Chapter - XVI

Conclusion
CONCLUSION

From 1900-1920 the Madras presidency was under the administration of four governors viz., Baron Ampthill, Arthur Lawley, Car Michael and John Baron Pentland.

The financial position of the presidency was better than in the late years of 1890’s. There was a good development in the administration of justice and order due to the reorganization and establishment of additional courts, the extension of the system of Honorary Magisterates and the creation of the new grade of Sub-Inspectors. The growth of local self government was a move in the direction of democracy.

The extension of Irrigation, the system of making loans to the agriculturists, the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, the establishment of Agricultural Research Stations in the districts, the introduction of new methods of cultivation placed the cultivator in a good position. The growth and statistics of population is mentioned. To improve the public health medical facility was extended and preventive measures were undertaken to control the spread of infectious and contagious diseases.

The creation of a separate Department of Industries led to the industrial development of the presidency. Rural industries like cotton ginning, oil pressing, rice curing and leather industry provided employment to ryots as a subsidiary occupation. The extension of railway lines, roads and bridges had a good impact on trade and commerce.

The Indian Councils Act of 1909 and the introduction of Montford Reforms in 1919 led to the growth of legislative procedures in the Council in the Madras Presidency.

During the period of study martyrs like V.O.Chidambaram Pillai, Subrahmanya siva, Subramanya Bharati and Mrs.Annie Besant played a great role in the Freedom Movement.