APPENDIX-I
Appendix I

Prisoners’ Role in Jail Presses in Madras Presidency

Central or District Presses were maintained at the following places for the purpose of printing the District Gazette and other special work which it was necessary should be done locally.¹

1. Coimbatore Jail
2. Ganjam- Chetrapur Collectorate temporarily
3. Malabar-Cannore Jail
4. North Arcot- Vellore Jail

Jail Manufactures and Industries

The printing work of the other Districts (except these mentioned above and the Nilgiris) and indents for other special printing work for those districts should be sent through the Treasury Department Collector to the Mount Road Branch, Madras, and these for all those for all other districts (excepting Ganjam and Malabar) to Mint Buildings. Central Press, Mint Buildings, Madras was the Central Office for the manufacture and supply of materials to District and Jail Presses.²

Expert under special circumstances, no notifications or other works, already in type in Madras and must be printed there, should be executed in a District or Jail Press. Old records of special importance many be printed. Private work would also be undertaken by the Press.³

The Quasim-ul-Akbar of the 13th September, 1906, written that it would be a great injustice on the part of the British Government to adopt measure for the development of Jail manufactures and industries; for, it carried out, the local industries would greatly suffer. Any encouragement would tend to improve local industries and manufactory. It was hoped the Government would have in view the well-being of the public before they further developed the Jail industries.⁴

The Superintendent of Jail responded that when the presses were not occupied with public work and when it did not enter into competition with private presses. All correspondence, indents and

¹ G.O.no. 1094, Rev.,19th March, 1918.
² G.O. no.2996, Rev.,19th August, 1918.
³ Board of Public. No.162. L.R., 4th September, 1918
⁴ N.N.P.R. Jail “Manufactuors and Industries”, Quasim-ul-Akbar, September 13th, 1906.
remittances should be sent to the Treasury Deputy Collector, except for private work done at the Jail presses, the charges for which were recovered by the Superintendent of the Jail. The printing therein of forms or job work if any description (except with special sanction), library catalogues, etc., or indexes of 1910 and previous years was prohibited.5

Books and Publication

During the 1938 Prisoners were not allowed to receive Vernacular dailies or weeklies in the Madras Presidency. Despite that Prisoners in Jails made represented to the Superintendent of Jail to issue the Vernacular dailies or weeklies. The Secretary to the Government of India passed orders on allowing English dailies ‘Hindu’ or ‘Madras Mail’ to be supplied to ‘A’ class prisoners at their own cost. But unfortunately the same concession has not been extended to the ‘B’ class prisoners who do not know English. In ‘Andhra Patrika’ in Telugu and ‘Swadeshi Mitran’ in Tamil are allowed to be supplied to the ‘B’ class prisoners at their own cost.6

Supply of “Self-Instructors” in Hindi

In this connection, Government of India further ordered that Prisoners were allowed to supply “Self-Instructors” in Hindi so that they could learn themselves in prisons. Lt. Colonel S. C. Contractor, Inspector General of Prisoners, Mount Road, Madras presumed suggestion on which remarks had been called for, related to the supplies of copies of “Self-Instructors” in Hindi, at the Government cost, to such prisoners as were willing to learn the language.7

There were more than 500 prisoners in all the Central and District Jails who had expressed their willingness and that at least 500 copies in all of the “self-Instructors” in Hindi in the media of provincial languages viz. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada, costing Rs. 375/- as per rate quoted by the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras would require to be purchased. “Self-Instructors” in Hind-English were priced Rs. 1/- per set but I.G. of Prisons had not this in to account, assuming

5 G.O. no. 735, L, 29th May, 1918.
6 R.C.No. 33654C, dt., 30th September, 1938.
7 Home Memorandum No. 33489-C1, dt. 6th October, 1938.
that it was the intention to teach Hindi, through the medium of the local languages only was Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or Kannada.\(^8\)

It was opposed by the certain Superintendents that “Self-Instructors” might be of some use to the prisoners but not to such an extent as the language could be taught by paid teachers. At present, the Central Jail, Coimbatore had a Muhammeden teacher who could teach the language in Urdu script and the Central Jail, Bellary a Hindu teacher.\(^9\)

“I do not think anyone would be able to learn the Hindi language without a teacher. The alphabet is quite different.”\(^{10}\)

According to Rule 284-B (3)(4), Part II Jail Manual, the school-going age of a Prisoner was limited to 30. But I.G. of Prisons requested to Superintendents of police to be informed that if this restriction did not hold good in respect of those desirous of studying Hindi, if so many more might come forward to avail themselves of the privilege.\(^{11}\)

The I.G. of Prisons is informed that it is not proposed to introduce Hindi in schools in the jails or to appoint teachers for giving instruction in Hindi to prisoners. It is also not proposed to supply prisoners with copies of "Self-Instructors" in Hindi at Govt. expense. It proposed to permit "A" and "B" Class prisoners to provide themselves with Hindi "Self-Instructors" if they wish, at their own cost and also to purchase a few copies of the book at Govt. expense and keep them in the jail libraries for the use of the prisoners. I.G. was requested to furnish information as to the number of copies of the book that should be purchased for each Jail library, the extra expenditure involved in the proposal, and how it was proposed to meet the expenditure.\(^{12}\)

\(^8\) R.O.C. No. 2435-2/B3, dt., 3\(^{rd}\) November 1938.
\(^9\) Home Memorandum No. 33489-C1, dt. 6\(^{th}\) October, 1938.
\(^{10}\) Ibid
\(^{11}\) Manual of Jail, 1938.
\(^{12}\) Letter from the I.G. of Prisons, R.O.C. 2435-2/B3-38, dated 8th November 1938
“I submit a statement showing the number of copies required for each jail library together with the extra expenditure involved in the proposal. The expenditure can be met from the allotment already sanctioned under the head ‘Misscellaneous F’. 

Table: Statement showing the number of Copies required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central/District jails</th>
<th>Hindi English</th>
<th>Hindi Tamil</th>
<th>Hindi Telugu</th>
<th>Hindi Malayalam</th>
<th>Hindi Kanarese</th>
<th>No. of Copies</th>
<th>Latest of concept figure 15-1-1939</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vellore</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichinopoly</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coimbatore</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1,545</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>___</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>905</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>636</td>
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<td>___</td>
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<td>977</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bellary</td>
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<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>587</td>
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<td>Vizagapatnam</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wellesely Sanatorium Jail</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presidency Jail for Women</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>195</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuddalore</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madura</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>9,641</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44 Copies @ Re 1 each  ....... 44.0.0
157 Copies @ 12 as. Each ......117.12.0

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161.12.0

Graph-1

This graph shown to us more demand for supply of “Self-Instructors” Hindi in the medium of Tamil in the location of District Jails in Vellore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Cuddalore in Clonial Tamil Nadu.

On the accountability of data roused the question on whether the strategy of the non-Brahmin movement captured sparkle the ideology of Non-Brahmin movement.
APPENDIX-II
Appendix II

Paper and Pasteboard

The Danish East India Company, founded in 1616, had embarked on a harebrained scheme in 1618 which involved supporting an ‘emperor’ of Ceylon, who did not exist, against the Portuguese in return for a trading monopoly. The Mission ended in disaster and the survivors found themselves in the court of Tanjore, where Ovi Gjedde, later to be famous as a Danish admiral, signed a treaty with Nayak King of Auchtapa on 19th November 1620 by which the Nayak called Tranqubar, as it is mostly known today, had the lovely name in Tamil of Tarangambadi, meaning, a place washed by the waves of sea, and fifteen other villages that comprised the district were given to the Danes. They were allowed to build a fort, establish a trading station, have an army, administer justice, and follow their own religious customs without hindrance; in return they had to pay an annual tribute amounted to 2000 perdous annually.¹

Fortunately for Danish King, he lit upon one of the most outstanding personalities of Halle pietist, Bartholomews Ziegenbalg, a name to cherish in the history of early printing in India, and persuaded him to join the Danish Mission at Tranquebar along with another devoted missionary Henry Plutarch.²

During Ziegenbalg’s time, the front halls of temple served as schools and Ziegendbalg had no hesitation in taking a seat with the children to learn the ABC of Tamil from Aleppa, a native who was Polyglot. The new student devoted nearly eight-and-a-half hours a day mastering the language³. Contrary to shallow understanding of the Europeans about the rich culture and tradition of Tamils, Ziegenbalg came to appreciate them better. He recorded in his diaries all about the Tamils and was responsible for changing wrong notions that had been prevailing or Europe for centuries. He was also instrumental in collecting the available palm-leaf books in Tamil at the time. He bought a few palm-leaf books on different subjects from even Brahmin

² R. Nagasamy, Tarangambadi, p.7
³ Mayalai, Seeni. Venkatachamy, Christuvamum Tamizum, Chennai (1935), pp.140-142
widows. Within two years, he had collected as many as 161 palm-leaf books on the language.4

Ziegenbalg was pretty uncomfortable with palm-leaves. He felt that to read this palm-leaf was very difficult to him. That way, he realized the need of printing press Ziegenbalg appealed to the institutions under the *society for promoting Christian Knowledge* (S.P.C.K.), in Europe, to send him printing machinery and types for his religious propagation work and publishing the books prepared by him in that connection. Accordingly, they sent him a printing machine, English types, 100 reams of paper and 2013 copies of Portuguese translation of the *New Testament* besides several other useful works and materials. With these things, the printing press was established in Tranquebar in 1712 by the Danish missionaries. Incidentally, this was the first printing press to be set up in Tamilnadu5. To start with, some publications were printed here using Latin letters.

Subsequently, Ziegenbalg’s German friends engraved and cast Tamil letter types after the model sent by him and sent along with a printing machine in 1713. During the voyage to India in the ship during these things, Jones Finch, who knew the art of printing, passed away unexpectedly. However, with the help of Berlin and Adler, two brothers who had come from, Hale and were all versed in composing and printing, the first printing work in Tamil was started in Tranquebar within two weeks, on 5th January, 1713.6

Rev. Ziegenbalg set about printing his *Catechism* Tamil translation of the New Testament and devotional songs. However, the Tamil type faces of Pica size obtained from Germany were large sized and bold; nor were they formed properly; furthermore some letters were missing too. Because of printing with these, a large quality of the paper received was used up. Therefore, Ziegenbalg and his associates got smaller typefaces engraved a new right in Tranquebar, set up a type-foundry in Porayur, thus rectified the defects, and fulfilled their requirement. This was the first type – foundry to be set up in Tamilnadu, not anywhere in India.7 Despite printing with smaller types, the shortage of paper persisted. To overcome this, they set up a paper mill with great efforts; near Tranquebar: PORAYAR, in 1715, in this

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7 Brijraj Singh, *The First Protestant Missionary to India* (1999), p.130
again, the Tranquebar Christian missionaries distinguished themselves as the very first founders of a paper mill in India. However, unfortunately the lack of profit, this paper mill was closed after some years. Furthermore, they prepared a project for producing print ink also here.\(^8\)

Writing paper and envelopes expanded by 5,213 cwt. to 43,480 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 1.45 lakhs to Es. 12.95 lakhs in value, of which 41,108 cwt. valued Es. 11.83 lakhs were protected and the rest non-protected. The share of the United Kingdom, the main source of supply in the imports of writing paper was Rs. 8.86 lakhs as compared with Rs. 7.88 lakhs in 1927-28.\(^9\)

Arrivals under old newspapers rose by 37,771 cwt. to 125,443 cwfc. in quantity and by Rs. 2.08 lakhs to Rs. 7.53 lakhs in value, of which 135,337 cwt. valued -Rs. 7.52 lakhs were drawn from the United Kingdom as compared with 94,010 cwt. valued Rs. 5.27 lakhs in the previous year. Pasteboard, millboard and cardboard went up by 8,405 cwt. to 46,331 cwt. in quantity and by Its. 2.4 lakhs to Rs. 7.16 lakhs in value. The share of exporting countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard were the United Kingdom 50 percent, the Netherlands 12 per cent, Germany and Austria each 11 per cent, Norway and Sweden each 6 per cent and Belgium 4 per cent. The shares were the same in 1927-28 except in the case of Austria, Sweden and Belgium whose shares were 8, 4 and 9 percent, respectively. The total quantity and value of paper on which protective duty was levied went up from 62,517 cwt. to 74,044 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 16.26 lakhs to Rs. 18.5 lakhs in value.\(^10\)

**News printing paper**

Printing paper was imported to the extent of 145,699 cwt. valued Ks. 22.20 lakhs as against 114,450 cwt. valued Es. 18.05 lakhs. The increase was shared by the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Austria, Germany and Norway. Imports of news printing paper totalled 70,390

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\(^8\) Arno Lehman, It Began at Tranquebar., p.22
cwt. valued Rs. 9.19 lakhs as against 55,071 cwt. valued Rs. 6.90 lakhs, while other sorts of printing paper, drawn mainly from the United Kingdom (Rs. 5.21 lakhs), Austria (Rs. 2.55 lakhs) and the Netherlands (Es. 1.75 lakhs) advanced from 59,388 cwt. valued at Es. 11.14 lakhs to 75,306 cwt. valued Es. 13.01 lakhs. In printing paper, Austria with Es. 5.96 lakhs maintained its lead, and was followed closely by the United Kingdom with Rs. 5.76 lakhs, their respective shares in the preceding year being Es. 4.64 lakhs and Rs. 4.70 lakhs. The consignments of printing paper from Norway and Germany (consisting mainly of news printing paper) were valued Rs. 2.52 lakhs and Rs. 2.63 lakhs as against Es. 2.23 lakhs and Rs. 2.04 lakhs, respectively.  

**Writing paper and envelopes**

Arrivals of writing paper and envelopes totalled 37,902 cwt. valued Rs. 11.62 lakhs as compared with 43,480 cwt. valued Rs. 12.95 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom, the main supplier, contributed 24,043 cwt. valued Rs. 8.16 lakhs. Imports of packing paper advanced from 20,853 cwt. valued Rs. 3.28 lakhs to 27,202 cwt. valued Es. 4.14 lakhs. Sweden retained her position as the foremost supplier, the Netherlands coming next. Imports of old newspaper further advanced from 135,443 cwt. valued Rs. 7.53 lakhs to 161,713 cwt. valued Rs. 8.11 lakhs. The percentage shares in value of the principal exporting countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard were as follows: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Quantity Cwts</th>
<th>Value Rs. In. lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>14,829</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>12,174</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>4,762</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2,470</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>2,477</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total quantity and value of paper on which protective duty was levied rose from 74,044 cwt. to 76,619 cwt. in quantity, but fell from Rs. 18.56 lakhs to 18.44 lakhs in value.

There was not much variation from last year’s figures. Packing paper was supplied as follows,—Sweden 11,250 cwts. and Rs. 36 lakhs, Norway 4,396 cwts. and Rs. 0.53 lakh, the Netherlands 5,176 cwts, Rs. 0.45 lakhs and the United Kingdom, 0.43 cwts and Rs. 0.35 lakhs. of printing paper, Austria, Finland, the United Kingdom, Norway, the Netherlands and Germany were the principal contributors and the Bhare of each country was 36,273 cwts., 25,091 cwts., 14,269 cwts., 20,963 cwts., 14,967 cwts. and 19,193 cwts., valued at Rs. 3.78 lakhs, Rs. 2.28 lakhs, Rs. 2.06 lakhs, Rs. 2.03 lakhs, Rs. 1.94 lakhs and Rs. 54 lakhs respectively. Out of 140,689 cwts. protective duty was paid on 25,040 cwts. Of writing paper and envelopes, the quantity protected was 18,569 cwts. and not protected was 2,602 cwts. The United Kingdom supplied 9,395 cwts. valued at Rs. 3.44 lakhs. The United Kingdom also supplied 216,832 cwts. of old tetospapers valued at Rs. 9.33 lakhs. Imports of other kinds of paper from the United Kingdom amounted to 2,550 cwts valued at Rs. 14.7 lakhs.\footnote{Report on the Sea-Borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1930-1931, Government Press, Madras, 1931.}

The decline was gradual and was due to the competition of indigenous industry in several places, such as Coimbatore, Calcutta, Bombay. The supply of packing paper was from Sweden (9,286 cwts. and Rs. 1.09 lakhs), Norway (3,930 cwts. and Rs. 0.54 lakhs), Germany
Printing paper was supplied by Austria, Finland, Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands to the extent of 34,644 cwts., 20,510 cwts., 20,271 cwts., 17,045 cwts., 10,540 cwts., and 9,111 cwts. valued at Rs. 3,39,495, Rs. 1,71,977, Rs. 1,62,069, Rs. 1,60,272, Rs. 1,47,962 and Rs. 1,22,496 respectively. Out of 137,838 cwts the protected quantity was 19,732 cwts. Of writing paper and envelopes, the quantity protected was 15,368 cwts and not protected was 2,363 cwts. The United Kingdom supplied 7,933 cwts. valued at Rs. 2.92 lakhs as against 9,395 cwts. valued at Rs. 3.44 lakhs in the last year. In old newspapers, the United Kingdom’s share was 274,105 cwts. valued at Rs. 11.08 lakhs and in other kinds of paper, 1,799 cwts. valued at Rs. 1.12 lakhs.\(^\text{14}\)

Writing paper and envelopes was imported to the extent of cwts. 16,869 valued Rs. 4.42 lakhs as against cwts. 17,731 valued at Rs. 4.89 lakhs. The United Kingdom continued to be chief supplier in old newspapers to the extent of cwts. 267,673 valued at Rs. 9.68 lakhs as against cwts. 274,105 valued at Rs. 11.08 lakhs in the previous year. The countries that contributed generally to the trade under paper and pasteboard were the United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Finland and the Netherlands in order of importance.\(^\text{15}\)

Owing to excess stock in the local market and increased output and improved quality of paper manufacture in Indian mills, imports of printing paper fell from Rs. 18.87 lakhs to Rs: 13.93 lakhs. Printing paper protected dropped from 24,891 cwts valued at Rs. 3.86 lakhs to 19,482 cwts. valued at Rs. 2.74 lakhs and paper not protected dropped from 182,137 cwts. valued at Rs. 15.00 lakhs to 1,41,108 cwts. valued at Rs. 11.19 lakhs. There was a slight increase under writing paper and envelopes from 16,869 cwts. valued at Rs. 4.42 lakhs to 20,307 cwts. valued at Rs. 4.71 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent old newspapers to the extent of 289,848 cwts. valued at Rs. 9.46 lakhs against 267,673 cwts. valued at Rs. 9.67 lakhs in the previous year. The supply of strawboard from Netherlands contracted from cwts. 42,128 valued at Rs. 1.81 lakhs to cwts. 30,502 valued at Rs. 1.29 lakhs.\(^\text{16}\)


\(^{16}\) Report on the Sea-Borne Trade of the Province of Madras for the year 1939-1940, By S.C.Satyawadi, Manager of Publications, Delhi, 1940.
Table-2: Foreign Imports of Paper and Pasteboard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Imports</th>
<th>Average for the previous five years Rs. In. lakhs</th>
<th>1900-1910 Rs. In. lakhs</th>
<th>1910-1920 Rs. In. lakhs</th>
<th>1920-1930 Rs. In. lakhs</th>
<th>1930-1940 Rs. In. lakhs</th>
<th>1940-1947 Rs. In. lakhs</th>
<th>Share of % of Trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper and Pasteboard</td>
<td>8.84</td>
<td>9.16</td>
<td>11.84</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>47.31</td>
<td>59.07</td>
<td>4.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper Mill Machinery</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imports of paper of all kinds dropped from 417,969 cwts. to 292,231 cwts. in quantity but rose from Rs. 42.40 lakhs to Rs. 51.24 lakhs in value. Packing paper fell from 37,213 cwts. to 19,937 cwts. in quantity but increased in value from Rs. 7.63 lakhs to Rs. 8.34 lakhs. While the share of Sweden diminished from Rs. 3.21 lakhs to Rs. 1.21 lakhs, the United Kingdom and the United States of America enhanced their contribution from Rs. 2.11 lakhs and Rs. 0.08 lakhs to Rs. 4.05 lakhs and Rs. 1.55 lakhs, respectively.  

The value of consignments of writing paper improved from Rs. 4.48 lakhs to Rs. 5.10 lakhs despite the fall in quantity from 15,739 cwts. to 10,321 cwts. The United Kingdom and the United States of America supplied to the value of Rs. 2.84 lakhs and Rs. 1.60 lakhs as against Rs. 2.29 lakhs and Rs. 0.13 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. There were no shipments of old newspaper from the United Kingdom, which accounted for Rs. 7.87 lakhs last year. This shortage was, however, compensated by larger arrivals from the United States of America to the tune of Rs. 12.55 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3.02 lakhs in the preceding year. Strawboards diminished from 26,846 cwts. (Rs. 1.90 lakhs) to 11,046 cwts. (Rs. 1.31 lakhs); other kinds of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard advanced from 7,158 cwts. (Rs. 1.03 lakhs) to 16,442 cwts. (Rs. 4.05 lakhs).  

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17 Report on the Sea-Borne Trade of the Province of Madras for the year 1940-1941, By M.E.Rahman, Manager of Publications, Delhi, 1941.