supplied at subsidised rates to fishermen from 10th November 1951, so as to attract the curers to the yards and to prevent them from using bazaar salt.

Consequent on the removal of duty on salt there was no difference in price between the Government salt and bazaar salt and the curers used to purchase the latter which was often inferior in quality.

The details of the transactions in the fish-curing yards for the five years from 1946-47 to 1950-51 are as follows :—

<i>Account</i>	<i>1946-47.</i>	<i>1947-48.</i>	<i>1948-49.</i>	<i>1949-50.</i>	<i>1950-51.</i>
	IN MAUNDS.				
Salt supplied	384,665	227,373	216,544	122,826	221,540
Fish cured.	1,541,123	896,575	866,906	517,451	909,194

Aid to Fishing Folk

The prices of catamaran logs, yarn and tackle have gone up by 400 per cent during the last few years. While the cost of living has thus gone up, the earnings of the fishermen have not risen proportionally. Many fishermen are unable to buy catamarans, boats and nets at the present rates.

The Government have therefore sanctioned a scheme for the purchase of eight lakhs of rupees worth of materials (catamaran logs, sailcloth, yarn, etc.) and distribution to fishermen at 75 per cent of the cost.

Further, 746 bales of yarn worth Rs. 5,29,000 have been bought and a considerable portion distributed to fishermen even in remote centres.

Indigenous craft and tackle are efficient only in a limited way within the inshore regions. The catamaran of the

East Coast and the dugout canoe of the West Coast are not quite suitable for off-shore fishing. Unnecessary energy is expended in taking the craft to the fishing grounds.

The Fisheries Department has therefore designed a small mechanised boat, *Ajit*, now being used for demonstration purposes in Nagapattinam. Such boats would increase the yield by nearly six times, using the catamaran crew.

Six boats have been commissioned for use, to gather the fish landed in various points. The boats are also utilised in the evenings for paying the fishing nets.

Other amenities to fishing folk include supply of different varieties of lines, fishing hooks and nets, organization of 155 fishermen co-operative societies, establishment of fisheries schools, providing elementary education with a professional bias, and the Fisheries Technological Training Institute at Tuticorin, training candidates in fisheries technology and elementary navigation.

Deep Sea Fishing

The waters of the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea provide almost inexhaustible supplies of fish. But deep-sea fishing operations require the use of more powerful craft to proceed far beyond the inshore belt. The Government are studying the potentialities, and preliminary exploratory work is being done.

Deep-sea fishing was started in 1943, to increase the food supply and to provide a regular supply of shark liver oil to the Government Factory. Work on an intensive scale was commenced in 1946.

Motor Fishing Vessels are being reconditioned, so that better results may be obtained. Fishing by 'whiffing' has



been practised at Tuticorin with very good results. This method is being extended to other centres also. Other methods like surface netting are also being introduced.

Madras State has a coastline of 1,700 miles—1,425 miles in the east, 275 miles in the west. The exploitable shallow area extends up to 25 miles from the coast, yielding oil sardines, mackerels, flying fish, ribbon fish, whitebait, shark and perch.

Though only a fraction of this potential area is being exploited now, the introduction of small power vessels and modified craft and tackle will make it possible to reap the rich sea harvest off Cape Comorin, Mandapam, Nagapattinam and Mangalore.

Animal Husbandry

Better Cattle and Poultry

Cattle and poultry constitute an important factor in the well-being of a nation, affecting the problem of food production. Farmyard progress is possible only when active steps are being taken to treat sick animals, prevent outbreaks of epidemics, and improve livestock in the country

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Government of Madras attends to the main functions of veterinary service—better breeding and treatment of diseases.

In 1946 there were 165 touring billets and 136 veterinary institutions.

In 1951 there are 176 touring billets and 146 veterinary institutions.

The Government's policy is to open veterinary institutes only in places where they are required most. The ultimate aim is to have one such institution for every taluk.

The Government aim to provide as many quality breeding bulls as possible, for improving cattle in the State. The Madras Livestock Improvement Act (1940) provides for the castration of scrub bulls; this Act has been extended to a few taluks.

Bikaner rams are being used to improve the woolly types of sheep in Bellary District.

At the Poultry Research Station in Madras and the Livestock Research Farm at Hosur and Lam, birds of exotic breed are maintained to improve local varieties.

Veterinary Aid

At the minor veterinary dispensaries, touri ngbillets and veterinary institutions, the Surgeons, Veterinary and Live-stock Inspectors and Stockmen Compounders render aid to the sick animals of the ryots, and control the spread of contagious diseases such as Rinderpest and Anthrax by preventive inoculations.

The Government have provided four motor mobile veterinary units with special staff so that these units can move to the outbreak spot quickly and conduct inoculations. A definite improvement in the death rate of animals has been noticed after the introduction of this scheme.

The contagious diseases that take a heavy toll in Madras State are rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, black-quarter, anthrax, foot and mouth disease, etc.

Rinderpest is the most formidable. A scheme for anti-rinderpest inoculation in Visakhapatnam on a mass scale was undertaken. The 'Serum Simultaneous' and the 'Goat Virus' method of inoculation were adopted.

Vaccines are also used for combating other diseases such as blackquarter, anthrax, etc. The spread of cattle diseases is also checked by extending the provisions of the Madras Cattle-diseases Act and the Madras Rinderpest Act to the affected areas.

1946	<i>Details.</i>	1951
25,544	Cattle mortality due to epidemics.	13,571
0.11%	Percentage of deaths	0.06%

The Veterinary Biological and Research Institute located at Ranipet supplies almost the entire amount of sera and vaccines required for the State. The biological products manufactured at the Institute include: anti-rinderpest

serum, rinderpest bull virus, goat, virus, haemorrhagic septicaemia vaccine, blackquarter vaccine, fowl cholera serum and vaccine.

Improvement of Cattle

Many schemes are under way for the improvement of live-stock in the State.

Under the *Premium Scheme*, premia are paid by the Government for the maintenance of approved breeding bulls by private persons. Breeding bulls are purchased by the Government and distributed to ryots under the *Livestock Bull Distribution Scheme*.

Breeding bulls are also stationed in *Veterinary Institutions*. *District boards* are offered contributions to purchase and distribute bulls.

Under the *Village Livestock Improvement Scheme*, all scrub bulls are castrated in selected villages and breeding done only by pedigree bulls; the ryots are paid subsidy to retain the heifer calves.

At the Livestock Research Stations at Hosur (Salem District) and Lam (Guntur District), the Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, Karukuppi (Bellary district), Dairy-cum-Bull Farm, Visakhapatnam district, Livestock Farm, South Kanara, Dunsandle Sheep Farm, Ootacamund, district Livestock Farm, Pudukottai (Tiruchirappalli district) and District Livestock Farm, Malabar, studies in improvement of livestock are made.

1946	<i>Details.</i>	1951
1,289	Breeding bulls under the different schemes.	1,697
Rs. 1,74,359	Expenditure on breeding bull schemes.	Rs. 4,75,400

The scheme for the artificial insemination of cattle functions at Madras, Coimbatore and Guntur and Ootacamund. So far 2,780 animals were inseminated. Seventy-seven calves born during 1950-51 were verified.

The Key Farm Village Scheme for improvement of cattle, with equipment and personnel for artificial insemination, has been introduced at each of the seven cattle farms.

An additional Artificial Insemination Centre at Valparai on the Anamallais is expected to be opened shortly. The grant of subsidy and loans to cattle breeders have also been sanctioned.

Poultry and Sheep

Poultry are raised at the Poultry Research Station, Teynampet, Livestock Research Stations, Hosur and Lam, Dairy-cum-Bull Farm, Visakhapatnam, District Livestock Farm, South Kanara, Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Ranipet, Poultry Production Centre, Madras, District Poultry Farms, Cuddapah, Cannanore and Chittoor.

There are 40 demonstration units; the breeds are Rhode Island Red, Black Minorca and White Leghorn.

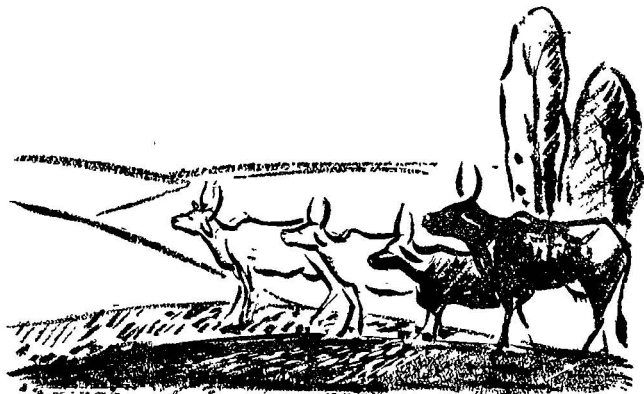
1946	<i>Details.</i>	1951
2,931	Number of birds raised ..	4,954
Rs. 3,355	Expenditure on Poultry Farms. ..	Rs. 12,362
6,264	Eggs produced	15,249

One of the greatest impediments to poultry improvement in Madras State is the contagious disease known as Ranikhet Disease. A vaccine to combat the disease is manufactured at the Madras Veterinary College. The Government have sanctioned a scheme to facilitate the immunisation of poultry against this disease.

¶ *Sheep*.—Breeding rams are purchased by the Government and distributed to ryots for improving their stock of sheep. Schemes for purchasing and distributing Bikaner rams to improve Bellary and Nilgiri breeds have been sanctioned.

1946	Details.	1951
—	Pedigree rams distributed ..	42
Rs. 10,849	Expenditure incurred on sheep improvement scheme.	Rs. 74,900

Two sheep demonstration units with special staff move in the villages and demonstrate improved methods of shearing, dipping and cleaning wool to the ryots. The Government have sanctioned the formation of six more such units. An improved type of hand shears is sold to the shepherds at concessional rates. Loans have been sanctioned for the sheep seed farm in Anantapur district and for another in Nellore district.



Projects for Prosperity

Progress of Irrigation

Irrigation is the life-blood of agriculture. To increase food production in a deficit State and to protect the farmer from the failure of the monsoon the Madras Government have been paying special attention to the development of irrigation facilities in Madras.

In the entire period of British rule—150 long years—the amount spent for irrigation in Madras State was Rs. 18 crores including Rs. 6 crores on the Mettur Project; in the five years since a popular Government came into power, more than Rs. 28 crores have been spent.

The expenditure on irrigation was :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>
1946-47	155
1947-48	254
1948-49	396
1949-50	867
1950-51	1,178
Total	<hr/> <hr/> 2,850

A new policy was enunciated with regard to the investigation and execution of schemes. According to the old theory, only projects capable of yielding certain estimated direct returns on capital outlay were taken up. The popular Government abandoned this narrow principle of direct returns, in favour of undertaking projects for the common good and public welfare, irrespective of tests or returns.

The productivity test is no longer the paramount criterion; the deciding factors now are availability of water sources in normal years, fertility of soil and quantity of anticipated food yields being commensurate with the outlay on the scheme.

The Government's irrigation programme can be divided into three main parts: firstly, the short-term programme to execute 300 small irrigation schemes; secondly, the mid-term programme for minor or river valleys, comprising 95 medium-sized projects; and thirdly, the ambitious long-term programme of multipurpose projects to develop the Godavari, Krishna and Tungabhadra river valleys.

Short-Term Programme

A five-year plan was inaugurated in 1947-48, to implement the short-term programme for 300 small irrigation schemes. So far 301 schemes have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 396 lakhs, to benefit 300,000 acres. When these 301 schemes are completed 300,000 acres (inclusive of existing ayacut) of lands will be brought under cultivation, making for a potential yield of 90,000 tons of foodgrains.

The schemes so far sanctioned are :

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Number of schemes.</i>	<i>Cost in lakhs of rupees.</i>
Rayalaseema	31	60
Circars	135	161
Tamil Nad	92	149.55
Malabar	33	13.22
South Kanara	10	12
Total	301	395.55 or 396

In the five-year period 1941-42 to 1945-46 the entire expenditure on the irrigation programme was Rs. 4.88 crores. Now in the short-term programme alone an expenditure of nearly Rs. 4 crores is being incurred. The estimated value of the foodgrains yields expected is Rs. 2.25 crores.

In 1946 the Irrigation Department confined itself to the maintenance of existing works and a small Grow More Food programme costing about Rs. 50 lakhs during the entire six years of the war period.

Expenditure Incurred

In 1950-51 a sum of Rs. 71,30,000 was spent on the short-term programme, and Rs. 83,80,000 earmarked for expenditure in 1951-52.

<i>Area.</i>	1950-51 (<i>lakhs of rupees.</i>)	1951-52 (<i>lakhs of rupees.</i>)
Rayalaseema	9	20
Circars	35	36
Tamil Nad.:	21	22
Malabar	3.7	3
South Kanara	2.6	2.8

Though expenditure on these schemes is unremunerative, the short-term programme may be continued even after the five-year period, as it is only a small portion of Government's irrigation outlay.

Mid-Term Programme

The short-term programme is at best a temporary expedient. The mid-term programme is therefore designed to

afford a greater measure of substantial relief; larger volumes of water are thereby harnessed to irrigate more acres.

So far, out of 38 medium-sized projects, eleven have been sanctioned, and works are in progress:

No.	Project.	Cost.	Yield expected.	Acreage to be benefited..
		(LAKHS OF RUPEES.)	(TONS.)	(ACRES.) ^a
1	Malampuzha (Malabar) ..	380	20,000	(a) 40,000 ^a
2	Mettur Canals (Salem and Coimbatore).	245	20,500	45,000
3	Rallapad Reservoir (Nel- lore).	58	6,000	12,000 ^a
4	Krishna Delta Drainage (Romperu), (Krishna).	96	5,000	10,000 ^a (New).
5	Cauvery Delta Drainage (Tanjore and Tiruchi).	30	..	
6	Upper Pennar (Ananta- pur).	84	3,000	6,000 ^a
7	Bhairavanitippa (Bellary and Anantapur).	93	4,000	8,000 ^a
8	Manimuthar (Tirunelveli).	398	10,000	(b) 100,000 ^a
9	Aranjar (Chingleput) ..	95	1,250	12 500
10	Walayar (Malabar) ..	100	3,750	7,500
11	Mangalam (Malabar) ..	45	2,015	4,030 ^a
12	Coringa Island (Godavari).	21	..	..

(a) 40,000 precarious double crop stabilisation, 5,800 dry converted to wet; 7,100 single crop to double; 11,350 double to single crop.

(b) Old 79,151, new 20,000.

Other schemes in this group under consideration of Government are :

No.	Project.	Cost.	Yield expected.	Aereage to be benefited.
		(LAKHS OF RUPEES.)	(TONS.)	(ACRES.)
1	Kattalai Canal (Tiruchi).	108	10,325	20,650
2	Pullambadi Canal (Tiruchi)	75	11,000	22,000
3	Atleru (Nellore)	57	2,175	4,349
4	Vaigai (Madurai)	228.5	10,000	17,000
5	Sathanur (North and South Arcot).	226	10,000	20,000
6	Kanhirapuzha (Malabar)..	290	9,000	24,000
7	Vamsadhara (Visakhapat- nam).	650	..	225,000
8	Amaravathi (Coimbatore).	272	10,000	(a) 47,000
9	Gandikotta (Cuddapah) ..	816	75,000	150,000
10	Krishnagiri (Salem)	167	3,750	75,000
11	Thoppiar (Salem)	59	1,200	2,335
12	Chinnar (Salem)	59	..	(b) 3,032
13	Meenakurai (Malabar) ..	94	..	8,313
14	Palakazipuzha (Malabar).	89	..	7,500
15	Budameru (Krishna)	106	..	13,000
16	Manimuktha Nadi (South Arcot).	66	..	4,250
17	Gomukhi (South Arcot) ..	67	..	5,000

(a) 32,000 existing, 15,000 new.

(b) 1,190 new, 1,842 existing.

Since some of these projects cost more than one crore each, the approval of the Government of India will have to be obtained before they are sanctioned.

Long-Term Programme

The third phase of the Government's irrigation programme covers the long-term schemes, consisting of the multi-purpose projects for the development of the Godavari and Krishna river valleys.

The projects are as follows :

<i>Project.</i>	<i>Estimated cost.</i> (LAKHS OF RUPEES.)	<i>Expenditure incurred.</i> (LAKHS OF RUPEES.)	<i>Acreege to be benefited.</i>
Lower Bhavani ..	907	417	207,000 (Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli Districts).
Tungabhadra ..	1,700	941	294,000 (Bellary and Kurnool).
Krishna-Pennar .. (Revised Scheme of 1951).	1,303	..	3,600,000 (Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, Guntur, West Godavari and Krishna).
Ramapadasagar ..	1,000	..	2,750,000

The Lower Bhavani Project was sanctioned at the end of 1947. Designed to benefit Gobichettipalayam, Bhavani, Erode and Dharapuram taluks in Coimbatore district, and Karur taluk in Tiruchirappalli District, the project may be completed by 1952-53. But the first benefits of the scheme will be available in the form of second-crop irrigation of about 10,000 acres under the Bhavani and other channels. Lower Bhavani when constructed will be one of the longest earth dams in the State, and will yield an estimated 35,660

tons of foodgrains, besides 15,000 tons of non-food crops (viz., cotton).

The Tungabhadra Project, a joint endeavour with Hyderabad State, may also be completed by the middle of 1953. Though nominally started in 1945, only by the end of 1948 it was possible to take up the work in earnest. From 1952 the Tungabhadra reservoir storage will be available in part to raise a second crop in the Krishna Valley. When completed Tungabhadra will add 60,000 tons to the food resources of Madras State.

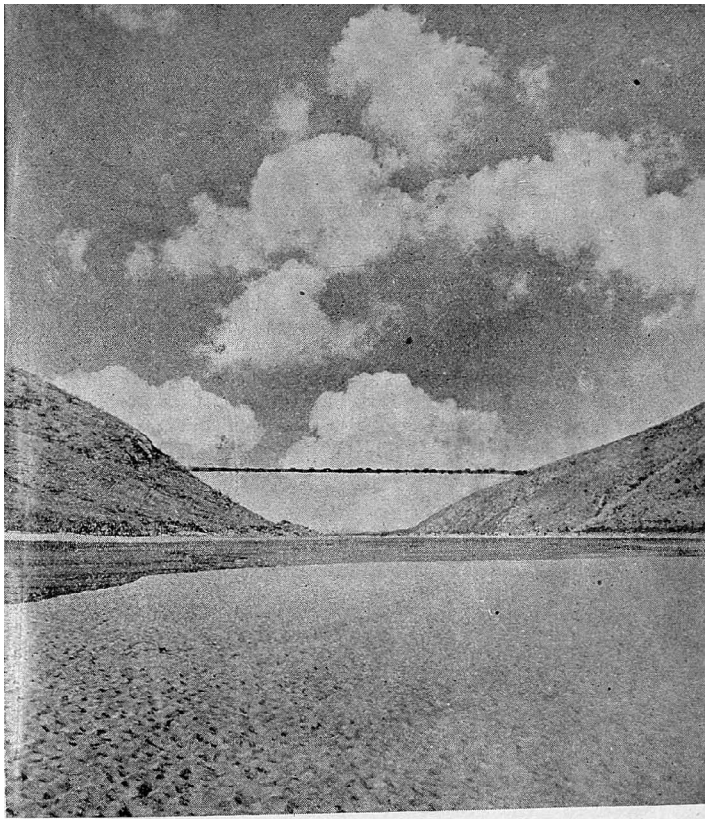
The Krishna-Pennar and Ramapadasagar are projects which can be taken up only with the assistance of the Government of India. Krishna-Pennar will be the biggest rice crop project in the world. It will produce seventeen lakhs tons of foodgrains. Likewise, Ramapadasagar can supply ten to fifteen lakhs of tons of rice.

Restoration of Tanks

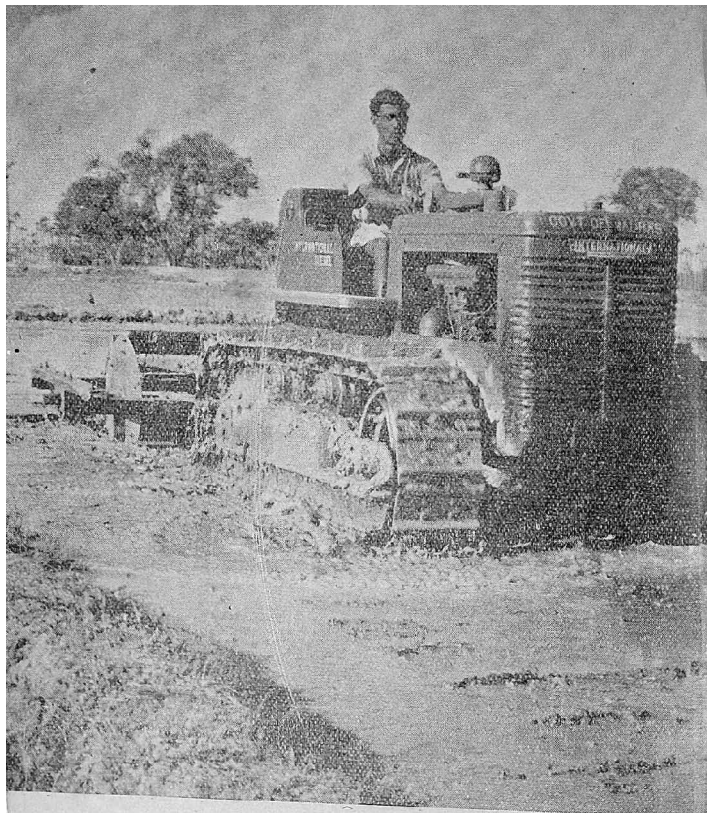
Madras State has a wealth of irrigation tanks constructed by ancient Tamil Kings of Chera, Chola and Pandya, followed up later by the Pallavas, Chalukyas, Hoysalas and Rayas.

There are about 35,000 tanks, irrigating nearly 35,000,000 acres or one-third the total irrigated area. But many of these tanks are unable to irrigate the area registered as their ayacut, due to gradual silting and long neglect.

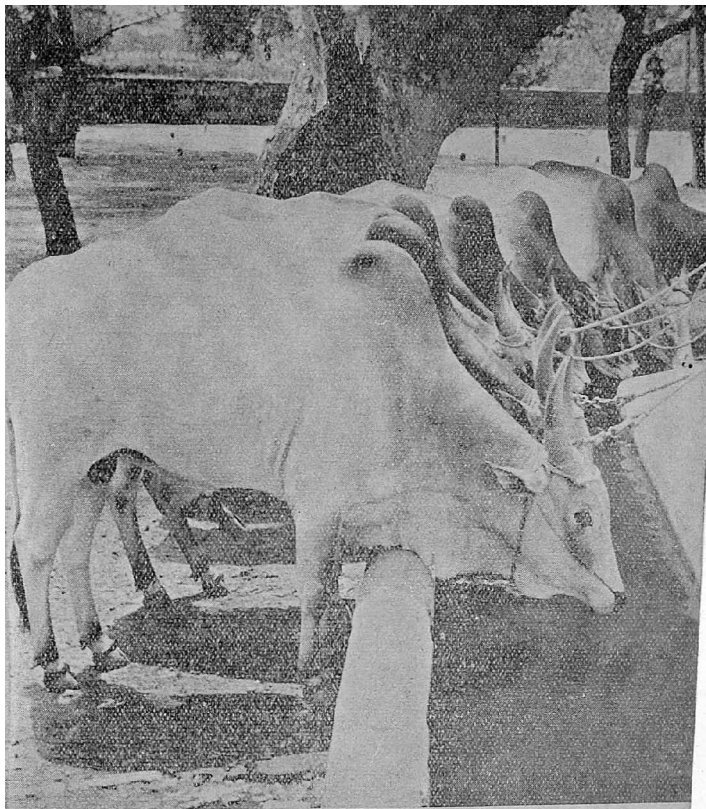
The present Government therefore drew up a Tank Renovation Scheme, to restore the tanks to their lost capacities. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 10 crores and will relieve the rice deficit to the extent of at least 150,000 tons.



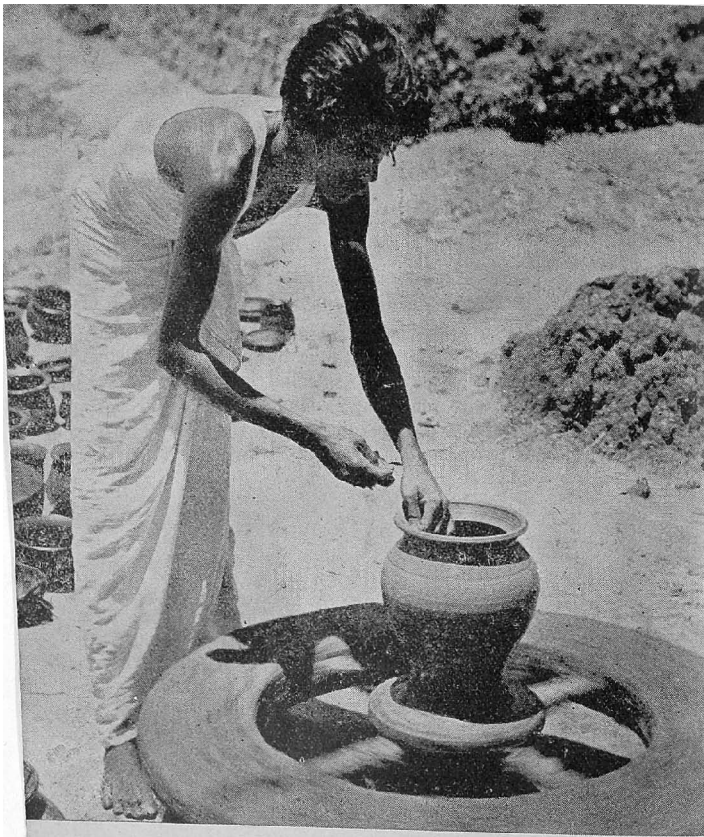
MULTIPURPOSE: Dam-site in the Krishna-Pennar Scheme



MECHANISED FARMING : The tractor introduces modern methods of agriculture



BETTER CATTLE: The accent is on breeding, feeding and care



COTTAGE INDUSTRIES: Village artisans are encouraged

So far 2,140 schemes have been sanctioned in this programme at a cost of Rs. 157 lakhs, distributed as follows :—

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Number of schemes.</i>	<i>Cost in lakhs of rupees.</i>
Circars ..	444	55
Rayalaseema ..	159	18
Tamil Nad ..	1,417	82
West Coast ..	120	2

At present the emphasis is mainly on tanks in the zamindari areas now being taken over by the Government. This will ensure that these long neglected irrigation sources are restored to fair efficiency; similar works in the neighbourhood will also be attended to by the special staff deputed for this purpose.



Power for Plenty

Electricity

Electricity is the index of the progress in civilised living. Power devices are the fundamental essentials of industrialisation. The use of electricity, linking the standard of living in a country directly to the productive capacity of its people, marks the steady march of national prosperity.

In 1946, the total installed capacity of all generating stations under State management was 98,100 K.W. In 1951, the Madras Grid has a power capacity of 183,000 K.W.

1945-46.		1950-51
LAKHS		LAKHS.
RS.		RS.
822	Total capital outlay to end of year	2,111
68	Capital investment during the year	737
59	Total working expenses including depreciation and reserve fund.	218
116	Gross revenue	373
57	Net revenue	156

The power generated is used as follows :—

Industry 58 per cent ; irrigation and agriculture 12 per cent ; domestic and small power uses 12 per cent ; traction, street lighting and miscellaneous purposes 18 per cent. The major industries using grid power are textiles, cement, chemicals, steel rolling, railway workshops and ship building.

Though Madras is not rich in coal resources or water power sites, like Bombay, Punjab, Bengal and Uttar Pradesh,

we have developed our few resources to a greater extent than perhaps the other States. Madras leads the rest of India in the matter of rural electrification, with about 1,800 villages electrified.

The Madras Grid

In Madras State, 74 per cent of the power output is from hydro-electric stations and the rest mostly from thermal stations. A small amount of power, about one per cent, is purchased from the Mysore Government. The Electricity Department has as its objective the creation of a power grid covering the entire State, interconnecting all the power systems in the State and conveying power to every town and village by a network of transmission and distribution lines.

The Madras Grid comprises three hydro-electric stations, five thermal-steam stations and a number of small diesel electric stations, about 5,100 miles of high-tension transmission lines and about 4,000 miles of low-tension distribution lines.

<i>Powerhouse.</i>	<i>Installed capacity K.W.</i>	<i>Type.</i>
1 Pykara	43,000	} Hydro-Electric.
2 Mettur	40,000	
3 Papanasam	28,000	
1 Madras	48,000	} Thermal Steam. } Coal.
2 Vijayavada	6,000	
3 Visakhapatnam	3,750	
4 Nellore	5,000	} Thermal Steam. } Oil.
5 Madurai	4,000	} Thermal Steam. } Coal.
6 Diesel stations at various places.	5,350	} Thermal Diesel. } Oil.

The Pykara scheme, with its fall of 3,080 feet, is believed to be the highest head developed in Asia. Mettur Dam, which is one of the largest structures of its kind in the world, being 5,300 feet long and 176 feet high, was built primarily for irrigation purposes and the head of water available at the dam site has been incidentally used for power generation.

The whole development of electricity supply in Madras is conceived within the framework of an inter-connected grid.

The Five-Year Plan

During the war years 1939-45, no progress could be made in the development of power generation and distribution. The popular Government sanctioned in 1946 a five-year plan of development at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 crores.

The plan provides (a) four new powerhouses—Machkund, Moyar, Nellore and Madurai; (b) extensions to five existing powerhouses—Pykara, Papanasam, Madras, Vijayavada and Visakhapatnam, and (c) 1,650 miles of new high-tension lines, besides the necessary low-tension lines for distribution.

<i>Powerhouse.</i>	<i>Capacity in K.W.</i>	<i>Cost (in lakhs of rupees).</i>	<i>Progress.</i>
Machkund (Hydro).	52,000 initially rising ultimately to 103,000.	1,283	First generating set 17,250 K.W. to function by 1954.
Moyar (Hydro) ..	36,000	364 (initial).	12,000 K.W. by January 1952.
Nellore (Thermal).	8,000	60	5,000 K.W. com- missioned in October 1950.
Madurai (Thermal).	14,000	132	4,000 K.W. unit commissioned in February 1951.

<i>Powerhouse.</i>	<i>Capacity in K.W.</i>	<i>Cost (in lakhs of rupees).</i>	<i>Progress.</i>
Pykara III stage extensions (Hydro).	27,200	326	To commence operation in 1953-54.
Papanasam II stage extensions (Hydro).	7,000	156	7,000 K.W. unit commissioned in July 1951.
Madras Plant extensions (Thermal).	30,000 rising ultimately to 60,000.	266	First 15,000 K.W. set in June 1952 and second 15,000 K.W. set by June 1953.
Vijayavada (Thermal).	6,000	Included under Machkund Hydro-Elec- tric Scheme.	First 3,000 K.W. set commission- ed in September 1951.
Visakhapatnam	3,000	Do.	One of the two 1,500 K.W. generating sets commissioned in October 1951.
Total ..	<u>183,200</u>		

Under an agreement with the Mysore Government for supply of 4,000 K.W., the Ceded Districts are now getting supply from the Jog Scheme of Mysore. Further, diesel sets are being put up for Nandyal and Tadpatri. Additional diesel sets are being installed at Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur to improve supply in those areas. South Kanara will be supplied with power taken from the Jog Scheme in Mysore State and in the meantime to improve the supply in

Mangalore, a 500 K.W. diesel set is being proposed to be installed.

Owing to delay in receipt of machines from abroad, the five-year limit for the 1946-51 plan could not be adhered to. But most of the above schemes are expected to be completed by 1953, adding an extra 183,000 K.W. to the installation and thereby doubling the present generating capacity.

One of the most important schemes sanctioned recently is the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme which is intended to supply the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah. Also, negotiations are in progress with the Mysore Government to obtain bulk power to the extent of 13,000 K.W. at Mekadatu for supplementing the output of the power stations in the State.

Special Features

Under the popular Government, the boon of electricity has been conveyed to the remotest villages, and today the ryots of Madras have become electricity-minded.

In 1946, electricity was available only in 1,003 villages and towns.

In 1951, 1,957 villages and townships receive electric supply.

There are now about 16,500 electric pumps for irrigation in the State and over 1,500 rural industrial connexions for ginning cotton, hulling rice, shelling nut, pressing oil, crushing cane and a host of other purposes. To increase food production, endeavours are being made to connect up about 3,000 new pumpsets every year.

Second Five-Year Plan

To meet the insistent demands for more power, a second five-year plan has been drawn up for execution. This will

add about 261,000 K.W. to the existing capacity and will cost about Rs. 30 crores. The details are as follows :—

<i>Powerhouse.</i>	<i>Capacity in K.W.</i>	<i>Type.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1 Tungabhadra (Hydro).	30,000 initial rising to 60,000.	New Schemes.	Sanctioned. Ex- pected to be ready by 1954.
2 Periyar (Hydro).	75,000 initial.	Do.	Investigation completed.
3 Kundah (Hydro).	75,000 initial.	Do.	Under investiga- tion.
4 Machkund (Hydro).	51,000	Plant exten- sions.	Will be taken up on completion of present work.
5 Madras (Thermal).	30,000	Do.	Do.
Total ..	<hr/> 261,000 <hr/>		

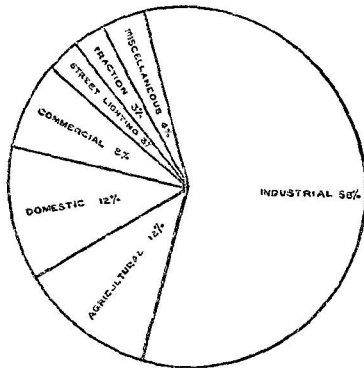
The balance of works under the State first five-year plan beyond 1951 and the works proposed under the State second-year plan have now been co-ordinated into the first five-year plan outlined by the Planning Commission of India.

Nationalisation

Government, in their powerhouses, generate more than 99 per cent of all the electricity produced in the State. But Government distribute only 70 per cent of the power produced, the balance 30 per cent being distributed by private and local body licensees.

Licensees, prompted by adequate return on capital, are not the proper agency to distribute power in villages, where it will be a costly proposition. Since the Government attach

great importance to rural electrification, an Act for the compulsory acquisition of all licensees undertakings was passed early in 1950. Under the Act, at a total cost of about three crores of rupees, power utility in all its functions of generation, transmission and distribution will be completely nationalised in the State.



Development of Highways

Lifeline of the State

Good roads are the arteries in the physiology of a country. Unless the lines of communications are in a satisfactory state, the economic life of the nation will crumble to ruin. The popular Government have therefore provided for intensive development of the highways system by improving existing roads and constructing new ones.

The expenditure on roads has been steadily increasing in recent years—

<i>Prewar average (in lakhs of Rupees).</i>	<i>Head of expenditure.</i>	<i>1950-51 (in lakhs of Rupees)</i>
21	Capital works	274
57	Annual maintenance	525

Thus, there has been a thirteen-fold increase in expenditure on improvement works, and a nine-fold increase on maintenance works.

Effective measures for road development were taken up only after April 1946, when power was transferred to the people. In 1946 a separate Department of Highways was started to act as the sole agency for the administration of all Government and District Board roads.

Madras State has the largest mileage of roads in India ; further, it has the largest mileage of surfaced roads in the country.

When the 25-year comprehensive scheme of road development is completed, virtually every village will be accessible

by an all-weather road, and the highways system will serve about 45 millions of people—practically the whole of the State population—urban and rural.

The Five-Year Plan

In 1943, the Nagpur Plan for an all-round integrated programme of road development was prepared on an all-India basis. The plan calls for a 25-year comprehensive scheme to cost Rs. 68 crores in Madras State; the first phase is covered by a five-year programme (1947-52) to cost Rs. 16.21 crores.

The 25-year scheme is designed to increase our total mileage of 36,963 to 55,000. The Five-year plan provides for the formation of 10,600 miles of roads, including 6,800 miles village roads.

1946 (in lakhs of Rupees).	Expenditure account.	1951 (in lakhs of Rupees).
351	Annual expenditure for all roads	799
185	Maintenance of Government roads	388
80	Maintenance of District Board roads	137
10%	Percentage cost of establishment to works expenditure.	6%

The Five-year Plan at a Glance

Aims.	Work to be done.	Achievements (1950-51).
MILES.		MILES.
470	Improved surfacing	192
3,323	Metalling	1,501
10,601	New formations	1,438
Rs. 334 lakhs.	Major and minor bridges	Rs. 66 lakhs.

So far a sum of nearly Rs. 5 crores has been spent in implementing the plan. The achievements, though apparently modest, should be viewed against the tremendous odds of ever

increasing cost of materials and labour, shortage of technical personnel, procedural delays in land acquisition, and in recent years lack of funds for intensive financing and the eternal problem of road maintenance, which requires the spending of enormous sums for rectification of damage.

Our Road Systems

Madras State has the following road systems :—

<i>Group.</i>	<i>Under Highways Department.</i>	<i>Under District Boards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(In miles.)		
National Highways	1,975	..	1,975
State Highways	3,114	..	3,114
Major District Roads	10,312	5,704	16,016
Other District Roads	59	7,971	8,030
Village Roads .. ..	..	8,912	8,912
Total ..	15,460	22,587	38,047

Together with 756 miles of Public Works Department roads and 3,723 miles of Municipal roads, we have a total road mileage of 42,526.

The various types of roads are—

<i>Authority.</i>	<i>Cement concrete roads.</i>	<i>Black-top surface roads.</i>	<i>Metal- led roads.</i>	<i>Un- metalled roads.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Highways Department.	140	642	14,159	519	15,460
District Board .. ..	..	5	11,267	11,315	22,587
Public Works Department.	2	3	88	663	756
Municipal Council	87	562	1,840	1,234	3,723
Total ..	229	1,212	27,354	13,731	42,526

Road types have to conform to the composition of traffic ; otherwise the highways become obsolete. The classification of the main units on our roads gives us motor vehicles ranging from 1.5 tons to 6 tons, double bullock-carts, single bullock carts, jutkas, hand-drawn cart and carts with pneumatic tyres.

Regular studies in road usage indicate a greater volume of traffic, with the increase in industrial and commercial activities. An estimated number of 130,000 bullock carts and 22,000 motor cars ply on our roads.

To suit the needs of all types of vehicles in every part of the State, the all-purpose road—durable and dust-proof—is being designed. The all-concrete road, the conphalt road, and the black-top surfaced road are replacing the older waterbound macadam.

The economic and serviceable soil-stabilised base course is replacing costly conventional soling in foundations ; particularly in deltaic areas this will make for greater ease in road travel. Stretches through habited areas in village limits are being widened and dust-proofed for increased safety and traffic capacity and for protecting the health of the people from dust nuisance.

Bridges and Causeways

The State road programme includes the construction of a number of new major and minor bridges and causeways to ensure continuity of main roads and to close the gaps in rural communications.

Since the popular Government began work on the five-year plan, many works have been completed. Improvement works in rural roads consist mainly in bridging the numerous streams cutting across the road.

Without bridges and culverts roads are practically ineffective. The Government have under consideration 740 works at an estimated cost of Rs. 266 lakhs. Some of the more important ones are—

<i>River.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Cost (Rupees in lakhs).</i>	<i>Special features.</i>
Coleroon ..	Anaikaran Chatram.	29	Reinforced concrete (bowstring girders).
Pennar ..	Nellore ..	23	Reinforced concrete T-beam bridge (single supported).
Cauvery ..	Pugalur ..	26	Do. (continuous spans).
Bharata puzha.	Kuttipuram ..	19	Reinforced concrete (bowstring girders.)
Payaswami..	Tekkil ..	10	..
Gowthami- Godavari.	Alamuru ..	104	R.C. (bowstring girders).
Vasista- Godavari.	Kandavalli ..	..	..
Palar ..	Chingleput ..	21	Longest prestressed bridge in the world.
Buckingham Canal (Lattice Bridge).	Tiruvanmiyur.	0.98	All concrete con- struction of canti- lever type without abutments. First of its kind in Madras.

Amount spent on bridges, causeways and culverts—
Rs. 141 lakhs (to end of 1950-51).

The construction of these bridges marks landmarks in the Government's efforts to improve communications and provide uninterrupted traffic facilities even during seasons flood.

Road Transport

Increased Amenities for the Travelling Public

Transport and communications reflect the nation's progress. A well-planned and sound system develops trade and commerce, helps the spread of education and the control of disease and successfully maintains economic equilibrium.

The popular Government have paid due attention to the development of road transport. Transport now fetches an income of about four crores of rupees against less than a crore some years ago. The Government have devised several measures to provide relief to operators, increase amenities to the travelling public and generally put transport administration on a more scientific basis.

Highlights in the Government's measures to improve road transport include the nationalisation of the Madras City bus transport system, breaking up of fleet monopolies by encouragement of small operators with a view to provide healthy competition, revised procedure for opening new routes, liberalising the restriction on the territorial limits which taxis can cover, fixation of maximum-minimum mileages for stage carriages and increase of public carrier permits.

In the interests of prompt and convenient despatch of business, a Regional Transport Authority has been constituted for each district. There are 18 Regional Transport Officers who function as Secretaries and Executive Officers of the Regional Transport Authorities in their respective jurisdictions.

The Transport Department co-operates fully with the Postal Department in giving full facilities for the speedy conveyance of postal mails on reasonable terms.

Achievements

The Government are doing their best to make the transport system in the State progressively perfect. Some of their achievements are—

1. In 1945 fleets of twenty buses were ordered. To break down the consequent monopoly of transport by the rich classes, the Government permitted fleets of three buses in the transport industry.

2. The opinions of public representatives and institutions are taken into account in the opening of new bus routes or in putting additional buses on existing routes.

3. Co-operative motor transport societies for ex-servicemen are encouraged, so that the technical skill of ex-soldiers is available for the country's benefit.

4. Fares have been standardised. Overloading and excess collection of fares are put down with a stern hand.

5. The Third Party Insurance Scheme has been brought into force to enable injured parties or the heirs of deceased in accidents to claim compensation.

6. Bus stands are provided, and local bodies compelled to provide necessary amenities in return for fees collected for their use. Stopping places for buses are fixed or altered to suit public convenience.

7. Goods transport has received a special impetus. Foodgrains are thus transported speedily; distant markets are reached easily.

8. As far as possible, only vehicles in good condition are allowed to ply on the road. Semi-saloon type of buses have mostly replaced the open-type ones.

9. Contract carriages (taxis) have been on the increase in all important towns and tourist centres.

The vehicular position in Madras as on July 1, 1951, was : Motor cycles 3,112 ; Lorries public carrier—6,776 ; Lorries private carrier—2,841 ; Taxis—709 ; Buses—6,386 ; Cars—16,645 ; other vehicles—408. Total—37,422.

Nationalization in the City

Over ten lakhs of people in Madras City use the public conveyances—electric trains, trams and buses. About two-and-a-half lakhs of passengers travel in the buses daily. The City bus transport is therefore an essential service which closely affects the welfare of the people.

By July 1948 the entire bus system in Madras City was nationalized. Private operators had a fleet strength of 238 buses on 17 routes, including 40 spares. Now the Government fleet consists of 323 buses with accommodation for 8,200 sitting passengers and 4,500 standing passengers, running on 51 routes (34 urban, 6 suburban, 11 mofussil).

The average daily mileage is over 35,000 and the average daily collection is about Rs. 32,000. The average earning per bus mile is Re. 0-14-0 as against the running cost of Re. 0-12-8.

The entire system of traffic was reorganised, routes were realigned and fresh fare stages fixed on rational basis to suit the convenience of the public. The problem of peak hour rush receives constant attention and the Government are trying to tackle it as best as they can.

Several non-remunerative routes are being continued, in the service of the public. They are essential from the point of view of public requirements. The entire bus service is being considered as an integrated whole.

Mofussil routes from Madras City to Tirupathi, Nellore and Kancheepuram are also being covered. Special excursion buses are run to Mahabalipuram in the week-end days for the convenience of tourists and students. Special buses are also arranged for pilgrims on festival occasions in and near the city, and also in neighbouring districts.

Maintenance and Repair

Repairs, maintenance and fabricating units in the City bus transport system include the bus service in the Bodyguard Lines, the Government Automobile Workshops and the Government Coach Building Factory at Chromepet.

Bodyguard Lines.—The entire fleet is located here, sheds, garages and cement concrete flooring have been provided. A heavy repair workshop has also been started for executing urgent repairs. There is a modern battery section and up-to-date diesel test bench.

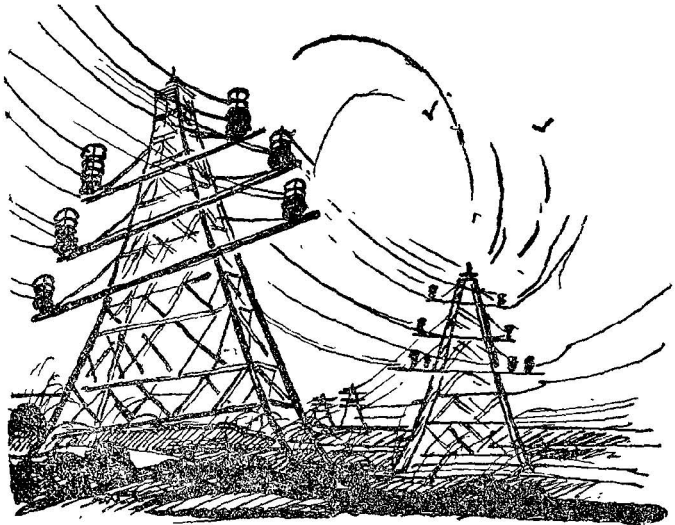
Government Automobile Workshop.—The workshop is organised on sectional basis, so that repairs and reconditioning work are done by specialised units. The workshop is now capable of ensuring a steady output of one completely overhauled bus every day, in addition to major repair jobs and work on vehicles of other departments.

Government Coach Building Factory.—In March 1948 the Coach Building Factory was started at Chromepet. This factory has so far built 300 bodies of various types for several institutions. Apart from body building work, this factory

fabricates hospital equipment and miscellaneous items like luggage carriers, petrol tanks, leather bags, mail boxes, bus parts, signboards, etc.

For the benefit of the workers a dispensary has been opened in the Bodyguard Lines and a Labour Welfare Officer has been employed for liaison work between the workers and the Department.

The conditions of service of workers of Government Transport do not suffer by comparison with conditions obtaining in private transport industry.



Finances of Madras State

Accent on Nation-Building Activities

With the advent of independence, the budgeting of the State's finances has taken on a new significance.

In the old set-up, the administration contented itself with the day-to-day business of Government, collecting the possible revenue, distributing the amounts required for the barest maintenance of State agencies, and auditing the expenditure incurred by the various departments. The concept of government underwent a radical change when the people's representatives took over the administration.

The old idea of a Police State gave place to the new concept of the Welfare State.

The revenue and ordinary expenditure of Madras State have progressed as follows :—

<i>Items of revenue.</i>	1945-46.	1950-51 (Budget.)	1950-51 (Revised estimate).
	<i>(Amount in lakhs).</i>		
Tax Revenue (Income-tax, Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Motor Vehicles tax, Sales tax, etc.).	3,835	3,926	4,176
Non-tax Revenue (Forests, Registration, Irrigation, Electricity, Industries, etc.).	964	1,595	1,794
Total	<u>4,799</u>	<u>5,521</u>	<u>5 970</u>

<i>Items of expenditure</i>	1945-46.	1950-51.	1950-51
		(<i>Budget.</i>)	(<i>Revised estimate.</i>)
	(<i>Amount in lakhs.</i>)		
Security Services (Justice, Police, Jails, General Administration).	916	1,586	1,611
Social Services (Education, Medical, Health).	696	138	1,454
Development Services* (Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Co-operation, Industries, Electricity, Civil Works).	715	1,628	1,823
Uplift of Harijans and Backward Classes.	29	98	114
Other items	712	867	905
Total ..	3,068	5,557	5,907

* Includes interest on Capital Outlay on Irrigation and Electricity.

The budgets for the five years of independence have successively provided for the continued development of the beneficent activities of the Government.

Nation-Building Activities

Many of the amenities and facilities generally included in social services were long overdue: the Government had, therefore, to launch all-out plans for developmental activities, incurring heavy expenditure, which has been mounting progressively.

The following figures indicate the progress on nation-building services (excluding expenditure on buildings) :—

<i>Services.</i>	1945-46. <i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	1950-51.	<i>Percentage of increase.</i>
Education	460	1,031	124
Medical	180	313	74
Public Health	55	108	96
Irrigation Works (Revenue and Capital Accounts).	97	967	897
Agriculture	74	314	324
Veterinary	24	54	125
Co-operation	31	80	158
Industries	72	186	155
Electricity (Capital Account) ..	69	700	915
Total ..	1,062	3,753	

The finances of Madras State have been throughout satisfactory under the popular administration. Budgetary equilibrium has been maintained, though the Government have provided for increasing expenditure on 'nation-building services.

In 1946, there was little scope and no initiative for launching social services. The country was saddled with the legacy of war economy, with its attendant evils of inflation, disproportionate distribution of wealth, rising costs of living, setback to trade and industry and the bogey of money market depression.

Yet, the Madras Government have boldly taken up schemes of economic welfare and social uplift, to discharge their responsibility for meeting the growing needs of the public.

Raising the Revenue

The State's steady progress to prosperity is dependent on increased sources of revenue. Many departments of the Government do not obtain financial returns for their spending, though they present increased demand for money.

Till 1946, the major sources of revenue to Madras State were Excise and Land Revenue. Prohibition has now entailed an annual loss of nearly 17 crores of rupees under Excise ; but this has been made up by the reserve from commercial taxes. The State's share of Central Income-tax has also risen from about Rs. 4 crores in 1946 to about Rs. 8 crores in 1951. Land Revenue, however, has practically remained unchanged.

In 1946 the Revenue Reserve Fund amounted to Rs. 31 crores. By 1950, it had risen to Rs. 34 crores. Even at the end of 1950-51, there were still reserves of over Rs. 32 crores. During the period 1946-51, the Government incurred a total capital expenditure of about Rs. 46 crores, for which they borrowed from all sources only about Rs. 18 crores.

The balance of Rs. 28 crores came out of normal resources, including reserves other than the Revenue Reserve Fund.

Aid from the Government of India is limited, apart from the share of income-tax. To earn Central grants, e.g., for Grow More Food schemes, Madras has to spend proportionate amounts.

In July 1950, a four-crore loan was floated by the Madras Government in the open market and this was subscribed to the extent of Rs. 440 lakhs. This includes the special contribution of Rs. 128 lakhs made by the Tirunelveli ryots

for the Manimuthar Project, a fine example of co-operative financing. In September 1951, another loan of Rs. 3 crores was issued and subscribed.

Taxation Measures

Though in these critical times tax relief is difficult, yet the burden of taxation is now more equitable.

Land revenue (44 per cent) and excise revenue (25 per cent) together constituted 69 per cent of the income of Madras State in 1937-38, both taxing the rural population heavily, directly and indirectly.

In 1950-51, commercial taxes (33 per cent) and income-tax (16 per cent) adding up to 49 per cent of the present income, fall heavier on the comparatively prosperous classes of society.

The incidence of State taxation has thus been shifted and made more broadbased, thereby giving considerable relief to the poorer sections of the people.

Prohibition.—What apparently is a loss by way of revenue is really a conservation of wealth in the hands of the people which again tends to improve national wealth, increase purchasing power and ultimately benefit both the Government and the people. While Government may have lost 17 crores of rupees, three to four times the amount which represents the money squandered on drink is now available with the people, who are now enabled to save or spend this amount on more urgent necessities of life or invest it in permanent benefits like house, land, etc.

Sales tax.—The sales tax was devised to offset the loss of the Excise revenue during the first Congress Ministry under Rajaji. The tax is borne by the merchant class and the consumer class as a whole, thus affording appreciable

relief to the poor. The poor man's requirements are generally purchased from shops with turnover of less than Rs. 10,000 and these shops do not pay sales tax ; nor can they collect the tax from their customers.

Motor Vehicles Taxation.—With the increased motor traffic, the roads need constant repairs and proper maintenance. Roughly, only something like 30 per cent of the expenditure on roads is met from the revenue under the Motor Vehicles tax. The slight increase is therefore justified.

Taxes in a Welfare State can legitimately be considered as investment by the people, from which dividends in the shape of increased social and economic benefits may be drawn.

Madras and the Five-year Plan

The National Five-year Plan (1951–56), formulated by the Planning Commission, is a realistic approach to the country's economic problems, based on strict appreciation of the available resources.

The Plan for Madras State is easily the largest in comparison with those of other States, envisaging an expenditure of 137 crores of rupees.

Greater emphasis is laid on the development of irrigation, power and agriculture. All the irrigation and power schemes included in the Plan, however, are already under execution as part of the Post-war Reconstruction Programme.

Many of the agricultural schemes included in the Plan, such as the distribution of chemical fertilizers and improved strains of seed, are fully or partially self-supporting.

Out of the sum of Rs. 12 crores under Medical and Public Health, about Rs. 7 crores will be spent on Water-supply and

Drainage schemes and about Rs. 1½ crores on anti-malarial measures.

A large bulk of the allotment of Rs. 3 crores under Education has been earmarked for the development of primary education.

Details of the items of expenditure are as follows :—

		<i>(In crores of rupees)</i>	
			<i>Total.</i>
I. Agriculture and Rural Development—			
1. Agriculture .. .. .	..	16.00	
2. Veterinary and Animal Husbandry .. .. .	..	} 1.50	
3. Dairying and Milk Supply .. .. .	..	
4. Forests .. .. .	..		.40
5. Co-operation .. .. .	..	1.00	
6. Fisheries .. .. .	..	1.00	
7. Rural Development .. .. .	..	2.00	
			21.90
II. Major Irrigation and Power Projects—			
1. Irrigation .. .. .	..	30.16	
2. Electricity .. .. .	..	50.24	
			80.40
III. Industry—			
1. Cottage Industries .. .. .	..	1.2686	
2. Other Industries .. .. .	..	.8614	
			2.12
IV. Transport—Roads .. .. .	..	5.00	5.00
V. Social Services—			
1. Education .. .. .	..	8.00	
2. Medical .. .. .	..	} 12.00	
3. Public Health .. .. .	..	
4. Housing .. .. .	..		3.00
5. Amelioration of Backward Classes .. .. .	..	4.59	
			27.59
Total			137.01

Quite a few of the items already included in the Plan are mere continuation of schemes already in operation in the State,

as for example, the expenditure on rural development, construction of roads, improvements to hospitals, amelioration of backward classes and so on; all these nation-building activities have been enlarged or launched by the popular Government after the attainment of independence.

Financing the Plan

The National Five-year Plan for India envisages an outlay of Rs. 1,793 crores on development schemes, the first part costing Rs. 1,493 crores, apportioned as follows:—

						<i>(Rupees in crores.)</i>
Central Government	..	..	..	..		734
Part A States	..	..	..	..	560	
Part B States	..	..	..	..	171	
Part C States	..	..	..	..	28	
					<hr/>	759
						<hr/>
						1,493
						<hr/>

In the Part A States, Madras leads with Rs. 137 crores, with Bombay (120), Uttar Pradesh (91) and West Bengal (69) following.

As far as Madras State is concerned, the money is expected to come from the following sources:—

						<i>(In crores of rupees)</i>
1. State Revenues available for Development expenditure on the present scale	..	..	..	..	..	30
2. Possible economies in expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	5
3. Surplus from Deposit transactions	..	..	..	..	..	8
4. Loans from the open market	..	..	..	..	..	17
5. Withdrawals from reserves	..	..	..	..	..	27
6. Assistance from the Centre	..	..	..	..	..	30
7. Additional taxation	..	..	..	..	..	20
						<hr/>
						137
						<hr/>

Item 1.—Even without the Plan, the Revenue Budget of the State would provide Rs. 30 crores during the five years.

Item 2.—The sum of Rs. 5 crores will have to come out of drastic economies in the departments like Civil Supplies, Police, Prohibition and other spheres of general administration.

Item 3.—This represents the normal capital accumulation with the Government from transactions such as deposits on account of provident funds and State trading schemes.

Item 4.—Credit has been taken for Rs. 17 crores to be raised in the open market for five years at Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores per year.

Item 5.—The Government has still in reserve securities worth Rs. 32 crores and it is proposed to raise Rs. 27 crores by their sale.

Item 6.—The Commission has indicated an assistance of Rs. 20 crores only, but the Government have pressed for its enhancement to Rs. 30 crores.

Item 7.—If full Central assistance materialises, additional taxation can be limited to Rs. 20 crores, at an average of Rs. 4 crores per year.

Planning and Controls

The problem before planning, as conceived by the Planning Commission, is of several competing objectives—maximum production, full employment, lower prices and greater equality of incomes.

The technique of planning is to get the best results from the existing order. Though nationalisation of production and complete control over distribution might promise great results, it would imply compulsion and expropriation. The

Commission therefore allows a private sector for enterprises, disciplined to a new role and new code.

A purposive correlation is to be secured by State policy, through the price and control mechanism. Inflation has to be contained by excluding speculative enterprises, raising output, increasing the volume of imports and enhancing the value of exports.

This in turn justifies the regime of controls. The objections to controls can be suitably countered :

1. *Controls introduce a measure of corruption.*—In the absence of controls, the owners would exploit the consumers. Controls protect the vulnerable sections of the population.

2. *Controls inhibit enterprise.*—Wartime controls did not deter enterprise. The climate of industry is unfavourable apparently for other reasons, particularly the halt in the increase of purchasing power.

3. *Controls divert capital to trade.*—Co-operative and State trade may offset this move. Taxation can help to draw off excess profits in trade.

Health of the People

Physical Well-being

The health of the nation and the provision of adequate medical facilities within the reach of all, are matters of fundamental importance. The popular Government's broad policy as implemented in the field of health, is to secure that the future citizens of this State are born healthy and strong, all citizens protected against disease, and assisted to preserve and improve their health, through preventive measures and by treatment and cure of their ailments.

The Welfare State ideal in our health policy is reflected in the increasing expenditure incurred :

1945-46. (lakhs of Rupees.)	Account.	1950-51. (lakhs of Rupees.)
180.00	Medical ..	283.57
54.48	Public Health ..	97.67

In the five years of independence there has been 60 per cent increase in the expenditure on health services.

The 'Welfare Budget' allotments are being spent in training more medical and ancillary personnel, increasing facilities in taluk and district hospitals and providing more rural medical relief measures. The indigenous systems of medicine are encouraged, clinics started for the treatment of scourges, and campaigns launched to combat epidemics.

In 1946, 19,100,000 in-and out-patients were treated in all hospitals and dispensaries of Modern Medicine, the cost to Government alone being Rs. 1,73,00,000. In 1950 679,434 in-patients and 20,384,523 out-patients were treated, at a cost of Rs. 2,93,50,633 to Government.

Madras State has one of the best organised health services in India, dealing with both preventive and curative measures. Appreciable progress is being made to eradicate disease, preserve public health and provide requisite relief.

Medical Education

Commendable progress has been made in Madras State in the direction of medical education. More students are enabled to take the regular courses in the medical colleges, and greater facilities exist now for training in special subjects like sanitary science, clinical laboratory practice, tuberculosis, public health measures, maternity and child welfare, ophthalmology, obstetrics, pharmacy and pharmaceutical technology, dentistry, ear-nose-throat diseases, radiology and X-ray therapy. Post-graduate teaching centres are being developed to function on an all-India basis.

<i>Name of Medical College.</i>	<i>Number of students admitted.</i>		<i>Expenditure on medical education.</i>	
	1946.	1951.	1946.	1951.
			RS.	RS.
Madras	125	125	4,14,751	5,20,375
Stanley	72	100	1,68,654	4,20,792
Andhra	55	55	2,99,043	4,54,184
Guntur	50	50	1,59,021	1,04,206
Total ..	302	330	10,41,469	14,99,557

The Government have decided to revive the Madurai and Guntur Medical College schemes and the plans and estimates for the two schemes have been approved. The Guntur students now complete clinical studies in the Andhra Medical College.

The National Planning Commission has approved the following five-year plan (1951-52 to 1955-56) :—

	<i>(Lakhs of Rupees.)</i>
1. Improvements to Andhra Medical College and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam	33.09
2. Improvements to Madras and Stanley Medical Colleges and General and Stanley Hospitals, Madras	32.64
3. Madurai Medical College	41.00
4. Guntur Medical College	41.00

The programme of expansion, improvement and establishment of medical colleges, overseas training facilities, and upgrading of training centres is in consonance with the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee of the Government of India.

Hospitals and Health Centres

Until recently people living in the interior had to come all the way to the hospitals in Madras City for specialised treatment. Both taluk and district headquarters hospitals lacked facilities for new methods of diagnosis and attention. Even general medical relief facilities were not easily available in the rural areas.

The Government have therefore taken steps to provide such special facilities in the district headquarters hospitals to start with, and later in the taluk headquarters hospitals. Every district hospital is now fitted with diagnostic X-ray apparatus, and clinics started for specialised treatment of tuberculosis, leprosy, venereal diseases, and ear-nose-throat ailments.

Special steps are also being taken to decentralise the treatment of cancer, and already 98 beds have been earmarked in the Government General Hospital for cancer cases.

More such centres will follow in other hospitals like the Government Stanley and Women and Children Hospitals, Madras, Erskine Hospital, Madurai, and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

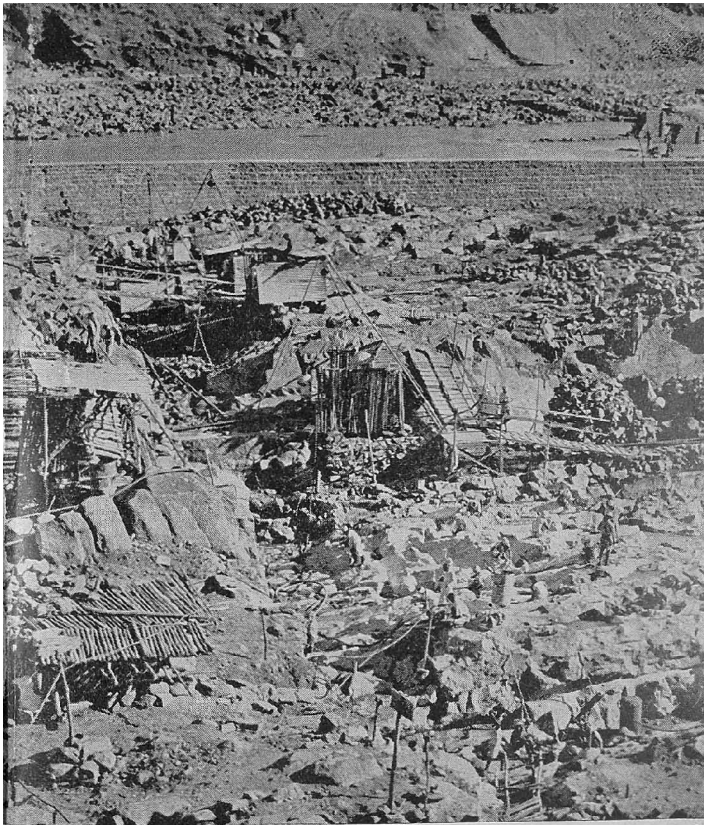
Public Health centres within easy reach of the people have been started to serve groups of villages and to function as feeders to specialised institutions. Subsidies to rural medical practitioners and midwives and grants to rural dispensaries, have been increased.

<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Work done.</i>
	1946	1951	
Primary Health centres.	Nil.	24	Preventive and curative; to serve groups of villages. Scheme being accelerated.
Taluk Headquarters hospitals.	132	135	15 to be reorganised on five-year basis.
District headquarters hospitals.	24	24	Hospitals in Tiru-chi rappalli, Kozhikode, Eluru, rebuilt. Hospital at Mangalore to be reorganised on five-year basis.

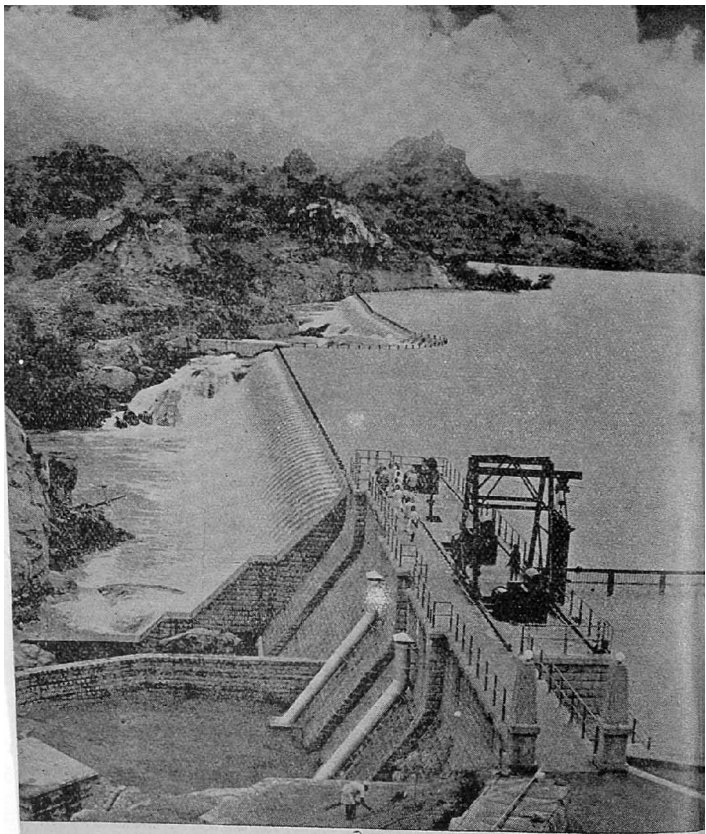
In the five years of independence a sum of Rs. 176 lakhs has been spent by Government on the rebuilding, improvement and equipment of hospitals and dispensaries.

Fighting Epidemics

Madras State wages a relentless war against scourges like tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria, filariasis, plague and cholera. The combating of these diseases and epidemics comes mostly within the field of preventive health. The



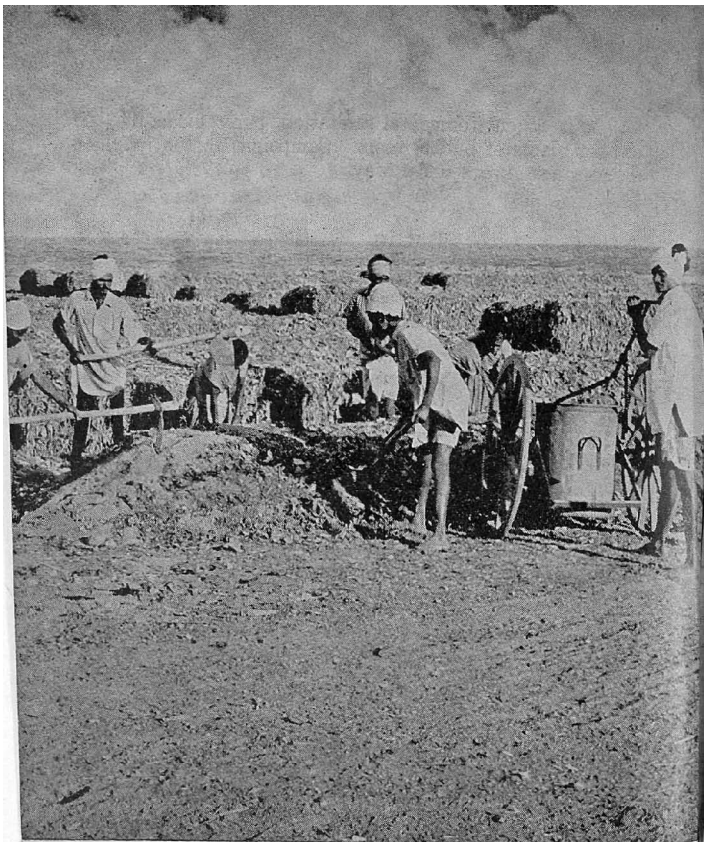
HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT: Machkund is designed to supply 103,000 KW. of Power for industrial, agricultural and domestic purposes



POWER AND PLENTY: Extensions are planned in the Papanasam System



WOMEN'S WELFARE : Organised basket weaving is a profitable hobby



PANCHAYAT RAJ : Villagers are now taught compost making

accent is on environmental sanitation, purer foodstuffs and cleaner places of public resort. Campaigns to control these diseases are always under way.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Steps adopted in the five years (1946-51).</i>
Tuberculosis	B.C.G. vaccination introduced. T.B. clinics and sanatoria opened. In a few years every district will have at least one T.B. Sanatorium.
Leprosy	Sanatoria at Tirumani and Ettapur and clinic at Sandapet taken over. State Survey Unit (Vellore) and District Survey Unit (Cuddalore) started. Sulphone therapy being tried. Government give capitation grants to 14 leprosy asylums.
Malaria	Surveys of prevalent areas undertaken. Regional malaria organisations established. Specific anti-malaria schemes in operation. Anti-filarial work started in 1948 being expanded.
Plague	Plague practically controlled in this State (especially in the Nilgiris) by use of D.D.T. and modern appliances.
Cholera and Smallpox ..	Preventive vaccination and inoculations in advance of outbreaks of epidemics which are anticipated with reference to seasonal conditions.

Public co-operation is essential to adopt preventive measures; the campaign against disease is always a collective effort. The Government therefore devote greater attention to health publicity, through various media such as pamphlets, posters, films, radio and exhibition stalls. Two propaganda vans are in use, fully equipped to serve as mobile preventive units during the period of epidemics.

Indigenous Systems

In June 1946 the popular Government appointed an *Ad hoc* Committee to examine and advise on the plan for the reorganization of the Department of Indigenous Medicine. Its main recommendations were :

- (i) to start a research institute and five colleges, one at Madras, and one in each of the four linguistic areas, and
- (ii) to organize the Village Vaidya Scheme.

The three indigenous systems in vogue are Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha. The Government's policy is to promote extensive and intensive research in the indigenous systems and assimilate into the modern system practised in India, the proved methods of Indigenous Medicine.

Apart from the School of Indigenous Medicine, a College of Indigenous Medicine was started in 1947. The Clinical Section of the Research Institute was started in 1949.

In the Literary Section, text-books of Siddha system in Fundamentals, Medicine, Hygiene and Materia Medica, have been compiled and Hygiene and Materia Medica have been printed. The others will shortly be printed. A reference book in Ayurveda—*Rugvinischaya*—has been compiled and will be printed.

1946.	<i>Details.</i>	1951.
Rs. 5 lakhs ..	Expenditure on Indigenous systems of Medicine.	Rs. 10 lakhs.
Rs. 4 lakhs ..	Expenditure on School, College, Hospital, Pharmacy, etc.	Rs. 7 lakhs.
110	Bed strength of hospital at Madras.	210
120 School ..	Number of students being trained in the Indigenous systems.	100 School.
College—Nil ..		60 College.

1946.	<i>Details.</i>	1951.
624	Number of dispensaries of Indigenous Medicine, maintained by local bodies.	736
Rs. 1 lakh ..	Subsidy to rural dispensaries	.. Rs. 3 lakhs.

A scheme for starting a Pharmacy Department in connection with the College of Indigenous Medicine is under consideration. Steps are being taken to form a model Herbarium and attach it to the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine at Madras.

In 1949 four training centres—at Madras, Eluru, Mangalore and Tanjore—were started for giving selected Vaidyas training in First Aid, Minor Surgery, Hygiene, Preventive Medicine, etc. The object is to provide a recognised Vaidya in every village with a population of 1,000 and over.

So far 606 candidates have been trained. More centres for training are under contemplation and will be started shortly.

Water-supply and Drainage Schemes

Safe drinking water and adequate measures of sanitation are essential necessities for healthy living. Polluted water supply and faulty sanitation expose the people to all the dangers of water-borne epidemics like cholera. Since prevention is better than cure, the popular Government boldly tackled the problem of providing pure drinking water in urban and rural areas.

The 'Water-supply and Drainage Committee' specially appointed for this purpose, made far-reaching recommendations in August 1947. To implement many of these proposals, the Government formulated a five-year plan for Municipa

towns (1949-54) to cost Rs. 1,025 lakhs, as the first stage in a 20-year scheme.

1946.	Account.	1951.	Remarks.
Rs. 15 lakhs.	Annual expenditure on Municipal water-supply and drainage schemes.	Rs. 70 lakhs.	
47*	.. Number of Municipal towns with protected water-supply systems.	52	*Schemes need improvement and expansion.
7	.. Number of Municipal towns with sewerage scheme.	13†	†Three sewerage, ten open drainage schemes.
Rs. 23 lakhs.	Water-supply for rural areas.	Rs. 65 lakhs.	Rs. 181 lakhs spent from 1947-50.

For non-municipal urban areas, a tentative restricted water-supply scheme, including some urgent requirements, is being followed. The rural water-supply programme is being geared to a ten-year plan. A special fund of Rupees. one crore was created in March 1948 and the amount fully utilised by March 31, 1951.

To facilitate the smooth progress of the various schemes, a reserve stock of pipes and fittings to the value of Rs. 10 lakhs is being built up; orders have been placed for materials worth Rs. 25 lakhs.

The Government have discarded the old policy of providing not more than half the cost of water-supply schemes in urban areas. State assistance now covers more than half, sometimes practically the entire cost.

Special Measures

Maternity and Child Welfare Service.—Health services for the care of the mother and child should have the first place

in any national health programme. Madras is the only State in India which has a Public Health Act under which there is provision for maternity and child care.

The main activities of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are: Care in prenatal, intranatal and puerperal periods, supervision of infant and pre-school children, health talks to mothers, hospitalisation guidance, free maternity service and free supply of milk and shark liver oil.

1946.	Details.	1951.
298	Number of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	521
Rs. 1,50,707	Expenditure incurred by Government.	Rs. 2,43,000
146.88 in 1,000	Infantile mortality	130.13 (1950) in 1,000
7.9 per cent.	Death rate among mothers	6.21 per cent.

Blood Banks.—In 1946 the Government reorganized the Blood Transfusion Service on a peace-time basis for treatment of disease and injuries. Now there are 17 Blood Banks functioning in the State.

Cancer.—Radium and Deep X-ray therapy for cancer cases are now available in Madras City in the General Hospital, Park Town, and Women and Children Hospital, Egmore, with provision for 186 beds. The cancer control scheme envisages: (i) development of cancer units, (ii) opening of peripheral clinics and (iii) training of medical officers in cancer treatment.

Nursing Service.—There are at present twelve training centres for nurses, to provide personnel not only for State medical institutions, but also for private hospitals and nursing homes. Seven hundred and fifty candidates are undergoing training in the various centres. The training of more midwives on payment of stipend has been sanctioned.

Nutrition Research

The Nutrition Bureau of the Public Health Department was reorganised in 1950. Previously there were two Regional Nutrition Units in the State, under a Central Bureau at Madras, and diet and nutrition surveys were carried out throughout the State. As it was impossible to produce tangible results for the State as a whole, especially in the conditions of food shortage and financial stringency, it was decided to undertake concentrated propaganda, actual demonstration and supply of deficient items of food in some of the *firkas* selected for intensive development.

The work is now concentrated in the Poonamalle Health Unit under the direction of the Central Bureau, in the Hindupur *firka* in the Anantapur District and the Musiri *firka* in the Tiruchirappalli district. Clinical study of diseases of nutritional origin has also been undertaken. A beginning in this direction has been made with the sanctioning of nutrition clinics in the Headquarters Hospitals at Tiruchirappalli and Anantapur.

Under the reorganised scheme the Central Bureau has a laboratory with fittings and equipment. The three Nutrition Units have each been provided with a combined laboratory-cum-demonstration van equipped with material for medical examination, propaganda and demonstration. With concentrated propaganda and demonstration and the supply of deficient items of food a promising beginning has been made in the three units.

Industrial Progress

Policy of Planned Development

In the post-war period, the popular Government working in close co-operation with the Government of India, have been following a policy of planned development of industries in Madras State. The main lines of progress followed are expansion of existing enterprises, survey of raw materials with a view to fuller exploitation, research to aid proper utilisation of resources, expansion of basic industries in a self-sufficiency programme, and provision of financial assistance to enable launching of new industrial units.

The main industries in Madras are textiles, engineering, sugar, matches, gins and pressing, tanning, cement, soap-making, tiles and plywood. Steps are being taken to develop industries like vanaspati, chemicals, power alcohol, automobiles, paper-pulp, cycles, etc.

The chief sea-borne imports into Madras are rice, machinery and mill work, metals and ores, mineral oils and raw cotton. The chief exports are coffee, myrobalans, hides and skins, manganese ore, mica, groundnut oil and seeds, spices, tea, cotton waste and yarn, cotton piecegoods, woollen rugs and carpets, tobacco raw and manufactured, tiles, timber, cashew-nuts and cashew shell oil.

Madras ranks next to Bombay and Bengal on the industrial and commercial map of India.

State Aid

Under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, the Government offer liberal grants of loans and subsidies to new and

nascent industries. The Government also set up the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, with an authorized capital of Rupees two crores, for financing long-term loans to industrial concerns.

From 1923-24 to 1945-46 a sum of Rs. 12.92 lakhs was sanctioned as aid by the Government. From 1946-47 to 1950-51, a sum of Rs. 50.55 lakhs was sanctioned. In the five years of popular Government, nearly four times the amount spent in 23 years was thus sanctioned as aid to industries. In 1946-47 the amount sanctioned was Rs. 1,98,000. In 1950-51 it was Rs. 44,37,000.

Assistance is also given to industrial units in the selection of sites, in expediting the import of plant and machinery, in getting quick delivery of plant and in obtaining construction materials like iron, steel and cement.

With a view to extending financial assistance on a more comprehensive scale, Government promoted the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited (capital Rupees two crores, Madras Government holding 51 per cent shares) for (a) financing long-term loans to industry, (b) advances to industry where such credit is not ordinarily available; and (c) the underwriting of shares and debentures of industrial concerns.

Under the Madras Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1948, loans not exceeding Rs. 500 may be given to any particular cottage industry.

Raw Materials and Resources

The main raw materials of Madras State available for exploitation fall in the five categories:—

(i) Agricultural—Oil-seeds such as groundnuts, gingelly and castor, fibres such as cotton, jute, hemp, coir, tobacco

and sugarcane, plantation products such as coffee, tea, rubber, citrus fruits, tapioca, coconuts, pepper and cashew-nuts.

(ii) Forest produce—timber, soft wood, firewood, sandal-wood, lac, pyrethrum (manufacture of insecticides), tanning materials such as myrobalams and wattle bark, etc.

(iii) Animal products—hides and skins, bones, wool, hair and silk.

(iv) Marine products—salt and fish.

(v) Mineral resources—gypsum, limestone, mica, slate stone, phosphatic nodules, quartz, china clay, barytes, iron ore and lignite.

Research and Exploitation

The advent of the popular Government has served as a further impetus to the development of industries, for utilising raw materials available here, hitherto exported to the industrially advanced countries of the West.

A separate party of the Geological Survey Department of the Government of India at Madras is conducting an intensive survey of the mineral deposits of Madras State. Valuable information is being gathered.

<i>Name of mineral.</i>	<i>Location of deposit.</i>	<i>Estimate of extent of deposit.</i>
Apatite	.. Sitaramapuram, Visakha- patnam district.	5,000 within a depth of 30 feet.
Asbestos	.. Brahmanapalle, Lingala area, Cuddapah district.	256,000
Bauxite	.. Shevaroy Hills, Salem district.	6,500,000
Chromite	.. Sittampundi, district.	100,000 within a depth of 10 feet.

<i>Name of mineral.</i>	<i>Location of deposit.</i>	<i>Estimate of extent of deposit.</i>
Coal-lignite ..	Neyveli, South Arcot district.	500,000,000 ^{LONS} or more.
Garnet ..	Coastal sands of Tirunelveli district.	50,000
Strontium ..	Tiruchirappalli district ..	2,000,000 within 50 feet depth.
Graphite ..	Tirunelveli district ..	650 within 30 feet depth.
Gypsum ..	Tiruchirappalli district ..	15,000,000 within 30 feet depth.
Iron ore ..	1. Salem-Tiruchirappalli ..	304,600,000
	2. Kurnool	37,000,000
	3. Sandur	130,000,000
Limestone ..	1. Tirunelveli district ..	2,000,000
	2. Madurai district ..	1,500,000
	3. Tiruchirappalli district.	5,000,000
	4. Salem district	740,000
Magnesite ..	Salem district	83,000,000
Phosphatic nodules.	Tiruchirappalli district ..	2,000,000 within 50 feet depth.

Special attention is being paid to the investigation of iron-ores in Salem and Bellary districts and lignite in South Arcot district, with a view to installing a modern unit of the iron and steel industry, and to meet power requirements for industry.

A special officer possessing technological qualifications has been appointed to promote sounder development of mines and minerals in the State. The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory for analysing minerals and all other raw materials.

Industrial Expansion

While war-time conditions favoured the rapid development of many established industries, post-war reaction affected some adversely, and Governmental aid became necessary to see them through a critical period.

Textiles.—There are 71 cotton mills working in the State with 1,761,848 spindles and 9,651 looms. In 1945-46 there were 67 mills with 1,542,968 spindles and 8,887 looms. Under the post-war plan, 352,000 spindles were allocated to Madras State. Six new textile mills, two in Coimbatore, two in Malabar, and one each in Guntur and Bellary districts have been started with a total spindlage of 68,500. Four existing mills have expanded their capacities by about 15,000.

Sugar.—In 1945-46 there were 11 sugar mills, producing 49,200 tons of sugar. In 1951 there are nine seasonal and three perennial sugar factories producing 65,000 tons. Five of the existing sugar factories are to expand their crushing capacities and ten new factories will be established, thereby increasing production by 90,000 tons.

Cement.—In 1946 there were three cement factories. In 1951 there are four factories, producing 475,000 tons. All the factories are to be expanded, and three units are to be established. The total production capacity then will become 1,005,000 tons, nearly three times that of the existing capacity.

Vanaspati.—In 1946 there were two vanaspati factories. In 1951 there are six factories. Six more are under various stages of construction. On completion the daily production capacity will be 175 tons.

Tiles.—The number of tile factories coming under the Factories Act is 89 in 1951, compared to 70 in 1945-46. Exports to foreign countries amounted to Rs. 63 lakhs in 1951, as against Rs. 10.5 lakhs in 1946.

Jute.—There are four jute mills in 1951 with 1,017 looms and 26,584 spindles.

Increased Exports

Value of exports to foreign countries increased greatly in the years of independence, except in the case of coffee and senna :—

1946. <i>Lakhs of Rs.</i>	<i>Products.</i>	1951 <i>Lakhs of Rs.</i>
1,550.89	Tanned hides, leather and leather goods.	2,057.05
0.53	Soap	0.47
66.02	Coffee	13.05
16.59	Senna	8.98
4.83	Sandalwood oil	6.88
26.39	Cardamoms	60.01
2.40	Myrobalans	71.82
10.33	Turmeric	26.26
2.92	Ginger	5.49

Following are a few of the important new industries established in the State—motor car assembly, rubber goods, straw-board and straw-wood, micanite, nonferrous-metal sheets, typewriter ribbon and carbon paper, hollow cement building blocks.

New industrial units started in the past decade include factories for abrasives, zip fasteners, surgical cotton and dressing, surgical instruments and cutlery, agricultural instruments, estate tools and nails, brushes, textile machinery

and accessories, electrical motors, electrical goods, paints and varnishes, enamelled hollow-ware, glassware, buttons, refined salt, tin canning, fruit canning, plywood, pharmaceuticals and waterproof cloth.

New units are under consideration for the manufacture of fused phosphatic fertilizers, caustic soda and soda ash, iron and steel, radios and electrical goods, power alcohol, gas and sulphuric acid.

Model Units

The Government run a few industrial concerns on a commercial basis, as model units for research, training and testing.

Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.—It is a training institute in soap-making and has a laboratory for experiments and research.

Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode.—This factory produces shark liver oil in various potencies for human and animal consumption.

Coir Factory, Beypore.—This factory is engaged in making coir yarns, ropes, carpets, mats, brooms, etc. It is attached to the Government Coir School.

Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.—The mill produces ten tons of paper daily of different varieties.

Government Ceramic Factory, Guntur.—The factory makes ceramic ware and porcelain insulators.

Government Silk Filature Factory, Kollegal.—Sericulture industry in Madras State is mainly confined to Kollegal Taluk in Coimbatore district. The Government breed and supply good quality silkworms, and study the improvement of mulberry cultivation. The acreage under mulberry has

increased from 18,630 (1945-46) to 23,024 (1950-51). In the Filature Factory quality silk fabrics are made.

New units under construction include a Block Glass Factory at Gudur for the manufacture of block glass required by the glass industry in the State, and a Hydrogenation Factory at Kozhikode for producing vanaspati and refined oil.

Training Centres

The Training Centres run by the Government are as follows :—

<i>Training Centres.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Subjects taught.</i>
Six industrial schools.	Madras, Madurai, Kozhikode, Bellary, Mangalore and Kakinada.	Certificate standard in general mechanics, cabinet making, electric wiring, toy making, light-metal casting, etc.
Eight Poly-technics.	Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Vuyyur, Kakinada and Bellary.	Diploma standard in civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary, sound, automobile, radio and chemical engineering, printing and food technology, fisheries technology and navigation.
Institute of Leather Technology.	Madras	Courses in leather goods manufacture and leather technology.
Government Textile Institute.	Do.	Special courses in weaving, bleaching and printing, knitting, etc.

<i>Training Centres.</i>	<i>Place.</i>			<i>Subjects taught.</i>
School of Arts and Crafts.	Madras	..	..	Instruction in painting, enamelling, jewellery and carpentry.
Government Coir Factory.	Beypore	..	..	Retting of fibre, spinning of coir yarn, making of coir ropes, mats, brooms, brushes, carpets, etc.
Pottery Training Centre.	Rajahmundry	..	..	Production of stoneware and porcelain utility articles.
Ceramic Training section.	Gudur	..	..	Training students to supervisory standard in potteries and refractories.
Glass Training Centre.	Kalahasti	..	..	Glass bangle and bead manufacture.
Government Scientific Glass-blowing Centre.	Madras	..	..	Training students in the manufacture of scientific glassware.
Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centre.	Kasaragod	..	..	Training students in glass industry.

An Oil Technological Institute has been started at Anantapur for undertaking research into oil extraction techniques.

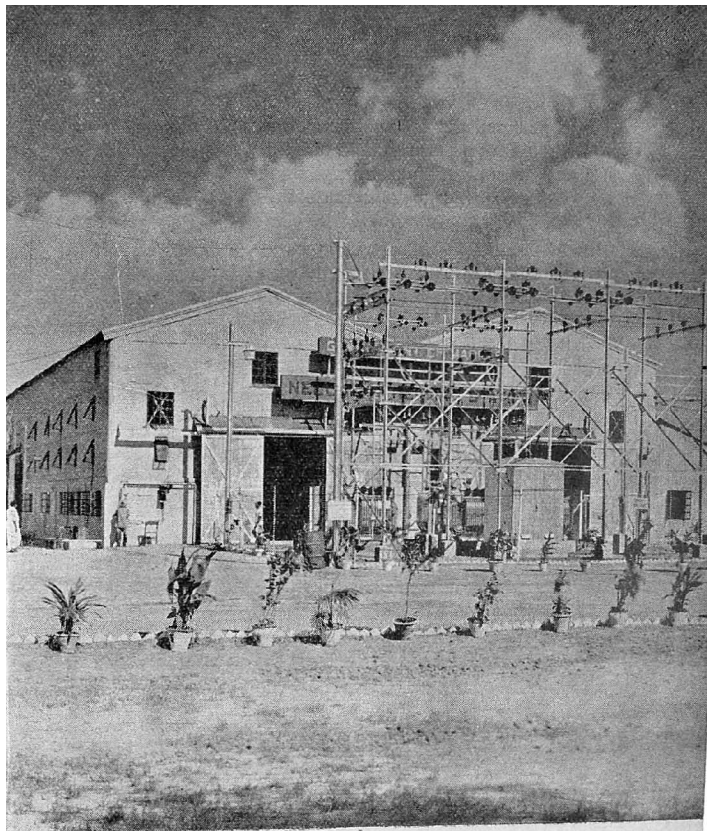
New schemes proposed to be taken up in the near future include the establishment of a regional sericultural research station and establishment of an experimental centre for the manufacture of glazed flooring and mosaic tiles in Mangalore.

Additional centres for training in the ceramic and glass industries are to be opened at Rajahmundry and Kumbakonam.

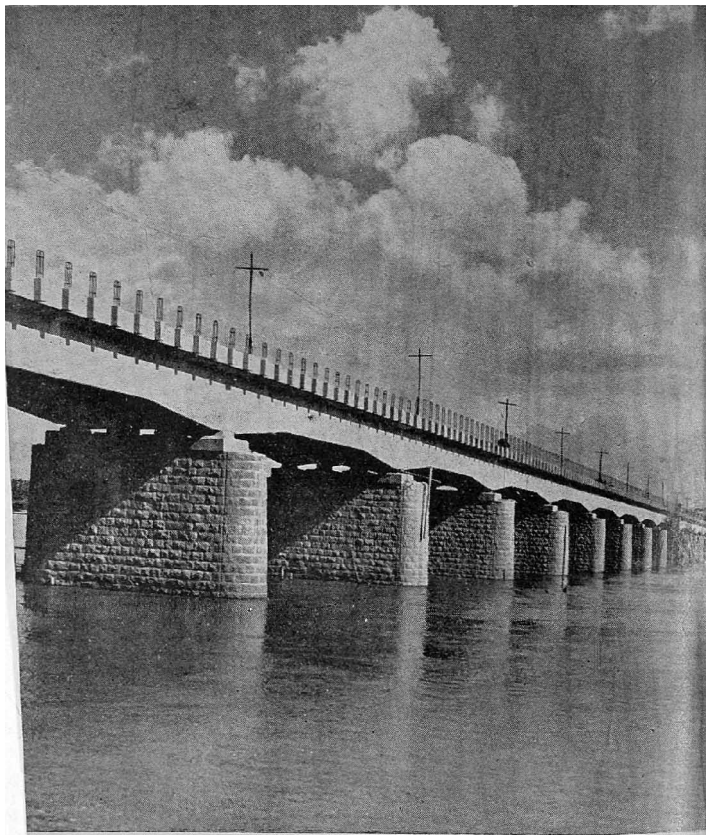
Under the scheme for the development of cottage industries, training units are functioning in the selected areas, giving instruction in blacksmithy, woodwork, pottery, light-metal casting, leather goods manufacture, rattan and bamboo work, and sheet metal work.

Village Industries Demonstrators have been appointed in order to guide and assist village artisans in the use of improved tools and adoption of modern techniques in their crafts.

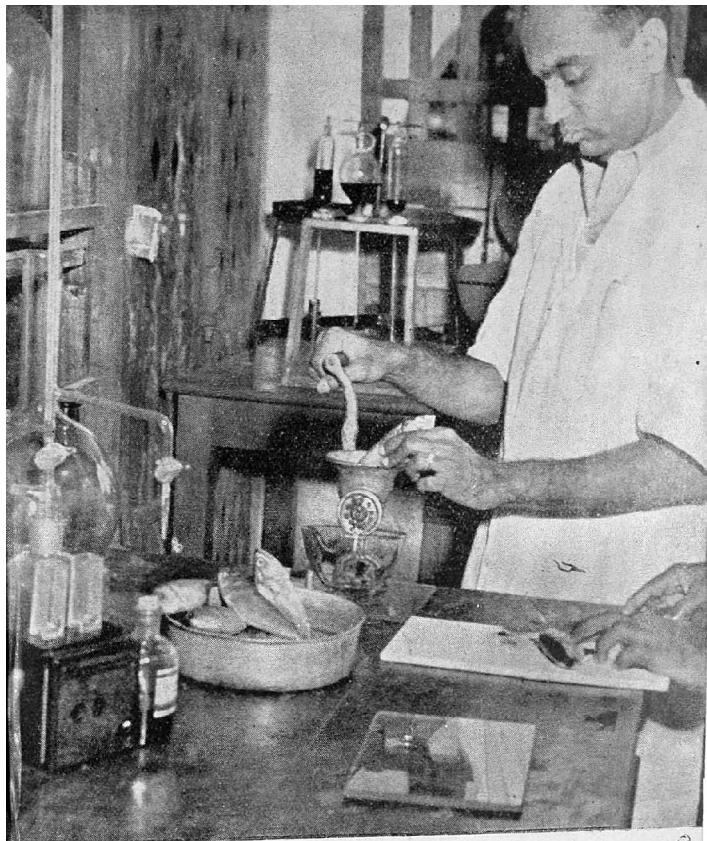




THERMAL POWER GENERATION : The Nellore Powerhouse which forms an important link in the great Grid



HIGHWAYS: New bridges like these are being built



FISHERIES ; Bio-chemical research proves value of good fish



CO-OPERATIVE LIVING : Purity and care at a co-operative milk society

Progressive Education

“ Simple, Direct, on Gandhian Lines ”

The Government's attitude to Education is simple, direct and on Gandhian lines. The Mahatma has said: “ By Education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man—body, mind and spirit.”

In the elementary school stage, the accent is on craft work, dignity of labour, social training and co-operative effort ; such schooling, particularly in the villages, will make learning real, entertaining and useful. Within ten years there will be enough Basic Training schools to supply all the teachers necessary for a State-wide programme of compulsory Basic education for all children below fourteen years of age.

In the secondary school stage, development is both qualitative and quantitative. The policy is to have at least one high school to every taluk.

In the university stage, the outstanding feature is the increase of facilities for studying and training in arts, sciences and the professions. In the five-year period 1946-51, the total number of colleges has been nearly doubled. Research in specialised branches of knowledge is encouraged.

Madras provides the largest facilities for technical training in all India. In the five years of independence, technical education has been reoriented to provide the training most suited to industrialisation.

Elementary Education

The Government's aim is to convert all the elementary schools in the State into ‘ Basic schools ’, so that education is ‘ life-centred ’ and the child learns by doing.

In 1946 the number of elementary schools was 36,148.

In 1951 the number is 39,000.

In 1946 the number of pupils attending elementary schools was 3,245,000—

Boys, 1,976,000.

Girls, 1,269,000.

In 1951 the number of pupils is 4,060,000—

Boys, 2,550,000.

Girls, 1,510,000.

In 1946 Government spent about Rs. 6 crores on elementary education.

In 1951 the expenditure is about Rs. 9 crores.

In 1946 there were two Basic Training schools in the State, training 140 teachers.

In 1951 there are 48 Basic Training schools, with 4,240 teachers, undergoing a two-year course in the Basic education technique.

In 1947 there were 27 Basic schools for 1,138 boys and 596 girls.

In 1951 there are 348 Basic schools, teaching 6,561 boys and 3,219 girls.

In the next five years the entire training school system will be reorganized to implement the Basic curriculum.

Secondary Education

The Government have reformed the secondary school system so that the courses are bifurcated to admit academic and vocational studies. The academic courses lead to the University, and the vocational comprising secretarial, pre-technological, æsthetic and domestic courses, are for students who intended to go to work after high school.

In 1946 there were—

599 boys schools for 282,000 boys.

146 girls schools for 65,000 girls.

In 1951 there are—

1,133 boys' schools for 479,000 boys.

224 girls' schools for 103,000 girls.

In 1946 the expenditure on secondary education was Rs. 248 lakhs.

In 1951 it is Rs. 394 lakhs.

The number of schools today is therefore nearly double the number in 1946. Out of the total number of 1,357 schools, 139 schools provide the new diversified courses.

Apart from the emphasis on utilitarian learning, character training through social service and citizenship courses is one of the objectives of the New Education.

University Education

Arts · It is the aim of the Government to see that at least one Arts college functions in every district. Except in respect of one district—the Nilgiris—this aim has been achieved.

In 1946 there were—

42 Arts colleges for men with 25,232 students.

6 Arts colleges for women with 2,868 students.

In 1951 there are—

69 Arts colleges for men with 37,285 students.

12 Arts colleges for women with 4,242 students.

In 1946 the expenditure on University education was—

Rs. 62,86,887 for men's colleges.

Rs. 6,84,286 for women's colleges.

In 1951 the expenditure was—

Rs. 75,20,644 for men's colleges.

Rs. 7,90,729 for women's colleges.

Professional :

In 1946 there were 19 professional colleges in the State.

In 1951 there are 27 professional colleges (including five for women).

The colleges include Medical, Training, Engineering, Law, Veterinary, Agricultural, Forest and Technological.

In 1946 there were four colleges for Engineering and Technology.

In 1951 there are eight colleges.

In 1946 the expenditure on professional colleges was Rs. 36,67,474 for men's institutions.

In 1951 the expenditure is Rs. 42,30,000.

In 1946 the expenditure was Rs. 4,51,349 for women's institutions.

In 1951 it is Rs. 5,60,000.

Grants to aided colleges towards the net cost of maintenance, have been increased from one-half to two-thirds.

Technical Education

The need for trained personnel to work for industrial development is great, and the Government have provided for the training of skilled craftsmen, supervisors, directing staff and instructors.

In 1946 there were eight Government Industrial and Trade Schools in the State.

In 1951 there are eight institutions, with Polytechnic and Industrial School sections.

In 1946 the total number of students in the various institutions were 1,302.

In 1951 there are 2,510 trainees in the Polytechnics and 579 trainees in the Industrial School sections.

The Polytechnics impart instruction in various branches of Engineering—Mechanical, Electrical and Automobile, Chemical, and subjects like Food Technology, Sound Engineering, Cinematography, Fisheries and Navigation.

In the Industrial schools students learn professions as carpentry, cabinet making, smithy, foundry, machine work, welding, weaving, dyeing, electric wiring, etc.

Training Teachers

In 1946 there were six Training colleges for 260 men and 135 women.

In 1951 there are 14 Training colleges for 348 men and 210 women.

In 1946 there were—

Seventy-five Training schools for men with 8,782 men under training ; and

Seventy-eight Training schools for women with 5,122 women under training.

In 1951 there are—

* Eighty-eight Training schools for 13,368 men ; and

* Eighty-four Training schools for 7,608 women.

* Including Basic Training schools.

Short training courses of three months' duration have been organised to enable graduate secondary grade trained teachers to improve their qualifications and obtain collegiate trained teachers' certificate.

In 1946 the expenditure on Training schools and colleges was Rs. 40,10,000.

In 1951 the expenditure is Rs. 57,20,000.

In service courses in citizenship training, homecraft and training in museum technique are being conducted, and already 1,500 teachers have participated in such courses.

Side by side with improving the quality of teachers, steps have also been taken to improve their service conditions, by fixing certain standard scales of pay for all managements, and requiring that teachers under private managements should be paid at least the local board scales of pay.

Adult Education

The problem.—In Madras State there are 19 million illiterate adults, between the ages of 12 and 45, nearly five times the number of school children.

The aim.—Till 1946, nothing had been done to liquidate illiteracy. The Government resolved to make the maximum number of illiterate people literate in the minimum time.

The Scheme —In 1948, the Government drew up a scheme for the education of adults which envisages opening of literacy schools, training staff for literacy work, opening of rural colleges and imparting of citizenship training.

In 1946 there were nine adult schools (one Government and eight unaided) with 400 scholars, including 18 women.

In 1951 there are 1,678 adult schools with a total strength of 34,256 students and ten rural colleges, seven for men (218 students), three for women (52 students).

In 1946 a sum of Rs. 4,591 was spent by the unaided institutions.

In 1951 a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs is allotted in the Budget for adult education.

With the coming into force of the new Constitution and the adult franchise envisaged therein, the Government have felt the imperative need to liquidate illiteracy among the adults. Since it is a danger to democracy to have a large illiterate electorate, a large number of literacy centres, reading rooms and public libraries have been opened and are aided by Government.

Special Measures

The mother-tongue, which held an insignificant and unimportant place in the old regime, has been given pride of place in the new curriculum; the regional language is now the medium of instruction, except in a few cases. The creation of poet-laureateships and the award of prizes to the best books have been hailed as excellent measures to encourage South Indian languages.

A cautious policy is being worked out, with the experiment of official correspondence in two districts being conducted in the regional languages.

Classical languages like Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian are fully encouraged, and provision made for teaching Hindi as the National language. English is now taught as the second language. Training courses for Pandits and Oriental title-holders have been organized during the last three years.

The Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, the first of its kind in India, was brought into effect from April 1, 1950. There are now 1,580 libraries and reading rooms in the State. The Government have allotted Rs. 5 lakhs in the 1951 Budget as contribution to the Library Fund.

Three new Government schools for the blind have been opened, raising the total to seven. A school for deaf-mutes has also been opened, and five such institutions are aided by the State.

After the passing of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, eight senior divisions in the University areas with 1,959 cadets and 63 officers, and 45 junior division units in the high schools with 4,050 cadets and 135 officers have been sanctioned. The Budget provision for the National Cadet Corps is Rs. 10 lakhs. An Air Wing Unit is under formation.

Rural Reconstruction

“Revitalising the Soul of the Countryside”

To Gandhiji, the task of saving the soul of the countryside was a life's mission : it was left to the Madras Government to launch a rural reconstruction programme, unique in the history of the nation.

Never before has any other Government attempted anything like this pioneering venture of Madras State. The Intensive Rural Reconstruction Scheme of the Government aims at attaining the Gandhian ideal of “Village Swaraj” with the triple objectives of economic rehabilitation, self-sufficiency and social regeneration.

The villager is not only aided to create a better way of living, he is also enabled to shake off the lethargy of ages and become a better citizen, conscious of new duties and responsibilities. The secret of this new technique lies in the villagers being made an active factor in the rural reconstruction programme.

In 1946, the Government initiated the scheme in 34 selected *firkas* (rural units) covering about 1,000 villages.

In 1951, the scheme was extended to 84 *firkas* covering in all about 2,400 villages.

In 1946-47, an expenditure of Rs. 173,000 was incurred in making a modest beginning.

In 1950-51, a sum of Rs 19,21,000 was spent on the scheme. The amount spent on the rural development programme is Rs. 66,20,000 till the end of March 1951.

Working on the principle of self-help the Rural Development Programme tackles the following items of work :—

- (1) Agriculture and Village Industries.
- (2) Sanitation, Health and Housing.
- (3) Village Education.
- (4) Village Organization.
- (5) Village Culture.

Works are generally carried out only where the villagers themselves contribute towards part of the cost of works either in cash, kind or labour.

The destiny of the masses is thus placed in their own hands. Instead of being the dispirited recipient of official patronage, the villager is now a creative and responsible citizen, working for his own good and the well-being of the village community.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian village, and only improvement of farming methods, resulting in increased yields from the land, can increase food production and raise the standard of living in rural areas.

Attention is paid to increasing the production of food-grains, cotton and other commercial crops by providing various facilities to the farmer. Fallow and waste lands are reclaimed with tract and bulldozers. Prizes are awarded for growing more vegetables.

A subsidy of one rupee is paid for every ton of compost manure prepared. Pesticides are sold at concessional rates. The sale of agricultural implements and chemical manures is subsidised. Demonstration plots have been laid, and model farms are being opened, one in every taluk.

The work done so far includes :

5,182 acres.	Waste land brought under cultivation.
111	Model agricultural farms started.
869	Agricultural demonstration plots laid out.
32,113	Manure and compost pits dug.

Irrigation.—Several schemes for developing irrigation in the various *firkas* are investigated and sanctioned.

A number of pumpsets for irrigation purposes are hired out on priority basis or sold on the hire-purchase system.

Livestock.—The Village Livestock Improvement Scheme is being implemented in four *firkas*, two being run on co-operative lines, the other two by the Animal Husbandry Department. The scheme for improving methods of poultry farming is being introduced in three *firkas*.

Fisheries.—So far fifteen tanks have been taken over in certain centres for stocking and developing fisheries. One tank in the Payyanur-cum-Nileshwar Centre has been taken over for being used as fish demonstration farm.

Village Industries

Planned encouragement of village and cottage industries ensures that villagers are engaged in useful and remunerative employment in their leisure hours and off-season periods. Industrialisation and urbanisation tend to shatter village economy ; rural handicrafts die, and villages lose their self-sufficiency as units.

It is one of the main schemes of the Government to revive cottage industries. In 1946 an elaborate scheme was drawn up

for introduction in 25 *firkas*; this scheme was revised in 1948 and reorganized in 1950. The main objectives of this programme are: training of artisans in up-to-date methods of manufacture, emphasis on quality and utility, encouragement of marketing, creation of economic self-sufficient villages.

Highlights of the achievements are:

- Rs. 6 lakhs .. Improved labour-saving tools and implements have been set apart for distribution free of cost.
- 13 Technical Instructors appointed to train village artisans.
- 700 Artisans supplied with tools.
- Rs. 12 lakhs .. Worth of raw materials to be stored and supplied to artisans at cost price.

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for rural industrialisation aiming at the intensive development of small-scale and rural industries. A sum of Rs. 1,10,000 has been allotted for this purpose.

Training is being given in select industries such as glass bangles and beads (Kalahasti and Kasaragod), cor (Beypore) leather making and tanning (by demonstration parties). State aid up to Rs. 500 is allowed in deserving cases. The drugget industry in Wallajah and Salem which is a dollar-earning industry, is given all encouragement.

Some of the cottage industries selected for intensive development are—

<i>Industry.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Matches	Sivakasi and Sattur.	Ramanathapuram.
Palmyra fibre and leaf products.	Tuticorm and Tiruchendur.	Tirunelveli.
Leather goods	Dindigul	Madurai.

<i>Industry.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Woollen cumbly and blankets.	Kudligi, Kudatani and Bishalli.	Bellary.
Pile carpets	Eluru	West Godavari.
Handmade cotton lace.	Narasapur	Do.
Coir	Bey pore	Malabar.

The scheme, prepared by Sri M. Visweswarayya for the development of small-scale rural industries, was sanctioned in January 1951, complimentary to the Village Industries Scheme. The scheme is being tried as an experimental measure in two taluks in Nellore and Tiruchirappalli districts and will be extended if it produces satisfactory results. The scheme provides for the formation of Village Group Units for every 15 or 20 villages with a population of 15,000 to 20,000 and the constitution of Village Group Committees composed of the most competent businessmen available in the area.

The Government officials advise them in the discharge of their functions wherever necessary. The Government propose to give annual grants not exceeding Rs. 1,500 to each village group committee. By the scheme it is expected that disciplined habits of self-reliance and collective effort will be inculcated among the villagers, increasing the output of the rural industries and the consequent income.

Co-operative agencies will partly implement the village industries scheme, attending to the procurement, distribution and storage of raw materials, while the distribution of tools will be done by the Director of Industries and Commerce.

The Khadi Scheme

“The spinning wheel is the foundation-stone on which to build a sound village life,” said Mahatma Gandhi. The

cult of the Charkha and the development of Khadi therefore form part of the rural reconstruction programme, making for self-sufficiency in cloth and work for the village folk during idle hours.

The Government formulated the Khadi Scheme in 1946 with the approval of Mahatma Gandhi. The scheme is in two parts—Intensive and Extensive. In the seven Intensive Centres, the goal is 'one Charkha in every home', Spinners are afforded all facilities, Charkha and cotton being supplied at cost price and subsidy paid to encourage the use of the Khadi produced.

<i>Up to</i> <i>31st March 1947.</i>	<i>Details.</i>	<i>Up to</i> <i>31st March 1951.</i>
26,459	Number of spinners	33,578.
70,000 yards.	Production of Khadi	670,000 yards.
26,459	Number of Charkhas introduced.	33,578
Rs. 1,60,072	Expenditure incurred	Rs. 60,19,875
Rs. 23,155	Receipts by sale of Khadi and Charkhas, etc.	Rs. 43,80,425

The Extensive Khadi Scheme is intended for areas where Khadi has taken no root so far. Here Charkhas are supplied at half the cost price, cotton and implements at cost price, training provided and subsidy paid to popularise Khadi. The progress made so far is .

<i>Details</i>	1951
Number of <i>stiks</i> and centres where the Extensive Scheme is in operation. ..	55
Number of Charkhas introduced	5,218.
Khadi produced	6,625 yards.
Expenditure incurred	Rs. 1,03,075.
Receipts by sale of Khadi, Charkhas, etc.	Rs. 16,475.

Sanitation, Health and Housing

Prominent among the constructive measures to improve the tone of village life in the rural reconstruction programme are—

Sinking of drinking water wells to ensure potable water-supply ;

formation of good roads to improve communications ;
opening of primary health centres ;

building of premises for schools, reading rooms, dispensaries, grama sanghams and other community centres.

PROGRESS MADE FROM INCEPTION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME TILL END OF MARCH 1951.

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Work done.</i>
Rural water-supply.	596	New wells sunk.
	352	Wells under construction.
	513	Old wells repaired.
	144	Other drinking water sources improved.
Village communi- cations.	538	Miles of new roads, apart from 198 other roads formed.
	165	Roads under construction.
	107	Miles of road improved ; 73 miles of cart-tracks and foot-paths formed ; apart from 132 other cart-tracks and foot-paths.
	249	Culverts constructed ; 32 culverts repaired.
	196	Road dams, dams across channels and foot bridges formed.
Sanitation	424	Wardha type latrines constructed.
	502	Other type latrines constructed.
	457	Dustbins constructed.
	700	Cess-pools constructed.
	169	Bath-rooms constructed.
	6,183	Insanitary pits filled up.
	19	Miles of drainage laid.

A scheme for the construction of houses in Arundhava-puram (Saliyamangalam Firka) was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 32,500 and the scheme is in progress.

The Government have sanctioned the construction of a model Harijan colony in Tirumangalam Firka (Madurai district) at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,690.

The opening of a primary centre in Dendulur Firka (West Godavari district) has been sanctioned.

<i>Amenities.</i>	<i>Total expenditure incurred.</i> (Up to 31st Dec. 1950).	<i>Voluntary contribution from the villagers.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Rural water-supply	10,12,218 ..	2,86,700.
Communications	10,90,832 ..	5,78,295.
Other minor works	8,15,000 ..	7,47,000.

Education and Culture

Education is an essential ingredient of national progress : more so, it is an indispensable factor in rural regeneration, where ignorance and illiteracy has hitherto blocked all forms of social and economic advancement.

In the Rural Development Scheme emphasis is laid on provision of educational facilities for young and old. The accent is on Basic education and the Basic Training schools are, by first preference, being located in the areas selected for the Rural Welfare programme. While the Basic Education system is being extended in the selected areas, adult education classes and night schools are also being started in several centres.

The progress made up to the end of March 1951 :

- 329 Elementary schools started.
- 384 Adult schools started.
- 435 Night schools started.
- 38 Basic education schools started.
- 78 Elementary schools converted into Basic education schools.
- 175 School buildings constructed.

Education is the first step to cultural advancement ; and learning provides the key to appreciation of world knowledge. Besides education through organised institutions other means of spreading knowledge, such as educational films, reading rooms, libraries and radio broadcasts, have been pressed into service on a large scale. The Government provide all facilities for education through the spread of such media :

- 176 Reading rooms opened.
- 19 Central libraries opened.
- 631 Branch libraries opened.
- 110 Reading rooms and libraries improved.
- 54 Buildings for libraries and reading rooms constructed.
- 171 Community Radio sets installed.

Village Organizations

Organized activities are the main source of strength in compact communities. Without collective effort, the communal energy of the villages will be dissipated in individual acts.

The Government therefore encourage all forms of corporate organisation in the village towards specific ends of betterment : Panchayats for political life, grama sanghams for social

activities, co-operative societies for economic welfare, and *bhajan* parties for cultural pursuits.

Activity.

Achievement.

Co-operation

Co-operative activity is being intensified in the selected areas. By the end of August 1951, about 350 villages out of a total of about 2,400 still remained to be covered by co-operatives in the selected areas.

There are 644 rural credit societies and 547 other types of co-operatives. In two of the selected *firkas*, full fledged multipurpose societies were formed to cover activities like supply of controlled commodities, distribution of agricultural implements and manure, execution of contract works, promotion of thrift, collection and sale of milk, social and recreational activities.

Panchayats

Panchayats have been constituted in all but 35 villages of the original set of 1,000 in the selected *firkas*. Work in other areas is pending the implementation of the Village Panchayats Act, which came into force on April 1, 1951.

Elections to Panchayats on the basis of adult franchise are to be conducted after the elections to the legislatures are over. The new panchayats will manage all the local institutions and deal with all matters—Civic and administrative. Panchayats will function as self-governing units of local administration.

Grama Seva Sangams

Sangams are constituted in each of the main villages of the selected centres. They are doing good work to mobilise non-official support for Rural Development work.

There are 14,359 grama sangams; 4,089 were active and undertook village uplift activities like sanitation, construction of roads, opening of libraries, conduct of adult schools, reading rooms, etc.; 3,595 grama sangams provided counter-attractions to drink, and 500 sangams opened libraries.

Training the Personnel

Though the cardinal principle of the Rural Reconstruction programme is the canalising of the villagers' own energies, labour and enthusiasm into useful lines of activity, the work will fall to naught if trained personnel is not at hand to guide such zeal to fruition.

To this end bands of enthusiastic workers are efficiently trained in the principles and practice of rural reconstruction in all its phases, at the two centres—Kallupatti (Madurai district) and Gopannapalem (West Godavari district). The training course commenced in September 1948.

The Collector of the district is in direct charge and is primarily responsible for the success of the scheme in his district. Each selected *firka* or a group of two or three *firkas* is in the charge of a Rural Welfare Officer of the rank of Deputy Tahsildar; under him there are the Grama Sevaks of the rank of Revenue Inspectors, one for each of the four or five groups into which the *firka* is divided.

The Director of Rural Welfare is in direct charge of the entire scheme of rural reconstruction, including Khadi and cottage industries. He is generally concerned with the technical aspect of the scheme and is responsible for its proper co-ordination and execution.

The Special staff appointed exclusively for Rural Development work in the selected areas comprise: (1) Agricultural fieldmen and maistris; (2) Minor Irrigation Supervisors; and (3) Co-operative Inspector, etc. They render necessary technical assistance.

Village Swaraj

Trend of Local Administration

Madras State consists of 26 districts including Madras City with about 27,000 villages. If the people are to participate in the operation of local autonomy, our villages must be organised on more efficient political lines, restoring rural units to their traditional glory of economic self-sufficiency and social advancement.

Our Constitution likewise directs the organisation of village panchayats, with powers and authority to function as units of self-government. The popular Government, therefore, formulated the Village Panchayats Act, 1950, investing the villages with large and practically independent powers in all matters relating to village life, minimising outside control as far as possible, consistent with efficiency and integrity of administration.

Madras State has 25 district boards, 98 municipal councils and 485 major panchayats. The reorganisation of district boards and municipalities is under active consideration.

The Advisory Committee for the reorganisation of District Boards is of opinion that district boards should be retained and has issued a questionnaire. The final recommendations of the committee are awaited.

The recommendations made by the Advisory Committee for the reorganisation of Municipal Administration are under consideration. The Government propose to issue shortly a White Paper on the subject.

Work of the Local Bodies

District boards and municipal councils attend to various services, as maintenance of medical institutions, elementary

schools, maternity and child-welfare centres, road communications and so on.

The expenditure incurred by district boards and Government in the maintenance of various services is as follows :—

Service.	District Boards.		Government Grants.	
	1945-46 (In lakhs of Rupees).	1949-50	1945-46 (In lakhs of Rupees).	1949-50
Roads	88.51*	13.06	†	†
Secondary schools	47.82	102.61	6.07	22.74
Elementary schools	223.93	346.82	140.17	170.02
Medical institutions	26.69	42.87	1.43	2.68
Preventive medicines .	15.54	23.49	0.30	0.45
Water-supply and drainage.	1.00	1.63	..	..

* The figure for 1946-47 has been given instead of that for 1945-46 (161.73) as in other cases, because the main roads in the State were taken over by the Government from 1st April 1946, resulting in a reduction of expenditure on roads by district boards.

† Grants to district boards for maintenance of roads have been stopped from 1st April 1946.

The expenditure incurred by municipal councils and Government on the maintenance of various services is as follows :—

Service.	Municipal Councils.		Government Grant.	
	1945-46 (In lakhs of Rupees).	1949-50	1945-46 (In lakhs of Rupees).	1949-50
Roads	34.12	45.42	3.21	5.07
Secondary schools	17.10	30.74	1.85	6.68
Elementary schools	40.17	58.06	14.92	19.38
Medical institutions	6.69	11.24	0.23	0.47
Preventive medicines .	87.22	130.23	12.20	1.41
Water-supply and drainage.	31.06	42.37	1.74	2.14

The municipalities are doing their utmost to help in the Grow More Food campaign by producing compost from urban wastes.

The first five-year programme of Post-war Road Development commenced in 1947-48. The district boards have been given a total grant of Rs. 1,50,17,209 for executing that programme during the four years ending 1950-51, as shown below :—

		RS.	
1947-48	..	15,35,749	The amount represents the grants actually drawn in each year.
1948-49	..	22,41,093	
1949-50	..	67,36,359	
1950-51	..	45,04,009	
		1,50,17,209	

Besides this, a sum of Rs. 41,900 has been given to the Chittoor Municipal Council for a bridge work under the Post-war Road Development Plan.

The Panchayat Act

To fulfil the Gandhian concept of '*Ram Rajya through Grama Rajya*' the popular Government enacted the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1950, which came into force on 1st April 1951. The new Act aims at complete village autonomy.

Under the new Act, every village with a population of 500 will have a panchayat ; a single panchayat will be formed for a group of small villages having a population of less than 500 each.

The panchayats will manage all the local institutions and deal with matters, civic and administrative. It will attend to the construction and maintenance of public roads, lighting, water-supply, sanitation and public health measures.

The panchayat will also be entrusted with the administration of civil and criminal justice ; management of irrigation works ; local charities ; elementary schools, unreserves, grazing grounds, threshing floors, topes and communal porambokes.

Panchayats will also be concerned with trees on the roads, public markets, fairs and festivals, cart-stands, slaughter houses, agriculture and cottage industries, schools, reading rooms and libraries, community wireless sets, playgrounds and centres of culture, maternity and child-welfare centres.

Panchayats will raise funds by taxation, levying house, vehicle and profession taxes ; one-fourth of the land-cess will be paid to panchayats. The Government will set apart one-eighth of the land revenue for distribution as grants to panchayats on the basis of population. Ex-gratia grants will also be made.

Little Republics

A landmark in the history of panchayats was registered with the advent of independence. The Government's intention now is to develop these panchayats into little village republics.

A large number of new panchayats will come into being under the Act. At the end of December 1950 there were 8,516 village panchayats. Within four years or so 15,830 panchayats will be formed for the respective villages or groups of villages.

The classification of panchayats will also be different. Till now they were classified as major and minor panchayats for purposes of audit. Under the new Act, panchayats with a population of not less than 5,000 and an estimated annual

income of not less than Rs. 10,000 will be Class I Panchayats and the rest Class II Panchayats.

The strength of a panchayat will range from five to fifteen members, according to a graduated scale based upon population; the members will be elected on the basis of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rolls. The President will be elected not from among the members of the panchayat as hitherto, but directly by the whole electorate, and he will be an ex-officio member.

An executive officer will be appointed to some major panchayats. He will carry on the day-to-day administration of the panchayat, and put into effect the resolutions passed. In other panchayats the President will function as the executive authority.

The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is competent to remove a president, vice-president or member for misconduct or dereliction of duty. The Inspector will continue to exercise the power to dissolve or supersede a panchayat on grounds of incompetence under a delegation made to him by Government.

Harijan Welfare

Far-reaching Measures Adopted

With the advent of the popular Government, far-reaching measures were adopted to improve the lot of the oppressed and downtrodden masses who laboured under the stigma of untouchability: every effort is being made to remove by legislation all the social handicaps of the Harijans, and to improve their economic status by administrative concessions.

According to the 1941 census Harijans formed over 80 lakhs (including 6 lakhs of hill-tribes) or 16·2 per cent of the population. About 91 per cent of Harijans live in the villages and nine per cent in municipal towns.

Statutory measures in Harijan uplift work include the Harijan Temple Entry Act passed by the first Congress Ministry in 1938; the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act (1947), and the Temple Entry Authorisation Act (1947). Harijans have now equal rights of access with other Hindus to all temples and places of public resort such as educational institutions, theatres, hotels, hostels, shaving saloons, streams, rivers, public wells, tanks and pathways.

In 1946 the Government set up a fund of one crore of rupees for Harijan uplift work, in addition to the normal allotments from the general revenues towards ameliorative measures. In 1949 a separate Department of Harijan Welfare was created.

The final aim of all these socio-economic aids is the fusion of the Harijan and non-Harijan communities into a casteless society after Gandhiji's own heart.

Education

His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, declared: "The education of the Harijan community is a task which merits the closest attention not only of the Government but of the public as well. It is one of those tasks to which Mahatmaji devoted himself and which he has bequeathed to us to carry on."

















The Madras Government have devoted particular attention to the problem of Harijan education as a vital factor in the progress of the backward classes. The great progress made this direction will be evident from the following facts:—

1946		1951
1,148	.. Schools	1,353
2,207	.. Teachers	2,972
50,538	.. Boys } Pupils	{ 63,530 32,960
27,136	.. Girls }	
77,674	.. Total strength	96,490
72	.. Private hostels subsidised by Government.	435 22 Government hostels.
1,786	.. Boarders in private hostels for whom lumpsum boarding grants have been sanctioned.	10,704
5,821	.. Number of scholarships	17,732
71,541	.. Pupils fed	83,830
Rs. 31,32,504	Amount spent on Harijan education.	Rs. 54,00,000
Rs. 1,81,722	Scholarships	Rs. 7,12,136
Rs. 2,49,285	Boarding grants	Rs. 16,83,992
Rs. 10,49,000	Midday meals	Rs. 15,63,000

No recognition is granted and no grants paid by Government to any school which is inaccessible to members of any class

EDUCATION OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES

1946...SCHOOLS & SCHOLARS...1951

SCHOOLS	 1148	 1353
PUPILS	 7764	 96490
BOARDING GRANTS		
PUPILS	 1786	 10704
AMOUNT SPENT RS	 RS,249,285	 RS,1683,992
MIDDAY MEALS		
PUPILS	 71541	 83 830
AMOUNT SPENT IN LAKHS RS	 RS,10,49,000	 RS,1563,275
SCHOLARSHIPS		
SCHOLARSHIPS	 5821	 17732
AMOUNT GIVEN AS SCHOLARSHIPS IN LAKHS	 RS,181,722	 RS,712 136

or community. Further, from 1947 ten per cent of the seats in all recognized educational institutions are reserved for Harijans. Liberal fee-concessions and scholarships are offered.

Housing and Accommodation

The Government have given a high priority to the scheme of providing house-sites to the Harijans. Vacant land at the disposal of Government, if suitable, is transferred to 'village site' and distributed in plots among those who need them. Since such land is limited in extent, the Government have often to acquire large extents of private lands under the Land Acquisition Act by paying compensation.

In 1946-47, the Government assigned 589 house-sites to Harijans from available land.

Up to 1950, 49,208 house-sites from available land were assigned.

In 1946-47, the Government acquired private lands for providing 444 house-sites at a cost of Rs. 18,652, of which the Government share was Rs. 8,548.

Up to 1950, the Government acquired private land for providing 46,001 house-sites at a cost of Rs. 24,23,746.

From 1949 house-sites are being given free of cost to all Harijans, who do not own any, except in cases where they can afford to pay the cost. Each family is assigned an extent of three cents in wet areas and five cents in dry areas. As usual, the Government bear the full cost of land required for the provision of common places like streets, lanes, pathways, etc.

Recently a number of Harijans in Tanjore District were presented with the gifts of free land. Philanthropic mirasdars offered *maniakats* to the labourers working under them.

Land for Cultivation

A fair proportion of waste lands in every ryotwari village is definitely reserved for assignment to Harijans and eligible communities. All land fit for wet cultivation is now classed as valuable and cannot be assigned free. But, to help the Harijans, the Government have ordered that such lands should be sold to them privately at a fair market price fixed by the Collector, and the value so fixed collected in easy instalments.

In 1946, 4,042 acres of land were assigned to Harijans and 21,342 acres brought under cultivation from out of this, and were also the extent assigned in previous years. Up to 1950, 381,903 acres of land were assigned and 197,456 acres brought under cultivation.

The Collectors of the districts are empowered to sanction non-recurring expenditure up to a limit of Rs. 4,500 in each case on miscellaneous measures connected with the welfare of the Harijans, such as the construction of wells, pathways, latrines and raising the level of house-sites. The Director of Harijan Welfare may likewise sanction expenditure on similar items to a limit of Rs. 7,500 in each case.

In 1946, the Government constructed or repaired 328 wells at a cost of Rs. 3,00,362 for the use of Harijans.

In 1951, the Government constructed or repaired 8,978 wells (including tanks) at a cost of Rs. 43,37,369 for the use of Harijans.

Co-operative Societies

Co-operative societies are organized and worked for the benefit of Harijans, for the following purposes: loans for house-sites, loans for agricultural purposes, general credit,

leasing of Government land, flood relief, development of cottage industries and land colonisation.

The Government extend free grants under share capital for purchase of seed, manure and bulls, and interest-free loans for reclamation and purchase of implements by members of land colonisation societies.

In 1946 the Government gave by way of free grants Rs. 19,335.

In 1950 the free grants amounted to Rs. 23,328.

In 1946 interest-free loans amounted to Rs. 21,177.

In 1951 the amount is Rs. 1,91,155.

<i>On 30th June 1946.</i>		<i>On 30th June 1950.</i>	
2,328	Number of Scheduled Caste societies ..		2,679
1,14,000	Membership		1,88,750
Rs. 7,00,000	Paid-up capital	Rs. 11,00,000	
Rs. 1,32,000	Deposits from members	Rs. 2,56,000	
Rs. 6,52,000	Loans from Central Banks	Rs. 7,89,000	
Rs. 2,34,000	Loans from Government	Rs. 2,70,000	
Rs. 23,35,000	Working capital	Rs. 34,08,000	

Harijan members of co-operative societies and societies the majority of whose members are Harijans, are exempted from the payment of fees payable for the registration of documents and for obtaining encumbrance certificates. Government also gave 'Scriptory' grants to Harijan societies for remunerating persons employed to write up the accounts of the societies. The scriptory grant given in 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 28,513.

Appointments to Public Services

A number of concessions are allowed to Harijans, in the matter of appointments to the public services. This is in

strict and sincere accordance with Article 46 of our Constitution which enjoins Governmental promotion of the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people. Actually, the Madras Government have anticipated this vital Directive of State Policy by several years.

The concessions include—

A lower prescribed minimum general education qualification.

Exemption from fees payable by candidates for competitive examinations.

Higher age limits for appointment to certain services.

Relaxation of age and qualification rules in exceptional cases.

Preference in the matter of promotion by transfer to Harijan staff in filling up posts in non-technical subordinate staff.

Expenditure

Year after year the expenditure on Harijan uplift measures has been increasing by leaps and bounds, testifying to the Government's deep interest in the problem.

In 1946 the expenditure was Rs. 35,30,000.

In 1951 it is Rs. 1,04,00,000 lakhs (Budget provision ; this excludes the provision of Rs. 6 lakhs for staff).

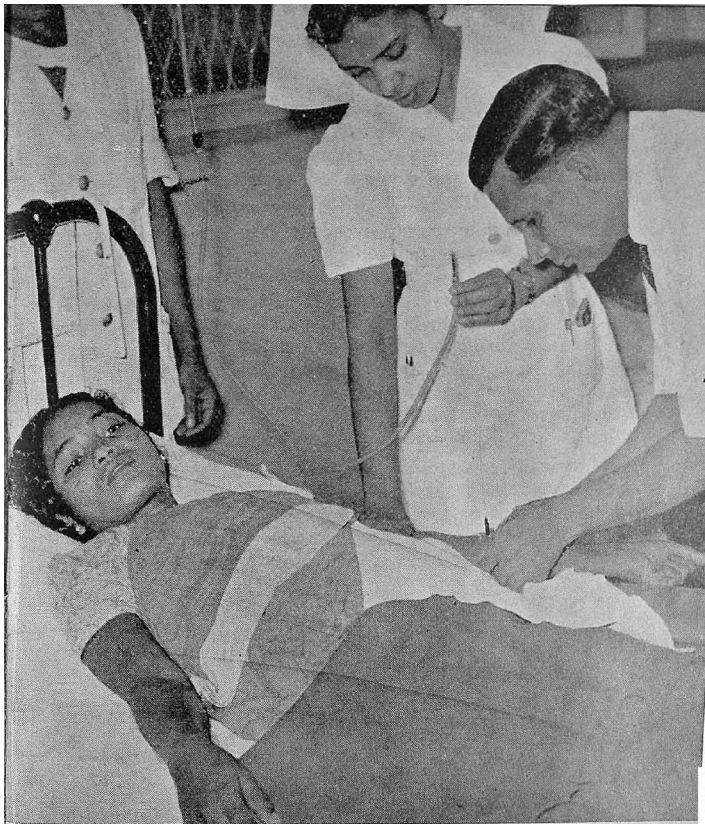
The current expenditure is therefore nearly three times the amount spent five years back.

From 1949, any expenditure over Rs. 64 lakhs (the figure for 1948-49) is to be drawn from the One Crore Fund, which will be reimbursed later from the general revenues.

Special Works.—Some of the special works undertaken in Madras City for the benefit of Harijans include the construction of tenements and formation of colonies, provision of electric lights in these colonies and allotment of alternative sites for evicted Harijans.

The 30th of every month except in February is celebrated as Harijan Day in selected villages in all districts. In the month of February the 27th day is celebrated as Harijan Day. Such a celebration serves to focus the attention of non-Harijans on the plight of their less fortunate brethren and reminds them of their duties to stretch out a helping hand. On this day measures adopted by Government for their uplift are also explained to the Harijans and they are made aware of their own responsibilities.

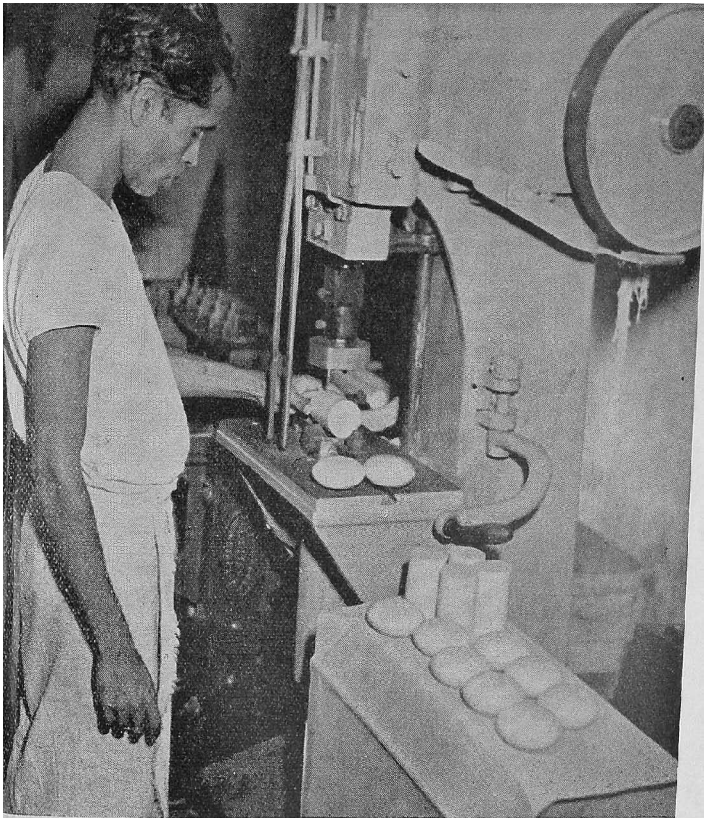
Legal Assistance.—Harijans are generally too poor to afford legal aid for either defending themselves in proceedings launched against them with malicious intent by the other classes of people or in conducting cases launched by themselves. The Government have decided that legal aid may be sanctioned wherever necessary in deserving cases.



HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE : Blood transfusion unit in service



PUBLIC HEALTH; A Ward in a T. B. Sanatorium



INDUSTRIES; Quality soaps are made at the Kerala Institute



INDUSTRIES : Madras leads in leather tanning

Welfare of the Workers

Solicitous Policy towards Labour

The Government have been ever solicitous in promoting the welfare of the workers.

The labour policy is—

(a) to see that the labourers enjoy the full benefits of the existing protective legislation ;

(b) to promote the welfare of the working classes by extending the benefits of such protective legislation ;

(c) to undertake fresh legislation wherever possible ;

(d) to encourage the growth of healthy and representative trade unionism ;

(e) to secure to the workers a decent standard of living, protection against sickness, old age and unemployment ; and

(f) to provide suitable machinery for the settlement of labour disputes.

In 1946 there were 3,449 factories with a total number of 262,292 workers.

In 1951 there are 11,975 factories employing about 422,271 workers.

With the coming into force of the Factories Act (1948) on April 1, 1949, registration and licensing of factories have commenced. Licensing of factories has secured centralised control over the location, construction and functioning of factories. The provisions of the Factories Act (1948) have been extended to premises where manufacturing process is carried on without the aid of power, employing ten to nineteen

persons. This is to control conditions of work in smaller units.

Other measures of legislation administered by the Factory Inspectorate include the Madras Maternity Benefit Act, the Payment of Wages Act and the Madras Shops and Establishments Act.

Protective Legislation

With the acceptance of large-scale industrialisation as the means to raise the standard of living of the working class, the problem of industrial labour has come very much to the fore in recent years. After war-time ordinances and restrictions, labour sought and found sympathetic response to their aspirations from the popular Government.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946 was one of the first measures that Government enacted to regulate conditions of work inside industrial establishments. Standing orders have been certified in most of the factories in the State.

The Industrial Disputes Act (1947) met the increasing demand for better conditions of work, higher wages and greater amenities.

The Factories Act (1948) incorporating many progressive features, replaced the older Act of 1934.

In 1948 the Government brought into force the Madras Shops and Establishments Act which provides liberal benefits for the persons employed in shops and other establishments.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act (1948) the Madras Government have fixed minimum rates of wages in respect of oil mill and rice mill, flour mill and dhal mill industries, of employments in tobacco (including bidi making) manufactories, and tanneries and leather manufactories.

Committees have been set up to hold enquiries and advise the Government in the matter of fixation of minimum wages in respect of:

employments under any local authority,
 on building operation or on road construction and
 in stone breaking or stone crushing establishments,
 woollen carpet making or shawl weaving establishments
 and
 plantations.

The Employees State Insurance Act (1948) is another important piece of labour legislation designed to provide workmen in factories with employment injury, sickness and maternity benefits.

The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act of 1950 provides for the first time the setting up of an appellate body to secure a measure of uniformity in the decisions of tribunals regarding issues affecting the basic structure of industry like wages, bonus, etc.

Conciliation

The declared policy of the popular Government is that "internal settlement is preferable to external settlement of trade disputes." The Commissioner of Labour, Madras, is the Chief Conciliator under the Industrial Disputes Act (1947).

All labour officials strive their utmost to settle industrial disputes by conciliation. If settlement by mediation is not possible, then the dispute is referred for adjudication.

There are four Industrial Tribunals set up by the Government, in Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai and Vijayavada.

In conciliation Government have provided labour and management with a most helpful intermediary whose work will render industrial relations easier; the compromise

thus effected will make for increased production and greater efficiency, enriching the worker and benefiting the country's economy.

The setting up of Industrial Tribunals has developed a system of industrial jurisprudence, leading to a gradual evolution of fair principles in regard to recruitment, promotion, retrenchment and discharge.

In October 1948 the State Labour Advisory Board was set up to help in solving the problems of industrial life. The Board, constituted on a tripartite basis, serves as a forum for labour, management and Government.

Better Conditions of Work

Under the popular Government, the lot of the working class has improved beyond measure. There has been a marked change for the better in the conditions of labour by way of increase in basic wages and dearness allowance, better leave facilities and provision of amenities.

Conditions of work have been improved considerably. The new powers of licensing under the Factories Act (1948) are being used to raise the standards of lighting, ventilation and temperature inside the factories; certain minimum standards are being insisted upon, and the provision of greater facilities like water for drinking and washing purposes, of rest-sheds and creches is being enforced.

Even in the case of small shops weekly holidays are insisted upon, hours of work regulated and holidays with wages are compulsorily enforced, according to the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act.

The various Industrial Tribunals have revised the rates of wages in most of the important industries: textiles from

Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 to a minimum wage of Rs. 26, in addition to dearness allowance linked to the cost of living index; motor transport from Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 to a minimum of Rs. 42-12-0.

The various legislative enactments provide elaborate rules and regulations designed to secure and maintain industrial peace and social security. It is the Government's constant endeavour to further closer contact between employer and employee, and help to solve their mutual problems.

Year.	Number of labour disputes.	Number of disputes settled by		
		Concilia- tion.	Arbitra- tion.	Adjudi- cation.
1946-47	1,468	1,429	..	39
1947-48	3,396	3,316	..	80
1948-49	4,452	4,393	..	59
1949-50	5,305	5,239	..	66
1950-51	8,075	7,979	..	96

Women's Welfare

Towards Happier Homes

If every home in the State is to be a happy unit of social activity, with members contributing individually and collectively to the common weal, it is vital that there should be a planned programme initially to educate and guide these natural forces.

Where wives and children are joyously alive with the spirit of creative effort, a social movement vibrant with new duties and responsibilities, is set in motion.

The Women's Welfare Department of the Government of Madras undertakes precisely this—the task of centering all welfare activities in general and social work in particular round individual homes. Welfare work is planned in relation to the women in the home, who constitute more than half the population. Help in the home is gradually enlarged to guidance in the community centre, individual acts of service being sublimated to group activities of social significance.

The popular Government, by starting the Women's Welfare Department, seek to carry the torch of community consciousness into the remotest parts of the State.

Madras State is thus the first in India to implement a cherished programme of Mahatma Gandhi, working for the welfare of women and children, which really means the welfare of all families and therefore the well-being of society and the State.

Aims and Organization

The aims and objects of the Department of Women's Welfare are :

(i) To promote, with special reference to villages, the welfare of families in all its aspects, through education, preventive and protective services.

(ii) To work for the community welfare in relation to the families.

(iii) To run the community service centres which provide facilities for such contacts and exchanges, for leadership and citizenship training.

(iv) To provide facilities for economic relief, by seeking to supplement the family income by simple subsidiary industries.

(v) To provide child care, both at home and in pre-basic classes.

(vi) To give intensive professional training for field workers.

The organisation of the Women's Welfare Department is briefly as follows : (a) Administration, (b) Field work and (c) Public Relations. Under (b) Field work come the :—

(1) *Branches* (City, Urban and Rural), which attend to family welfare, hospitalisation and socio-medical investigation, maternity and child care, hygiene and sanitation, adult education and adult literacy, investigation and rehabilitation of Service Home candidates.

(2) *Training School of Social Work* where social service workers learn psychology, sociology, economics, political science, history of social work ; medical information, child care, community and group organisation ; nutrition, home

economics and homecraft, cultural activities ; family survey, case study and case work, pre-basic classes, community centres, village camps and handicrafts.

(3) *Preventive Aspect and Rehabilitation.*—In the Service Home for deserted wives, widows, destitutes and orphans, training is given in house-keeping, Balasevikas, tailoring and crafts, midwifery and teachers' training. In the Industrial Training Centre for Women (Government of India Scheme) training is given in cutting and tailoring, hand weaving, glass bead manufacture, chalk making and knitting.

Work in the Centres

At the Training Institute, Madras, selected organisers are given full training for field work ; these workers form the backbone of the entire scheme.

There are at present 51 rural and 20 urban branches (including City branches), besides one branch for Todas and two for the Agency areas. The expansion of the social service programme comes under a five-year plan.

The work done in 1950-51 indicates the progress made :—

1. Total number of families coming under survey ..	12,064
2. Numbers benefited :	
Hospitalsation	1,877
First-aid, etc... .. .	4,432
By midwives	845
Rehabilitation and other help	1,920
3. Number of community service meetings held ..	24,016
4. Number attending literacy class	2,815
5. Number benefited by subsidiary industries ..	1,508
6. Wages earned by the members	Rs. 3,114-7-8

At present there are 150 inmates in the Service Home in Royapuram (Madras City) with a children's section of 50. Settling them in life is the most important and difficult aspect of the work of the Department. The rehabilitation of 57 inmates has been satisfactorily completed.

There is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to start a service home in Coimbatore and one in Rajahmundry.

Young women are anxious to learn trades to eke out their living. An Industrial Training Centre has been started by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, and is run under the control of the Women's Welfare Department. The centre in Madras is the second in India. The strength is 64, of whom 48 are scholarship holders.

A good beginning has been made and the success so far achieved is a great incentive for further efforts towards helping women to build happier homes.

The Co-operative Movement

Cult of Collective Effort.

The co-operative principle seeks to replace competitive ventures by collective efforts. It aims at reconciling private enterprise to planned economy and strives to subordinate the profit motive to the ideal of service.

The popular Government have therefore adopted all means to encourage the spread of the co-operative movement in Madras State. In the five years of independence co-operation has branched out in various spheres of activities, under the fostering care of Government. The steady progress made is as follows :—

1946	Details.	1950
16,668	Total number of societies	22,784
1,882,000	Membership	3,122,000
Rupees in crores.		Rupees in crores.
4.27	Paid-up capital	9.49
38.62	Working capital	71.11
5.16	Reserve Fund and other funds	9.44

The main lines of activities of the Co-operative Department are: Credit, farming and marketing, dairying, and animal husbandry; Harijans and ex-servicemen; housing schemes, weavers' societies, consumers' and non-agricultural types of societies, industrial, Prohibition amelioration and rehabilitation of ex-toddy tappers.

Co-operative Credit

The machinery for co-operative credit comprises: The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, 31 Central Co-operative Banks (4,088 individual shareholders, 17,951

societies), 15,348 agricultural credit societies (1,191,047 members), 1,191 non-agricultural credit societies (483,218 members), the Madras Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank and 124 Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

<i>Organisation.</i>	<i>1946.</i>	<i>1950.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	<i>(in lakhs of Rupees)</i>		
Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank.	142·88	834·72	Total loans and advances to Central Banks.
Central Co-operative Bank.	1,942·61	4,340·38	Loans to societies.
Agricultural credit societies.	470·35	999·73	Total working capital.
Non-agricultural credit societies.	629·5	1,011·96	Total working capital.
Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.	327·49	439·32	Borrowings in the form of debentures.
Primary Land Mortgage Banks.	269·42	428·62	Working capital.

Farming and Marketing

Co-operatives are being utilized in an increasing measure in schemes of food production. Co-operatives also attend to the distribution of iron and steel for agricultural implements and chemical fertilizers. By a Government scheme of intensive food production, village co-operative societies in seven selected districts undertake the distribution of seed, manure and agricultural implements, encourage the manufacture of rural compost and cultivate fallows. Land colonisation societies reclaimed large areas of waste land and brought them under cultivation.

1946.			1950.		
Number of societies.	Work done.	Type of societies.	Work done.	Number of societies.	
26	9,591 acres cultivable.	Land Colonisation in Government lands.	11,096 acres assigned. 9,082 acres reclaimed and made fit for cultivation.	27	
..	8,386 acres cultivated.	Land Colonisation in private lands.	Two societies working now on 767 acres of lands.		
..	..	Tenants and field labourers.	Obtained lease of 35,600 acres of Government land, and subleased.	448	
17	Provided irrigation facilities.	Irrigation.	Provided additional irrigation facilities.	20	
58	Distributed seeds, manures, implements, etc, to the value of Rs. 4.93 lakhs.	Agricultural Improvement.	Distributed manures (Rs. 57,849), Agricultural implements (Rs. 2,649), seeds (Rs. 2,567) and cattle feed (Rs. 1,978).	55	
9	Actual demonstration on 116 acres.	Agricultural Demonstration.	Actual demonstration by cultivation of latest improvements in agriculture.	7	
14	979 acres reclaimed.	Land Reclamation	3,541 acres reclaimed.	34	

Sale or marketing societies undertake the storing and marketing of produce, procurement work, processing activities, outright purchase of produce export trade, distribution

of manures, seeds and agricultural implements, and the controlled credit schemes, including the special controlled credit scheme in Rayalaseema.

The Government have been helping marketing societies with free grants up to 50 per cent of the cost of construction of godowns for stocking agricultural produce of their members, the remaining 50 per cent being met either from State loans or from the societies' own resources. A sum of Rs 5 lakhs is annually provided on account of these free grants.

1946.	Details.	1950.
189	Number of sale societies	279.
96,191	Number of members	186,691.
Rs. 124.60 lakhs.	Value of produce sold as agent.	Rs. 158.20 lakhs.
	Value of produce sold as owner.	Rs. 236.38 lakhs.
Rs. 7.48 lakhs.	Value of seeds, manures, and agricultural implements sold.	Rs 98.98 lakhs.

Co-operative Dairying—Animal Husbandry— Egg Production.

A three-year plan for increasing the supply of milk in urban and semi-urban areas was introduced in October 1948. Co-operative cattle breeding and poultry farming are encouraged.

1946.			1950.		
Number of societies.	Paid-up share capital.	Type of society.	Paid-up share capital.	Number of societies.	
21	..	Milk supply union ..	Rs. 2.77 lakhs.	36	
235	Rs. 3.78 lakhs	Milk supply society ..	Rs. 7.27 lakhs.	535	
13	..	Cattle breeding	Rs. 36,264.	32	
44	Rs. 13,984	Egg production and sale.	Rs. 14,628.	44	

Weavers' Societies

Clothing is still a scarce commodity, coming next in importance to food. Despite increased production by the mills, the handloom industry plays a vital part in the reconstruction programme, supplementing the supply of mill cloth, and constituting a valuable export factor.

All out aid to weavers is possible only through the co-operative movement. The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society maintains six collective weaving centres, six handloom factories, a printing factory and seven dye factories. It is taking steps to implement a scheme for installing a calendering and other plants to give a better finish to the handloom cloth. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 5.6 lakhs. The Government of India have sanctioned to the Provincial Society a grant of Rs. 2,15,700, while the State Government have accorded sanction for a grant of Rs. 1,40,000 or 25 per cent of the cost, whichever is less, to carry out the scheme. The Provincial Society also attends to the marketing of handloom cloth produced by the primaries, and the building up of the export trade.

1946.	<i>Work done by the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society.</i>		1950.
1,258	Membership	.. .. 2,740.
Rs. 64.53 lakhs	Purchase of goods	.. .. Rs. 55.24 lakhs.
Rs. 83.75 lakhs	Sale of goods	.. .. Rs. 63.27 lakhs.

Despite critical phases and severe slumps, caused by dullness in the export trade, free flow of mill cloth and

scarcity of yarn, steady progress was maintained by the weavers' co-operative societies in the State :

1946.	Details.	1950.
336	Number of societies	.. 941.
65,286	Number of members	.. 149,393.
39,452	Number of looms	134,653.
Rs. 347.69 lakhs ..	Value of cloth produced.	.. Rs. 370.38.
Rs. 373.09 lakhs ..	Value of cloth sold	Rs. 489.56 lakhs.

One out of every four weavers in Madras State is in the co-operative fold.

Madras Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited, Guntakal.— A co-operative society called the Madras Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited, was started on March 14, 1951, with an authorised share capital of Rs. 30 lakhs to instal a spinning mill at Guntakal.

Cottage Industries

Villagers need subsidiary occupation in their off-season, and village artisans need encouragement for pursuing their traditional trades. The main difficulties of the villagers are want of finance, shortage of cheap raw materials, lack of proper tools and implements and absence of marketing facilities for finished products.

Cottage industrial co-operative societies attend to the overcoming of these adverse factors. The popular Government constituted the State Cottage Industries Board to devise ways and means to ensure expansion of rural industries, balanced development of village economy, mechanisation and encouragement of traditional artistry. The progress

made by the different types of cottage industries co-operative societies during the five years of independence is as follows :—

1946.		Type of societies.	1950.	
Number of societies.	Value of goods sold.		Value of goods sold.	Number of societies.
	RS.		RS.	
1	67,027	Carpet weavers ..	64,076	4
6	45,080	Cumbly weavers ..	35,038	12
..	..	Handspinders	7,71,499	19
5	33,720	Mat weavers	15,455	18
6	18,950	Coir workers	1,68,237	15
11	3,59,170	Metal workers	16,99,246	33
7	83,000	Leather workers ..	38,030	11
2	2,620	Basket makers	32,800	9
10	77,840	Potters	95,467	12
3	12,130	Forest coupes and charcoal producers	..	10
4	8,040	Toy makers	13,752	5
2	2,500	Button manufacturers.	826	1
2	580	Stone-carvers	4,716	3
..	..	Bullock-cart makers ..	12,322	3
..	..	Carpenters and wood cutters.	24,240	6
..	..	Coffee curing .. ..	..	1
..	..	Tape weavers	30,618	5
1	13,100	Oil producers	2,46,428	3
..	..	Tailors	13,478	2
35	46,620	Women's co-operative.	1,58,467	58
30	82,810	Miscellaneous	10,12,765	39

Housing

The co-operative movement has helped to tackle the housing problem. Congestion in urban and semi-urban areas can only be relieved if a collective effort is made to build housing colonies. Post-war economic conditions have made individual house construction a well-nigh impossible task.

The popular Government sponsored housing schemes for urban areas, and the constitution of housing committees for Municipal towns and panchayat areas. Special staff has been sanctioned for the acquisition of land; special quotas of steel and cement at controlled rates are allotted and timber supplied from Government forests at concessional rates.

The Government afford all help to housing societies. Suitable sites are selected and acquired. Long-term loans at 3 3/4 per cent are provided. The services of Government officers are lent to function as engineers and secretaries of societies. Free inspection of buildings during construction and valuation on completion is done by the Public Works Department.

The progress made by housing societies in the five years of independence is as follows :—

1946.		1950.
113	Number of societies	280
4,027	Number of members	25,933
..	Total working capital	Rs. 308·83 lakhs.
Rs. 5·17 lakhs	Government loans	Rs. 158 17 lakhs.
..	Land acquired by special staff.	667 61 acres.
135	Number of houses built during the year.	751 (during 1949-50).

With increasing assistance from the Government, the pace of house building has quickened. Today the various housing schemes produce three new houses a day.

Harijans and Ex-Servicemen

Harijans.—The advancement of backward communities is one of the many items of social reform the co-operative movement has taken in its stride. While the economic conditions of Harijans and other backward classes are being improved by increasing admission into local co-operative societies, the need for special societies for the backward communities has been felt.

The main functions of these societies are : provision of credit facilities, distribution of domestic requirements, supply of raw materials for cottage industries, and marketing of finished products.

1945-46.		1949-50.
<i>Number</i>	<i>Societies.</i>	<i>Number</i>
23	Harijan and Backward communities.	2,679
4,168	Societies with Harijan members ..	5,856

Ex-servicemen.—Government's aim is to resettle ex-servicemen in civil life, so that they are enabled to work at congenial trades and thus prove a valuable asset to the community.

<i>Details.</i>		1946.	1950.
Number of workshops	.. ..	..	10
Membership	.. ..	..	1,210
Value of goods sold	.. ..	..	Rs. 5·75 lakhs
Number of land colonisation societies.		3	10

<i>Details.</i>	1946.	1950.
Membership	298	1,337
Area reclaimed	339 acres	6,411 acres
Number of motor transport societies.	..	13
Membership .. .. .	..	750
Hire charges earned .. .. .	..	Rs. 31.60 lakhs

The co-operative movement enables ex-service personnel to train for various trades in artisan courses in the workshops. Thus their return to civilian life is rendered productive and progressive, with security of vocation assured.

Prohibition—Amelioration

The co-operative movement, by accepting the burden of the constructive side of the Prohibition programme, has done able work to consolidate the benefits of this great reform.

The ameliorative activities include :

(a) Rehabilitation of ex-toddy tappers—Alternate employment is provided by organising co-operative societies for palm jaggery manufacture, milk supply, land colonisation, cottage industries, tenants, field labourers, etc.

(b) Co-operatives for the general public including ex-addicts—Cottage industries, cattle breeding, fishermen, labour contract, carpet weaving, health.

(c) Social and recreational activities.

(d) Promotion of rural uplift—Grama sanghams.

(e) Provision of counter-attractions to drink—Substitutes for drink, recreational activities, dramatic troupes, installation of community radio sets, exhibition of films.

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Work done.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1.63 lakhs toddy tappers unemployed with the advent of Prohibition.	About 78 per cent now employed in jaggery societies, about 60,000 provided with work as agricultural labourers and coolies.	Total Prohibition introduced in October 1949.
Palm jaggery manufacturing societies.	1,881 societies with 1.49 lakhs members (1.27 lakhs ex-tappers).	Scheme for State-wide training in jaggery production introduced in October 1949.
Milk supply societies and unions.	213 societies, 11 unions (membership includes 1,655 ex-tappers, 6,818 ex-addicts).	The societies and unions sold milk worth Rs. 11.71 lakhs in 1949-50.
Land colonisation ..	Four societies in Salem: 413 ex-tappers and 80 others brought 2,290 acres under cultivation.	Proposals for societies in South Kanara, Tanjore and Anantapur Districts.
Cottage industries ..	Eight societies: 470 members.	The societies sold goods worth Rs. 17,093 in 1949-50.
Tenants and Field labourers.	Six tenants' societies and 28 field labourers' co-operative societies: Membership 2,583 including 2,310 ex-tappers.	About 20,000 acres of land available for assignment.

Consumer's Societies

Due to the abnormal conditions created by World War II, the need for co-operation to dispense economic justice in the 'shortage' period was keenly felt. Even now the consumer's societies play a vital role in a market still regulated by controls.

The popular Government's policy is to consolidate the progress made, weed out incompetent institutions, prevent mushroom growth and start new stores or branches in places where a real need is felt.

The consumer's movement attends to intensive procurement operations. The retail societies deal in foodstuffs, groceries, cloth, drugs, vegetables, fruits, fuel, etc., in urban and rural areas. The wholesale stores have been entrusted with the procurement and import of foodgrains, business in mill cloth, distribution of groundnut-oil, chemical fertilisers, iron and steel, fabrication and supply of agricultural implements, etc

1946.	Work done.	1951.
1,346	.. Number of primary or retail co-operative stores functioning.	1,743.
Rs. 13,57,55,000	.. Sales made	Rs. 25,59,16,000.
21	Number of wholesale co-operative societies.	24.
Rs. 12,66,58,000	.. Sales made	Rs. 23,33,00,000

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous types of non-agricultural co-operative societies include four insurance societies, 40 labour contract societies, 21 co-operative canteens and restaurants, six co-operative printing societies, 206 co-operative societies, for

fishermen, six salt licensees societies, three co-operative motor transport societies for civilians and one rickshaw pullers' society.

The work done by the insurance companies is as follows :—

1946.	Insurance.	1950.	Remarks.
18,623	Life: Number of policies in force at the end of the year.	30,863	} South India Co-operative Insurance Co., Ltd., and Indian Posts and Telegraphs Co-operative Insurance Society.
Rs. 2,05,25,000	Life: Sum assured.	Rs. 3,93,32,832	
4,030	Fire and Motor: Number of policies issued.	4,522	} The Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society, Ltd, and The Madras Co-operative Motor Insurance Society, Ltd.
..	Fire and Motor: Total Insurance Fund at the end of the year.	Rs. 1,97,084	

The Government have ordered that Public Works Department works costing less than Rs. 2,500 should be entrusted for execution to approved co-operative labour contract societies.

The fishermen co-operative societies have been formed for improving the socio-economic conditions of the fishing folk and promoting the technical and commercial aspects of the fishing industry.

A filip to the expansion of salt production is given by the formation of co-operative salt societies which lease saline lands from the Central and State Governments and sub-lease

them to members. Wells, channels and bunds are constructed by the societies to conserve brine, and engines and pumps installed to irrigate the salt pans.

The work done by the various societies is as follows :

1946.	Work done.	1950.
Rs. 88,201 ..	Value of works executed by labour contract societies.	Rs. 2 29 lakhs.
..	Sales by co-operative canteens.	Rs. 3.20 lakhs.
Rs. 1.41 lakhs ..	Value of work done by printing societies.	Rs. 3.42 lakhs.
..	Distribution of food-grains and other domestic requirements by fishermen co-operative societies.	Rs. 18.74 lakhs.
..	Value of stock sold by the salt co-operatives.	Rs. 38,911.
..	Hire charges earned by motor transport societies.	Rs. 91,307.
..	Number of rickshaws owned by the rickshaw pullers' society.	50.

Drive Against the Drink Evil

Success of Total Prohibition

Madras State has the unique honour of being the first State in India to introduce total Prohibition. Over a decade ago, when the Congress first assumed office under Rajaji, partial Prohibition was introduced in Madras.

In 1946, when a popular Government came into power, Prohibition was enforced again. On October 2, 1948, Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated in this State by the introduction of *total Prohibition*.

“ I would rather have India reduced to a state of pauperism than have thousands of drunkards in our midst ”, said Mahatma Gandhi. Abolition of drink was one of the main planks of the constructive programme evolved by Gandhiji for national regeneration.

In 1946, there were 10,400 toddy shops with 42 lakhs of trees supplying toddy ; in 6,000 arrack shops 25 lakhs gallons of arrack were being sold every year, in addition to the large quantity of bootleg liquor obtained by illicit distillation.

An excise revenue of nearly seventeen crores of rupees has been lost on this account by the Government. Over four times this amount would represent the money spent mostly by the poor people in drink and now saved by them ; the money formerly wasted on drink is now being saved and utilised for securing sufficient food, good clothing and other necessities of healthy living. Prohibition has brought invisible returns in financial gain. While Government might have lost a considerable chunk from the excise revenue, four times that amount

now indirectly goes to build up the national wealth, which ultimately contributes to the State's coffers in other forms.

In 1951, in the third year of total Prohibition, the Government can take legitimate pride in having been instrumental in ushering happiness and prosperity to the homes of the poor who have benefited directly by the drive against the drink demon.

Enforcement

Apart from strict vigilance by Government, complete and hearty co-operation of the general public is essential for the successful working of Prohibition.

Prohibition Advisory Committees appointed by Government in all districts, taluks and villages help the police and Prohibition officials in strictly enforcing the Act.

Rewards are offered to those who help in detecting Prohibition crimes. Raids on illicit distilleries are conducted. Habitual offenders are tried and punished severely.

Constant vigilance is kept to prevent smuggling of liquor into Madras State from the borders of neighbouring territories, especially from the French possessions. Border staff is being strengthened.

Misuse of tinctures, French polish, eau-de-cologne and other alcoholic preparations, as substitutes for liquor, is a disturbing factor. The Government are restricting the number of producing centres within the State to the pre-Prohibition level, and stopping unauthorised imports from other States.

Along with liquor, ganja and opium also come under the Prohibition campaign. The consumption of ganja is totally banned. The quantity of opium issued to addicts is reduced annually by 20 per cent to effect complete stoppage after a

period of five years, by which time the addicts would have prepared themselves for complete abstinence. Exception, however, is made in the case of addicts who apply on medical grounds and they are given the usual quota. So far 40 per cent reduction has been effected ; generally there have been no complaints from the opium addicts.

Permits for consumption of liquor are given to foreigners on application. In the case of Indians and domiciled foreigners, permits are granted only in exceptional cases, purely on medical grounds.

Amelioration

Prohibition is not merely a negative measure ; it has a positive aspect in its programme of mass rehabilitation which embraces the provisions of employment to ex-toddy tappers and the task of arranging counter-attractions to former addicts.

In the wake of Prohibition 163,000 toddy tappers had to find alternative employment. The Government accorded high priority to the solving of this problem.

The Government permitted the manufacture of jaggery from the sweet juice of palm trees, hitherto drained for drink. There are now 2,008 jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies, with a membership of 164,000 ; 67 per cent of the ex-tappers in the State were provided with employment in the palm gur industry.

In 1950-51 these societies produced :

<i>Jaggery produced</i>	<i>Palmyra.</i>	<i>Coconut.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Sago.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
IN LAKHS.					
Quantity in maunds ..	32 61	3·24	0·06	0·15	36·06
Value in lakhs of rupees	.. 115·44	20·41	0 42	0·63	136·91

Prohibition has given a fillip to the palm gur industry. In October 1949 the Government sanctioned a scheme for giving State-wide training to members of jaggery societies in improved methods of jaggery manufacture. Up to the end of June 1951, 2,700 ex-tappers have been trained in improved techniques of jaggery making.

Besides jaggery co-operative societies, 174 milk supply societies, six land colonisation societies, 32 cottage industries societies, 50 tenants' and field labourers' co-operative societies and 16 other types of societies were formed to provide employment to ex-tappers.

Under the Grow More Food concessions, the Government permitted the issue of poramboke lands to ex-toddy tappers, for a period of one year to begin with. Lanka land is also leased to ex-tappers.

Steps were taken to provide work to the ex-tappers as unskilled workers in industrial concerns, Government and other institutions.

Towards Better Living

Prohibition has acted as the starting point for a chain of steps leading to a better way of life. Money is now being diverted to healthier uses, and serves to raise the standard of living.

On the economic front, co-operative activities and subsidiary occupations have provided steady and remunerative employment. Habits of thrift and savings are instilled among the people. Savings to the extent of Rs. 10.09 lakhs have been effected, and investment in National Savings Certificates is becoming popular.

Rural recreation and various media of entertainment such as cinemas, radio, street dramas and folk-song parties,

are organised for the benefit of ex-addicts as counter-attractions to drink.

Prohibition has afforded immense scope for developing intellectual and civic activities.

Adult schools are organised, for imparting instruction in the three R's, rural sanitation, personal hygiene, citizenship and other subjects. A network of libraries and reading rooms is springing up, spreading learning and culture, sowing the seeds of democracy.

Grama sanghams or village betterment committees are formed in almost all villages to promote rural sanitation, communications, lighting, etc. Better methods of agriculture, cattle breeding and poultry farming are made popular.

Prohibition has brought new life and new light to the country. The potential for creative work has been revealed to the people.

Law and Order

Maintenance of Peace

Peace is vital if a State is to progress, especially at a time when there is a change in Government. Fortunately, this State did not suffer from the pangs of partition of the country in 1947. Communal hatred and disturbances which swept the country in the wake of the Partition never seriously affected Madras, and what little trouble did arise was put down with a firm hand.

Factors like unfavourable seasonal conditions, unemployment due to demobilisation, widespread labour and agrarian unrest, shortage of essential commodities, etc, did contribute to unsettled conditions in certain parts, but the authorities in charge of law and order, by their vigilance, were able to maintain peace throughout the State and thus pave the way for the people to follow their own avocations and for the Government to concentrate on developing the country.

There were periods when the subversive elements in certain parts of the State caused serious trouble, and this had to be put down firmly in order to ensure peace. Of late there have been very few instances of the subversive elements causing any trouble and it is hoped that this peaceful atmosphere will be maintained.

The Police Forces

In the five years of independence the public have come to realise that the Police are no longer hateful oppressors but friends and servants of the people, working for the common weal. The Police now enlist public co-operation and the

aid of leaders and legislators through advisory bodies, in the task of maintaining peace, enforcing law and controlling anti-social elements.

Though cognisable crime steadily grew in the years 1940-1949, a critical phase in the nation's history, serious crime has since been checked by vigilant detection and prosecution.

The assassination of the Mahatma, the Hyderabad trouble and the Communist menace, threw a severe strain on the Police force. Additional battalions of Special Armed Police had to be raised, Home Guards and Village Defence Committees in 'affected areas' organised.

The achievement of the Police in preserving law and order, testify to their loyalty, courage and zeal in duty.

The efficiency of the Police force has been considerably increased. Almost all the districts are now linked by wireless network. An 'X' Branch has been formed in the C.I.D. to unearth and root out corruption in the State. The Crime Branch has experts on footprints, coin and currency, firearms, fingerprints and documents. Scientific aids are used in crime detection. The equipment and transport of the Police force has been modernized, and every member of the force is now armed.

The scales of pay of subordinate Police have been revised more than once in recent years, and an elaborate programme is afoot for providing residential accommodation in view of the prevailing housing shortage in urban areas all over the State.

The Fire Service Department, which was separate and independent till October 1, 1949, was brought under the

administrative control of the Inspector-General of Police. The Fire Service plays a notable part in protecting life and property from the ravages of fire.

Independent Criminal Judiciary

Madras State took a pioneering step in implementing a reform of outstanding importance in the administration of Criminal Justice—the Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. On October 2, 1949, the scheme was introduced in two districts, North Arcot and Chingleput, as a token measure and later extended, so that it is today in force in sixteen districts of the State. The extension of the scheme to the remaining districts in the State will be done in due course.

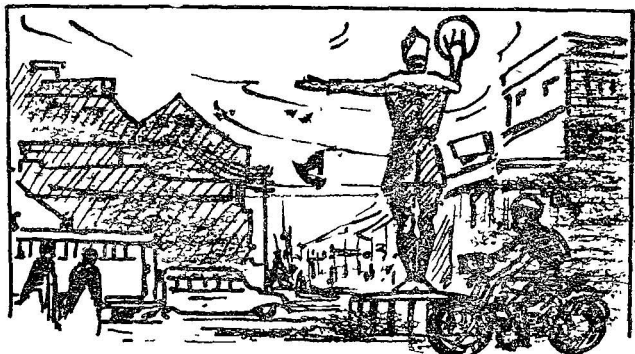
The real object of the reform is the independent functioning of the Criminal Judiciary, freed of all suspicion of executive influence or control, direct or indirect.

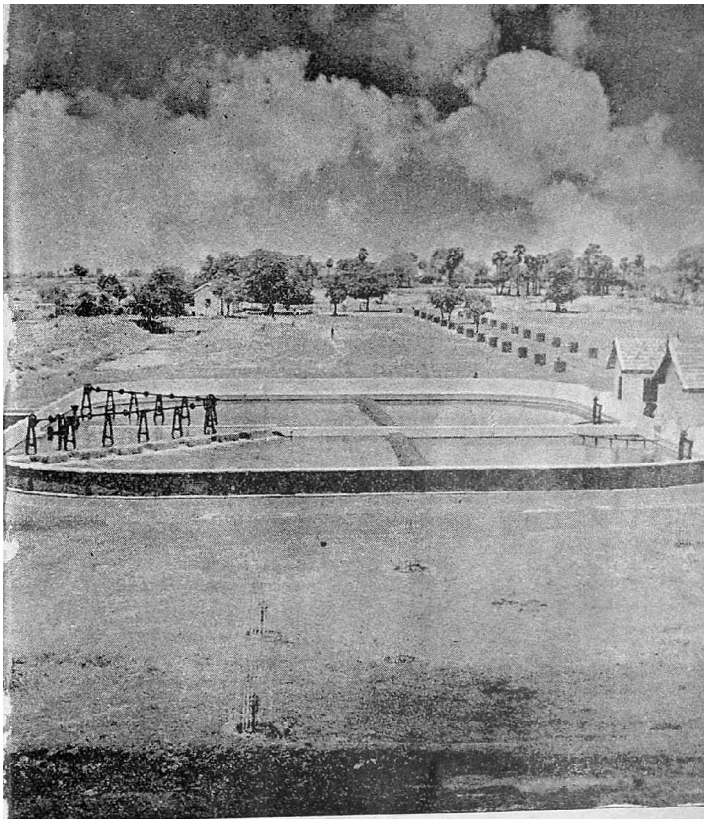
It has been so arranged that magisterial work of a purely judicial character is performed by a separate class of officers who are under the control of the High Court and who are all qualified in Law, while the magisterial functions of an executive character relating to the prevention of crime and maintenance of Law and Order continue to be discharged by the Collector and his subordinates.

Within the limits prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Code and other statutes, the Scheme of Separation reconciles the need to provide adequate safeguards for peace and tranquillity with the need to secure independence to the judiciary, freed from even a suspicion of executive inter-ference.

The introduction of a reform of this magnitude has been accomplished without involving any additional expenditure to the Government and without undue dislocation.

Actual experience has shown that the scheme is working successfully. It has brought satisfaction to the people and the Bar and wrought a thorough change of atmosphere in Criminal Courts.





POTABLE WATER: The Madras City Water-works at Kilpauk

MADRAS STATE

ORISSA STATE

MADHYAPRADESH

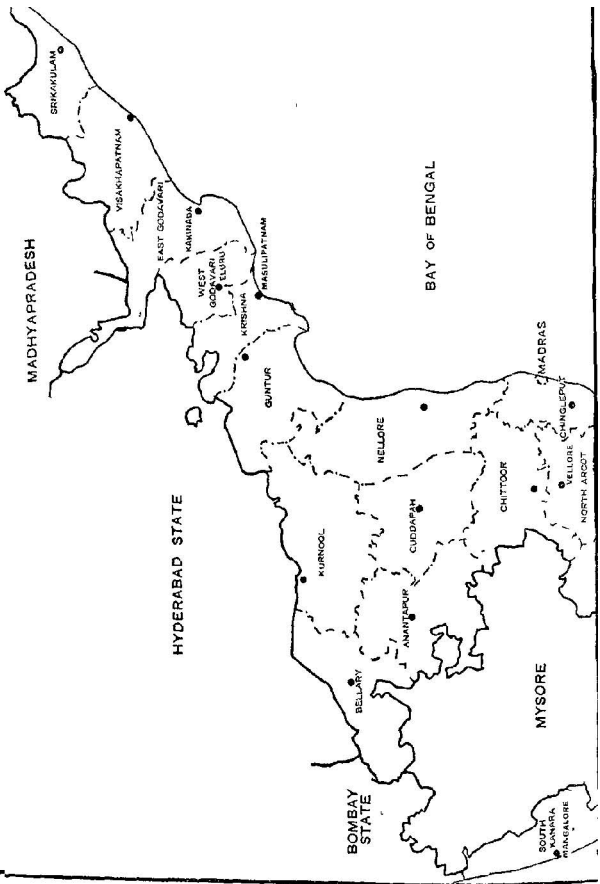
HYDERABAD STATE

BAY OF BENGAL

MYSORE

MADRAS

BOMBAY STATE



Madras State

Madras State is one of the 28 States of the Indian Republic. With an area of 127,409.18 square miles, Madras is large enough to be compared with the United Kingdom and France or Italy. There are in this State 28,413,661 men and 28,538,671 women.

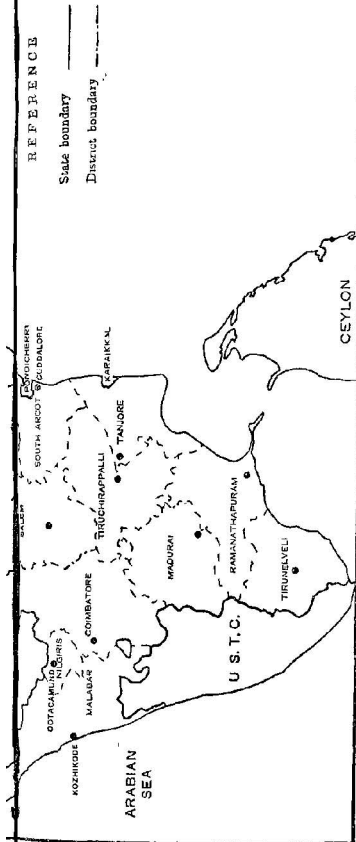
Madras State comprises 26 districts including Madras City. The State has a coast line of 1,750 miles.

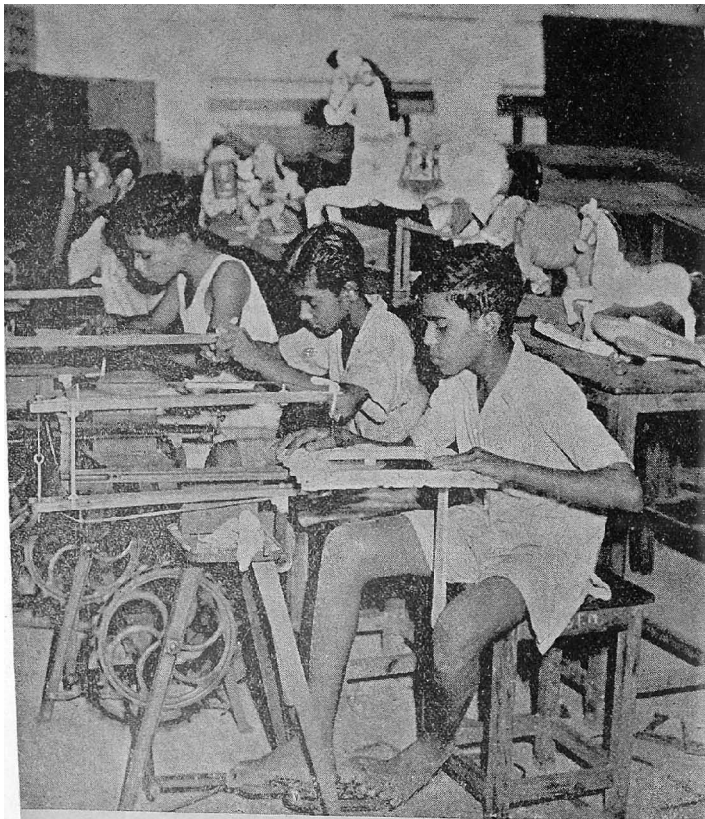
There are two long mountain chains, the Eastern and Western Ghats. The former starting from the frontier of Orissa runs in a south-westerly direction until it merges in the Nilgiri mountains, an outlying group, connected with the Western Ghats.

The heights of these ranges vary from an average of 3,000 feet (there are also peaks over 5,000 feet in height) to an elevation somewhat less, farther south. This range of mountains is pierced by the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery rivers, all of which have their source in the Western Ghats.

The Western Ghats run along the whole length of the West Coast at a distance varying from 50 to 100 miles from the sea coast. They are a steep and rugged mass of mountains averaging 4,000 feet in height and rising to 8,000 feet.

The Madras State has eight principal rivers: the Godavari, the Krishna, the Palar, the Pennar, the Ponnaiyar, the Cauvery, the Vaigai and the Tambraparnani. All the rivers flow from west to east and the whole trend of the drainage is from west to east.





CRAFT EDUCATION : School children learn to use head and hands

Reforms of the Land System

New Deal for the Tiller

Though the problem of 'land for the tiller' has been on the anvil for many decades, the popular Government strived and succeeded in the move to restore the ryot to his rightful place in the agrarian economy.

The policy of abolition of the zamindari system was implemented in right earnest with the passing of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948. This Act enables the Government to take over all estates as defined in the Estates Land Act, except those inam villages the grant of which consisted of both *kudivaram* and *mel-varam*.

The history of the land tenure system in Madras State is as follows—

Under Hindu Kings—Government revenue collected by men placed in charge of divisional units.

Under Muslim Rulers—Government agents allowed to do revenue collection work on contract, and called zamindars.

Under East India Company—Classes of landholders created, sanads granted. Large tracts of land formed into estates.

In 1802—Madras Permanent Settlement Regulation passed fixing the peshkush (Government's share of revenue).

In 1908—Madras Estates Land Act (1908), designed to protect ryots against rack-renting, illegal exaction, improper enhancement of rents.

In 1937—Prakasam Committee report.

In 1938—Draft Madras Estates Land Revenue Bill presented.

In 1939—Bills revised, but dropped as Congress Ministry resigned office.

In 1940—Measures for buying out zamindaris drafted by Advisers' Regime.

In 1948—Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act passed.

The Zamindari System

'Nothing is more urgent, nothing is more important, nothing is more vital than agrarian reform on the biggest scale' said Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India. The Madras measure seeks by legislation to ameliorate the conditions of the ryots in estates.

The zamindari system has manifested many evils :

(a) It perpetuates an assessment which has no relation to the productive capacity of the land.

(b) It has led to loss of contact between Government and cultivator and blocked agricultural improvement.

(c) Most of the irrigation sources in the zamindari estates are in a state of disrepair.

(d) Most of the records in the offices of the zamindars are indifferently maintained ; the complexities of the zamindari system led to an immense volume of litigation.

(e) Conditions in most of the estates are so unsatisfactory that even the zamindars feel that the system is as burdensome to work as it is difficult for the ryot to endure.

Both the Permanent Settlement (1802) and the Madras Estates Land Act (1908) fell short in achieving their objectives.

But the 1948 Act will alter the structure of rural economy in the estates taken over. The ryot will get a new deal, relief from excessive rents, an interest in the land he tills and an incentive to a better way of life.

Implementing the Act

When an estate is taken over by the Government under the Act, the entire estate including all communal lands and porambokes, other non-ryoti lands, waste lands, pasture lands, lanka lands, forests, mines and minerals, quarries, rivers and streams, tanks and irrigation works, fisheries and ferries stand transferred to the Government and vest in them, free of all encumbrances.

The ryots get ryotwari pattas for their holdings. The landholders will get ryotwari pattas in respect of their private lands, and certain other lands which had been in their continuous occupation from certain specified dates.

The estates are surveyed and settled on ryotwari principles and the compensation payable for them determined as soon as the ryotwari settlement is over, and paid to the landholders and to others who have got some right or interest in the estate, including maintenance holders.

The Government took over the estates in batches. The first batch of estates included the biggest estates of Vizianagaram, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Venkatagiri and also Devarakota, Bobbili and Pithapuram. On the whole 1944 zamin estates, 1,453 under-tenure estates and 3,259 inam estates have so far been notified. Most of them have been

taken over. The remaining could not be taken over on account of stay orders obtained by the landholder from the High Court.

Before ryotwari settlement, all lands have to be surveyed, classified as dry or wet and their rates of assessment fixed for each holding.

Compensation

The compensation payable to a landholder is roughly based on one-third of the gross annual ryotwari income and miscellaneous revenue after certain deductions in the case of zamin and post-settlement under-tenure estates and the annual gross ryotwari income and miscellaneous revenue after certain deductions in the case of inam and pre-settlement under-tenure estates.

Under the Act compensation can be paid only after the estates have been surveyed and settled and the aggregate ryotwari assessment for the estates is known. Until this is done, the landholder is paid an interim payment, representing roughly the estimated basic annual sum. This interim payment will not be counted against the compensation finally payable.

The Government have undertaken to make an advance payment within six months of the notified date, of 50 per cent of the total compensation as roughly estimated in respect of an estate, to obviate hardship by delay in survey and settlement operations.

In the case of inam estates held by any religious, educational or charitable institution, no compensation is paid, but every year a tasdik allowance is paid and the institutions will also be compensated for loss of income, if tasdik allowance goes below the annual income.

All payments, interim or advance compensation, are not paid direct to the landholders but deposited with specially constituted tribunals. It is the task of the tribunal to apportion the compensation or the interim payment among the various claimants.

The amounts of advance compensation and interim payment deposited with each tribunal at Vizianagaram and Madurai are given below :

<i>Name of the Tribunal.</i>	<i>A. Compensation.</i>	<i>B. Interim Payments.</i>
	<i>(Advance compensation deposited including the Government dues deducted.)</i>	<i>(Interim payment for fasli 1359 including the amounts recovered on account of excess collections made by the landholders)</i>
	RS.	RS.
Vizianagaram ..	2,10,99,183	6,40,709
Madurai	1,15,25,367	3,11,945

A third Estates Abolition Tribunal with headquarters at Chittoor, has been recently constituted.

Practical Steps

Even while the Estates Abolition legislation was on the anvil, the popular Government enacted certain interim relief measures : The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act and the Madras Estates Communal, Forests and Private Lands (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XIV of 1947).

The Rent Reduction Act aims at the immediate reduction of the rents prevailing in estates approximately to the level of the ryotwari assessments obtaining in the neighbouring Government areas. Rack-renting is thus suppressed.

The total number of inam villages is 22,445 and rent was reduced in 21,020 villages. In the case of 1,421 villages, it was found that they were either not estates or that there were no ryoti lands in them.

The average percentage of reduction for the whole State was 45·1.

Most of the estates taken over have to be surveyed and settlement on ryotwari basis made. Six survey parties located at Sivaganga, Chittoor, Ramanathapuram, Vizianagaram, Salem and Visakhapatnam have been formed, and four Ranges at Kakinada, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Madurai.

Under the two Settlement Officers functioning with headquarters at Nellore and Madurai, there are seven Assistant Settlement Officers working in Visakhapatnam, Masulipatnam, Chittoor, Nellore, Pudukkottai, Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram. One more settlement officer with headquarters at Visakhapatnam will be posted.

Only those whole inam villages which are estates as defined under the Estates Land Act but in which the land revenue alone has been granted in inam will be taken over by the Government, and not all inam villages.

The work of determination of inam estates is almost complete. Out of a total number of 7,397 inam villages taken up for enquiry, 7,305 cases have been disposed of: 4,157 have been found to be inam estates

The rent roll for the entire zamindari area is Rs. 358·5 lakhs. The Government were deriving a sum of about Rs. 47·38 lakhs as peshkush from these areas.

Forest Wealth

Carefully Regulated Exploitation

Forests are one of the treasures of a nation. In the balance of Nature, forests play a vital part, by governing climatic conditions, affording timber, fuel and minor produce, and by supporting a wealth of animal life.

The popular Government realise that well-managed forests are a valuable asset, and their general policy is to increase the area under forests, with an equitable distribution on regional basis.

In Madras State the area under forests is about 25,800 square miles, roughly 20 per cent of the State. About 18,800 square miles belong to the Government, the exploitation of which is carefully regulated by working plans to the life and nature of the trees.

1945-46	<i>Account.</i>	1950-51
IN LAKHS		IN LAKHS
RS.		RS.
140 13	Income from forests	186·26
76·40	Expenditure on forests	73·73

Forests offer a variety of produce, including timber and firewood, sandalwood, bamboo and minor forest products such as wattle bark for tanning leather, canes for furniture, nux-vomica for alkaloids, myrobolan, soapnut, lac, tamarind, honey and wax.

1945-46	<i>Details.</i>	1950-51.
IN LAKHS.		IN LAKHS.
RS.		RS.
52·23	Timber	69·19
22·33	Sandalwood	29 36
32·93	Firewood	41·40
10·39	Bamboo	16·41
17·61	Minor forest products	18·21

Forests support a vast amount of animal life. Nearly one-seventh of our cattle population is allowed to graze in Government forests. Wild life includes elephants, tigers, panthers, bears, deer and monkeys. In the forests a natural balance of life is maintained.

Improvement Measures

The positive policy of the Forest Department is to replant. Among the more interesting afforestation schemes are those for teak (1,600 acres each year), casuarina (target of 150,000 acres), wattle for tanning, soft wood for match and plywood, pyrethrum for insecticides.

Consequent on the abolition of zamindaris, the forests in estates notified under the Abolition Act were transferred to the control of the Forest Department on October 15, 1951. About 3,200 square miles of forests were transferred to the Forest Department.

The Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act (1946) is a first enactment of considerable importance, made to control indiscriminate destruction of private forests. By the Madras Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1951, it is intended to incorporate, among other things, the provisions of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act in the Madras Forest Act, 1882.

Some of the specific measures adopted by the Government to benefit the public are—

- (i) Assignment of forest areas for *kumri* cultivation by the landless poor.
- (ii) Continuance of concessional rates of grazing fees to cattle owners.



(iii) Free removal of monsoon grass and green leaf manure from fuel coupes and from special green leaf manure coupes.

(iv) Facilities given to ryots to raise food crops and tree species in degraded forests.

(v) Special concessions enjoyed by the hill tribes in the matter of free removal of minor forest produce, small timber for domestic and agricultural purposes and free grazing and hunting.

A difficult and expensive kind of afforestation is necessary for eroded areas. Experiments are undertaken to find effective methods of checking soil erosion ; encouraging work is being done in the Nilgiris.

Adult Franchise

Experiment in Democracy

One of the biggest experiments in democracy will be made in the coming months when the whole country will go to the polls on the basis of adult franchise. On January 26, 1950, the new Constitution of the Indian Union came into force. The Constitution lays down that the elections should be on the basis of adult franchise. The magnitude of the experiment can be realised when the enormous number of voters and corresponding numbers of polling stations are taken into account.

Madras State, along with the rest of India, made elaborate arrangements to get all qualified people who are of 21 years of age brought on the electoral rolls. The stupendous task of enumeration was successfully accomplished.

According to the 1951 census (provisional figures) Madras State has a total population of 56,952,332. In 1941 the population was 49,847, 508.

In Madras State as a whole, for every 1,000 males there are 1,004 females. In 1941 the density of population was 390 persons per square mile. In 1951 it is 446 persons per square mile.

In Madras State the total number of voters under adult franchise is a little over 270 lakhs. This is over 50 per cent of the total population.

In 1937 when the new Government of India Act was brought into force, the electorate comprised 14 per cent of the population.

Electoral rolls by constituencies are published in the form in which they will be used at the elections.

The preparation of draft electoral rolls for the Local Authorities', Graduates' and Teachers' Constituencies of the Madras Legislative Council with reference to April 1, 1951, as the qualifying date are now under preparation.

Constituencies

The number of constituencies is as follows :—

	<i>Madras Legislative Assembly.</i>	<i>House of the People.</i>
Single member constituencies	243	49
Plural member constituencies with one General seat and one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes	62	12
Plural member constituencies with one General seat and one seat reserved for the Scheduled Tribes	4	1

Election Dates

It is expected that in the State of Madras polling will commence from 2nd January 1952 and will be completed by the 25th of that month. It is hoped to complete the declaration of the results in respect of all the above elections—Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies of the State—by the 11th February 1952.

Elections by the new Madras Legislative Assembly of members to the Madras Legislative Council will commence in the middle of February 1952 and will be completed by the 18th March, 1952.

All the elaborate arrangements which have to be made in connection with the conduct of the unprecedented elections on the basis of adult franchise are receiving careful attention and will be completed well in time. Normally there will be 750 voters allotted to a booth and normally no voter need have to travel more than three miles to the polling station to record his vote. In Agency tracts the three mile limit has necessarily been extended to 15 miles.

Except in remote hilly tracts, as in the Agencies, where the population is very small and scattered, there will be separate booths for men and women voters at each polling station. The polling booths for women will be manned by women staff as far as possible. Polling booths intended for *goshā* women will be entirely managed by women.

At the Polling Stations

The polling for the Madras Legislative Assembly and the House of the People will take place simultaneously at each polling station. The actual polling is expected to take place on nine days as specified below :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Names of the Parliamentary Constituencies in which the polling will take place on the date in column (1).</i>
(1)	(2)
2- 1-1952 ..	Rajahmundry, Ongole, Bellary, Vellore, Cuddalore, Madurai, South Kanara (North) and Ponnani.
5- 1-1952 ..	Narasaraopet, Nellore, Kurnool, Wandiwash, Tindivanam and Srivilliputhur.
8- 1-1952 ..	Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Chingleput, Kancheepuram, Krishnagiri, Coimbatore, Aruppukkottai, Ramanathapuram, South Kanara (South) and Malappuram.
9- 1-1952 ..	Anantapur and Mayuram.
11- 1-1952 ..	Tenali, Thruvallur and Dharmapuri.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Names of the Parliamentary Constituencies in which the polling will take place on the date in column (1).</i>
12- 1-1952 ..	Vizianagaram, Kakinada, Penukonda, Pollachi, Tanjore, Srivaikuntam, Dindigul and Kozhikode.
16- 1-1952 ..	Srikakulam, Guduvada, Vijayavada, Nandyal, Madras, Salem, Tiruppur, Pudukkottai, Kumbakonam, Tirunelveli, Periyakulam and Tellicherry.
21- 1-1952 ..	Parvathipuram, Eluru, Cuddapah, Tirupati, Tiruchengode, Tiruchirappalli, Sankaranaymarkoil and Cannanore.
25- 1-1952 ..	Pathapatnam, Masulpatnam, Chittoor, Erode and Perambalur.

The polling will take place simultaneously in each Parliamentary Constituency and in the State Assembly Constituency, comprising the same areas.

A new feature of the forthcoming elections will be the use of indelible ink for preventing impersonation of voters. Every voter coming into a polling booth will be marked with this ink on his left forefinger before he is given his ballot paper. Where in any case this particular finger is missing, the mark will be made at some other convenient visible portion of the body.

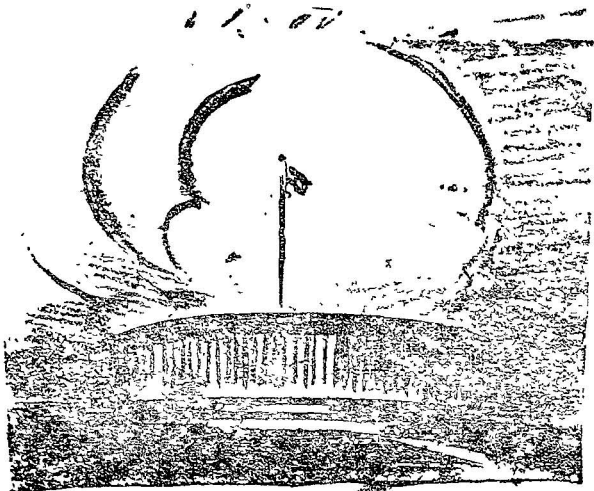
Ballot Boxes and Maps

The Government of India have decided that only steel ballot boxes should be used in the elections so as to withstand the risks of the roughest of journeys. The total requirements of Madras State for the ensuing elections have been estimated to be about 390,000 steel ballot boxes. The boxes to be used for the constituencies of the House of the People will be painted in green and those to be used for the constituencies

of the State Assembly will be painted in 'mahogany' (chocolate).

Where in any particular station the number of steel boxes is not found sufficient, wooden boxes will be used. Each box, whether steel or wooden, will be distinguished by the symbol allotted to the concerned candidate.

Government have made arrangements for the printing and publication of maps showing separately the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in the State. There will be separate maps for the Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies in each district except Srikakulam, in respect of which both Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies will be shown in one map.



EXPENDITURE ON NATION-BUILDING SERVICES.

The following figures indicate the progress of expenditure since 1945-46 on nation building services, excluding expenditure on buildings.

Services.	(Rupees in lakhs.)						1950-51. Revised estimate.	1951-52. Budget estimate.
	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.		
Education	460	590	703	886	958	1,032	1,139	
Medical	180	216	239	277	296	313	312	
Public Health	55	87 (a)	191	91	(a) 115	108	132	
Irrigation Works (Revenue and Capital Account).	97	155	254	396	634	967	1,066	
Agriculture	74	106	117	127	183	314	289	
Veterinary	24	27	32	41	50	54	57	
Co-operation	31	44	43	53	74	80	79	
Industries	73	98	113	120	129	186	211	
Electricity (Capital Account)	69	101	425	425	564	700	937	
Village Reconstruction .. .. .	..	2	7	18	20	24	26
Harijan Welfare	29	35	41	64	82	106	118	
Women's Welfare	1-24	1-37	1-65	2-35	3-19	3-86	4-01	

(a) Rupees hundred lakhs in 1947-48 and rupees ten lakhs in 1949-50 represents contributions to the Rural Water-supply Fund

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Account.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.						
Irrigation	13.77	61.58	156.88	248.66	478.48	798.63	937.15
Electricity	69.10	100.85	421.76	424.55	563.85	700.00	937.21
Industrial Development.	7.42	13.98	13.71	115.61	36.94	105.51	47.15
Road Transport (Madras City Bus Service).	..	2.76	30.68	26.65	12.95	14.46	10.55
Civil Works (Original Works—Buildings).	1.20	10.72	9.89	33.36	61.09	110.44	205.74