

**HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE MADRAS STATE  
DURING 1935 – 1945**

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# **HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE MADRAS STATE DURING 1935 – 1945**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This part will establish the framework for the examination by featuring the phases of history of administration, particularly in the city of Madras as the fundamental way to deal with the understanding of the state or government in the meantime distinguishing the basic record keeping highlights that portrayed each stage. Since various variables have formed the idea of open organization into what it is today, the method of reasoning for regulatory change will be examined, for the most part. This discourse will be vital so as to: arrange the examination in the more extensive setting of grant on managerial change and record keeping; produce suspicions for the investigation; justify the exploration; and point of confinement the extent of the examination.

History is as “an unending conversation” between the past and the present, an exchange between the occasions of the past, present and developing future closures. The student of history elucidates of the past, his significance of the critical and vital, advances with the dynamic rise in new objectives. Truth be told, history can be composed just by the individuals who find and acknowledge the logic of direction in history itself. The conviction that we have originated from some place is firmly connected with the conviction that we are going to some place. History, thus, secures importance and objectivity just when it builds up an intelligible connection among past and future. History is the living past of man. It is the endeavour made by man through hundreds of years to remake, portray and decipher his very own past. History is aggregate memory, the storage facility of experience through which individuals builds up a feeling of their social character and their future prospects.

History in its essence is change and movement. History is a social process in which individuals are engaged as social beings. The word history has two generally accepted meanings as it refers to history as event or as record. History is the past experience of mankind. History is the memory of past experience as it has been presented largely in written records. However, at practical level, history is the product of historians’ work in reconstructing the flow of events from the original written traces or sources into narrative account.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Churchill, Winston. A History of the English-Speaking Peoples: The Age of Revolution. Vol. III. New York: Barnes & Noble, 2005.

## **ADMINISTRATION**

The Administration at the State level is the front line of people in general administration framework in the nation. Be it the issue of ration or electoral identity cards, attainment of food grains, usage of work ensure plans, supply of drinking water, change of land records, working of grade schools and medicinal services focuses or control of epidemics in the wide open, it is the instrumentalities of the State and District administration with which residents need to associate. The establishments of the State and District administration exist essentially to give these administrations to the subjects. There are set down guidelines and methods for each part of the administration's working and its association with the common man.

Chennai is expressed to be an imperative benefactor towards managerial, military, and monetary focus since the first century. The Pallava, the Chola, the Pandya, and Vijayanagar the discernible lines led over Chennai. Madras, gained its name from Madarasapattinam which is an angling town arranged toward the north of Fort St. George. There are different renditions identified with the beginning of the name Madras. One of the hypotheses expresses that the name Madre de Deus must be given by the Portuguese to the town when they landed there in the sixteenth century

## **ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA**

The Indian Councils Act of 1861 augmented the Governor-General's Council to make laws, in which limit it was known as the Imperial Legislative Council. The Governor-General was approved to add to his Executive Council somewhere in the range of six and twelve individuals from whom in any event half must be non-authorities who could be Indian or English. The Imperial Legislative Council had no genuine powers and ought not to be viewed as a kind of rudimentary or frail parliament. It was only a warning body. It could not examine any essential measures and no budgetary measures by any stretch of the imagination, without the past endorsement of the legislature.

## **EVOLUTION OF MADRAS**

The development of Madras exhibits an example which is totally at difference with those of urban communities in whatever is left of South India. In Madras there is no old convention related with a midway situated sanctuary or journey focus, no since a long time ago settled kingdom for which the city worked as an illustrious capital, no huge

differentiations among cantonment and non military personnel zones of the city. Madras likely could be described as an Anglo-Indian city, a result of the nearby communication of Indian and European endeavors pointed fundamentally at exchange and trade. Madras appeared, as a little exchanging industrial facility just in the seventeenth Century after the coming of the British. The development in status and the measure of the city is inseparably connected with the extension of British business undertaking through the execution of the port capacity.

## **GOVERNANCE OF MADRAS**

However in spite of the fact that Fort St. George may seem miserable and inept by the norms that are anticipated from a cutting edge state, it was, truth be told, superbly tuned to the necessities of the mid nineteenth-century British Empire. For Parliament in London and for government in India, it existed to give a high return of income and to ensure its own security. Both of these undertakings it performed outstandingly, in reality superior to some other commonplace administration. Its legislature was carried on by or in light of a legitimate concern for men who freely had a vast offer of political expert in local society. The presence of a tight snare of local associations between the legislature and the general public clarifies Fort St. George's accomplishment in raising the incomes, keeping the harmony and saving its very own political security.

## **THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

The Madras Legislative Council was set up in 1921 under the Government of India Act 1919. The term of the Council was for a time of three years. It comprised of 132 individuals from which 34 were designated by the Governor and the rest were chosen. It met out of the blue on ninth January 1921 at Fort St. George, Madras. The Council was initiated by the Duke of Connaught, a fatherly uncle of the King of England, on twelfth January 1921 dependent on the demand made by Governor Lord Wellington. The Governor tended to the Council on fourteenth February 1921. The Second and Third Councils, under this Act were established after the general races held.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> G.O.Ma.No.108, Lcrw Department Legislative, 10 May, 1921, Jain,M.P,outlines of Indian legal & constitutional History,published by Wadhwa and Company, Nagpur sixth edition, reprint,2007 ,p,12.

## **MADRAS MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**

Other than the District and Sub-region Local Self-Government (Mofussal) there was a City Municipal Administration in Madras. The Administration of the Municipal issues of the City of Madras is represented by the City Municipality Act, TV of 1919. Area 4 of this Act enlists the Administration to the accompanying three specialists: (1) The Council, (2) Standing Committee and (3) the Commissioner. The Councilors used to choose every year, from among them a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor. This decision is directed at the primary board meeting. Till 1930, just an individual from specific Community had been getting a charge out of the restraining infrastructure of that office. But in the year 1930, a tradition was set up by which people from the minority Communities likewise got chosen as Mayor.

## **CORPORATION OF MADRAS UNDER DIARCHY**

The Administration of the Municipal undertakings of the city of Madras is administered by the Municipality Act IV of 1919. Area 4 of this Act depends the administration to the accompanying three specialists, (1) The Council, (2) Standing Committee and (3) The Commissioner. The Councilors used to choose every year in the period of November from among them a 'Mayor' and a 'Deputy Mayor' was to be done at the First Council Meeting in the month of November consistently.

## **TAXATION AND FINANCE COMMITTEE**

This Committee was entrusted with the utilization of budget grants. As the works of the Civic administration expanded, more Committees were formed and there was redistribution of functions among them. By an Amendment Act in 1936 two more committees, one for 'Accounts' and the other for 'Town Planning' and enhancements, were shaped making the all out number six. The obligations of the Taxation and Finance Committee were exchanged to the 'Records Committee' and consent was allowed for extra 'Standing Committees', to be setup with the past authorize of the Government. A Joint Committee was likewise shaped to consider matters of regular enthusiasm identifying with the Corporation and adjoining local bodies.

## **GOVERNANCE OF MADRAS**

The administration in Madras was both significantly more and significantly not exactly the hundred or so Europeans who created its senior common administration. Associated with it, somehow, were the British Parliament, sitting six thousand miles away and worried about the issues of an International Empire; scarcely educated workers, on pay rates of four shillings every month; and the expansive range of individuals and interests which lay between them. At its most elevated amount, Madras was represented by three separate approach making bodies: the Secretary-of-State-in Council in London, Government of India in Calcutta till 1911 (later Delhi since 1911) and the Government Fort St. George in Madras city. It isn't astonishing that the events of threat between the three were successive and severe as each looked for preferred standpoint to the detriment of others.<sup>3</sup>

## **STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES**

Municipal Government is the political administration of urban, rural and rural networks that are not run specifically by the Central or State Government. Generally the term 'Municipality' by and large alludes to urban networks or urban communities and the term 'Municipal Government' refers to the political association or hardware used to direct open issues in such zones.

The aim of the Municipal Government is to satisfy all the household needs of the people in that particular location. It tosses the field open for their helpful and innovative exercises. Further it likewise gives a chance to the declaration of political cognizance. Also, as methods for political instruction it renders the nationals fit for their municipal obligations and duties, it empowers them to take an interest out in the open issues. It additionally produces among the general population on tasteful sense that prompts them decorate and embellish the land they occupy. Further, it gives the best chance to people to offer their nearby information and energy as a powerful influence for the arrangement of their own exceptional issues.

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<sup>3</sup> Pillai, K.K. Social History of the Tamils, Madras, 1970.

## **MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONARIES**

The administrative functions of Municipality are performed by a 'Municipal Council'. It consists of the Chairman, Councillors and the Commissioner, the executive authority appointed by the Government. The Councilors are chosen from each ward with Chairman as the leader of the Council. The Chairman and the Vice administrator are likewise chosen delegates. The quantity of Councilors is controlled by the State Government based on populace of the town. Along these lines, the quality of the Councilors changes from Municipality to Municipality according to population. The term of the office of a Councilor is five years. The forces and elements of the Councils are, indicated in the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act. The Council can comprise Committees to discharge obligations doled out to it. The Councilors are not paid any pay or other compensation for administrations rendered by them.<sup>4</sup>

## **CORPORATION OF MADRAS UNDER DIARCHY**

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## **JUDICIARY SYSTEM IN MADRAS**

The early centres of British power in India were the three Presidency Towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta which were established by the British and which developed nearly from a scratch. The year 1726 establishes a milestone in the Indian Legal History as it gave new introduction to the legal framework in the three Presidency towns. The legal framework at the Presidency towns was planned fundamentally to direct equity to the Englishmen. In any case, with the progression of time, the Indian populace of these settlements expanded and, along these lines, alterations must be made in the legal framework with the end goal of accommodating the administration of equity to these individuals too. In

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<sup>4</sup> Coase. R.H.,(1960) 'The Problem of Social Cost', Journal of Law and Economics, Vol. 3 (Oct) pp. 1-44.

spite of this reality, in any case, the legal hardware in the Presidency Towns remained intensely situated towards the English legitimate framework.<sup>5</sup>

## **GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU ADMINISTRATION – CURRENT SCENARIO**

The Governor of Tamil Nadu is the protected leader of the state while the Chief Minister of the state heads the administration and furthermore the council of ministers. Tamil Nadu has a populace of 721, 38,958 according to registration 2011 and covers an area of 1, 30,058 km. The state is partitioned for authoritative reason into 33 districts, 76 revenue divisions, 220 taluks, 10 municipal corporations, 148 municipalities, 385 Panchayat unions, 561 town Panchayats and 12, 524 village Panchayat. The State Government departments are controlled by 33 ministries headed by a different clergyman for every service. At local level District Collectors head every one of the divisions of the state Government.<sup>6</sup>

### **Evolution of Madras Presidency**

From the earliest starting point of the fifteenth century European countries looked for an ocean course to India. Vasco da Gama found an ocean course in 1498 and made an effective voyage to India and landed solidly at Calicut in May 1498. Thus the doors of India were opened to European dealers.<sup>7</sup>

The English East India Company was the endowment of Queen Elizabeth 1 who allowed an imperial sanction to a gathering of shippers who presented an appeal to her asking for authorization to establish an organization. It was given restrictive benefits of "exchanging into the East Indies" for a term of fifteen years. Subsequently the British time frame in India first lights with the foundation of East India Company on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1600 by a Royal Charter issued by the Queen Elizabeth of 4<sup>th</sup> British Empire. From that point, it was given sure powers and benefits to continue exchange with India in the manner in which it loved. Consequently, a lot more sanctions were issued to enhance the exchanging exercises of the organization.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (H.M.S.O., 1928), XIV, 231 The line of command is laid out in W.S. Mayer, Report on the Constitution of Additional Districts, Divisions and Taluks in the Madras Presidency, and on other connected matters (Madras, 1904) Tamil Nadu Archives.

<sup>6</sup> Dubov, Irving. 1968. "Contemporary agricultural marketing." Tennessee U.S.A.: The University of Tennessee Press. Efficient agricultural marketing. Economic and Political Weekly 1253:133-140.

<sup>7</sup> D.A. Washbrook, "The emergence of provincial politics The Madras Presidency 1870-1920". Cambridge University Press, 1976 (printed in Chennai) p.23.

<sup>8</sup> Between Monopoly and Free Trade: The English East India Company (1600-1757). Emily Erikson.



The East India Company inferred its capacity from the British crown as well as from the incomparable Mugals. In 1608 British commander Hawkins took endeavors to get authorization for exchange India from the Emperor Jahangir. The English Ambassadors Thomas Aldworth in 1612 and Thomas Roe in 1615 were very effective in motivating authorizations to build up manufacturing plants in Mughal domains. In 1628 Annagaon was gotten by the organization. As it was increased through the impact of a Chief by name Arumuga Mudali the English had the beauty to call it after him. Discovering this place not reasonable for their business exercises because of absence of assets and warmth of the local Nayak it was chosen by the Directors of East India Company to surrender that put. Be that as it may, they sent their request with this impact just in 1638-39.

### **The Growth of Legislature in Madras Presidency**

An administration is evaluated through its result. In the event that the result is advantageous and welfare situated it is valued by all. Majority rule government and Political gatherings assume indispensable jobs in the definition of a legislature. It prepares for an individual to display his or her expertise and capacity in administration. Legislatures have both the chosen and selected agents and whichever political gathering directions the larger part it frames a service.<sup>9</sup>

Every single political gathering has its very own financial and political strategies. At the point when a political gathering picks up power it endeavours to actualize its arrangements through the service it frames. Without legislature, there is no service in a vote based system. It will be valued if the development of legislature is managed, in this examination work.

### **Madras Municipal Corporation**

Other than the District and Sub-region Local Self-Government (Muffassal) there was a City Municipal Administration in Madras.<sup>10</sup> The Administration of the Municipal undertakings of the City of Madras is administered by the City Municipality Act, TV of 1919. Segment 4 of this Act depends the Administration to the accompanying three specialists.

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<sup>9</sup> G.O.Ma.No.108, Lcrw Department Legislative, 10 May, 1921, Jain,M.P,outlines of Indian legal & constitutional History,published by Wadhwa and Company, Nagpur sixth edition, reprint,2007 ,p,12.

<sup>10</sup> Report of the Committee on Local Self-Government in Madras 1882 (Madras, 1883), P.3.Tamil Nadu Archives, file 77. I.O.L.

- (1) The Council,
- (2) Standing Committee
- (3) The Commissioner.

The Councilors used to choose yearly, from among themselves a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor. This decision is led at the primary council meeting. Till 1930, just an individual from specific Community had been getting a charge out of the imposing business model of that office. However, in the year 1930, a tradition was set up by which people from the minority Communities additionally got chose as Mayor. Consequently, Mayors were chosen from the different Communities in the Corporation of Madras in the accompanying request:

- Brahmin
- Non-Brahmin
- Christian
- Non-christian
- Mohammadian
- Non-Mohammadian
- Depressed Classes

The Communal reservation (saved seats) and selection strategies were likewise embraced in the Councilors arrangement.

The Local Boards principally taken care of wellbeing, training, water supply, seepage, correspondence; open structures and so forth., certain District Boards, for example, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Guntur, Salem and Krishna Districts took care of the Railway lines too. The all out length of the railroad line was 237 miles and the all-out capital cost there on was Rs.121, 17 lakhs.

Amid 1921-22 the absolute number of Municipal Councils ascended from 80 to 81 and the complete authorized number of seats ascended from 1,325 to 1,684. There were Ex-officio individuals, chose individuals (rate-payers) and selected individuals. Old English Indian's were additionally named to the Councils.

## **HISTORY OF SECOND WORLD WAR**

World war 2 or Second World War is one the largest military conflict in History which stretched for 6 bloody long years from September 9 1939 to May 8th (European theater) or September 2nd 1945(Pacific theater), fought mainly between two alliances, the Allied and the Axis powers Allied comprised of Great Britain, The United States, Russia, Exiled Polish Govt, Provisional French Govt., British Commonwealth i.e. Canada, Australia, India(if you say-so)and China. Axis power included Germany, Japan, Italy, Romania, Free French Vici Forces.<sup>11</sup>

## **CONSEQUENCES OF SECOND WORLD WAR**

- Colonialism and imperialism became a thing of the past.
- Dictatorship regime in Germany and Italy came to an end.
- Germany was divided into West Germany and East Germany. West Germany was controlled by Britain, France and USA. East Germany by USSR. (Read more about the re-union of Germany in 1989 when you check our post about the fall of the Berlin wall).
- Strengthening of nationalist movements in Africa and Asia. (From Britain – India, Myanmar, Egypt, Sri Lanka; From America – Philippines; From France – Indo-China; From Dutch – Indonesia)
- 5 crore deaths (2.2 crore soldiers and 2.8 crore civilians)
- Economics problems – Unemployment, low growth etc.
- Emergence of two power blocks – USA and USSR. This resulted in cold war.
- Emergence of third world Countries& UNO was set up in 1945.

## **ROADS AND RAILWAYS**

During 1900, the Tramway\_ Company(original) was found towards grateful towards selling the undertaking as the capital was inadequate. The procurer England's "The Electric Construction Company Ltd, then operated the tramways in Madras for a period of four years. During the tenure the primary Motor cars were seen on the roads in Madras, although the first on that did not have a very successful life was put on the road in 1894 and was driven some

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<sup>11</sup> Bauer, E (ed.), The History of World War II, London: Orbis Publishing, 197

distance down Mount Road. <sup>12</sup>Messrs\_ Simpson & Company Ltd playing a large part in the development of the early motor cars and buses.

In 1904, the Madras Electric Tramways (1904) Limited was formed and has been carrying on business ever since. Expansion happened during 1919, 1905 and 1911 and the company has 11 miles of double track and 51/4 miles of single track. The outbreak of the I World War brought (1914-1918) a new insight into the development of roads in new dimension. The military movement got a new impetus and the Government used the roads for military movement. During the course of the war, the Madras Government paid special attention to roads in military transaction. There were four kinds of roads existed during 1930s and they were Trunk road, Metalled road, Unmetalled Motorable road and Unmetalled roads unfit for motor traffic. When the District Board became powerful some of the roads were looked after by them. But during the outbreak of the Second World War (1939-1945), the volume of roads increased and Railway roads and Trunk roads were also used for the movement of the soldiers. During 1943, roads were classified in to National Highways, Provincial Highways, District Roads and Village Roads. The British administration paid little attention on roads when compared to Railway and other buildings. They gave first priority to military roads and roads leading to ports and harbours.

## **HISTORY OF INDIAN POLICE**

The Constitution of police commission for the very first time happened on 17.08.1865. It was having thorough guidelines towards the desired \_system of policing in India and defined police as a governmental department to maintain order, enforce the law, and prevent and detect crime.

India, with regions having 32, 87,782 Sq. Kms. and a populace - 1.21 billion, is a union of 28 states and 7 union territories. The errands as well as powers of the States and the associated Union are demarcated in the Constitution of India. Article 246 among the Indian Constitution places the police, public order, courts, prisons, reformatories, borstal and other allied institutions in the State List.

Much prior to the freedom, police officers(superiors) belonged to the Imperial Police (IP) were appointed by the Secretary of State on the basis of competitive examination. The primary examination on Civil Service towards the service was held in England in June, 1893

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<sup>12</sup> Kennedy, D. 1996. The magic mountain: Hill stations and the British Raj. Berkeley: University of California Press.

and the top ten candidates were appointed as probationers of the Indian (Imperial) Police. Nearby to 1907, State's officers (secretary) was directed to wear the letters "IP" on their epaulettes to distinguish them from the other officers not recruited by the Secretary of State. In the same view, 1907 was regarded as the starting point for the Indian Police.<sup>13</sup>

### **Tamil Nadu Police**

The Police(TN) based control on administration vests with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who holds the portfolio of Home Minister. The co-ordination as well as supervision of Police organized by the Home Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu. The head for the force was a Police(Director\_ General), is responsible for maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crimes in an area spanning 130058 Sq.Kms. with a population of over 7.2 crores as per the Census 2001. 87,973 workforce bear on the power of the Police Force of Tamil Nadu are deployed throughout the State. The 8 metropolitan cities within Tamil Nadu - Madurai, Chennai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Vellore& erode. Each of the cities has a City Police force, headed by a Commissioner of Police. There are thirty two police districts in Tamil Nadu, each headed by a Superintendent of Police.

The police(Tamil Nadu) have a variety of distinctions and honors to its credit. It has the leading strength of women police personnel in the country, the highest number of women police stations in the country, the first women special police battalion, the first women Commando Force in the Country, the first established Finger Print Lab in the World, the first Integrated Modern in the country(Control room) and has the largest number of computers against other police departments in the Country and this has resulted in the reduction of overall number of crimes registered over the years.

### **ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION**

The collector of each district took control over the Administration. Their major goal was to levy huge tax on the working community and generate huge money, thereby increasing the economy. However, certain presidencies were understaffed, especially the madras presidency. The collector was held responsible for almost all the activities that were carried out. After the East India Company was to a considerable extent firmly established in the Madras Presidency by 1801, the process of consolidation of its political power and setting

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<sup>13</sup> Misra;S.C. State Police in India. Op. cit.p79.

up of its administrative machinery to govern this vast area had taken place. Simultaneously, they were accompanied by new revenue policies as its motivation was primarily economic. The major con is that, the colonial policy followed by the British had a huge negative hit on the economy and the socio-political life.

## **AGRICULTURE**

Indian agriculture was quite orthodox and simple and did not have a global reach till the early 20<sup>th</sup> century under The British. They had to meet the increasing demand for the growing popularity of handicrafts across the globe and hence faced the heat from the British. This led stayed simply an income of survival for almost all the farmers. On the other part of 19th century, starvation worsens the circumstances of farming even more. The rulers(British) waqs not taking enough steps in developing irrigation related facilities.<sup>14</sup>

At the reach of 19th century, there were minute variations with respect to agriculture based practices followed in India. All through the centuries(past), farmers(Indian) were cultivating similar kind of crops. Wheat and rice were the 2 major crops of India trailed by barley & jawar . Alternate crops, grown in India from the first, constituting of oil seeds, pulses(varieties), jute, spices, indigo & cotton.

All the variety of crops were grown in India utilizing simple tools as well as implements like sickle and spade, wooden \_plough(light), supported by means of animal power. Unenclosed, open field based cultivation were the practices of India. The traditional kind of crops based rotation was carried in regaining the fertility. Farmers found to utilize only manures(natural). Marketing as well as storage facilities were completely insufficient.

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<sup>14</sup> Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. AHSI Proceedings; 1839

## ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATE OF MADRAS

The Madras Presidency was one of the strategically as well as politically important region in the British Indian regime. It was also called as the Presidency of Fort St. George and was the southernmost province of the British bounded by seas on its east, west and south. On the Northern side there were the Presidency of Bombay, the states of Mysore and the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad, the highlands of the Central provinces and Bihar and Orissa. On the South-East was the British Colony of Ceylon separated by the Palk Strait. The Amindiv and Laccadive Islands formed a part of the Madras Presidency being attached to districts of South Canara and Malabar respectively for administrative purpose. The Madras Presidency comprised of 26 districts. The five independent states-Travancore, Cochin, Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur were subject to the control of the Presidency.<sup>15</sup> The extreme length of the Presidency from North-East to South-West was about 950 miles and its extreme breadth about 450 miles. The Presidency contained an area of about 1,40,000 square miles with a population of nearly 31 million in the early 1900.

For nearly a century and a half until India's independence in 1947, the twelve Tamil Districts that lay in the South-Eastern corner of the Indian sub-continent formed the core part of the Madras Presidency while Tamil language happened to be the dialect of the region with Madras as the Head Quarters. Thus Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madura, The Nilgiris, Ramnad, Salem, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly were the originally classified and delimited Tamil Districts in the Madras Presidency.

India as the peninsular part of South Asia never had a singularly administered polity encompassing its whole territory and as such presented itself as a landscape of a mixture of diverse cultural, linguistic, social and political interests confining to their respective regions even from the Pre-Medieval era but flourishing with a vastly fertile soil and different crafts of manufacture. Such diversity coupled with disunity among the ruling classes happened to be easily prone to external aggression, invasion and occupation from the Persians, Mongolians, Afghans-descent war-lords, Turks and Mughals often suppressing the natives and supplanting their reigns with ruthless, barbaric and plunderous onslaught. This phenomenal was manifestly continued by the English merchants also in their quest for gainful trade, wealth

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<sup>15</sup> Brandis, D. 1883. Suggestions regarding forest administration in the Madras Presidency. Government Press, Madras. p 341.

and power with royal and official patronage who ultimately became the rulers of India transforming the country as a Colony of the British rule commencing from the nineteenth century.

## **1. OBJECTIVES**

- To trace the historical background of Madras Presidency during pre-independence period.
- To study about the Administration in Madras state between 1935 and 1945.
- To analyze the Financial Administration of Madras state during Second World War period.
- To study about the economic administration in Madras before independence.
- To examine the social administration followed by Madras state for the period of 1935 and 1945.

## **2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

State governments in the British period were effectively taking part in the assignment, appropriation and adjustment procedures of the economy. Because of their dynamic cooperation in the different financial exercises, the administration funds started to assume an urgent job in the social and monetary improvement of the State. It was expressed by Charles Mansfield in his composition that sorted out expense structure is the base for Economic improvement. The monetary circumstance of state government is like the circumstance experienced by the focal government. In any case, the monetary state of state is testing when contrasted with the focal.

In this circumstance, an examination concerning the duty structure is of more prominent significance for those States in which government consumption is rising quickly when contrasted with income. In this study the administration of financial, social and economic situations in Tamil Nadu State level is very important. An understanding of the participation of State government in the economic activities before the independence is possible by clearly analyzing the trends and patterns of the tax system, the public expenditure and the debt. This would help in assessing the fiscal performance of the government during the pre-independence period and facilitate in preceding the research further.



### **3. CHAPTERIZATION**

The present thesis has been presented in six chapters.

#### **CHAPTER - I**

The study begins with an introduction of the relevance of the topic, the objectives of the study, statement of the problem, need and the limitations of the present study.

#### **CHAPTER – II**

The second part introduces the administration of Madras up to 1935 to 1939, the topographical profile, history of the state and about the British Raj in Madras state.

#### **CHAPTER – III**

The third chapter presents the general administration, law and order, finance and revenue during the Second World War period (1935 to 1939) in Madras State.

#### **CHAPTER-IV**

The fourth chapter examines the economic administration in agriculture and irrigation sector in Madras state during the period of 1935 to 1945.

#### **CHAPTER –V**

The fifth chapter outlines the social administration in education, health, population and food.

#### **CHAPTER - VI**

The last chapter presents a summary and a set of conclusions based on this study

#### **CONCLUSION**

The British were responsible for closure of business of local merchants and the government was dominated by industrialists, bankers and businessmen. Road development by the British made them more powerful since the market developed and made the military strong and all these factors contributed to India losing her independence. Basically India is an agricultural land and madras is no exception to it since way back in sixteenth century madras was a simple agricultural city and with the advent of industrialization and

construction of buildings it gave way to modern capitalism as described by Karl Marx, the fact was that Indian agriculture business, social organizations, destruction of self sufficient village , took place leading to brutal British ways and all these made the Indian merchants coming to their knees .<sup>16</sup> After capturing the power totally in nineteenth century education scenario went through a total change and with the transfer of modern knowledge and development of schools and colleges and roads , railways and modern ways of British all the old beliefs and traditional knowledge disappeared. Coming to the health sector Indian medicine which was based on traditional ways of ayurveda proved as a failure to the British who were facing health issues in India and this paved a way to innovation in medical science leading to creation of hospitals and modern ways of medicine. Ayurveda does not cause harm to body organs and is good but the English medicines due to their fast acting mechanisms and quick results made them dominate the market during 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries . Major part of gross domestic product came into the hands of British medicines making their exports easier. Uneducated Indians and illiteracy caused population explosion in India and pre independent India parliamentary powers of British and their unique ways of administration all ultimately led to an indirect way of creating India in the post independent stage and post independent India made India a welfare state and at all spheres India advanced and now the challenges which face us today are adulteration of food, poverty and education management and we have to see to it that education does not pass into private hands and medical facilities is improved . The timely medical help and improved drug research and proper administration of modern India is the need of the hour. We have suffered a lot under colonial power but by utilizing the very knowledge which they gifted to us can make India progress more quickly in modern times and all these requires the proper management of all resources and a thorough wind up of all old and new giving way to a stronger India the basic needs of food , clothing and shelter is what we need today the way madras has progressed to its modern status has been well discussed and both colonial madras and present cosmopolitan madras have been contrasted and discussed in detail .

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<sup>16</sup> Adams RM (1986) Agriculture, forestry and related benefits of air pollution control. Am J Agric Econ 68:885–894

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