

Scheme. They manufactured kisan charkas and craft implements and supplied them to the basic schools. Articles worth about a lakh of rupees were manufactured and supplied to the basic schools and private parties.

CONTROLLED COMMODITIES.

During the two half-years ending March 1960 and September 1960, 5,367 applications for issue of essentiality certificates for importing iron and steel, raw materials, machinery and equipments were disposed of.

NON-FERROUS METALS.—Non-ferrous metals comprising 500 copper ingots, 1,000 zinc ingots, 109 copper scraps and 195 brass scraps allotted to this State during the year were all distributed among the small scale industrial units.

GOVERNMENT HANDBLOOM PARTS FACTORY, SALEM.—The work of erection of machinery was taken up in January 1960 and completed in March 1960. After completing the work of power wiring to all the machines, the unit started partial production from 26th October 1960 of items, such as temples, kurangatti, treadles, looms, dobies, pickers, cloth rollers, shutters, etc.

IRON AND STEEL CONTROL.—The Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 administered by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, continued to be in force during the year. The distribution was classified into two main heads, viz., Iron and Steel (prime quality) and Scrap (defectives and cuttings). Under the first category, distribution of quotas was made under the following heads:—

- (1) Government development schemes quota.
- (2) Non-agricultural quota.
- (3) Agricultural quota.
- (4) Steel processing industries quota.
- (5) Pig iron quota.

The control over the distribution by the Iron and Steel Controller was relaxed from October 1960 on all categories of steel and iron materials except sheets and wire, thus

enabling the actual users to indent for any quantity with the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta direct. Under the first item against a demand of 16,442.55 tons of steel materials under G.D.S. quota holders, an allotment of 10,572.62 tons was made for the half year ending 30th September 1960. Against the demand of 746.13 tons of sheets and wire among the G.D.S. quota holders, an allotment of only 296 tons was made for the half-year beginning October 1960. Under the non-agricultural quota, against a demand of 16,100 tons, an allotment of 13,017.85 tons was made for the half year ending September 1960. The work of distribution of the agricultural quota was transferred from the Industries Department to the Agricultural Department with effect from 1st November 1960. Up to the end of September 1960, the demand under this head was 8,364 tons, and against this, an allotment of 7,553 tons was made by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. In respect of the Steel Processing Industries quota, against a demand of 3,565.59 tons for the year 1960, an allotment of 2,741.89 tons was made up to the end of September 1960. There were 64 Steel Processing Industries in the State list to whom allotment of sheets and wire was made on a pro-rata basis. In respect of other categories of steel like L.S. Bars, etc., the Steel Processing Industries were permitted to raise indents direct with the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. Though the distribution of control over pig iron was relaxed in 1959, the price control had continued in the year under review.

STATE STEEL ADVISORY BOARD.—The State Steel Advisory Board with representatives from various departments of the Government and non-official members representing the different trade channels, continued to function in the year. It discussed matters relating to distribution of steel and also approved the distribution of steel materials.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.—During the year, the number of small-scale industrial units registered in the approved list had risen to 750. The system of issue of

quota certificates in respect of all materials except for sheets 14 G. and wire to approved fabricators under the small-scale industries scheme was dispensed with from October 1960, in view of the anticipated increase in the production of categories, such as, rods, bars, light structurals, plates, etc. The following statement will show the demand and allotment made by the Development Commissioner for the two half years of 1960-61:—

Serial Number.	Category of materials.	Demand.	Allotment.
1st Half of 1960-61.			
1 B.P. Sheets		3,650	1,431
2 G.P. Sheets		585	199
3 Wires		1,628	954
2nd Half of 1960-61.			
1 B.P. Sheets (above 14 G.)		2,685	1,431
2 G.P. Sheets		861	199
3 Wire		1,935	954

SCRAPS (DEFECTIVES AND CUTTINGS).—During the year under review, an allotment of defectives and cuttings working up to about 3,400 tons besides other scraps was made to the State. This material was distributed to fabricators, consumers, applicants who required it for construction purposes and also to approved scrap dealers. The receipt of B.P. cuttings and other scraps during the year by controlled scrap merchants alone was about 2,045 tons. The entire stock was allotted to approved fabricators, consumers, applicants who required it for construction, etc.

SUPPLY OF COAL AND COKE.—The control over coal and coke continued to be in force in the year. The supply of coal and coke through the rail route was found inadequate from the month of May 1960. There was a short supply of slack coal, hard coke and soft coke. In order to relieve the shortage, arrangements were made to bring hard coke through sea route. The first consignment of 500 tons of B.P. hard coke was received during December 1960. Further consignments were expected to arrive shortly. The

supplies through sea route were normal and there was a heavy demand for the steam coal and slack coal. The total sales of rail-borne coal and coke through dealers were 33,695.5 tonnes and of coal and coke through sea route were 3,917.6 tonnes.

CEMENT CONTROL.—The control over the distribution of cement to the bulk consumers continued to be in force during the year and the supply was also normal.

FIRMS.

The Inspector-General of Registration continued to function as the Registrar of Firms.

After the promulgation of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 (Central Act 56 of 1959), the records relating to the firms located in the areas transferred to the Andhra Pradesh State were sent to the Registrar of Firms, Andhra Pradesh on 1st April 1960.

The Government issued a notification in April 1960, under section 48 of the said Central Act 56 of 1959 specifying the Registrar of Firms, Madras State, as the Officer competent to exercise all the powers exercisable by the Registrar of Firms under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 as in force in the territories transferred from the Andhra Pradesh State.

Two thousand and seven hundred firms were registered and 302 notices of dissolution of firms were filed during the year 1960.

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 13,252 and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 14,169.

LABOUR

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: During the year 1960, eight hundred and sixty-four industrial disputes were settled by the officers of the Labour Department by Conciliation

and 250 industrial disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, and the Labour Courts, Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai. The number of awards of the Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Courts including the awards in respect of the disputes directly referred to them by the parties under Section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act and published during the period in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, was 356. The Conciliation officers of the Labour Department also settled by mediation 7,643 disputes relating to demands for reinstatement of discharged workers, increase in the rates of wages, bonus, hours of work, retrenchment compensation, leave facilities, etc.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS: There were 331 strikes and lockouts affecting 2,20,097 workers and resulting in a loss of 7,65,990 mandays. The main causes of the strikes were discharges and dismissals, retrenchment, and demands for bonus or increased wages. Twenty seven strikes and lockouts were resolved by direct negotiation, 87 were settled by reconciliation by the officers of the department and one by adjudication. The workers resumed work voluntarily in 215 cases. One strike was in progress.

PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES: The following industries were declared as public utility services for purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for various periods in the year, viz., All Labour in Minor Ports, Sugar Industry, Cotton Textile Industry, Motor Transport Services, Cement Industry and Air Transport Services.

PROSECUTIONS: Prosecution was sanctioned in six cases during the year for contravention of various sections of the Industrial Disputes Act.

WORKS COMMITTEES: The total number of Works Committees constituted under section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act functioning in the State at the beginning of the year was 278. Fourteen Works Committees were newly constituted during the year. Two establishments

were exempted from the reconstitution of Works Committee. The total number of Works Committees functioning in the State at the end of the year was 290.

UNIT PRODUCTION COMMITTEES: These Committees were functioning in 53 industrial establishments. In many cases, Works Committees also functioned as Unit Production Committees.

PRODUCTIVITY: On the advice of the National Productivity Council and with a view to create and diffuse productivity consciousness in this State, local Productivity Councils were constituted at Coimbatore, Madras, Madurai, Salem and Tiruchirapalli. The Government nominated their representatives to serve on the governing body of the Madras and Coimbatore Councils.

WORKING JOURNALISTS' (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION ACT AND RULES: The Inspector of Newspaper Establishments appointed for the enforcement of the provisions of the above Act and Rules inspected all the important Newspaper establishments in the State. Forty seven establishments were found to employ working Journalists to whom the provisions of the Act apply.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923: Two hundred and forty five applications were pending at the beginning of the year 1960, six hundred and one applications were received and 611 disposed of during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,80,306.05 nP. was deposited with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation towards compensation during the year.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936: One hundred and eighty six applications were pending at the beginning of the year, 282 applications were received and 309 disposed of during the year. Four prosecutions were launched against the managements of factories for offences committed under the Act.

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926: The total number of the Trade Unions in the State at the beginning of the

year was 967. During the year 1960, two hundred and thirty two unions were registered. The registration of 91 unions was cancelled. Two unions were amalgamated. The total number of trade unions functioning in the State at the end of the year was 1,106.

THE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT, 1946: The total number of standing orders certified as at the beginning of the year was 816. During the year, standing orders of 257 Industrial Establishments and amendment to standing orders of one Industrial Establishment were certified. The total number of certified standing orders at the end of the year was 1,073. The number of amendments to the standing orders certified was 26. Besides these, the draft standing orders of the establishments of the Working Journalists, viz., *Nava India*, Coimbatore, *Kalki Press*, Madras and the *Hindu*, Madras and also of the *Tamil Nadu*, Madurai applicable to the press workers were also certified during the year.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE: The Tailoring Centre started on 22nd January 1957 out of the grant made by the Tea Board for giving training to the dependents of the plantation workers in the Nilgiris District completed its training course for three batches of trainees. Thirty trainees were undergoing training in the Tailoring Centre from 1st July 1960 in the fourth batch.

The Coffee Board sanctioned a grant of Rs. 21,000 for awarding scholarships to the children of coffee plantations workers who were studying in high schools, colleges and technical institutions. The Government appointed the Commissioner of Labour and the Director of Harijan Welfare as trustees and the former as the Administrator of the Scheme. During the academic year 1959-60, scholarships were sanctioned to 10 students, and of these, four students had their scholarships renewed in 1960-61. In addition, out of the fifteen applicants eligible for scholarships, nine were granted scholarships while the applications of the remaining six were under consideration. A sum of Rs. 7,639.45 was spent towards the scholarships.

HOUSING: The Government of India had provided a sum of 69.94 lakhs for construction of houses under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan. The Government had sanctioned 23 schemes for the construction of 1,700 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.10 lakhs. Out of the 23 schemes, 14 schemes for construction of 500 houses were placed under the administrative control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, and the remaining schemes for the construction of 1,200 houses were under the administrative control of the Labour Department. The construction of 1,098 houses was completed and that of 154 houses was nearing completion. Preliminary work was in progress in respect of the other schemes.

WORKERS' EDUCATION: The scheme of Workers' Education was inaugurated by the Minister for Industries, Madras, on 29th September 1960. A local committee consisting of representatives of employers, employees and educational institutions was constituted, with the Commissioner of Labour as the Chairman to advise the Workers' Education Centre on the syllabus of the worker-teachers' training. A senior officer of the Labour Department was appointed to implement this scheme. The first batch of workers-teachers numbering about 25 was undergoing training under five teacher-administrators specially trained in Calcutta and their training was nearing completion.

EVALUATION AND IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE: The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee met on 23rd May 1960. Subjects relating to ratification of the code of discipline by individual employers' and employees' organisations not affiliated to the Central Organisations, and the definition of the term "Industry" and "Local area" for recognition of trade unions under the Code of Discipline, etc., were discussed at the meeting.

The State Government had entrusted the administration of the Code of Discipline to the State Evaluation and Implementation Committee. Printed copies of the code in

English, Tamil and Malayalam were sent to the Managements and Workers' Unions with a request to adhere to the terms of the code. The Labour Officers and Inspectors of Factories were instructed to contact the employers and unions not associated with the Central Organisations and to advise them individually to ratify the code in writing. One hundred and sixty nine unions and 41 managements had ratified the code in writing. Copies of Model Grievances procedure as contemplated in clause II (viii) of the Code were communicated to all the employers and employees' unions to enable them to follow the correct procedure.

THE MADRAS CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1958: Forty four appeals from the discharged employees were pending at the beginning of the year. Four hundred and thirteen appeals were received and 227 disposed of during the year. Prosecutions were sanctioned for the contravention of provisions of the Act and Rules in 1,042 cases during the year, most of them being for failure to register the Catering Establishments under section 4 of the Act. Thirty eight prosecutions were pending at the beginning of the year. Out of the total of 1,080 prosecutions sanctioned during the year, 456 ended in conviction, three in acquittal, 83 were cancelled and 513 were pending at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 4,740-50 nP. was realised towards fines.

THE MADRAS BEEDI INDUSTRIAL PREMISES (CONDITIONS OF WORK) ACT, 1958: The provisions of Section 10 and Sections 12 to 16 of this Act came into force with effect from 1st January 1960 and the licensing provisions of the Act came into force with effect from 1st July 1960. On 21st January 1960, the High Court, Madras, delivered judgment on the writ petitions filed by the Beedi Factory owners questioning the validity of the Act whereby the High Court upheld that all the provisions of the Act except section 2 (g) (i) are valid. Consequent to the enforcement of the provisions of the Act above said, all the beedi factories in

the State were closed. But on 11th July 1960, an agreement was reached between the representatives of the employees and the employers as a result of which the employers agreed to take out licences under the Act. All the provisions of the Act except that relating to licensing are now enforced. The Government exempted all the Beedi Industrial Establishments from the provisions of the National and Festival Holidays Act in their order G.O. Ms. No. 3683, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 26th July 1960.

About 451 employers of beedi industrial premises had so far applied for grant of licences under the Act during the period, for the employment of 13,478 workers. The other employers of beedi factories were persuaded to take out licences soon.

MADRAS INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS (NATIONAL AND FESTIVAL) HOLIDAYS ACT, 1958: The provisions of the Act are in force from 1st April 1959. On the representations made by the employers of the Beedi Industrial Establishments regarding the difficulties in observing the provisions of the Act, the Government exempted all Beedi Industrial premises from the said provisions.

MADRAS SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1947: The Commissioner of Labour continued to adjudicate the applications filed under section 51 of the Act about the applicability of the Act to particular establishments and persons. Seven applications were filed, out of which one was disposed of during the year. Four hundred and ninety six appeals were filed by the employers of Shops and Establishments, against their discharges under Section 41 of the Act and 502 were disposed of.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948: At the beginning of the period under review, there were 5,843 factories. Four hundred and forty factories were added and 399 removed from the registers during the year. There were 5,884 factories at the end of the year. During the year, the Inspectors of Factories made 5,168 regular inspections of

the factories, in addition to 1,267 Sunday, Surprise, special and night visits. Officers of other department connected with the administration of the Factories Act made 1,544 regular inspection of factories. The Inspectors of Factories also inspected 146 unregistered factories during the year.

Two hundred and seventy nine prosecutions were launched against managements of factories for non-compliance with the various provisions of the Factories Act. Two hundred and twenty nine cases were disposed of and 50 cases were pending at the end of the year.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948: The provisions of the Act and Rules were generally complied with and payment at the rates of wages fixed under the Act were generally made except of the wages fixed in respect of the employment in tobacco (including beedi) manufacture. Since the management of certain beedi factories had filed writ petitions in the High Court, Madras, questioning the validity of the Government Order fixing the minimum wages, the rate fixed by the Government in this regard could not be enforced effectively. After the disposal of the writ petitions by the High Court, steps were taken for the effective enforcement of the Act and Rules.

The Government had included the following employments under Part I to the Schedule of the Minimum Wages Act with effect from the dates noted against each as shown below—

1 Cotton Ginning and Pressing Manufactory	12th October 1960.
2 Bricks and Tiles Works ..	12th October 1960.
3 Mach and Fire Works Manufactory.	26th October 1960.
4 Coir Manufactory	12th October 1960.
5 Salt pans	12th October 1960.
6 Jossery Manufactory ..	12th October 1960.

The Minimum Wages (State) Advisory Board formed for the purpose of advising the Government in the matter of fixation of minimum wages met on the 9th July 1960 and

gave suggestions to the Government on the revision of the minimum rates of wages for employment in rice, flour or dhall mills and oil mills.

MADRAS MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT: The provision of the Act and Rules made thereunder were generally complied with. The only prosecution taken up during the period ended in conviction.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT: Most of the establishments were covered by the Factories Act and the provisions of the Act were properly enforced.

THE PLANTATIONS LABOUR ACT, 1951: There were 262 Plantations at the beginning of the year, 17 plantations were added and 12 plantations were removed, leaving 267 plantations at the end of the year. The Government approved 17 medical schemes during the period, of which 7 were provisionally approved. The Government granted exemptions from the provisions of sections 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 in respect of the hospital and medical staff, domestic servants, nursery men, watchmen, cattle-keepers, scavengers and sweepers employed by the Planters subject to certain conditions. Similar exemption from the provisions of sections 13 and 14 of the Minimum Wages Act was granted in respect of Cinchona, Rubber, Tea and Coffee Plantations. A meeting of the Plantations Advisory Committee was held on 31st May 1960, at Coimbatore. The Committee discussed in detail the provision of medical facilities for the workers employed in the plantations and recommended to the Government the following medical facilities which were accepted by the Government:

Category—I.
Plantations employing more than 200 but less than 1,000 Workers:

Combined garden hospital and own dispensary.

Category—III.
Plantations employing 200 or less workers.

Dispensaries either individually or for groups with necessary equipments and arrangements for visiting doctors.

The Inspectors of Plantations made 478 regular inspections on plantations and 434 visits. They also visited 49 unregistered plantations.

HANDLOOMS.

During the year under report the following subjects were under the administrative control of the department.

- (1) Handloom industry.
- (2) Textile Mill and Powerloom industry.
- (3) Work relating to procurement and distribution of key raw materials required for the handloom industry such as dyes, chemicals, art silk yarn, etc.
- (4) Issue of Essentiality Certificate for the import of key raw materials required for the industry such as art silk yarn, dyes and chemicals, etc.
- (5) Scheme relating to introduction of 32 Spindles Spinning Units.

The All-India Handloom Board continued to render all assistance for the development of the handloom industry through Co-operative Societies in getting their requirements of raw materials. The Export Promotion Incentives offered for the export of handloom fabrics also helped considerably the weavers outside the co-operative fold.

REGISTRATION OF HANDLOOMS: The cotton Textiles (Production by Handloom) Control Order, 1956, issued under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 by the Government of India continued to be in force during the year. There were 466,366 looms so far registered under this order. Until last year, handlooms working on cotton yarn only were to be registered under the provisions of the Control Order abovesaid. But during the year under review, the Control Order was amended and the provisions thereof extended to looms working on materials other than cotton yarn also. It was made compulsory by Government of India to get registered all such handlooms; and the time-limit for such registration

was extended till 31st March 1961. This would tend to give a correct information regarding the total number of handlooms in the State as well as the number of looms engaged on cotton and non-cotton yarn weaving. The word "Textiles" in the title of the Control Order was deleted and the application form also suitably amended. After the 31st March 1961, the Government will be in a position to ascertain the correct number of looms engaged in the manufacture of cotton, art silk, woollen fabrics, etc.

The Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies continued to be the Registering Authorities under the provisions of the said Order.

EXPERIMENTAL SCHEME OF CONVERSION OF HANDLOOMS INTO POWERLOOMS: The Government of India granted loan and grants for introduction of 15 powerlooms, ten to be worked by weavers outside the co-operative fold and five looms by Weavers' Co-operative Society. Five looms were given to 5 weavers outside the co-operative fold in two centres each at Tiruchengode in Salem district and Tirumalaisai in Chingleput district and 5 powerlooms allotted to the Tiruppur Weavers' Co-operative Society. All the 15 powerlooms were functioning during the year under review. A loan of Rs. 46,000 and a grant of Rs. 1,338 was utilised under the scheme.

STATE HANDLOOM COMMITTEE AND DISTRICT HANDLOOM BOARD: In order to examine the various problems relating to the handloom industry and to discuss the various steps to be taken to improve the industry, a State Handloom Committee at the State level and District Handloom Boards at the District level functioned during the year. The Minister (Industries) continued to be Chairman of the State Handloom Committee and the Collectors of the Districts of the respective District Handloom Boards. Meetings were convened periodically.

RAW MATERIALS FOR THE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY: Under the Import Trade Control Policy, actual users of art silk yarn were permitted to import through their

co-operative societies or Associations. At the end of the year there were 53 such Associations. Essentiality Certificates were issued to the Associations and individuals for import of art silk yarn to the value of Rs. 37,02,220 for the two licensing periods in the year under review.

IMPORTS BY ESTABLISHED IMPORTERS: Besides the grant of import licences to the actual users, the Government of India permitted the imports of art silk yarn by the Established Importers subject to the conditions that stocks so received should be made available to the Textile Commissioner for redistribution to the handloom industry. As a part of the distribution arrangements, the Textile Commissioner had allotted 2,182,413.31 lb. of art silk yarn imported by such Established Importers to the Director of Handlooms for redistribution to the various Associations and Co-operative Societies.

Besides the imported art silk yarn indigenous manufacturers like the Travancore Rayons, National Rayon Corporation, Sir Silk, etc., were supplying the requirements of art silk in accordance with the policy decided from time to time by the Textile Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION-BY THE STATE TRADING CORPORATION: In order to meet the requirements of art silk by the actual users as supplementary to the licences issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay, the State Trading Corporation also made arrangements for import of rayon and synthetic filament yarn for the value of Rupee 1 crore from Italy.

It was decided by the State Trading Corporation that the yarn so imported should be distributed to all the categories of actual users of art silk yarn who were granted basic import licences for the same by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay, during October 1959-March 1960 licensing period. Each consumer was entitled to 66-2/3 per cent of the value of the import licence granted in the above period on c.i.f., basis.

EXPORT PROMOTION SCHEME: In order to stimulate the export of handloom fabrics and also with a view to earn more foreign exchange, the Government of India had announced the Export Promotion Scheme under which exporters of art silk fabrics were eligible for import of the material up to 100 per cent of the value of art silk fabrics exported.

COAL-TAR DYES AND HYDROSULPHITE OF SODA: Import licences under the Actual Users' category was granted to handloom weavers within and outside the co-operative fold. Licences of the face value of Rs. 6,11,150 for coal-tar dyes and Rs. 1,18,000 for hydrosulphite of soda were issued for the first half year. Applications from Associations for the first half year were recommended to the Textile Commissioner.

PRIZE AWARD SCHEME: With a view to popularise the handloom fabrics by giving direct incentive to the weavers, master weavers, factory-owners, Co-operative Societies and cloth designers, to produce more and more attractive designs, competitions were held in four centres during the year.

This scheme which was formerly restricted to handloom fabrics produced on cotton alone, was liberalised and extended to fabrics produced on art silk, pure silk, etc., during the year under review.

A sum of Rs. 16,995 was distributed as prize money for the best designs.

HANDLOOM DELEGATION: In order to explore markets for the 'Bleeding Madras' and other varieties of handloom fabrics, in the Far East, a Government sponsored delegation consisting of four non-official members and the Director of Handlooms as an official member was sent to the Far Eastern countries. They visited Colombo, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Saigon, Hongkong, Bangkok and Rangoon, studied the markets and investigated the possibilities of exporting of handloom fabrics to

these countries and had submitted their report to the Government.

SIXTEEN SPINDLES UNIT SCHEME: This scheme was continued to be implemented during the year. The 16 Spindles Units were converted into that of 32 Spindles and training was imparted to the members of two Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Erode and Tiruchengode. The two societies began to work the units on their own account from April 1960 with necessary technical assistance. Financial assistance to make good the loss incurred by way of difference in the price of yarn produced compared to the market rate was also extended. The experimental working of the units by the societies came to a close by November 1960. The Tiruchengode Weavers' Co-operative Society took up the working of the units without any assistance from the Government from December 1960.

COTTON CONTROL ORDER: The Cotton Control Order, 1955 continued to be in force during the year and the licensing regulations in respect of trading in cotton were also continued. Eight hundred and twelve 'B' class licences (138 new and 674 renewals) were issued during the year. Three cases of contravention of the provisions of the Cotton Control Order were detected and the prosecution launched in all the cases ended in conviction.

Due to heavy damage caused by the floods in Gujarat and elsewhere in North India, the supply position of indigenous cotton during 1959-60 (1st September 1959 to 31st August 1960) season was very unsatisfactory and to make good the deficiency, the Government of India permitted the import of large quantities of cotton from foreign countries. The equitable distribution of such imported quota was continued by the Textile Commissioner to ensure that all Mills got their reasonable requirements and that no Mills stopped working for want of cotton.

POWERLOOMS: The Government of India decided to regularise all unauthorised powerlooms and announced

their policy in a Press Note, dated 5th November 1960 and 26th December 1960 that all powerlooms declared in the census conducted in the previous year (1959) in the State and those looms which came into existence subsequent to the date of census and prior to 31st October 1960 would be eligible for regularisation subject to certain conditions. This permitted the regularisation of unauthorised powerlooms only and no new powerlooms could be installed in future.

PRICE TREND OF YARN AND CLOTH: The year witnessed both rise and fall in prices of yarn and mill-made cloth. Due to the prompt and timely action taken both by the State and the India Governments, the soaring prices of both the yarn and mill-made cloth were not only arrested but also brought down to a reasonable level.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY: The year 1960 was undoubtedly a very good year for the textile industry. Production and off-take of both yarn and cloth had been on the upward trend. The mills in the South India fared well.

During the first 10 months of the year, the mills in the State produced 258.8 million lb. of yarn and 111.00 million yards of cloth, respectively, as against 217.8 million lb. of yarn and 108.9 million yards of cloth produced during the corresponding period of 1959. Though there was some setback in the export of yarn, there was a noticeable increase in the export of cloth during the year.

During the year licences were granted by the Government of India for establishment of 6 new spinning mills in the State with a capacity of 98,000 spindles. One of these related to establishment of a spinning mill on co-operative basis at Salem with 12,000 spindles.

GOVERNMENT KHADI SCHEME.

The object of the Khadi Scheme was two fold, firstly to afford employment to the unemployed and under-employed rural population, as spinning offered the simplest avocation in life; and secondly, to achieve self sufficiency

in cloth in terms of Khadi in the villages included in the Centres. The Director of Khadi is the head of the Khadi Department assisted by District and Regional Khadi Officers under the control of the State Government. The Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted with effect from 1st April 1960 with the Minister for Home as President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and 13 members including the Director of Khadi. From 15th September 1960, the control of the Khadi Department and the Village Industries Wing of Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department was passed on to this Board.

The Khadi Schemes administered under the Khadi Fund comprised of grants and loans by the State Government and by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and also departmental receipts through sale of Khadi, etc.

INTENSIVE KHADI SCHEME: The Intensive Khadi Scheme was introduced in certain selected centres in the State where hand-spinning was being carried on a large scale by the weavers in that area. There were 22 such Khadi main centres and 108 sub-centres attached to the main centres. The total number of spinners and weavers on the rolls was 163,371 and 5,120, respectively, under the Khadi Intensive Scheme.

A total quantity of 4,196,258 yards of Khadi including silk was produced in the year to the value of Rs. 95,07,095.

During the year, 25 sales depots were sanctioned by the Government and of these, 10 were functioning during the year 1960 and 10 depots were ready to be opened on 1st January 1961. The total sales of Khadi in the year under review amounted to Rs. 93,17,863.

EXTENSIVE KHADI SCHEME: This scheme was designed to introduce spinning and produce khadi in new areas. Out of 168 Spinning Centres already sanctioned, 120 were functioning during the year under review.

DYEING, BLEACHING AND PRINTING UNITS: The Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Units at Tirupur and Erode continued to function during the year. The outturn at these depots was as hereunder:—

	Tirupur unit.	Erode unit.
Khadi dyed	318,465 yards	709,978 yards.
Khadi printed	253,685 yards	..
Yarn dyed	294,051 hanks	730,680 hanks.
Khadi bleached	26,278 yards	525,480 yards.
Khadi mercerised	..	57,940 yards.
Receipts earned and adjusted to the credit of the Unit.	Rs. 2,09,367.84 nP.	Rs. 3,26,321.73.

GOVERNMENT CHARKHA WORKSHOP: The Government Charkha Workshop, Pollachi, produced 14,077 kisan charkhas and other spare parts and implements to the value of Rs. 85,508.48 nP. up to the end of 31st December 1960 when it was wound up.

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS: The total expenditure incurred during the period under review on Intensive, Extensive and Ambar Charkha Schemes, etc., was Rs. 1,42,35,835.88 while the receipts by sale of cloth, implements and cotton, etc., amounted to Rs. 93,17,863.

The total financial assistance received from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, under Ambar Charkha Scheme was as follows:—

	RUPEES.
Total loans received	34,91,500.00
Total grants received	17,21,968.23

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

A. FACTORIES:

COVERAGE: The total number of factories covered for the Census during the year 1960 was 4,293.

NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES: The largest number of factories working in the year 1960 was in the industry "Food except Beverages" as in the year 1959. Next in order were the industries, "Textiles", "Printing, etc.", "Processes allied to Agriculture", "Transport and Transport equipment", "Leather and Leather products", "Machinery, etc." and "Chemicals and Chemical products". The least number of factories in operation was in the industry "Products of petroleum and coal".

NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES: Of the total number of workers employed 88.1 per cent were men, 11.6 per cent women and 0.3 per cent children. The total number of workers employed in the year 1960 showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent, when compared with the number of workers employed in the same factories in 1959, the percentage of decrease being 0.7 in the case of men, 0.8 in the case of women and 9.4 in the case of children.

WAGES EARNED BY WORKERS: The average per capita monthly earnings of all workers (non-casual) were Rs. 95.13 in December 1959 and Rs. 109.64 in December 1960 there by showing an increase of 15.3 per cent. The per capita monthly earnings of all workers in December 1960 as compared with their corresponding earnings in December 1959 were found to be more in 18 industries and less in 7 industries.

MEN WORKERS: The average per capita monthly earnings of men workers worked out to Rs. 100.91 of which Rs. 50.59 or 50.1 per cent were basic wages, Rs. 43.41 or 42.8 per cent dearness allowance and Rs. 7.11 or 7.1 per cent "Other allowances". The average per capita monthly earnings of men were more than the State average only in the four industries, viz., "Textiles, etc.", "Products of petroleum and coal", "Transport and Transport equipment" and "Electricity, gas and steam" and less than the State average in the remaining 21 industries.

WOMEN WORKERS: Women were not employed in December 1960 in five industries, namely, "Beverages", "Footwear, etc.", "Furniture and Fixtures", "Printing, publishing and allied industries" and "Recreation services—Studios". The average per capita monthly earnings of all women workers employed in the remaining 20 industries worked out to Rs. 67.10 for December 1960, of which Rs. 30.45 or 45.4 per cent were "basic wages", Rs. 34.55 or 51.5 per cent "Dearness allowance" and Rs. 2.10 or 3.1 per cent "Other allowances". Besides the five industries referred to above, women were not employed as regular workers in the two industries "Paper and Paper products" and "Products of petroleum and coal".

CHILDREN: Children were employed during the year 1960 only in eight industries, viz., "Food except beverages", "Tobacco industries", "Textiles, etc.", "Furniture and fixtures", "Printing, publishing and allied industries", "chemicals and chemical products", "Machinery, except electrical machinery" and the industries group "Miscellaneous Industries". The average per capita monthly earnings of children in these industries worked out to Rs. 14.18 in December 1960, of which Rs. 14.16 or 99.9 per cent were "Basic wages" and Rs. 0.02 or 0.1 per cent dearness allowance.

Non-casual children were employed only in the six industries "Food except beverages", "Textiles, etc.", "Furniture and Fixtures", "Printing, publishing and allied industries", "Chemicals and chemical products" and "Machinery, except electrical machinery" in both the years 1959 and 1960. Industrywise details are shown in the table appended below:—

Statement showing the percentage variation in the per capita monthly earnings in 1960 as compared with that in 1959 for all non-casual workers employed in factories using power only.

Industry.	Men.		Women.		Children.		All workers.	
	December, 1959.	December, 1960.	December, 1959.	December, 1960.	December, 1959.	December, 1960.	December, 1959.	December, 1960.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Processes allied to agriculture...	67.73	68.88	23.03	15.29	..	..	61.63	61.22
2 Food except beverages..	67.12	74.36	30.90	40.86	18.10	17.00	62.83	69.90
3 Beverages ..	44.48	48.45	..	1..	..	..	44.48	48.45
4 Tobacco ..	51.20	61.14	23.34	42.60	17.07	..	48.19	59.47
5 Textiles ..	97.60	116.38	87.02	103.40	16.00	12.22	96.00	114.41
6 Footwear, other wearing apparel and made up textile goods	59.17	65.18	..	..	..	..	59.17	65.18
7 Wood and cork except furniture..	80.56	79.96	21.33	11.18	..	..	77.70	74.27
8 Furniture and fixtures ..	69.15	67.22	..	..	2.44	2.96	26.06	25.70
9 Paper and paper products ..	58.51	40.64	..	..	..	..	59.51	40.64
10 Printing, publishing and allied industries.	90.56	57.04	..	..	11.50	34.50	90.53	97.01
11 Leather and Leather products..	69.67	74.84	31.23	30.84	..	..	66.73	70.65
12 Rubber and rubber products ..	56.22	78.60	33.60	31.88	..	..	55.98	78.00
13 Chemicals and chemical products.	107.54	115.69	37.90	41.09	16.25	16.76	100.29	108.15
14 Products of petroleum and coal.	164.42	176.57	..	..	..	..	164.42	176.57
15 Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal).	94.46	88.60	25.76	35.74	..	..	92.19	86.75
16 Basic metal industries ..	81.48	84.75	70.11	75.75	..	..	81.22	84.69

Statement showing the percentage variation in the per capita monthly earnings in 1960 as compared with that in 1959 for all non-casual workers employed in factories using power only—Cont.

Industry.	Men.		Women.		Children.		All workers.	
	December 1959. (2)	December 1960. (3)	December 1959. (4)	December 1960. (5)	December 1959. (6)	December 1960. (7)	December 1959. (8)	December 1960. (9)
(1) 17 Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment).	110.18	105.18	78.42	99.43	..	..	109.85	105.14
18 Machinery (except electrical machinery).	91.90	100.77	60.00	65.00	9.50	19.00	91.85	106.74
19 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies.	94.54	117.81	115.36	139.38	..	..	94.71	117.97
20 Transport and transport equipment.	110.87	122.96	106.00	112.87	..	..	110.87	123.08
21 Miscellaneous industries.	81.38	92.55	42.29	45.10	..	..	78.33	88.44
22 Electricity, gas and steam.	116.75	124.22	58.00	78.00	..	..	116.55	124.07
23 Water and sanitary services.	78.97	82.63	55.78	56.56	..	..	77.63	81.10
24 Recreation services.	97.26	96.58	..	..	..	..	97.26	96.58
25 Personal services.	82.00	97.76	37.75	36.32	..	..	76.19	79.60
All industries.	97.06	111.61	79.64	93.98	10.09	9.02	95.13	109.64

NUMBER OF FACTORIES WORKING ONE OR MORE SHIFTS: Out of the returns received for the quarter ended 31st December 1960, 60.7 per cent of the factories worked with only one shift, 20.6 per cent of the factories with two shifts, and 13.5 per cent of the factories with more than 2 shifts and 5.2 per cent of the factories submitted 'Nil' returns. Of the 13.5 per cent of the factories which had more than two shifts, 5.3 per cent were in the industry "Food except beverages" and 3.3 per cent in the industry "Textiles" and it was less than 1.0 per cent in the remaining industries.

NORMAL HOURS OF WORK OF FACTORIES PER DAY: Out of 94.8 per cent of the factories which worked during the quarter ended 31st December 1960, 3.7 per cent of the factories worked with shifts of less than 8 hours per day, 90.8 per cent with shifts of 8 hours each and 0.3 per cent with shifts of more than 8 hours per day during the quarter. The number of factories working with shifts of 8 hours was largest (29.7 per cent) in the industry "Food except beverages". There were shifts of more than 8 hours only in the three industries. "Transport and transport equipment", "Machinery, except electrical machinery" and "Electricity, gas and steam".

B. PLANTATIONS:

COVERAGE: The total number of plantations covered during the year 1960 was 259. Of these, 130 were Tea plantations, 111 coffee plantations, 15 rubber plantations and 3 Cinchona plantations. The statistics detailed below relate only to those plantations which furnished correct figures.

TEA PLANTATIONS: Of the total number of workers employed in December 1960, in the Tea plantations 63.7 per cent were men, 54.0 per cent women and 2.3 per cent minors. The average daily attendance of workers was 85.9 per cent of the total. Of these, 37.6 per cent were men, 16.5 per cent women and 1.8 per cent minors.

Of the total number of workers employed 96.0 per cent were classified as "Garden Labour", i.e., those residing

in the plantations themselves. The remaining 4.0 per cent of the workers were classified as "Outside Labour", i.e., those who were coming for work from outside.

COFFEE PLANTATIONS: Of the total number of workers employed in the Coffee plantations, 47.3 per cent were men, 49.7 per cent women and 3.0 per cent minors. Of the total number employed, 75.9 per cent were classified as "Garden Labour" and the remaining 24.1 per cent as "Outside Labour". Of the total number of workers employed, 73.2 per cent were permanent workers and 26.8 per cent temporary workers.

RUBBER PLANTATIONS: The total number of workers employed in the Rubber plantations was 82.0 per cent in the case of men, 17.9 per cent in the case of women and 0.1 per cent in the case of minors. The percentage of attendance during the quarter was 80.9 per cent in the case of all workers, 64.5 per cent in the case of men, 16.1 per cent in the case of women and 0.3 per cent in the case of minors.

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS: In the Cinchona plantations, the percentage of the number of workers employed was 45.0 in the case of men 51.0 in the case of women and 4.0 in the case of minors. The percentage of attendance during the quarter was 82.3 in the case of all workers, 38.6 in the case of men, 41.6 in the case of women and 2.1 in the case of minors.

The statement below gives the details of the average per capita monthly earnings of the works in respect of the plantations referred to above.

Statement showing average per capita monthly earnings of the workers employed in December 1960.

Name of plantation.	Men.		Women.		Minors.	
	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tea	47.79	37.96	31.08	33.17	22.86	26.49
Coffee	44.97	31.05	32.73	26.05	32.06	20.41
Rubber	71.57	41.42	52.66	28.93	..	29.75
Cinchona	41.03	35.48	33.45	29.72	..	15.10

CHAPTER XVI—PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY IRRIGATION.

CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.—On account of the introduction of the Package Plan in Thanjavur district, the Mettur Reservoir was opened on 15th June 1960 even when the Reservoir level was low at 65.10 feet. The highest level in the reservoir was 106.25 feet by 29th November 1960 and the reservoir did not reach the full level at any time in the year under review. With the outflow of supplies to the channels, the level began to fall gradually. The rainfall in the early part of the irrigation season not being favourable, distribution of supply of water was made with great care and economy. Although the north-east monsoon was very active during the latter part of the year, there was continuous heavy rainfall during November 1960 which interfered with the transplantation of Thaladi crop and resulted in the submersion of samba and thaladi crops in the low areas. With the clearance of silt this year in the first reach of Grand Anicut Canal, the supply in the Grand Anicut canal had improved considerably.

PERIYAR SYSTEM.—The lake was closed for irrigation on 28th February 1960 as scheduled but in order to save the standing crops on 7,915 acres in the Cumbum valley, a part of the draw made for power generation (which will otherwise be impounded in Vaigai Reservoir) was diverted to the area as a special supply. This supply was given till 31st March 1960. Similarly a special release of 200 cusecs of water to Mattapparai area was also allowed for 10 days from 17th March 1960 to save the standing crops in that area. The lake was opened for irrigation on 1st June 1960 when the lake level was 125.85 feet. The draw at the outset was only 500 cusecs but was subsequently raised to 1,400 cusecs. As the supply position was not favour-

able in Vaigai Reservoir, the Electricity Board was requested to maintain a discharge of 1,200 cusecs from the Periyar lake. Water was let out for the extended area under the Periyar main canal on 15th September 1960. In order to meet the requirements of the Electricity Power Development in the State, the draw from the Periyar lake was restricted to 1,200 cusecs except during the periods 9th August to 12th August 1960 and 30th September to 4th October 1960 when it was raised to 1,600 cusecs.

The Periyar lake reached its F.R.L. on 5th November 1960 and surplussed from 5th to 19th November 1960 and 23rd to 30th November 1960. The Vaigai Reservoir also surplussed from 10th to 26th November 1960. There was continuous rainfall from 20th October to 24th November 1960 throughout the delta and catchment area of the lake.

METTUR CANALS SCHEME.—The canals were opened for irrigation on 15th July 1960. Out of the proposed ayacut of 45,000 acres the area so far brought under cultivation is 43,214 acres.

SATHANUR RESERVOIR PROJECT.—The reservoir got filled only by 22nd November 1960 and water for irrigation of 21,000 acres was let out from 1st December 1960. The spillway piers were raised, construction of pavilion taken up was in progress, the parks and gardens were improved and a swimming pool added.

KRISHNAGIRI RESERVOIR PROJECT.—Supply was continued up to 31st January 1960 for the standing crops of the year 1959 to about 8,000 acres. Due to favourable storage, second crop on an extent of 3,500 acres was allowed to be raised between January and April 1960. Special supply was made to Barur tank for six days during April 1960. The reservoir was kept open from 1st October 1960 for irrigating the entire ayacut of 9,000 acres.

VAIGAI RESERVOIR PROJECT.—The dam and the parks and gardens in rear of dam were completed. Electrification

tion to the dam was next taken up. Excavation of Tirumangalam main canal and branch canals along with requisite cross masonry works was also completed and water was let down in Tirumangalam main canal from 1st June 1960 for the entire ayacut of 10,384 acres under the project and this supply was continued till the harvest by the end of November 1960. As regards supply to the extension area under the Periyar canal, major works such as improvements to Periyar Main Canal were completed to enable drawing additional supplies. Water was let down to the full extent of 8,434.14 acres from 15th September 1960. Though the discharge in the several systems was found to be below the requirement, the supply position had become easier and almost all the tanks were full this season after the setting in of north-east monsoon by 19th October 1960. Current meter gaugings were conducted in Tirumangalam main canal in August 1960 to assess the loss due to seepage in Tirumangalam main canal.

NEW KATTALAI HIGH LEVEL CANAL SCHEME.—During the year 1960 the remaining work in the main canal from M. No. 41/7 to 86.0 was completed and the excavation of distributaries up to No. 16 was also completed. As the storage position in the Mettur Reservoir was not satisfactory, the canal could not be thrown open for irrigation, but due to heavy rains in the latter part of the year water was allowed through the main canal up to M. 74/0 and all the tanks up to this reach with an ayacut of 9,000 acres (about 70 tanks out of 119 Nos. as per the project provision) were supplied.

PULLAMBADI CANAL SCHEME.—The canal in the reach 40/0 to its tail end was completed during the first half of this year. Residual works in the three newly formed tanks, viz., Manodai, Vettakudi and Andi Odai and in the Sukran Eri were all completed.

Excavation of distributaries and construction of cross masonry works taken up were nearing completion. With the completion of these works, an area of 26,006 acres is expected to be brought under cultivation.

ARANJAR RESERVOIR PROJECT.—The project was completed. Due to delay in the acquisition of submergible lands lying in the Andhra territory, water could not be stored up in the reservoir for full utilization. As per the Pataskar's Award, the dam and the two canals in headworks and Suratapalli anicut 11 miles below and a portion of channel taking off from Suratapalli anicut have gone to Andhra Pradesh on 1st April 1960.

AMARVATHI PROJECT.—The new main canal was opened for irrigation of 21,939 acres for the fourth time on 19th July 1960. The existing channels Ramakulam and Kallapuram were also fed by the reservoir.

LOWER BHAVANI PROJECT.—The new turn system of supplying water to irrigation in two seasons introduced as an experimental measure during 1959 was continued during this year also. The canal was opened for irrigation on 27th July 1960 and the first turn sluices were kept open till 30th November 1960 and the second turn sluices were given supply from 1st December 1960.

NEYYAR IRRIGATION SCHEME.—The total length of the main canal is M. 13 F. 2 Ft. 330 and of the branch channels nearly 28 miles. Earth work excavation and all cross masonry works were in progress. All building works were completed.

VILATHURAI LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME.—The scheme provides for lifting water from the Kuzhithuraiar (Tambaparani river) and for supplying water to 120 minor irrigation tanks with an ayacut of 1,500 acres and also to give drinking water to the neighbouring villages. Water is pumped in two stages.

The first pump house is located at the place called Vilathurai about 1½ miles below Kuzhithurai bridge on Nagercoil-Trivandrum Road. The Second pump house is at a higher level. Three pumpsets are installed in each pump house, out of which one set is intended as a stand-by. A small reservoir is located at the top of the hill at the end of second stage pumping. From this reservoir water is led into a main channel 3 miles long for feeding the tanks in the region.

The scheme was commissioned to service by the Chief Minister of Madras State on 3rd August 1960.

VIDUR RESERVOIR PROJECT.—Vidur Reservoir Project is one of the major irrigation projects taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan to benefit 3,200 acres in Madras and Pondicherry States. The dam was constructed across Varahanadhi near Attikuppam village of Tindivanam taluk in South Arcot district. The works in the dam were completed. Main canals and four distributaries have been excavated. Work in the fifth distributary is in progress.

Last year the Vidur main canal was opened for the first time to irrigate 710 acres. This year it was opened on 1st December 1960 for benefiting an extent of 2,500 acres.

IRRIGATION RESEARCH DIVISION, POONDI.—The Irrigation Research Division, Poondi continued its research activities during the calendar year 1960. Different types of problems, basic, maintenance and project, were all examined here besides problems connected with the hydro electric projects of the State Electricity Board.

SOIL ENGINEERING RESEARCH STATION, CHEPAUK.—The Concrete and Soil Research Laboratory continued to test soils and building materials in connection with the execution of various river valley projects and other works of Madras Public Works Department. Tests on materials were also conducted by this laboratory on behalf of other departments of Government of Madras, other States and

private bodies. Also basic and fundamental research in soil Mechanics and Building Materials was carried out during the year.

SPECIAL MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMME WORKS.—During the year 239 continuation schemes and 229 new works at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.43 lakhs and Rs. 25.89 lakhs, respectively, were in progress.

DESILTING-cum-RECLAMATION WORKS.—The novel scheme of desilting-cum-reclamation for about 18 tanks was completed in Chingleput district. This scheme was being extended to the districts of South Arcot and Kanyakumari.

PARAMBIKULAM-ALIYAR PROJECT.—This is an important major multi-purpose project included in the Second Five-Year Plan, costing about Rs. 35.08 crores, designed to utilise the water and power resources of some of the rivers in the Anamalai Hills of the Western Ghats in the Madras State flowing through the Kerala State and emptying into the Arabian Sea, by diverting the water to benefit areas in Madras State. An understanding was arrived at between the Government of Madras and the Kerala Government in regard to the allocation of waters and manner of diversion.

The Project envisages the construction of seven reservoirs besides connected works like tunnels, weirs, canals, etc., It will provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 2.4 lakhs of acres in the dry region of Coimbatore district and supply energy to ten power houses with a total installed capacity of 1,80,000 K.W.

Preliminaries connected with the Project were started in November 1958. Quarters required for staff and workers and laying of new roads, improving the existing roads and forming new power lines were taken up and almost completed.

The progress of works on dams, canals, etc., during the calendar year 1960 is furnished below:—

About 60 per cent of the masonry work in Aliyar Dam was completed. The right flank of the earth dam was completed and earthwork was in progress in the left flank. In the Parambikulam Dam, excavation of foundations of the masonry dam, excavation of foundations in the deep bed of the river and construction of a bridge below the Dam were all in progress. At the Thirumurthi Dam, collection of materials for filters and rock toe, forming filter, excavation of cut off trench, etc., were in progress. At the Sholiyar Dam, quarters required for staff at Valparai and at Dam site were under construction. Preliminaries such as forming diversion roads, taking levels and preparing final waterspread area maps of the reservoir, clearing light jungle, etc., were attached to. The excavation of upper main canal and cross masonry works in the Pollachi work excavation and cross masonry works in the Pollachi Canal were in progress. The Parambikulam Main Canal about 64 miles in length was split up into five reaches and excavation started in all reaches, and excavation in the plains and hilly reaches was being carried out in respect of the Contour Canal. Preliminary works were started in respect of the tunnels between Parambikulam and Tunakadavu and Tunakadavu and Sirkarpathi.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS.

REORGANIZATION.—During the year under review the Highways Department was reorganized and given the name 'Highways and Rural Works Department' to fit in with the new Panchayat administration under the Madras Panchayat Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958). Consequently the engineering staff employed on Community Development Works and the other staff employed on Minor Irrigation and Rural Water Supply and National Water Supply Works were all integrated with the staff of the Highways Department.

This department now consists of the Chief Engineer with three Superintending Engineers at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore and two additional Superintending Engineers at Madras, one for Rural Works in the State and the other for (Highways and Rural Works) Investigation Circle. A number of Special Divisions and Subdivisions were framed during the year throughout the State and some of the Special Divisions and Subdivisions were closed during the year. The dearth of qualified technical hands continued to be acute this year also with the result that a number of vacancies remained without being filled up. To meet the minimum requirements of the departments, candidates of the B.E. Course were appointed even before the results were published or the services of the employees who had failed in the final B.E. Examination were continued and the existing staff was entrusted with the work pertaining to Government and District Board works in common. In spite of all these, the staff spared to other departments, such as, Panchayat Works, Local Development Works, Nation Building Schemes, the Technical Education and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation continued to function without disturbance.

During the year under review, 57 works under Part II Schemes, 6 works in Black-topping in Kanyakumari district and 20 works of the nature of construction of buildings and improvement and formation of roads in the State were sanctioned by the Government.

The following is the statement of allotment and expenditure incurred up to the end of the year under review:

Works.	Allotment. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	Expenditure. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Government roads—		
(a) Repairs	254.67	264.44
(b) Original works	193.92	131.35
Total ..	448.59	395.79

Public Works and Electricity

Works.	Allotment (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	Expenditure (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
District Board works—	82.09	51.74
(a) Repairs	70.61	44.30
(b) Original works	26.28	16.64
(c) Non-road works	178.98	112.68
Total ..	627.57	508.47
Grand total ..		

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.—Under original works, out of the allotment of Rs. 25.38 lakhs sanctioned for the year, a sum of Rs. 17.57 lakhs was spent up to the end of December 1960.

Out of the total allotment of Rs. 36 lakhs sanctioned for maintenance of National Highways, an amount of Rs. 34.50 lakhs was spent to the end of December 1960.

ROADS OF ECONOMIC OR INTER-STATE IMPORTANCE.—The State had a total amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs sanctioned under the scheme as grant-in-aid from the Central aid programme from Central Funds. During the year under report an expenditure of Rs. 4.59 lakhs was incurred upto the end of December 1960. Under this grant, new roads to a length of 2 miles, 7 furlongs were constructed and black-topping to a length of 4 miles and 3 furlongs was done; while 58 major bridges were newly constructed and 1.07 numbers of minor bridges improved.

CENTRAL ROAD FUND.—Out of the allocations of Rs. 8.05 lakhs for Government works and Rs. 17.15 lakhs for District Board Works for the year, an expenditure of Rs. 4.63 lakhs was incurred on Government roads and Rs. 8.48 lakhs on District Board roads to the end of December 1960.

Government sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs for the purchase of machinery and equipments during 1960-61 under the

plan programme and machinery and equipments to the tune of Rs. 5.90 lakhs were purchased to end of December 1960.

T & M CENTRAL ORGANIZATION.—The T & M Division at Madras undertook major repairs to plant of this department in addition to the manufacture of plan like Tar boilers, Drum mixers, wheel barrowers, Diving set water-carts and bearings for bridge works, etc. The T & M repair yards at Coimbatore and Pudukkottai continued to undertake the minor repairs to plants of divisions in their respective circles. The building of the Central Workshop was completed and occupied.

TRAFFIC CENSUS.—To have a detailed knowledge of the value of traffic and to assess the needs of the immediate future and to take anticipatory measures for improvements, a census of traffic on all the important roads in the State was conducted and the particulars were being compiled.

AVENUES.—With a view to prevent illicit felling of avenue trees on the Highways and to create an interest in the maintenance of the trees in those who enjoy the usufructs and also to create a special organization for avenue plantation and maintenance, the Government ordered the formation of Taluk Committees of officials and non officials in their order, dated 1st October 1960 to deal with the planting and maintenance problems of the avenue trees on roads.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (EXCLUDING IRRIGATION)

SUBSIDIZED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 24.17 lakhs for constructing 456 tenements at Singanailur, Madurai and Sembiam for the benefit of the Industrial workers. Out of the 1,614 tenements in progress at the beginning of the year under

review, 936 tenements were completed and occupied in the Madras City, and 156 tenements at Sivakasi were completed and handed over for necessary allotments. Besides these, construction of 406 tenements at Vellamur was completed in the year. The construction of 116 tenements was nearing completion.

Under the Non-Plan Housing Scheme, construction of 468 tenements in Madras City at a cost of Rs. 39.19 lakhs was sanctioned for the benefit of the Government Press Workers and for other Government servants. Of these, 104 tenements were completed and the construction of remaining tenements was under progress. A sum of Rs. 6.10 lakhs was sanctioned for construction of 100 tenements for the benefit of the Workers of Public Works Workshops and Stores (Madras).

POLICE HOUSING SCHEME.—During the year 1960, 1,200 quarters were constructed at a cost of about Rs. 70.00 lakhs to house about 1,200 police personnel. The construction of houses on the "Cochin House site" at a cost of Rs. 27.00 lakhs was under progress in the year under review. This project will provide accommodation for 256 Police personnel.

MEDICAL SCHEMES.—The construction of the buildings for the Thanjavur Medical College, the Hospital and the residential quarters at a cost of Rs. 133 lakhs was under progress. In Madras City, the construction of the following works was in the completion stages, viz.:—

Madras Medical College	..	(i) The Dental Wing.
	..	(ii) Physiology-cum-Pharmacology Block.
General Hospital		(iii) The Orthopaedic Block.
Stanely Hospital		(iv) Out-patient Block.
Kasturba Gandhi Hospital	..	(v) Out-patient Block.
Women and Children Hospital	..	(vi) Children's Wing.

Improvements to the Headquarters hospitals at Chingleput, Cuddalore, Vellore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli,

Palayamkottai and Nagercoil were undertaken and were in progress. Additions to the buildings in the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals at Tiruvellore and Ponneri in Chingleput district, Gudiyatham of North Arcot district and Periakulam, Nilakottai and Melur of Madurai district were undertaken in the year under review. Under the Primary Health Centre Scheme, works in 19 places were completed and in 53 places works were in progress. At Tambaram and Austinpatti, the buildings for rehabilitating ex-T.B. patients were completed. For the benefit of the Industrial workers, the work of the construction of a Hospital at Kilpauk at cost of Rs. 27.00 lakhs was taken up under the E.S.I. Scheme.

OTHER SCHEMES.—Work in 13 Centres under the 'Opening of State Seed Farms' was completed in the year under review. The construction of the building for a model estuarine Fish Farm at Adyar, the Ice-Plant at Tuticorin and Mettur Dam were completed. The work of the construction of the Fishing Harbour at Cuddalore was in progress. At Madhavaram, three additional units to accommodate 1,500 animals were completed.

TOURISM.—The Chief Minister had inaugurated the improved Old Courtallam Falls in August 1960. The Minister for Education had laid the foundation stone for the construction of Low Income Group Rest House at Madurai at a cost of Rs. 2,70,000 in January 1960. Construction of this Rest House as well as a Low Income Group Rest House at Tiruchirappalli was under progress.

BOILERS.

A total number of 988 boilers were inspected during the period under review.

Twenty boilers were registered under Section 7 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923. This Department had undertaken the annual inspection and certification of boilers. With the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan

and the Industrial expansion in the State, there was a keen demand for registration and installation of more varieties of boilers.

Sixteen coal applications were scrutinised and recommended to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, for issue of coal permits.

Eleven welders were tested by the Department in the year for general welding and repair works.

This department continued to give advice on the economic utilisation of fuel and steam, maintenance of boilers, feed water treatment, effective lagging of boilers, collecting of condensate to save fuel and other important problems pertaining to the installation of new boilers.

The receipt during the year amounted to Rs. 72,945.00 and expenditure incurred was Rs. 90,500.00.

ELECTRICITY.

The year 1960 was the commissioning of two more hydro power stations, viz., Kundah Power House No. 1 and Kundah Power House No. 2 in the Madras grid. The first unit of 20,000 K.Ws. capacity in Plant No. 1 of Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme was commissioned in March 1960 in the presence of the Prime Minister and the second unit of 20,000 K.Ws. was commissioned in June 1960. The first unit of 35,000 K.Ws. capacity in Kundah Plant No. 2 is in commercial operation from October 1960. With the commissioning of the above units, the installed capacity of the grid increased from 391,500 K.Ws. to 466,500 K.Ws. registering an increase of 19.16 per cent.

The aggregate power demand which was 390,250 K.Ws during last year increased to 435,670 K.Ws. (17.24 per cent).

The energy generated during the year was 2,166 million units as compared to 1,788 million units during last year, recording an increase of 21.14 per cent.

The Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Scheme approved for inclusion in the Third Plan was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Madras on 30th August 1960.

The Madras grid served electricity to 7.27 lakhs of consumers as at the end of December 1960.

The Madras State Electricity Board ranks first in India in respect of utilisation of power for irrigation purposes by way of the number of consumers, consumption and connected load. In the matter of hydro electric output, Madras is second only to Bombay. At present the Madras State ranks third in India in generation and utilisation of power, Bombay and Bengal leading. With the completion of the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme, Madras is likely to lead in hydro-Electric output.

The storage position in all the hydro reservoirs was satisfactory during the year.

The Madras Power grid covers all the districts of the State and comprises of—

Seven Hydro-Electric Power Stations, viz.—

Pykara,
Moyar,
Mettur,
Papanasam,
Periyar,
Kundah No. 1,
Kundah No. 2, and

Two Thermal Power Stations, viz.—

Madras.
Madurai.

During the year under review, 14,817 miles (23,846 K.M.) of high tension transmission lines of voltages varying from 11,000 to 230,000; and 21,305 miles (34,287 K.M.) of low tension distribution lines, 140 extra high tension and high tension sub-stations and 9,515 distribution and farmer stations were erected.

Power generated during the year was 2,166 million units of which 1,732 million units was from water-power and the balance 433 million units from coal.

Seventy-two thousand seven hundred and ninety five new consumers were given supply during the year bringing the total number of consumers at the end of December 1960 to 727,079.

The total connected load of all the systems as on 31st December 1960 was 1,184,418 K.Ws.

The load conditions in all the areas of the grid increased considerably. The demand for power for agricultural and industrial purposes continued to be on the increase.

During this year, about 33.035 million units were exported to the hydro systems and 46.383 million units imported from the hydro stations.

In Madras City, the number of D.C. services changed over to A.C. mains in 1960 was 673 with a connected load of 671.57 K.Ws. The total number of D.C. services changed over to A.C. mains on voluntary basis as at the end of December 1960 was 13,566 with a connected load of 16,588.12 K.Ws.

Kural electrification was given considerable importance as in the previous years and the State has been leading the rest of the States in India in the matter of number of villages electrified for a number of years. There were 10,159 towns, villages and hamlets electrified at the end of December 1960. The villages and hamlets electrified during the calendar year 1960 was 1,204.

Top priority was continued to be given in supply to agricultural loads, chiefly for lift irrigation. During the year supply was extended to 17,796 pumpsets bringing the total number of pumpsets given supply to 111,382 as on 31st December 1960.

The capital expenditure of the Board for the year 1960 was Rs. 2,394.19 lakhs. The gross revenue and the revenue expenses were Rs. 1,385.40 lakhs and Rs. 750.32 lakhs, respectively.

The total capital investment to the end of December 1960 was Rs. 125 crores.

The following works were under progress during the year as detailed hereunder:—

(1) *Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme*.—Building masonry at Avalanche and Emerald dams were in progress.

The first unit of 35 M.W. went into commercial operation on 31st October 1960. Erection of 2nd unit was nearing completion by the end of the year while the erection of 3rd and 4th units was in an advanced stage.

At Upper Bhavani the work of excavation at dam site and mining of Tunnel was in progress.

(2) *Sandynallah Reservoir Scheme*.—Forty-four per cent of masonry of the dam and 9 per cent of masonry of the composite dam were completed. Seventy-six per cent of erection of the flume channel and 62 per cent of lining were completed to the end of December 1960. Further works were in progress.

(3) *Mettur Tunnel Scheme*.—Works on this scheme inaugurated by the Chief Minister on 31st August 1960, namely, the excavation of tunnel and power housesite were under progress.

(4) *Kundah Hydro-Electric Extension Scheme*.—Preliminary works were taken up.

(5) *Transmission and Distribution Lines*.—A major stride in respect of transmission during the year was that the first 230 K.V. line in the State from Kundah to Madras was completed, which will convey power generated at Kundah to Madras, a distance of about 300 miles.

Public Works and Electricity

Stringing work on Theni Sembatti 110 K.V. line was completed and the line energised on 26th June 1960. Stringing work on Sembatti-Trichy 110 K.V. line was also completed and the line energised on 24th July 1960.

The length of high tension and low tension lines energised during the year was 1,238 miles (1,992 K.M.) and 2,816 miles (4,532 K.M.), respectively, bringing the total as on 31st December 1960 to 14,817 miles (23,846 K.M.) of H.T. lines and 21,305 miles (34,287 K.M.) of low tension lines.

The number of distribution transformers energised during the year was 979 with a capacity of 68,702 K.V.A. and the total as on 31st December 1960 was 9,515 with a capacity of 694,920 K.V.A. Besides these, works on the following transmission lines were under various stages of progress:—

- (i) Neyveli-Dalmia-Trichy.
- (ii) Thundiyalur-Madurai.
- (iii) Mettur-Salem.
- (iv) Namakkal-Dalmia-Trichy.
- (v) Sriperumbudur-Tiruvellore.
- (vi) Koratur-Ennore.
- (vii) Villupuram-Arni.
- (viii) Madurai-Kayathar.
- (ix) Pasumalai-Arasaradi.
- (x) Arni-Kaveripauk-Kanchee.
- (xi) Neyveli-Panruti.
- (xii) Karaikudi-A. Therkur.

Special Guarantee Scheme.—Under the Special Guarantee Scheme, the beneficiaries in rural areas had to guarantee payment for a period of ten years the annual payment of a minimum total charge equivalent to 10 per cent of the capital outlay irrespective of the current consumed by them. Thus the consumer had to pay annually for a period of ten years, the actual current consumption

charges or the amount of special guarantee whichever is higher. On the representation of the agriculturists that this had caused hardship to them, a special Committee was set up to go into the question and submitted its recommendations in consultation with the Electricity Board. Accepting the recommendations the Government had ordered that with effect from 1st April 1960, the special minimum guarantee be reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 45 (Rupees forty-five only) per H.P. in forward areas and to Rs. 35 (Rupees thirty-five) per H.P. in backward areas, the question of determining the backward and forward areas being left to the decision of the Electricity Board which will take into account the list of backward areas drawn up by the Committee as a basis, and provision was made to meet the minimum loss on the revenue account of the Electricity Board, if any.

CHAPTER XVII—CIVIL SUPPLIES

COST OF LIVING INDEX

The statement below shows the trend of the cost of index numbers for Madras City and certain Mufassil districts.

ES :—

	Madras City. (2)	Cuddalore. (3)	Tiruchirappalli. (4)	Madurai. (5)	Coimbatore. (6)	Nagercoil. (7)
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(Base: Year ended June 1956=100). (Base: August 1935=100).

January	441	435	420	412	465	482
February	448	432	415	411	463	473
March	446	421	410	414	468	470
April	446	422	407	425	489	483
May	452	441	423	445	508	496
June	462	458	427	454	521	494
July	467	468	433	462	525	498
August	470	476	441	465	518	495
September	472	477	445	465	507	504
October	477	479	446	483	509	503
November	484	494	464	476	491	488
December	488	484	447	444	494	471
Average for 1960	463	457	432	444	491	471
Average for 1959	429	428	414	409	461	461

From the statement above, it is seen that the average cost of living index for 1960 was higher than the average index for 1959 in Madras City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore and Nagercoil.

During the year 1960, the cost of living index for Madras City advanced from 441 in January to 448 in February. After a slight set back in March and April, the index increased steadily and reached a maximum of 488 in December 1960. The index for Cuddalore declined from 435 in January to 421 in March. Thereafter the index rose to a maximum of 494 in November 1960. In December, the index stood at 484. The index for Tiruchirappalli declined from 420 in January to 407 in April. Thereafter the index advanced to maximum of 464

in November. In December the index stood at 447. The index for Madurai declined from 412 in January to 411 in February and March. The index thereafter increased to a maximum of 483 in November. In December it declined to 476. The index for Coimbatore fell from 465 in January to 463 in February. It increased to 525 in August. The index generally declined during the rest of the year and stood at 491 in December.

The cost of living index for Nagercoil declined from 482 in January to 470 in March and April. The index thereafter generally increased and stood at 504 in November. In December it declined to 503.

PRICES IN 1960

FOODGRAINS.—The average index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains in Madras State for 1960 was 582, which was 68 points higher than in 1959, the rise being 13.2 per cent.

As usual, during the harvest months of February and March, there was a recession in the index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains, while it showed a rise until the commencement of the next harvest in December as will be seen from the fact that the index which was at 519 in January 1960 reached the level of 622 in November 1960 and receded to 614 in December 1960.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS. The index number of wholesale prices of commercial products declined from 606 in January 1960 to 574 in May 1960 due mainly to a fall in the prices of chillies, cane jaggery and palm jaggery. The index thereafter steadily increased from 579 in June 1960 to 653 in November 1960 due mainly to an increase in the prices of ghee, gingelly oil, coconut oil, cotton seed and tobacco. It receded to 645 in December 1960.

The statement below shows the average index numbers of wholesale prices in Madras State since June 1959.

Civil Supplies

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Period.	Index numbers of wholesale price of.	
	Foodgrains.	Commercial products.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(Base: Price on 21st August 1939 = 100).	
June 1959	492	543
December 1959	582	591
June 1960	581	579
December 1960	614	645

CIVIL SUPPLIES.

Food Supply.

Consequent on the revised food policy of the Government giving up procurement of rice and paddy in the State, the additional staff employed in connection with the scheme for procurement was disbanded early in 1960.

THE RICE MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) ACT, 1958.—The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 which came into force in April 1959 continued to be in force during the year.

THE MADRAS SUGAR DEALERS' LICENSING ORDER, 1959.—The official control over the price and distribution of sugar, which was brought into force in September 1959 continued to be in force during the year. The Madras Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1959 and the Sugar (Movement) Control Order, 1959 also continued to be in force during the year.

GUR.—There was no control over the price and distribution of this commodity.

DISTRIBUTION OF RICE THROUGH FAIR PRICE SHOPS.—The scheme of distribution of rice through Fair Price Shops from out of the procured stocks and the stocks supplied by Government of India continued up to January 1960 in the districts other than Madras City and in Madras City up to the end of February 1960. Again, during the month of October 1960, the prices showed an

increase. Fair Price Shops were therefore opened in the highly deficit pockets in all the districts except Madurai and Kanyakumari, and the Government of India promised to supply 30,000 tons of rice. From October 1960 to December 1960 about 9,000 tons of rice were distributed through Fair Price shops.

BAN ON MOVEMENT OF PADDY AND RICE.—There was no restriction during the year on the movement of paddy and rice within the State.

MADRAS FOODGRAINS DEALERS' LICENSING ORDER, 1958.—The Madras Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order, 1958, according to which every dealer handling 50 maunds or more of any one or more of the foodgrains, viz., paddy, rice or wheat (including their products) should take out a licence to carry on his business, continued to be in force during the year. About 4,200 licences were issued to the dealers during the year by the Commercial Tax Officers of the districts.

WHEAT AND WHEAT PRODUCTS.—The position was satisfactory during the year. The Wheat Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957 continued to be in force during the year and licences for Roller Flour Mills were being issued by the Regional Director (Food). The supply of wheat through Fair Price Shops continued throughout the year. During the year ended 31st December 1960, a quantity of 27,922 tons of wheat was issued by the Regional Director (Food), Madras.

SALT.—The distribution and the movement of salt continued to be regulated under a zonal scheme drawn up by the Salt Commissioner on the recommendation of the State authorities. The stock position of salt in the State continued to be satisfactory.

PULSES, GRAM, ONIONS, CHILLIES, POTATOES, TAPIOCA, OILS AND OILSEEDS AND BRAN.—There was no control over these commodities and the requirements of the public were met by the normal trade channels. Exports to foreign countries were however regulated by licences

issued by the E.T.C. authorities, and such export quotas were determined by the Government of India. In respect of onions and chillies, the Government of India freely licensed the Co-operative Institutions for export of these commodities without any overall ceiling and licensed the other shippers for exporting these commodities within an overall ceiling fixed by them.

MILLETS.—There was no control over these commodities and the requirements of the public were met through the normal trade channels. The supply position was satisfactory during the year.

FOOD PRODUCTION

The activities of Food Production Circle extended over the districts of Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tiruchi, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur and Ex-Pudukkottai State.

Six hundred and forty-one works under Special Minor Irrigation Programme costing Rs. 60.918 lakhs were completed. These works are expected to benefit 17,487 acres of land and produce 11,546 tons of additional food grains. One thousand and forty-six works costing Rs. 147.514 lakhs were sanctioned during the year under review, which, when completed, are expected to benefit 37,263 acres of land and yield 31,703 tons of foodgrains.

CHAPTER XVIII—SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

HARIJAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The activities of the Harijan Welfare Department form the pivot of progress of a Welfare State. The ameliorative work for the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department thus continued to be carried out under the following heads in this State:—

1. Provision of house-sites and grant of subsidies for the construction of houses.
2. Maintenance of schools where there are concentrations of Harijans.
3. Grant of scholarships, stipends, boarding grants, book money and examination fees.
4. Running of hostels and disbursement of lump-sum grants to private institutions running hostels for Harijans.
5. Supply of mid-day meals to all pupils reading in Harijan Welfare schools.
6. Provision of sanitary amenities, such as, pathways, burial grounds, bath rooms, latrines, etc.
7. Provision of wells and tanks for drinking water purposes.
8. Grant of subsidies to Harijan agriculturists for sinking irrigation wells and for purchase of plough bulls and seeds.
9. Free supply of tools and plants to technically trained Harijans in arts and crafts.

CELEBRATION OF HARIJAN DAY: The Harijan Day was celebrated on the 28th February and 30th of all the remaining months during the year in all the Harijan Welfare schools and in other places in accordance with the programme laid down by the Government. The Harijan

Week celebrations were conducted during 24th to the 30th January 1960 throughout the States, including Madras City. Meetings were held in Harijan colonies. Documentary films were shown and Health campaigns were conducted. Community dinners were also arranged wherever possible.

EDUCATION: With the maxim that the welfare of the Harijans depends largely on the education of the Harijans and their growing generation, greater attention was paid to the grant of more and more educational facilities and concessions. A large proportion of the expenditure was incurred on the grant of scholarships, residential and non-residential. The department ran 866 schools throughout the State which mostly included elementary schools besides secondary schools and twenty-two night schools in Kanyakumari district. Mid day meals were provided to Harijan and non Harijan pupils. These schools continued to be managed and supervised by the District Welfare Officers and their staff in districts and by the Director of Harijan Welfare in the City. The number of pupils studying in these schools was 89,003. The supply of mid-day meals to non Harijan students in Harijan Welfare schools was extended to all districts except to Kanyakumari district during 1960, as there was no day school in the district.

To expedite matters, the work relating to the sanction of all scholarships for unlimited courses was decentralised and entrusted to the concerned Collectors in the districts and the District Welfare Officers with effect from the academic year 1960-61. The grant of scholarships to certain courses and grant of scholarships in the City were sanctioned by the Director of Harijan Welfare as usual.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ELIGIBLE COMMUNITIES: The total allotment for the academic year 1960-61 for sanction of scholarships to Eligible Communities was Rs. 20,50,600 comprised of Rs. 7,54,100 under State budget and

Rs. 13,50,600 under the Grant-in-aid fund. Fifty-four thousand, one hundred and eighty-six scholarships, residential and non-residential involving an expenditure of Rs. 14,05,298 were granted up to the 31st December 1960 to Eligible Communities for pre and post matric studies.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO BACKWARD CLASSES: Scholarships were given to Backward Classes studying in Arts, Professional, Industrial, Technical and Commercial courses as in the case of Scheduled Castes. The allotment for the year under the head was Rs. 27,42,800 (Rs. 8,42,800 under State Budget and Rs. 19,00,000 under Grant-in-aid schemes). Five thousand, five hundred and sixty scholarships were sanctioned to Backward Classes to the tune of Rs. 11,94,000 up to the 31st December 1960.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIPS (DECENTRALISED): Award of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, Scholarships under Government of India scheme was made every year for post-matric studies in India by the Government of India, Ministry of Education. The Government of India had since decentralised and transferred this work to the respective State Governments from 1959-60 and also agreed to place the available funds at the disposal of the respective State Governments. A sum of Rs. 24,82,263 was paid towards grant of Government of India scholarships during 1959-60 under the supervision of the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras.

Up to the end of December 1960, 2,256 applications from Scheduled Castes, forty-six from Scheduled Tribes and five thousand, five hundred and eight from other Backward Classes for the award of fresh and renewal scholarships under the Government of India scholarship scheme were received.

A sum of Rs. 23,67,800 was set apart for the award the Government of India scholarships for post-matric

studies and the expenditure incurred on each community up to the end of December 1960 was as follows:—

Community. (1)	Allotment. (2) Rs.	Expenditure. (3) Rs.
Scheduled Castes	8,72,400	5,11,156
Scheduled Tribes	11,400	8,316
Other Backward Classes	14,84,000	5,69,175
Total	23,67,800	10,88,647

BOARDING GRANTS TO SUBSIDISED HOSTELS: There were 159 subsidised hostels at the beginning of the year. In accordance with the phased programme of the Government to take over all subsidised hostels, twenty hostels were taken over for departmental management during the year. Budget provision for the sanction of boarding grants to Eligible Communities and Backward Classes for 1960-61 was made as shown below:—

	Eligible Communities. (2) Rs.	Backward Classes. (3) Rs.
State	5,07,400	2,00,000
Grant-in-aid	6,96,000	2,80,000
For advanced communities	35,000	..
Total	12,38,400	4,80,000

Boarders belonging to forward communities admitted in the subsidised hostels were also given an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 100 each per annum under the scheme for the removal of untouchability.

GOVERNMENT HOSTELS.—Twenty subsidised hostels, two special hostels and one Denotified Tribes hostel were taken over by the Government during the year. Eighteen new hostels were opened. The total number of Government hostels was 173 with the total strength of 10,192 boarders. A sum of Rs. 10,29,000 and Rs. 4,00,000 was allotted towards maintenance of these hostels for 1960-61 under State funds and Grant-in-aid Schemes for Scheduled Castes, respectively. The boarders belonging

to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Forward Communities were admitted in these hostels. One-third of the boarding and lodging charges were collected from the boarders of advanced communities.

A sum of Rs. 2,653 and Rs. 498 was sanctioned under discretionary grants for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes respectively, for the benefit of institutions run for these communities.

LAND ACQUISITION: Special attention was paid to the acquisition of land for the construction of houses and formation of roads, etc. An extent of 738.05 acres of land was acquired at a total cost of Rs. 9,70,500.75 up to the end of March 1960.

SANITARY AMENITIES: A total allotment of Rs. 3.42 lakhs under State budget and Rs. 8.50 lakhs under Central budget was made in the year for providing amenities, like formation of pathways, burial grounds, latrine, bath rooms, etc. An expenditure of Rs. 9,81,012 in total has been incurred up to the end of the year under review.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHEMES FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES: A sum of Rs. 7.79 lakhs was sanctioned the following schemes under the Grant-in-aid Schemes for Scheduled Castes:—

Name of the Scheme.	Amount sanctioned.	Expenditure up to 31st December 1960	Physical targets achieved.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
1 Education ..	38.57	25.17	..
2 Agriculture ..	10.67	4.87	1,597 pair of bulls and 137 wells.
3 Cottage Industries.	1.00	0.06	..
4 Housing	20.00	4.17	285 houses.
5 Public Health ..	10.00	9.81	..
6 Publicity and other schemes.	32.12	1.35	..
Total ..	83.452	45.43	

GRANT-IN-AID SCHEMES FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES: A sum of Rs. 7.79 lakhs was sanctioned for the year 1960-61 towards the implementation of various schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes of this State.

1. Housing	...	...	...	9
2. Education	...	...	...	3.7
3. Agriculture	...	...	...	1.3
4. Public Health	...	...	...	2
5. Cottage Industries	...	...	...	8
6. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5
7. Roads	...	...	...	20
Total	...	...	...	7.79

Out of the amount of Rs. 7.79 lakhs, a sum of Rs. lakhs is to be met by the Government of India.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHEMES FOR THE WELFARE OF DENOTIFIED TRIBES: A sum of Rs. 22.69 lakhs was sanctioned in the year as detailed below for the welfare of Denotified Tribes:—

	RS. IN LAKH
1. Education	...
2. Agriculture	...
3. Public Health	...
4. Cottage Industries	...
5. Housing	...
6. Miscellaneous	...
Total	22.69

of the amount of Rs. 22.69 lakhs

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33,19,100 for the following items under Grant-in-aid
mes for other Backward Classes:—

Education—Scholarships	RS.
Education—Boarding Grants	31,19,100
	2,00,000
Total	33,19,100

this amount of Rs. 33,19,100, fifty per cent of the
iture is to be met by the Government of India by
; grant-in-aid.

ENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES: The following
s were sanctioned by the State Government under
Centrally-sponsored Schemes for Scheduled Castes
; the year under review:—

Name of the scheme.	Revised allot- ment for 1960-61. (IN RUPEES.)	Expenditure (up to 31st December 1960). (IN RUPEES.)
hips	3,53,000	Nil
ic uplift	13,94,000	9,22,633-87
Housing and other es.	13,62,000	5,19,937-37
Total ..	31,09,000	14,42,570-24

year, the Government sanctioned a sum
n the following developmental schemes
cheduled Tribes:—

Scheme.	Revised allot- ment for 1960-61. (IN RUPEES.)	Expendi- (up to 31st Dec 1960) (IN RUPEES)
.. .. .	8,000	Nil
.. .. .	2,57,000	15,22

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The housing scheme was implemented in all the districts
of the State except Madras and Thanjavur. The drinking
water-supply scheme was implemented in all the districts
of the State, except Madras, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur.
The entire cost on the implementation of these Centrally-
sponsored schemes was financed from the Central Govern-
ment funds.

The Government sanctioned in the year under review,
a sum of Rs. 8.385 lakhs on the following developmental
schemes for the welfare of Denotified Tribes:—

1. Housing	RS.
2. Technical training	3.985 lakhs
3. Cottage Industries	0.300 lakhs
4. Agricultural subsidies	1.100 lakhs
	3.000 lakhs
Total	8.385 lakhs

The housing scheme was implemented in all the districts
of the State except the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari. The
techn. training scheme for the grant of industrial
residential scholarship to Denotified Tribe people was
intended for implementation throughout the State. The
Cottage Industries Scheme was being implemented by
the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, and
Director of Women's Welfare, Madras, in the districts of
Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ramanatha-
puram.

The Agricultural Subsidy Scheme was also imple-
mented in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Rama-
nathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem and Tiruchirappalli
districts. All the above schemes were being financed by
the Government of India on a full grant basis.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER DEVELOPED RURAL AREAS:
During the period under review, the Government sanc-
tioned a sum of Rs. 19.13 lakhs for the following items:

under Centrally-sponsored scheme for the development of under-developed rural areas:—

Name of the scheme.	Amount allotted. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
I Education—	
(i) Construction of hostels	1.67
II Economic Uplift—	
(i) Soil conservation	5.00
(ii) Rock blasting units	1.25
(iii) Reclamation of waste lands in Tirunelveli district.	0.35
(iv) Extension of cashewnut cultivation ..	0.20
(v) Reclamation of waste lands in colonies under Land Colonisation Schemes.	1.71
(vi) Minor Irrigation works.	0.97
(vii) Cottage Industries	4.47
III Health, Housing and other schemes—	
(i) Drinking-water wells.. .. .	3.06
(ii) Yaws control	0.45
Total	19.13

The above schemes were implemented in the districts as detailed below: —

Name of scheme.	District in which implemented.	Name of department which implements the scheme.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Construction of hostels.	All districts in the State except Madras and North Arcot.	Harijan Welfare Department.
2 Soil conservation ..	Salem and the Nilgiris.	Agricultural Department.
3 Rock blasting ..	South Arcot ..	Do.
4 Reclamation of waste lands.	Tirunelveli ..	Collector of Tirunelveli.
5 Cashewnut cultivation.	Salem ..	Agricultural Department.
6 Reclamation of waste lands in Colonisation Schemes.	All districts except Madras.	Co-operative Department.

Social Services and Welfare

Name of scheme.	District in which implemented.	Name of department which implements the scheme.
(1)	(2)	(3)
7 Minor Irrigation Works.	Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and Kanyakumari.	Welfare Department.
8 Cottage Industries.	All districts except Madras.	Industries Department.
9 Drinking water wells.	All districts except Madras and Nilgiris.	Harijan Welfare Department.
10 Yaws control ..	Coimbatore ..	Public Health Department.

WELFARE COMMITTEES: Village Vigilance Committees reconstituted as Village Committees continued to function satisfactorily.

The State Harijan Welfare Committee was reconstituted with the Minister for Works and Harijan Welfare as the Chairman of the Committee. The term of the Committee expired on the 17th July 1960.

The District Harijan Welfare Committees were reconstituted and were functioning satisfactorily with the respective Collectors of the districts as Chairmen. These Committees were functional satisfactorily.

The State Backward Classes Advisory Committee was reconstituted with sixteen members with the Minister for Works as the Chairman. It met for the first time on 4th April 1960, 26th July 1960 and 3rd Dec 1960 at Madras, Madurai and Rameswaram, respectively, and discussed various problems relating to the Backward Classes.

Under instructions from Government, members of the District Welfare Officers were sent to the Districts of Tiruchirappalli and on 19th April 1960 at Madras. In these conferences, the problems turned out by the District Welfare Officers and suggestions to overcome the same were discussed.

HABITUAL OFFENDERS' SETTLEMENT.

HABITUAL OFFENDERS' SETTLEMENT, AZIZNAGAR.—The total population of the Settlement was 1,426 and the main occupation of the settlers was agriculture. The main sources of irrigation were Jamberi Tank and artesian wells. Out of the total extent of 1,411 acres in the settlement an extent of 425.21 acres was cultivated. Forty-five pairs of he-buffaloes and 50 pairs of plough bulls were supplied to the settlers under Grant-in-aid schemes.

INDUSTRIES.—The three industries, i.e., weaving, carpentry and leather works attached to this settlement continued to function providing alternative employment to the settlers. At the end of the year, there were only 30 settlers working in those industries. The varieties of the textiles manufactured were shirts, pavadais, jackets, sarrees, cot-tapes, police-dhurries, bed-sheets, dhothies and towels, etc. Besides supply of articles to the Police Department, most of the clothes manufactured were supplied to Denotified Tribes pupils reading in the Government Higher Elementary School, Aziznagar Settlement. Standard articles of furniture, such as, record boxes, wooden stools, chairs, tables, pigeon-holes, shelves, etc., were manufactured and sold to various Government offices and Government departments. Finished leather goods were manufactured and supplied to the Forest and Port Departments.

EDUCATION.—The amalgamated Co-educational Higher Elementary School in the Settlement sent up 30 boys and girls for the E.S.L.C. Examination held in March 1960. The ex-Criminal Tribe pupils of the Higher Elementary School at the settlement were provided with books and other stationery articles, midday-meals, soaps, clothing, coconut oil, all free of cost. Forty-one boys and 19 girls were studying in High School, College, Teacher Training and Polytechnic courses.

HEALTH.—A dispensary in the Settlement continued to function. The general health of the settlers was satisfactory. The financial position of the settlers improved during the period. One hundred and eight settlers were employed outside the Settlement in different capacities as teachers, clerks, police constables, postal-runners, packers and maternity-assistants, etc. Two of them are Gazetted Officers, one in Central Government in Delhi Secretariat and the other in Madras State as District Registrar. The religious and moral instruction classes were conducted as usual. The multi-purpose co-operative society and the co-operative stores in this Settlement continued to work satisfactorily.

A sum of Rs. 44,855.59 was allotted from the Grant-in-aid schemes of the Government of India for purchase of clothing, construction of houses, septic-tank latrine and purchase of bulls and buffaloes, etc.

BRISLEENAGAR SETTLEMENT, MADRAS.—Sixty-two houses were constructed in the year for housing members of the denotified tribes in the Brisleenagar Settlement. Construction work of 38 houses was in progress. A scheme for the supply of 50 milch animals at a cost of Rs. 12,500 for the benefit of the poor families in the Settlement was being implemented. The settlers of this settlement were employed in Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Century Flour Mills and Corporation of Madras, as teachers, menials and casual labourers. A library for their benefit was maintained in the Settlement, with the aid of a recurring Government grant of Rs. 200 per year.

RECLAMATION OF KALLARS AND KORAVARS.

EDUCATION.—There were 232 Kallar Elementary Schools functioning during the year under review. Of these, 18 were higher elementary schools, 117 basic schools and the remaining 97 were lower elementary schools. Out of the total number of 26,074 pupils reading in the schools,

17,398 pupils belonged to the Kallar community and 8,676 pupils belonged to non-Kallar communities. The total number of teachers employed was 724. There were 24 adult-literacy schools conducting evening classes for adults.

GOVERNMENT BOARDING HOMES.—The seven boarding homes at Usilampatti, Uthamapalayam, Cheekanurani, Batlagundu, Gnanaolivupuram and (Tamilnad Polytechnic), Madurai, run by this department had a total strength of 970 boarders.

BOARDING GRANTS.—Besides the Government Boarding Homes, there were 29 private hostels, which were receiving boarding grants from this department. About 700 boarders were residing in these hostels.

HOUSING.—Under the Centrally Sponsored and Grant-in-aid schemes 105 houses were constructed and another 149 houses were under construction.

AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDY UNDER CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.—A sum of Rs. 96,500 was disbursed among 193 Piramalai Kallars in Thirumangalam taluk for purchase of bulls. A total sum of Rs. 2,03,205 was allotted for subsidizing this scheme.

WORKS.—During 1960, nine new school buildings were constructed under Community Development Programme. Seven buildings were constructed entirely from Kallar Reclamation Funds, and repairs to 32 Kallar School buildings were carried out. Further works in respect of 12 new buildings and repairs to 10 school buildings were in progress. A High School building at a cost of Rs. 80,700 was constructed at Cheekanurani.

REVENUE BRANCH.—The Revenue Department issued loans to the tune of Rs. 62,015 under A.L., L.I.L. and other Acts. Eleven new wells were sunk and 19 old wells were repaired, in the Kallar area.

CO-OPERATIVE BRANCH.—There were 339 Co-operative Societies of various kinds in Madurai district for the benefit of Kallars. The statement below will show the demand,

collection and balance under Government and Trust Fund Loans.

	Demand. (2) RS.	Collection. (3) RS.	Balance. (4) RS.
(1)			
Government loan ..	5,76,202-00	30,650-00	5,45,552-00
Trust fund loan ..	2,90,238-00	15,365-00	2,74,873-00

PIRAMALAI KALLAR COMMON FUND.—The Fund registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 continued to function for the welfare of the Piramalai Kallar Community. A sum of Rs. 4,990 was collected from the Kallars as subscription to the Fund and a sum of Rs. 1,450 was advanced as loans to Kallars. Advances amounting to Rs. 2,000 were given to private boarding homes. A sum of Rs. 2,250 was also advanced from the Kallar Common Fund towards the purchase of cloth for Kallar girls in the Mission Boarding Homes at Usilampatti. Another sum of Rs. 40,000 was advanced to Kallar Co-operative Sale Society Branch at Theni and Rs. 20,000 to the Kallar Co-operative Sale Society at Usilampatti for their efficient working. The construction work of new godown at Theni was completed during the year. Free grants amounting to Rs. 36 were given to deserving Kallar pupils towards educational expenses during the year.

WOMEN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

The 'Women's Welfare Department' is intended to give all assistance to the backward women members of the society on the social, cultural and educational aspects of their life. Its various activities were, conducting of Community Service Centres, Mathar Sangams, Pre basic classes, teaching of cottage industries, family welfare, Social Education, etc. It forms an important item in the Second Five-Year Plan Schemes entirely financed from the State funds. A sum of Rs. 1.589 lakhs was provided for in the Budget Estimate for the financial year 1960-61 in respect of the following schemes:—

- (1) Construction of buildings for the Service Home;
- (2) Starting of an Industrial section in the Service Home.

(3) Starting of Work Centres in the districts; and

(4) Increasing the strength of the Service Home.

Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 0.720 lakh was financed from the Harijan Welfare Department for the year 1960-61 for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes for starting 8 Cottage Industries Work Centres for the Scheduled Tribes women and 2 work centres for Denotified Tribes.

The construction of the Service Home Buildings was completed. The industrial section continued to function satisfactorily with its three units of handpounding of rice, tailoring and bee-keeping. Out of the 16 Work Centres proposed under the Plan, 12 works were already sanctioned in the previous years and four works were sanctioned in the year under review. In South Arcot district, a Cumbly Weaving Centre was ordered to be opened and three batches of trainees completed training in cumbly-weaving at the Work Centre at Ammaigaram which is now proposed to be shifted to Chinnasalem to train the fourth batch. The training of the second batch of trainees in carpet-weaving commenced from 1st December 1960 at the Work Centre shifted from Nagercoil to Eraniel village. Work centres for tailoring, at Mudukulathur and for palm leaf work at Tirupullani in Ramanathapuram district were opened in July 1960. Work centres in tailoring and embroidery at Acharapakkam in Chingleput district and at Kalanivasal in Tiruchirappalli district were sanctioned by Government in the year under review. The Service Home had reached its full sanctioned additional strength of 50 inmates and 25 children by the end of December 1960. The eight work centres for Scheduled Tribes women in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Madurai, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris continued to function in the year. The work centre at Manimangalam (Chingleput district) in doll-making was shifted to Pattunoolchathram under orders of the Government. The Mat-Weaving Work Centre at Thenpallipatti was shifted to Kalasapakkam

and the Bamboo Work Centre at Anaikatti to Thenpallipatti. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was allotted in the year for starting six production units for Scheduled Tribes women for doll-making at Pattunoolchathram in Chingleput district, for bamboo work at Polur, North Arcot district and for mat-weaving at Kalasapakkam in North Arcot district, for cane work at Thandikudi and for blanket-making at Mangalamkombu at Madurai district and for toy making at Thiruchigadi of Nilgiris district.

WOMEN'S WELFARE BRANCHES.—Out of the 47 Women's Welfare branches functioning throughout the State, 17 branches were located in the block areas. Three branches were conducted exclusively for the benefit of the Denotified Tribes at Aziznagar in South Arcot district, at Pammal in Chingleput district and at Brisleenagar in Madras, besides the two branches for the Todas and Kotas, hill tribes of Nilgiris district. The Government approved the proposal to shift the Women's Welfare Branch at Isoor in Chingleput district to Acharapakkam of the same district. It was also proposed to shift certain Women's Welfare branches that were functioning for more than five years in certain places to other areas within the same district, in order to make the centres popular and to extend the schemes to other areas also.

COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTRES.—One hundred and seven Community Service Centres were functioning throughout the State, of which 49 were located in slum areas, 52 in the poor and lower middle class areas and 6 centres for the Tribal women. The centre's aim was to bring the individual family members in closer contact with larger community in order to reciprocate their views and interests in matter of their home, family life and other social environments. Social education was the main programme in these centres and included adult education, discussions on family affairs, cooking demonstrations, etc. During the year, 863 cooking demonstrations were conducted in the various centres. Instructions were given in mother and child care, home management, budgeting

according to income, kitchen gardening, first aid, home remedies, recreational activities, etc. Thus, all facilities were provided to promote civic consciousness and to lead a healthy and happy community life. Altogether, 819 meetings were held whereat the members participated and had an exchange of thought and action. Crafts and industries were taught at these centres to enable the members to add to the income by way of wages earned by the labour, such as, spinning, tailoring, bag-making, crochet work, lace-making, embroidery, mat-weaving, weaving, basket-making and handpounding of rice, etc. To study the economic, social and cultural aspects of the families, 60,176 families were contacted by the field staff and 1,224 families were taken up for a detailed study. Pre-basic classes were conducted in the mornings, where children between 3 and 7 years of age were taught to be clean and tidy and to acquire good habits. Free milk, conjee, etc., were given to them whenever received as gifts.

MAUTHER SANGAMS.—One hundred and eight Mauther Sangams were organized by the Department which were conducted by voluntary workers in the areas. These sangams were visited by the Women Welfare Organizers who gave necessary guidance to the voluntary workers. The members were taught handicrafts and adult literacy classes were conducted and useful talks on health, child care, food and nutrition and sanitation were arranged. Cooking demonstrations were held once a month when special emphasis was laid on the preservation of food stuffs by adopting proper methods of cooking. The Mauther Sangam opened in the Police Lines in Madras City and the nine Police District Headquarters and also at the Raj Bhavan, Guindy, for the benefit of the low-paid employees living in the Servants' Quarters, were functioning satisfactorily.

SERVICE HOME, TAMBARAM.—The strength of the Home as on 31st December 1960 was as follows:—

Adults	...	...	...	...	143
Children	...	...	...	...	60

The composition of the inmates (adults) was as follows:—

Widows	...	...	...	...	43
Deserted wives	...	...	...	...	55
Destitutes	...	...	...	...	15

One inmate appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination and another for the V Form in March 1960 and both passed through the Christ King Convent. Twenty six inmates appeared for the E.S.L.C. Examination in March 1960 and 21 came out successful. In Hindi 34 inmates appeared and 25 had passed under different courses of study. During the year the inmates turned out 260 bangles worth Rs. 65 and finished articles worth Rs. 859.91. A sum of Rs. 1,177.35 was realized by way of sales. Fourteen of the inmates were rehabilitated during the year. Government had sanctioned the starting of a poultry unit at the Service Home besides an Annexe to the Service Home, for the physically handicapped women and children, during the year under review. Seven inmates were admitted during the year.

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS.—The Women's Welfare Department makes grant in the form of stipends to certain voluntary welfare organizations the activities of which are detailed below:—

SERVICE HOME, GANDHIGRAM, MADURAI DISTRICT.—The total strength of this Home was 100, of which 93 were paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 25 per month per head from the budget of the Women's Welfare Department. The inmates were coached for the E.S.L.C. Examination and given training in spinning, weaving, tailoring and gardening, etc. During the year under review, 66 inmates were rehabilitated. The industrial section comprised of three units, viz., weaving, tailoring and leather work, continued to function satisfactorily.

TIRUCHI SEVA SANGAM, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.—There were 89 members on the role of the Sangam, of which 50 were paid stipends of Rs. 15 a month each and six children at Rs. 10 per head per month. All the inmates were trained

in one or two crafts according to their aptitude and ability. Spinning was compulsorily taught to all the inmates. The inmates were also trained for the E.S.L.C. and Hindi examinations.

AVVAI ASHRAM, SIVASAILAM, TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.—The total strength of the Home at the end of the year 1960 was 44. Forty were paid stipends from Women's Welfare Department budget at Rs. 25 per month per head. Of the 14 inmates who appeared for the E.S.L.C. Examination in March 1960, 11 came out successful. The inmates were given training in Midwifery, Pre-basic Teacher's course, Grama Sevika's course and Spinning on Ambar and Kisan Charkas and Tailoring.

MADURAI SEVASHRAMAM, MADURAI.—Of the total number of 23 inmates here, 15 inmates received stipends from the Women's Welfare Department budget at the rate of Rs. 25 per head per month. The inmates were prepared for the E.S.L.C. Examination. Thirteen inmates had appeared for the E.S.L.C. Examination in March 1960 and three for Tailoring Examination. All of them had passed. Four inmates were sent for Midwifery training, five for Teacher's Training and four for Craft training.

KAMALA NEHRU NILAYAM, KOZHICKALNATHAM, SALEM.—There were 55 adults and 10 children on the role of the Home. Six inmates were physically handicapped. Twelve inmates received stipends at Rs. 15 per month each from the Women's Welfare Department budget. This Home also coached up the inmates for the E.S.L.C. Examination, sent up inmates for Midwifery training or Grama Sevika's course and taught handicrafts as in the other homes.

COIMBATORE SEVA NILAYAM, COIMBATORE.—The Government, in their order G.O. Ms. No. 940, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 9th November 1960, sanctioned payment of 20 stipends at Rs. 25 per month per head to begin with, subject to the appointment of a B.T. Teacher and a Craft Instructress.

GENERAL.—On the recommendation of the State Advisory Committee, the Government had ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 1682, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 8th October 1960, that the inmates who were expelled from the Sevika Ashram, Gandhigram, Madurai, for violating the rules and regulations of the Ashram be admitted either into the Stri Sadana or to the Aftercare Home and that the admission and discharge of these persons should be treated as voluntary, non-paying, preventive cases.

An annual grant of Rs. 1,000 was paid to the Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay, from the Women's Welfare Department budget.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT ORGANIZATION.

In the Madras State 14 Employment offices continued to function during the period under review. In addition, two Registration Units were started functioning from November 1960 for registering applicants living in remote parts of the districts by periodically visiting the taluk headquarters of Sivakasi, Mudukulathur and Tiruvadanai of Ramanathapuram district and the taluk headquarters of Harur, Hosur and Krishnagiri of Salem district. The total number of applicants registered for employment assistance at the District Employment offices was 187,270 while the number of applicants placed in employment was 34,778. The total number of applicants waiting for employment on the registers of the District Employment offices at the end of the year was 128,311. The Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, to provide for the compulsory notification of vacancies to Employment Exchanges was introduced in the State from June 1960 which resulted in a large number of vacancies from private sector being notified to the District Employment offices in the State. The District Employment Officers continued to participate in the Community

Development activities by catering to their manpower requirements. A large number of superior field workers for the National Malaria Eradication Programme and teachers (both Secondary and Higher Grades) in the District Boards and Panchayat Unions was recruited through the National Employment Service during the period under review.

The second meeting of the State Employment Advisory Committee was held on the 5th April 1960 under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Labour, Government of Madras. The third meeting of the Committee was held on the 3rd December 1960 under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Home, Government of Madras. Shortages were reported in the categories of skilled Craftsmen, Medical officers, Librarians, Veterinary Graduates, Stenographers and High School Assistants (B.T./L.T./B.Ed., etc.). Surpluses continued to exist in the clerical and unskilled categories. The following Manpower and Employment Schemes were implemented under the Second Five-Year Plan under the National Employment Service, Madras.

EXPANSION OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.—Two Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux, one at Sankarankoil Block of Tirunelveli district and another at Paramakudi Block of Ramanathapuram district started functioning from November 1960 for disseminating information on Careers and Employment avenues to the residents of rural areas.

COLLECTION OF EMPLOYMENT MARKET INFORMATION.—The scheme continued to cover the public sector in all the 13 districts. In addition to Coimbatore, the scheme was extended to the private sector in five more districts, viz., Salem, Thanjavur, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai, from 30th June 1960. During the year four

quarterly rounds of enquiries were completed. The percentage of response for the four rounds of enquiries was as under—

Enquiries for the quarter ended.	Percentage of response.	
	Public.	Private.
(1)	(2)	(3)
31st December 1959	99.5	92.0
31st March 1960	98.9	90.0
30th June 1960	99.2	87.0
30th September 1960	92.2	75.4

The newly-appointed field staff of the District Employment Officer (Employment Market Information) was given training courses on Employment Market Information procedure and programme.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT COUNSELLING.—The Vocational Guidance Unit attached to the District Employment Office, Madras, and started in 1958, continued to function. One more Vocational Guidance Unit was opened at the District Employment Office, Madurai on 13th June 1960. Career Information Centres were annexed to these units, equipped with useful information on careers and training courses. Apprenticeship facilities were made available for the benefit of the applicants.

During the year, 9,034 youths availed themselves of the benefits of the Group Guidance tasks and 2,977 candidates received guidance information. Individual guidance was given to 286 candidates.

OCCUPATIONAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS.—The State Occupational Information Unit attached to the Director of Employment, Madras, continued to function during the period. The District Employment Officer (Occupational Information) visited factories, institutions and other work places and consulted a number of expert for conducting analysis of various occupations. Based on such field study, detailed definitions in terms of 913 occupations covering 5 groups, 3 families and 616 trades were

prepared. In addition, verification work was undertaken in respect of 87 occupations with reference to local conditions.

Under the scheme financed by the Ford Foundation Project for an assessment of educational and training requirements for various craftsmen occupations, 214 questionnaires were completed after spot study on occupations at the Railway Workshops in the Madras State.

SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S BOARD.

The officers of the National Employment Service continued to administer the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation in the Madras State with the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment as the head of the organisation.

The Flag Day was celebrated all over the State on 7th December 1960 and a target of Rs. 1,32,000 was set by the Government for the entire State towards the Flag Day Fund. A sum of Rs. 8,946.96 nP. was received by the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras, up to 31st December 1960.

Out of the Madras State Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund administered by a Financial Sub-Committee and operated by the Secretary of the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras, the following grants were sanctioned during 1960:—

(i) A sum of Rs. 1,541.78 nP. was disbursed as pocket money to 48 ex-services T.B./Leprous patients undergoing treatment in the recognised sanatoria in the State.

(ii) Twenty-eight ex-servicemen were rendered spot assistance to the tune of Rs. 371.50 when they were in great distress.

(iii) Lump-sum grants amounting to Rs. 2,525 were given to 19 disabled ex-servicemen for rehabilitating them.

(iv) A sum of Rs. 173.18 nP. was paid to 12 ex-servicemen undergoing treatment in the various sanatoria, as transport charges to visit their homes once a year.

(vi) A sum of Rs. 1,635.98 nP. being the cost of were disbursed to 82 grantees.

(vi) A sum of Rs. 1,635.98 nP. being the cost of maintenance of five disabled ex-servicemen undergoing training in the Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee, was met from the Madras State Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund. Further, a sum of Rs. 6,260 was sanctioned as loan to 58 ex-services employees who were in financial distress.

A sum of Rs. 87,362.49 nP. was received in the year under review as collections towards the Flag Day 1959 from the districts and a sum of Rs. 79,000 was remitted to the Central Flag Day Committee, New Delhi, after meeting the incidental expenses incurred for raising money on the Flag Day.

On the Republic Day, 26th January 1960, a Rally of the Ex-servicemen of Tiruchirappalli district was held at Tiruchirappalli. At Madurai, an Ex-servicemen's Meet was held on the Independence Day, 15th August 1960. The twelfth District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board was opened at Nagercoil on 17th November 1960 for Kanyakumari district.

The District Soldiers', Sailors and Airmen's Boards in this State dealt with 61,250 representations from ex-servicemen, families of serving soldiers and dependants of deceased personnel and interviewed 23,448 persons.

One thousand, five hundred and sixty-three *bona fide* certificates for assignment of lands and sixty-one eligibility certificates for educational concessions to children and dependants of ex-servicemen were issued. Scholarships to 21 dependants of ex-servicemen were also obtained from the Corps Benevolent Funds.

A sum of Rs. 76,839.67 nP. was sanctioned and paid from the various Army Benevolent Funds.

A sum of Rs. 47,083.94 nP. was received from the Record Offices as final settlement of accounts of 579 ex-servicemen. Out of this, Rs. 44,537.88 nP. were disbursed during the period under review.

One hundred T.B. patients and forty leprosy patients were admitted for treatment in the various sanatoria. Besides, sixty-seven persons were treated in the nearby military hospitals. Four hundred and fifty-two ex-servicemen were treated in the Government Headquarters Hospitals for 'Other diseases'. Five cases were recommended to the Artificial Limb Centre, Poona, for the supply of new or repair of old artificial limbs.

Five hundred and seventy-nine cases for service pensions, 415 cases for family pensions and 556 for disability pensions were initiated. Out of the outstanding claims, 478 life pensions, 121 family pensions and 243 disability pensions were sanctioned. Twenty-seven service pensions, 84 family pensions and 121 disability pension claims were rejected by the higher authorities.

Nineteen disabled ex-servicemen were recommended for admission in the Queen Mary's Technical School, Kiree, to learn a trade to eke out their livelihood.

During the year, 4,537 ex-servicemen/women were registered at the Employment Exchanges in the State and the Employment Officers placed 872 ex-servicemen/women in employment.

The Governor of Madras opened the newly built District Ex-services Centre at Tiruchirappalli on 24th July 1960.

A sum of Rs. 26,500 was sanctioned by the Government of Madras for remodelling the existing buildings of the District Ex-services Centre, Madurai.

CHAPTER XIX—RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND PLANNING

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.—There were fourteen Community Development, 112 Stage I, 56 Stage II and 1 pre-extension Blocks functioning in the State at the beginning of the year. During the year 26 pre-extension blocks entered Stage I, and 7 out of 14 Community Development Blocks entered the Stage II. During this transition from Community Development to Stage II, two of the seven Community Development Blocks were bifurcated. Besides 2 Stage I Blocks of May 1954 series entered Stage I. In addition, 32 pre-extension Blocks were launched for preliminary work connected with Block Survey, before they enter the Stage I development. In all, there were seven Community Development Blocks, 136 Stage I and 67 Stage II Blocks, functioning in the State at the end of the calendar year 1960. These 210 Blocks covered 6,395 square miles in 10,163 villages with a population of 155 lakhs.

AGRICULTURE.—A quantity of 4.63 lakh maunds of improved seeds and 24.56 lakh maunds of chemical fertilizers were distributed during the year to further agricultural production. Forty-one thousand and three improved implements were distributed and compost prepared out of 14,862 pits dug was utilised as manure. A total acreage of 4.66 lakhs was brought under Japanese method of cultivation of paddy. Forty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty additional acres were brought under irrigation during the year under the minor irrigation programme. Thirty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-two acres were reclaimed during the year under review.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.—The upgrading of the existing stock of bulls, rams, bucks and birds, treatment of cattle, protection of cattle from ravages of contagious diseases, etc., continued to engage the attention of the Animal Husbandry extension staff. One thousand six hundred and

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192
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.—There were fourteen Community Development, 112 Stage I, 56 Stage II and pre-extension Blocks functioning in the State at the beginning of the year. During the year 26 pre-extension blocks entered Stage I, and 7 out of 14 Community Development Blocks entered the Stage II. During this transition from Community Development to Stage II, two of seven Community Development Blocks were bifurcated. Besides 2 Stage I Blocks of May 1954 series entered Stage II. In addition, 32 pre-extension Blocks were launched.

In addition, preliminary work connected with Block Survey, before they enter the Stage I development. In all, there are seven Community Development Blocks, 136 Stage I and 67 Stage II Blocks, functioning in the State at the end of the calendar year 1960. These 210 Blocks covered 3,395 square miles in 10,163 villages with a population of 155 lakhs.

AGRICULTURE.—A quantity of 4.63 lakh maunds of improved seeds and 24.56 lakh maunds of chemical fertilizers were distributed during the year to further agricultural production. Forty-one thousand and three improved implements were distributed and compost prepared out of 4,862 pits dug was utilised as manure. A total acreage of 4.66 lakhs was brought under Japanese method of cultivation of paddy. Forty-one thousand and eight hundred and sixty additional acres were brought under irrigation during the year under the minor irrigation programme. Thirty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-two acres were reclaimed during the year under review.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.—The upgrading of the existing stock of bulls, rams, bucks and birds, treatment of cattle, protection of cattle from ravages of contagious diseases, etc., continued to engage the attention of the Animal Husbandry extension staff. One thousand six hundred and

sixty-three pedigree animals and 31,771 improved bird were supplied during the year, and 1,49,729 scrub animal were castrated. One hundred and sixty-three artificial insemination centres (both main and sub-centre) and 7 full-fledged veterinary dispensaries were functioning in the Community Development areas. The staff of these dispensaries performed 18.07 lakhs inoculations and vaccinations. 5.34 lakhs of cattle were treated for various diseases. There were 75 dairy farms, 587 poultry farms, 272 sheep farms, 113 goat farms and 107 piggery units in the State.

HEALTH AND RURAL SANITATION.—Towards the improvement of health and to afford sanitary facilities, the block staff took up the construction of rural latrines, soakage pits and drains. During the year under review, 6,666 rural latrines, 20,895 soakage pits and 1,24,687 yards of drains were constructed. To ensure a steady supply of drinking water, 2,737 drinking water wells were constructed and 3,258 wells renovated.

SOCIAL EDUCATION.—Promotion of adult literacy was one of the important items of development undertaken during the year in the field of Social Education. One thousand, seven hundred and fourteen Adult Education Centres were started during the year for promoting adult literacy and 37,427 adults took advantage of the opportunity provided. In addition, 503 libraries and reading rooms were started in the Community Development areas. To make the rural folk community-conscious, Youth Clubs, Farmers' Unions and Mahila Samities were organised and 1,379 such institutions were started during the year in the Community Development areas in the State. Recreational facilities were provided by 2,012 recreation centres and 658 Cultural Centres. Eight thousand, two hundred and forty-three Community entertainments were organised to entertain the village.

COMMUNICATION.—Six hundred and sixty-eight miles of katcha roads, and 179 miles of pucca roads were constructed during the year under report.

ELECTRICITY.—Four hundred and seventy-one villages were benefited by the supply of Electricity. Two hundred and forty-three schemes estimated to cost Rs. 160 lakhs were completed and 488 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 467 lakhs were in progress during the period. Supply was given to 11,829 domestic, 4,646 agricultural, 2,019 industrial, 1,388 street light connections.

WOMEN'S WELFARE.—Seventeen Women's Welfare branches were functioning in the Community Development areas and 626 voluntary helpers were working in these branches. The staff of the women's welfare branches contacted 21,064 families during the year. Nine hundred and sixty-four persons were hospitalised and 8,607 were given first aid and medical aid. Forty-five Tuberculosis and 51 Leprosy cases were investigated by the staff of the Women's Welfare Branches during their house visits. Two hundred and twenty-eight children were admitted into schools and 36 persons were sent to teacher's training.

Under the Cottage Industries Scheme, women were trained in crafts and industries, according to their aptitude and preference. Pre-basic classes were conducted for adults and children also.

CO-OPERATION AND PANCHAYATS.—Nine hundred and fourteen new Co-operative Societies were started during the calendar year and 1.97 lakh new members were enrolled in the Co-operative Societies. The Co-operative Societies distributed loans to the tune of Rs. 900.8 lakhs during the year under review. Seven hundred and seventeen panchayats and 320 wikkash mandals were organised during the period.

HOUSING.—Seven thousand five hundred and eighty-five houses were constructed and 14,508 houses were reconditioned during the year under the village housing scheme.

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.—Seven thousand two hundred and twenty-five Ambar Charkas were introduced in the Block areas. One thousand eight hundred and five brick kilns were started where 1,525 lakhs of bricks and 379 lakhs of tiles were manufactured. Ninety improved ghanis were introduced. Five hundred and forty-seven new tannery pits and 41 flaying centres were started under the village industries programme. Seven thousand five hundred and twenty-two bee-hives were distributed in the Block areas, under the Bee-keeping industry. Improved tools worth Rs. 20,869 for Black smithy and Rs. 15,515 for Carpentry were also distributed in the different block areas.

PEOPLE'S CONTRIBUTIONS.—A sum of Rs. 63.68 lakh was collected as People's contribution for different programmes undertaken during the year under review.

PANCHAYAT UNION COUNCILS IN THE DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS.—Under the Madras Panchayat Act, 1958 Panchayat Union Councils were constituted in 75 blocks in the State. The services of Block Development Officers Extension Officers, Gramasevaks and other trained personnel grouped together as the National Extension Service establishment in each Block were placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Union Council for effectively implementing the new schemes of that Block free of charge to the Panchayat Union.

Under the Act, the execution of the N.E.S. Scheme of Community Development is to be entrusted to the Panchayat Unions.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.—During the year, the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan scheme continued to receive emphasis. The anticipated expenditure during 1960-61 was Rs. 43.43 crores as against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 38.44 crores for that year. The anticipated outlay under the Second Plan, viz., 1956-61 is

expected to be Rs. 186.19 crores as against the original target of Rs. 152.27 crores. The original target has been exceeded by Rs. 33.92 crores.

On the basis of the reports of the Working Groups set up by the Government for formulating proposals for the Third Five-Year Plan under various heads of development and on the basis of the recommendations of the All-Party Committee on Planning, a draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan of the Madras State was drawn up during the year. It was presented to the State Legislature in September 1960. The draft Plan was subsequently discussed with the Planning Commission in November 1960 and the Plan of this State has been fixed at Rs. 290.89 crores.

THE GRAMDAN AND BHOODAN MOVEMENT.—The Gramdan and Bhoodan Movement was popularized in the State by non-official agencies and also the Government and it has gained ground in Madurai district, as will be seen from the details below :—

Serial number and name of district.					Number of gramdan villages.	Extent of bhoodan land in acres. A.P. DIST.
					1	8,880 60
1	Chingleput	..	..	..	..	548 93
2	North Arcot	..	..	..	..	2,357 52
3	South Arcot	..	..	..	1	7,121 18
4	Salem	..	..	..	4	15,912 91
5	Coimbatore	..	..	..	1	7 20
6	Nilgiris	..	..	..	203	21,008 33
7	Madurai	..	..	..	..	5,540 00
8	Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	3	1,907 36
9	Thanjavur	..	..	..	9	7,910 00
10	Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	10	9,011 19
11	Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	10 00
12	Kanyakumari	..	..	..	232	80,215 16

The ideals of the Gramdan Movement being similar to those under the Community Development Scheme, advantage was taken of the several facilities given by the Government by way of grant of loans etc. A sum of

Rs. one lakh was sanctioned by Government for this purpose. The provisions of the villages Repayment of Debts Act of 1959 was extended this year also.

As a result of the co-ordinated efforts of the Government and the non-official agencies, a number of amenities were provided to the Gramdan Villages as detailed below :—

1 Construction of Community Halls	2
2 Sinking of new wells—	
(i) Irrigation	74
(ii) Drinking water	13
3 Construction of drainage	1
4 Formation of road	2 miles.
5 Construction of culverts	10
6 Construction of School Building.. .. .	5
7 Purchase of Stud-Bulls and Rams	8
8 Starting of Poultry Unit	6
9 Construction of Houses to Harijans	52
10 (i) Bath-room	1
(ii) Latrines	32
11 Charkas	260
12 Supply of bulls to Harijans in Gramdan villages.	10 pairs.
13 Quantity of improved seeds distributed.. ..	32,820 lbs.
14 Acreage under Japanese method of cultivation..	1,309 acres.
15 Number of compost pits dug	691
16 Number of Fruit seedlings distributed	2,076
17 Number of exotic birds supplied	198

The State Bhoodan Yagna Board continued to function during the year with its headquarters at Madurai.

Five thousand seven hundred and eighty-one patras for an extent of 16,795 acres were received from the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Mandal in respect of Madurai, Tirunelveli, Ramnad and Coimbatore districts. The patras were being examined before final action could be taken in the matter. A local committee was constituted for Madurai district only, to begin with, to examine and see to the distribution of the lands under the Movement.

The Gramdan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies functioned in the following 10 Gramdan villages in Madurai district :—

1. Kamakshipuram.
2. V. Perumalkoilpatti.
3. Kottaipatti.
4. Kanavoipatti.
5. Allikundam Perumalkoilpatti.
6. Old Batlagundu.
7. Konayampatti.
8. Valayapatti.
9. Jari Usilampatti.
10. Karichupatti.

The Government had sanctioned a scheme for a sum of Rs. 6,28,000 as loans and subsidies to the societies. In the year under review, the total loans and subsidies granted through these Gramdan co-operative societies was Rs. 31,348 and Rs. 13,475, respectively, mainly for deepening old wells, sinking new wells, purchase of bulls and sheep, agricultural implements, pumpsets and agricultural seeds, etc. The chief aim of these societies had been the development of agriculture with a view to make the villages self-sufficient in food and clothing and the promotion of a feeling of universal brotherhood amongst the community. The members of these societies were previously indebted to Government. Co-operative Societies and private individuals. The lands gifted were made over to the societies subject to the existing debts. The scheme for the financing of these societies does not contain any provision for the discharge of these prior debts. It was considered that the Moratorium Act enacted will give necessary relief to the members and that they will be in a position to discharge the prior debts out of the produce raised in the lands. As a via media between individual cultivation and collective cultivation, the members of the societies had undertaken the group system of culture.

These groups were formed among the relatives and former tenants in most of the cases. The societies were able to get improved seeds and other assistance with the guidance of tenants in most of the cases. The societies were able to get Agriculture, etc.

Due to financial assistance given to the societies completion of 20 wells, bringing of waste lands under cultivation, installation of 5 pumpsets and adoption of improved methods of cultivation, manure and seeds, 70 tons of additional production had so far been achieved.

CHAPTER XX—MISCELLANEOUS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The offices of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Madras, Assistant Commissioner, Madras, of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments are located in the newly constructed buildings on the Nungambakkam High Road, Madras, opened by the Minister for Home and Religious Endowments on 2nd November 1959. The total cost of the construction was Rs. 5,53,369-30 nP. as on 31st March 1960.

The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Act XXII of 1959) came into force from the 1st January 1960. It extends to the whole State, except the incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah revenue taluk of Tirunelveli district.

The administrative control over the incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms was transferred from the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Madras, to the Kanyakumari Devaswoms Board formed on 1st April 1960 under the Madras Act 30 of 1959 subject to the general powers of supervision, control and revision by the Commissioner and the Government.

There were 7,134 temples, 137 mathas, 858 specific endowments, 82 charitable endowments besides a number of minor institutions under the control of this department. Eight orphanages attached to the religious institutions were functioning as detailed hereunder:

1. Sri Kapaleeswarar temple, Mylapore (Madras City).

2. Sri Vaithyanathaswamy temple, Vaitheswaran-koil (Thanjavur district).

3. Sri Navaneetheswaraswamy temple, Sikkiljavur district).
4. Sri Srinivasaperumal temple, Nachiarkoil (Tirunelveli district).
5. Sri Subramaniaswamy temple, Tiruchendur, (Tirunelveli district).
6. Sri Nellaiappar temple, Tirunelveli (Tirunelveli district).
7. Sri Meenakshisundareswarar temple, Kallupatti (Madurai district).
8. Sri Dhandayuthapaniswamy temple, Palni (Madurai district).

The 'Sri Palani Andavar College of Oriental Culture' affiliated to the University of Madras, under the auspices of Sri Dhandayuthapaniswamy temple, Palni, commenced functioning from 23rd July 1960.

The special scheme of appraisal and verification of jewels, valuables, etc., of the religious institutions was continued during the year under report. The drive for cleaning tank vegetation from temple gopurams and buildings, of cleaning the idols, Thiruvachis, Vessels, etc., and also of the temple tanks was continued during the year, with good results. All steps to improve the religious atmosphere of the temples were undertaken by way of religious lectures, propagation of Thiruppavai and Thiruvembavai, holding of weekly worship and also convenient worship for groups of pilgrims, distribution of vibuthi prasadam to patients in Hospitals, conduct of refresher courses and Agama schools, etc. In a good number of temples, permanent amenities were afforded, namely, water supply, electrification and construction of Rest Houses.

The Government had approved the introduction of the Dairy Development (Pasumadam) Scheme in Mayarjuna-swarar temple in Tiruchirappalli district. Introduction of this scheme in five more temples approved by the Government, was still due.

Taidhyasalas opened by the temples at Panpeli district) and Thiruppugalar (Thanjavur district) continued to give medical aid to the pilgrims.

ANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH
 Receipt towards arrear and current contribution during the period under report amounted to Rs. 2,12,963 besides decree costs of Rs. 11,031.39 and recovery of other legal expense of Rs. 5,667.28 nP. under section 77 of the old Act or Section 93 of the new Act. The expenditure including Law Charges amounted to Rs. 8,90,709.92 excluding Rs. 1,14,662.29 spent for the construction of the office building in the site owned by the department. The arrears of audit fee and current dues collected under section 76 (2) of the old Act, or 92 (2) of the new Act amounted to Rs. 2,67,540.00. This was appropriated towards expenditure incurred by the Local Fund Audit for auditing the accounts of religious institutions. Sanction was accorded for appropriation of Rs. 3,15,000.00 on this account for the year under report.

WAKFS.

The Wakf Board held 13 meetings during the period under report and transacted 601 items of work including conduct of enquiries. Under section 69 (2) (a) of the Wakf Act, 1954, regulations were made by which every muthavalli had to maintain regular accounts and exhibit them on the notice board of the Wakf institutions, to open an account in the name of the wakf in any local Scheduled Bank or Post Office Savings Bank or Co-operative Bank, and to deposit in the said bank from time to time all moneys received by him on behalf of the Wakf if not done already.

framing regulations under section 68 of the Act, to register

One thousand, five hundred and eighty wakfs entered and accounts and budgets were received by the Board.

The Board took over the control of the following ments from the District Board of Vellore and Municipal Council, Arcot:—

1. Yeomiah and Qrphanage; and Muslim Scholarship Fund, Vellore.
2. Langar Khana Wakf, Arcot.

Demands for payment of contribution were issued to institutions and a sum of Rs. 1,03,800 was realised by way of such collection. Under section 56 of the Act, forty notices were received from different persons for declaration that the Wakfs published under section 5 of the Act were not wakfs, and under section 57 of the Act the Board was impleaded as a party in fifteen suits instituted by the authavallis in the districts. During the year under report 30 applications were filed regarding appointment of interim trustees under section 42 of the Act, grant of sanction of leases, sale and exchange of properties under section 15 of the Act, grant of sanction to institute suit and mismanagement and removal of trustees.

Of the total number of petitions before the Board, eighteen cases were disposed of during the year under report. In certain Taluks non-official committees have been established to help the Board in its activities.

POLITICAL PENSIONS.

One hundred and seventy two Carnatic Stipendiaries are paid during the year. Two stipends were commuted Rs. 471-88 nP. The total amount paid towards the stipends was Rs. 1,57,338-52 nP.

ELECTIONS.

were revised summarily. The final publication of electoral rolls in all constituencies was completed on or before 31st December 1960.

(2) COUNCIL.—The annual revision of rolls relating to the Madras (Graduates) and Madras (Teachers) Constituencies was completed during the year. The electoral rolls together with the list of amendments were finally published on 7th March 1960.

Consequent on the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959, the electoral rolls of the above constituencies were prepared specially with reference to the territorial changes and the rolls so prepared were published on 7th April 1960 as directed by the Election Commission, India.

BYE-ELECTIONS AND BIENNIAL ELECTIONS. During the year 1960, the following bye-elections and biennial elections were held to fill the vacancies in Parliament and State Legislature:—

(1) COUNCIL OF STATES. Consequent on the death of Sri H. D. Rajah on 30th November 1959, a bye election to fill the resultant vacancy in the Council of States was notified. Sri R. Gopalakrishnan was elected on 12th March 1960 without contest.

Under the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959, an additional seat in the Council of States was allotted on 1st April 1960 to Madras. Sri K. Santhanam was elected unopposed on 15th March 1960.

(2) MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. A bye election was held from the Tuticorin Assembly Constituency on 28th January 1960 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sri S. Sundar Singh. Sri Samuel Nadar was elected on 28th January 1960.

The election of the member returned by Alangulam Assembly Constituency was declared void by the Election Tribunal and this decision was confirmed by the High Court, Madras. A bye-election was therefore held on 8th February 1960 from the Alangulam Assembly Constituency to fill the resultant vacancy. Sri S. Pandiaraj was elected on 9th February 1960.

(3) COUNCIL OF STATES.—Consequent on the retirement of six members on the expiration of their terms of office, biennial election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Madras Legislative Assembly was held on 24th March 1960.

(4) MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Consequent on the retirement of seven members on the expiration of their terms of office, biennial election to the Madras Legislative Council by the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly was held on 8th April 1960.

Biennial elections to the Madras Legislative Council from the Madras (Graduates) Constituency and Madras (Teachers) Constituency were held on 11th April 1960 to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of two members in each of these constituencies on the expiration of their terms of office.

Biennial elections were also held on 11th April 1960 from the following Local Authorities' Constituencies to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of members as shown below on the expiration of their terms of office:—

	Number of seats.
(i) Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot (Local Authorities) Constituency.	4
(ii) South Arcot-cum-Thanjavur-cum-Tiruchirapalli (Local Authorities) Constituency.	2
(iii) Madurai-cum-Ramamathapuram-cum-Tiruvolveli-cum-Kanyakumari (Local Constituency).	.

The Governor of Madras nominated three members to the Madras Legislative Council on 8th April 1960 to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of three nominated members on the expiration of their terms of office.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The election petition relating to the bye-election in the Tiruvadanai Assembly Constituency pending disposal at the end of the year 1959 was dismissed as withdrawn by the Election Tribunal, Madurai, on 21st March 1960.

Another election petition calling in question the biennial election to the Madras Legislative Council from Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot (Local Authorities) Constituency was also dismissed by the Election Tribunal, Vellore, on 21st October 1960.

STATE BROADCASTING.

The State Broadcasting Branch completed the 22nd year of its existence on 31st December 1960. During the year, the department installed 362 community radio sets, of which 354 were rural sets, 1 for Municipality and 7 for private bodies, Government institutions and for Propaganda vans. Besides these, 23 dry battery sets were installed. The total number of sets installed at the end of the year were 3,987. After the implementation of Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959, eight sets were transferred from this State to Andhra Pradesh and in turn fifty five sets were taken from Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1st April 1960.

The radio receivers in Government House Estate and the Sound Reinforcement system in the two houses of the Legislatures and at Rajaji Hall were maintained by this department. Eight vans belonging to the Information and Publicity Department and the Cinema trailer units coming under National Extension Scheme and Community Development Blocks were maintained by this department. The Public Address System was installed on 39 occasions during the year.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY.

RELEASE OF PRESS MATERIALS.—During the year under review, 22 Press Notes, 576 Press Releases and 20 feature articles along with illustrations in the form of photographs were released to the Press. These were issued simultaneously in English and Tamil.

Forty five newspapers, agencies and correspondents were supplied with English news releases daily and 33 were supplied daily with materials in Tamil.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE.—Photographic coverage was arranged for the visit of distinguished visitors and delegations to the State. During the year 500 functions were covered and 6,680 copies of photographs were distributed for publicity to the Press.

SCRUTINY OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The leading newspapers and periodicals published in the State as well as in other States were continued to be scrutinised with a view to assess the trend of public opinion on the schemes and programmes of the Government. These were brought to the notice of the Minister and the Departments of the Secretariat in the form of a daily round-up of news and views. Inaccurate and fallacious reports were contradicted. Periodical reports regarding the tone and contents of the newspapers and about the news items of interest to the Government of India appearing in the newspapers of the State were sent to the Government of India.

REGISTRATION AND SCRUTINY OF BOOKS.—All the books received by the Director of Information and Publicity in his capacity as the ex-officio Registrar of Books under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, were duly registered and a quarterly catalogue of the books so registered was published. They were scrutinised and suitable action in respect of objectionable books was taken wherever necessary.

PUBLICITY THROUGH LITERATURE.—During the year under review, 27 publications (20 in Tamil, 7 in English including Madras Information Annual Number), 6 posters and 4 miscellaneous publicity materials were brought out. The detailed list of publicity materials brought out is given below:—

Publications in Tamil—

1. மின்னெலி.
2. பாயும் மின்னல்.
3. எண்ணம் எழுத்தும்.
4. ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டச் சாதனைகள்.
5. சிறக்கும் சென்னை.
6. ஆசிரியர்களுக்கான குறிப்புகள்.
7. கிராமப் பகுதிகளில் பாலர் நிலையங்கள்.
8. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட வரைவு (இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்காக சென்னை அரசாங்கம் வெளியிட்டது).
9. இந்திய அரசியல் அமைப்பு.
10. ஆட்சி மொழிக் கழக அறிக்கை (இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்காக சென்னை அரசாங்கம் வெளியிட்டது).
11. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட வரைவு—சென்னை மாநிலம்—பொது விவரம்.
12. மாதர் நலம்.
13. வளமான எதிர்காலம்.
14. வாழப்பிறந்தவர்கள்.
15. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் சென்னை அரசாங்க உதவி.
16. மெட்ரிக் முறை.
17. அதிர்ஷ்டம் அழைக்கிறது.
18. உழவும் தொழிலும் வளர உதவிகள்.
19. விலங்குச் செல்வம்.
20. சென்னை மாநிலத்தில் நீர்ப்பாசன மின்சாரத் திட்டங்கள்.

Publications in English—

1. Power Supply in Madras State.
2. Education in Madras State.

3. Madras—The Land of Temples.
4. Power and Irrigation Projects of Madras State
5. Metric System.
6. Story of Buddhism with special reference to South India.
7. Madras Information Annual Number 1960.

Posters—

1. Gypsy (Prize Bond poster.)
2. Peasant (Prize Bond poster.)
3. Flag Day.
4. White ibis.
5. Tiger at Mudumalai.
6. Untouchability.
7. Small Savings Poster.

Miscellaneous—

1. Prize Bond Scotch lite tapes.
2. Prize Bond cinema slides.
3. Prize Bond Book marks.
4. Metric system Book marks.

In addition to these, 68 draft advertisements on Plan Small Savings, Visits, Tourism, etc., were prepared by the Department and released to the Press.

The monthly journal 'Madras Information' continued to be published by this Department and read widely within and outside the State. During the year under review, there were 3,647 subscribers alone on the rolls, including many foreigners besides several authorised agencies through whom another 380 copies were sold on an average.

TRANSLATION OF BILLS, ACTS, ETC.—Consequent on the State's new language policy, Tamil translation work had increased. The Translation section of the department continued to translate all State enactments, Bills, Acts, Codes, Rules and Regulations and Central Acts into Tamil. During the year under review, 31 Bills, 28 Acts,

2 Ordinances, 471 items of Rules, Codes and other Notifications, 1,193 Legislature questions, 11 Central Acts, etc., were translated into Tamil. Besides these, the Budget publications like the Annual Financial Statement, the Budget Memorandum and the Supplementary Demands were also rendered in Tamil. The policy statements of the Ministers while moving the various Budget Demands were translated and distributed to the Members of the Legislature simultaneously with the English copies of these statements. The department also brought out in Tamil useful Health education pamphlets on subjects like small-pox, leprosy etc. Pamphlets on the activities of the various Departments of the Government were translated into Tamil, as usual. In respect of Notifications which apply to cosmopolitan areas like the City of Madras and other belt areas, the Department translated them into Hindi, Telugu and Malayalam also, as the case may be.

INTEGRATED FIELD PUBLICITY.—The Integrated Field Publicity Scheme was in operation in six districts, viz., Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Thanjavur, Kanyakumari and Chingleput during the year 1960. The following statement will show the amount of work turned out by the District Publicity Officers:

District.	Number of villages visited.	Number of film shows arranged.	Number of meetings participated.
Coimbatore	104	155	107
Salem	182	116	122
Madurai	190	192	192
Thanjavur	72	80	64
Kanyakumari	258	223	247
Chingleput	184	170	153

EXHIBITIONS.—During the year under review, this department participated in the exhibitions held at Madras, Virudhunagar, Coimbatore and Salem. In addition to these, the District Publicity Officers have also participated in several District level exhibitions. Small exhibitions were

organised in connection with the Kapaleeswarar Bhramotsavam and the Second Harbour Workers Conference held at Madras.

INFORMATION CENTRES.—The State Information Centre at Madras continued to run successfully. Its well-equipped library and reading room was used by the public in large as well as by Research scholars and students who found the collection of official publications and reference materials most useful. Films supplied by the Films Division and other sources were exhibited periodically at the Centre. The film library attached to the Centre caters to the needs of the Block Development Officers and also the public organisations.

Another Information Centre on the lines of the one at Madras was started at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,000 (recurring and non-recurring) in Madurai.

The District Information Centres at Coimbatore and Nagercoil continued to be run successfully.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE.—The Children's Theatre began to function regularly after its formal inauguration on the 16th September 1958. Regular film shows for children were conducted every Friday, Saturday and Sunday and were very popular. During the year, 157 film shows were conducted with a total audience of 53,239 children and 18,175 adults.

TOURIST INFORMATION BUREAUX.—The Tourist Information Bureaux at Madurai and Ootacamund continued to render useful assistance to tourists. The number of tourists contacting these bureaux for assistance was steadily on the increase. This department collaborated with the Department of Tourism of the Government of India in inviting a party of wholesale Travel Agents from the United States of America to tour this State among others, with a view to create an interest in the foreign tourist markets, especially United States of America and to publicise and make known the important and interesting

points of tourist attraction in this State. They visited this State during October–November and were taken round the important tourist centres.

DOCUMENTARIES.—The State Government have embarked on the production of documentaries for publicising their activities in the various spheres during the Five-Year Plan periods. Four films depicting the activities of the Government in the field of Education, Community Development and Agriculture, Power and Irrigation have been completed and censored and are ready for release through the Films Division Circuit.

ANDHRA PRADESH-MADRAS BORDER ADJUSTMENTS.

The Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 giving effect to the award of Sri Pataskar regarding the adjustment of boundaries between the two States, came into force on 1st April 1960. Consequent on its implementation, the approximate net additions to this State in respect of area, population and number of villages, are as follows:—

Area—Seventy-nine square miles.

Population (according to 1951 census)—One lakh forty-four thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Number of villages—One hundred and sixty-seven.

SAFEGUARDS FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

Consequent on the States Reorganisation on 1st November 1956, the Government of India indicated the broad basis on which safeguards should be afforded to the linguistic Minorities in each State. To give effect to the decisions in the States forming the Southern Zone, namely, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala, a Committee consisting of the Ministers of the four States was formed under the aegis of the Southern Zonal Council.

Local Fund Audit Department.
Co-operative Department.
Education Department.
Revenue Department.
Stationery and Printing Department.
Public Health Department.
State Transport Department.
Industries and Commerce Department.

The following were translated and were under scrutiny:—

1. The Game Laws and Rules.
2. The Sandalwood Felling Rules.
3. Famine Code.
4. Board's Standing Orders 92 to 142.
5. Board's Standing Orders 145 to 158 and 196 to 198.
6. Madras Forest Manual, Volume I.
7. Madras Forest Manual, Volume II.
8. District Office Manual, Part II.
9. Forms—
Commercial Taxes (Excise) Department.
Polytechnics.
Agricultural Income-tax Department.
Police 'C' Group forms.

The translation of further Acts, Codes, etc., was being pursued.

Five hundred typewriters were purchased during the year 1960. The Government further sanctioned the purchase of 700 typewriters. These are expected to be purchased by the end of 1961 when it is expected to introduce a scheme in all departments up to the District level. In order to effectively implement the Madras Official Language Act, both intensively and extensively in the State Administration, the Government have appointed a whole-time Chairman of the status of the Member of Board of

Revenue. Sri S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S. (Retired) has been appointed as the Chairman of the Reconstituted Committee of five members.

DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Tribunal continued to try mainly cases of corruption relating to Government servants on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 and above and a few cases of officers drawing less than Rs. 150 connected with cases against officers drawing over Rs. 150.

Eighty-four cases were pending as on 1st January 1960. Twenty-four new cases were received during the year 1960. Of the new cases received, seven were against Gazetted officers and the remaining 17 were against non-gazetted officers.

Of the 108 cases for disposal, forty-two were disposed of, one case was returned to Government as being against the provisions of rule 4 (2) (ii) of the Madras (Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules, while another was withdrawn by the Government. There were sixty-four cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the pending cases, further proceedings could not be taken in forty cases which were to be jointly enquired into on account of the stay of further proceedings ordered by the High Court in a Writ petition.

Of the 42 cases disposed of, the officers concerned were recommended for acquittal in 22 cases. In the remaining 20 cases, punishments were recommended as hereunder:—

Serial number and nature of punishment recommended.	Number of cases.
1 Dismissal from service	13
2 Cut in pension	3
3 Reduction in pay	2
4 Stoppage of increment	1
5 Censure	1
Total	20

Final orders were received in 31 cases during the year. The recommendations of the Tribunal were accepted in 28 cases and modified in 3 cases. According to the final orders passed by the Government, 18 officers were acquitted of the charges framed against them and in the remaining 13 cases punishments were awarded as below:—

Serial number and nature of punishment awarded.	Number of cases.
1 Dismissal	5
2 Removal	2
3 Compulsory retirement and cut in pension ..	2
4 Compulsory retirement	1
5 Pay reduced	1
6 Censure	2
Total	13

Final orders of the Government were due to be received in 52 cases, at the close of the year.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

STATIONERY.

The Stationery Branch of the Stationery and Printing Department continued to function as the Central Organisation for purchase, stocking and distribution of stationery, clothing, typewriters, duplicators, etc., to all the Government offices in the Madras State. Quasi Government institutions and other paying departments like the Madras Electricity Board, the Madras Port Trust, etc., also obtained stationery articles from this department on payment of cost.

All varieties of paper required by this department for supply to indenting officers were obtained from the Indian Mills on the allocations made by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals on whom an annual indent for the paper required was placed. Supply orders for nearly 3,277 tons of papers and 3,550 cwts. of boards were placed with

the mill for the year 1960-61. As an incentive to Cottage industries the following articles were purchased with the sanction of the Government:—

	Quantity.
1 Hand made writing paper	1,000 reams.
2 Hand made D. O. Note paper Octavo and Quarto.	150,000
3 Hand made covers quarto	200,000
4. Manifold paper	2,000 reams.
5 Roneo Impression paper	300 reams.
6 Blotting paper	60,000
7 Flat file cases	20 gross.
8 Invitation cards	

Four hundred and fifty-nine number of English typewriters, five hundred and forty number of Tamil typewriters, 116 duplicators operated by hand, four duplicators electrically operated and twenty-five cyclostyle machines were purchased from the concerned companies and supplied to the indenting departments. Articles which are manufactured by the Government Press and the Jails were also obtained by placing indents on the Press and Jail department. Khadi was procured from the Government Khadi Centres. Miscellaneous articles were purchased from the open market by inviting tenders.

The total number of annual indents and supplemental indents complied with during the year was 2,593. An amount of Rs. 18,190 was realised from the sale proceeds of typewriters, duplicators, etc., in the public auction conducted on 28th and 29th of April 1960.

A sum of Rs. 6,79,503-22 nP. was collected during the year 1960 from the cost recoverable departments (such as quasi Government institutions, commercial departments of Government, certain Union Government offices, etc.) towards the articles of stationery supplied to them.

PRINTING.

Printing of important Government publications, books, bulletins, manuals, pamphlets, etc., was undertaken by this department. Some of the important publications were as hereunder:

Publications issued in connection with the ushering of the Panchayat Raj—

- (a) Questionnaire to be prepared by Grama Sevaks.
- (b) Panchayat Leaflets.
- (c) Summary of the Third Five-Year Plan.
- (d) Notice on Panchayat Week.

Fifth Standard English Text-Books.

Pamphlets on Third Five-Year Plan.

Madras in Maps and Pictures—English.

Story of Buddhism with special reference to South India (English).

Indian National Bibliography. (Tamil).

General Elections in Madras State 1957—Election data analysis. (English).

Planning Budget.

Six printing machines and five binding machines for printing text books were imported in the year. The machines were erected and are functioning. The supply of Process Camera equipment is expected shortly. Under the foreign exchange sanction, spare parts were also imported for the following machines:—

1. Ticket-printing machines.
2. Rota print machines.

Binding work was also undertaken in respect of the following publications as an additional feature during the year:—

V Standard English Text-Book.

Pamphlets on Third Five-Year Plan.

Library books of Government department including Presidency College, Government Arts College, etc. originally done by private concerns.

Eight agents were newly appointed during the year. One agent was removed from the list. The total sales in the depot amounted to Rs. 1,73,138-69 nP. A number of publications of public interest were placed on sale during the year.

A special edition of the Family Planning Manual intended for sale in the panchayat areas was published during the year. Two lakhs of copies of this edition with a forward by the Minister for Health priced at 12 nP, were distributed among the various Divisional Panchayat Officers in the State for sale to the public in the rural areas.

Five and a half lakhs of copies of the V Standard English text books were printed and published in the year.

GENERAL.—The metric system of weights and measures was introduced from 1st October 1960 after recalibrating the existing weighing machines. Four new weighing machines with metric scale were also purchased.

The Government had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,000 for welfare activities of the workers. The First Sports Meet of the Madras Government Press Employees was held in January 1960.

Out of three hundred tenements sanctioned by Government for construction and occupation by the workers at Kamarajnagar, Tondiarpet, one hundred and four tenements were completed and made ready for occupation by the workers.

THE MADRAS BUILDINGS (LEASE AND RENT CONTROL) ACT, 1960.

The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1949 was repealed by the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 (Madras Act 18 of 1960) which came into force with effect from 30th September 1960.

This Act applies to the City of Madras and to all Municipalities in this State. The Government can extend it to any area where it is not in force by notification in *Fort St. George Gazette*. The Government have also got the power to withdraw the application of the Act from any of the towns or areas.

Under the Act, it is obligatory on the part of the landlord as well as the tenant of a building, the rent of which exceeds Rs. 25 per month which is a residential building and Rs. 50 per month if it is a non-residential building, to notify the vacancy to the authorized officer within seven days from the date of vacancy. The authorized officers have been empowered to fix reasonable rent in case no fair rent has been fixed for a building.

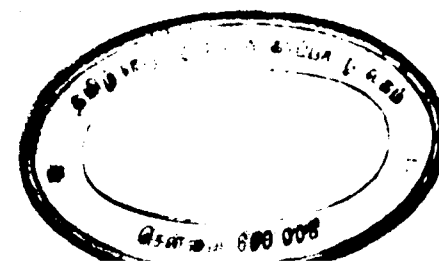
The provision relating to notice of vacancy will not apply to a residential building, part of which is occupied by the full owner and the whole or any portion of the remaining part is let to any tenant.

This Act shall remain in force for a period of three years and it will not apply—

(i) to any building the construction of which was, after the date of the commencement of this Act, completed and notified to the local authority concerned, or

(ii) to any residential building the rental value of which, on the date of the commencement of this Act, as entered in the Property Tax Assessment Book of the Municipal council, district board, panchayat or panchayat union council or the Corporation of Madras, as the case may be, exceeds two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, or

(iii) to any non-residential building the rental value of which, on the date of the commencement of this Act, as entered in the Property Tax Assessment Book of the municipal council, district board, panchayat or panchayat union council or the Corporation of Madras, as the case may be, exceeds four hundred rupees per mensem.



தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவனைத்தாள்.

சே எண் : 209512

ப. எண் : 2021

வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)	வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)
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25/1/55			
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6/1/19			
18/2/19			