
A NOTE GIVING A GENERAL PICTURE OF THE
WORKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
INCLUDING WAR EFFORT, CONSTRUCTIVE
ACTIVITIES AND LEGISLATION, SINCE THE
OUTBREAK OF WAR. (1ST SEPTEMBER 1939
TO 2ND SEPTEMBER 1941.)

**A NOTE GIVING A GENERAL PICTURE OF THE
WORKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
INCLUDING WAR EFFORT, CONSTRUCTIVE
ACTIVITIES AND LEGISLATION, SINCE THE
OUTBREAK OF WAR (1ST SEPTEMBER 1939 TO
2ND SEPTEMBER 1941).**

PART I—GENERAL.

Foreigners.—Intimation about the outbreak of War between His Majesty's Government and Germany was received in Madras at about 9 p.m. on 3rd September 1939. In accordance with the instructions in the War Book and the Provisional Instructions for the Control of Foreigners in War, all adult German males were arrested and prohibited articles seized within a few hours. No German resisted arrest and none attempted any act of sabotage. Enemy subjects who were arrested were immediately sent to the Internment Camp at St. Thomas' Mount. Enemy property seized by the police was later handed over to the Inspector of Enemy Firms and Agent of the Custodian of Enemy Property, Madras. On 28th September 1939 all the internees except a few who were kept in Madras on account of illness or old age were transported to the Central Internment Camp at Ahmednagar. The Madras Government first moved the Government of India to release all the Jewish refugees and later recommended individual cases for release. The Aliens Interrogation Committee at Ahmednagar first ordered the release of all the Jewish refugees and later of individual Germans.

With the declaration of War by Italy, five Italians were arrested and sent to the Internment Camp at Ahmednagar of whom one was subsequently released by the Government of India. Later three Italian Missionaries were sent to the Internment Camp at Ahmednagar. One more Italian Missionary has been sent to the Central Internment Camp. The rest, mostly priests and nuns, were restricted to the premises of their houses or institutions under paragraph 8 of the Foreigners Order, 1939. These restrictions are relaxed to allow the missionaries to attend mass, to make confessions and to administer the last sacrament.

Parole settlements for enemy aliens have been opened at Yercaud in the Salem district and at Kodaikanal in the Madura district. The inmates of these settlements are mostly German Jewish refugees with a sprinkling of German Aryans and Italians. The total number of internees (including men, women and children) in the parole settlement at Yercaud and Kodaikanal are 99 and 35 respectively. All the inmates in the parole settlements, without any distinction between the rich and the poor, are

paid the maximum maintenance allowance admissible with effect from the date of their restriction to the settlement. The correspondence of all the enemy subjects is censored by the police. The inmates of the parole settlements are not allowed to send telegrams ex-India. Their telegrams to addressees in India are paraphrased before issue. They are also not permitted to write more than two letters a week.

As many of the enemy subjects who had been interned or whose movements had been in some measure restricted on account of the war were believed to be genuine refugees—the majority of them being Jews—the Government of India set up an Aliens Advisory Committee in 1940 to examine all such cases. Two members of the Committee visited Madras and the parole centres in the province in December of that year and interrogated a number of the refugee enemy aliens interned there. The Government of India have reviewed the recommendation of the Committee, as a result of which a number of these enemy aliens have been released and others will be released as soon as they are able to satisfy this Government that they have obtained employment on a salary adequate to maintain themselves and their families.

Trend of public opinion.—Public opinion throughout the Presidency generally supported the cause of the Allies and was for the most part in favour of India giving active support to the British Government. Congressmen appeared for the most part to be also in favour of co-operation, but until the Working Committee had come to a decision, they largely refrained from committing themselves publicly.

Resignation of Congress Ministry and appointment of Advisers.—The Madras Legislative Assembly met on 26th October 1939 and passed a resolution on the constitutional situation created in India by the war and approving the Ministry's intention to resign. The Council of Ministers tendered their resignation on 27th October 1939 and it was accepted on 30th October 1939.

As a situation had arisen in which the Government of the Province could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor by a Proclamation issued under section 93 of the Act assumed charge of the administration on 30th October 1939 and appointed three Advisers to assist him in carrying on the administration. The proclamation has been in force since then. A fourth Adviser was appointed with effect from 24th March 1941.

The constitutional crisis did not affect the general sympathy for the Allies. After the resignation of the Congress Ministry, Congressmen devoted themselves to explaining the reasons for the resignation, the Congress attitude towards the war and the political situation in general.

The Muslims, the Justice Party, the Sanatanists and all other non-Congress elements strongly supported participation in the war. Only the Congress socialists, the communists and the Forward Bloc supporters came out openly against participation.

Political agitation.—Since the outbreak of war and the resignation of the Congress Ministry the Government has had to deal with two main kinds of anti-war activities. The first is the satyagraha movement sponsored by Mr. Gandhi in which all Congress leaders and a great many of the rank and file of the party have taken part. Satyagraha took the form of either writing letters to selected individuals, usually members of the local War Committees, urging them to refrain from assisting the War Effort in any way, or by shouting anti-war slogans at a place and at a time which had been specified and published beforehand. At first all cases of satyagraha were dealt with by immediate arrest and prosecution, the sentences imposed varying from a few months to one year, and in a few cases even longer. Frequently the sentence included a fairly heavy fine. Gradually, however, it became apparent that the persons offering satyagraha were no longer of the same calibre and did not command the same respect or attention in the country. Other methods were then devised to deal with them such as prosecutions under the Town Nuisance Act and many were simply ignored altogether, which cast upon them the duty, as ordered by Mr. Gandhi, of wandering from village to village, heading for Delhi until they either reached that place or achieved arrest.

The second-class of anti-war agitators fall into a very different class, and of them three separate categories can be recognized :—

- (1) Leading agitators who before and after the commencement of the war had been engaged in fomenting labour disputes and were well-known for their anti-war speeches or activities involving class hatred;
- (2) less important agitators; and
- (3) underground communist organizers and those engaged in producing illegal and anti-war literature.

Those in category (1) above have been prosecuted whenever opportunity offered. Those in the other two categories have generally not afforded that amount of specific evidence of their activities as would ensure a conviction in the Courts and they have been dealt with in accordance with the provisions of rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.

Communists in Malabar announced their intention of celebrating 18th August 1940 as Civil Liberties Day, but the District Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules, prohibited meetings, processions, etc., in celebration of it, and no attempt was made to defy the order. Following the success of this ban, the District Magistrate imposed a similar ban on the celebration of 'Protest Day' on the 15th September 1940. This time, the ban was disobeyed in fifteen places. The mob resorted to violence in six places resulting in loss of life to three police officers and injury to a

few others. The police opened fire in two places and made lathi charges at other centres resulting in the death of two and injury to a few more of the rioters. Of the 34 accused in Morazha Protest Day murder and rioting cases 14 were convicted and 20 acquitted.

Students in a number of Colleges in Madras, in the Andhra and Annamalai Universities, and other mufassal centres, staged strikes and demonstrations, mostly under communist inspiration and these demonstrations threatened to assume All-India proportions with a 'general strike' on the 14th November 1940. The Government issued a communiqué expressing severe disapproval of the students' conduct and warning them that such conduct would debar the ringleaders from employment in Government service at any future date and that in the case of Government Colleges the Government would be prepared to take steps for the expulsion of those responsible for organizing such demonstrations. This order was severely criticized in some quarters, but it had the desired effect of curbing the demonstrations. The proposed 'general strike' was called off.

In connexion with the activities of the "communist cell" in the Annamalai University, five of the students of the University—including a girl—and an ex-student were arrested on 13th December 1940. Another student, aged 15, was restricted to his father's residence in Madras. On the representation of the students or their parents or guardians, the Government have since ordered them to be released on parole provided their parents or guardians guaranteed their good conduct. Five students in Madras and six in Andhra Desa who were connected with the Madras Students' Organization, a body controlled by communists, were arrested and detained in jail. Three of the Madras students have since been released.

There were two instances in the Coimbatore district of prosecution for hoarding silver currency and one in South Kanara district of prosecution for the drilling of uniformed volunteers. There were also two instances one in East Godavari and another in Madura of prosecution for sending secret codes to America.

Prize Court.—By virtue of the proclamation that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany the High Court at Madras is invested with prize jurisdiction in accordance with the warrant in its possession. The High Court appointed the Deputy Port Conservator, Madras (ex officio), as the Marshal of the Prize Court on 3rd November 1939.

Press.—On the outbreak of the war, a Provincial Press Adviser was appointed. He took charge of his office on the 7th September 1939. His duties were practically confined to (a) maintaining cordial relations with local editors and publishers, (b) making recommendations when penal action appeared necessary, and (c) preparing a fortnightly report on the salient matters under discussion in the Press to be attached as an appendix to the Fortnightly Report sent to the Government of India.

A Special Press Adviser was appointed for the Madras City on 13th September 1939. He is also the Information Officer and attends to work connected with the publicity of the activities of the various departments of the Government.

A post of Additional Secretary to Government and Director of War Publicity has been created for co-ordination of the war efforts in this Province and for the control of War Publicity and Propaganda in general.

District Magistrates were appointed District Press Advisers with roughly similar duties to those of the Special Press Adviser.

Press Advisory Committee.—A Press Advisory Committee for the Presidency of Madras for advising Government on matters affecting the Press was constituted. The Government have established a convention under which, except in cases of emergency, the Press Advisory Committee will be consulted on specific cases before action is taken by Government.

Prices and profiteering.—On the outbreak of war the retail prices of almost all commodities whether locally produced or imported rose sharply. On 6th September 1940 the Government issued a communiqué warning traders that profiteering would not be allowed. This and a further communiqué issued on 9th September 1940 pointing out that the Provincial Government had obtained authority from the Central Government to fix the maximum prices of essential commodities under the Defence of India Rules, 1939, had the desired effect and prices dropped. Reports received from District Collectors, however, revealed a great variation from district to district in the prices charged by retailers for essential commodities and a tendency for some unscrupulous persons to take advantage of the general uncertainty, to charge different prices to different customers. With the object of countering such tendencies the Government set up prices advisory committees in Madras City and in practically all the taluks of the Province with Revenue Divisional Officers as Chairmen and the Chairmen of Municipal Councils and representatives of wholesalers and retailers as members. These committees meet frequently, generally once a fortnight, and determine and publish the 'fair' retail prices of essential commodities for the guidance of the public. The general steadiness of the local markets is not a little due to the regulation of prices by this method of control which has proved satisfactory to the producer, the merchant and the consumer. Profiteering has, on the whole, been kept under check and the Government have not been obliged to use their powers under the Defence of India Rules (except in the case of certain German medicines and firewood). The measures taken by the Government were designed only to check undue profiteering by intermediaries and it is their declared intention that primary producers should get the benefit of the prevailing better prices after the period of depression that they passed through. As a repercussion of the Far

Eastern developments there was a rise in prices in almost all important commodities. The Government at once drew the attention of the Government of India to the dangers of inflation.

Special price reports and compilation of index numbers have been instituted in connexion with the war to enable the Government to watch prices and their effects on the economic life of the Province.

In order correctly to gauge the increase in the cost of living, the Government have ordered the compilation of the cost of living index numbers for eight centres in the mufassal in addition to that for Madras City which is being compiled since June 1939.

The position of the trade in groundnut, the chief cash crop of the Province, which received a set-back on account of the war, received the anxious consideration of the Government. In a communiqué, dated 16th November 1940, and in a Press Note, dated 8th February 1941, the Government explained the position and indicated that if overproduction with a resultant fall in prices is to be avoided, producers should curtail cultivation by growing instead other crops which give a fairly assured return. Collectors have been instructed to take steps to advise ryots to curtail sowings and the Agricultural department has been directed to advise ryots as to the alternative crops that may be grown instead of groundnut, the availability of seeds, etc. In view of the fall in prices of groundnut on account of the loss of European market His Majesty's Government agreed to maintain a minimum price for their purchases of groundnut in India and agreed to transfer to the Government of India the difference between the minimum price and the current market price collected as rebate from shippers. The Government of India have created a fund for the relief of groundnut cultivators with these contributions and have constituted a committee to advise on the utilization of the fund. The fund is to be utilized on schemes which will directly or indirectly benefit the groundnut cultivator, e.g., schemes for stimulation of consumption of groundnuts and groundnut products and research schemes for industrial utilization. Allotments are to be made from the fund provided the Provincial Government or State concerned agree to contribute half the cost of the scheme. The Madras Government have agreed to participate in the fund and have put forward six schemes for consideration at the first meeting of the Groundnut Committee to be held in the middle of October.

In order to check profiteering in and the hoarding of German medicines, the Government have fixed the maximum retail prices, under rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, of the products of Messrs. Bayer Remedies, Limited, and Messrs. Schering (India), Limited, released by the Custodian of Enemy Property.

The prices of yarn and dvestuffs were continuously kept under observation and steps taken to see that, as far as practicable, there was no shortage of dyes or profiteering in retail markets detrimental to the handloom industry of the Province. In view of the

undue inflation in the prices of yarns noticed since June 1941, the Government directed in September 1941 that as an immediate measure the prices advisory committees set up in the districts should also determine and publish the fair prices of the principal varieties of yarn in demand by the handloom industry. They also arranged through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the supply of yarn to weavers' societies by the mills at less than market price. The question of control was also taken up with the Government of India.

To prevent retail shop-keepers in urban and semi-urban areas from exploiting the situation created by the emergency, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has taken steps to organize co-operative stores societies in important centres in each district. There were 367 co-operative stores working on 31st August 1941. In 1940-41, the total purchases made by co-operative stores societies amounted to Rs. 63.17 lakhs and the value of goods sold by them to their members amounted to Rs. 65.29 lakhs.

To control undue inflation of rents in hill stations the Government issued the Madras House Rent Control Order, 1941, under the Defence of India Rules providing for the determination of fair rents in cases of dispute by a Controller who will be the Revenue Divisional Officer having jurisdiction over the areas. The order also provides for the prevention of the unreasonable eviction of tenants. The control order has so far been extended to certain hill stations in the Nilgiris, Salem and Madura districts.

PART II—WAR EFFORT.

Following the broadcast message to the Nation and the Empire by His Majesty the King and His Excellency the Viceroy's message to India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras issued a statement to the Press on the 4th September 1939 explaining the causes which had led to the war and appealing to the Presidency to play a worthy part in the fight for right and justice.

His Excellency convened a public meeting of representative gentlemen of all parties and schools of thought and of all sections of society on the 17th June 1940 at Government House, Madras, for the purpose of inaugurating the Madras Provincial War Committee with a view to rendering the necessary help and advice to the District War Committees, which had been set up in pursuance of His Excellency the Viceroy's announcement made early in June 1940. His Excellency announced his intention of initiating a Madras Governor's War Fund in response to the growing public demand for an opportunity to give direct assistance to India and Britain in the present war effort. The following three sub-committees of the Madras Provincial War Committee were constituted at the meeting, with power to co-opt additional members in order

to secure the assistance of persons specially qualified by aptitude or experience to handle the particular subject:—

- (1) Recruitment Sub-Committee.
- (2) Finance Sub-Committee.
- (3) Propaganda Sub-Committee.

A Provincial Defence Loans Committee has been constituted for the Province with effect from 3rd February 1941 in the place of the War Savings Movement and the Defence Bonds Group of the Finance Sub-Committee.

On the 26th June 1940 His Excellency issued a message to the people of the Madras Presidency, outlining the scope, administration and objects of the Madras Governor's War Fund, and appealing to all public-minded citizens to co-operate with His Excellency the Governor and place moneys and materials collected by them at the disposal of the Madras Governor's War Fund. This Fund, which is sponsored and directed by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Madras Provincial War Committee and which accepts not only gifts for War Charities but also donations for the defence of India and Great Britain, is intended to embody all organizations which have been initiated in the Presidency for the purpose of raising money for the provision of the various means necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, and constitutes the sole channel through which the citizens of the Presidency are asked to make their contributions in cash or in kind; all earmarked contributions will be immediately applied to the objects for which they are subscribed and contributions which are not earmarked are devoted to the provision of Aircraft for Britain and moneys are remitted to London. His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund has been closed and its balances have been transferred to the Madras Governor's War Fund. The money will be applied to the purposes for which it was subscribed. The message to the people of the Madras Presidency issued by His Excellency the Governor had a magnificent reception. His Excellency's personal example of contributing one day's pay every month to the War Fund was followed by almost every officer in receipt of a salary of Rs. 100 or more per mensem. A large number of officers gladly availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Government in sanctioning six days' pay in advance to enable officers to make an initial lump subscription to the Fund. In the case of Government servants drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem, the Government considered that collection by boxes placed in offices would be the best arrangement. Certain officers who had retired from Government service desired to contribute a day's pension each month for six months to the Governor's War Fund, if they were given advances for the purpose. While the Government appreciated the offer it was decided not to sanction advances to retired officers. The Government however issued orders to the effect that contributions to the Fund offered by any

retired officer might be deducted from the monthly pension bill on his making a written request to the officer disbursing the pension. Similar orders were issued in respect of acceptance of contributions from the pay of village officers. The advances granted to Government servants on account of their contributions to the War Fund amounted to Rs. 3.28 lakhs in July 1940 to March 1941.

His Excellency the Governor made a series of war propaganda tours in the Presidency in the course of which he inspected Military Units and Workshops engaged in production of war materials, made personal contacts with officials and non-officials, attended meetings of District War Committees and addressed public meetings.

District Collectors were told that the best form of propaganda was beneficent administration and they have been asked to make a special effort to secure good administration, to show special patience in dealing with the numerous difficulties that face them in every village and to see that their subordinates do the same. It has been pointed out to them that the main task of the district officer is to present Government as a reasonably just controller and helper and not as a disobliging and oppressive master, that if the district officer is one hundred per cent accessible, if he tours freely, if he deals promptly and fairly with genuine complaints, if he sees that his subordinates follow his example and if the war is not made an excuse for interrupting or curtailing the progress of the 'beneficent' departments, then the villages remain fundamentally sound. The necessity for promptitude has also been specially emphasized. Officers have been given full discretion to be generous in dealing with such matters as remission, unauthorized irrigation, and encroachment.

The Government permitted all Gazetted officers and all Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to collect subscriptions to the Governor's War Fund and general permission was given to all Government officers to assist Gazetted Government Officers in all possible ways in making collections. All Police Officers have since been forbidden to have anything to do with collection for His Excellency the Governor's War Fund. Government have granted certain exemptions from charges and taxes in respect of War Fund subscriptions.

General permission has been accorded to all local boards and municipal councils in the province and to the Corporation of Madras to contribute as fully as their means permit to the Madras Governor's War Fund. District boards and municipal councils were permitted to grant advances of six days' pay to such of their officers and servants as were willing to contribute the amount of such advances to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund. Co-operative Societies are permitted to contribute to the War Fund from their Common Good Fund. Surplus funds in liquidated

societies may be utilized by the general body for making contributions to the War Fund. The societies are also permitted to undertake the collection of contributions to the War Fund by their members.

Investment of funds of local bodies in the Government of India Defence Bonds and Defence Savings Certificates.—The Government have permitted district boards and municipal councils for the duration of the war to invest in the Government of India 3 per cent Defence Bonds, 1946, and Defence Savings Certificates such of the earmarked funds which can be invested under the standing orders. They have also permitted panchayat boards to invest with the previous sanction of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards the surplus funds which may not be required for current purposes in the forms of security mentioned above.

Investments in Defence Saving Certificates and Defence Bonds.—Co-operative central banks and other co-operative institutions are permitted to invest their surplus funds in Defence Savings Certificates and Defence Bonds. They are also permitted to invest their invested portion of reserve fund and the reserve fund to be set apart from the future profits in Defence Bonds.

Permission has also been given, for the duration of the war, for the investment of the Provident Fund amount of the subordinates under the Agency District Board, East Godavari, in Government of India Defence Bonds and Defence Savings Certificates.

The Government themselves invested in May 1941 in the Government of India 3 per cent Defence Loan, 1949-52, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs representing the balances available in some of their reserve funds.

The Government have permitted all Commissioners of Municipalities to collect subscriptions to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund. Presidents of Local Boards and Executive Authorities of Municipal Councils have been requested to withdraw any circulars issued by them prohibiting employees taking part in the activities of War Committees and their sub-committees other than the actual collection of subscriptions by the persons concerned.

Rule 4 (2) of Schedule V to the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, was amended so as to make it legally possible for local boards to contribute to the War Fund with the sanction of the Government.

District Panchayat Officers have been allowed to sell war raffle tickets.

The question of giving concessions in the matter of probation, leave, increment, etc., to the members of the Madras Local Authorities Electrical Engineers Service who are deputed for military duty is under consideration.

It has been provided in the rules relating to establishments of municipal councils and district boards that a person who is on probation or who has completed his period of probation may take up military duty without prejudicial effect to his appointment in the regular line.

Rules have also been issued permitting employees of local bodies to undertake activities connected with the work of War Committees other than collection of subscriptions out of office hours without obtaining the permission of the head of the office.

District War Committees.—A District War Committee has been formed in each district under the Chairmanship of the Collector to afford the primary means by which the public will receive guidance and assistance in every aspect of the war conditions by which they are affected. Sub-committees have also been formed under such district committee to deal with Finance, Propaganda and Recruitment.

Government have undertaken to bear the expenses of administration of these War Committees including propaganda.

The War Supply Depot.—The Joint War Charities Committee has organized a store which receives the finished articles from the various groups of working parties. The work of the War Supply Depot has two sides, the supply of comforts for fighting troops and hospital necessaries under the Red Cross. These two sides are kept distinct under instructions from Delhi, the stock books and accounts being completely separate. The depot is run very economically, the workers being voluntary with the exception of a small clerical staff. The railways give free carriage to parcels and are helpful in other ways.

The depot was originally located in Red Cross Buildings, Montieth Road, Egmore, Madras. In April 1941 instructions were received from Delhi that Madras should be a centre for the storage and despatch of goods not only from this Province but also from the Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Bangalore, Mysore and Coorg. As the premises in Montieth Road were becoming insufficient this expansion of activities of the depot made a transfer of premises inevitable. The depot was accordingly moved to the lower part of the Banqueting Hall of Government House, Mount Road, in April 1941.

On the principle that the St. John Ambulance Association deals with personnel and the Red Cross Society with materials, the Red Cross Depot has also provided splints, bandages and other materials as required for Ambulance work.

Supply of quinine and other cinchona products.—The outbreak of the war was marked by a considerable increase in the activities of the Cinchona department. Anticipating an increase in the demand for quinine and other cinchona products, the factory output was nearly doubled in the years 1939-40 and 1940-41, but

as production could not be maintained at the level owing to inadequate bark supplies, the output has been reduced by 25 per cent from 1st April 1941. The main increase in demand for cinchona products has come from Medical Store Depots; and the Government of India have agreed to meet from their defence reserve any demands that cannot be met by the Cinchona department.

Forest department's work in connexion with the supply of timber for war.—Up to the end of April 1940 orders for the supply of timber were placed direct with the contractors by the Director of Contracts and the Forest department's work was confined to the inspection and passing of the timber supplied by them. After the Timber Conference of March 1940, the Government of Madras accepted responsibility for the purchase of timber on behalf of the Central Government and from August 1940 onwards the Forest department through its Forest Utilization Officer has been negotiating the purchase of timber and orders are being placed on behalf of the Department of Supply.

Supply of charcoal.—Consequent on the increase in the number of motor vehicles run on producer-gas, the demand for charcoal has increased greatly. With a view to meeting this increased demand the Forest department is taking steps to develop the supply from the reserved forests.

The following statement gives War Fund collection and disbursement as on 1st September 1941:—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Contributions to the above Fund including amounts previously collected for His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund amounted on the 1st September 1941 to				1,46,63,831	10	4
<i>Details of disbursements.</i>						
By His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund prior to the closing of that Fund and to the handing over of the undisbursed balance to the Madras Governor's War Fund	2,52,060	13	6			
By the Madras Governor's War Fund—						
To specific charities and to the Joint War Charities Committee earmarked in accordance with the wishes of donors	8,03,847	9	4			
To Air Ministry, London, for cost of aircraft for Madras Squadrons	1,25,00,000	0	0			
To Indian Air Force	1,50,000	0	0			
To Madras Flying Club o/s Trainer Aircraft Parachutes and other equipment and scholarships	1,92,848	12	1			
To His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, etc., for Indian Defence purposes earmarked in accordance with the wishes of donors	12,218	14	0			
				1,39,10,974	0	11
Balance on hand as at close of business on 1st September 1941				7,52,857	9	5

Members of the Indian Civil Service.—On the outbreak of war, six officers of the Indian Civil Service who were on leave in England were recalled to duty.

A junior officer of the Indian Civil Service who was a fully qualified air pilot has been permitted to join the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve and he is undergoing training in the Initial Training School at Lahore. The Government have also placed the services of two I.C.S. Officers at the disposal of the Military Department for appointment as Assistant Recruiting Officers.

Six I.C.S. Officers have been permitted to undergo military training in the units of the Auxiliary Force (India) without incurring the obligation to be called up for military duty.

Recruitment.—All I.T.F. Units in the Madras (Military) district have been embodied for service with the exception of the 5th (Madras) Battalion, U.T.C.

The 13th (Malabar) Battalion and 15th (Madras) Battalion moved out of this district and the 11th (Madras) Battalion and 11/14th Punjab Regiment moved into this district. These units have now been disembodied and reformed as units of the regular army.

Medical Officers.—All the I.M.S. officers in the Civil Medical Department of this Province except six European officers holding residuary posts and all the I.M.D. and A.I.R.O. employed in the Madras Medical Service have been recalled for military duty.

The Surgeon-General as the Head of the Provincial Medical Department has been in charge of the recruitment of doctors for the Defence Department. The number of applications forwarded by the Surgeon-General to the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service was as follows :—

Emergency Commissions in the I.M.S.	...	346
Emergency Commissions in the I.M.D.	...	181

The following concessions have been granted to civil medical officers employed under this Government who are deputed for military duty :—

- (1) they will retain their lien in the Civil Department;
- (2) if they are probationers they will be confirmed on the occurrence of suitable vacancies;
- (3) the period of military service will count towards probation, pay and promotion; it will also count for civil pension if the officer holds a substantively permanent post in the Civil Department;
- (4) the period spent on field service will count—
 - (a) double for probation and increment of pay;
 - (b) for accumulation of leave under the Civil Rules, leave if taken while on military duty being deducted.

The Government also decided that substantive vacancies in the cadres of civil assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons

which existed on the 21st March 1941, or which might arise thereafter during the continuance of the war should not be filled except in special circumstances. All such vacancies after confirming probationers and approved probationers who proceed for military duty will be filled after the war by persons who have served in the Defence Department on the advice of the Madras Public Service Commission which will be instructed to take into consideration the following points:—

- (a) The period which an officer has spent on service in the Defence Department;
- (b) The reports on the officer's work in the Defence Department; and
- (c) The officer's suitability for civil employment.

Facilities for the medical examination of military personnel.—Orders were issued in August 1939 sanctioning the medical examination by Government medical officers free of cost of recruits for the Indian Army at non-military stations. In exceptional circumstances, recruiting officers themselves have been authorized to call upon the services of civil surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons for the medical examination of the candidates. Free medical examination has likewise been authorized in the case of—

- (1) technical personnel called up for employment in the National Service;
- (2) candidates selected for technical training; and
- (3) Indian seamen who have sustained war injuries.

The question of extending free medical examination in the case of recruits for all branches of the army is under consideration.

No difficulty was experienced in the matter of recruitment to the army. On the contrary some disappointment was felt that the full man-power had not been enlisted as very many candidates had to be turned away.

Other Government Servants.—His Excellency the Governor of Madras has been pleased to issue the following orders in respect of the question of pay, prospects, leave and pension of Government servants who volunteer for military service:—

- (1) A Government servant deputed for military duty will be permitted to count his military service for probation in his civil appointment subject to the condition that the nature of the duties performed by him in the military department is similar to that of the duties which would have been performed by him in the civil department.
- (2) A Government servant deputed for military service will be given advance increments on his reversion to his civil appointment which is equivalent to allowing him to count his military service for increments in his civil post.
- (3) The provisions in the "Regulations for the Army in India Reserve of Officers, 1939," will govern the case of Government servants who are members of the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

- (4) The amendments to the existing service rules will safeguard the confirmation of probationers and approved probationers in the various services and will secure them a lien on the civil appointments they were holding before their deputation for war service.
- (5) Government servants deputed for military service will earn leave in the Army Department and the Defence Department will bear the leave salary of the officer concerned for leave earned in that department.
- (6) War service rendered to the Defence Department of the Government of India will count for pension.

Concessions to candidates who have rendered war service :— It was considered that persons who volunteered for service in connexion with the prosecution of the war should not be at a disadvantage in the matter of obtaining civil employment under Government after the war, as compared with those who did not render for war service. The following concessions were accordingly announced for candidates who render war service :—

(a) *Reservation of vacancies.*—Fifty per cent of all substantive vacancies arising on or after the 1st April 1941 which should under the statutory service rules be filled by direct recruitment will be kept unfilled for war service men.

In the case of posts which must be filled by the appointment of women, the percentage will be 25.

Appointment to the reserved vacancies will not be made on communal basis.

(b) *Qualification regarding age.*—A person who has rendered war service will be permitted to deduct the period of his war service from his age for the purpose of rules laying down age limits for entrance to Government service. If invalided from war service, he will be permitted to deduct the period from the time he is invalided up to the date of his application for appointment or till the end of the war, whichever is earlier.

(c) *Other qualifications.*—For recruitment to technical services and posts candidates who have rendered war service will be exempt from the possession of technical qualifications prescribed in the rules provided that the appointing authority can guarantee that the candidate is in possession of technical qualifications equivalent to those prescribed in the rules. For recruitment to non-technical services and posts the possession of the minimum educational qualification will not be insisted upon provided that the appointing authority can guarantee that the candidate has acquired, by experience or otherwise, equivalent qualifications.

(d) *Competitive examinations.*—In the case of services and posts recruitment to which is made on the basis of a competitive examination comprising a written test, or a written test and an oral test in the shape of an interview conducted by the Madras Public Service Commission a candidate who has rendered war service will be exempt from the written test.

For the purpose of the above concessions the following kinds of service will be deemed to be war service :—

- (a) Service of any kind abroad with a mobilized unit.
- (b) Service in India under military, munitions or stores authorities and service in a factory notified under section 4 (1) of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance II of 1940, in all cases with liability to serve abroad when required.
- (c) A period of training with military units with liability to serve abroad when required.
- (d) Valuable service rendered to the fighting forces in other ways, e.g., by way of recruiting.
- (e) Service rendered in connection with Air Raid Precaution measures.

Preference will be given in the order indicated. The service need not necessarily be whole-time service.

The above concessions will be subject to the general reservations that they—

- (1) are consistent with the public interest,
- (2) are fair to those persons already in Government service who have no opportunity of rendering war service, and
- (3) do not involve the appointment of any one to a post the duties of which he is not competent to perform.

They will apply to all services and posts under the rule making control of this Government except the posts of assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons in the Medical department.*

Students in educational institutions.—Where an age-limit has been prescribed for admission to a Government educational institution a candidate applying for admission is permitted to deduct a period of approved war service from his age. The Government would be prepared to consider the question of counting towards the prescribed course of practical training war service of the following description, in the case of engineer students of the Engineering College who have completed their college course :—

- (1) Satisfactory service in an engineering branch ;
- (2) Satisfactory service in factories under the Crown or in other factories declared to be engaged on work of national importance.

* The concessions admissible to medical officers are specified on pages 13 to 14 *supra*.

The Director of Public Instruction has been empowered to waive recovery of stipends in cases where students undergoing training in training institutions are unable to complete their course because they are enlisted in the army.

Special Emergency Force and Civic Guards.—Special Emergency Forces consisting of two companies of five platoons each and officered by two Assistant District Superintendents of Police have been stationed at Pallavaram and Vizianagram from 1st July 1940.

The Government have also sanctioned four additional companies to be attached to the Malabar Special Police and the appointment of an officer of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police as additional assistant commandant.

Instructions have been issued to all District Superintendents of Police for the immediate formation of a voluntary emergency force on a part-time basis of a maximum strength of 25,000 to be known as civic guards. The number of civic guards at present sanctioned in the districts is 969 officers and 9,690 men. So far as Madras City is concerned the Government have approved the Commissioner's proposals to enrol 177 officers and 1,480 men.

Air Raid Precautions.—Very considerable progress has been made in the development of Air Raid Precautions in the province, and particularly in the Madras Fortress Area, where there are now 1,373 wardens fully trained and Fire Fighting and Rescue services are also in an advanced stage of training. The work has been so greatly increased that it has been found necessary to appoint two more Assistant Air Raid Precautions Officers. Special officers have been appointed for Vizagapatam and Cocanada, and the schemes for these towns are progressing satisfactorily though they are at present a long way behind Madras. Air Raid Precautions arrangements for British Cochin have been placed under the control of the Administrative Officer of Cochin Harbour who is in charge of the arrangements for the rest of the Cochin area with which this Government is not concerned.

Orders have been issued permitting Government servants working in areas where Air Raid Precautions schemes are in force not only to volunteer for Air Raid Precautions duties, but to count work done in such a capacity as time spent on duty. Air Raid Precautions duties are to be given preference over normal work wherever necessary. In Madras Fortress area subsidiary schemes for all Government offices and institutions have been or are being prepared so as to assist the general organization. Many firms and business houses are taking similar measures.

The powers of the Provincial Government to enforce lighting restrictions under rule 53 of the Defence of India Rules have been delegated to District Magistrates of all maritime districts, and restrictions have been enforced in all coastal towns and in towns of over 25,000 inhabitants situated within a belt of ten miles from the coast.

The Air Raid Precautions Committee for Madras Fortress area was reconstituted in April 1941 under the chairmanship of Sir George Boag, K.C.I.F., C.S.I., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor. The Commander, Madras Area, is the Vice-Chairman. The committee meets on an average of once a fortnight and effects complete liaison between all the various services and interests involved. A publicity sub-committee has also been formed under the chairmanship of Dr. R. J. Dyson of the Madras Southern Mahratta Railway, and funds have been placed at its disposal to enable it to carry on a regular campaign in the press and by other means to bring home to the general public the importance of Air Raid Precautions. One of its activities has been to organize the production of an Air Raid Precautions film in a local studio with a commentary in all the important languages of the province. In order to approach the women in Madras and impress upon them the need for taking precautions in the home a Women's Air Raid Precautions Corps has also been formed with Mrs. Nicoli as Commandant.

A special division of the Public Works department with one Executive Engineer, four Assistant Engineers and non-gazetted establishments has been formed and a medical officer has also been placed on special duty for short periods in connection with Air Raid Precautions work in the Madras Fortress area.

Central Information Office.—In order to enable the public to obtain information about all activities connected with the Presidency's war effort a Central Information Office was constituted in the Madras City.

This information office will be merged in the new War Publicity Headquarters to be known as "Victory House" which will be opened shortly in the same locality.

Shark liver oil.—The Government have organized the production of shark liver oil which is rich in vitamin A. It was first started as an emergency measure mainly to assist the Government of India in supplying the army with a substitute for cod liver oil which is not available or is available only at an exorbitant cost. So far, 8,700 gallons of this oil have been sold to the Government of India at concessional prices and the oil has been offered also to the British Ministry of Food at a concessional price. The oil, as prepared, is double the potency of cod liver oil. The oil is also supplied to the medical institutions in this Province and is sold in bottles to the public.

Coconut-shell charcoal.—Messrs. Pierce Leslie & Co., Limited, were prepared to supply 500 tons of charcoal a month from the West Coast of this province and the Cochin State, but their offer was not accepted. The whole of the contract for the West Coast, including Malabar, is understood to have been given to the Travancore Government. It is understood that as a result of the discussions with officials of the Indian Stores department

Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., have been or will be awarded a contract for the supply of coconut-shell charcoal from the East Coast and contiguous districts.

Supply of stores by Government Industrial Schools in Madras Province.—A list of Government and aided industrial schools under private management, capable of manufacturing various articles of wood and iron for Army purposes was communicated to the Director of Contracts who has undertaken to give the various schools an opportunity to quote for his requirements with effect from 1st July 1940. Orders for stores to the tune of Rs. 1,20,000 have so far been secured by the Industrial Schools at Coimbatore, Mangalore and Trichinopoly from the Supply Department.

Enquiries from the Contracts Directorate.—It was suggested to the Director of Contracts that in the manufacture of slippers and chaplis, it would be advantageous to replace screwing by thonging with good quality leather. Three sets of chaplis of different sizes prepared at the Leather Trades Institute, Madras, were forwarded for inspection. The Director of Contracts was also put in touch with a private supplier. A sample packet of biscuits manufactured by Messrs. K. R. Biscuit Company, Telli-cherry, was forwarded to the Director of Contracts who was asked to advise whether he was likely to require any of these biscuits or biscuits of a similar kind. An enquiry was received from the Director of Contracts, for 10,000 bits P.M.R. and 18,000 stirrup steel. The Director of Contracts was supplied with a list of firms who would be prepared to consider the question of manufacturing them. An enquiry in regard to the possibility of establishing the indigenous manufacture of braces made from web or worsted straps was received from the Director of Contracts who was informed that there were no reliable and organized manufacturers of braces in this Province, though cotton tapes are produced extensively by cottage workers and that if he could send a sample of the strap material, as also of the worsted woollen yarn to the Director of Industries and Commerce, attempts will be made to get counter samples prepared by a few selected workmen engaged in the making of cotton tapes.

Mosquito netting.—In view of the great demand for mosquito netting—mock leno weave—the Government are taking steps to have it prepared in this Province if possible.

Training of technical personnel for war purposes.—In September 1940, the Government of India constituted a Tribunal in Madras under the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, for the purpose of recruiting technical personnel required for war industries. Mr. V. Ramakrishna, I.C.S., Commissioner of Labour, was appointed as Chairman of the Tribunal. With a view to secure greater publicity for the scheme and to decentralize the selection of candidates, the Government constituted in May 1941, District Selection Committees, with the District Magistrates as the Chairmen, to assist in the recruitment of technical personnel.

Sixty-six schools and institutions have been selected for providing training to the technical personnel. So far 3,895 trainees have been posted for training as fitters, machinists, blacksmiths, electricians, etc., in these training centres.

In the Engineering College, Madras, which is one of the sixty-six institutions selected for providing training to the technical personnel, both war technicians and Air Force ground staff are being trained.

The training of war technicians was introduced in the Government School of Technology, Madras, and at the Government Industrial Schools at Madura, Calicut and Bellary and the Government Trades School at Mangalore. The total number under training is 246 comprising of 103 fitters, 12 turners, 14 blacksmiths, 70 electricians, 31 tin and copper-smiths, 10 machinists and 6 millers. There are 794 under training in the following aided industrial schools: St. Joseph's Industrial School, Coimbatore, P.S.G. & Sons Charity Industrial, Coimbatore, Ramakrishna Mission Industrial School, Madras, St. Joseph's Industrial School, Trichinopoly, St. Aloysius Industrial School, Vizagapatam, C.N.T. Institute, Madras, St. Vincent's Industrials, Ltd., Calicut, Commonwealth Trust Engineering Works, Mangalore, and the U.L.C.M. Industrial School, Guntur. The Government School of Technology and the Government Industrial and Trades Schools at Madura, Bellary, Calicut and Mangalore continued to conduct trade-tests of the candidates deputed by the Technical Recruiting Officer and the Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal.

Wattle bark.—As a measure of insurance against a possible shortage of stocks of wattle bark for the Madras tanning industry, the Government of India have arranged to maintain a reserve of 7,500 tons of wattle bark in the Madras Province. A portion of this reserve was, under the instructions of the Government of India, transferred to the Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore. A small quantity is also kept in stock at Bangalore. The stock in Bangalore and further quantities of the bark have since been despatched to Cawnpore under instructions from the Government of India. The amount held in reserve in this Province is now about 3,200 tons.

Transport lorry bodies.—Messrs. Simpson & Co., Ltd., Motor Engineers, Madras, received an order for 250 transport lorry bodies, and in order to deal with this work, they have organized their body-building department. Subsequently, they were given a fresh contract for a further 180 bodies. It is understood that they have been given a further contract for the supply of bodies, to be delivered at the rate of 100 per month.

Silk-worm ligature guts.—To meet any difficulties in obtaining from overseas supplies of silk-worm ligature guts required for surgical purposes the sericultural section of the Department of

Industries and Commerce undertook the supply of guts required by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. Madras is now supplying the entire requirements of the Indian Medical Department.

The number of guts of different variations supplied during the year 1940-41 was 2,255,921. In the last week of March 1941, the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, placed with the department an emergency order for 30 lakhs of guts for compliance before the 15th June and the order was fully complied with by the 4th June 1941. Since the commencement of the official year 3,996,372 guts valued at Rs. 1,14,782 have been supplied. For the execution of these orders from the Medical Services Directorate as many as 1,000 labourers a day were employed.

Parachute silk.—The Sericultural Expert attended the Silk Conference (Parachutes) at Delhi in August 1941 convened to find out ways and means of obtaining raw materials suitable for the manufacture of parachutes, such as cloth, tapes, cords, shroud lines and sewing thread which form the textile components of the parachute fabrics. Specifications for the fabrics have now been received and the Director of Textiles, Departments of Supply, has been addressed for samples in order to ascertain whether it would be possible for the Kollegal Silk Filatures, Ltd., to manufacture suitable yarn for conversion into textile components. The Kollegal Silk Filatures have already prepared several samples.

Textile Testing Centre.—The Government Textile Institute, Madras, is functioning as a centre for the testing of yarn on behalf of the Supply Department. About 180 tests a month have been conducted during the period under review.

Staff.—The services of Sri N. M. Adyanthayya, Industrial Engineer, Madras, have been lent to the Government of India, temporarily, with effect from the 5th August 1940, for appointment as Purchase Officer, Madras. Sri P. Siviah Chowdary, Tanning Expert, Leather Trades Institute, Madras, received an Emergency Commission as an Administrative Officer, I.A.O.C., and he was relieved of his duties on 23rd September 1940.

Provincial Advisory Committee for War Supplies.—A meeting of the Provincial Advisory Committee for War Supplies, Madras, was held on 15th November 1940. The Controller of Supplies informed the members that the share of the allotments made at the Cawnpore Conference to the South India Circle related chiefly to enamelware, crockery and cutlery, brushware, stoneware materials, tools and other miscellaneous items. He also explained that advantage was taken of the opportunity to press for more orders for articles which South India was in a position to supply including coir products and engineering items. The Controller further stated that he had suggested that orders might be placed in South India for boots and shoes.

The Provincial Advisory Committee for War Supplies, Madras, met the Ministry of Supply Mission to India on 11th January 1941. One important suggestion made at the meeting was that forward lists required should be got from the Government of India to see which items could be supplied from Madras.

A meeting of the Committee was held on 28th February 1941. An exhibition of samples of various Ordnance items and of other stores required for war purposes was held by the Department of Supply at Madras. In April 1941 the Provincial Advisory Committee met twice in connexion with the visit to Madras of the Director-General, Munitions Production and of Supply. Opportunity was taken of the visit to clear many points relating to the working of the Supply Department. The next meeting of the Committee was held in June 1941. Sources of production for pith hats, padlocks, anvils, tent mallets and helms were located in South India and orders placed. Orders were also placed for yellow soap, East India kips, clamps, etc. Meetings were also held in July and September. The total value of the orders placed in South India under Textiles, Engineering, hardware and miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 7,19,22,610 for the period ending July 1941.

Enhanced penalty for illicit possession, etc., of explosives.—The Government felt that the penalties provided in the Explosives Rules for illicit manufacture, possession, use or sale of explosives were not sufficiently deterrent, under present conditions in view of the risk of sabotage to mines and industrial plant and considered it necessary to give discretion to courts to impose heavier penalties. For this purpose they notified important industrial areas, in which contravention of rule 81 of the Explosives Rules, 1940, will now be punishable under section 5 (2) of the Defence of India Act, 1939.

PART III—ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT.

Agriculture.—The Agricultural Department has taken advantage of the loss of foreign markets for commercial crops like groundnut to carry on propaganda for the cultivation of more food crops. The object is to make the province less dependent on the imports of grain from outside. It is expected that as a result of the activities of the Department 30 per cent of the area hitherto cultivated with groundnut and sugarcane will be released for the cultivation of food crops like paddy, ragi, cholam, korra, cumbu and varagu. The Department has also been advocating intensive cultivation and improved methods of cultivation. Arrangements have been made for a rapid multiplication of improved strains of paddy, cholam korra and ragi. A sum of Rs. 98,000 has been sanctioned this year for the distribution of seed against Rs. 8,145 last year.

The Agricultural Department for some time past has been conducting experiments in electro-cultural treatment of plants in the Agricultural Research stations in the Presidency in order to

have definite evidence of the beneficial effects of the treatments. It has now been ascertained that none of the electro-cultural treatments is capable of producing distinct improvements in the yield of cultivated annual crops. The Government have, therefore, decided to discontinue the experiments.

The Government sanctioned a scheme of the Director of Agriculture (to be worked for a period of five years), for the multiplication and distribution of improved strains, of paddy in the districts of Salem, North Arcot, Malabar and South Kanara, of groundnut in Coimbatore and potato in the Nilgiris.

They have also sanctioned a scheme for the rapid multiplication of improved strains of various seeds through the agency of selected ryots.

The continuance of the scheme for improvement of bee-keeping introduced in Chittoor in 1939 was sanctioned and a new scheme for carrying out intensive work in bee-keeping in three taluks of the West Godavari district was sanctioned for a period of one year.

The Government have also sanctioned the following schemes of the Director of Agriculture :—

- (1) A scheme to centralize and co-ordinate all departmental work on fruits in this Presidency.
- (2) The permanent retention of the Fruit Research Station at Kodur.
- (3) The creation of a gazetted post of Fruit Specialist to advise the public on fruit culture, to conduct research on fruit canning and fruit preservation, to deliver lectures on Horticulture to students of the Agricultural College, to guide post-graduate students for the degree of M.Sc. in Horticulture and to give training in fruit culture to short-course students.
- (4) A scheme to provide a refresher course at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, for Agricultural Demonstrators with more than seven years' service.
- (5) A proposal to print posters for propaganda purposes at a cost not exceeding Rs. 15,000 a year.
- (6) A scheme of reorganization of the Agricultural Department under which each district is to have a District Agricultural Officer who is to be responsible for the agricultural work of each district and who will work in close collaboration with the Collector.

Broadcasting.—Since the outbreak of war, 135 rural radio sets (59 mains and 76 battery operated) have been installed, while many more are pending installation. Besides these, 53 sets were installed in 38 municipalities and 7 more are pending installation, 6 to be installed in 5 municipalities and 1 in a municipality which has

already 2 sets in operation. Five battery sets were installed in propaganda vans of district boards. Public address systems were supplied to 5 municipalities and 2 district boards.

The Provincial Broadcasting Department has installed public address systems and *ad hoc* wire broadcasting systems at the request of the Collectors to relay His Excellency the Governor's speeches and speeches of other speakers at the War meetings held. These were successfully arranged in co-operation with the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Recently a complete public address system (with amplifier, a microphone and loudspeaker) was bought for the purpose of broadcasting His Excellency's speeches. This equipment was used in August at Bezwada for His Excellency the Governor's War propaganda meeting there.

In March last, with a view to the dissemination throughout the Presidency, of reliable news and comments on the course of the war, the Government sanctioned half the cost of 300 rural radio sets, and, for the duration of the war, half the maintenance charges on all rural sets installed by the Department. There were nearly 400 applications from the panchayat boards under this concession scheme and the Inspector of Local Boards sanctioned 208 out of them. So far 50 mains and 98 battery sets have been purchased. Some of these sets have been installed and are included in the figures given in the first sub-paragraph above.

Cinchona.—A scheme for extending Government Cinchona Plantations in the Anamalais by 1,500 acres at a cost exceeding 8 lakhs of rupees was approved with a view to getting increased supplies of cinchona bark for the manufacture of quinine. 210 acres out of the 1,500 acres of new forest land were opened up for cinchona cultivation. This is an addition to 150 acres re-planted this year.

The non-gazetted post of Manufacturing Chemist in charge of the Quinine Factory was converted into a Gazetted post. The scale of pay of the post was raised to Rs. 345—35/2—520.

Co-operation.—The Government have approved a scheme for a Provincial Widows' Thrift Fund to enable widows to invest their savings or other money in an annuity fund. An annuity based on the amount invested will be paid monthly to the investor from her 45th year for a period of 15, 20 or 25 years.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies proposed that a beginning might be made through the Madura-Ramnad Co-operative Stores in the matter of financing the match producers of Sattur in the Ramnad district and helping them to market their goods. The Government accepted the Registrar's proposal and asked him to submit a progress report.

To assist weavers' societies in marketing their goods, consuming departments of the Government were directed to place their orders for textile goods with the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited, in cases in which the

Jail Department was unable to make the supply. Subject to the same condition, the Superintendent, Government Press, was also instructed to place orders with the Provincial Society for two varieties of cloth considered suitable for binding purposes.

The Government have sanctioned the appointment of a special Deputy Registrar for the development and supervision of handloom weavers' societies in the Province for a period of two years. The special Deputy Registrar has recently joined his new post.

The Government have sanctioned the following proposals:—

- (i) The organization of a co-operative society for the labourers of a compact group of three or four mills in Coimbatore.
- (ii) The employment for a period of 2 years and 3 months of a Dairy Expert on a pay of Rs. 100 a month for giving expert advice in the initial stages of the working of milk supply societies.
- (iii) The continuance till 31st December 1942 of the scheme of assistance to sugarcane growers from the grant made by the Government of India from the Sugar Excise Fund.
- (iv) Employment of three Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies for one year to do propaganda work in non-credit activities.
- (v) A scheme for the training of secretaries or directors or members of primary societies in the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, for a period of three months.
- (vi) Deputation for a period of 3 months of 24 Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies for practical training in up-to-date methods of Joint Stock Banking in the Central Bank of India, the Indian Bank, Limited, and the Indian Overseas Bank, Limited, Madras, and in the Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Department, Bombay.

The Committee on Co-operation submitted its report to the Government in 1940. The report has been published. The Government have considered the various recommendations made by the Committee and have passed orders on almost all of them.

Steps have been taken to ensure the sound financial position of—

- (i) financing banks; and
- (ii) the Central Land Mortgage Bank by making it possible for them to build up strong reserves.

The financing bank is required to carry to the reserve fund not less than one-third of its net profits until the total of the reserve fund and other reserves of the bank is equal to the paid up share

capital of the members held by it and thereafter not less than one-quarter of the net profits. In the case of the Central Land Mortgage Bank, the margin between its borrowing rate and the rate of interest at which primary banks lend to borrowers has been fixed at not less than 3 per cent.

The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, issues debentures and finances the primary land mortgage banks affiliated to it from the proceeds of such debentures. In order that these debentures may be treated as trustee securities and to make them popular and negotiable in the market, the Government guaranteed the principal of, and the interest on, the debentures up to a maximum of Rs. 250 lakhs exclusive of the value of such debentures as may have been redeemed by the bank from time to time. As the value of the debentures in circulation was Rs. 231 lakhs and the margin available as on 23rd December 1940 was only 19 lakhs, the Government have increased the maximum amount of their guarantee, the principal of, and the interest on the debentures issued by the Madras Land Mortgage Bank by Rs. 60 lakhs, i.e., to Rs. 310 lakhs so as to meet the requirements of the bank up to the end of the next financial year.

The Government have been giving temporary advances to the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, to enable it to finance primary banks pending issue of debentures.

The Government were advancing long-term loans to Co-operative Building Societies organized for the benefit of the poorer and middle classes in urban areas from 1923 onwards. As an emergency measure for the curtailment of expenditure during the War, the grant of loans to building societies was stopped after 31st October 1939. The question was re-examined by the Government and they have decided to continue to grant loans from 1st April 1941 on a restricted scale.

Since 1934, two peripatetic schools have been working for the purpose of training candidates for employment as supervisors in co-operative banks, etc. The Government have now considered the recommendations made by the Committee on Co-operation in Madras on the subject and have sanctioned in the place of the two peripatetic schools, the establishment of three stationary co-operative training institutes to be run annually at Rajahmundry, Tanjore and Coimbatore and a fourth institute to be run at Anantapur once in two years. Short refresher courses on special subjects will also be conducted. The Government will lend to each institute free of cost, the services of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar or grant a cash subsidy equivalent to his actual cost subject to certain conditions. The training of the first batch of candidates commenced in the first week of July 1941.

Civil Aviation.—A recurring subsidy of Rs. 10,000 a year for a period of five years commencing from 1940-41 has been granted to the Madras Flying Club in order to enable the Club to reduce its charges for imparting instruction in flying and allied subjects.

The Provincial War Committee has been pleased to grant scholarships for pilots under training for which a gift of over Rs. 1,80,000 was made from the War Fund.

The Government appointed a Committee to select candidates for training under the Civil Aviation Training Scheme (I.A.F.R.). The Committee held four meetings, i.e., in March, May, July and August last. Since July, the Committee is holding monthly meetings. The following tabular statement will give an idea of the number of candidates recommended by the Committee and the number selected by the Central Selection Board constituted by the Government of India :—

Meetings.	Number of candidates interviewed by the Provincial Selection Committee.	Number recommended by the Committee for interview before the Central Board.	Number selected by the Central Board.
March	94	25	6
May	41	16	4
July	24	7	2
August	20	4	(Not yet known.)

Criminal tribes.—The Government have sanctioned the introduction of the following industries in the criminal tribes settlement at Chintaladevi in the Nellore district :—

- (1) Manufacture of matches.
- (2) Weaving of bandage cloth.

The two industries are expected to provide employment for about 95 settlers. It is expected that the receipts on account of the two industries will be about Rs. 11,300 per annum.

Education.—Substantial increases have been made in the budget allotment for aid to Elementary schools under private management the increase being Rs. 11.03 lakhs for 1940-41 and Rs. 13.50 lakhs for 1941-42.

Among additional facilities for the secondary education of girls may be mentioned the conversion of the Government Middle Schools for Girls at Kurnool and Cuddapah for which provision has been made in the budget for 1941-42. Provision has also been made for the opening of B.A. Geography courses in the Queen Mary's College for Women.

Sanction has been accorded to—

- (i) the raising of the rates of grants per annum for higher elementary and secondary grade trained teachers in aided elementary schools from Rs. 156 and Rs. 212 to Rs. 168 and Rs. 216 respectively from the 1st April 1940;
- (ii) the establishment of a secondary school for Mappilla and other girls at Thalakkad near Tirur in South Malabar;

- (iii) the grants to the Andhra University for the establishment of a Natural Science College under it;
- (iv) the increase in the rates of teaching grants by 50 per cent over the usual rates on behalf of teachers in aided elementary schools in the Wynad taluk of the Malabar district and in the partially excluded areas.

The Government have sanctioned the extension of all fee concessions admissible to the Scheduled Classes under the Madras Educational Rules to converts to Christianity or to any other religion from those classes.

Medical.—With a view to satisfy the requirements of the All-India Medical Council for according permanent recognition to the medical degrees of the Andhra University the Government have sanctioned the construction of a maternity block and a children's ward and extensions to the Pathology block in the Andhra Medical College and King George Hospital, Vizagapatam. The Government have also made provision in the Budget Estimate for 1941-42 for the construction of a twin operation theatre, a new X-Ray block and a kitchen with covered passage in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam. The total estimated cost of the above works is Rs. 11.32 lakhs.

The M.B.B.S. Degree of the Andhra University has recently been recognized with retrospective effect.

The Government have under consideration the question of removing the difficulties experienced in the working of the honorary system. Pending decision on the revised arrangements to be made, Civil Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons are employed in vacant duty posts purely on a temporary basis. Such appointments are also made to fill vacancies caused by the deputation of civil medical officers for military duty. It has been made clear by means of rules and by announcement in the press communiqué that the holders of such temporary appointments should not by virtue only of their temporary appointment expect substantive appointments. Substantive vacancies will be filled in the manner referred to in paragraph 3 under the sub-head "Medical Officers" under the main head "Recruitment."

In order to make good to some extent the absence of civil medical officers who have been deputed for military duty, suitable retired medical officers are being employed in civil posts as a temporary measure.

Nursing staff.—In March 1940, the Government appointed a committee to consider and report on various questions relating to nursing services in hospitals. The committee's report was received towards the end of 1940 and orders were issued in March

1941. These orders are calculated to bring about a marked improvement in the content and efficiency of the training. Besides matters of minor administrative importance, the committee made valuable recommendations in the following respects :—

- (1) Revision of pay of the nursing staff;
- (2) provision of additional staff for nurses' training centres; and
- (3) adequacy of the present nursing staff in hospitals.

As regards the first point it was ascertained that a revision of pay ordered in October 1938 in the case of nurses following the general revision of the scales of pay of Government service made early that year was responsible for a large number of resignations in the nursing cadres. The Government have therefore decided that the reduction in the pay of the nurses ordered in October 1938 should be removed and that the scales of pay which were in force in February 1939 should be reintroduced as from the 1st October 1941.

The Surgeon-General has also submitted proposals in regard to items (2) and (3) mentioned above and it is hoped that these would be considered in connexion with the budget for 1942-43.

Sanction has been accorded to the employment of a Principal Matron in the gazetted rank to assist the Surgeon-General in dealing with questions relating to nursing service. The officer assumed charge in June 1941.

Among major hospital constructions sanctioned or under consideration may be mentioned—

		Estimated cost.
		RS.
		LAKHS.
Headquarters Hospital, Calicut	.. ..	10.57
Do. do. Trichinopoly	.. ..	7.31
Government Hospital, Tuticorin	.. ..	About 6 lakhs.

A general revision of the bed-strength of many Government hospitals was made with a view to bring the strength into accord with the available accommodation.

Owing to the war certain Mission bodies who maintain medical institutions found themselves cut off from their main sources of income from outside India. As they could not carry on their work without financial assistance the Government have sanctioned the payment of maintenance grants aggregating to Rs. 48,450 per annum to five medical institutions. These grants were paid from the 1st September 1940 in the case of four institutions and from the 1st December 1940 in the case of the fifth.

It has been ordered that members of the families of men serving overseas in connexion with the present war should be given free medical treatment including diet when treated as in-patients in

Government medical institutions without regard to their income. The grant of similar concessions in local fund and municipal medical institutions has also been commended to local bodies.

Electricity.—The Electrical Inspection Department has been separated from the Electricity Engineering Department and the Electrical Inspector to Government has been placed directly under the Government.

The Government have sanctioned—

- (i) the investigation of the Moyar Hydro-Electric Project;
- (ii) the employment of a special staff for carrying out a reconnaissance survey of possible hydro-power sites on the Maclkand river. (The survey is undertaken in the interests of both the Madras and Orissa Governments. The reconnaissance report on the scheme has been received and the question of undertaking detailed investigation is under consideration);
- (iii) the installation of a third Turbo-alternator set at Bezwada at a cost of Rs. 7,50,000 and of third and fourth Turbo-alternator sets at Vizagapatam at a cost of Rs. 3,11,000 and Rs. 10,77,000 respectively; -
- (iv) the expenditure of Rs. 4,13,700 on the construction of the following distribution schemes in the East Godavari district, namely, Ramachandrapuram to Mandapeta, Samalkot to Peddapuram and Pithapuram to Gollaprolu;
- (v) the extension of Pykara power to the West Coast at a cost of Rs. 32,24,000;
- (vi) a scheme for supply of electricity in the West Godavari district at a cost of Rs. 9,79,800; and
- (vii) the grant of a licence to the East Coast Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, for supply of power to portions of Sompeta and Ichchapuram taluks in the Vizagapatam district.

The Government have also sanctioned the extension of supply from Pykara, Mettur and Bezwada of power to various villages and towns in the Province.

Forests.—Recent experiments have shown that continuous grazing by a small number of cattle is far more damaging to vegetation than grazing for shorter discontinuous periods by a larger number of cattle. Schemes of discontinuous grazing have been introduced in several forest areas.

In order to preserve the beauty of the Wenlock Downs reserved forest in the Nilgiris district, Government have approved a proposal to administer the area as a 'National Park' by the Forest department assisted by a committee consisting of the Collector of the district, the District Forest Officer, the Nilgiris, and two non-official gentlemen.

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the constitution of a Wild Life Sanctuary in the Mudumalai forest in the Nilgiris district for the preservation of wild life and for providing recreation of instructional value to the public who would be admitted to the sanctuary on payment of a small fee.

Famine areas—Ceded Districts Economic Development Board.—In accordance with the recommendations of the Famine Code Revision Committee, the Government have constituted a "Ceded Districts Economic Development Board" with ten members consisting of six officials and four non-officials. The main function of the Board is to carry out the suggestions of the Famine Code Revision Committee. It will consider and inaugurate measures necessary for improving the economic condition of the Ceded districts and will be useful for—

- (i) suggesting lines of action to individual departments;
- (ii) reviewing progress made in various specific directions; and
- (iii) ensuring that there is no delay or friction at points of contact between departments.

Fisheries—Organization.—The post of Director of Fisheries was abolished and the Fisheries department amalgamated with the Industries department. The post of Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast) which had been converted into a non-gazetted post was revived. The Experimental Station, Tanur, was abolished.

Pisciculture.—The Government sanctioned a scheme for the popularization of "Gourami fish" in the rural areas. Six selected tanks in the Tanjore district will be stocked with "Gourami" and "Catla." The operations and the results will be demonstrated by the Fisheries branch of the department of Industries and Commerce during the course of three years from 1st April 1941. The Government have also sanctioned a general scheme of rural pisciculture to be worked for a period of five years at Chetput. The scheme will be subsidized by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Steps are being taken for the construction of buildings and the recruitment of a research officer and the staff required for the scheme. The scheme will be started in 1941-42.

Education.—The Fisheries schools provided elementary vocational training which is different from that given in ordinary schools with a view to make the children of the Fisheries community literate and at the same time not to make them lose all aptitude for securing a living by fishing. On a representation made by the fishermen of Yerumal in the South Kanara district, the Government ordered the transfer of the management of the private school of the place to the Fisheries branch of the department of Industries and Commerce from 1st June 1941.

Fisheries Technological Institute, Tuticorin.—The Government have sanctioned the opening of a Fisheries Technological Institute at Tuticorin. The Bharatha Mahaja Sangham, Tuticorin, is

constructing a building to house the institute. It is expected that the institute will be opened in January 1942. The institute is intended to impart instruction to teachers in fishery technology after their regular training in the Teachers' Training Schools and to provide at the same time a course of instruction to fishermen and the public in all branches of the fishing industry including navigation.

Chank Fisheries.—The Government have taken the lease of the chank fisheries off the coast of Ramnad belonging to the Ramnad Estate for a period of five years from 1st July 1941.

Irrigation.—The Government have, on the recommendation of the Irrigation Development Board, ordered the detailed investigation of the Gundlakamma Project in the Guntur district as a scheme for the irrigation of wet crops.

The Collector of Chingleput reported early in December 1939 that 3,626.46 acres under the Red Hills tank and 2,580.55 acres under the Cholavaram tank had been cultivated and that unless water was issued for the irrigation of these lands immediately from the tanks the crops would wither. The position was carefully examined by the Government having regard to the requirements for City consumption and it was eventually ordered that the absolutely minimum quantity of water required for saving the standing crops under the two tanks be issued. The Government sanctioned a scheme for the construction of the reservoir across the Courtalliar near Pundi, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, for augmenting the water-supply to the Madras City.

The reconstruction of the Torrigadda outfall sluice at mile 11/4 on the left bank of the Akhanda Godavari at a cost of Rs. 75,000 has been sanctioned in order to save the neighbouring cultivated lands (about 30,000 acres) from submersion during the rainy season and when there are floods in the Godavari river.

The Government have sanctioned the continuance of the irrigation experiments at Siruguppa in connexion with the Tungabhadra Project for a further period of one year, in order to obtain more reliable data and further details about crops, etc.

A special staff for the investigation of T.R.S. works in Ceded districts and for re-examination of certain abandoned schemes has been sanctioned by Government. They have also sanctioned the detailed investigation of the scheme for the provision of irrigation facilities for high level lands at the head of the Godavari Central delta.

The Government have sanctioned the following new schemes in the Kistna Eastern delta :—

- (i) Excavation of new Arthanur channel costing Rs. 13,320.
- (ii) Excavation of Nidamanur new channel costing Rs. 12,710.
- (iii) Provision of irrigation facilities to Bandar Fort Block costing Rs. 16,230.

Proposals for raising the height of the shutters of the Cauvery and Arasalar regulators costing Rs. 13,500 and for improvements to the Owk tank system in the Kurnool district costing Rs. 18,250 have also been approved by Government.

Public Health—Water-supply.—Among major water-supply schemes for urban areas towards the cost of which the Government have agreed to make grants are—

- (1) Corporation of Madras—Poondi, estimate 61·71 lakhs.
- (2) Guntur Water-supply Scheme—estimate Rs. 24 lakhs.
- (3) Cocanada Water-supply Scheme—first stage estimate 8·26 lakhs.

Expenditure was incurred from provincial funds for rural water-supply works in the districts in 1939-40 and 1940-41 as follows :—

						LAKHS.
						RS.
1939-40	...	...	...	...	...	4·19
1940-41	...	...	...	...	...	4·57

A provision of Rs. 6·50 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1941-42 for the same purpose; and the Collectors have been informed that if more funds are required more will be provided for rural water-supply.

Improvement Trust.—The Government have taken steps towards the constitution of an Improvement Trust for the Madras City. They appointed a Special Officer to investigate the question of constituting such a Trust and to study the working of the Trusts in a few selected Northern Indian cities. The officer visited three cities and has submitted his report, which is under the consideration of Government.

Industries.—The payment to the All-India Spinners' Association of grant and a subsidy amounting to Rs. 1,05,500 was sanctioned for 1940-41 for continuing the development of hand-spinning and khadi industry in this Presidency. From 1941-42 the total amount of grant and subsidy will be limited to the average of three years' net receipts under the Madras Regulation of the Sale of Cloth Act.

The Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 35,000 to the Industrial Engineers and Merchants, Limited, Bezwada, for developing their steel re-rolling industry.

The question of safeguarding the interests of the handloom industry *vis a vis* the mill industry has been engaging the attention both of this Government and of the Government of India for a long time. The Government of India convened a conference of the representatives of the mill-owners and the hand-loom industry to consider the question of the possible adjustment of the interests

of the handloom and the mill industries. The Government of Madras deputed the Director of Industries and Commerce to represent them at the conference. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was also permitted to attend the conference as the representative of the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society. As a result of the Conference a Fact Finding Committee has been constituted. It has toured round this Province for collecting material for its report. Opportunity was taken to discuss the question with the officers of the Industries and the Co-operative departments. The reply to the questionnaire issued by the committee has been sent.

School of Arts and Crafts—Advisory Board.—The Government have constituted an Advisory Board for the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras. Its functions are—

- (1) to arrange through one of its members to visit the school at least once a month, the observation and suggestion made by him or her being arranged to be placed before the Board at its next meeting;
- (2) to advise the Director of Industries and Commerce on the syllabus, lectures, classes, etc., of the school; and
- (3) to meet at least twice a year to arrange for a programme of visits and to discuss the affairs of the school.

The Board is to appoint three members from amongst themselves, who with the Secretary to the Board and the Principal of the School as additional members, will form a Selection Committee which will select candidates for admission to the school and forward to the Director of Industries and Commerce, its recommendation for the award of Government scholarships and stipends.

The Government sanctioned the employment of a special officer during 1941-42 to develop cottage industries in the Ceded districts. The officer will take up one or two selected industries and get down to the practical problem of—

- (i) improving the technique;
- (ii) improving and enlarging the market; and
- (iii) modifying production to meet the present market requirements.

The constitution during 1941-42 of a peripatetic demonstration party has been sanctioned for the purpose of demonstrating improved methods of flaying, preserving and curing hides and skins in the villages and modern methods of tanning on a cottage industry basis. The party will also advertise the work done at the Leather Trades Institute, so that the trade may get the advantage of the investigations made at the institute.

The Government sanctioned the constitution during 1941-42 of two demonstration parties to demonstrate the manufacture of hand-made paper in villages and the employment of a supervising

demonstrator to correlate and supervise the work of the two parties and to conduct experiments in the manufacture of hand-made paper at the Leather Trades Institute, Madras.

Cottage industries.—The Government sanctioned in April 1941 the employment temporarily for a period of six months from the date of appointment of a demonstrator on Rs. 25 per mensem under the control of the Leather Research Chemist to conduct a demonstration of improved methods of coir working at Peripatnam in the Ramnad taluk. The work has just been taken up.

The Leather Research Chemist toured in the South Arcot district in the latter half of August and the beginning of September 1941 with a view to investigate the possibilities of developing the coconut coir industry in the district.

The Government sanctioned in September 1941 the opening of a coir demonstration class in South Kanara district for a period of six months at a cost not exceeding Rs. 420.

The question of appointing a Special Demonstrator under the supervision of the Leather Research Chemist for conducting demonstrations in the manufacture of jaggery from sweet juice in the districts of Kurnol and Anantapur is under consideration.

In view of the dislocation of supplies as a result of the War and the desirability of enabling the local industry to compete with Japan, a scheme has been sanctioned for the supply, free of cost, each year to silk reelers of 80 Japanese foot reeling machines with re-reeling attachment which are ideally suited for the production of quality silk.

Owing to the difficulty experienced by dyers in the Madras Presidency in obtaining sufficient supplies of synthetic dyes from outside, as a result of the War, steps were taken to revive the use of indigenous dyes. Dye trials were conducted at the Government Textile Institute, Madras, on laboratory scale. The process of extraction of the dyestuff from the natural products was studied and recipes for obtaining several shades were drawn up. The results were embodied in a leaflet, copies of which have been distributed to persons interested in the use of indigenous dyes. Further steps to encourage the production of indigenous dyes are under the consideration of the Government.

The activities of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, which is a Government institution, comprise the manufacture of soap on a commercial scale, the provision of instruction and training to apprentices in soap manufacture and the conduct of experimental research on oils and fats. The institute with the staff on the commercial and instructional side has been made permanent with effect from 14th September 1940. The Government have permitted the Director of Industries and Commerce to place at the disposal of the organizers of War Fund Fetes and Fairs free of charge products of the Kerala Soap Institute up to the value of Rs. 15 in each case and subject to a limit of Rs. 500 in a year and to

incur the freight and other charges, subject further to the condition that the unsold soaps are returned to the institute. This arrangement will afford useful publicity for the institute's products, besides helping the War effort.

Leather Trades Institute, Madras.—The Leather Trades Institute undertakes the analysis of skins and hides intended for export and affords facilities for the carrying out of analysis of various kinds for tanners. The South Indian tanners who are supplying leather for war purposes and for consumption in the Province are taking advantage of these facilities.

The Tamil editions of the bulletins entitled "Pickling of Hides and Skins" and "Improved Leather for Water Buckets" have been published. A note on the "Use of Synthetic Tannings" by the Tanning Expert was published in leaflet form for free distribution to the tanners and others interested in the trade, and the Tamil edition of the note is in the press.

A Leather Goods Manufacturing class is also run in the institute. Suitable chukler boys are admitted to the school on stipendiary system. Improved methods of leather goods manufacture are taught to them so that they may, when they leave the school, carry on the trade in their homes and eke out a livelihood.

Peripatetic demonstration party.—The Government sanctioned the constitution of a demonstration party for purposes of demonstrating (1) improved methods of flaying, preserving and curing in villages, and (2) modern methods of tanning on cottage industry basis with a staff of one demonstrator, one flayer and one skilled workman under the supervision of the Tanning Expert. They have also sanctioned the payment of stipends to 12 students at Rs. 5 per mensem each in order to attract young village tanners to attend regular courses of instruction at the demonstration centre. The demonstration party will be constituted as soon as a new Tanning Expert is appointed.

Industrial Engineering.—With a view to conserving iron and steel for war purposes, the Government have ordered that all boring operations, except works already in progress, should be suspended for the duration of the war if they involve the use of iron or steel pipes for lining the borewells. The department has evolved a technique of lining borewells with cement pipe and it has been found that cement pipes can be safely used to line moderately deep borewells. It is expected that the use of cement pipes will gradually increase.

In March 1941 the Hospet Sugar Factory stopped the crushing of canes for the season, leaving about 1,500 acres of canes standing on the fields. The ryots were threatened with heavy loss as deterioration of canes in the locality sets in usually early in April and the ryots did not have with them a sufficient number of

bullock driven and power crushers to crush the canes and manufacture jaggery. A departmental crusher with a portable oil-engine to run it was sent to the Hospet Co-operative Loan and Sale Society in April 1941 and the plant worked for the society up to the 11th June 1941 affording considerable relief to the ryots.

In April 1941, the President of the Cane Ryots Association, Nellikuppam, South Arcot district, represented to Government that the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factory, Limited, Nellikuppam, were unable to crush all the sugarcane grown by the ryots in and around Nellikuppam and that if power crushers were not supplied by Government free of hire and transport charges the poor villagers, of whom it was stated there were about a thousand distributed in about 200 villages, who own small plots of land and were unable to buy or hire out crushers, would be ruined. Three departmental sugarcane mills were immediately supplied to the Cane Ryots Association and Government were pleased to order that the transport and hire charges be waived. Government were also pleased to approve of the deputation free of charges until the cane crushing work was over, of a departmental mechanic to assist the Cane Ryots Association at Nellikuppam in fitting up and working the mills lent to it. One of the three mills worked for the Association until the end of July 1941, another worked until the end of August 1941 and the third mill was continuing to work for the Association on 1st September 1941.

The question of helping the pepper trade of the West Coast was examined and the Government of India were addressed with a view to revive the pepper trade with the U.S.A. The question of finding new markets in Northern India and the level of prices at which it can compete with low priced imported pepper is also engaging the attention of the Government.

The conditions in regard to grant of wages, leave and holidays to the workmen in the Industrial Engineering Workshop and the Kerala Soap Institute were liberalized.

Jails.—Government have ordered that all women prisoners, both convicted and undertrial, who are taken from courts to jails or *vice versa* or from one jail to another and all women prisoners who are released from jails and sub-jails should be provided with conveyances where the distance to be traversed by them exceeds one mile. It has also been ordered that conveyances may be provided for shorter distances in cases in which, for reasons of health, or custom, or other valid reason, failure to make such provision would cause undue hardship to women prisoners. The Government have permitted female prisoners in the Penitentiary, Madras, to take up bandage making for the Red Cross. In connexion with the preparation of dried or concentrated plasma by the King Institute, Guindy, the Government have permitted convicts in the Penitentiary, Madras, to volunteer to give their blood. The purchase of petromax and hurricane lights for use in the Penitentiary, Madras, in the event of a break down of electric

supply plant during Air Raids has been authorized. Air Raid Precautions are being taken in the Penitentiary, Madras and the Central Jail, Vizagapatam. Instructions have also been issued by the Inspector-General to the Superintendents of the Central Jail, Cannanore, the Sub-Jail, Calicut and the District Jail, Cuddalore, which are a few miles from the coast that they should be prepared to meet any emergency that may be caused by Air Raids.

The District Jail, Cuddalore, was converted into a special institution from the 1st September 1941 for the detention of mental defectives confined in jails, Borstal schools and certified schools and of criminal lunatics who were previously confined in the Mental Hospital, Madras.

The influx of a large number of prisoners detained and convicted under the Defence of India Rules has necessitated the re-opening of the Alipuram Jail, Bellary. This jail provides accommodation for about two thousand prisoners. In the earlier stages when only a few blocks had been repaired, male prisoners convicted under the Defence of India Act and sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment were committed to this jail. Since the middle of July, D.O.I. prisoners sentenced to more than two months' imprisonment are committed to this jail.

At the end of 1940, partly as a result of the satyagraha movement and partly owing to the high figure of total crime in the Province in 1940, the jails held 1,180 prisoners over their full accommodation. In order to reduce this overcrowding in jails the Government issued orders on a scheme for the premature release of ordinary convicts who on 30th June 1941 were serving sentences for less serious types of offence. The scheme was much on the same lines as that adopted in 1938 by the late Ministry in order to reduce expenditure but excluded those convicted of the more serious types of offences which had then to be considered individually and in detail. As a result of the scheme, a total of 1,821 prisoners were released from the jails in the Province. The releasing together with the establishment of the large special jail at Alipuram for satyagraha prisoners reduced the jail population to a figure substantially below full accommodation level.

A number of petitions reach Government from persons who have been convicted or are under trial for offences connected with the "satyagraha" movement or other anti-war activities in which undertakings of future good behaviour are tendered and release from jail asked for. The Government have been considering such petitions generously and such of the persons whose undertakings were accepted have been ordered to be released.

Veterinary.—A provincial livestock improvement board has been constituted for the Province. The functions of the Board are generally to advise Government on schemes for the improvement of livestock. The Board consists of the Adviser to His Excellency

the Governor in charge of the Veterinary department (Chairman), the Director of Veterinary Services, the Principal, Madras Veterinary College, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and five non-officials. At a meeting held in August 1941 the Board recommended a scheme for the utilization of the Government of India grant of Rs. 50,000 ear-marked for Livestock Improvement work in this Province. The scheme has since been sanctioned by Government and arrangements are well under way for the purchase of bulls under the scheme for distribution amongst selected ryots and breeders.

The Government have sanctioned the following schemes :—

- (1) A scheme for the formation of a co-operative egg-production and marketing society at Krishnagiri, Salem district, for finding a suitable market for the sale of eggs produced in the area and for improving the stock of poultry;
- (2) a scheme to improve the breed of poultry in and around Katpadi, North Arcot district, and for the marketing of eggs through a co-operative egg marketing society;
- (3) a scheme for the opening of a model dairy farm at the Military Grass Farm, Teynampet, primarily to provide practical training in the care and handling of animals for the students of the Madras Veterinary College;
- (4) a scheme for opening a poultry farm at the Grass Farm, Teynampet, Madras, with the stock at the Kalahasti Farm which is to be closed and a portion of the stock at the Hosur Farm;
- (5) a scheme under which Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of certain Veterinary institutions where the daily attendance is small, are required to tour for about 12 days in a month to attend to outbreaks of contagious diseases, etc., among animals; and
- (6) a scheme for opening four additional touring billets at Udamalpet, Kallakurchi, Erragondapalem and Punganur. Four additional touring billets have since been opened bringing the total to eight and four Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of minor dispensaries have been put in charge of the taluks in which their dispensaries are situated.

Labour.—The work of looking after the welfare of the communities eligible for help by the Labour department in the mufassal has been entrusted to District Collectors and the duty of co-ordinating their activities in this regard to the Commissioner of Labour. The Government considered that the range and effectiveness of the work could be appreciably increased by associating with the agency small advisory committees consisting of non-official gentlemen with intimate knowledge of the needs of these

classes and with ripe experience in social welfare work. Therefore they ordered in August 1938 the constitution for the whole province of a provincial advisory board and for each district of a district advisory committee. The term of the members of the committees and the board was one year.

After the expiry of the period of one year the Government examined the need to reconstitute the board and committees. As it was found that the board and committees had done useful work, the Government have ordered the reconstitution of the provincial advisory board and the district advisory committees for a further period of one year from 27th August 1940. The term of the members of the board and the committees reconstituted in 1940, expired on 26th August 1941. The Government ordered the reconstitution of the board and the committees for a period of one year from 27th August 1941.

Government have leased without auction lanka lands in the West Godavari and East Godavari districts and also disreserved lands in reserved forest areas in Nellore and Chingleput districts for cultivation and provision of house-sites respectively for communities eligible for ameliorative measures undertaken by the Labour department. They have also leased without auction the right of cutting rellu grass in the central and marginal lankas of Kistna river to those communities.

Marketing.—Orders have been issued reconstituting the provincial marketing board and enlarging its functions. The Board as reconstituted will consist of five officials and five non-officials, namely, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries and Commerce, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Provincial Marketing Officer, the Director of Veterinary Services, two representatives from trade and commerce, two from agriculturists (growers) and one cottage industrialist. The Board has also been permitted to invite representatives of the railways to attend its meetings when their presence is necessary. The Chairman of the Board has been permitted to co-opt any person or a representative of an institution intimately connected with any subject specifically under consideration as a member of the Board for the meeting at which the particular subject comes up for discussion.

The Board's functions have been enlarged so as to include examination of proposals for the extension of the provisions of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act to new areas, for standardization and grading of commodities, schemes for standardizing weights and measures and schemes for the marketing of industrial products, especially those of cottage industries.

A scheme in connexion with the marketing of agricultural commodities was inaugurated in 1935 with the help of a grant from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. A portion of the staff was maintained entirely at the cost of the provincial funds. The period of sanction having expired in March 1940, the

council allotted further grants for the retention of the staff during 1940-41 and 1941-42. These grants have been accepted and the necessary staff was sanctioned for employment up to 31st March 1942.

Navigation.—The Government have generally accepted the modified proposals put forward by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in consultation with the Board of Revenue for improving the canals in the West Coast with a view to placing them on a self-supporting basis and have accordingly approved an estimate for Rs. 92,480 for the improvements to the canals.

Rural reconstruction.—For work in connexion with the organization of sports in villages as a counter-attraction to drink, the Government have appointed physical instructors in the districts of North Arcot, Chittoor, Salem and Cuddapah. Government have also borne the expenditure in connexion with the taluk and district tournaments.

Grants from the Government of India Rural Development Fund.—The Government have sanctioned subsidies to the following co-operative societies for the construction of godowns:—

	RS.
(1) Athoor Co-operative Society	1,000
(2) Manaparai Co-operative Society	1,875
(3) Kuhoor Co-operative Society	900

In the case of primary societies, the Government have increased the free grant from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the cost of godowns.

Grant of loans for relief of indebtedness.—In the Press Communiqué issued in connexion with the budget for 1940-41, the Government observed that advantage had not been taken of the scheme for the grant of Government loans for the relief of indebtedness and that the reasons were being investigated. As a result of the investigation, the Government have recently ordered that propaganda should be carried on by touring officers and that leaflets should be distributed to popularize the scheme. They have also decided to effect certain amendments of the rules for the grant of these loans with the same object. The chief amendments are—

- (1) The rate of interest will be reduced to that for ordinary takkavi loans (which at present is 6 per cent *) instead of being as at present $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- (2) The maximum amount of loan admissible to a single applicant will be raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000.
- (3) The present rule requiring an applicant to apply to a debt conciliation board, if one exists, before applying for a loan, has been modified to allow the loans officers, with the consent of the creditor, to scale down the applicant's debts in cases where he has executed only a single mortgage to a single creditor.

* Since raised (i.e., for the year 1941) to 6 per cent.

The Government are also examining suggestions to improve the working of debt conciliation boards, which are intimately connected with the scheme for the grant of loans for the relief of indebtedness.

The scheme has not been as successful as it was hoped it would be. The Government are examining suggestions to make it more popular and more useful to the agriculturists.

Collector's discretionary grants.—In order to enable Collectors to take more immediate action for the relief of distress or the improvement of conditions in rural areas, the discretionary grant placed at the disposal of each Collector has been enhanced in 1940-41 and 1941-42 from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 and the conditions governing its expenditure have been revised to make it more discretionary. Collectors have been authorized to spend the grant on any object which in their opinion is calculated to promote public well-being and contentment.

Land revenue concessions.—In view of the marked fall in the prices of agricultural produce during the present decade, the Government have every year and from fasli 1342 been granting land revenue concessions. His Excellency the Governor examined the question, whether land revenue concessions were called for in fasli 1350 also. He observed that there was nothing in the then trend of prices of agricultural products to justify a reduction or withdrawal of the land revenue concessions granted in the previous faslis. His Excellency the Governor therefore decided that the land revenue concessions sanctioned for fasli 1347 and repeated in faslis 1348 and 1349 should be granted in fasli 1350 also and given effect to everywhere in the last kist of the fasli as in the previous year. The cost of these concessions in the previous year amounted to Rs. 70.11 lakhs.

These concessions do not affect the grant of ordinary seasonal remissions admissible under the rules in the standing orders of the Board of Revenue.

Co-operative colonization schemes.—Provision is made in the budget (as a Part II scheme) for 1941-42 for financing colonization schemes in Tanjore, Kistna and other districts. The object of the schemes is to ensure that the land should be allotted to the really poor and retained in their possession. To this end the assignment of the land will be made not to individuals but to groups of landless rural labourers and other poor persons, formed into co-operative societies.

The society will hold the lands and allot them to its members who will have occupancy rights in their holdings. This occupancy right will be heritable but will be otherwise inalienable. The Government will make a free grant of Rs. 10 in favour of each colonist to be used for the purchase of a share in the society and will also advance money to the society for the purchase of agricultural implements. In cases where it is decided to make some

charge for the land, the payment will be in instalments. Assessment on the lands will be remitted for the first five years if the lands have to be reclaimed and water-cess will be waived in full for the first year of irrigation and levied at half-rate for the next one or two years.

Provision is made for a special deputy-collector with the necessary staff to organize and start the colonies, and for a co-operative inspector to supervise the running of each society.

The Government have sanctioned six colonization schemes—one in Tanjore, two in Kistna and one each in Salem, Chingleput and West Godavari. The Special Deputy Collector for Colonization Schemes will start work in October 1941 and will begin with the colonization scheme in Tanjore.

Exemption of entertainments in aid of the war fund from entertainments tax.—Under sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, the Government have exempted from liability to Entertainments Tax (1) entertainments intended for the benefit of the Madras Governor's War Fund for the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and (2) entertainments held in aid of the Greek War efforts. The Government also exempted the race meetings held by the Madras Race Club on 7th December 1940, 11th January and 15th February 1941 for the benefit of the Madras Governor's War Fund from liability to the Totalizator, Betting and the Entertainments Taxes.

Registration.—The Cine Film System of photo-copying of documents which was in force in Madras-Chingleput district and in the offices of the Registrars of the East Godavari, Guntur, Salem and Coimbatore districts has been abolished with effect from 15th September 1941 and the system of hand-copying of documents has been revived in those offices.

Malabar Tenancy Committee.—In July 1939 the Congress Ministry appointed a committee of non-officials consisting for the most part of members of the Legislature for studying the nature and effects of the land tenures prevailing in the Malabar district and in adjacent areas and suggesting for the consideration of the Government legislative measures for the regulation of tenancy and similar relations in these areas. The committee's report was released for publication in December 1940 and is now under the consideration of the Government.

Recruitment of women as typists, steno-typists and telephone clerks.—The Government have decided that as a first step women may hereafter be employed as typists, steno-typists and telephone clerks in offices in the City of Madras, including the Secretariat but excluding the Judicial department. Only unmarried women and widows without children will be eligible for appointment. In the event of their marriage after appointment, they will cease to be eligible to hold their posts.

Assistance to the Chenchus.—With a view to ameliorating the condition of the Chenchus of Kurnool district, the Government have approved the proposal of the Collector of Kurnool to open in February 1946 in Kurnool West Forest Division a Co-operative Purchase and Sale Society and have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose. In the first instance the Society will take up the collection and sale on behalf of the Chenchus of tamarind, honey, ippapaluku, marketing nuts and galnuts.

To relieve the Chenchus from the necessity of living on root during the months when forest work is not available, the Collector of Kurnool has initiated a scheme of cultivation of food crop near the gudems. The tapioca has already been introduced in most of the gudems to show the Chenchus the possibilities of this valuable and easily grown food crop. It is now proposed to start plantain topes and orange gardens in suitable localities. As the experiments are expected to involve some expenditure the Collector has been authorized to incur expenditure up to a limit of Rs. 250 a year in initiating such schemes.

The Collector has also been authorized to incur expenditure to improve irrigation and the drinking water-supply in Chenchu gudems by improving tanks and opening sluices wherever necessary. It is hoped that such improvements will induce the Chenchus to take to cultivation and to raise topes in communal plots in each gudem.

Concessions to Yenadis.—The Government have also ordered that the Yenadis of the Arepalle Settlement in Chittoor district should be allowed to graze their cattle free (at the rate of three cow units per family) and to remove dead fuel for bona fide domestic purposes in the Negapatla beat of Negapatla Reserved Forest.

The Madras Government 3 per cent loan, 1952 (Second issue).—The Government announced in their loan notification and Press Communiqué, dated the 23rd September 1940, the terms of their further issue of the 3 per cent loan, 1952. The loan was issued at Rs. 95 per cent with a nominal rate of interest at 3 per cent per annum and will mature for repayment at par on the 1st September 1952. The loan was for Rs. 70 lakhs (nominal) of which the Government subscribed Rs. 10 lakhs from funds under their control.

Subscriptions for the loan were received on one day only, viz. Friday, the 27th September 1940. Against Rs. 60 lakhs offered for public subscription the total amount subscribed was Rs. 83.30 lakhs. Partial allotments were made on the following basis.

Applications up to and including Rs. 5,000 were allotted in full and applications for amounts over Rs. 5,000 were allotted 70 per cent subject to a minimum allotment of Rs. 5,000.

The total nominal value of the loan actually issued on the basis of the partial allotment in paragraph 2 above, is Rs. 69.52 lakh including the Rs. 10 lakhs subscribed by the Government.

In accordance with the established policy of the Government the loan proceeds will be utilized only for remunerative purposes, i.e., for productive capital expenditure and for re-lending to local bodies, agriculturists, etc.

Grant of compensatory cost of living allowance to low-paid Government servants.—Government have decided that all whole-time Government servants (other than village establishments) whose emoluments do not exceed Rs. 40 per mensem if employed in Madras City and Rs. 30 per mensem if employed in mufassal, should be granted an allowance at a flat rate of Re. 1 per mensem when the Madras City cost of living index stands at an average of 110 over a period of three consecutive months. The allowance will be continued so long as the average, over the preceding three months, remains at or above 110. The question of increasing the allowance and raising the limit of pay up to which the allowance may be granted will be considered if the Madras City cost of living index rises substantially above 110.

Holidays.—The Government have reduced the holidays which are granted in public offices by four days.

Consultation, etc., of local bodies.—A new municipality at Rajapalayam (Ramnad) was constituted with effect from 1st October 1940. The Devakottai, Cuddalore and Peddapuram Municipal Councils were superseded in view of their incompetence to discharge the duties imposed on them by law. The Presidents of the Tinnevely and Vizagapatam District Boards were removed from office owing to abuse of power. For persistent default in the discharge of its duties, the Kistna District Board was dissolved with effect from 1st February 1941 so as to be reconstituted on or before 30th June 1941 and the Malabar District Board was dissolved with effect from 25th February 1941 for abusing its powers and to be reconstituted on or before 1st June 1941. The two district boards were later superseded for a period of three years. In certain * cases where local bodies passed resolutions in excess of their powers, criticizing the policy of Government in arresting political leaders or the statements of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, action was taken for cancellation of such resolutions. In one case, for persistent adjournments of meetings, on political grounds, the council was warned. The Karur Municipal Council was superseded for exceeding its powers in passing objectionable resolutions on political matters.

Course of training for Municipal Commissioners and Special Officers of Panchayats.—The Government ordered that a joint course of training should be held for candidates to be selected for the posts of special officers of panchayat boards and for candidates recently selected by the Government for appointment as commissioners of municipalities. The course was held in Madras and lasted for two months.

* Tinnevely, Trichinopoly and Ramnad District Boards and certain councils.

The candidates were given instruction in Engineering (including Town-Planning), Public Health, General Administration and Accounts and at the end of the course, there was an examination. Candidates for posts of special officers who are successful will have to undergo a course of practical training in selected panchayats. Future appointments of special officers will be made only from those who pass this course of training.

A system of selection of candidates by committees consisting of Government officers, after calling for applications by advertisement, has been introduced for appointment to the following posts under local bodies :—

- (1) Commissioners of mufassal municipalities ;
- (2) Municipal Engineers ;
- (3) Municipal and Panchayat Electrical Engineers ; and
- (4) Local Fund Assistant Engineers.

The introduction of a similar system in respect of appointment of Local Fund Assistant Engineers is under consideration.

The Government have reorganized the system of control and supervision of the Local Fund Engineering department with a view to providing a suitable machinery to supervise the work of improving the communications in the Province and have made the Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads) the head of the department. They have also created three posts of Superintending Engineers (Communications) and merged in them the duties of the Special Engineer, Road Development.

Road development programmes.—Three hundred and eighty-five schemes included in two supplemental programmes of road development involving a commitment to the Road Fund of about Rs. 89 lakhs were approved by the Provincial Board of Communications at its meetings held on the 28th October 1939, the 23rd May 1940 and the 9th November 1940. Of these, 379 schemes have been sanctioned by the Government of India while the remaining six have not yet been sanctioned by them. Included among the schemes were important proposals for the surfacing of arterial roads to meet the requirements of modern traffic, and provision for the dustless surfacing of roads in built up areas.

The Government have also announced that, subject to certain conditions, they will contribute 75 per cent of the cost of approved schemes submitted by local bodies for the initial dustless surfacing of roads in built up areas. The Chief Engineer has been asked to select suitable schemes.

Forest roads.—With a view to opening up the backward area of the Attanady Valley of the Malabar district, the Government sanctioned the construction of a road from Mannarghat to Attanady at a cost not exceeding Rs. 69,050 and of a feeder road connecting the Mannarghat-Attanady Road with the Silent Valley at a cost not exceeding Rs. 21,000 two-thirds of the cost of the former being found from the Road Development Fund.

Communications.—It was considered that certain important roads in the Province should be improved and that the bridges and culverts thereon which are not capable of carrying a safe load under modern traffic conditions should be strengthened. An examination of weak bridges and culverts has been made by a Special Executive Engineer. A lump sum provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the Provincial Budget for 1941-42 for grants to local bodies for strengthening the weak bridges and culverts, and grants are being given for carrying out schemes as and when they are ready.

Rules have been issued empowering the Government to compel local bodies to make provision for the construction, diversion, improvement and maintenance of the different class of roads and of streets in their charge and of bridges, culverts, road dams and causeways to such extent as the Government consider necessary and practicable; and to compel local bodies not to divert such provision without the express sanction of the Government.

Grant of lands for construction of roads.—The Government sanctioned the grant to the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams of an extent of about 91 acres of land in the Tirupati and Tirupathi Extension Reserved Forests for the construction of a motorable road from Tirupati to Tirumalai and an extent of 5½ acres of land in the Negapatla and Tirupati Extension A Reserved Forests and the adjoining unreserves for the extension of the District Board road on the Chandragiri side.

The Government have taken over, from the control of the district board, the Nilgiris, the maintenance of three important roads in the district. Steps are being taken to improve the condition of these roads.

The Government have ordered that the bridge across the Buckingham canal at Kottapatnam should be reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 18,000.

Petrol Rationing.—The Government of India brought into force a scheme for the rationing of petrol with effect from 15th August 1941. This province has been allotted a reduced figure of consumption for civil purposes based on past consumption and the scheme of the Madras Government has been so framed that the total civil consumption in this province will be within that figure. Broadly speaking the Government have adopted the principle of a 33-1/3 per cent cut on normal pre-rationing consumption for such classes of vehicles as are liable to a percentage cut. The method of applying the cut to buses was to reduce non-essential services so that the total consumption by buses was reduced by 33-1/3 per cent. The Government have ordered that no new permits should be granted to transport vehicles, unless they are run on producer-gas, and that no vehicle now on producer-gas should be taken off the road.

PART IV—LEGISLATION.

The following Acts and Regulations were enacted after the outbreak of the war.

**Madras Act
XXII of
1939.**

The Madras Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act, 1939, allows the trustee or other authority in charge of any Hindu temple in the Province with the approval of the Provincial Government to throw open the temple to the excluded classes if in the opinion of the trustee or other authority, the worshippers in such temple are generally not opposed to the entry into and offer of worship in such temple by such excluded classes. The Act also prohibits legal proceedings in respect of entry into or worship in any temple so thrown open on the ground that such entry or worship is against usage or custom. The Act further indemnifies and discharges from liability Government officers, trustees, priests and other persons for acts done in furtherance of or in connexion with the entry into and offer of worship in certain temples by the excluded classes before the commencement of the Act.

**Madras Act
XXIII of
1939.**

The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Act, 1939, empowers the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and officers of his department authorized by him in writing and such officials engaged in the relief of rural indebtedness and such officers of co-operative banks, as are authorized by the Provincial Government in this behalf, to compel creditors to give evidence and produce all documents in their possession or power.

**Madras Act
I of 1940.**

The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1940, takes away the power of panchayats to determine the fees to be levied on, and the conditions to be inserted in, licences issued under the Places of Public Resort Act, 1888.

**Madras Act
II of 1940.**

The Madras Finance Act, 1940, reduced the general sales tax payable for the year beginning on the 1st April 1940 from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 a month in the case of persons whose turnover does not exceed Rs. 20,000, and from one half of one per cent to one quarter of one per cent of the turnover in other cases.

The Madras Finance Act, 1941, continues the reduction in the scale of tax for the year beginning on the 1st April 1941.

**Madras Act
III of 1940.**

The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Act, 1940, confers on Collectors of districts, the power to grant, suspend or cancel licences under section 4 of the Act. It enables the Government to fix the strength of each market committee subject to a maximum of twelve and to determine the number of members to be elected to the committee by the various electorates. Further, it permits the Government to appoint to a committee such number of members as they think fit not exceeding the number of members to be elected to it by the various electorates. In the case of a committee established for the first time, the Act empowers the Government to appoint all the members for a period of one year and, if necessary, to extend the term of office of all or any of such

members, or to appoint new members in their places, for such period or periods not exceeding one year in the aggregate. Purchases and sales of commercial crops, and places set apart for the purchase, sale, etc., of such crops, by or on behalf of the Crown, have been excluded from the operation of the Act.

The Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Licensing) (Amendment) Act, 1940, introduces intermediate stages in the scale of annual fees prescribed for licences to wholesale dealers, draws a distinction between a broker and a commission agent and fixes the fee for a broker's licence at Rs. 10. It provides that a licensed manufacturer need not obtain a separate licence as a wholesale dealer either for the purpose of purchasing tobacco required for his manufacture or for the purpose of selling wholesale tobacco manufactured by him. It further provides that where manufactured tobacco in any form is found in the shop of a retail dealer it should be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such tobacco is exposed for sale. A provision has also been made for preventing wholesale dealers in unmanufactured tobacco from obtaining a licence on payment of Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 100. **Madras Act IV of 1940.**

The Prisons (Madras Amendment) Act, 1940, provides that if any prisoner sent to a hospital or any asylum for treatment escapes or attempts to escape from the hospital or asylum or when going to, or returning from, the hospital or asylum, he shall be punished with imprisonment up to two years or with fine or with both, in addition to the punishment for which he was liable for the offence of which he was already convicted. It also provides that the provisions relating to bonds contained in Chapter XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall so far as may be, apply to bonds executed when prisoners are sent for treatment to a hospital or an asylum under section 39-A of the Prisons Act, 1894. The Act also makes it clear that the above section applies only to convicted criminal prisoners. **Madras Act V of 1940.**

The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1940, validates with retrospective effect the practice of levying enhanced water-cess in cases where there was unauthorized irrigation of lands with Government water at times when such irrigation, whether voluntary or not, was prohibited and where there was unauthorized irrigation with Government water of dry lands or of a second crop on single-crop wet lands. The Act indemnifies the Government and their officers from liability in respect of acts done in pursuance of the practice referred to above, and provides that suits or proceedings instituted before the commencement of the Act in respect of such acts shall be disposed of on the footing that the amendments made by the Act had been in force at the time of the institution of the suits or proceedings in the court of first instance. **Madras Act VI of 1940.**

The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1940, omits clause (iv) of section 71 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, so as **Madras Act VII of 1940.**

to remove the discrepancy between the provisions of the City Police Act and those of the Madras Traffic Rules and the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules.

**Madras Act
VIII of
1940.**

The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1940, enables any police officer entering a brothel to rescue a particular minor girl in pursuance of a Magistrate's order under section 6 (1) of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, to rescue also other minor girls found in the brothel, if he is satisfied that they are living or are carrying on or being made to carry on the business of prostitution therein. It also confers a similar power of rescue on a police officer entering any premises under section 14.

**Madras Act
IX of 1940.**

The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1940, makes certain alterations in the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, which are necessitated by the replacement of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, by the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

**Madras Act
X of 1940.**

The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Temporary Repeal) Act, 1940, repeals the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1937, during the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

**Madras Act
XI of 1940.**

The Mettur Township Act, 1940, constitutes a statutory body called the Mettur Township Committee for the purpose of administering the municipal affairs of the Mettur township and enables the Government by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* to extend to the township with such modifications and restrictions as may be necessary the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and also of such other enactments in force elsewhere in the Province but not in the township.

**Madras Act
XII of 1940.**

The Madras Legislature (War Service Removal of Disqualifications) Act, 1940, provides that no person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, or for being, a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly or the Madras Legislative Council, by reason only of the fact that he holds any office in the Army in India Reserve of Officers, the Indian Territorial Force or any other branch of His Majesty's Military, Naval or Air Forces, or in the Defence Department of the Central Government.

**Madras Act
XIII of
1940.**

The Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1940, extends up to the 1st November 1941 the term of office of the councillors and aldermen of the Corporation of Madras, of the councillors of every municipality who will vacate their offices on the 1st November 1940 and of the members of all local boards who will vacate their offices in 1940, and postpones the general election to the local bodies referred to above till 1941. The Act also empowers the Government to curtail the extended term.

The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1940, lays down that a person shall be disqualified for election as a municipal councillor or as a member of a local board if he is at the date of nomination or election in arrears of any kind due by him, otherwise than in a fiduciary capacity, to the local body concerned up to and inclusive of the previous year in respect of which a bill or notice has been duly served upon him and the time, if any, specified therein for payment has expired. It also provides that a municipal councillor or a member of a local board shall cease to hold his office, if he fails to pay arrears of any kind due by him, otherwise than in a fiduciary capacity, to the local body concerned within three months after a bill or notice has been served upon him under the Act or, where in the case of any arrears the Act does not require the service of any bill or notice, within three months after a notice requiring payment of the arrear has been duly served upon him by the executive head of the local body concerned.

Madras Act
XIV of
1940.

The Madras Live Stock Improvement Act, 1940, provides for the improvement of live stock in the Province. It lays down that no person shall keep a bull which has attained the prescribed age except in accordance with the licence granted to him unless it is certified by the prescribed officer that it has been effectively castrated. Licences are granted free of fee, but they may be refused or revoked in certain circumstances. Power has also been taken to direct the castration free of charge, of bulls, which are unsuitable for breeding and for the inspection of bulls, whether licensed or unlicensed. The Act also prescribed the penalties which may be imposed for the keeping of bulls without licence, the neglect or failure to comply with an order for the castration of bulls or to submit them for inspection, etc. The Act does not apply to bulls dedicated in good faith to a religious purpose in accordance with religious usage or custom.

Madras Act
XV of 1940.

The Madras Christian Marriages Validation Act, 1940, validates all marriages solemnized, all certificates granted and all acts done, by the Rev. K. Anandam of the American Baptist Mission in the district of Kistna on and from the 13th March 1923 up to and including the 1st April 1940.

Madras Act
XVI of
1940.

The Andhra University (Amendment) Act, 1940, empowers the Syndicate of the Andhra University to delegate any of its powers to the Vice-Chancellor or to a committee from among its own members or to the Finance Committee.

Madras Act
XVII of
1940.

The Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Act, 1940, enables village courts to take cognizance of suits for taxes, fees and other sums due to municipal councils and other local authorities in order that these bodies need not resort to District Munsifs' Courts for the recovery of small sums due to them. It also permits the attachment of movable property by the president, or by any other member of the panchayat court to whom the president may delegate his powers in this behalf in order to facilitate the expeditious disposal of execution petitions received by panchayat courts.

Madras Act
XVIII of
1940.

- Madras Act XIX of 1940.** The Madras Rinderpest Act, 1940, provides for the compulsory inoculation of cattle in places to be notified by the Government from time to time, the prohibition or regulation of all animals alive or dead or of any products of animals or anything used in connexion with such animals which are believed to carry infection, the control of places where cattle are assembled, the isolation and segregation of animals believed to be infective and the inspection and treatment of such animals and the prevention of infection by prophylactic measures. It also prescribes suitable penalties for the infringement of its provisions.
- Madras Act XX of 1940.** The Indian Medical Degrees (Madras Amendment) Act, 1940, penalizes unauthorized use by medical practitioners of titles, etc., implying qualifications in any system of medicine.
- Madras Act I of 1941.** The Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act, 1941, empowers the Commissioner of Police to limit the number of hackney carriages (which term includes rickshaws) that may be registered in the City of Madras under the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911.
- Madras Act II of 1941.** The Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1941, delegates to the Board of Revenue the Government's power to grant aid to cottage industries up to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case.
- Madras Act III of 1941.** The Madras Electricity Duty (Amendment) Act, 1941, exempts with retrospective effect from the 1st April 1939, the sales of electrical energy to the Central Government for consumption by that Government, or to the Federal Railway Authority or a railway company operating a Federal Railway for consumption in the construction, maintenance or operation of a Federal Railway, from the levy of tax under section 3 of the Madras Electricity Duty Act, 1939.
- Madras Act IV of 1941.** The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1941, lays down that a person shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a councillor, or for election as an alderman, of the Corporation, if he is at the date of nomination, election or appointment, in arrears of any kind due by him otherwise than in a fiduciary capacity, to the Corporation up to and inclusive of the previous year in respect of which a bill, notice or direction has been duly served upon him and the time, if any, specified therein for payment has expired. It also provides that a councillor or an alderman of the Corporation shall cease to hold his office, if he fails to pay arrears of any kind due by him otherwise than in a fiduciary capacity to the Corporation, within three months after a bill, notice or direction has been served upon him under the Act or where in the case of any arrear the Act does not require the service of any bill, notice or direction, within three months after a notice requiring payment of the arrear has been duly served upon him by the Commissioner.
- Madras Act V of 1941.** The Madras Christian Marriages Validation Act, 1941, validates all marriages solemnized, all certificates granted and all acts done by Mr. Chinnamallela Aaron of the Telugu Church Council

of the South India United Church, London Missionary Society, in the district of Anantapur, on and from the 30th April 1938 up to and including the 19th August 1940.

The Factories (Madras Amendment) Act, 1941, restricts the obligation of a certifying surgeon to examine a young person on his own application or on that of his parent or guardian, to those cases where the application is accompanied by a document signed by the manager of a factory that such person will be employed in the factory if a certificate of fitness is granted to him. **Madras Act VI of 1941.**

The Madras City Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1941, amends the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, so as to provide for applications for a licence or permission or for registration or for a renewal thereof being made in all cases not less than 45 and not more than 90 days before the commencement of the year or lesser period for which the licence, etc., is sought. **Madras Act VII of 1941.**

The Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1941, empowers the Government to modify from time to time or cancel any decision given by them, whether before or after the Act came into force, in a dispute between the Corporation of Madras or a municipal council or a local board, as the case may be, and one, or more than one, other local authority. The Act also provides that any such decision or any modification therein or cancellation thereof shall be binding on each of the local authorities concerned and shall not be liable to be questioned in any Court of Law. **Madras Act VIII of 1941.**

The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1941, confers on the Government the power to make rules regarding the conditions on which and the mode in which contracts may be made by or on behalf of municipal councils. **Madras Act X of 1941.**

The Madras High Court held that the provisions of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, so far as they related to intoxicating drugs which are also dangerous drugs, were void by reason of the fact that the Act was not reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General or for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure under section 107 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1935. The Madras Prohibition (Supplementary) Act, 1941, which has been assented to by the Governor-General, extends the provisions of the Prohibition Act to intoxicating drugs which are also dangerous drugs. **Madras Act XI of 1941.**

The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1941, empowers the municipal council and the panchayat to farm out the collection of fees for the use of cart-stands. **Madras Act XII of 1941.**

The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1941, amends the principal Act with a view to meeting in some measure the beggar problem in the City of Madras. The Act provides for the committal to a workhouse (when one is established) for a period of three years of able-bodied beggars who have attained the age of 16 years and also for the detention for a similar period in a special home (when one is established) of beggars who have attained the age of **Madras Act XIII of 1941.**

16 years but who are physically disabled. It also makes provision for the release of able-bodied beggars who give an undertaking not to beg within the City for a period not exceeding two years and for the punishment of those who violate such an undertaking. Youthful beggars below the age of 16 years will ordinarily be dealt with by a Juvenile Court under the Madras Children Act, 1929. The Juvenile Court is empowered to commit beggars between the ages of 14 and 16 to a workhouse (when one is established) if they are able-bodied or to a special home (when one is established) if they are physically disabled.

**Madras Act
XIV of
1941.**

The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1941, empowers Government to supersede district boards for a maximum period of three years.

**Madras Act
XV of 1941.**

The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1941, removes the statutory limit to the rate of the elementary education tax. The Amending Act also lays down that it is not obligatory on the part of the Government to contribute to the elementary education fund of any local authority a sum exceeding the proceeds of the taxation, if any, which was being levied in the area of the local authority under Section 34 of the principal Act immediately before the commencement of the Amending Act. It further provides that where education tax is levied as a surcharge on the tax on companies or profession-tax it should be subject to the limits specified in any law for the time being in force governing the local authority or prescribed by rules made under the principal Act.

Note.—The Government have published the Madras Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1941, under the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act of 1941 delegating to the Board of Revenue the power to grant aid to Cottage Industrialists, up to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case.

**Madras
Regulation I
of 1939.**

The Central Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment) Regulation, 1939, makes a formal amendment to section 32 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881, in its application to the partially excluded areas in the Province which became necessary as a result of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.

**Madras
Regulation
II of 1939.**

The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation, 1939, amends the Agency Rules so as to entitle advocates of the Madras High Court as of right to practise in the Court of the Agent to the Government of Madras and in all courts subordinate to him.

**Madras
Regulation I
of 1940.**

The Madras (Partially Excluded Areas) Village Courts Regulation, 1940, extends the provisions of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1868, with certain modifications to the partially excluded areas in the Province.

**Madras
Regulation
II of 1940.**

The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1940, provides that interest on any debt or liability shall not, as against a member of a hill tribe, be allowed or decreed at a higher rate than $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

The Madras Agency Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation, 1940, ^{Madras Regulation III of 1940.} abolishes the system of debt bondage called "gothi" existing in certain parts of the partially excluded areas in the districts of Vizagapatam and East Godavari and renders void all gothi agreements entered into after the commencement of the Regulation. It permits written labour agreements under which advances intended to be repaid by labour can be regulated in an equitable manner. The Regulation further provides that agreements under the old gothi system subsisting on the date of its commencement cannot be enforced unless they are settled in accordance with the principles laid down in the Regulation. It also contains provisions for the termination of agreements by employers and for the decision of disputes arising between employers and labourers in respect of agreements and prescribes the penalties for offences against the Regulation.

The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation, 1940, ^{Madras Regulation IV of 1940.} makes it clear that the provisions contained in sub-rule (2) of rule 63 of the Madras Agency Rules will not affect the appellate powers vested in the Board of Revenue by or under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881, in the case of village officers in the Nugur taluk of the East Godavari district who are governed by the provisions of that Act.

The Madras (Partially Excluded Areas) Court of Wards Regulation, 1940, extends the provisions of the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902, with certain modifications to the partially excluded areas in the Province. ^{Madras Regulation V of 1940.}

The Madras (Partially Excluded Areas) Guardians and Wards Regulation, 1940, extends the provisions of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, with certain modifications to the portions of the partially excluded areas in the Province in which they are not in force. ^{Madras Regulation VI of 1940.}

The Madras Agency Rules (Second Amendment) Regulation, 1940, ^{Madras Regulation VII of 1940.} repeals rules 61 and 62 of the Madras Agency Rules which are rendered necessary by the extension of the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902, and the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, to the partially excluded areas in the Province.

The Madras (Excluded Areas) Coinage Regulation, 1940, ^{Madras Regulation VIII of 1940.} extends the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, and the notifications, orders and rules issued thereunder to the excluded areas in the Province.

The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1940, ^{Madras Regulation IX of 1940.} amends section 4 of the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917, so as to permit the alienation of lands by a member of a hill tribe in favour of co-operative societies composed solely of members of hill tribes.