Chapter IV

Trade Between 1940 and 1947
PART - I

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the province of Madras as Rs. 79.04 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 9.45 crores as compared with the previous year

1. Government transactions increased slightly from Rs. 44.99 Lakhs in 1973 - 38 to Rs 45.63 Lakhs. The total value of foreign trade in private merchandise and treasure (including the value of the trade with Burma to the extent of Rs. 11.79 crores to Rs. 61.10 crores of which imports accounted for Rs. 24.87 crores (Rs. 9.26 crores) from Burma and Rs. 15.61 crores from other foreign countries) and exports Rs. 36.24 crores (Rs. 2.53 crores to Burma and Rs. 33.71 crores to other foreign countries). The coasting trade excluding trade with Burma decreased by Rs. 2.89 crores to Rs. 17.48 crores.

FOREIGN TRADE IMPORTS

The total value of foreign imports of private merchandise (excluding treasure) dropped by Rs. 2.62 crores to Rs. 15.37 crores.

2. This was due to a decrease in the imports of oils, melts and ores, vehicles, cotton twist and

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2 Ibid.
3 Ibid
yarn, cotton manufactures, paper and pasteboard, dyeing and tanning substances, hardware, artificial silk, rubber and silk, raw and manufactured.

It was, however, set off to some extent by increases in machinery and millwork, grain, pulse and flour, tobacco, manures and sugar as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DECREASE</th>
<th>INCREASE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1937-38 (Rs in lakhs)</td>
<td>1938 – 39 (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oils</td>
<td>163.92</td>
<td>130.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metals and ores</td>
<td>144.65</td>
<td>123.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>107.20</td>
<td>72.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, twist and yarn</td>
<td>72.31</td>
<td>56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other manufactures of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>92.90</td>
<td>72.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and pasteboard</td>
<td>70.97</td>
<td>50.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dyeing and tanning</td>
<td>64.77</td>
<td>51.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>substances</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>47.31</td>
<td>35.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Artificial silk</td>
<td>48.05</td>
<td>12.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>38.21</td>
<td>25.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk, raw and manufactured</td>
<td>36.66</td>
<td>18.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery and millwork</td>
<td>240.86</td>
<td>269.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grain, pulse and flour</td>
<td>2.84</td>
<td>14.96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>16.07</td>
<td>27.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manures</td>
<td>44.29</td>
<td>51.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1938 – 39)
Oils

Imports of diesel and other fuel oils rose from 21.17 million gallons valued at Rs. 33.35 lakhs to 23.43 million gallons of the value of Rs. 46.07 lakhs. Supplies of kerosene oil declined from 11.74 million gallons valued at Rs. 56.42 lakhs to 11.10 million gallon valued at Rs. 40.27 lakhs. Imports of petrol dropped from 5.70 million gallons valued at Rs. 50.93 lakh to 5.30 million gallons valued at Rs. 25.70 lakhs, reduced prices being primarily responsible for the steep fall in value, Sumatra, which supplied 4.66 million gallons worth Rs. 45.30 lakhs in 1937-38, was practically out of the market in 1938-39.

METALS AND ORES

Imports of iron and steel dropped from Rs. 95.28 lakhs to Rs. 78.95 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom and Belgium fell by nearly Rs. 3 lakhs each, those from Germany by Rs. 5 lakhs and from Japan by about Rs. 3½ lakhs. Receipts of brass from the united Kingdom and Germany rose

\[\text{\textsuperscript{4} Op cit., P.129}\]
from Rs. 9.11 lakhs to Rs. 7.60 lakhs to Rs. 11.4 lakhs and 11.66 lakhs respectively. Supplies of copper from the United Kingdom and Germany increased from Rs. 4.51 lakhs to Rs. 1.85 lakhs, to Rs. 5.07 lakhs and Rs. 3.02 lakhs respectively, while imports of tin from the Straits Settlements fell from Rs. 8.21 lakhs to Rs. 3.38 lakhs. Imports of quicksilver diminished from Rs. 3.34 lakhs to Rs. 1.48 lakhs.\footnote{G.O MS No, 146 Development., dated 19 January 1939, TNA}

**VEHICLES**

Imports of motor cars fell to 1,352 valued at Rs. 26.13 lakhs as compared with 2,312 valued at Rs. 42.22 lakhs in the previous year. The United Kingdom and the United States of America mainly imported to the decrease, their supplies falling from 1:04 lakhs, 455 cars to 677 and 227 respectively. The number of motor omnibuses and lorries imported was 639 against 1,302 in the previous year, the value declining from Rs. 19.64 lakhs to Rs. 11.48 lakhs. Shipments from Canada and the United States of America decreased by Rs. 2.49 lakhs and Rs. 6.13 lakhs respectively. The
United Kingdom sent 26,916 cycles worth Rs. 9.58 lakhs as against 33.076 valued at Rs. 1091 lakhs in 1937-38.6

COTTON, TWIST AND YARN

Imports of cotton, twist and yarn declined from Rs. 72.31 lakhs to Rs. 56.00 lakhs. The heavy fall may be attributed to the increased production of twist and yarn in the Indian cotton mills. Supplies from the United Kingdom contracted from Rs. 36.94 lakhs to Rs. 20.02 lakhs and those from Japan from Rs. 35.13 lakhs to Rs. 30.90 lakhs.7

OTHER MANUFACTURES OF COTTON

Imports of cotton pieces goods dropped from Rs. 83.92 lakhs to Rs. 64.07 lakhs. White and coloured piece goods from the United Kingdom recorded on steep fall from Rs. 63.58 lakhs to 40.19 lakhs. Coloured piece goods from Japan declined from Rs. 7.56 lakhs to Rs. 5.99 lakhs, while there was a noticeable increase in Japanese plain gray piece goods from Rs. 3.95 lakhs to Rs. 9.28 lakhs.8

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6 G.O MS No, 2515 Development, dated 14 October 1939, TNA
7 G.O. MS. No. 1845, Development, dated 21 July, 1939, TNA
8 G.O. MS. No. 1926, Development, dated 18 November, 1939, TNA
PAPER AND PASTEBOARD

There was a marked decline in the imports of all the categories of paper except straw board and manufactures of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard. Imports of packing paper fell from Rs. 11.19 lakhs to Rs. 5.87 lakhs, Germany, Sweden and Czechoslovakia mainly accounting for the decrease. Printing paper decreased in value from Rs. 29.30 lakhs to Rs. 17.95 lakhs, Germany and Austria contributing to the fall. Writing paper increased in quantity from 29,808 cwts to 31,351 cwts. But declined in value from 7.26 lakhs to Rs. 6.72 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 2.98 lakhs to Rs. 2.52 lakhs, while imports from Austria advanced from Rs. 0.71 lakhs to Rs. 1.49 lakhs. Old newspapers registered an increase in quantity, from 243,741 cwts to 279,931 cwts. But declined in value from Rs. 12.77 lakhs to Rs. 11.57 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom being 271,299 cwts, worth Rs. 11.20 lakhs.  

DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES

Imports of dyeing and tanning substances decreased from Rs. 64.77 lakhs to Rs. 51.75 lakhs. The union of South Africa supplied 323,180 cwts

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of wattle bark valued at Rs. 22,06 lakhs as compared with 342,968 cwts worth Rs. 20.75 lakhs in 1937-38. Despite the fall in quantity, the value rose as a result of higher prices. Shipments of aniline dyes from Germany declined from 1.68 million lbs. Valued at Rs. 34.03 lakhs to 0.81 million lbs, worth Rs. 22.37 lakhs and of alizarine dyes from 0.23 million lbs, worth Rs. 1.57 lakhs to 0.16 million lbs, of the value of Rs. 1.17 lakhs. Shipments of aniline dyes from the United Kingdom increased in value from Rs. 1.69 lakhs to Rs. 1.80 lakhs in spite of a decrease in quantity from 0.17 million lbs to 0.11 million lbs.\textsuperscript{10}

\textbf{HARDWARE}

Imports of hardware dropped from Rs. 47.31 lakhs to Rs. 35.48 lakhs. They were mainly drawn from the United Kingdom and Germany, which accounted for Rs. 13.52 lakhs and Rs. 10.73 lakhs as against Rs. 15.51 lakhs and Rs. 17.18 lakhs. The other sources of supply were Japan (Rs. 2.75 lakhs), Sweden (Rs. 2.26 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 3.41 lakhs).\textsuperscript{11}

\textsuperscript{10} Ibid, PP105-107.
\textsuperscript{11} Ibid, PP-110-112.
ARTIFICIAL SILK

The total value of imports of artificial silk yarn and piece goods fell from Rs. 47.92 lakhs to Rs. 12.83 lakhs. The supply of artificial silk yarn from Japan decreased from Rs. 35.58 lakhs to Rs 7.18 lakhs and of artificial silk piece goods from Rs. 10.00 lakhs to Rs. 3.67 lakhs. Imports of artificial silk yarn from the United Kingdom perceptibly declined from Rs. 1.21 lakhs to Rs. 632 lakhs.12

RUBBER

The chief supplies of rubber manufactures in order of importance were the United Kingdom Rs. 16.06 lakhs (Rs. 23.17 lakhs), Germany Rs. 6.78 lakhs (Rs. 6.16 lakhs), the United States of America Rs. 1.39 lakhs (Rs. 3.32 lakhs) and Japan Rs. 10.01 lakhs (Rs. 2.16 lakhs). Imports of pneumatic tyre covers and tubes from the United Kingdom were worth Rs. 14.49 lakhs (Rs. 20.18 lakhs), from Germany Rs. 4.83 lakhs (Rs. 5.07 lakhs), from Japan Rs. 0.84 lakhs (Rs. 1.60 lakhs) and from the United States of America Rs. 1.16 lakhs (Rs. 3.97 lakhs).13

13 Ibid 117-119.
SILK, RAW AND MANUFACTURED

Imports of raw silk fell from Rs. 26.67 lakhs to Rs. 14.78 lakhs, silk yarn from Rs. 2.37 lakhs to Rs. 0.95 lakhs and silk piece goods from Rs. 6.90 lakhs to Rs. 2.62 lakhs. Supplies of raw silk from Japan, the principal suppliers, fell heavily from Rs. 19.55 lakhs to Rs. 5.45 lakhs, while imports from China advanced from Rs. 5.455 lakhs to Rs. 9.34 lakhs. Japan sent silk piece goods to the value of Rs. 2.51 lakhs as against Rs. 6.61 lakhs in 1937-38.14

MACHINERY AND MILLWORK

Imports of machinery have been steadily on the increase during the past five years and rose from Rs. 240.36 lakhs in 1937-38 to Rs. 269.18 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom supplied the bulk of the imports and accounted for Rs. 164.64 lakhs or 61 percent as against Rs. 169.91 lakhs or 71 percent in 1937-38. Next came Germany (Rs. 47.95 lakhs) followed by the United States of America (Rs. 17.92 lakhs) and Denmark.

(Rs. 11.24 lakhs). Belgium increased her share from Rs. 6.83 lakhs to 8.59 lakhs and Switzerland from Rs. 1.92 lakhs to Rs. 8.17 lakhs.\textsuperscript{15}

**GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR**

The total imports of grain, pulse and flour advanced from Rs. 2.84 lakhs to Rs. 14.96 lakhs in 1938 – 39. Indo-China increased her supply of paddy from 2,824 tons valued at Rs. 1.77 lakhs to 16,134 tons worth Rs. 8.97 lakhs. Siam was out of the market in 1937-38 but contributed 7,142 tons valued at R. 3.97 lakhs in 1938-39.\textsuperscript{16}

**TOBACCO**

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States of America increased from 0.82 million lbs worth Rs. 13.71 lakhs to 1 million lbs valued at Rs. 17.25 lakhs. In 1938-39 the United Kingdom contributed 0.74 million lbs of cigarettes valued at Rs. 1.84 lakhs as against 0.04 million lbs worth Rs. 1.28 lakhs.\textsuperscript{17}

\textsuperscript{13} Ibid, PP 121-123  
\textsuperscript{16} Ibid, PP 125-127  
\textsuperscript{17} Ibid, PP 130-131
MANURES

The United Kingdom was the main suppliers of sulphate of ammonia with 28,862 tons worth Rs. 31.99 lakhs. Imports from other countries totalled Rs. 39.15 lakhs. Imports of super phosphates from Japan fell by 2,880 tons to 875 tons worth Rs. 1.03 lakhs while supplied from the Netherlands and Belgium rose by 1,769 tons and 1,546 tons to 2,675 tons worth Rs. 1.42 lakhs and 1,722 tons worth Rs. 1.61 lakhs.18

SUGAR

There was a noticeable expansion in the imports of sugar, from Rs. 0.25 lakhs to Rs. 5.70 lakhs, mainly due to the failure of the Indian sugarcane crop and the consequent rise in the prices of Indian sugar.19

FOREIGN TRADE – EXPORTS

Total exports (including re-exports) fell from Rs. 3579.90 lakhs to Rs. 3,315.50 lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to reduced shipment of leather, cotton, raw and manufactured, metals and ores, rubbers, spices and hides and

18 Ibid, PP132-133
19 Baliga, B.S Compendium on History of Handloom Industry in Madras, 1960, PP-117-119

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skins. There was, however a marked increase in the despatches of tobacco, raw and manufactured, seeds, coffee and tea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1937-38</th>
<th>1938 – 39</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>665.80</td>
<td>479.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton raw</td>
<td>207.37</td>
<td>107.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton manufactures</td>
<td>221.30</td>
<td>142.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metals and ores</td>
<td>138.00</td>
<td>69.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>83.85</td>
<td>71.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spices</td>
<td>47.27</td>
<td>37.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides and skins (raw)</td>
<td>41.70</td>
<td>22.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco raw and manufactured</td>
<td>91.25</td>
<td>174.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>841.22</td>
<td>902.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>51.90</td>
<td>72.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>453.26</td>
<td>491.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**LEATHER**

Exports of hides tanned or dressed to the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 302.91 lakhs to Rs. 213.33 lakhs and of skins tanned or dressed from Rs. 277.63 lakhs to Rs. 219.26 lakhs.
COTTON, RAW

The total exports of raw cotton contracted by nearly 50 per cent from Rs. 207.37 lakhs to Rs. 107.58 lakhs. Japan diminished her demand from Rs. 110.79 lakhs to Rs. 40.45 lakhs in consequence of her policy of restriction in the import of raw materials.20

COTTON MANUFACTURES

Shipments of cotton handkerchiefs and shawls to the United Kingdom fell steeply from Rs. 17.86 lakhs to Rs. 1.53 lakhs and those to Nigeria from Rs. 30.34 lakhs to Rs. 13.57 lakhs. Ceylon reduced her purchase of coloured cotton piece goods from Rs. 71.33 lakhs to Rs. 54.40 lakhs and the Straits Settlements from Rs. 40.68 lakhs to Rs. 28.16 lakhs.

METALS AND ORES

Japan, the chief buyer of “iron ore, for remanufactured” diminished her takings from Rs. 4.72 lakhs to Rs. 1.17 lakhs. Exports of manganese ore dropped steeply from Rs. 128.22 lakhs to Rs. 61.59 lakhs, i.e. by over 50 percent. Germany took 4.500 tons of Chromate or chrome ore valued at Rs 1.78 lakhs as compared with 3,000 tons worth Rs. 1.13 lakhs in 1937-38.

RUBBER

The United Kingdom and the United States of America curtailed their demand for rubber by about Rs. 3 lakhs each to Rs. 35.95 lakhs and Rs. 11.13 lakhs respectively, and Czechoslovakia and France by about Rs. 4 lakhs each to Rs. 5.54 lakhs and Rs. 0.85 lakhs. Germany was the only country, which increased her purchases by Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 8.11 lakhs.21

SPICES

The demand for cardamoms decreased noticeably from Rs. 23.66 lakhs to Rs. 15.83 lakhs, for chilies from Rs. 16.95 lakhs to Rs. 15.26 lakhs and for pepper from Rs. 2.12 lakhs to Rs. 1.73 lakhs; but exports of ginger improved slightly from Rs. 3.41 lakhs to Rs. 3.63 lakhs. The principal markets for cardamoms in order of importance were Sweden (Rs. 5.43 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 1.76 lakhs), the United States of America (Rs. 1.80 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (Rs. 1.79 lakhs).

HIDES AND SKINS, RAW

Shipments of raw goatskins to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia declined from 526 tons (Rs. 12.7 lakhs), and

21 Vengatraman, K.S. - The Handloom Industry in South India, Madras, 1940, PP-210-212.
378 tons (Rs. 12.7 lakhs), and 378 tons (Rs. 13.81 lakhs) to 187 tons (Rs. 3.31 lakhs) and 352 tons (Rs. 11.14 lakhs) respectively. The United States of America increased her purchases from 148 tons (Rs. 2.34 lakhs) to 376 tons (Rs. 5.56 lakhs).22

TOBACCO, RAW AND MANUFACTURED

Exports of raw tobacco expanded from 25.91 million lbs, valued at Rs. 87.19 lakhs to 43.19 million lbs, valued at Rs. 87.19 lakhs to 43.19 million lbs valued at Rs. 172.38 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom more than doubled in value and amounted to Rs. 149.74 lakhs, China which had not trade in raw tobacco in 1937–38, purchased 4.01 million lbs of the value of Rs. 11.63 lakhs, Ceylon took cigarettes including beedies to the extent of Rs. 0.94 lakh as against Rs. 2.79 lakhs last year.23

SEEDS

Exports of groundnuts, which formed 97.38 percent of the trade in seeds and 26.58 percent of the total foreign export trade of the province,

increased by Rs. 86.18 lakhs to Rs. 879.72 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments to the Netherlands doubled in value from Rs. 80.60 lakhs to Rs. 170.40 lakhs. France took Rs. 165.99 lakhs (Rs. 101.44 lakhs), the United Kingdom Rs. 126.52 lakhs (Rs. 87.92 lakhs) Belgium Rs. 120.61 lakhs (Rs. 59.33 lakhs) and Denmark Rs. 26.94 lakhs (Rs. 5.18 lakhs) purchase by Germany declined from Rs. 134.42 lakhs to Rs. 106.78 lakhs and those by Italy from Rs. 170.11 lakhs to 35.39 lakhs. Exports of castor seeds contracted from Rs. 25.40 lakhs to Rs. 6.24 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom being Rs. 1.24 lakhs, as against exports worth Rs. 13.50 lakhs in the previous year. Italy and Japan took no castor seeds during the year as against exports worth Rs. 3.50 lakhs and Rs. 5.61 lakhs respectively in the previous year.  

**COFFEE**

Shipments of coffee advanced substantially from Rs. 51.90 lakhs to Rs. 72.02 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 60,905 cwts. (Rs. 33.87 lakhs) Belgium 9,924 cwts. (Rs. 3.76 lakhs) (Rs. 33.87 lakhs), Belgium 9,924 cwts.
(Rs. 3.76 lakhs) and the Commonwealth of Australia 5,859 cwts (Rs. 2.12 lakhs). The other principal consumers were France (87,926 cwts, valued at Rs. 11.98 lakhs), Norway (22,501 cwts Rs. 8.25 lakhs), Iraq (7,230 cwts worth Rs. 2.79 lakhs) and Germany 91,130 cwt worth Rs. 0.43 lakhs.).

**TEA**

Shipments of tea improved from Rs. 453.26 lakhs to Rs. 491.59 lakhs, the chief consumer being the United Kingdom, which increased her purchases from Rs. 423.17 lakhs to Rs. 458.20 lakhs.

**TREASURES**

Imports of gold showed a marked improvement from Rs. 14.84 lakhs to 23.43 lakhs of which Ceylon contributed Rs. 22.80 lakhs worth of billion and Burma Rs. 0.62 lakhs. Exports of gold, on the other hand, fell from Rs. 1.10 lakhs to Rs. 0.14 lakhs. Supplies of silver fell heavily from Rs. 3.95 lakhs to Rs. 0.80 lakhs of which Rs. 0.71 lakh came from the United Kingdom.\(^{25}\)

COASTING TRADE

The aggregate value of coasting trade excluding trade with Burma declined from Rs. 20.37 crores to Rs 17.48 crores i.e by 14.19 percent, imports decreasing by 18.63 percent and exports by 8.24 percent. The trade with Bombay (Rs. 830.51 lakhs) Bengal (Rs. 463.63 lakhs) and Sind (Rs. 249.60 lakhs) declined, while that Orissa improved from Rs. 3.02 lakhs to Rs. 4.26 lakhs.)

TRADE BY COUNTRIES – BRITISH EMPIRE

The total import and export trade of the British Empire (including Burma) with the province of Madras amounted to Rs. 3,987.93 lakhs as against Rs. 4,339.06 lakhs in 1937- 38. Imports decreased by 13 percent and exports by 4 percent. The trade with the British Empire formed 66.14 percent of the total foreign trade as against 64.60 percent in the previous year. The trade with foreign counties contracted by Rs. 336.42 lakhs to Rs. 2,041.60 lakhs of which imports accounted for a fall of Rs. 163.83 lakhs and exports Rs. 172.59 lakhs.  

26 G.O. MS. No 1845, Trade, dated 17th June, 1939, TN.
TRADE BY PORTS

The value of the total trade of the port of Madras amounted to Rs. 29.63 crores as against Rs. 34.03 crores in 1937 – 38. This trade formed 38 percent of the total trade of the Province. The decrease in foreign trade was 19.1 percent and in the coasting trade 5.6 percent, the relative importance of the subordinate ports continued unchanged; Cochin stood first, followed by Tucticorin and Calicut.\(^ \text{27} \)

SHIPPING

There was a decrease in the number of ships (from 1,298 to 1,273) participating in the foreign trade of the Province\(^ \text{28} \). Of these 986 were British, 69 British Indian, 54 German, 40 Italian, 33 Japanese, 24 French, 19 Dutch, 17 Norwegian, 16 Greek, 5 Swedish, 4 American and 6 of other nations. Six hundred and ninety six ships of a total net tonnage of 2,642,866 entered the port of Madras as against 684 of a burthen of 2,578,186 tons in 1937-38 of these 321 were engaged in the foreign run and 375 in the coasting.

\(^{28}\) Ibid.
TRADE WITH BURMA

From 1st April 1937, when Burma was separated from India, the trade with Burma is treated as foreign. Total imports from Burma amounted to Rs. 924.39 lakhs as against Rs. 1,086.35 lakhs in 1937 – 38. The chief items of import were rice (Rs. 499.31 lakhs), petroleum (Rs. 101.89 lakhs), Kerosene (Rs. 127.98 lakhs), Teakwood (Rs. 47.89 lakhs) Pulse (Rs. 29.11 lakhs) and Paddy (Rs. 29.10 lakhs). Exports to Burma decreased by Rs. 3.43 lakhs to Rs. 224.64 lakhs Shipments of coloured piece goods advanced from Rs. 76.23 lakhs to Rs. 80.12 lakhs, and of groundnut oil from Rs. 20.77 lakhs to Rs. 34.17 lakhs while exports of cigarettes declined from Rs. 41.22 lakhs to Rs. 21.90 lakhs.29

EXPORTS AND IMPORT

The aggregate value of private foreign and coastwise trade of the province, excluding treasure, in the first eleven months of the year showed a decrease of Rs. 31.12 lakhs as compared with the corresponding period of 1939. Foreign imports dropped by Rs. 266.71 lakhs, owing to smaller

29 Op cit P – 146.
receipts under sugar, machinery and mill work, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piecegoods, metals and ores, grain, pulses and flour, manures, soap, hardware and vehicles other than locomotives; there were, however, increases under chemicals, seeds, artificial silk and oils. Foreign exports, including re-exports rose by Rs. 296.53 lakhs owing to larger shipments or tanned cow hides, castor seeds, cotton coloured piece goods, raw rubber, fruits and vegetables, rice and black tea; shipments of groundnut seeds on the other hand recorded a steep fall of Rs. 196 lakhs. The total value of the import trade with British Empire declined by Rs. 6.60 lakhs, while that export trade rose by Rs. 679.38 lakhs; imports from Burma dropped by Rs. 356.74 lakhs while exports rose by Rs. 77.50 lakhs.30

The total import revenue amounted to Rs. 561.55 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 107.00 lakhs attributable chiefly to smaller arrivals of tobacco, cotton fabrics, machinery, and metals other than iron and steel, the revenue from artificial silk yarn and kerosene oil, however, recorded an increase. The total export revenue improved by Rs. 4.43 lakhs of which Rs. 3.15 lakhs were realized from the cess collected under the Indian Agricultural Produce Cess Act.31

30 The Indian Annual Register, 1939, P 114.
31 Ibid, P 115.
The war had naturally affected the everyday life of the people. As compared with the previous years, the prices of food grains were considerably higher while those of commercial products were more or less the same and showed an improvement only in the latter years. The index numbers of average prices during the period of World War II were as follows.\(^{32}\)

(Base – Price in week ended 21\(^{st}\) August 1939\(= 100\))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter ending</th>
<th>Food grains</th>
<th>Commercial products</th>
<th>All commodities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 1939</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1940</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1940</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
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<td>September 1940</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1940</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1941</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1941</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1941</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1941</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the years – 1939 – 1941.)

\(^{32}\) G.O. MS. No 236, Trade dated 14\(^{th}\) January, 1939, TNA.
The principal factors which contributed to the rise in prices were the partial failure of the rice crops in parts of India in the previous years and the shortage of shipping for imports from Burma in the early part of the war period, the broadening of export demand for raw products like cotton and groundnut. The speculative rise in commodity markets consequent on the freezing order against Japan and the irregular behaviour of the monsoon. The accelerated rise in prices reached the climax in December following Japan's entry into the war. The markets were for a while unsteady and disorderly elements in a few places such as Madura and Bezwada took advantage of the situation to loot shops, but with the advent of the new crop in the middle of the month the situation became normal. The prices of grains, commercial products and all commodities were respectively 44 percent, 15 percent and 29 percent above the pre-war prices. The price advisory committees set up by the Government continued to function and they helped to keep retail profiteering in check. A tendency of some price advisory committee to adopt bazaar prices as fair prices was checked and

\[33\text{ Ibid.}\]
prices were fixed on their relation to wholesale prices and other factors such as cost of transport, etc. The number of articles for which committees determined and published fair retail prices was increased by the inclusion of charcoal and firewood. The news of declaration of hostilities by Japan occurred at a time when the prices usually rose just before the harvest. To control the upswing in prices the government ordered the local authorities to give wider publicity than before to the fair prices published by the Advisory Committees by means of leaflets and also to open retail shops wherever necessary and with the help of merchants on the committee to sell at fair prices such of the articles in which profiteering persisted. Grain depots under non official management were opened in several districts in which rice was sold to the poor people at a rate more favourable than bazar prices. Rather than prohibit exports of rice, as recommended by one or two collectors, the Government ordered that where necessary Price Advisory Committees should open retail deposit. To check nay hoarding the government called for weekly returns of stocks of paddy and rice from wholesale dealers. The committees did not however interfere with the normal economic factors and
their activities did not affect the prices, which the agriculturists got for their produce. The government also prepared schemes for the organisation of food supplies in the Madras city and ten other important coastal towns.34

The government considered the question as to what prices the cultivator was getting for his produce; whether the rise in prices was such as to bring it up to the pre-depression level and whether the merchants were putting on too big a margin over the agriculturist’s prices. Accordingly it was decided to constitute a small committee in the beginning of January 1942 to report on the question whether the government should attempt to limit the primary prices of standard food grains.35

The groundnut situation, which caused anxiety in the previous year, improved. There was no carry-over from the previous crop and as a result of the steps taken by the government to advise ryots to restrict cultivation to some extent.

35 Ibid P. 260
The British Food Ministry continued to make its purchases in India. Its purchase price was increased from the minimum rate of £10 for Indian port to £12. The Madras government agreed to contribute to and participate in the fund constituted by the Government of India with the shippers rebate on their purchase passed on by British Government for the benefit of the Groundnut cultivators. The prices of cotton continued to show improvement, but the closure of the Japanese market affected the prices.

The control of prices of the German drugs worked smoothly. The control of prices of other essential medical supplies was under the consideration of the government. In view of the excessive prices of firewood in Madras city and Chengalpat district towards the end of the year, the Government fixed under the Defence of India Rules, the maximum prices for this commodity.\(^\text{36}\)

The price of the dye stuffs was on the whole steady. The price of yarn began to rise from April 1941 and there was an abnormal increase in July,

the price having reached 50 to 160 percent over the price in April 1941.37

The matter was at once taken up by the State Government with the Government of India and powers obtained for the control of the retail prices of yarn. They also arranged through the register of Co-operative societies for supplies of yarn by the Madras Mills for the requirements of Weavers Co-operative Societies in the Province. Fixing of fair prices for yarn by price advisory committees was however discontinued as being unworkable as a result of difficulties such as the absence of control of mill prices and the Government directed all persons having stocks of yarn over 400 lb. To furnish periodical returns to district collectors, prices however began to weaken in December owing to the fear of the loss of foreign markets in the east and of insecurity of stocks, in the coastal towns.

**EXPORT AND IMPORTS**

The total value of the private trade, foreign and coastal, during the first eleven months of the year fell by Rs. 560 lakhs as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Foreign imports increased by Rs. 44 lakhs as the result of larger arrivals of vehicles, machinery and millwork, seeds, spices, silks, metals and ores. There was a fall in the imports of grain, manures, chemicals, dyeing and tanning substances, artificial silk, oils, cotton piece goods, cotton twist and yarn and instruments, apparatus and appliances.\textsuperscript{38}

Foreign exports, including re-exports dropped by Rs. 545 lakhs as a result of smaller shipments of groundnut and castor seeds, tanned hides and skins, raw cotton, rubber and coffee. There was however an increase in the exports of rice, fruits and vegetables, coloured cotton piece goods and raw tobacco.\textsuperscript{39}

While imports from the British Empire, increased by Rs. 39 lakhs exports dropped by Rs. 2.82 lakhs, imports from Burma, however, increased by Rs. 370 lakhs while exports only increased by Rs. 19 lakhs. The total import revenue was Rs. 571 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 9 lakhs on the previous year; kerosene oil, tobacco, spirits and liquors and raw silk being primarily

\textsuperscript{38} Ibid P - 273
\textsuperscript{39} Ibid P - 275
responsible for the increase. There was a fall in the revenue from imports of 
motor cars, pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes, artificial silk yarn and cotton 
fabrics.

The export revenue of the Presidency increased by Rs. 2 lakhs, of 
which the Cess collected under the Indian Agricultural Produce Cess Act 
accounted for over Rs. 1½ lakhs.40

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The total value of the private trade, both foreign and coasting, during 
the year fell by Rs. 13.99 crores as compared with corresponding period of 
last year. Foreign imports dropped by Rs. 12.95 Crores.41 There was a 
marked fall in the imports of vehicles, metals and ores, oils machinery and 
mill work, seeds, paper and pasteboard, provisions and oilman stores, 
chemicals, silk raw, and artificial silk. Supplies of drugs and medicines 
recorded an increase. Foreign exports including re-exports declined by 
Rs. 4.70 crores. Shipments of coffee, castor seeds, chillies, coir manufacture

40 Ibid, P- 276
41 Ibid, P- 279
and tea increased, while those of groundnut seeds, cotton raw, cotton coloured piece goods, tanned cow hides, rubber raw, fruits, vegetables and tobacco unmanufactured showed a reduction.

The import trade with the British Empire diminished by Rs. 9.91 crores and the export trade by 2.20 crores. The total import revenue fell from Rs. 570.56 lakhs in 1941 to Rs. 321.58 lakhs in 1942. Motor spirit, kerosene oil, tobacco, machinery, betel nuts, raw silk, iron and steel, artificial silk yarn and artificial silk fabrics were mainly responsible for the steep decline.

Export revenue improved slightly from Rs. 10.48 lakhs in 1941 to Rs. 10.95 lakhs in 1942. The Cess collected under the Indian Agricultural Produce Cess Act amounted to Rs. 4.37 lakhs.42

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Intelligence continued to provide general and technical information on industrial and commercial subjects. Applications for capital issues were scrutinized and forwarded to

the Government of India for sanction. One meeting of the Board of Industries was held and the subscription of shares worth Rs. 22 lakhs on behalf of the Government were sanctioned in two concerns.  

During the year the scheme of District Industries Officers was introduced and nine officers were appointed after a short period of training. These officers helped the director to answer enquires regarding the financial standing of firms and names of manufacture of various articles and to report on the condition of the existing industries and on the possibilities of starting new ones. They were also expected to supervise and guide the existing cottage industries and help demobilized soldiers to set up new cottage industries.

Spare parts required by the rice mills were not easily available and as it was imperative that the mill should continue the produce rice, a scheme was worked out to manufacture fabricated parts in various firms and workshops. Further, whenever necessary, imported stores were requisitioned. During the period under review the coal quota under the

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43 G.O. MS No2296, Development dated 20 September, 1940, TNA.
44 Ibid
Provincial Distribution scheme was increased from 67 to 150 wagons per month. The Iron and Steel section that was inaugurated in 1944 met the demands of the manufacturers of consumer goods and other industrialists of the province. During the year about 2700 tons of Standard Steel and about equal quantity of usable defectives were distributed. With effect from 1st November 1945 the control on the acquisition of defectives was relaxed. The distribution of sole leather and grindery released by the Footwear Controller.

Delhi was also entrusted to the provincial Government. Regarding paper, the permissible quota under the Economy Order was raised by 40 percent on account of a general improvement in the supply position.\textsuperscript{45}

In pursuance of the Government policy of rapid industrialization of the province this department organized a chemical laboratory where analysis and investigations of various minerals could be carried out in order to collect fundamental data regarding their utilization for different industries. The department initiated a scheme for the investigation of alkaline earth deposits

\textsuperscript{45} Op cit PP – 44-46
for the manufacture of soda ash and caustic soda. A special officer was appointed to prepare plans for a vegetable ghee factory and in October 1945, Government sanctioned the establishment of a factory at Calicut capable of producing 10 tons of vegetable ghee and 5 tons of refined oil per day. Under a scheme for the expansion of vegetable ghee industry, the Government of India allotted to this province the production of 21.00 tons per annum and it was decided to permit private industrialists to set up 7 factories each with a capacity of 3,000 tons. Government sanctioned a scheme for the manufacture of coir and its products and Mangalore and Calicut were selected for the erection of factories. Government granted Rs. 6,617 to a public body in Tadpatri for the development of hand spinning in the famine areas of ceded districts.\(^{46}\)

\(^{46}\) Ibid, PP – 47 – 49
SKETCH MAP
SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF
CHIEF FACTORY INDUSTRIES
IN
BRITISH INDIA
WITH THE MAIN RAILWAY LINE
SCALE

0 50 100 200 300
KEY:
COTTON TEXTILE MILLS
JUTE MILLS
ENGINEERING IRON AND STEEL FACTORIES
RAILWAY WORKSHOPS
THE MAJOR PORTS ARE INDICATED THIS
NO ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE IN THIS MAP TO SHOW SEASONAL INDUSTRIES SUCH AS COTTON GINNING WHICH ARE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED.
PART – II

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Province increased from Rs. 93.30 crores to Rs. 134.75 crores and the Government transactions shot up from Rs. 11.39 lakhs to Rs. 257.11 lakhs. The total value of foreign trade on private account increased by Rs. 19.88 crores to Rs. 63.64 crores of which in imports accounted for 37.8 percent and exports for 62.2 percent. The coastal trade expanded from Rs. 49.43 crores to Rs. 68.54 cores.

Changes in the aggregate value of sea-borne trade and Government transactions are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sea-borne trade (in crores of rupees)</td>
<td>88.49</td>
<td>79.04</td>
<td>82.89</td>
<td>75.60</td>
<td>77.00</td>
<td>65.51</td>
<td>93.30</td>
<td>134.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government transactions (in lakhs of rupees)</td>
<td>44.99</td>
<td>45.63</td>
<td>28.89</td>
<td>75.60</td>
<td>11.63</td>
<td>9.16</td>
<td>11.39</td>
<td>257.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the years 1937-38--1944-45)
Compared to pre-war years, the aggregate value of the sea borne trade expanded considerably. The government transactions slumped sharply after 1938-39, but the trend was suddenly reversed in 1944-45 when the value of such transactions exceeded a total of the seven previous years.

The total value of foreign trade on private account and the imports and exports are shown below for the years 1937-1945.

### FOREIGN TRADE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total foreign trade Rs. in crores</th>
<th>Imports Rs. in crores</th>
<th>Exports Rs. in crores</th>
<th>Percentage of export to total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1937-38</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938-39</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>59.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-40</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>58.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-41</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>61.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-42</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>60.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942-43</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>76.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943-44</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944-45</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>62.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total foreign trade and imports tended to decline throughout the war period. The imports were lowest in 1943-44, when the trade balance in favour of Madras Province was the highest in the last eight years. On the other hand, exports were fairly well kept up. It was satisfactory to note that already in 1944-45 the first post-war year, imports and exports compared very favourably to the corresponding figures for 1939-40. This is reflected in the graph given below:

**IMPORTS**

**Increase**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1943-44 Rs. In lakhs</th>
<th>1944-45 Rs. In lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machinery and mill work</td>
<td>96.29</td>
<td>180.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manures</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>180.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt</td>
<td>4.22</td>
<td>35.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>49.97</td>
<td>70.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruments</td>
<td>17.73</td>
<td>37.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>8.51</td>
<td>23.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs and Medicines</td>
<td>8.68</td>
<td>20.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>13.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the years 1943-44 – 1944-45)
Decrease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1943-44 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>1944-45 (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wool (new)</td>
<td>52.28</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyeing and tanning substances</td>
<td>62.19</td>
<td>33.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Report on the Administration of Madras Presidency for the years 1943-44, 1944 – 45)

Machinery and mill works

Consignments of electrical machinery from the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 36.13 lakhs to Rs. 74.07 lakhs and those from the United States of America from Rs. 0.17 lakhs to Rs. 8.04. Supplies of other sorts of machinery from the United Kingdom increased from 6.50 lakhs to Rs. 33.03 lakhs.

Manures

Imports of manures, which previous year amounted to Rs. 70.00 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 43.16 lakhs and Canada Rs. 24.40 lakhs.
Asphalt

Arrivals of asphalt from Iran went up from Rs. 4.22 lakhs to Rs. 30.81 lakhs. Egypt, which had no trade in this commodity in the preceding year, supplied to the value of Rs. 5.04 lakhs in the year under review.\(^2\)

Chemicals

The United Kingdom enhanced the shipments from Rs. 35.03 lakhs to Rs. 42.94 lakhs and Canada from Rs. 0.14 lakhs to Rs. 13.54 lakhs. Imports of ammonia and its salts from the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 0.68 lakhs to Rs. 2.96 lakhs, of sodium carbonate from Rs. 3.55 lakhs to Rs. 8.96 lakhs. Copper Sulphate from Egypt accounted for Rs. 3.74 lakhs as against nil dispatches in the previous year. Calcium compounds with Rs. 1.94 lakhs and other chemicals valued at Rs. 11.20 lakhs arrived from Canada, which had no share in this line last year.\(^3\)

Instruments

Receipts from the United Kingdom registered a rise from Rs. 16.36 lakhs to Rs. 33.19 lakhs. Imports of electric wires and cables from the

\(^2\) *Indian Annual Register, Calcutta, 1944, PP- 117-121*

\(^3\) *Ibid, PP- 123-125*
United Kingdom expanded from Rs. 2.52 lakhs to Rs. 9.63 lakhs; of electric bulbs from Rs. 1.10 lakhs to Rs. 2.74 lakhs; of the photographic instrument from Rs. 0.74 lakhs to Rs. 2.83 lakhs; of cinema films (raw) from Rs. 3.94 lakhs to Rs. 6.11 lakhs and to expose cinema film for Ceylon, from Rs. 0.94 lakhs to Rs. 1.78 lakhs.4

**Paper**

Shipments of printing paper advanced from Rs. 3.89 lakhs to Rs. 13.07 lakhs mainly due to larger arrivals from Canada amounting to Rs. 10.09 lakhs as compared to Rs. 2.32 lakhs in the preceding years. The United Kingdom increased her supplies of writing paper from Rs. 0.44 lakhs to Rs. 2.16 lakhs and of other kinds of paper from Rs. 1.84 lakhs to Rs. 5.98 lakhs.

**Drugs and medicines**

Proprietary and patent medicines from the United Kingdom recorded an improvement from Rs. 0.94 lakhs to Rs. 2.58 lakhs and other drugs and

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4 *Indian Review, Madras 1944.*
medicines from that country from Rs. 3.53 lakhs to Rs. 9.29 lakhs. The Untied States of America supplied drugs and medicines valued at Rs. 6.23 lakhs as compared to Rs. 0.72 lakhs in the previous year.

**Vehicles**

Arrivals of carriages and parts for railways from the United Kingdom registered an increase from Rs. 0.13 lakhs to Rs. 1.27 lakhs and those of wagons and parts for railways, from the low figure of Rs. 498 to Rs. 1.03 lakhs. The United Kingdom enhanced her dispatched of cycles and parts of cycles, from Rs. 2.92 lakhs to Rs. 6.82 lakhs

**Dyeing and tanning substances**

The Union of South Africa reduced her shipments of wattle bark from Rs. 32.77 lakhs to Rs. 26.71 lakhs. Supplies of coal-tar dyes other than alizarine from the United Kingdom diminished from Rs. 9.96 lakhs to Rs. 2.13 lakhs. There were no imports from Switzerland, which accounted for Rs. 14.62 lakhs last year.

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5 Berna, James L. - *Industrial Entrepreneurship in Madras state*, New York, Asia publishing House, 1950 PP – 212-14
Exports

The total value of exports of private merchandise (including re-exports but excluding treasure) increased by Rs. 1.88 crores. The chief export from the Province of Madras to foreign countries and their proportion are shown in diagram earlier.

The chief articles whose exports expanded or fell notably are given below:

Increase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1943-44 Rs. In lakhs</th>
<th>1944-45 Rs. In lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton manufactures</td>
<td>453.64</td>
<td>750.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashew Kernels</td>
<td>128.34</td>
<td>306.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coir manufactured</td>
<td>91.87</td>
<td>187.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>139.28</td>
<td>187.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber, raw</td>
<td>9.64</td>
<td>51.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco unmanufactured</td>
<td>19.26</td>
<td>58.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemongrass oil</td>
<td>8.17</td>
<td>32.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>274.15</td>
<td>303.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>58.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Decrease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1943-44</th>
<th>1944-45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
<td>812.68</td>
<td>630.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor seeds</td>
<td>18.49</td>
<td>2.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>691.41</td>
<td>632.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese Ore</td>
<td>48.81</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>51.81</td>
<td>22.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>34.82</td>
<td>19.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the years 1943-44 to 1944 – 45)

Cotton manufactures

While shipments of cotton twist and yarn declined from Rs. 58.77 lakhs to Rs. 36.82 lakhs, those of cotton piece goods short up form Rs. 385.56 lakhs to Rs. 682.94 lakhs. Ceylon enhanced her demand for cotton piece goods from Rs. 355.95 lakhs to Rs. 643.77 lakhs.  

Cashew kernels

The requirements of the United Stated of America went up to Rs. 297.91 (110.40) lakhs while those of the United Kingdom diminished from Rs. 14.45 lakhs to Rs. 8.39 lakhs.\(^7\).

Coir manufactured

Supplies to the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 58.98 lakhs to Rs. 97.87 lakhs and to the United States of America from Rs. 17.16 lakhs to Rs 51.61 lakhs. The contribution of the Union of South Africa improved from Rs. 4.55 lakhs to Rs. 7.31 lakhs of the commonwealth of Australia from Rs. 2.08 lakhs to Rs. 6.55 lakhs, and of New Zealand, from Rs. 2.64 lakhs to Rs. 7.29 lakhs. Portugal entered the market with a demand for Rs. 5.89 lakhs worth of coir.\(^8\)

Fish

The trade under this head rose from Rs. 139.28 lakhs to Rs. 187.73 lakhs, of which Ceylon accounted for Rs. 187.66 lakhs.\(^9\)

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\(^7\) Ibid, PP 214-215.
\(^8\) Ibid, PP 221-22.
Rubber, Raw

Exports of rubber, raw, advanced from Rs. 9.64 lakhs to Rs. 51.10 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the sole purchaser.  

Tobacco, unmanufactured

The United Kingdom and Ceylon increased their off-take considerably from Rs. 12.89 lakhs and Rs. 6.35 lakhs to Rs. 31.98 lakhs and Rs. 11.98 lakhs, respectively. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which did not buy these goods last year observed unmanufactured tobacco to the value of Rs. 10.05 lakhs in the present year.  

Leather

The United Kingdom reduced her takings from Rs. 242.52 lakhs to Rs. 233.51 lakhs. The share of the Union of South Africa rose from Rs. 16.97 lakhs to Rs. 46.65 lakhs, of the United States of America from Rs. 7.49 lakhs to Rs. 12.51 lakhs and of Ceylon from Rs. 5.56 lakhs to Rs. 8.76 lakhs

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11 Modern Review, Calcutta, 1945, PP 107-109
Groundnuts

Exports to the United Kingdom declined by nearly 50 percent from Rs. 619.97 lakhs to Rs. 311.74 lakhs. The requirements of Ceylon and the commonwealth of Australia also decreased from Rs. 12.38 and Rs. 16.16 lakhs to Rs. 5.76 lakhs and Rs. 5.78 lakhs respectively. But Egypt increased her consumption from Rs. 66.39 lakhs to Rs. 140.84 lakhs. Canada, Kenya Colony, Palestine and Turkey entered the market with purchases to the value of Rs. 47.17 lakhs, and those to Ceylon from Rs. 2.68 lakhs to Rs. 4.91 lakhs.\(^\text{13}\)

Manganese Ore

The United States of America cut down her requirements from Rs.43.87 lakhs to Rs. 1.25; also there were no shipments to the commonwealth of Australia, which absorbed Rs. 2.98 lakhs last year.\(^\text{14}\)

Coffee

Supplies to Ceylon dropped from Rs. 35.59 lakhs to Rs. 9.50 lakhs but the United Kingdom absorbed almost half the exports.\(^\text{15}\)

\(^\text{13}\) Ibid, PP 89-91
\(^\text{14}\) Ibid, PP 91-93
\(^\text{15}\) G.O. Ms No. 527, Trade, dated 8\(^{th}\) February, 1944, TNA
Coastal Trade

It is seen from the figures given below that the value of coastal trade in 1944-45 was nearly three and a half times what it was in 1937 – 38 and indicates the growing importance of coastal service:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of coastal trade in crores of rupees</td>
<td>20.37</td>
<td>17.48</td>
<td>16.18</td>
<td>16.32</td>
<td>15.58</td>
<td>25.54</td>
<td>49.43</td>
<td>28.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Statistical Abstract of the British India – 1937-38 --1944-45)

During the year 1944, imports rose from Rs. 26.79 crores to Rs. 35.02 crores and exports from Rs. 22.64 to Rs. 33.52 crores. Trade with Bombay amounted to Rs. 17.35 crores, with Bengal Rs. 27.33 crores and with Sind Rs. 13.76 cores.16

16 Ibid.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Trade with British Empire countries (in crores of rupees)</th>
<th>Percentage of the foreign trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1937-38</td>
<td>30.01</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938-39</td>
<td>39.88</td>
<td>66.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-40</td>
<td>44.94</td>
<td>68.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-41</td>
<td>45.38</td>
<td>77.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-42</td>
<td>48.65</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942-43</td>
<td>34.55</td>
<td>84.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943-44</td>
<td>33.36</td>
<td>76.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944-45</td>
<td>42.60</td>
<td>67.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Annual Statement of the sea-borne trade British India in the British Empire and Foreign Countries- 1937-38--1944 – 45.)

The aggregate value of the sea – borne of the Province of Madras decreased by Rs. 3.23 crores to Rs. 131.52 (134.75 crores) during the year 1945-46. This consisted of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports on Private account</td>
<td>24.23 (24.05)  crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports on Private account</td>
<td>44.68 (39.59)  crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coasting Trade</td>
<td>62.50 (68.54)  crores</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government transactions dropped very heavily to Rs. 95.00 (257.11) lakhs.
Foreign Trade Imports

The total imports increased to Rs. 24.34 (24.05) crores, the contributions from the different commodities being:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1944–45 Rs. in Lakhs</th>
<th>1945–46 Rs. in Lakhs</th>
<th>Increases Rs. in Lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>180.01</td>
<td>201.03</td>
<td>21.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and Steel</td>
<td>19.98</td>
<td>41.17</td>
<td>21.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>13.88</td>
<td>26.66</td>
<td>12.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruments</td>
<td>37.59</td>
<td>58.08</td>
<td>20.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>70.74</td>
<td>96.00</td>
<td>25.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquors</td>
<td>12.48</td>
<td>19.22</td>
<td>6.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1944-45 Rs. In lakhs</th>
<th>1945-46 Rs. in Lakhs</th>
<th>Decreases Rs. in Lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grain, Pulses and flour</td>
<td>409.33</td>
<td>191.85</td>
<td>217.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manures</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>57.76</td>
<td>12.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Price goods</td>
<td>31.73</td>
<td>6.92</td>
<td>24.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Indian Annual Register, Madras, 1944-45, 1945-46)

Imports from the United Kingdom of textile, sewing and knitting, sugar and tea machinery increased, but there was a sharp fall in the imports of other sorts of machinery from Rs.33.03 lakhs to Rs.10.78 lakhs, and
electrical machinery from Rs.74.70 lakhs to Rs. 53.86 lakhs. There were increases under all categories of machinery imported from the United States of America. Electrical machinery increased from Rs.8.04 to Rs.16.03 lakhs.

**Iron and Steel**

Imports from both the United Kingdom and the United States of America increased. Steel ingots arrived for the first time from Australia to a total value of Rs. 8.48 lakhs.

**Vehicles**

Forty (nil) motor cars valued at Rs. 1.40 lakhs were received from the United Kingdom and 9,134 (5,176) cycles\(^\text{17}\).

**Instruments**

Electric wires and cables from the United Kingdom increased to Rs. 14.48 (9.63 lakhs), telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus to Rs. 5.15 (0.73) lakhs, electric bulbs to Rs.7.17 (2.74) lakhs, but Cinema, films, raw, dropped to Rs. 3.05 (6.11) lakhs.

\(^{17}\) *Indian Review, Madras, 1945-46*
Chemicals

Import of Sodium Carbonate, Caustic Soda and Copper Sulphate from the United Kingdom rose to Rs. 22.07 (8.96), Rs. 24.75 (14.81), and Rs. 3.53 (2.38) lakhs respectively. Other chemicals from Canada increased to Rs. 21.20 (11.20) lakhs. Egypt, which supplied Rs. 3.74 lakhs worth of Copper Sulphate in the previous years, did not supply any this year.

Liquors

Brandy from the Union of South Africa and other spirits from the United Kingdom increased to Rs. 3.46 (2.16) lakhs and Rs. 3.55 (1.16) lakhs respectively, but whisky from the United Kingdom fell to Rs. 2.43 (4.60).

Grain, Pulses and flour

The supply of wheat from Australia showed a sharp fall to Rs. 8.77 (363.98) lakhs for 4,019 (144,354) tons, and that of wheat flour decreased to Rs. 9.10 (21.48) lakhs for 3,095 (7,859) tons. Shipment of wheat from South Africa was nil (3,852) tons. Canada increased her wheat exports to 11,646
(2,486) tons and the United States to 48,897 (2,570) tons. For the first time after the war, Burma shipped 15,731 tons for rice to this province.

**Cotton Piece goods**

From the United Kingdom, supplies of white piece goods fell to Rs.2.26 (4.17) lakhs of printed piece goods to Rs. 1.59 (10.79) lakhs and coloured piece goods to Rs.3.05 (16.77) lakhs\(^{18}\).

**Foreign Trade – Exports**

The income in the total value of export was contributed to as follows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1944-45 Rs. in Lakhs</th>
<th>1945-46 Rs. in Lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>303.37</td>
<td>505.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw cotton</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>10.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and Vegetables</td>
<td>430.14</td>
<td>633.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coir manufacture</td>
<td>187.65</td>
<td>292.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>187.73</td>
<td>231.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


\(^{18}\) G.O.Ms.No.1207, Trade dated 23\(^{rd}\) March, 1947, TNA.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1944-45 Rs. in Lakhs</th>
<th>1945-46 Rs. in Lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>630.16</td>
<td>607.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>632.36</td>
<td>625.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Manufacture</td>
<td>750.97</td>
<td>418.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the years 1944-95 – 1945-46

**Leather**

Shipment to the United Kingdom increased to Rs. 440.61 (233.51) lakhs.

**Raw cotton**

Exports to the United Kingdom and the United States of America amounted to Rs. 5.41 (nil) lakhs and Rs. 5.17 (nil) lakhs respectively.

**Fruits and Vegetables**

Cashew kernels to the United States of America increased to Rs. 526.87 (297.91) lakhs and onion to Ceylon to Rs. 70.61 (58.02) lakhs.
Coir manufacture

The United Kingdom purchased Rs. 109.28 (97.87) lakhs and the United State Rs. 98.01 (51.61) lakhs. For the first time after the war, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, France and Switzerland entered the market.

Tobacco – Raw and Manufactured

The United Kingdom increased her requirements of unmanufactured tobacco to Rs. 90.72 (31.98) lakhs, while Ceylon, imported beedies to the extent of Rs. 40.56 (38.63) lakhs.

Fish

Ceylon was the sole consumer of dry salted and unsalted fish19.

Groundnut

Shipments to Egypt, Kenya colony and New Zealand were nil (140.84), nil (4.56) and nil (2.52) lakhs of rupees, respectively. South Africa, Australia and Canada reduced their requirements to Rs. 46.12 (147.97) lakhs. The United Kingdom purchased Rs. 471.02 (311.74) lakhs, while France re-entered the market to the extent of Rs. 34.75 lakhs.

Tea

The United Kingdom and Canada decreased their requirements to Rs. 434.51 (460.36) lakhs ad Rs.49.34 (51.90) lakhs, respectively.

Cotton Manufacture

Exports of cotton twist and yarn fell to Rs.18.81 (36.82) lakhs and those of cotton piece goods to Rs.360.38 (682.94) lakhs.

Coastal trade

Imports decreased to Rs.29.67 (35.02) crores and exports to Rs.32.82 (33.51) crores. The total decreased to Rs.62.50 (68.54) crores. Trade with Bombay, Bengal and Sind amounted to 19.54 crores, Rs.24.56 crores and Rs.10.83 crores, respectively20.

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Province increased to Rs. 170.65 crores as shown below during 1946-47.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>43.42 (24.34) crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>63.47 (44.68) crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coasting trade</td>
<td>63.76 (62.5) crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>170.65</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20 G.O.Ms.No.1233, Trade, dated 9th January 1945, TNA.
Government transactions declined from Rs.95.06 lakhs to Rs.56.87 lakhs\(^{21}\).

**Foreign Trade – Imports**

The total value of foreign imports on private account increased to Rs.43.41 crores form Rs.24.34 crores. Transactions in important commodities are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1945-46 Rs. in lakhs</th>
<th>1946-47 Rs. in lakhs</th>
<th>Increase Rs. in lakhs</th>
<th>Decrease Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grain, Pulses and flour</td>
<td>191.85</td>
<td>1,382.51</td>
<td>1,190.66</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>201.03</td>
<td>446.91</td>
<td>245.88</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manures</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>142.33</td>
<td>84.57</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metals other than iron and steel</td>
<td>38.43</td>
<td>148.91</td>
<td>110.45</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and Paste Board</td>
<td>35.04</td>
<td>112.24</td>
<td>77.20</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton raw</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>112.16</td>
<td>112.16</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>26.66</td>
<td>188.89</td>
<td>162.23</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building, and an increasing materials</td>
<td>39.90</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>34.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral oils</td>
<td>1,219.40</td>
<td>515.98</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>703.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea chests</td>
<td>30.77</td>
<td>20.99</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>9.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Grain, Pulses and Flour

Burma, Siam, Brazil and Java supplied paddy and rice. Canada, Australia and the United States of America supplied larger quantities of wheat and wheat flour. The Argentine Republic, Australia, Burma and the United States of America accounted for other grains and pulses.

Machinery

Imports of all kinds of machinery increased, the increase being marked in the case of electrical machinery, textile machinery, metal working machinery, tea machinery, boilers, sewing and knitting machines and sugar machinery.\(^{22}\)

Manures

There were larger shipments of Sulphate of ammonia from the United Kingdom and of ammonium phosphates from Canada, Egypt sent Rs. 2.46 lakhs worth of Super phosphates.

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\(^{22}\) G.O.Ms. No. 4620, Trade, dated 17\(^{th}\) December 1946, TNA
Metals other than Iron and Steel

The United Kingdom supplied Rs. 52.19 lakhs worth of brass (13.46) and Rs.22.83 lakhs of copper (8.96). Italy sent Rs.3.26 lakhs worth of quick silver.

Paper and Paste Board

The chief suppliers of paper were Canada and Sweden. The United Kingdom dispatched writing paper to the extent of Rs.13.76 lakhs (4.04).

Cotton – Raw

This was received from Egypt.

Vehicles

Thirty four thousand one hundred and twenty nine (9,134) cycles of the value of Rs.30.33 lakhs (6.85) 1016 motor cars (40) of the value of Rs.43.98 lakhs (1.40) were received from the United Kingdom. Four hundred and thirteen motor cars of the value of Rs.17.30 lakhs were received
from Canada. 133 cars valued at Rs.6.29 lakhs from the United States of America and 75 of the value of 3.27 lakhs from France. There were no imports from these countries in the previous year. Motor cycles and omni buses were also received while none was received in the previous year\textsuperscript{23}.

**Building and Engineering Materials**

The United Kingdom, Egypt, Iran and Palestine curtailed their shipments of asphalt.

**Mineral Oil**

Iran reduced its supplies in fuel oil and motor spirit but increased its shipments under kerosene oil.

**Tea Chests**

There were no imports of metal tea chests during the year and there was a fall in the imports of wooden chests\textsuperscript{24}.

\textsuperscript{23} *G.O.Ms. No. 955, Trade, dated 4\textsuperscript{th} March, 1946, TNA*

\textsuperscript{24} *G.O.Ms. No. 2482, Trade, dated 26\textsuperscript{th} January, 1946, TNA.*
Foreign Trade – Exports

The total value of private merchandise increased from Rs.44.68 crores to Rs.63.47 crores. The chief articles, which accounted for increase and decrease are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1945-46 Rs. in lakhs</th>
<th>1946-47 Rs. in lakhs</th>
<th>Increase Rs. in lakhs</th>
<th>Decrease Rs. in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hides and skins Raw</td>
<td>24.38</td>
<td>86.12</td>
<td>61.74</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>505.41</td>
<td>1,582.49</td>
<td>1,077.08</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metals and Ores</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>108.03</td>
<td>69.03</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>83.71</td>
<td>313.54</td>
<td>229.83</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coir raw and manufactured</td>
<td>293.59</td>
<td>570.13</td>
<td>276.54</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco raw and manufactured</td>
<td>169.03</td>
<td>583.78</td>
<td>414.75</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber raw</td>
<td>51.37</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>48.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>687.11</td>
<td>45.21</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>641.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>625.30</td>
<td>519.36</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>103.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hides and Skins – raw

There were large shipments to Australia and America.

Leather

There were large exports to America, the United Kingdom, Burma, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, France and Denmark. The Netherlands also received supplies to a small extent through they did not get them in the previous year.

Metals and Ores

Manganese was exported in large quantities to America.

Oil

There were large exports of lemon grass oil and sandalwood oil. Burma, which made no demand on groundnut oil in the previous year, received an appreciable quantity during the year.

Coir – Raw and Manufactured

There were no exports of coir raw while the exports coir manufactured increased.
Tobacco – Raw and manufactured

The United Kingdom and Soviet Russia received a major share of the exports. Burma, which had no trade in besides in the previous year received some supplies in the year\textsuperscript{25}.

Rubber Raw

There was no demand from the United Kingdom and America which were the usual markets.

Seeds

There were no exports of groundnuts owing to restrictions imposed on them. The United States reduced her demand under Linseed and so did Ceylon in respect of Coriander of which she was the sole consumer\textsuperscript{26}.

The war had shakened the pace of the tendency of the diversion of trade from Great Britain. Next to Great Britain, United States of America had become the biggest customer and on the import side also, she stood second only to England. The Madras State enjoyed favourable balance of

\textsuperscript{26} Annual Report of the Southern Chamber of Commerce, 1946-47, pp.87-91.
trade both with the Empire and non-Empire countries and in both cases, there was an appreciable increase. It may be mentioned that as a result of war, the balance of payments had also become favourable to the Madras Presidency as well as India. This was due to the repatriation of our sterling debt and the commutation of sterling pension. Finally, it may be stated that in spite of favourable position in which Madras was placed in respect of foreign trade, the terms of trade i.e. the exchange of import for the exports were going against us.

The conclusions from the above study are:

1. The favourable position of foreign trade (export trade) was at the expense of the domestic consumer and reacted on the internal price system unfavourably.

2. The fall in imports created shortage of many articles and this produced rise in the price level.
3. The favourable position indicated by changes in the composition was deceptive. It did not indicate further industrialization of the Presidency. On the contrary, the heavy reduction in the import of machinery shows that our capital equipment was seriously subjected to greater wear and tear and thus to greater depreciation; and

4. In spite of our favourable position, in regard to our export trade, the imports were growing costly in terms of our exports.
CHART
CHIEF ARTICLES IMPORTED 1946-47
TOTAL IMPORTS - Rs. 4342 LAKHS (VALUE IN LAKHS)

- OTHERS: 1292
- COTTON RAW: 112
- PAPER AND PASTEBOARD: 112
- MANURES: 142
- METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL: 149
- VEHICLES: 189
- MACHINERY: 447
- MINERAL OILS: 516
- GRAIN PULSE AND FLOUR: 1383

Source: Madras Administration Report for the year, 1946-47.
CHART -
CHIEF ARTICLES EXPORTED 1946-1947
(VALUE IN LAKHS)

Source: Madras Administration Report for the year, 1946-47.
CHART - TRADE OF THE PROVINCE BY COUNTRIES 1946-47 TOTAL IMPORTS 4,342 LAKHS
(VALUE IN LAKHS)

OTHERS 428
UNITED KINGDOM 1292
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 749
IRAN 447
BURMA 355
CEYLON 269
CANADA 204
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC 122
EGYPT 112
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA 107

Source: Madras Administration Report for the year, 1946-47.