

CHAPTER VI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—cont

PAGES.

(v) The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961.	113
(vi) The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Land Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1969).	114
(vii) The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act, 19 of 1969).	115
(viii) The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971.	115
(ix) The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent, (Relief) Act, 1972—Act, 21/72.	115
(x) The Tamil Nadu Public Trust (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act 1961.	116
(xi) The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Special Provisions) Act 1968 (Act 16/68).	116
(xii) The Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1975).	116
21. Urban Land Tax	117
22. Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka.	119
23. Mass Contact Programme	122

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC SERVICES.

1. Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission	125
2. Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council	126
3. Complaints Cell	128
4. Cost of Public Services	129
5. Vigilance and Anti-corruption	130
6. Tribunal for Disciplinary proceedings	134
7. Prices Statistics	136
8. Consumer Price Index numbers	136

36968

62

CHAPTER VIII—POLICE, PRISONS AND FIRE SERVICES.

1. Tamil Nadu Police	139
2. Madras City Police	145
3. Tamil Nadu Forensic science and Chemical Laboratory	149
4. Prisons	150
5. Probation Branch	154
6. Approved Schools	155
7. Vigilance Institutions	158
8. Fire Services	160

CHAPTER IX—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

1. Vital Statistics	163
2. Administration of Special Acts on Births, Deaths and Marriages.	165
3. Medical Wing and Family Planning	167
4. Control of Communicable Diseases	174
5. Medical Education	178
6. Mental Hospital, Madras	181
7. King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy	183
8. Directorate of Indian Medicine	186

CHAPTER X—AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION.

1. Agricultural Education	191
2. Intensive Agricultural District Programme	191
3. Intensive Agricultural Area Programme	193
4. Farmer's Training and Education	193
5. Agricultural Research	194
6. Maram Valarppu Vizha.	196
7. Agricultural Engineering	196
8. Crop Development Schemes	198
9. Food Production	202
10. Animal Husbandry	203

CHAPTER X—AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION—cont.

11. Directorate of Veterinary Education and Research	209
12. Dairying and Milk Supply	212
13. Co-operation	215
14. Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited.	218
15. Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency.	220
16. Agricultural Inputs	221
17. Agricultural Information Unit	224
18. Summer Programme	224

CHAPTER XI—EDUCATION, LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES.

1. School Education	227
2. Collegiate Education	230
3. Legal Education	232
4. Technical Education	233
5. Government Examination	235
6. The Connemara Public Library	235
7. Public Library Service	236
8. Government Museum	237
9. National Art Gallery	238
10. Tamil Nadu Archives	239
11. Archaeology.	240

CHAPTER XII—IRRIGATION AND POWER.

1. Irrigation	243
2. Parambikulam-Aliyar Project	247
3. Electricity—Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.	249
4. Electrical Inspectorate	253
5. Ground Water Directorate	255

CHAPTER XIII—TRANSPORT.

1. Tamil Nadu State Transport	259
2. Motor Vehicles Administration	262
3. Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation	272

CHAPTER XIV—PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING.

1. Public Works Department (Buildings Branch) ..	275
2. Port Trusts	280
3. Minor Ports	282
4. Tamil Nadu Housing Board	283
5. Town and Country Planning	287
6. Madras Metropolitan Development Authority ..	289
✓ 7. National Highways	291
8. Highways and Rural Works Department	293

CHAPTER XV—NATURAL RESOURCES.

1. Forests	297
2. Chinchona	301
3. Fisheries	304
4. Geology	306

CHAPTER XVI—INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

1. Industries and Commerce	309
2. Industrial Productoin	315
3. Annual Survey of Industries in Tamil Nadu	316
4. Directorate of Sugar	317
5. Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation	322
6. The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation ..	324
7. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation	326
8. Foreign Trade of Tamil Nadu	330
✓ 9. Handlooms and Textiles	331
✓ 10. The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation	335

CHAPTER XVI—INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR—*cont.*

11. Khadi and Village Industries	337
12. Boilers	339
13. Review on Employment and Earnings of Workers in Plantations.	341
14. Labour	343
15. Employment and Training	352

CHAPTER XVII—PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. Panchayat Raj	357
2. Panchayat Unions and Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.	358
3. Panchayat Unions and Elementary Education	359
4. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme	359
5. Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation	361
6. Rural Industries Project Programme	361
7. Rural Manpower Programme	363
8. Prosperity Brigade	363
9. Training Programmes	364
10. Community Development Programme	367
11. Applied Nutrition Programme	368
12. Local Administration	369
13. Corporation of Madras	370
14. Corporation of Madurai	373
15. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board ..	374
16. Local Fund Audit	377
17. Audit of State Trading Schemes	379

CHAPTER XVIII—SOCIAL SERVICES.

1. Woman and Child Welfare	381
2. Harijan Welfare	385
3. Welfare of Backward Classes	390
4. Kallar Reclamation	392

CHAPTER XVIII—SOCIAL SERVICES—*cont.*

	PAGE.
5. Aziz Nagar Settlement	393
6. Bhoodan and Gramdhan	394
7. Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare	397
8. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board	400
9. Youth Service Corps	403

CHAPTER XIX—ELECTIONS.

1. Assembly Parliamentary Elections	405
2. Bye-Elections	408
3. Municipal Elections	411

CHAPTER XX—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Indian Partnership Act, 1932	413
2. Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961	413
3. Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945	414
4. Accommodation Control	416
5. Weights and Measures	417
6. Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments	418
7. Wakfs	419
8. Information and Public Relations	421
9. Tourism	423
10. Stationery and Printing	424
11. Carnatic Stipends	425
12. Census Organisation	426
13. Civil Defence	427
14. National Cadet Corps	427
15. Territorial Army	430
16. Translation	431

CHAPTER XX—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*

	PAGE
17. Tamil Development	432
18. The Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation Limited	433
19. List of Important Events in 1974-75	436
20. Visits of Foreign Dignitaries to Tamil Nadu	437
„ Appendix	441

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

<i>Serial number and details.</i>	<i>FACING PAGE.</i>
1. Burma Repatriates' Housing Colony, Virudhunagar ..	119
2. An unusual cancer case operated in the Oral Cancer Surgery Unit of Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras.	167
3. Eye Camps conducted in the Zone of the Ophthalmic Surgeon, Erskine Hospital, Madurai.	169
4. "Kannagi"—Paddy crop	194
5. "I.R. 20"—Paddy crop	194
6. Red Dane Graded Calf born under Madurai Intensive Cattle Development Project Scheme.	207
7. Jersey Graded Calf born under Madurai Intensive Cattle Development Project Scheme.	208
8. A view of special low cost houses constructed for Mill workers at Kumarapalayam, Salem District.	285
9. The Bridge at Mile 7/5 of Pappakoil Karunganni Road	292
10. Blue Gum Plantation—The Nilgiris	299
11. Sissoo Plantations along the Cauvery canal, Thanjavur.	300
12. இயந்திரப் படகில் டிரால் மீன் பிடிப்பு	304
13. சப்பியில் முத்தின் தோற்றம்	306
14. Additional Agriculture Godown at Minjur	359
15. Buildings constructed by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board at Radhakrishnapuram.	400
16. Buildings constructed by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board at Nochikuppam.	402

PREFACE

This report on the Administration of the State of Tamil Nadu during the financial year 1974-75 gives a comprehensive picture of the salient features of the activities of all the departments of the Government during the period. The highlights during the year are found in the first chapter. The activities of the various departments are set out in the other chapters of the report. The statistical details are given in the Appendix. It is hoped that this publication will prove to be very useful in that it contains a detailed account of the progress made by the State in all its developmental activities, particularly in the implementation of the Plan schemes and the social welfare measures.

V. KARTHIKEYAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

*Fort St. George, Madras-600 009,
23rd September 1976.*

CHAPTER I.

HIGHLIGHTS DURING THE YEAR 1974-75.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is the mainstay of a large number of people in the State. Tamil Nadu has made significant progress in the field of agriculture by adopting scientific methods of farming. The State was self sufficient in food production. The increase in food production was possible due to the intensive efforts made in several directions. Additional irrigation potential had been created by repairing and renovating a large number of minor irrigation sources and special encouragement by way of liberal loans from Land Development Banks was given for the deepening of old wells and sinking of new wells. Soil and water conservation measures were executed. Large areas of single crop lands were converted into double crop lands. High yielding varieties under the various crops were introduced and large areas were brought under the High Yielding Varieties Programme. Plant Protection measures were undertaken by the Government to protect crops from the ravages of pests and diseases. Thanjavur district which has particularly favourable irrigation facilities was put under an intensive agricultural development programme for stepping up agricultural production since the year 1960. Rice production in the district which was 8.85 lakhs of tonnes during the year 1969-70 had increased to 14.16 lakhs tonnes in 1973-74. In 1974-75 due to bad seasonal conditions the production however dropped to 12.4 lakhs tonnes. This loss in agricultural production was however made up with the introduction of the Crash Programme in the summer under which the cultivation of short duration paddy, the changing of cropping pattern, raising of pulses, etc., were encouraged. During the year 1974-75 the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was implemented in 175 blocks in 8 districts viz., Madurai, Chingleput, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, North Arcot and South Arcot. This important new programme brings to these areas a concentration of technical help, fertilisers, improved credit and other supplies to reach all farmer and thus help increase both production and marketable surplus of food-grains substantially. An area of 38.71 lakhs acres was covered by this programme during the year 1974-75. The State had also established 52 State Seed Farms and had undertaken several crop development

schemes like the Pulses programme, Sugarcane Development, Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme, Coconut Development Programme and also schemes for the development of commercial crops i.e. arecanut banana, cashew, tobacco, cardamom, tapioca and turmeric. Facilities for agricultural education and research were increased. The Small Farmers Development Agency and the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency Programme introduced by the Government of India are in operation in certain selected areas in the State and credit facilities are arranged through Co-operative Institutions to enable the ryots to undertake better cropping practices, to effect permanent improvements such as digging of wells, deepening of wells, energisation of pumpsets, etc. Dairy Farming, poultry keeping, sheep rearing, etc., are encouraged. The Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development Programme, Centrally Sponsored Scheme was also implemented at Koilpatti and Pudukkottai.

Animal Husbandry.— During the year 1974-75, seven District Livestock Farms, two sheep Farms and four sheep Units were functioning in the State. The Poultry Development activities were carried on by the Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation. But 28 Poultry Extension Centres were however separated and handed over to the Animal Husbandry Department with effect from 15th July 1974 with a view to produce more inputs required for the development of the poultry industry. Under the Intensive Cattle Development Project, Madurai, which had been revived by the Government on 7th January 1974, activities were continued during the period covered by this report. In the Veterinary institutions in the State 49,98,372 cases were treated, 4,68,382 castrations were performed, and 76,84,510 vaccinations were done against cattle diseases. 90,310 clinical materials were examined in all the 13 clinical laboratories for different diseases in livestock. There were 616 outbreaks, 4,393 attacks and 2,970 deaths during the year.

Dairying and Milk Supply.— The Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited took over almost all the commercial activities of the Dairy Development Department. The Madurai Dairy and the Chilling Centres attached to the Dairy were also transferred to the administrative control of the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation on 1st July 1974. The Milk Colony at Madhavaram provided accommodation for 4,000 milch cattle and during the year 5.8 lakh litres of

milk was produced in the colony. The collection of milk for the Madras Dairy and Milk Project and for the Madurai Milk Project was mostly from the Co-operative Milk Supply Union Societies in the rural areas.

Co-operation.— All the villages in the State have already been covered by co-operatives. The total expenditure on State schemes coming under Co-operation for the year was Rs. 375.09 lakhs.

Assignment of lands to landless poor.— Against a target of 39,000 acres fixed for the year an extent of 36,294.53 acres was assigned to the landless poor.

Civil Supplies.— The open market price of rice was showing an upward trend and it reached the maximum level in July 1974. Adhoc distribution of rice was therefore undertaken by the Government in vulnerable areas besides continuing supply of rice to the income group of Rs. 499 and less per month in Madras city and Coimbatore and also in the border taluks adjoining Kerala State in Kanyakumari District. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation was handling the trading operations in foodgrains and the Civil Supplies Department of the Government was in charge of enforcing the statutory regulations. In addition to rice, wheat and wheat products and sugar were also distributed at economic rates.

Food Production.— The Board of Revenue (Food Production) administers the New Well Subsidy Scheme, and the Intensive Manuring Scheme which are intended to increase agricultural output.

Land Reforms.— The Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1975, came into force on 16th January 1975.

Mass Contract Programme.— 77,555 petitions were received during the Mass Contact Programme in 1974-75. 74,474 petitions were disposed of during the period. The percentage of disposal was 92.

Family Planning.— Family Planning Programme continued to get high priority in the State Planning. A special drive was made for achieving the target in sterilisation. 197,788 sterilisation operations were performed as against the target of 1.89 lakhs. The number of Medical Termination of Pregnancies during the year was 12,718.

Public Health .—During the year Cholera was prevalent in some districts of the State. Stray cases were reported from Tirunelveli, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Dharmapuri Districts. A large number of acute gastro-enteritis were also reported. 853 cases of cholera and 29 deaths due to gastro-enteritis were reported. All effective and preventive measures were undertaken in the affected and their surrounding areas.

Prosperity Brigade .—There were 40,000 volunteers in the State of Tamil Nadu during the year 1974-75. 512 Seerani Arivagams functioned as Adult Education Centres throughout the State.

Tamil Nadu Police .—Enforcement of law, maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention during the year.

Small Savings .—The total net receipts secured in the State during the year was Rs. 1,269 lakhs. There was a slight increase in the gross collection of Rs. 8,086 lakhs in the year as compared to the gross collection of Rs. 7,878 lakhs in the previous year.

Communications .—The length of roads under maintenance was as follows :—

	Length in kms.
National Highways Urban link	155
State Highways	1,745
Major District Road	13,853
Other District Roads and Village Road	12,637
	28,390

A sum of Rs. 1,057.79 lakhs was spent on the maintenance of the roads referred to above.

Fisheries .—(i) **Major Reservoir Fishery** :—During the year a total quantity of 1,115,638 kgs. of fishes was landed from the reservoirs and sold to the public.

(ii) **Rural Fishery Demonstration** .—A total quantity of 90,966 kgs. of fishes was landed from the Rural Fishery Demonstration Tanks and sold to the public. The Fisheries Department is concentrating attention on the development of fisheries on scientific lines.

Forests .—The main policy of the Government with regard to forests is conservation and development both from the point of view of overall development of natural resources as well as industrial raw materials. The areas under forests continued to be managed systematically within the frame work of the sanctioned working plans. The total forest area under the control of the Forest Department was 20,922 sq. km. The percentage of forests in the State is 16 as against 33 laid down in the National Forest Policy. The Department continued to implement the development schemes such as bamboo, wattle, bluegum and eucalyptus. With a view to set up the tempo of the development of forests in the State, the Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited was formed with effect from 13th June 1974 with its registered office at Tiruchirappalli.

Electricity .—Owing to poor north-east monsoon and due to low generation in the Board's Thermal Station as well as Neyveli Thermal Station, power cut varying from 30 per cent to 60 per cent was in force in the State.

From.	To	Percentage of Power cut.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		PER CENT.
1st April 1974	7th May 1974	30
8th May 1974	4th August 1974	60
5th August 1974	11th August 1974	40
12th August 1974	26th August 1974	30
1st December 1974	8th January 1975	40
9th January 1975	3rd April 1975	60

There was no power cut between 27th August 1974 and 30th November 1974. The South-West Monsoon which set in during the first week of July 1974 had brought in satisfactory inflows. Electricity was extended to 145 villages and hamlets in 1974-75 by way of street lights. There were 61,247 villages and hamlets which had the benefit of electricity at the end of the year. 145 Harijan colonies were also electrified. 25,709 agricultural pumpsets were connected during the year making the progressive total as on 31st March 1975 to 7,06,914.

Education.—The creation of facilities for the education of all children in the age group 6-11 was one of the central aims of the education programme. There was considerable expansion in primary education in the State with the additional enrolment during 1974-75 of about 1,22,808 pupils of the age group 6-11. 57 new High Schools were opened. Improvement of facilities for the teaching of science laboratory vans for High Schools were purchased. There were six English language teaching centres of which Melur and Vellore were opened during the year under report. Five aided colleges (3 for men and 2 for women) were also opened during the year.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.—The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was formed in September 1970 for clearing the slums in Madras City and for rehabilitating the hut dwellers in good tenements with all essential facilities. The Socio-economic survey conducted by the Slum Clearance Board revealed that there were 1,202 slums in Madras City with a population of 7,37,531. During the year the Slum Clearance Board sanctioned 15 schemes involving construction of 1,552 tenements costing Rs. 1.76 crores. 3,734 tenements were completed and 2,740 tenements were in various stages of construction as on 31st March 1975. From the inception of the Slum Clearance Board till the end of March 1975, 16,068 tenements were completed in the various schemes in the City.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board.—The Tamil Nadu Housing Board constituted in the year 1961 has Statewide jurisdiction with seven Housing Units at Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Vellore, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. The main functions of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board are to co-ordinate Housing activities and ensure expeditious implementation of the Housing programme in the State.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.—During the year 1974 the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority, attained statutory status with the extension of the provisions of the amended Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. The Development of Manali urban node and the Maraimalai nagar are the two important schemes on hand with the M.M.D.A.

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation.—The imposition of powercut during the year and the severe restrictions on bank credit affected production in many of the units of the Corporation. Nevertheless the Corporation was able to keep up its growth rate. Production during the year 1974-75 increased to 1,022 lakhs as against Rs. 919 lakhs during the previous year. The Sales also registered a substantial increase reaching a figure of Rs. 970 lakhs as compared to Rs. 904 lakhs during 1973-74.

Handlooms and Textiles.—During the year 1974-75 handloom cloth of the value of about Rs. 1,876 lakhs were exported to all permissible destinations from Madras Harbour. The textile industry as a whole had to face tremendous challenges from the second half of 1974 due to lack of demand for textile goods and accumulation of stock.

State Transport.—With a view to achieve total nationalisation of the entire passenger bus transportation system in the State within a period of five years the Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Act, 1973 was enacted. The private operators challenged the Act 12/73 in the High Court of Madras and the same was struck down. The State has gone on appeal to the Supreme Court and the appeal is pending disposal. The Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation was formed with effect from 16th January 1975 with headquarters at Villupuram and the District buses of the State Transport Department operating in the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot have been entrusted to this Corporation.

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.—During the year the Government accorded administrative approval to 20 urban water supply projects, new as well as improvements. 130 water supply projects and 9 drainage projects (both new and improvements) were under execution. Investigation was in progress for 170 water supply and 30 sewerage projects. 1,318 villages were provided with protected water

supply during the year under the drought-relief programme by the T.W.A.D. Board. The funds for this work were allotted by the District Collectors. The Board is executing the Veeranam Project to augment Madras City Water supply by 40 mgd. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 30 crores. The total expenditure on the project up to the end of 74-75 was Rs. 19,91.485 lakhs.

CHAPTER II

THE EXECUTIVE

Administration.

Thiru Kodardas Kalidas Shah continued to be the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

The Cabinet headed by Dr. M. Karunanidhi continued in the office throughout the official year 1974-75. The Cabinet consisted of the following Ministers upto 3rd May 1974 *a. n.* :-

1. Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan
2. Thiru K. Anbazhagan
3. Thiru N. V. Natarajan
4. Tmt. Sathiaanimuthu
5. Thiru P. U. Shanmugam
6. Thiru S. Madhavan
7. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha
8. Thiru Si. Pa. Adithanar
9. Thiru A. P. Dharmalingam
10. Thiru Mannai P. Narayanaswamy
11. Thiru K. Rajaram
12. Thiru O. P. Raman
13. Thiru S. Ramachandran
14. Thiru M. Kannappan

The Governor of Tamil Nadu accepted the recommendation of the Chief Minister to relieve Tmt. Sathiaanimuthu from the Council of Ministers with effect from the forenoon of 4th May 1974. The Governor appointed with effect from the forenoon of 4th May 1974, Thiru C. V. M. Annamalai and Thiru N. Rajangam to be additional Members of the Council of Ministers headed by Dr. M. Karunanidhi. After the appointment of two members to the Council of Ministers and relief

of Tmt. Sathiaanimuthu from the Council of Ministers, the Cabinet headed by Dr. M. Karunanidhi consisted of the following Ministers :—

1. Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan
2. Thiru K. Anbazhagan
3. Thiru N. V. Natarajan
4. Thiru P. U. Shanmugam
5. Thiru S. Madhavan
6. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha
7. Thiru Si. Pa. Adithanar
8. Thiru A. P. Dharmalingam
9. Thiru Mannai P. Narayanaswamy
10. Thiru K. Rajaram
11. Thiru C. V. M. Annamalai
12. Thiru O. P. Raman
13. Thiru S. Ramachandran
14. Thiru M. Kannappan
15. Thiru N. Rajangam

GOVERNOR'S TOURS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

Governor's Tours: (a) Inside the State.—The Governor toured Coimbatore District 7 times Madurai District 6 times the Nilgiris District 4 times ; Tiruchirappalli District 3 times ; South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and North Arcot Districts 2 times ; Thanjavur, Dharmapuri, Chingleput, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts once, during the year 1974-75.

On the 8th April 1974, the Governor presided over and delivered the Convocation address of the Annamalai University. On the 9th April 1974 he visited the Veeranam Project, Pumping House and Head Works. On the 10th April 1974, he presided over the meeting of the Tamil Nadu Educational Trust in Tiruchirappalli. On the 20th June, 1974 he declared open the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Hospital, Coimbatore. On the 6th September he visited the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi. On the 20th September, 1974, he left for a tour of Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris Districts and returned to Madras on the 26th September after taking part in several engagements in these districts. On the 3rd December 1974, he visited the Leprosy Centre in R. C. Chettipatti Village in Salem District and unveiled the portrait of Late Sardar Patel at the Vijayaraghavachariar

Hall, Salem. On the 20th March 1975 he opened the new building of the Indian Council of Child Welfare at Thanjavur. He also visited the drought affected areas in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Thanjavur, South Arcot, and Dharmapuri Districts during the month of March 1975.

(b) *Outside the State.*—He attended the meeting of the Yoga Research Institute at Hyderabad on the 2nd July 1974. On the 10th August 1974, he visited the Educational Institutions and hostels for poor and destitute at Vakadu in Nellore District, Andhra State. He addressed the Bombay Union of Journalists on the 23rd, October 1974. He left for Pondicherry and inaugurated the 48th All India Ayurvedic Conference on the 3rd February 1975. He visited Bangalore to inaugurate the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Tamil Sangam on the 14th March 1975.

Governor's important engagements in Madras City.—On the 2nd April 1974, the Governor presided over the Shereff's Public meeting to condole the death of Thiru T. T. Krishnamachari. On the 25th April, 1974 he inaugurated the 5th All India Road Safety Congress. He received the President of India at the airport on the 26th May 1974 and saw him off on the 28th May, 1974. He inaugurated the Conference of Collectors and Police Officers on the 27th July 1974. He released the Book "Kambar Aayiram" under the auspices of Tamil Valarchi Mandram on the 2nd September 1974. He presided over the World Thrift Day Celebrations and inaugurated the Birth Centenary Celebrations of Sardar Vallabhai Patel, under the auspices of Mylapore Academy on the 31st October 1974. He presided over the Annual Convocation of the University of Madras, when the former President Dr. V. V. Giri delivered the Convocation address on the 15th November 1974. He presided over a public meeting in connection with the 57th birthday celebrations of the Prime Minister on the 9th November 1974. He released the 8th Volume of Children's Encyclopaedia of the Tamil Academy on the 21st November 1974. He inaugurated the Astronomy festival at Sri Ramakrishna Mission High School on the 6th December 1974. On the 26th January 1975 he unfurled the National flag and took the salute at the ceremonial march past, which included the newly recruited Women's Police. He participated in the Martyr's Day and Sarvodaya Day ceremony at Fort St. George to observe two minutes silence and participated in the day-long programme at Gandhi Mandapam on the 30th January 1975. He presided over

the meeting of the Sardar Patel Centenary Celebrations Committee on 23rd March 1975. He attended the prayer meeting in Gandhi Mandapam on the 28th March 1975.

Important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan.—Thiru Pathak, Vice-President of India and Tmt. Pathak and party; Thiru Mchanlal Sukhadia, Governor of Karnataka; Thiru C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Industrial Development, Thiru Akbar Ali Khan, Governor of Uttar Pradesh and party; Thiru K. Raghu Ramaiah, Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs; Thiru Bhola Paswan Sastri, Union Minister for Works and Housing; Thiru Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Union Agricultural Minister; Thiru B. D. Jatti, Governor of Orissa, Thiru I. K. Gujral, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting; Thiru K. C. Pant, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power; Thiru Chhedi Lal, Lt. Governor of Pondicherry; Thiru Admiral Nanda, Chairman, Shipping Corporation of India; Dr. Jogendra Singh, Governor of Rajasthan and Party; Thiru G. S. Dhillon, Speaker, Lok Sabha; Y. B. Chavan, Union Finance Minister, The Prime Minister and Party; Prof. Nurul Hasan, Union Education Minister; Thiru H. R. Gokhale, Union Law Minister; Tmt. and Thiru N. N. Wanchoo, Governor of Kerala; Thiru Jagjivan Ram, Union Agri. Minister; Sheikh Abdullah, his wife and his son; His Excellency Dr. A. Vratsa, Vice-Premier of Yugoslavia and party. Thiru Om. Mehta, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

CHAPTER III

THE LEGISLATURE

Legislative Assembly Department.

Session.—The particulars of date of commencement and prorogation of the Session of the Legislative Assembly during the period are as follows :—

1. Eleventh Session .. I Meeting 12th to 28th August 1974—14 days.
(Prorogued on 30th September 1974.)
2. Twelfth Session .. I Meeting 12th to 23rd December 1974—10 days.
(Prorogued on the 2nd January 1975.)
3. Thirteenth Session .. I Meeting 20th February to 19th April 1975—46 days.

II Meeting 2nd May 1975—1 day
(Prorogued on the 13th May 1975.)

Governor's Address.—On the 20th February 1975, Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu, addressed the Members of both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together in the Assembly Chamber. The discussion on the address took place for 6 days on 21st, 22nd, 24th to 27th February 1975. A Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address moved by Thiru L. Ganesan, M.L.A., was adopted by the House on the 27th February 1975.

Condolence Resolutions and Obituary Reference.—On the 12th December 1974, Condolence Resolutions moved by Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Tourism, on the demise of Thiruvallargal Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, former Governor of Tamil Nadu and P.T. Rajan, former Minister for Public Works, were passed *nem con*, and the House adjourned for short time as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Condolence Resolutions on the demise of Thiruvalluvar J. Sivasubramanian Pillai, former Speaker of the erstwhile Legislative Assembly and Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, former President of India were passed *nem con* on the 21st February 1975 and 17th April 1975 respectively.

Eleven obituary references were made on the demise of certain former Members of the Assembly and Members of the Council. Obituary reference was made in the Assembly on 21st February 1975 on the demise of Thiru L. N. Mishra, Union Minister for Railways. All Members stood in silence for a minute, as a mark of respect to the deceased after the references were made by the Hon. Speaker.

Committees.—The following Legislature Committees for the year 1975-76 were constituted on 19th April 1975:—

1. Business Advisory Committee.
2. Committee on Rules.
3. Committee of Privileges.
4. Committee on Government Assurances.
5. Committee on Delegated Legislation.
6. House Committee.
7. Committee on Estimates.
8. Committee on Public Accounts.
9. Committee on Public Undertakings.

Financial Business.—The First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1974-75 was presented to the Assembly by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister on the 14th August 1974 and it was discussed and voted on the 20th August 1974. The Appropriation Bill was introduced on the 20th August 1974 and it was considered and passed on the 21st August 1974.

The Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1974-75 was presented to the Assembly by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister on the 16th December 1974 and it was discussed and voted on the 21st December 1974. The Appropriation Bill was introduced in the Assembly on the 21st December 1974 and it was discussed and voted on the 23rd December 1974.

The Budget for the year 1975-76 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister on the 1st March 1975. The General Discussion on the Budget took place for seven days

and the Chief Minister replied to the debate on the 10th March 1975. Discussion on the Voting of Demands for Grants lasted for twenty-four days. The Appropriation Bill was introduced in the Assembly on the 10th April 1975 and it was considered and passed on the 11th April 1975.

The House voted in full the Demands for Advance Grants for the year 1975-76 on the 20th March 1975. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1975 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1975) relating to the Advance Grants was considered and passed on the 21st March 1975.

The Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1974-75 was presented to the Assembly by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister on the 22nd March 1975 and it was discussed and voted on the 25th March 1975. The Appropriation Bill was introduced on the 25th March 1975 and it was considered and passed on the 29th March 1975.

Reports Presented.—Sixteen Reports were presented to the Assembly by the respective Chairmen of various Committees during the period.

Annual Financial Statement for 1973-74 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.—The discussion on the Annual Financial Statement for 1974-75 and Supplementary Financial Statement for 1973-74 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board was initiated by Thiru O. P. Raman, Minister for Electricity on 23rd August 1974 and twenty-two Members took part in the discussion. The Minister for Electricity replied to the debate on the 27th August 1974.

Government Resolutions and Motions.—Five Government Resolutions and fourteen Government Motions were discussed and adopted in the Assembly, including the following important Resolutions:—

1. *Recommendations to the Government of India and delimitation Commission to increase the seats allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu.*

“Whereas the existing number of seats in the House of the People allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu is 39 and the existing number of seats assigned to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu is 234 ;

And, whereas, the Delimitation Commission constituted under the Delimitation Act, 1972 (Central Act, No. 76 of 1972) has, in a Notification published in the Gazette of India, dated the 30th July 1974 determined the number of seats in the House of the People to be allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu as 39 and the total member of seats to be assigned to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu as 234 ;

And, whereas, there has thus been no change in the existing number of seats in the House of the People allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu and the existing number of seats assigned to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu ;

And, whereas, the Associate Members of the Delimitation Commission from the State of Tamil Nadu have expressed the view that there should be 40 seats allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu in the House of People and that the integral multiple referred to in section 8 of the said Act should be increased from six to seven.

And, whereas, the Government of Tamil Nadu also expressed the same view to the Delimitation Commission by a separate communication;

And, whereas, the Delimitation Commission has not accepted the above suggestion and has published the notification under section 8 of the Act as stated in the second paragraph above ;

And, whereas, there is a strong case and public opinion that the number of seats to be allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu in the House of the People should be 40 and that the integral multiple should be increased from six to seven ;

Now, therefore, this House resolves to request the Government of India and the Delimitation Commission to reconsider their decision and to increase the number of seats to be allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu in the House of the People to 40 and to increase the integral multiple from six to seven ”.

(Adopted by the Assembly on 16th August 1974.)

2. Recommendation to the Government of India for regulation of Private Allopathic Medical Colleges in the Tamil Nadu.

“ Whereas, this Assembly considers that there should be a uniform Legislation in the country to ban the setting up of sub-standard allopathic medical colleges by private organisations, where the criterion

for admission is not merit but the ability to pay huge sums of advance tuition fees and capitation donations and that there is need to regulate the existing private allopathic medical colleges in such manner as is feasible and desirable ;

And, whereas, the imposition of such a ban on allopathic medical colleges for under-graduate education is a matter with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for States except as provided for in Articles 249 and 250 of the Constitution of India ;

And, whereas, it appears to this Assembly to be desirable that the aforesaid matters should be regulated in the State of Tamil Nadu by Parliament by Law;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution of India, this Assembly hereby resolves that the imposition of ban on the setting up of private allopathic medical colleges and regulation of such colleges already set up and matters connected therewith and ancillary and incidental thereto should be regulated in the State of Tamil Nadu by Parliament by Law.”

(Adopted by the Assembly on 19th August 1974.)

Resolution on Katchathivu.—“ This House expresses its deep concern over the decision taken by the Government of India on Katchathivu with which Tamil Nadu has close links and which belongs to India. This House requests the Government of India to reconsider its decision and take steps to have the agreement with the Government of Sri Lanka suitably amended so as to retain the sovereignty of India over Katchathivu and thus give due consideration to the sentiments of the People of Tamil Nadu ”.

(Adopted by the Assembly on 21st August 1974.)

Resolution for removal of the Hon. Speaker from office.—On 2nd April 1975, a resolution for the removal of the Hon. Speaker from the Office was moved by Thiru K. T. K. Thangamani, thirteen members including Hon. the Leader of the House (Assembly) and Hon. Speaker participated in the discussion. The Resolution was put to vote and declared lost.

No Confidence Motion.—On 12th August 1974, Thiru A. R. Marimuthu, moved a motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministry headed by Dr. M. Karunanidhi. The discussion on the motion took place for 5 days and twenty-nine members besides Minister for Food and Co-operation and Chief Minister took part in the discussion. On the 17th August, 1974, the motion was negated.

On the 13th December 1974, Thiruvallargal Kovai Chezhiyan and A. Subramaniam moved a motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry and motion disapproving the policy of the Ministry respectively. Discussion on the motions took place for 5 days and the Chief Minister replied on 18th December 1974. The motions were deemed to have been withdrawn as the movers were not present in their seats.

Statements made by the Ministers under rule 41 of the Assembly Rules.—50 statements were made by the Ministers on the floor of the House on their attention being called under rule 41 of the Assembly Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Adjournment Motions.—32 Adjournment Motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent to raise the motions was withheld after hearing both the members and Ministers concerned.

Statement by Ministers suo motu.—5 statements were made by the Ministers *suo motu* under rule 82 of the Assembly Rules.

Private Member's Business.—Three Private Members Bills were introduced of which motion in respect of one Bill was considered and it was put to vote and declared lost. Another Bill was partly discussed. Two Resolutions were discussed and put to vote and declared lost.

Course of Legislation.—53 Bills were passed and 2 Bills were referred to Joint Select Committees. Out of 53 Bills passed, 44 Bills were amending Bills and 9 were original Bills.

Privilege matters.—On the 20th December 1974, Hon. Speaker referred to the Committee of privileges for examination and Report the matter of privilege against Thiru Abdul Salam of Arakandanallur for casting reflection upon the Chairman and members of the Committee on Estimates in his lawyers' notice issued to the Editor of Makkal Kural. The Committee of privileges presented a report to the Assembly thereon on 31st March 1975.

On the 25th February 1975, the Hon. Speaker referred to the Committee of privileges for examination and report of a matter of privilege in regard to publication of certain passage in Annai Nadu, Makkal Kural, Thennagam and Sama Needhi casting reflections upon the Committee on Estimates.

Questions.—The number of questions answered on the floor of the Houses was as follows :—

Starred	1,307
Short Notice Questions	7
Unstarred Questions	130

Papers placed on the Table of the House.—848 papers were laid on the table of the House as detailed below :—

a. Statutory Rules and Orders ..	461
b. Reports, Notifications and Papers ..	387

PARTY POSITION IN THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AS ON 31ST MARCH 1975.

1 Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	167
2 Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	16
3 Congress (O)	13
4 Forward Bloc	7
5 Congress	7
6 Muslim League	6
7 Swatantra	5
8 Communist Party of India	5
9 Tamil Nadu Communist Party	2
0 Thazhthapattor Munnetra Kazhagam	2
1 Tamil Arasu Kazhagam	1
2 Independent	1
3 Nominated	1
Vacant	1
Hon. Speaker	234
	235

Tamil Nadu Legislative Council:

Strength.—The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council comprised of 63 Members including the Hon. Chairman. Of these, 32 Members belonged to the D.M.K., 9 to the Congress (O), 4 to the United Party, 2 each to the Swatantra, the Indian Union Muslim League and Tamil Arasu Kazhagam; 1 each to the Congress, the Toilers Commonweal Party, Forward Bloc and Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and 6 were Independents. One seat was vacant.

Sittings.—During the period under review there were 3 sessions. The Legislative Council met for 12 days, 8 days and 31 days during its 48th, 49th and 50th Sessions respectively. In the aggregate the Council met for 51 days.

Governor's address.—The Governor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on 20th February 1975. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks in reply to the Governor's Address took place for 7 days and the Motion of Thanks was adopted without amendment.

Condolence Resolution and obituary references.—Condolence Resolutions were passed on the demise of Thiru Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, former Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru P. T. Rajan, former Minister of Composite Madras State, Thiru J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, former Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, former President of India. Obituary references were made on the demise of Thiru N. Ranga Reddy, former Minister of Composite Madras State and Thiru M. Mohanlal Metha, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

Committee.—During the period under report, the Business Advisory Committee, Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Government Assurances for the year 1975 were constituted. The House Committee and the Committee of privileges for the financial year 1975-76 were also constituted.

Five Members of the Council were selected/nominated to serve on each of the Committees of the Assembly for the financial year 1975-76, namely the Committee on Public Accounts, the Committee on Estimates, the Committee on Delegated Legislation and the Committee on Public Undertakings.

Presentation of reports.—The 24th and 25th Reports of the Committee on Government Assurances were presented by the Chairman of the Committee on the 16th December 1974 and 19th April 1975 respectively.

Financial business.—During the period under report, discussion on the following items (financial) took place in the Legislative Council:—

- 1 First Statement of Supplementary Expenditure for 1974-75;
- 2 Annual Financial Statement for 1974-75 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1973-74 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board;
- 3 Second statement of Supplementary Expenditure for 1974-75;
- 4 Budget for 1975-76; and
- 5 Final Statement of Supplementary Expenditure for 1974-75.

Motions discussion on the policy notes.—The following policy notes were discussed in the Council on a motion moved by the Minister concerned and the motion was talked out:—

- 1 Policy note on Food;
- 2 Policy notes on Medical, Public Health and Urban Development;
- 3 Policy note on Road Transport Services;
- 4 Policy relating to Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff and Policy note on District Administration; and
- 5 Note on Progress of Education in Tamil Nadu.

Resolutions.—During the period under report, the following Government Resolutions were discussed in the Council:—

- 1 Request to the Central Government to bring a legislation for banning the setting up of sub-standard medical colleges by private organisations;
- 2 Request to the Central Government to increase the seats in the House of the People and the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly;
- 3 Resolution on Kachatheevu;
- 4 Amendments to the Cotton Transport Rules; and
- 5 Ratification of the Constitution Thirty-sixth (Amendment) Bill 1975, relating to Sikkim.

Resolution (statutory).—The amendments to the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Rules, 1974, given notice of by a Private Member were discussed in the Council and the amendments were either withdrawn or put and lost, as the case might be.

Resolution (Non-official).—During the period under report 2 private Member's Resolutions were brought before the House, of which one was withdrawn and the discussion on the other resolution was postponed.

Discussion on food situation.—During the period under report, food situation in this State was discussed twice, on a motion moved by the Minister for Food.

Elections to statutory Committees.—Two Members were elected to the Senate of the Annamalai University. One Member was elected each to the Board of Management of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and the Tamil Nadu Land Improvement Board.

Privileges.—A matter of privilege was raised by a Member in regard to publication in a Tamil Daily of a speech made by another Member in the Council which had been expunged by the Chair.

The chairman stated that he would give a ruling after hearing the Editor and Publisher of the said Daily. On the 2nd April 1975, the Chairman ruled that as the Editor, "Nathigam", had tendered an apology for having published the expunged portions, no further action was necessary and the matter might be closed with a warning to the Press.

(2) On the 2nd April 1975, the Chairman gave a ruling in regard to expunction of some portions in the proceedings of the House.

(3) A Member raised a matter of privilege on the ground that the Draft Bill, as introduced and the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Bill, 1975 with reference to clause 3, were against the decision of the Joint Select Committee as reported in the proceedings of the Committee. After the Minister's explanation that the intention of the Committee had been given effect to in another sub-clause, the Member did not press the issue further.

Bills.—During the period under report, 47 Bills as passed by the Assembly, were received in the Council for its concurrence or recommendation and they were passed by the Council without any amendment or recommendation, as the case might be.

Questions.—Out of 251 Starred and 3 Short Notice Questions received 110 Starred Questions and 1 Short Notice Question were disallowed. Five Starred Questions were referred back to the Members. Of the admitted Questions, 490 Starred Questions and 1 Short Notice Question were answered on the floor of the House. Answers to 17 Unstarred Questions were laid on the table of the House.

Statements made by Ministers.—During the period under report, 39 Statements were made by the Ministers on the floor of the House on their attention being called under rule 42 (1) of the Council Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Under rule 82 of the Council Rules, one Statement was made by a Minister.

Adjournment motions.—Thirteen Adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Council and consent for all the adjournment motions was withheld by the Chairman.

Official report.—During the period under review, 80 speeches were delivered in English and 481 in Tamil.

Papers laid on the table of the House.—During the period under report, 443 Statutory Rules and Orders and 421 reports, notifications and other papers were laid on the table of the House.

Course of Legislation :

(During the period from the 1st April 1974 to the 31st March 1975, 46 Acts were published of which 6 were substantial enactments and the rest were amending measures. 6 Ordinances were also promulgated during that period.)

1. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1974).*—Previously there was no provision in the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) empowering the Government either to modify or cancel the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 18 of the said Act. This Amending Act was enacted to take necessary power for the Government to modify or cancel the notification published by them under sub-section (1) of section 18 to give effect to the decisions in appeal or revision or other proceedings or in pursuance of a direction under section 18-A and also

to empower the Government to make consequential changes in the notification under sub-section (1) of section 18 in pursuance of the corrections made by the authorised officer under section 15 of the said Act. Necessary supplemental and incidental provisions were made.

2. *The Tamil Nadu Public Men (Criminal Misconduct) Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1974).*—The Tamil Nadu Public Men (Criminal Misconduct) Amendment Act, 1974 was enacted to increase the period of limitation for preferring complaints to five years from the date of commission of the alleged criminal misconduct and one year from the date of vacation of office by the public man subject to the conditions that no investigation shall be made after one year from the date on which the action complained against became known to the complainant. Sub-section (4) of section 14 of the principal Act was amended so as to provide that the certificate under the said provision could be issued not only by the Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu but also by the Secretary to the Government of India. Section 29 of the Act was amended so as to be in conformity with sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 (Central Act II of 1947) so that proceedings that might be taken apart from the principal Act are not barred.

3. *The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1974).*—The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Amendment Act, 1974 was enacted to exclude specifically plantation labourers, plantations and lands held for ancillary purposes of plantations from the scope of the principal Act. Provision has also been made in the Amending Act prohibiting the occupants of kudiyruppu in whom the kudiyruppu or superstructure has vested, from parting with the same for a period of ten years, except with the sanction of the authorised officer and the right to appeal to the District Collector is also conferred on the persons aggrieved by the order of the authorised officer refusing such sanction.

4. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1974).*—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1974 was enacted in pursuance of Article 204 (1) of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the year 1974-75 ; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

5. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation and Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment and Extension of Term of office) Second Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1974).*—Under section 40 of the Madras City Municipal Corporation and Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment and Extension of terms of Office) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1971), the term of offices of Municipal Councillors was to expire on (upto) the noon of the first day of May 1974. This Amending Act was enacted to extend the term of office of Municipal Councillors for a further period of three months beyond the first day of May 1974.

6. *The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment and Extension of term of Office) Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 1974).*—According to section 5 of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment and Extension of Term of Office) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1972), the term of office of the Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of Madurai was due to expire on the noon of the first day of May 1974. This Act was enacted to extend the term of office of Councillors of Municipal Corporation of Madurai for a further period of three months beyond the first day of May 1974.

7. *The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1974).*—The proviso to sub-section (2) of section 82 of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) provides that in the case of any Government or Railway Building or any building of a class not ordinarily let, the gross annual rent of which cannot in the opinion of the executive authority be estimated, the annual value of the premises shall be deemed to be six per cent of the total of the estimated value of building. Further in respect of buildings in industrial estates the amenities such as water-supply, lighting, etc., are provided by the Industries Department itself and not by Municipalities. Section 82 of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) was therefore, amended suitably by the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1974) to provide that 4 per cent, instead of 6 per cent, of the capital value of such properties may be taken into account for the purpose of calculating the annual value of such buildings.

8. *The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1974)*.—Prior to the coming into force of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972), the Government had established the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority for the purpose of preparing development plans for the Madras Metropolitan Area. The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 1973 was enacted to provide a statutory footing to the said Madras Metropolitan Development Authority and to include the Secretary to the Government dealing with the subject 'Public Works' in the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Board constituted under section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 as one of its members and also to provide proper guidelines for the declaration of planning areas in the State. New section 91-A was inserted in the Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972 providing for the delegation of powers by the planning authority by order to any committee or officer specified in such order to exercise any of the powers vested in such appropriate authority.

9. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1974)*.—In order to give relief to small dealers, the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1974 was enacted to raise the limit of annual turnover for exemption from payment of tax under section 3 (1) and 7-A (1) of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) from Rs. 25,000, to Rs. 50,000. Correspondingly, the turnover limit for exemption from registration was raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 30,000. The compounding rates on taxation for a dealer whose total turnover is not less than Rs. 50,000 but is less than Rs. 55,000 was also reduced from Rs. 876 to Rs. 840 so that the difference between any two slabs for which the option of compounding is exercised can be maintained at Rs. 240 uniformly.

Since the limit of annual turnover for exemption from payment of tax was raised to Rs. 50,000 the provision in sub-clause (ii) of the proviso to section 3 (1) of the Act, exempting from payment of tax certain classes of dealers with a total turnover not exceeding Rs. 35,000, has been omitted.

The exemption granted to hand-made soaps have been withdrawn and this commodity has been brought under multi-point tax at the reduced rate of two per cent with effect from the 20th February 1974. Consequently, item 37 in the First Schedule to the Tamil Nadu General

Sales Tax Act, 1959 under which all kinds of soaps are liable to single point tax, has been amended, to exclude hand-made soaps specifically from that item with effect from the 20th February 1974.

Fifty-nine additional items were brought over from multi-point levy to single point levy with effect from the 4th March 1974. The rate of tax on all kinds of foreign liquor and all kinds of alcoholic liquor falling under items 70 (a) and 70 (b) of the First Schedule to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959, from 24 per cent and 12 per cent respectively, to 25 per cent. Provision was also made specifically enabling the Government to issue notification for exemption or reduction of tax under section 17 of the said Act with retrospective effect.

10. *The Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1974)*.—In order to augment the revenues of the State and to make good the loss of revenue consequent on the increase of the exemption limit of turnover for the purpose of levy of general sales tax from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000, the Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1974 was enacted so as to increase the rate of additional sales tax from five per cent to ten per cent of the tax payable under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) by dealers whose total turnover for a year exceeds ten lakhs of rupees from the assessment year 1974-75 onwards. The rate of additional sales-tax on the tax payable under the Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act VI of 1939) by any importer or wholesale dealer from the assessment year 1974-75 onwards has also been increased by this amending Act from five percent to ten per cent.

11. *The Tamil Nadu Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1974)*.—The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Central Act II of 1899) as in force in this State was amended by the Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1974 so as to levy stamp duty on agreement or memorandum of agreement relating to the sale or purchase of the following commodities, namely:—

(i) Scrips, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture-stocks or other marketable securities;

(ii) Cotton;

(iii) Bullion or specie;

- (iv) Oil Seeds;
- (v) Yarn;
- (vi) Non-mineral oils, and
- (vii) Spices;

and also of Hydro-sulphite of Soda. Accordingly a new Article for Article 5 of Schedule I to the said Act was substituted.

In view of the revised consolidated rate proposed in new Article 50 the documents falling under the said Article are excluded from the increase of duty under the Tamil Nadu Stamp (Increase of Duties) Act, 1962 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1962) by suitably amending section 2 thereof.

12. *The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1974* (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1974) Section 116 of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959), empowers the Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the said Act. Sub-section (2) of the said section specifies the particular classes of cases for which rules may be made by the Government. The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1974) was enacted to provide by rules, the manner in which, the persons (including the State Trading Corporation) to whom, and the conditions and restrictions subject to which the movable properties of the religious institutions including human hair and other articles received as offerings in the religious institutions, may be sold or otherwise disposed of, by the religious institutions.

13. *Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Act, 1974* (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1974).—The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1974) was enacted to amend sub-section (5) of section 87 of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) so as to take power for the Government to make rules for fixing a time limit within which the accounts, records, etc., should be produced by the trustees of the religious institution to the auditors for auditing.

14. *Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1974*. (Tamil Nadu Act, 28 of 1974).—The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1974) was enacted to amend

section 23 of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) so as to include within its scope temples and specified endowments attached thereto.

✓ 15. *Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1973* (Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1974) —In order to regulate by legislation the establishment and running of recognised private schools, the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1973, was enacted. This Act regulates the establishment, management and control of private schools and provides for the regulation of the conditions of service of teachers and other persons employed in private schools. Schools maintained by the Central Government, any State Government or local authority or maintained or approved by or affiliated to any university established by law or institution giving, providing or imparting religious instructions only, are excluded from the scope of the Act. Provision had been made for the establishment and management of schools only with the permission of the competent authority and in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in such permission. The Act also provides for the payment of an application fee and the refund of a portion of the application fee in the event of refusal of permission. Special provision has also been made for minority schools so as to be in conformity with the provisions of clause (1) of Article 30 of the Constitution. The Act provides for taking over by Government, the management of private schools, in the event of mismanagement. The period for which the school may be taken over shall exceed five years in the aggregate.

16. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Third Amendment Act, 1974* (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1974).—The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Third Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1974) was enacted to provide that the plantations as were in existence on the 15th February 1970 which is the date of commencement of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1970 shall also be exempt from the ceiling law. In addition they will be eligible to hold, with the permission of the land Board, under section 31 of the said Act, an additional extent of land interspersed among or contiguous to such plantations that were in existence on the 15th February 1970 for the purpose of extension or for other ancillary purposes of the plantations.

17. *The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1974)* —There was no specific provision in the Registration Act, 1908 (Central Act XVI of 1908) for filing of intimations of discharge of loans, granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists loans Act, 1884 in Book I. The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1974) was enacted to make an entry about the discharge of such loan in the indices kept under sections 54 and 55 of the Central Act XVI of 1908 in order to facilitate the parties to know about the clearance of the loan at the time of obtaining encumbrance certificate.

18. *Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 32 of 1974)*:—In order to make intention clear and to prevent persons transferring surplus lands or making sub-divisions after the notified date and before the publications of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) and thereby defeating the purpose of the ceiling law, the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 32 of 1974) was enacted to substitute a new section for section 23 of Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961, declaring void all transfers or sub-divisions effected on or after the notified date and before the publication of a notification under sub-section (1) of section 18 of the said Act, and empowering the authorized officer to calculate the ceiling area of such persons as if no such transfer or sub-division had taken place.

19. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1974)* —The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1974) was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April, 1974; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

20. *The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Revival of Operation and Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1974)*.—The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Revival of Operation and Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1974) was enacted to reintroduce total prohibition in the State with effect from the 1st September, 1974, and also to repeal the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Suspension of Operation) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1971) and the Tamil Nadu Excise Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1971) with effect from that date.

21. *The Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1974)*.—The Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1974) was enacted to increase the tax under the Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act VI 1939) on petrol and aviation fuel, from fifteen paise to twenty-one paise, per litre and on diesel oil, from thirteen paise to fifteen paise per litre.

22. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1974)*:—With a view to mobilise additional resources, the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1974) was enacted to increase the rate of multi-point tax under sub-section (1) of section 3 and the rate of tax under clause (b) of section 5 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1959) from 3 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent and also to raise the rate of single point tax to 8 per cent in respect of items in the First Schedule to the said Act for which the rate of tax was 7 per cent except sugarcane in respect of which the rate has been raised to 12 per cent.

23. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1974)*.—The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Third (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1974) was enacted for the following purposes, namely:—

(a) to modify entry 4 in the Third Schedule to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) in order to correspond with the definition as found in the General Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (Central Act 1 of 1944).

(b) to restrict the scope of the term 'rubber' under entry 74 in the First Schedule to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) to mean only the rubber as sold by agriculturists in its unprocessed state, that is to say, raw rubber, namely, latex.

24. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax and Local Authorities Finance (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1974).*—The Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax and Local Authorities Finance (Amendment) Act, 1974 (The Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1974) was enacted to enhance the rates of additional surcharge on entertainment payable under section 4-B of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) and to provide for the levy of additional surcharge on show-tax. New section 5-A inserted by this Amending Act provides that every proprietor of Cinematograph exhibition held in a temporary (touring) theatre in any panchayat area may, at his option, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed instead of paying the tax in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961, pay the tax at the rates specified in the section. In sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 a new proviso providing that where in any case the proprietor of a cinematograph exhibition pays tax at the compounded rates specified in section 5-A of the Entertainments Tax Act, no surcharge shall be levied under that section by the local authority concerned.

25. *The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Act, 1974, (Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 1974).*—The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Act, 1974 was enacted to amend the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919), the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) and the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971) to provide that if orders on application seeking permission and licences of temporary as well as permanent nature are not communicated within sixty days from the date of receipt of the application they should be deemed to have been allowed and also to provide that the licensing authorities concerned shall grant permission to the factory, work shop or workplace or premises, without referring to the Inspector of Factories appointed under the Factories Act, 1948 (Central Act LXIII of 1948) if such approval has already been obtained under the provisions of any law relating to the factories for the time being in force.

26. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation and Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment and Extension of Term of Office Third Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1974).*—This amending Act was enacted to extend the term of office of Municipal Councillors for a period of three months from the first day of August 1974 to the first day

of November 1974 and the term so extended may be further extended for a period not exceeding two months or may be reduced by the Government for sufficient cause. The Madras City Municipal Corporation and Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment and Extension of term of Office) Third Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 2 of 1974) was replaced by this Act.

27. *The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment and Extension of Term of Office) Second Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 41 of 1974).*—This amending Act was enacted to amend the Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment and Extension of Term of Office) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1972) to extend the term of office of Councillors of Madurai Corporation for a period of three months from the first day of August, 1974 to the first day of November 1974 and the terms so extended to be further extended for a period not exceeding two months or to be reduced by the Government for sufficient cause. The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment and Extension of Term of Office) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 1974) was replaced by this Act.

28. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 42 of 1974).*—The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 42 of 1974) was enacted to amend sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919) so as to make provisions for investment of sinking funds of the Municipal Corporation of Madras in the fixed deposits in the corresponding new Banks. Retrospective effect has also been given to the said provision from 27th March 1973.

29. *The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 43 of 1974).*—The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 43 of 1974) was enacted to amend sub-section (I-A) of section 12 of the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951) in order to increase the compensatory allowance of one hundred rupees per month received by every member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council to two hundred rupees per month with effect from the 1st March 1974. Explanation to sub-section (4-A) of section 12 of the Act has also been amended to extend the concession of free travel in the buses operated by the newly formed Kattabomman Transport Corporation also.

30. *The Tamil Nadu Horse Races (Abolition of Wagering or Betting) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 44 of 1974).*—The Tamil Nadu Horse Races (Abolition of Wagering or Betting) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 44 of 1974) was enacted to abolish wagering or betting on horse races on and from the 31st March 1975. The provisions of the sections 2 and 4 of the Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1949 (Tamil Nadu Act VII of 1949) were brought into force on the 31st March 1975 so as to make wagering or betting on horse races punishable under the Madras City Police Act, 1888 and the Tamil Nadu Gaming Act, 1930. The orders of the Government issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1570, Home, dated 7th June, 1973, directing the postponement of the operation of the said sections till the 30th June have been cancelled.

31. *The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1974).*—As the calculations of surcharge on tax on certain motor vehicles under section 9 of the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974) caused considerable inconvenience in accounting, it was decided to merge the surcharge with the Motor Vehicles Tax and rationalise the rate structure and to credit such percentage of tax not exceeding ten per cent as may be fixed by the Government from time to time to the Tamil Nadu Rural Road Development Fund. Accordingly the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1974) was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974 and a new schedule was substituted for the schedule to the said Act.

32. *The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 46 of 1974).*—The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 46 of 1974) was enacted to make suitable provision in the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) empowering the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments to appoint a new set of trustees as soon as a religious institution is included in the list published under section 46 of the said Act.

33. *The Payment of Wages (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act, 47 of 1974).*—The Payment of wages (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 47 of 1974) was enacted to amend

section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Central Act IV of 1936) and to insert a new section 11-C in the said Act, to enable deductions being made under that section on account of the profession payable by an employed person.

34. *The Motor Vehicles (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 48 of 1974).*—The Motor Vehicles (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 48 of 1974) was enacted to—(i) make provision in section 47 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939) to enable the Regional Transport Authority to give preference in the matter of grant of permits to the State Transport undertaking also.

(ii) permit the transfer of stage carriage permits in excess of ten held by any person under section 62-D of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 of the State Transport Undertaking.

(iii) provide an alternate method for collection of fine under sub-section (i) of section 130 of the said Act, under which the accused shall endorse the plea of guilt in the money order coupon itself, through which the fine is remitted to the court, which will result in quick disposal of cases, on the basis of such plea.

(iv) omit items 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 and the entries relating thereto in part B of the Fifth Schedule to the principal Act.

(v) dispense with the procedure of the previous publication of the rules made under sub-section (1) of section 133 of the principal Act, since all rules made under the Act are to be placed before the legislature.

35. *The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 49 of 1974).*—This amending Act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Tamil Nadu Act XXVI of 1948) so as to provide that all tanks including private tanks for ooranees in an estate should be deemed to have vested in the government from the notified date, that no ryotwari patta be granted in respect of any such private tank or oorani and patta that already granted in respect of any such private tank or oorani shall stand cancelled and compensation re-determined in respect of any such estate.

36. *The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Third Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 50 of 1974).*—The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Third Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil

Nadu Act 50 of 1974) was enacted to extend the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) to the transferred territory with a provision for the appointment of a single Board of Trustees consisting of not more than five members for the administration of the Devaswoms in the transferred territory and their properties and funds.

Provisions have been made in the Act for the appropriation of surplus funds of the religious institutions, also for the performance of marriages among Hindus who are poor or in needy circumstances, in addition to the purposes mentioned in section 36 of (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959).

Provisions have also been made for the appointment of the Executive Officers for the temples under the control of maths and that such Executive Officers should be under the control of the trustees of the maths.

37. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 51 of 1974).*—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 51 of 1974) was enacted in pursuance of Article 205 read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the consolidated fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet :

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the Financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1974 ; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the consolidated fund of the State for that period.

1975

38. *The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1975).*—The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1974 was enacted to repeal and replace the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1974) which was promulgated to grant licence under clause (d) of section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) to Co-operative Societies in this State in preference to other applicants and also not to auction the privilege of selling liquor by retail.

Section 54 of the said Act was amended for empowering the State Government to make rules for exemption from, or suspension of the operation of any rules made under the Act and also to give restros-

pective effect to rules or notification made or issued under the Act, on and from a date not earlier than the 1st September, 1973 in so far as it relates to toddy and the 1st September, 1974 in so far as it relates to any liquor other than toddy.

✓ 40. *The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities' Laws (Second Amendment) Act 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1975).*—The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities' Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of the 1975) was enacted for giving effect to the following:—

(i) Sub-section (1) of section 55-B of the Madras Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919) was amended to extend the period for making arrangements for the conduct of elections to the Corporation of Madras for a further period of one year from 30th November, 1974.

(ii) Section 5 of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment and Extension of Term of Office) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1972) was amended not to extend the term of office of the Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of Madurai beyond the noon of the 1st day of November 1974 and the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971) was also amended to make provision for the appointment of a Special Officer who would make arrangements for the conduct of the ordinary elections to the Corporation of Madurai within a period of six months from the date of his appointment and also to perform all or any of the functions of the Corporation, the Mayor, Standing Committees and of the Commissioner or any other Officer of the Corporation.

Suitable provision is made in the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 for the appointment of a Judicial Officer of the rank of a sub-judge to exercise and perform all or any of the functions of the Taxation Appeal Committee. Rule 23 of Schedule II to the Said Act, has been amended so as to revise the composition of the Taxation Appeals Committee in the Madurai Corporation on the lines of the similar committee in the Madras Corporation with three members two of whom shall be members of the Council elected by it and the third shall be a judicial officer of the rank of a Sub-Judge appointed by the Government. The mode of transaction of business at the meetings of the Taxation Appeals Committee has been amended suitably with reference to revised composition of the Taxation Appeals Committee. Provision

has also been made for the discharge of the functions of the Taxation Appeals Committee by the Chairman of the said Committee during the period of supersession of the Corporation.

Sub-section (2) of section 55 of Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971 has been amended deleting the provision barring the servants of any Body corporate owned or controlled by the Central or any State Government from contesting the elections to the Corporation Council.

It has also been provided that an outgoing Mayor or Deputy Mayor of the Madras and Madurai Corporations shall be ineligible for re-election as Mayor or Deputy Mayor, as the case may be, till the next ordinary election to the Corporation Council.

(iii) Section 40 of Tamil Nadu Act. 22 of 1971 was amended to extend the term of office of Municipal Councillors upto 1st July 1975 in view of the conditions of drought and scarcity prevailing in the State.

40. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1974).*—The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1974) was enacted to introduce a revised scheme of composition for touring as well as permanent theatres (including semi-permanent theatres) located in Panchayat areas.

Provision has been made to the effect that the composition of tax should be with reference to a percentage on the gross collection capacity of the theatre at the following rates.—

	Panchayat village.	Panchayat towns.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Temporary (Touring theatre) ..	10 per cent of the gross collection capacity of the theatre.	15 per cent of the gross collection capacity of the theatre.
Permanent theatre (including semi-permanent theatre).	15 percent of the gross collection capacity of the theatre.	20 percent of the gross collection capacity of the theatre.

The option to pay tax at the composition rates as specified above will, however, be subject to the condition that such tax is not less than the average of the taxes payable per show in 1973-74. Provision has been made to provide that in the case of a theatre that might have, or may come into existence during or after the financial year 1974-75, taxes will have to be paid as per the various existing levies during the financial year in which, such theatre comes into existence and only for the subsequent financial years composition of taxes shall be allowed.

Section 4-C of the said Act was amended suitably to clarify the position regarding levy of additional surcharge on theatres which are partly air-conditioned and partly non-air conditioned.

Section 3 of the Act was amended to amplify the definition of the term 'Local Authority' suitably so as to include Township Committee also.

41. *The Madras City Police and Tamil Nadu Town Nuisances (Amendment) Act 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1975).*—This Act was enacted to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1888) and the Tamil Nadu Town Nuisances Act, 1889 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1889) in order to have effective control over the use of sound amplifier in all areas in the State and to prevent any annoyance caused by sound amplifiers. This Act also provides for deterrent punishment and also for seizure and forfeiture of sound amplifiers used in contravention of any of the terms and conditions imposed for such user.

42. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1975).*—The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1975) was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1959) for the following purposes:—

1. A new entry 3-C in the First Schedule to the said Act, taxing spark plugs at 15 per cent at the point of first sale in the State was inserted.

2. Entry 40 in the First Schedule to the said Act, was amended to bring plastic foam and synthetic foam, under the said entry.

3. Entry 64 in the First Schedule was amended by which 'aluminium ingots' in item 64 should be deemed to include aluminium ingots of different grades of fineness or purity without any reference to the percentage of aluminium content in the ingot.

4. The existing entry 112 in the First Schedule was amended to exclude "roughblanks, lenses and mere frames" from that entry so that the tax element in the price of spectacles was as low as possible.

5. P.V.C. Conduit pipes were brought treated as electrical goods falling under item 41 of the first Schedule to the said Act. Amendment was made to bring "P.V.C. Conduit Pipes and fittings" under a separate entry in the First Schedule to the Act.

43. *The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1975).*—The provisions contained in clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) affected the promotions of the members of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department to the post of Deputy Commissioner which are only a few. It was considered that it may not be in the interest of the Department to have the provision making it compulsory that a member of the judicial service to be a Deputy Commissioner when the Commissioner is not from the Judicial Service and there is adequate provision under section 9 (2) (b) (i) to appoint sub-judges as Deputy Commissioners if necessary. Hence, this amendment Act was enacted to omit clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Principal Act.

44. *The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1975).*—The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1975) was enacted to amend sub-section (i) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Act, 1954 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1954) to increase the sum of Contingency Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu from ten crores of rupees to twenty crores of rupees.

45. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1975).*—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1975) was enacted in pursuance of Article 206 of the Constitution to provide for the withdrawal from the consolidated Fund of the State of certain sums required to meet—

(a) the grant made in advance by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in respect of the estimated expenditure of the State Government for a part of the financial year 1975-76; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for the same part of that financial year and for the appropriation of the said sums.

46. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1975).*—This Act was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1974; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

ORDINANCES, 1974.

1. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation and Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment and Extension of Term of Office) Third amendment Ordinance, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 2 of 1974).*—This Ordinance was promulgated further to amend the Madras City Municipal Corporation and Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment and Extension of term of office) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1971) so as to extend further the term of office of Municipal Councillors for a further period of three months from 1st August 1974 and the term so extended may be further extended for a period of not exceeding two months or reduced by the Government for sufficient cause. This Ordinance was repealed and replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1974.

2. *The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment and Extension of Term of Office) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 1974).*—This Ordinance was promulgated to amend further the Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment and Extension of Term of Office) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1972) so as to extend the term of office of Councillors of Madurai Corporation for a period of three months from the first day of August 1974 to the first day of November 1974 and the term so extended may be further extended for a period not exceeding two months or be reduced by the Government for sufficient cause. This ordinance was repealed and replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 41 of 1974.

3. *The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1974).*—This Ordinance was promulgated to amend further the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of

1937) to grant licence under clause (d) of section 20 of the said Act to Co-operative Societies in preference to other applicants and also not to auction the privilege of selling liquor by retail. This Ordinance was repealed and replaced by the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1975).

4. *The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities' Laws (Second Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 5 of 1974).*—This Ordinance was promulgated to amend further the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Laws. Section 55-B of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919) was amended to extend the period for making arrangements for the conduct of elections to the Corporation of Madras for a further period of one year from 30th November, 1974

Section 5 of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment and Extension of Term of Office) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1972) was amended not to continue the present term of office of the Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of Madurai beyond the noon of the 1st day of November 1974.

Provision has also been made for the appointment of a Special Officer who would make arrangements for the conduct of the ordinary elections to the Corporation of Madurai and also perform all or any of the functions of the Corporation, the Mayor, Standing Committees and of the Commissioner or any other Officers of the Corporation.

Section 40 of the Madras City Municipal Corporation and the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment and Extension of term of Office) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1971) was amended to extend the term of Office of Municipal Councillors from the first day of November 1974 to the first day March 1975. This Ordinance was repealed and replaced by the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1975).

ORDINANCES, 1975.

5. *The Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Ordinance, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance I of 1975).*—This Ordinance was promulgated to provide temporary relief to indebted agriculturists who have borrowed debts in order to tide over the crisis caused by the failure of crops. This Ordinance provided that no suit for the recovery

of a debt shall be instituted and no application for the execution of a decree for payment of money passed in any such suit shall be made against any agriculturist in any civil court before the expiry of a year from the commencement of the Ordinance and that all further proceedings in suits and applications of the nature mentioned above shall stand stayed till then.

6. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Ordinance, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 2 of 1975).*—The Ordinance was promulgated to amend the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961). Under the provisions of section 94-B(1) of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 more than 3,000 acres of land held on lease by Thiru Arroran Sugars, have been taken over by the Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation. The lease in respect of 769 acres expired by the 30th June 1974 and some of the landowners were applying for the release of their lands for their cultivation on the expiry of the lease period. The lease in respect of the remaining lands would also be expiring in subsequent years. To ensure the regular supply of sugarcane to the sugar factory it was considered necessary that these lands should continue to be under the occupation of the Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation for some more time, till alternative arrangement could be made for the supply of sugarcane to the factory. This Ordinance was promulgated to continue the period of lease in respect of the lease lands for a further period of five years from the date of the expiry of the period of such lease.

CHAPTER IV.

The Judiciary.

The High Court of Judicature, Madras is the Head of the Judicial Department. All the subordinate Courts (Civil, Criminal and Tribunals other than those constituted to function under any law relating to armed forces) continued to function under the direct control and supervision of the High Court. The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. The High Court, Madras had 18 Judges (including the Chief Justice) on 31st March, 1975.

Appellate side.—There was an increase in the institution in the following categories of cases in the High Court for the year 1974-75:—

1. Writ Appeals.
2. Civil Revision Petitions.
3. Tax Cases.
4. Tax Case Petitions.
5. Referred cases.
6. Matrimonial causes.
7. Writ petitions.
8. Supreme Court Petitions.

The institution of cases had decreased in the following branches of work:—

1. Appeals.
2. Original Side Appeals.
3. Letters Patent Appeals.
4. Second Appeals.
5. Civil Miscellaneous Appeals.
6. Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals.
7. Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.
8. Special Tribunal Appeals.

Original side.—There was an increase in the institutions in the following categories of cases:—

1. Civil Suits.
2. Original Matrimonial Suits.

The institution of testamentary Original Suits, Original Petitions, Execution Petitions and Insolvency Petitions decreased slightly during the year 1974-75.

City Courts.

City Civil Court, Madras.—There was an upward trend in the institutions of Original Suits, Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals and Civil Miscellaneous Petitions during the year 1974-75, while there was a decrease in the institutions of Original Petitions, Execution Petitions and Land Acquisition Cases.

Court of Small Causes, Madras.—The following categories of cases recorded an increase in the institutions. In the case of Municipal Taxation Appeals, the increase was substantial from 71 to 248.

1. Miscellaneous Petitions.
2. House Rent Control Cases.
3. Municipal Taxation Appeals.

There was a decrease in the institutions of the following categories of cases :—

1. Civil Suits.
2. Motor Accidents Claims Petitions.
3. New Trial Applications.
4. House Rent Appeals.
5. Ejectment Appeals.
6. Town Planning Appeals.
7. Appeals under Co-operative Societies Act.
8. Execution Petitions.

Labour Courts, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and the Industrial Tribunal, Madras.—There was a decrease in the institution of Industrial Disputes under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 in the Labour Court, Madras. The Institution of Industrial Disputes under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act recorded an increase in the Labour Courts, Madurai and Coimbatore and in the Industrial Tribunal, Madras.

There was an upward trend in the institution of petitions under Sections 33, 33A and 33C of the Industrial Disputes Act in the Labour Courts, Madurai and Coimbatore, whereas the institution of the above said petitions decreased in the Labour Court, Madras and in the Industrial Tribunal, Madras.

Moffussil Courts.

Original Suits Superior—Courts.—The institution showed a downward trend from 9733 to 9105. This was due to the decrease in the filing of suits in all the districts.

Inferior Courts.—There was a downward trend in the institution (86208-73117) of original suits due to the decrease in the filing in all the inferior courts in the State.

Small Cause Suits—Superior Courts.—There was a fall in the institution of Small Cause Suits from 4478 to 3663 due to the decrease in the institution in the districts of Coimbatore West, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

Inferior courts.—The institutions had fallen from 53081 to 38728. This was due to the fall in the filing in all the districts.

Appeals—Superior Courts.—There was a downward trend in the institution (7884 to 7471). This was due to a fall in the filing of Appeals in all the districts except Coimbatore East, Ramanathapuram, East Thanjavur, West Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli.

Civil Miscellaneous Appeals—Superior Courts.—This branch of work registered a downward trend in the institutions (6700-6301).

Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.—There was a downward trend in the institutions in the Superior Courts and in the Inferior Courts from 118359 to 114344 and from 3,37,311 to 3,01,468 respectively.

Original Petitions—Superior Courts.—The institutions recorded an increase from 5080 to 5522.

Inferior Courts.—There was a fall in the filing from 2442 to 2396.

House Rent Control Original Petitions.—There was an increase in the institutions from 4419 to 4826 which is due to an upward trend in the filing of HRCOPS in all the districts except North Arcot, Chingleput, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram and West Thanjavur.

Insolvency Petitions.—There was a fall in the institutions of Insolvency Petitions in the Superior Courts as well as in the Inferior Courts from 1102 to 746 and from 446 to 281 respectively.

Execution Petitions, —Superior Courts.—The institutions of E. Ps. registered a downward trend from 9387 to 8468. This was due to the decrease in the filing in all the districts except Kanyakumari and Dharmapuri.

Inferior Courts.—There was a decrease in the institutions (105384 to 81947).

Rent Tribunal Appeals.—The institution of Rent Tribunal Appeals decreased in the Superior Courts and Inferior Courts from 21 to 5 and from 531 to 376 respectively.

Arbitration Cases—Superior Courts.—Sixteen Arbitration cases were filed in the Superior Courts during the year 1974-75 as against 24 cases filed during the year 1973-74.

Estates Abolition Tribunals.—In all the districts (except Coimbatore East, Kanyakumari and Pudukottai where there is no separate Estates Abolition Tribunal) the District Judges are functioning as Estates Abolition Tribunals in the districts.

Industrial Tribunal, Madras.—During the year 1974-75, 40 camp sittings were held in 26 camps.

The following temporary Courts functioned during the year :—

Moffussil Courts.—

1. District and Sessions Court	...	...	...	1
2. Additional District and Sessions Court	..			7
3. Sub-Courts	...	..	..	4
4. Additional Sub-Courts	..	..	..	15
5. Additional District Munsif's Court	...	..		24

Moffussil Courts—cont.

6. Additional District Munsif-cum-sub divisional Magistrate Courts.	1
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7. District Munsif-cum-First Class Magistrate Court.	1
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8. Additional Labour Court	1
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City Courts, City Civil Courts, Madras—

II Additional City Civil Court	1
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III Additional City Civil Court	1
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X Assistant Judge's Court	1
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XI Assistant Judge's Court	1
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XII Assistant Judge's Court	1
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Court of Small Causes, Madras—

V Judge's Court	1
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VI Judge's Court	1
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Criminal Justice.

An important feature occurred during the period under report, i.e. the advent of new Criminal Procedure Code. It came into effect from 1st April 1974. As per this amended Code, cases are committed to the Sessions without formal preliminary enquiries. Further appeals from convictions by Judicial Second Class Magistrates and Revision Petitions under Section 397, Cr. P.C. from all Subordinate Magistrates lie to Sessions Courts.

Sessions Courts.—There are 14 Sessions Courts in the State. During the year 2,056 cases were instituted in all the 14 Courts. Including the cases pending on 1st April 1974, 1965 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 663 cases at the end of the year.

There is an increase in the institution of Sessions Cases in all the districts except Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur (East), Coimbatore West) and Tiruchirappalli districts.

North Arcot district.—One temporary Additional Sessions Court at Vellore with staff was continued from 11th November 1974. The temporary Assistant Sessions Court, Tiruvannamalai was continued for one more year from 12th February 1975. Three temporary Sessions Courts were sanctioned by Government to reduce the pendency of Sessions Cases during the period under report. One Court of Additional Special Judge was sanctioned exclusively for the trial of the Corporation Muster Roll Fraud Case and it is functioning from January 1975.

One Additional Sessions Court was sanctioned to dispose of the case popularly known as “Pethidine Murders Case”. This case was disposed of in January 1975. In this case, 263 witnesses from various places were examined.

The Principal Sessions Judge, Madras, exclusively tried the case, S.C.44/74 popularly known as “Pratapchandran Murder case” wherein 7 accused including one Trade Union leader were tried. Though the Supreme Court was moved for transfer of this case to some other State, ultimately it was agreed to be tried before the Principal Sessions Judge.

There has been no case of special feature in the Sessions Divisions in the Districts of South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli.

Magistrates Courts.—12,66,165 cases were instituted in the Magistrates Courts (the districts other than Sessions). Including the cases pending on 1st April 1974, 12,06,238 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 1,02,955 cases at the end of the year.

Out of a total of 12,66,165 cases instituted, particulars regarding Grave crimes, Prohibition cases and Forest cases are given below :—

Grave Crime cases	.. .. .	5,059
Prohibition cases	.. .. .	2,63,615
Forest cases	.. .. .	7,761

There has been an increase in the institution of Criminal Cases in all the districts except Dharmapuri and Madras.

Consequent on the introduction of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 on 1st April 1974 all the Honorary Special First Class Magistrates Courts, Honorary Juvenile Courts and the Honorary Railway First Class Magistrates' Courts were abolished in the State.

Consequent on the re-introduction of Prohibition in the State of Tamil Nadu cases filed under the Prohibition Act were on the increase.

The Co-operation between the Police and the Magistracy throughout the State was found to be satisfactory.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE.

State Finance.

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1974-75 are set out in Tables, I, II and III.

Cash Balance.—The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 13,95.55 lakhs on the 1st April 1974 and Rs. (—) 11,40.18 lakhs as on 31st March 1975.

Revenue Account.—The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1974-75 was Rs. 5,20,28.76 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 5,28,36.09 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 807.33 lakhs.

Capital Account.—The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,54.89 lakhs, the main items being Rs. 10,77.88 lakhs under capital account of Agriculture and allied services, Rs. 969.49 lakhs under capital account of works and power development and Rs. 918.59 lakhs under capital account of Social and Community Services.

TABLE I.

				Receipts during 1974-75.
				(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES).
A. Tax Revenue.				
021	Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	..		44,45.03
022	Taxes on Agricultural income	.. .. .		2,10.53
029	Land Revenue	.. .. .		1,72.01
030	Stamps and Registration Fees	.. .. .		25,77.49
031	Estate Duty	.. .. .		78.79
035	Taxes on immovable property other than Agricultural Land.			2,26.88

TABLE 1—cont.

		Receipts during 1974-75. (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)
<i>A. Tax Revenue—cont.</i>		
039	State Excise	25,21.81
040	Sales Tax	1,87,87.87
041	Taxes on Vehicles	38,87.42
042	Taxes on Goods and Passengers	20.06
043	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	97.08
045	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services.	20,67.16
Total—Tax Revenue ..		3,50,92.13
<i>B. Non-Tax Revenue.</i>		
049	Interest Receipts	20,09.83
050	Dividends and Profits	38.76
051	Public Service Commission	3.08
055	Police	1,16.80
056	Jails	1,00.61
058	Stationery and Printing	69.63
059	Public Works	1,61.24
065	Other Administrative Services	3,87.15
066	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension and other Retirement Benefits.	98.07
067	Aid Materials and Equipments	0.01
068	Miscellaneous General Services	3,33.85
077	Education	5,94.40
078	Art and Culture	3.84
080	Medical	1,28.36
081	Family Planning	2.14
082	Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply ..	56.19
083	Housing	20.90
084	Urban Development	1.67
085	Information and Publicity	12.45
087	Labour and Employment	39.36

TABLE 1—cont.

		Receipts during 1974-75. (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)
<i>B- Non-Tax Revenue—cont.</i>		
088	Social Security and Welfare	4,05.53
095	Other Social and Community Services	6.71
098	Co-operation	1,48.87
104	Other General Economic Services	56.86
105	Agriculture	9,92.73
106	Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development.	82.34
109	Food	0.01
110	Animal Husbandry	41.07
111	Dairy Development	88.08
112	Fisheries	46.39
113	Forest	9,21.80
114	Community Development	35.89
120	Industries	1,35.66
121	Village and Small Industries	73.98
128	Mines and Minerals	0.01
131	Water and Power Development Services	0.24
133	Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects.	1,80.44
135	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	0.01
137	Roads and Bridges	1,73.30
138	Road and Water Transport Services	14,44.08
139	Tourism	(—) 0.12
Total—Non-Tax Revenue ..		90,12.22
<i>C. Grants-in-aid and Contributions.—</i>		
160	Grants-in-Aid from Central Government ..	27,12.94
162	States' Share of Union Excise Duties	52,11.47
Total—Grants-in-Aid and Contributions ..		79,24.41
Total—Revenue Receipts ..		5,20,28.76

TABLE II.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

		Expenditure during 1974-75.
		(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)
<i>A. General Services.—</i>		
211	State Legislatures	55.82
212	Governor	11.75
213	Council of Ministers	24.56
214	Administration of Justice	4,50.88
215	Elections	34.99
220	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure.	45.07
229	Land Revenue	3,53.95
230	Stamps and Registration	2,12.00
235	Collection of other Taxes on property and Capital Transactions.	25.45
239	State Excise	91.98
240	Sales Tax	3,64.65
241	Taxes on Vehicles	72.45
245	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services.	18.31
247	Other Fiscal Services	17.51
248	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	12,35.02
249	Interest Payments	35,10.91
251	Public Service Commission	29.70
252	Secretariat—General Services	2,59.06
253	District Administration	1,409.68
254	Treasury and Accounts Administration	2,89.21
255	Police	25,23.02
256	Jails	37,6.34
258	Stationery and Printing	5,92.38
259	Public Works	5,45.66
260	Fire Protection and Control	1,71.77

TABLE II—cont.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

		Expenditure during 1974-75.
		(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)
<i>A. General Services—cont.</i>		
265	Other Administrative Services	88.83
266	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	12,20.88
267	Aid Materials and Equipments	10.13
268	Miscellaneous General Services	316.87
Total—General Services ..		14,358.83
<i>B. Social and Community Services.—</i>		
276	Secretariat—Social and Community Services ..	50.56
277	Education	1,13,97.05
278	Art and culture	1,34.77
280	Medical	36,09.69
281	Family Planning	5,55.69
282	Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply ..	6,91.84
283	Housing	3,44.10
284	Urban Development	1,32.87
285	Information and Publicity	92.78
287	Labour and Employment	3,73.88
288	Social Security and Welfare	27,71.88
289	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities ..	20,99.40
295	Other Social and Community Services	1,14.55
Total—B Social and Community Services ..		2,23,09.06

TABLE II—cont.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

					<i>Expenditure during 1974-75.</i>
					(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)
<i>C. Economic Services.—</i>					
296	Secretariat Economic Services	..	..	..	99.85
298	Co-operation	..	..	..	4,77.45
304	Other General Economic Services	..	..	..	1,25.28
305	Agriculture	..	..	..	23,56.11
306	Minor Irrigation	..	..	..	3,39.71
307	Soil and Water Conservation	..	..	..	25.97
308	Area Development	..	..	..	2,84.59
309	Food	..	..	..	1.29
310	Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	6,25.46
311	Dairy Development	..	..	..	1,80.87
312	Fisheries	..	..	..	88.56
313	Forest	..	..	..	3,35.51
314	Community Development	..	..	..	29,18.46
320	Industries	..	..	..	1,64.90
321	Village and Small Industries	..	..	..	5,26.77
328	Mines and Minerals	..	..	..	17.84
331	Water and Power Development Services	..	..	..	10,53.47
333	Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects.	..	..	..	15,72.11
334	Power Projects	..	..	..	..
335	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	..	..	..	2.13
336	Civil Aviation	..	..	..	1.27
337	Roads and Bridges	..	..	..	21,06.76
338	Road and Water Transport Services	..	..	..	14,18.38
339	Tourism	..	..	..	13.26
<i>Total—C. Economic Services</i>					1,47,36.00
<i>D. Grants-in-Aid and Contribution.—</i>					
363	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions.	..	..	..	14,32.20
<i>Total—D. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions</i>					14,32.20
TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS—REVENUE ACCOUNT					5,2,836.09

TABLE III.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

				<i>Expenditure during 1974-75.</i>
				(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)
<i>A. Capital Account of General Services.—</i>				
459	Capital Outlay on Public Works	..	..	1,01.37
465	Capital Outlay on other Administrative Services.	..	..	22.93
<i>Total—A. Capital Account of General Services</i>				1.24.30
<i>B. Capital Account of Social and Community Services.—</i>				
477	Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture	..	..	1,74.27
480	Capital Outlay on Medical	..	..	2,69.75
481	Capital Outlay on Family Planning	..	..	7.17
482	Capital Outlay on Public Health, Sanitation and Water-Supply.	..	..	1,41.37
483	Capital Outlay on Housing	..	..	87.43
484	Capital Outlay on Urban Development	..	..	0.27
485	Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity	..	..	21.66
488	Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	..	..	1,89.61
495	Capital Outlay on other Social and Community Services.	..	..	27.06
<i>Total—B. Capital Account of Social and Community Services,</i>				9,18.59

TABLE III—cont.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT—cont..

		Expenditure during 1974-75.
		(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)
<i>C. Capital Account of Economic Services—</i>		
498	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	(—) 1,14.03
504	Capital Outlay on other General Economic Services.	1,38.61
505	Capital Outlay on Agriculture	6,62.34
506	Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development.	1,28.70
509	Capital Outlay on Food	(—) 18.31
510	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	56.80
511	Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	5.47
512	Capital Outlay on Fisheries	71.68
513	Capital Outlay on Forests	1,58.79
514	Capital Outlay on Community Development	12.41
520	Capital Outlay on Industrial Research and Development.	2,09.65
521	Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	63.18
522	Capital Outlay on Machinery and Engineering Industries.	0.05
526	Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries	13.49
528	Capital Outlay on Mining and Metallurgical Industries.	(—) 0.05
530	Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions	..
533	Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects.	9,69.48
534	Capital Outlay on Power Projects	0.01
535	Capital Outlay on Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.	68.65
537	Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	4,59.97
538	Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Services.	5.11
544	Capital Outlay on other Transport and Communication Services.	20.00
Total—C. Capital Account on Economic Services		29,12.00
TOTAL—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.		39,54.89

Accounts 1974-75.

The Accounts of the Tamil Nadu Government for 1974-75 are as follows :

Revenue.—The total revenue for the year 1974-75 was Rs. 52,028.76 lakhs as against Rs.49,850.25 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year showing an increase of Rs. 2,178.51 lakhs. The total expenditure on Revenue Account for the year 1974-75 was Rs. 52, 836.09 lakhs as against Rs. 51, 033.06 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year showing an increase of Rs. 1,803.03 lakhs. There was, however, an overall deficit of Rs. 807.33 lakhs in the Revenue Account.

Capital Expenditure and Loans—Provision was made in the Budget estimate for 1974-75 under Capital Expenditure of Rs. 5,636.02 lakhs. The actual expenditure during 1974-75 was Rs. 3,954.89 lakhs. There was a gross disbursement of Rs. 6,695.56 lakhs under 'Loan and Advances, by State Government during the year against a gross expenditure of Rs. 6,243.09 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate 1974-75.

Budget for 1975-76.—According to the Budget Estimate for 1975-76 the Revenue Account was expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 3,612.44 lakhs. Provision was made for a capital expenditure of Rs. 4,176.27 lakhs and a gross disbursement of Rs. 4,231.15 lakhs under 'Loans and Advances'.

Special Funds.

Famine Relief Fund.—The Fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood or other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The cash balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 11.79 lakhs. The allocation of the liability for this notional balance was not provided for in the Andhra State Act, 1953. It was settled by mutual agreement. The Government of Andhra and Mysore agreed to the transfer of the entire notional balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 to the State of Tamil Nadu. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of the Tamil Nadu State. The closing balance in the fund as on the 31st October 1956

was Rs. 22.11 lakhs, comprising of cash (Rs. 2.38 lakhs) and securities for (Rs. 19.73 lakhs) (purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States in accordance with the State Reorganisation Act, 1956, the entire balance had been provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the reorganised Tamil Nadu State. The balance in the fund at the beginning of 1974-75 was Rs. 25.51 lakhs comprising of cash (Rs. 5.53 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 19.98 lakhs (purchase price). With reference to the recommendation of the Sixth Finance Commission the annual contribution to the Fund Account from Revenue Account is fixed at Rs. 150 lakhs. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 152 lakhs was transferred to this fund from Revenue Account in 1974-75. A sum of Rs. 152.00 lakhs was transferred from this fund to the Revenue Account during 1974-75 to meet the expenditure on the relief of those affected by natural calamities. The balance in the fund on 31st March 1975 was Rs. 27.36 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 6.61 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.75 lakhs (purchase price).

Zamindari Abolition Fund.—With the concurrence the Government of India, it was decided that the surplus revenue collections realised from the Zamindari estates taken over by the Government should be utilised towards the building up of a Fund, so that the accumulations might be available for payment of the final compensation when it falls due after some years. Accordingly a fund called the “Zamindari Abolition Fund” was first constituted in 1951-52. A contribution of Rs. 41.00 lakhs was made to the Fund and invested in Government of India securities before Andhra partition i.e., 30th September 1953. Including the interest realised on investments the balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 42.54 lakhs of which the share allocated to the Tamil Nadu State on account of Andhra partition was Rs. 16.10 lakhs. The contribution from the revenue to the fund after Andhra partition was made at the rate of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per annum. The balance in the fund on 1st April 1956 was Rs. 48.26 lakhs made up of Rs. 0.28 lakhs in cash and Rs. 47.98 lakhs in securities (purchase price).

Taking into account the transactions during the period from April to October 1956, the balance on 31st October 1956 amounted to Rs. 49.28 lakhs, made up of Rs. 1.19 lakhs in cash and Rs. 48.09 lakhs securities (purchase price).

Pending allocation of this balance amount to the successor States on account of the reorganisation of the State with effect from 1st November 1956, it was carried over to the accounts of the reorganised Tamil Nadu State. The position relating to the gross revenue derived from the ex-Zamindari Estates was reviewed and it was decided to enhance the annual contributions to the fund to Rs. 75.00 lakhs on an adhoc basis for the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61. As the balance in the fund on the 31st March 1961 was sufficient to make future payment, it was further decided to discontinue annual contributions to the fund from 1961-62. The balance in the fund as on 31st March 1975 was Rs. 81.73 lakhs comprising Rs. 32.17 lakhs in cash and Rs. 49.56 lakhs in securities (purchase price).

State Borrowings.

General.—The outstanding public debt of composite State of Madras as on the 30th September 1953 is to be allocated between the Government of Andhra, Mysore and Tamil Nadu in accordance with the provisions in the Seventh Schedule to the Andhra State Act, 1953. Consequent on the reorganisation of State from 1st November 1956, the outstanding debt as on 31st October 1956 is to be further allocated between the Government of Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and the Union Government with reference to the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. The liability for the open market loans shall rest entirely on the Government of Tamil Nadu, but the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala and the Union Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Government of Tamil Nadu as and when they fall due. As regards the loans taken from the Central Government, each State Government will pay its share of the debt charges direct to the Government of India on the due dates. Pending final allocation of the Public debt with reference to the principles laid down in the Andhra State Act, 1953, and the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, provisional payments are being made to the Government of India by the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala towards their shares of the debt charges in the population ratio.

The liability for the open market loan raised by the former State of Travancore-Cochin rests entirely with the Kerala Government but the Tamil Nadu Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Kerala Government as and when they fall due. In respect of the loans

taken from the Centre by the former State of Travancore-Cochin the Tamil Nadu Government paid their share direct to the Government of India.

Open Market Loans.—An open market loan of Rs. 2,942.58 lakhs was raised by the Tamil Nadu Government during the year under review and this included the Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds. The total amount of Open Market Loan including repayment of Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 1,321.00 lakhs. The net increase in liability on account of Open Market Loans including Land Ceiling Compensation was Rs. 1,621.58 lakhs.

Loans from the Government of India.—The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year for financing the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 5,341.72 lakhs as detailed below :—

<i>Loans received during 1974-75.</i>		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	
1 Loans for the construction of house buildings ..	0.90	
2 Loans under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (including Plantation Labour Housing).	1.00	
3 Loans under the scheme of sharing Small Savings Collections.	10,12.00	
4 Loans for financing Capital Expenditure on Police Housing Scheme.	11.50	
5 Loans to All India Officers for House Building purposes.	2.50	
6 Loans under National Loans Scholarship Scheme.	35.00	
7 Loans for Intensive Development of Rural Industries.	12.32	
8 Relief and Rehabilitation Measures to Indian Nationals returning from Burma.	2,11.00	

Loans received during 1974-75—cont.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
9 Loans for the accelerated programme for Consumers' Co-operative Stores.	2.50
10 Loans for Inter-State Transmission Schemes ..	6.61
11 Loans for Drought Relief Measures	525.00
12 Loans for Inter-State Roads of Economic Importance.	21.81
13 Loans for Modernisation of Police Force	22.50
14 Loans for Agricultural Credit and Stabilisation Fund.	3.00
15 Loans for State Plan Schemes	2,903.50
16 Central Plan for educated unemployed	51.24
17 Centrally sponsored plan-Development of Inland Water Transport.	1.00
18 Loans for provision of improved types of storage structures to farmers.	8.00
19 Loans for soil conservation in the water-shed of river valley project of Kundah and Lower Bhavani.	8.90

Assets and Liabilities :

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Liabilities as on 31st March 1975.</i>
(1)	(2)	
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
<i>Loans—</i>		
Due to Government of India	45,751.44	
Open Market Loans	20,639.95	
Four Per cent Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.	343.06	
Special Irredeemable Loans	1.29	

Assets and Liabilities :—cont

<i>Liabilities.</i>					<i>Liabilities as on 31st March 1975.</i>
(1)					(2)
					(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
<i>Other Floating Loans—</i>					
W. M. Advances	..	..	..	..	..
Overdrafts	..	..	..	..	..
Other loans	..	..	..	..	3,126.92
<i>Other Liabilities—</i>					
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposit..					5,093.74
Total ..					74,956.40
<i>Assets.</i>					<i>Assets as on 31st March 1975.</i>
(1)					(2)
					(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Loans advanced (due to Government)	..	..	..	..	25,310.79
Loans to Electricity Board	..	..	..	..	24,763.14
Capital Expenditure	..	..	..	..	47,311.46
Cash balance and investments	..	..	..	..	1,155.97
Total ..					98,541.36
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	..	..	..	..	23,584.96

ANNEXURE.

Tamil Nadu Budget at a glance for 1975-76 :

<i>Accounts</i>		<i>Budget estimate</i>	<i>Revised estimate,</i>	<i>Budget estimate,</i>
1973-74.		1974-75.	1974-75.	1975-76.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
Revenue Receipts		4,86,30	4,80,69	4,98,50
Expenditure on Revenue Account.		4,72,63	4,83,25	5,10,33
		+ 1,367	— 256	— 1,183
				— 3,613*
Receipts—				
Opening Balance		23,08	55†	All accounts. 13,06
Revenue Surplus		13,67	..	..
Loans from Government of India		60,25	66,58	48,69
Open Market Loan including Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.		1,404	27,50	29,60
Loans from Autonomous Bodies.		488	2,17	2,37
Ways and Means Advances (Net).	—	7,06	— 9,90	..
Deposits (Net)		26,21	28,51	37,20
Contingency Fund (Net)		35	..	35
Additional Mobilisation		..	..	..
Total ..		1,34,72	1,15,41	1,32,17
				1,15,14

* This is without taking into account any additional mobilisation.

† With an authorised Ways and means advances of Rs. 9.90 lakhs,

<i>Accounts</i> 1973-74.	<i>Budget</i> <i>estimate,</i> 1974-75.	<i>Revised</i> <i>estimate,</i> 1974-75.	<i>Budget</i> <i>estimate,</i> 1975-76.
(1)	(2)	(8)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Disbursements—			
Revenue Deficit	..	2,56	11,83
Capital Expenditure exclu- ding State Trading.	42,84	56,68	39,23
Capital Expenditure on State Trading (Net).	— 902	— 32	— 6,59
Repayment of Government of India Loans—			
(a) For Clearance of Over- draft. }	49,38	39,67	22,11
(b) Other Loans.. .. }			42,35
Repayment of Loans from Autonomous Bodies.	11,81	2,28	3,96
Repayment of Open Mar- ket Loans including Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.	40	13,66	15,54
Loans and Advances (Net).	25,38	13,30	40,38
Closing Balance	13,96	— 12,42	5,71
Total	1,34,72	1,15,41	1,32,17
			1,15,14

* This is without taking into account any additional mobilisation. This also does not take into account any ways and means advances.

DIRECTORATE OF TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS.

The Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts consists of the following branches :—

- (1) Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts;
- (2) Regional Deputy Directors of Treasuries and Accounts in the five regions at Madras, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore;
- (3) District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries;
- (4) Pay and Accounts Offices (North and South);
- (5) Stamp Office;
- (6) Branch dealing with amendments to Codes and Manuals; and
- (7) Branch dealing with the administration of State Government Industrial Employees Contributory Provident Fund.

Setting up of Regional Offices.—From 6th June 1974 five Regional Offices with headquarters at Madras, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore were created and five Regional Deputy Directors of Treasuries and Accounts were posted. The Offices of the Chingleput District Treasury Unit, Madras District Treasury Unit; viz. General Stamp Office and the Madras Taluk Treasury and the Office of the Senior Accounts Officer (Funds), comprise Madras Region. The North Arcot, South Arcot and Dharmapuri District Treasury Units comprise Vellore Region. The Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Pudukottai District Treasury Units comprise Tiruchirappalli Region. The Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari District Treasury Units comprise Madurai Region. The Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris District Treasury Units comprise Coimbatore Region. The functions of the Regional Deputy Directors of Treasury and Accounts as at present are inspecting the District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries within the Region. They also effect cent per cent check of pay bills of Gazetted Officers maximum of whose scale of pay does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

Opening of new Sub-Treasuries.—The following new Non-banking Sub-Treasuries were opened during the year :—

Serial number and name of Sub-Treasury.	District.	Date of opening.
1 Kattumannarkoil	South Arcot. ..	21st November 1974.
2 Pennagaram	Dharmapuri ..	10th February 1975.
3 Tittagudi	South Arcot. ..	22nd February 1975.
4 Natham	Madurai ..	12th March 1975.

Inspection.

Inspection of Sub-Treasuries and District Treasuries.—From June 1974 onwards this item of work was entrusted to the Regional Deputy Directors of Treasuries and Accounts, consequent on the formation of Regional Offices solely for the purpose of inspection of District and Sub-Treasuries with headquarters at Madras, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore.

Pensioners grievances cell.—During the year 1974-75, 459 representations were received, 313 cases were finally disposed of.

Besides inspecting the various offices of Government in the mofussil and City, the mobile party also contacted the Accountant-General's Office for the early issue of authorisations.

Bradma Systems.

Preparation of G.P.F. Schedules.—The Bradma System of preparation of G.P.F. Schedules is functioning in all the districts and in the City.

Government Servants Family Benefit Fund Scheme.—This scheme came into force from 1st January 1974. The Government issued orders detailing the various accounting procedure for implementing the scheme. The scheme was modified with effect from 1st February 1975. As per the Government orders the contributions of Rs. 10 per month by the Government servants to the benefit fund was dispensed with and instead a nominal monthly deduction of Re. 1 from the pay of each Government servant was ordered to be made and the deduction from pay has to continue till the superannuation of Government servants.

The Director of Treasuries and accounts furnishes to the Director of Social Security Scheme every month a statement giving details of the Government servants to whom the payment of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned so as to enable the latter to claim reimbursement of 50 percent i.e. Rs. 5,000 in respect of each deceased Government servant from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Social Security Scheme.—The scheme was introduced from 1st November 1974. The participating banks were appointed as agents for collection of subscription from the public under the scheme. The Treasury Officers and the Pay and Accounts Officers are maintaining the accounts.

Small Savings.

The small savings collections provide funds for financing the various development projects and nation building activities of the Government.

The Government of India offers a wide range of securities and account under small savings to satisfy the requirements of people of various income groups. The Post Offices are the main agencies for the sale of securities and operation of Savings Accounts.

The Gross and Net collections secured under various securities during the year are given below :—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
Scripts.	Gross.	Net.	
1 Post Office Savings Bank ..	4,560.39	(—)	449.72
2 Cumulative Time Deposit ..	397.56	(—)	77.91
3 Post Office Recurring Deposit ..	454.07		373.91
4 Post Office Time Deposit ..	2,272.34		1,568.06
5 Certificates	180.66		89.93
6 NDC/DDC/etc.,	..	(—)	649.06
7 Employees Provident Fund (Coal Mine).	0.26		0.26
8 Interest on Post Office Time Deposit.	..		192.73
9 Interest on Post Office Savings Bank.	192.00		192.00
10. Public Provident Fund	28.57		28.57
Total ..	8,085.85		1,268.77

The total net receipts secured in the State during the year was Rs. 1,269 lakhs. There was a slight increase in Gross collection of Rs. 8,086 lakhs as compared to the gross collection of the previous years of Rs. 7,878 lakhs.

During the year, it was targetted to reach a net collection of Rs. 1,800 lakhs. But the actual net collection was Rs. 1,269 lakhs only. Although the gross collection was Rs. 8,086 lakhs the net collection dwindled to Rs. 1,269 lakhs. This is due to heavy discharge worth as much as 90 per cent mainly due to abnormal increase in the prices of food and other essential commodities and also the widespread drought conditions. The withdrawals under Post Office Savings Bank, the maturity of outstanding certificates and the maturity of large number of Cumulative Time Deposit accounts opened after 1969 are the major factors contributing to the heavy discharge.

There were 698 agents under authorised agency scheme and 212 agents under Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana Scheme and a good number of these were activated during the year.

Pay Roll Savings Scheme.—The Pay Roll Savings Groups formed in the various Government Offices and other private institutions are functioning effectively. The number of groups is estimated to have increased from 7,152 in 1973-74 to 7,795 in 1974-75 with members of 647,043 to 737,190 respectively. The State occupies the First position in Pay Roll Savings in the country. The collection was also increased from 501.29 lakhs in 1973-74 to Rs. 565.01 lakhs in 1974-75.

Eighty-four accounts were paid under Protected Savings Scheme during the year.

Publicity:—Grants to State Government for local publicity were discontinued on the recommendation of the Sixth Finance Commission. The State was to provide funds in its own budget for such publicity. A sum of Rs. 8.26 lakhs was incurred during 1974-75 for wide publicity. To popularise the small savings scheme among the villages, 67 performances of Small Savings dramas were conducted all over Tamil nadu by the approved drama Troups.

Oratorical competitions for the students of the High Schools and colleges in Madras City, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore were conducted during the year and 109 students adjudged as the best were awarded prizes in the shape of books and National Savings Certificates. Rolling shields and trophies were also awarded to the colleges and High Schools which went to the best team of two students who secured the maximum marks.

For encouraging the Madhar Sangams which show the highest collection in a district a rolling shield is being awarded.

Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme.

The Director of Tamil Nadu Raffle is in charge of this Scheme. The District Collector is incharge of the Scheme at District level.

Main features of the Scheme.—The scheme consists of a monthly draw conducted in one place. Though the Draw are conducted in Madras till now, there is a provision to conduct it in any of the District Headquarters. 78 Draws were conducted so far.

The Prize of a raffle ticket is Rs. 1. The tickets are issued in district separate series. Each series distinguished by a distinct alphabetical notation and colour. Each Series consists of 10,00,000 tickets and numbered consecutively from 000000 to 999999. The Government decide, in consultation with the Directorate the number of Series to be released for sale for each Draw.

The Treasury Officer in each District is incharge of distributing the raffle tickets among the Sub-Treasuries. He does it under the general control of the Collector of the District who prescribes the scale of distribution among the Sub-Treasuries. The Sub-Treasury Officers sell the tickets to the agents direct after collecting from them the value of the ticketless 11½ per cent commission allowed to them.

Agents to sell raffle tickets.—Since many of the agents originally appointed had become inactive and failed to lift tickets from the Sub-Treasuries and from this Directorate, special agents were appointed by this Directorate and the Collectors of the District for boosting the sale of tickets. Such special appointments are later ratified by the Government.

Agents were appointed outside the State to sell Tamil Nadu Raffle Tickets by the Director of Tamil Nadu Raffle. The tickets are received in the Directorate from the Government Press direct according to the requirements of the agents outside the State and sent by Insured Parcel and by air mail on receipt of demand draft on any nationalised or important banks.

Conduct of draw.—The Draw is supervised by a Committee consisting of five members, officials and non-officials, three of whom constitute the quorum. In order to infuse the maximum confidence in the minds of the public, care is taken to make this committee as representative as possible. Usually, it consists of a Chairman, who is a high Government official. Other high officials of Government, Bankers, Industrialists and men of Public life are nominated by the Government to serve on this Committee. The Draw is conducted with the help of a rectangular machine, carrying circular discs in each of which numbers have been written from 0 to 9. The number drawn for each prize is recorded in a register maintained for this purpose and this will constitute a prize winning number announced by the Chairman of the Draw Committee.

Special Draws were conducted in relation to special occasions (viz.) Deepavali, Tamil New Year, Pongal, Beggar Rehabilitation and Defence Fund, Chief Minister's Fund for the rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped, with attractive Special prizes. The maximum special prize offered was Rs. 10 lakhs.

The draw result is published in an extraordinary issue of the Gazette immediately after the draw. The result is also published in all the leading Newspapers.

Prizes.—For each draw the prize structure will be notified by Government. The First and Second Prizes are paid by the Director of Tamil Nadu Raffle by Crossed Cheque. The Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Prizes can be claimed by the Winners in any Sub-Treasury in the State.

Economics of the scheme.—For each series which fetches a gross income of Rs. 10,00,000 the approximate expenditure is Rs. 7 lakhs. The approximate net profit per series is Rs. 3 lakhs. This gives roughly just about 30 per cent return. The Raffle Scheme enables even the average man to contribute to the development of the State.

Seventy-five per cent of the net profit from the scheme is allotted to the Special Welfare Fund which is utilised for construction of Elementary School Buildings, providing Medical facilities in rural areas, Slum Clearance, etc.

Tamil Nadu Raffle Certificate Scheme, 1974.—The Government formulated a scheme viz., Raffle Certificate Scheme to attract more funds for the development and Welfare schemes of the Government.

1. This is implemented by the Director of Tamil Nadu Raffle under the direct control of the Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

2. Certificates have been issued in denominations of Rs. 100 and Rs. 10 at par value and the sale commenced on 1st October 1974. The total value of the Certificates issued is Rs. Three crores viz., 2 crores in Rs. 100 denomination and Rs. one crore in Rs. 10 denomination.

3. There will be 6 draws at the rate of one for every 4 months during the period of 2 years for each denomination.

4. The certificates are sold to the public through the sub-treasuries, Collectors and Government Officers.

5. The following prizes are awarded for each Draw :—

(a) Rs. 100 denomination:—

Prize.		Number of prizes	Individual prize amount.	Total prize amount.
			RS.	RS.
I	...	1	1,00,000	1,00,000
II	...	1	50,000	50,000
III	...	10	10,000	1,00,000
IV	...	100	1,000	1,00,000
			Total	3,50,000

Prize.	Number of prizes.	Individual prize amount Rs.	Total prize amount Rs.
Special prize along with the last draw, Rs. 5 lakhs.			
(b) Rs. 10 denomination—			
I		1 50,000	50,000
II		1 10,000	10,000
III		20 5,000	1,00,000
IV		200 500	1,00,000
Total ..			2,60,000

Special prize along with the last draw Rs. 2 lakhs.

6. The payment of the face value of the certificates shall be made by any Sub-Treasury or Nationalised bank within the State of Tamil Nadu on surrendering the Certificates.

7. The Certificate can be exchanged for a prize within 3 months from the date of winning the prize or for cash (face value) within one year after a period of 2 years from the date of first draw. When once a Raffle certificate wins a prize, it shall not be eligible for further prizes except the Special prize.

8. The Raffle Certificate shall be taken as security by Government for deposits and other purposes, contemplated in Madras Financial Code. They shall be accepted on their face value and no interest shall be allowed.

EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

This department was constituted as a separate Department with a Director as the Head of the Department.

Till the middle of 1975, the Department was called as Economic Analysis and Research Department but subsequently its nomenclature was changed as Evaluation and Applied Research Department.

The main activities carried out by this department are (i) Evaluation, (ii) Bringing out Annual Publications, (iii) Review of State Sponsored Corporations' Performance, (iv) Tax Research, (v) Ad-hoc Studies and (vi) Research Fellowship Scheme.

(i) *Evaluation*.—Select Programmes/Projects recommended by the State Evaluation Committee are taken up for evaluation which may be in the nature of either ex-ante evaluation concurrent evaluation or ex post evaluation. Both conventional and cost benefit approaches are adopted in a pragmatic manner so that the findings that emerge may form a suitable basis for necessary follow up action. The following seven studies were completed during the year under report :—

1. Youth Service Corps (Women) Programme.
2. Primary Health Centres.
3. Kundah Soil Conservation Scheme.
4. Mini Primary Health Centres.
5. Leprosy Beggars Rehabilitation Home at Paralur.
6. Sugarcane Package Scheme.
7. Cost Benefit study on Minor Irrigation Programme viz., formation of tank in K. Pudur (Tiruchirappalli district).

Of these, four reports viz., 3, 5, 6 and 7 were presented before the State Evaluation Committee of which the Chief Secretary is the Chairman. The Committee has indicated the nature of follow up action to be taken by the respective departments.

(ii) *Publication*.—Two annual publications were got up viz., "Tamil Nadu—An Economic Appraisal" and "An Economic-Cum-Functional Classification of the Tamil Nadu Government Budgetary Transactions" during the year. While the former was a review of the performance of the State economy in all its ramifications, the latter was the result of reclassification of Government financial transactions on the basis of their economic and functional character.

(iii) *Corporation Finance Cell*.—A Corporation Finance Cell was formed in July 1974 to review the financial performance of the State owned Corporations. During the year under review studies on the following Corporations were completed :—

1. Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation (TANSI).
2. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO).
3. State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT).
4. Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation (HFTC).
5. Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation (TNTC).

Tax Research.—Attax Research Cell was formed in December 1974 to initiate studies on the rates, base, structure and productivity of different taxes. Basic information relating to rates and base of State taxes and the details of revenue for the period 1961-62 to 1974-75 were compiled. A comprehensive Tax Album reflecting the changes in rates and base in respect of all State taxes was also compiled.

(v) *Ad-hoc studies*.—During the year the following ad-hoc studies were taken up and completed.

1. Survey of the Physically handicapped in Tamil Nadu.
2. Study on the rate of return in Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board.

Government Data Centre.

The Government Data Centre was created in 1972.

2. The Data Centre has the responsibility of identifying potential areas in the State Government where electronic data processing could be introduced with benefit. It assists various departments of the Government and Government owned Corporations and Statutory Bodies in the complete design, programming and implementation of data processing applications. Necessary training of staff at various levels in the departments is also undertaken by the Centre.

3. The main applications presently being implemented by the Centre are (a) Financial accounting; (b) Police Crime investigation (c); Commercial Taxes-Assessee and Commodity turnover analysis; (d) S.S.L.C Examination processing; (e) Inventory Control for Neyveli Lignite Corporation; (f) Revenue accounting for Madras Port Trust and similar applications.

4. The data Centre consists of three distinct branches namely, (1) Administrative, Accounts and Machinery branch (2) Data Preparation branch and (3) Data Processing branch.

5. The Data Centre also prepares every month a statement showing the departmenwise expenditure by sub-heads, highlighting the significant excess/short falls over the budget estimates. The drawing officerwise statement prepared will help in the reconciliation work at Treasury level. Quarterly statements of expenditure on plan schemes are also brought out for reviewing the progress of implementation of Plan Schemes to suggest the corrective action to the implementing departments.

6. The scheme of Information System for C. T. Department aims at the compilation and analysis of assessment of statistics relating to the large number of registered dealers and assessees. The inputs are sent by the assessing officers. After data punching and processing, annual output statements will be printed in respect of all assessees. Besides, the computer based system will form a ready data bank of statistical information. The information required to enable the decision makers to take timely action on crucial issues as enhancing the exemption limit or altering tax rate for a particular commodity or area, can speedily be retrieved and processed into meaningful facts.

7. The Data Centre has been doing the punching and processing of S.S.L.C. Examination results.

8. The Data Centre has also undertaken the processing of applications of Statutory Corporation of the Central and State Governments, to the extent possible to make full utilisation of the computer system.

9. During the year under report 46.30 lakhs D. P. cards were punched/verified and the processing covered about 4,500 clock hours on computer system.

State Planning Commission.

The State Planning Commission was first constituted in May 1971 as the apex planning body in Tamil Nadu, with the Chief Minister as Chairman, an Official Deputy Chairman and 5 non-Official Members, who were avowed experts in their field of specialization. After accomplishment of the objective envisaged in its constitution, viz., preparation of the perspective Plan for the Socio-Economic Development of the State over a period of 10 years commencing with the Fifth Five-Year Plan and ending with the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1974-84), the Commission was reconstituted in April 1974 with the Chief Minister as Chairman, a Non-Official Vice-Chairman; three official Members and two non-Official Members.

The reconstituted Commission was entrusted with the responsibilities to watch and assess periodically, the progress of the implementation of the plan schemes and report to the Government and to advise the Government on the measures necessary for proper co-ordination. It was also entrusted with the responsibilities to advise the Government on the economic activities in the State as well as in the country with reference to major developments transcending national boundaries. The Commission was also to lay down economic norms for Plan formulation and implementation of projects by making use of sophisticated techniques.

In order to watch and assess the progress of implementation of the plan schemes, the Commission has evolved a scheme of quarterly review of select plan schemes with the Heads of Departments and Secretaries to Government concerned. Six divisions have been formed to assist the Commission in this task. They deal with (i) Agriculture and allied subjects; (ii) Industries and allied subjects; (iii) Power, Transport and allied subjects; (iv) Human Resources, Education, Health and Family Planning, etc.; (v) Rural and Urban Development; (vi) Financial Projections.

A Research Wing manned by Research Personnel was also formed to assist the Commission in its special studies with reference to the responsibilities entrusted to it.

While the first constituted Commission had its last two sittings during April 1974, the reconstituted Commission met in all 27 times during 1974-75.

During the year 1974-75, the commission reviewed the progress of implementation of select plan schemes upto 31st December 1974 and submitted its report to the Government for the quarters ended 30th September 1974 and 31st December 1974. Special studies on the following topics were also undertaken and reports submitted to the Government during the above period.

1. Updating of Annual Plan 1974-75;
2. Spurt in food prices in Tamil Nadu; and
3. Consumer behaviour in Tamil Nadu.

CHAPTER VI

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Seasonal Conditions.

The seasonal conditions during 1974-75 had adversely affected the Agricultural Production Programme. During the summer, the State had recorded only 94.2 m.m. rainfall against a normal rainfall of 137.8 m.m. The failure of these rains badly affected the production of millets and oilseeds.

Though the total rainfall during the South West monsoon was above the average level of 307 m.m., the late commencement of the South-West Monsoon and the uneven distribution of rains paved the way for a bad crop season.

There was a total failure of the north east monsoon recording a rainfall of 158. m.m. as against the normal rainfall of 450 m.m. during the season. On account of this, crops raised with the receipt of the South West Monsoon withered. In many areas crops raised under tank irrigation failed completely.

Production Goals and Achievements.—

The agricultural production anticipated and the achievements in 1974-75 under various crops are given below.

Crop.	Target.		Achievement.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(Lakh hect).	(Lakh tonnes).	(Lakh hect).	(Lakh tonnes).
1. Paddy	26.46	59.00	22.46	41.66
2. Millets	19.69	16.00	13.96	7.93
3. Pulses	8.42	2.30	6.36	1.38
4. Oilseeds	11.90	12.07	12.86	8.51
5. Cotton (Lakh bales) ..	3.40	4.10	2.58	2.20
6. Sugarcane	1.30	11.30	1.49	11.80

Condition of Crops.—

Tamil Nadu was in the grip of a severe drought during the year 1974-75. The condition of the crops in Tamil Nadu was not satisfactory in most of the districts of the State. The dry crops in general were very badly affected throughout the State. In many parts of the State, the crops withered away for want of rains.

Cyclone, Floods and Famine—

There were no Cyclones or floods in Tamil Nadu during the year 1974-75. Tamil Nadu was hit by floods during the month of December, 1972 and several flood relief works had been taken up during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74. In order to continue and complete those works a sum of Rs. 399.51 lakhs was spent on the various flood relief works under the following categories. :—

Category.	Amount spent during 1974-75. (RUPEES. IN LAKHS)
(1) Repairs to Major Irrigation sources	130.05
(2) Repairs to Minor Irrigation Sources	7.38
(3) Repairs to Highways and Rural Road Works	30.79
(4) Repairs to Panchayat Union and Panchayat Roads	199.82
(5) Repairs to Municipal and Corporation Roads	30.59
(6) Reclamation of sandcast lands	0.88
Total	399.51

Drought.—There was a serious failure of the North East Monsoon in the State in the year 1974. As against the normal average monthly rainfall of 186 m.m., 187 m.m. and 88.20 m.m. in the period during October, November and December respectively, the rainfall during these months in 1974 was only 107 m.m., 64.4 m.m. and 23.6 m.m. respectively. Out of a total number of 17,069 villages in the State, 11,814 villages were severely affected by drought and they were declared as drought affected areas. As against the total registered extent 40.57 lakhs acres of wet lands, the crops had withered in an extent of 7.10 lakhs acres and the yield of crop was very low in respect of 18.97 lakhs of acres. Similarly as against the cultivated extent of 87.371 lakhs acres of dry lands, out of

the total registered extent of 161.18 lakhs acres, the crops had withered in an extent of 35.65 lakhs acres and the yield was far below the normal in respect of 49.89 lakhs of acres. This had done a lot of harm to the normal economy. Due to lack of normal agricultural operations, the agricultural labourers had to be given employment opportunities to eke out their livelihood. The lack of rains resulted in acute scarcity of drinking water supply.

The following relief was granted to the ryots of the areas notified as drought affected.

(i) The collection of the State Government loans (including arrears and current) due for collection in Fasli 1384 was postponed to the next fasli.

(ii) Land Revenue including additional wet assessment water cess, additional water cess, local cess, etc., for wet, dry and manavari lands for the Fasli 1384 was ordered to be remitted. The Panchayat Unions had also been instructed not to collect local cess surcharge in the areas declared as drought affected. Accordingly, local cess and local cess surcharge payable to local bodies were not collected in these areas.

(iii) The collection of land revenue arrears relating to Fasli 1383 and earlier faslis had been postponed to the next fasli 1385. The amount involved in such remission and postponement, reimbursement to local bodies and postponement of collections was of the order of Rs. 14 crores and postponement of loan collections of Rs. 14.34 crores.

(iv) Certificates were issued in respect of drought affected areas in the districts to the Co-operative Central Banks to enable them to get the short term loans given by the Co-operative Societies to the ryots converted into long term loans.

(v) An Ordinance (The Tamil Nadu Indebted agriculturists, Temporary Relief Ordinance 1975) was promulgated by the State Government on 16th January 1975 granting a moratorium for one year on the recovery of the debts including rents for agricultural lands incurred by agriculturists in the drought affected areas. According to this, no suit for the recovery of debt shall be instituted, and no application for the execution of the decrees for payment of money in such suit shall be made, against any agriculturists in any Civil Court for one year. The Ordinance, however, would not apply to loans given by banks. The Ordinance was replaced later by an Act; and

(vi) Collection of arrears and current dues of agricultural income tax due for collection during the current financial year was postponed to the next year 1975-76.

As there was acute drinking water scarcity on account of failure of rain, priority was given to ensure the availability of drinking water in the areas affected by drought by deepening existing public wells and sinking new wells wherever absolutely necessary. The formation of new ponds and energisation of bore wells already sunk were also taken up. There was a concerted activity by the Panchayat Unions, the Engineering wing of the Agriculture Department and the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board to deepen the wells and to sink new wells including deep bore wells wherever necessary to alleviate the sufferings caused by the scarcity of drinking water. A sum of Rs. 352.12 lakhs was spent on this account during the year. In order to provide employment to the agricultural labourers who were thrown out of employment on account of severe drought conditions, a large number of labourers attended to works such as desilting of major and minor irrigation sources and formation of a new roads. It was also ensured that each labourer engaged in the execution of relief works was paid not less than Rs. 3 per day.

The State Government released a special allotment of Rs. 10.00 Crores during 1974-75. Against this allotment, a total sum of Rs. 879.55 lakhs was spent under the following categories from January 1975 to March 1975.

Category.	Amount Spent during 1974-75.	Number of works taken up.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).	
1 Drinking Water Supply	352.12	23,707
2 Minor Irrigation	273.19	10,959
3 Medium and Major Irrigation	103.96	1,804
4 Roads	147.98	4,307
5 Soil Conservation	2.30	116
Total	879.55	40,893

The Collectors sanctioned a total number of 40,893 works at a estimated cost of Rs. 1,796.24 lakhs and work had been done to the value of Rs. 1,004.48 lakhs upto the end of March 1975, though the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 879.55 lakhs.

Apart from the above, the normal plan works under the various categories which were labour oriented and which could be taken up in drought affected areas, were diverted, concentrated and accelerated in such areas with a view to provide employment to agricultural labourers in those areas, including drinking water supply schemes. A sum of Rs. 999.34 lakhs was spent on such works from January 1975 to March 1975 out of the plan provisions under various categories.

The drought conditions that prevailed during the end of December 1974 and the beginning of January 1975 presented a very gloomy picture. The severity of the drought was felt by the scarcity of drinking water supply in most parts of the State, a phenomenon unprecedented in Tamil Nadu during the months of December and January. This drought had a special significance as being a major occurrence of the type. The relief measures launched in time and executed by the various officers in the District under the leadership of the Collectors concerned had helped to combat the situation successfully.

Land Revenue—

Particulars of demand, collection and balance under Land Revenue including inam assessment, additional assessment and additional watercess for the year 1974-75 are given below :—

	Arrear. RS.	Current. RS.
1 Demand for the year (1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975).	4,56,55,711	13,04,98,460
2 Amount collected during the year	1,40,68,919	10,06,80,637
3 Balance	3,15,86,792	2,98,17,823
4 Amount suspended of postponed	2,8,108,414	796
5 Net collectable balance on 31st March 1975.	34,78,378	2,98,17,027
6 Percentage of Net collectable balance as on 31st March 1975.	7 per cent.	23 per cent.

Court of Wards

All the Estates which were under the Superintendence of the Court of Wards were handed over to the proprietors of the Estates concerned except the Sivagiri Estate in Tirunelveli district and the Marungapur Estate in Tiruchirappalli district.

Sivagiri Estate (Tirunelveli district).—The Sivagiri Estate in Tirunelveli district under the Court of Wards had not yet been transferred to the wards. They are now under the possession of the receiver. The suit filed by the Court of Wards in O.S. No. 26/55 was disposed of by the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Tirunelveli. Aggrieved by the decision of the Sub-Court, some of the legal heirs of the last land holders of Sivagiri Estate took it on appeal to the High Court which was dealt with in C.R.P. No. 534/66 in C.S. 26/56 (Appeal No. 361/66). The eldest son of the last land holder Thiru V. Senthattikalaipandia Chinnathambiar had given a petition to the Collector for the refund of the amount available in P.D. Account, stating that the above appeal was finally disposed of on 22nd February 1973, by the High Court, Madras. The Government Pleader, Madras, was addressed for sending a printed copy of the judgment in the above appeal and his reply is awaited.

Marungapuri Estate (Tiruchirappalli district).—All the properties were delivered to the respective shareholders as per the compromise decree. No orders discharging the Collector from the receivership had been passed. The Government Pleader, Tiruchirappalli, was addressed to file a memo in the Court for relieving the Collector from receivership.

Old Age Pension

The scheme for the grant of pensions to old persons who have no means of subsistence and have no relatives bound by custom or usage to support them, continued this year also. A sum of Rs. 20 per mensem is being paid as old age pension to destitutes of 65 years of age and above and to destitutes aged 60 years and above who are incapacitated to earn a livelihood. Certain details of the scheme are :—

The total number of persons sanctioned old age pension up to 31st March 1975.	1,22,637
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The total number of pensioners actually on roll after weeding out ineligible cases due to deaths and other causes, up to 31st March 1975.	42,934
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The total amount paid to pensioners during 1974-75	104,96,536-83
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2. During 1974-75, Government extended the Old Age Pension Scheme to 10,000 physically handicapped destitutes aged 55 years or above.

Assignment of Lands to Landless Poor Persons.

Cultivable waste lands are assigned to landless poor persons under B.S.O. 15. During the year, a special drive was launched under the scheme for assignment of lands to landless poor persons. A target of 39,000 acres was fixed for the year. An extent of 36,194.53 acres was assigned during the year and thus the percentage of target achieved was 90 percent.

The Government have also fixed the following order of priority in the matter of assignment of cultivable lands—

- (i) Families of Servicemen including Border Security Force personnel who have been killed or disabled in action.
- (ii) Landless poor, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.
- (iii) Persons in active Military Service including Border Security Force.
- (iv) Ex-Servicemen including Ex-Border Security Force Personnel.
- (v) Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon.
- (vi) Goldsmiths displaced on account of Gold Control Order.
- (vii) Other landless poor persons.

In the case of persons in active Military Service, cultivation by lease of lands assigned to them is permitted and they are also allowed to resume the lands from the lessees after their return from service.

Agricultural Income-Tax.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1955) continued to be administered by the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-Tax during the period. The Commissioner is assisted by 6 Assistant Commissioners of Agricultural Income-Tax. The Assistant Commissioners, besides exercising administrative supervision over the Agricultural Income-Tax Officers, are the first appellate authorities against the orders of the Agricultural Income-Tax Officers.

Against the orders passed on composition basis, no appeals lie to the Assistant Commissioner but only a revision to the Commissioner. The Commissioner hears and disposes of the revision petitions at Headquarters and at his camps in the districts.

There were no new amendments either to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955 or to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Rules, 1955 during the period under report.

The total revenue during the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975 was Rs. 2,10,56,985.64 paise.

Stamps.

There was an increase in the sale of stamps of all categories except under the items "Hundi Stamps" and Revenue Stamps. The decrease in the sale of Hundi Stamps was due to inadequate supply of stamps from the Nasik Press to the various treasuries during the year 1974-75. During the year the administration of the stamps had worked satisfactorily. The receipts of stamps under each category were as follows :—

	RS.
1. Non Judicial Stamps	25,32,71,867.15
2. Judicial Stamps	3,87,64,250.22
3. Hundi Stamps	8,93,101.25
4. Adhesive Revenue stamps	96,63,227.83
5. Miscellaneous Receipts	2,89,64,530.33

Settlement of estates.

The Settlement Department is attending to the implementation of the following Acts and Special Work :

1. Tamilnadu Estates Abolition Act (XXVI/48)
2. Tamilnadu Inam Estates Abolition Act (26/63)
3. Tamilnadu Leaseholds Abolition Act (27/63)
4. Tamilnadu Minor Inams Abolition Act (30/63)
5. Tamilnadu Transferred Territory Resettlement Act (30/64)
6. Gudalur Janmam Estates Abolition Act (24/69)
7. Kanyakumari Sreepadam lands Abolition Act (11/73)
8. Revenue follow-up work.

The implementation work under the Acts in items 3 and 5 was already completed. The Abolition Acts in items 6 and 7 above came up for implementation after the expiry of the year 1973-74. Even in respect of the Abolition Act XXVI/48 implementation work was already completed and post introduction item of work like determination of Final compensation, revision of Final compensation etc., were attended to in the year 1974-75. In conclusion the Abolition Acts in items 2 and 4 and the Revenue follow-up work were actually implemented during the year 1974-75 in addition to the post-settlement items of work under the Abolition Act in item 1 above.

Tamilnadu Estates Abolition Act XXVI/48.—During the year 1974-75, there was actually no area left for introduction of settlement since the work under this Act was already completed. As a result of determination of Final Compensation and revision of Basic Annual sum due to disposal of held over items, the following sums were determined for payment towards compensation and Interim-payment.

	RS.	P.
Individual land-holders Compensation deposited	5,40,526	40
Interim Payment deposited	2,71,463	96

Tamil Nadu Inam Estates Abolition Act 26/63.—During the year 1974-75, ryotwari settlement was introduced in respect of 11 estates involving 8.91 sq. miles. As a result of determination of Final compensation and revision of Basic Annual Sum due to disposal of held over items the following sums were determined for payment towards compensation and Interim Payment.—

	RS.	P.
Individual Land-holder's Compensation deposited	3,42,547	26
Interim Payment deposited	47,669	00

Tamil Nadu Minor Inams Abolition Act 30/63.—During the year 1974-75, ryotwari settlement under the provisions of this Abolition Act was introduced in respect of Minor Inams in 17 villages involving 5.10 sq. miles. A sum of Rs. 53,902.27 was sanctioned as Tasdic allowance towards payment to religious institutions as a result of determination of Basic Annual sum under the provisions of the Act in respect of certain Minor Inams.

Revenue follow up work.—This item of work related to the follow up work in the resurvey undertaken in South Arcot and Coimbatore Districts, where the survey frame work was completely broken. The feature of this work was that the Revenue registry was brought up to date. During the year 1974-75 Revenue follow up work was completed in 158 villages involving 424.15 sq. miles in South Arcot District.

District Gazetteers.—

The work of revising district gazetteers was entrusted to a member of the Tamil Nadu cadre of the Indian Administrative Service, designated as Editor-Gazetteers. The Editor-Gazetteers has a team of specially selected research assistants to work under him. The Editor is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Tamil Nadu Archives and Historical Research. Two gazetteers each for the new districts of Dharmapuri and Pudukkottai have to be written up.

The Gazetteer Unit was engaged in the preparation of the Pudukkottai District Gazetteer in 1974-75.

Survey and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration.

The Survey and Land Records Department is headed by the Commissioner for Land Revenue and Settlement of Estates, Board of Revenue, Madras. The Director of Survey and Settlement is the ex-officio, Secretary to the Board of Revenue (SE) and Controlling authority of the Department.

The Joint Director of Survey and Land Records, Madras is the technical authority and adviser to the Board for the Survey Department under whom the Deputy Directors of Survey and Assistant Directors of Survey are working in the various district units.

Resurvey was to be continued and completed over an area of about 1,817 sq. miles in the districts of The Nilgiris, Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot district, Kodaikanal taluk of Madurai district and also in the 4 taluks of Bhayani, Gobichettipalayam, Erode and Dharapuram of Coimbatore district covered by the L.B.P. area where resurvey under F.P. system was already taken. The resurvey work in the touched up portions in Vellore and Tiruvannamalai taluks of North Arcot district was over. During the period under report, resurvey for an area of 24.87

sq. miles (6.23 sq. mts.) in the three taluks of the Nilgiris district and an area of 13.16 sq. miles (5.07 sq. mts.) in Gudalur taluk relating to the resurvey of the lands notified and taken over under the Jenmam (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1969 were completed. An area of 110.92 sq. miles (42.83 sq. mts.) was covered under resurvey in Tindivanam taluk of South Arcot district. For the whole year from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975, a total area of 425.91 sq. miles (164.18 sq. mts.) was covered under resurvey in metric system in the districts of the Nilgiris and South Arcot district. Besides, survey of Iruwaram Inam, Estates, Leaseholds Estates and Minor Inam Estates notified and taken over respectively under the Tamil Nadu Acts 26, 27 and 30/63 had been completed over an area of 1,701.05 sq. miles leaving a balance of 33.20 sq. miles which are under stay orders. Town Survey for an area of 12.16 sq. miles and street survey for length of 1.54 km. had been done under the control and supervision of the District Survey Unit Officers. An intensive sub division scheme for the elimination of joint registered holdings and issue of separate pattas was proceeding.

There is a Map Drawing Office at Madras which is the publication office, the publisher being the Joint Director of Survey and Land Records, Madras on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu. It is incharge of a Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records attending to the final processing of village maps and drawing and compilation of various, departmental maps like taluk maps, district touring maps and State maps as well as of the drawing and compilation of maps required by the other departments of Government and extra departmental publications.

As regards the Settlement department, the Branch Settlement Offices and the Settlement Offices attend to the work connected with the implementation of the Abolition Acts viz. XXVI/1948, 26/63, 27/73, 30/63, 11/73 and 24/69 and Tamil Nadu Transferred Territory Ryotwari Settlement Act 30/64 besides Revenue Follow up work.

Registration.

The total number of Registration Districts in the State on 31st March 1975 was 31.

During the year, new Sub-Registry Offices were opened at 7 places, bringing the total number of Sub-Registry Offices in the State to 405.

The total number of documents registered, Encumbrance Certificates and Certified copies granted in the State and the Income and Expenditure during the year 1974-75 are furnished below :—

1. Number of documents registered ..	11,72,763
2. Number of E.Cs granted	2,96,603
3. Number of C.Cs granted	1,55,692
4. Income	Rs. 4.34 Crores.
5. Expenditure	Rs. 1.57 Crores.

The number of documents registered during the period under report has increased by 67,016 over the number registered during the last year. The increase may be attributed to the various developmental activities of the Government. The number of E. Cs. granted during the period under report has decreased by 17,995 over the number granted during the previous year. The number of certified copies granted during the year has increased by 9,356 over the number granted during the last year.

The number of undervaluation cases detected, the deficit stamp duty or compounding fees collected on registered documents during the year are as follows :

1. Number of undervaluation cases	13,194
2. Amount of deficit stamp duty and compounding fees collected in respect of undervaluation cases during the period.	11.03 lakhs.
3. Total amount of stamp duty actually paid on documents received during the period inclusive of surcharge and duty payable to Local Bodies.	28.23 Crores.

The substantial increase of revenue under items 2 and 3 above is due to the effective implementation of Section 47-A of the Stamp Act. The increase of revenue under item 3 during this year is also due to the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase of stamp duty on Conveyance with effect from 1st July 1973.

Panchayat Forests.

Panchayat Forests are small committees/composed or representative cattle owners to whom as agents of Government, the management of the " ryots forests " has been transferred. By forming Panchayat Forests

the ryots have got an interest in the preservation of the areas entrusted to them. The Panchayat Forests are working in accordance with the terms of an agreement between them and the State. The agreement authorises the Panchayats to issue grazing permits upto a specified maximum, collect grazing fees at a stipulated rate and to enjoy all minor forest produce and in return the Panchayats agree to protect the reserve forest from illegal grazing and felling, goat-browsing and fire, by employing watchers and supervising their work, and to pay a suitable rent to the Government on the area entrusted to their charge. There are 5 Panchayat Forests in Madurai district. The area of each panchayat forests in this District is detailed below :

	Acre.
1. Kollapatti-Vedasandur taluk	291.02
2. Sengurichi-Dindigul taluk	1,178.42
3. Pallapatti-Melur taluk	1,359.83
4. Moongilpatti-Natham Sub-taluk	553.01
5. Pudur	167.90
Total	3,550.18

The Kollapatti Panchayat Forests and Sengurichi Panchayat Forests are dormant from 1958 and the Pudur Panchayat Forests from 1962.

Pallapatti Panchayat Forests.—An extent of 1,359.83 acres in Talanuthu and Mamalai Reserve Forest constitutes Pallapatti Panchayat Forests. The forest is divided into two halves on either sides of Madurai-Tiruchi road.

Moongilpatti Panchayat Forests.—An extent of 553.01 acres in Moongilpatti and Arukkampatti Reserve Forest constitutes the Moongilpatti Panchayat Forests. This was reconstituted from 8th April 1970 by conducting new elections. But the agreement for the period from 1970-73 and 1973-76 had not been renewed so far.

Prohibition and Excise.

During the year 1973-74, the Government decided to reintroduce Prohibition in the State in a phased programme. Accordingly toddy shops in the State were closed from 1st September 1973 and arrack and

foreign liquor shops were closed from 1st September 1974. Thus 7,046 toddy shops and 3,235 arrack shops that were functioning from 30th August 1971 to 31st August 1974 were closed down. The State reverted back to the position that prevailed prior to suspension of Prohibition.

The Member of the Board of Revenue with designation "Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise" continued to be in charge of Prohibition and Excise in the Board of Revenue and Ex-officio Special Secretary to the Government in the Secretariat. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Prohibition Enforcement) under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise was in charge of Prohibition Enforcement in the State with necessary complementary staff.

Acts and Rules Administered by the department.—The Tamil Nadu Excise Act, 1971, the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (ED) Act, 1955, etc., continued to be dealt with by the Board of Revenue throughout the period under review. The rules issued under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 and continued under the Tamil Nadu Excise Act were in force.

The rules framed by the State Government under the Spirituous Preparation (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955 and the notification issued under Section 16 of Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 also continued to be in force.

The regulatory functions like issue of licences, permits, etc., for the manufacture, possession, import and export of excisable articles under the various rules administered by the Prohibition and Excise Department and the collection work of duties, fees, etc., continued to be attended to by the Officers of the Revenue Department.

Medicinal Preparations containing alcohol were allowed to be manufactured both under bond (Excise Supervision) and non-bond (non-Excise Supervision). Supply of rectified Spirit for the manufacture of medicinal preparations in this State was made from the distilleries in Tamil Nadu. Opium and other narcotics drugs were obtained direct from the authorised sources by the manufacturers after getting prescribed licences and permits issued by this Department. Indents for the supply of ganja to licensees for the manufacture of medicinal preparations were met from the stock purchased from outside and stored at the Tamil Nadu Prohibition and Excise Laboratory, Madras.

11 Licences in form L-1 under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise duties) Rules, 1956 and 63 M-1 licences under Tamil Nadu Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1939 were in force during the year. There were 136 L-2 and 126 L-3 Licences.

Permits for personal consumption of liquor to the foreigners (temporary residents) and visitors from other States of the Indian Union and also to permanent residents of this State on grounds of health were issued during the period as it was done before 30th August 1971 when the State was under dry law, under the Tamil Nadu Liquor (Licence and Permit) Rules 1960. During the year there were 20 licensees in Form F.L.-1 for the sale of bottled liquor to consumers and 10 F.L. 2 licensees (club licences) to members (coupon holders) and 12 F.L. 3 and 6 F.L. 3-A licences for possession of Indian-Made Foreign Spirit by Star hotels for supply to foreign tourists, foreigners resident in India and consumers staying in them.

Distilleries.—The following distilleries were functioning in the State during the year 1974-75. The annual installed capacity of production and the actual production during the year are indicated against each.

Name of the distillery.	Annual installed capacity.	Annual production.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(IN LAKH BULK LITRES.)		
1 Trichy Distilleries and Chemicals Ltd.	136.0	107.69
2 E.I.D. Parry Limited	75.0	47.96
3 Sakthi Sugars Limited	136.0	124.32
4 Arvind Distillery Limited	54.0	39.37
5 Vorion Chemicals and Distilleries Limited.	27.0	13.11
6 Southern Agrifurane Industries Limited.	13.5	2.17
7 Kamadhenu Drinks	70.0	12.44

Revenue.—Consequent on the reintroduction of total prohibition in the State, the State Exchequer had to forego considerable revenue amounting approximately to Rs. 56.5 crores per annum.

The receipts during the year are furnished below :—

EXCISE REVENUE

	1974-75.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1 Arrack rentals, Excise duty, Gallonage fees, etc.	2,094.37
2 Toddy rentals	39.44
3 I.M.F.L. (Beer, Wines and Spirits) (Excise Duty, Gallonage fees, Licence fees, etc.).	265.91
4 Other Receipts (Commerical and Denatured Spirit Medicinal and Toilet Preparations, Hemp and Other Drugs, Receipts from Distilleries, Fines, etc.).	122.09
Grand Total ..	2,521.81
Refunds ..	0.88
Net Total ..	2,520.93

The balance of arrears on rentals of Arrack and toddy shops approximately works out to Rs. 4-6 crores. This is mainly inclusive of loss of revenue due to resale of the privileges to run the shops in which there were low bids. The collection could not be pushed through because of the general drought condition in the State and there was ban on sale of immovables. Since then orders were issued extending concession to the defaulters to induce them to clear their arrears.

Prohibition Enforcement and Offences.—The total number of cases reported in the State under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, Opium Act, Dangerous Drugs Act, etc., for the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975 was 2,95,683 against 80,347 reported during the corresponding period.

A disturbing feature noticed in the State was the misuse of denatured spirit obtained by D.L. series licensees, etc., for the manufacture of commodities like armature fixture, paint remover, picture varnish thinner, etc. In a number of cases during 1972 to 1975 the licensees were found to have sold the allotted denatured spirit to the illicit distillers and addicits at a high premium for rendering the stock potable for sale as “kalakkal” to the credulous public. Stern action had been taken against the licensees. In some cases, the licenses had been cancelled and in other cases show cause notices had been issued.

Misuse of spirituous Medicinal preparations had also come to notice in the districts of Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, the Nilgiris Madurai, South Arcot, Chingleput and Madras. The commonly misused items were Zingerberis Mitis and Ayurvedic preparations belonging to the group of Asavas and Arishtas such as Karjurasavam and Chandanasavam, etc. They were sold duly mixed with intoxicating materials like Chloral Hydrate, etc. Action had been taken in several cases and in many cases the licences had been cancelled. The further issue of licences was effectively restricted to ensure that the field and scope for misuse are curtailed.

Tamil Nadu Prohibition and Excise Laboratory.—Tamil Nadu Prohibition and Excise Laboratory continued to function as analytical and quality control laboratory. The main part played by the laboratory is to estimate the alcoholic strength of spirituous medicinal preparations for the purpose of levy of Excise duty.

Administration of Prohibition and Excise work was satisfactory during the year under review.

Commercial Taxes.—

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following Acts during the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975.

- (i) Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.
- (ii) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
- (iii) Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.
- (iv) Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.
- (v) Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.
- (vi) Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935.
- (vii) Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970
- (viii) Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971.
- (ix) Tamil Nadu Betting and Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1971.

There was no change in the administrative set up of the department.

The total receipts under various Commerical Taxes Acts for the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975 with figures for the corresponding period of the previous year are furnished below :—

Act.	Receipts up to the end March 1974.	Receipts up to March 1975 including cheques pending realisation on 31st March 1975.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1 Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act—				
Tax (including Additional Tax and Surcharge).	9,931.82	14,037.35	4,105.53	43
2 Central Sales Tax Act—				
Tax	2,087.03	2,942.07	855.04	41
3 Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act—				
Tax (including Additional Tax and surcharge).	1,334.71	1,905.16	570.45	43
4 Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939—				
Tax (including Additional Surcharge).	818.16	1,097.78	279.62	36
5 Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act.	473.16	497.73	24.57	6
6 Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act.	151.68	187.31	35.63	23
Grand Total ..	14,796.56	20,848.40	6,051.84	41

Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.—This is the major enactment which yields substantial portion of State revenue. There was no change in the scheme of taxation under the Act during the year.

Enhancement of rate of tax.—(i) Rate of tax was increased on the following items of the First Schedule to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.—

Item Numbers 31, 32, 36 and 94—Chicory, Coffee, Tea from 5½ per cent to 6 per cent.

78—Vegetable oil from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent.

79—Machine made matches from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent.

80 (a) and (b)—Pulses and grams from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent.

51—Scents, powders, snows from 9 per cent to 12 per cent.

Items Nos. 2 and 3 of the Second Schedule.

Cotton and Cotton yarn from 2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Exemption Granted.—(i) The Government granted exemption from payment of tax on stores purchased for construction of Defence projects, Port Blair (Andaman Islands) and exemption from payment of tax on sales of certain goods viz., Electrical goods, hardware, spare parts of vehicles and plants and asbestos cement products and other building material to the Chief Engineer (Military Engineering Service) subject to certain conditions.

The Government granted exemption from payment of tax on sales of photos, pictures and lockets of Bhagavan Sri Ramakrishna to disciples by Sri Ramakrishna Math, Myslapore.

The Government reduced by 50 per cent the tax payable under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 in respect of the sales of the articles manufactured by the students of St. Joseph's Industrial School, Ootacamund, the Nilgiris District.

Exemption Withdrawn.—The Government withdrew the exemption granted to prawns, lobsters, crabs, frogs and frog-legs and from payment of tax, in respect of dealers whose total turnover exceeded Rs. 5,000 per annum with effect from 3rd March 1975.

General.—The Government empowered all officers, not lower in rank than that of an Assistant Commerical Tax Officer, in the Intelligence Wing of the Commercial Taxes Department, to exercise the powers conferred under section 41 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 throughout the State of Tamil Nadu.

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Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act.—The Government granted exemption in respect of the additional sales tax payable under the Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 by the Tamil Nadu State and Central Government Departments.

Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939.—The scheme of composition was first introduced with effect from 14th September 1974 and under this scheme the touring theatres were eligible to opt for composition at the following rates :—

Exhibitions held in—Town Panchayat—Rs. 45 per show. Village Panchayats—Rs. 30 per show.

The scheme was modified and extended to permanent theatres also from 20th January 1975 and the following rates were fixed for composition ;—

(i) Exhibition held in Town Panchayat—	Rate of Tax.
(a) Permanent theatre including semi-permanent.	20 per cent of the gross collection capacity for every show.
(b) Temporary (Touring) Theatres	15 per cent of the gross collection capacity for every show.
(ii) Exhibition held in Village Panchayats —	
(a) Permanent theatre including semie-permanent.	15 per of cent the gross collection capacity for every show.
(b) Temporary (Touring) Theatre	10 per cent of the Gross collection capacity for every show.

The above rates were subject to the condition that if the average tax paid in 1973-74 per show was more than the rates mentioned above, the compounded rate payable would be such average.

There was no change in the scheme of taxation under the following Acts during the year :—

- (i) Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.
- (ii) Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.
- (iii) Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935.
- (iv) Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971.
- (v) Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970.

The administration of all the Commercial Taxes Acts was smooth during the period under report.

Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.

The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is the second Appellate Authority in the administration of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act 1959 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

During the period there was no change either in the administrative set up or in the jurisdiction of the Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal. There are four benches in the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, the Main Bench with one Additional Bench at Madras and one Additional Bench each at Madurai and Coimbatore. The Main bench is also the Bench under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955.

Details of work.—Under the Sales Tax law 1645 appeals and 12 applications for review were pending at the beginning of the year i.e. 1st April 1974 in all the four Benches. The number of appeals and applications for review registered during the year including those restored to file and remanded was 3130 and 6 respectively making up a total of 4,775 appeals and 18 applications for review and disposal. Out of this 3,174 appeals and 9 applications for review were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,601 appeals and 9 applications for review.

Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955, 101 appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. The number of appeals registered and those restored to file was 276 and 175 appeals were disposed during the year leaving a balance of 202 appeals at the end of the year i.e. 31st March 1975,

Appellate Assistant Commissioners (CT).—The Appellate Assistant Commissioners (CT) are the first appellate authority in the administration of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax 1959 and Central Sales Tax Act 1956. There are 16 appellate Assistant Commissioners (Commercial Taxes) in Tamil Nadu. One post of Additional Appellate Assistant Commissioner (CT) sanctioned to Trichy District was filled up in February 1975. There is no change either in the jurisdiction or in the administrative set up of Appellate Assistant Commissioners (CT).

Details of work.—At the beginning of the year, 5,398 appeals were pending (i.e. on 1st April 1975) before the Appellate Assistant Commissioners. The number of appeals received during the year by Appellate Assistant Commissioners were 11,146 making a total of 16,544 appeals. Out of this, 12,551 appeals were disposed of by them leaving a balance of 3,993 appeals at the end of the year on 31st March 1975.

Civil Supplies.

After decontrol in January 1970, trading in foodgrains was carried on, in a limited scale, till 1973-74. But due to failure of the monsoon in the Northern States and on account of the removal of restrictions on the movement of coarse grains from one State to another by the Government of India in March 1974, the open market price of rice was showing an upward trend and it reached the maximum level in July 1974. In order to arrest the increase in price of rice in the open market, adhoc distribution of rice was undertaken by the Government in vulnerable areas, besides continuing the supply of rice to the income group of Rs. 300 and less per month in Madras City and Coimbatore and also in the border taluks adjoining Kerala State in Kanyakumari District. From 1972 onwards, the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation has been handling the trading operations whether under statutory authority or by way of open market operations, hitherto handled by the Civil Supplies Department and this department is in charge of statutory regulations only. The functions of this Department are organised under the following divisions :—

1. Administration.
2. Accounts.
3. Distribution.

Procurement and distribution.—The policy of limited procurement by means of levy on traders adopted by this Government from 1970 onwards was continued during 1974 Samba season also, but on a large scale, with a view to have buffer stock in the context of the all India scarcity. Due to sudden increase in the price of rice in the open market in July-August 1974, the Government authorised adhoc distribution of rice in all the deficit pockets, besides extending the supply of rice at economic rates to the income Group upto Rs. 499 per month in Madras City and Coimbatore committed area. In order to meet the increased commitments, the Government imposed levy on producers in almost all the districts during the Kuruvai season in 1974 except in Thanjavur District where open market operations were done. Due to failure of the North-East monsoon, the position changed from bad to worse and it was then decided by the Government to impose stiffer levy on producers during Samba 1975 season. Accordingly levy was imposed in all the districts except in Madras and Nilgiris Districts in Samba 1975 season.

Procurement prices.—Procurement prices of different varieties of paddy were revised as follows :—

From.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
(Rate per Quintal of Paddy)				
6th October 1973 ..	..	..	70-00	60-00
15th December 1973 ..	78-00	75-00	..	..
25th September 1974 ..	98-00	95-00	90-00	85-00
16th December 1974 ..	86-00	83-00	78-00	74-00

From 16th December 1974 onwards, besides the notified price, the producers were given transport charges of Rs. 5 per quintal for the delivery of paddy at the purchase centres and also Rs. 10 per quintal of paddy as 'Bonus'.

Distribution.—The scheme of issue of rice at economic rates to the income group of Rs. 300 and below per month in Madras City and Coimbatore was continued. Due to sudden increase in the price of rice in the open market in July-August, 1974, supply of rice was authorised to

the families with a monthly income below Rs. 500 in these areas from August 1974. Adhoc distribution of rice was also authorised in all deficit pockets, besides continuing the supply of rice in the border taluks adjoining Kerala in Kanyakumari District. In view of the unprecedented failure of the North-East monsoon, the position became very critical in December 1974-January 1975. Then the Government decided to draw up 'Food-Budget' for each district in consultation with the Collectors. The Collectors were authorised to supply rice generally at 2 Kgs. per card per week in the urban areas and at 1 Kg. per card per week in the drought affected rural areas. In Nilgiris District, since rice was not available in the open market, the Collector was authorised to issue rice at 5 Kgs. per card per week irrespective of the income and in other areas, the supply was authorised to the families with monthly income of Rs. 500 and less only. Besides supply of rice, the Collectors were authorised to supply wheat and millets also at the scale prescribed from time to time with reference to allotments made by the Government of India. According to the Food-Budget so drawn up, the requirement per month for the State was in the order of 55,000 tonnes per month. Hence, the Government of India were requested to supply at least 5 lakhs tonnes from the Central Pool. The Government of India commenced the release of stocks from March 1975 onwards. Details regarding the actual quantity of rice distributed during 1973-74 and 1974-75 are, furnished below :—

(ALL IN TONNES).

.. 1973-74	1,11,227
1974-75	3,82,423

Economic issue prices.—During the period under report, the economic issue prices of rice were revised as follows, since the paddy prices were also revised from time to time:—

From.	Superfine.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
(Retail selling rate per kg.)				
16th March 1974	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30
1st December 1974	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.80

Foodzone.—The entire State is one Food Zone. Movement of paddy/ rice from the notified areas and also from this State to other States for personal consumption by land owners was regulated by issue of permits. The check on the border was strengthened by checkpoints and mobile units. In order to facilitate a close watch on the movement of paddy/ rice in the border areas adjoining Kerala and to check clandestine movements outside the State under the guise of inter-state movements, the border taluks were notified separately, and movement of stocks into such areas was regulated.

Wheat/Wheat products.—The Government of India continued to allot wheat to the State Government. The total allocations made by the Government of India, the quantity allotted to Roller Flour Mills for conversion and the stocks taken over for public distribution during the period under report are furnished below :—

	For public distribution.	For Roller Flour Mills.
Government of India Allocations in .. 1947-75.	1,38,925	77,075
Total ..	2,16,000	..

The retail selling price of wheat to consumers continued to be Rs. 1.40 per Kg. from 15th April 1974.

On the request made by the Government of Tamil Nadu, in view of the scarcity conditions, the Government of India were making separate allotment for public distribution, besides allotment of wheat to Roller Flour Mills for conversion, from June 1974 onwards.

By an arrangement made by the Government of India, the Wheat products produced from the Roller Flour Mills are taken over from the Mills by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and distributed to consumers and bulk consumers with reference to authorisation issued from time to time by the Civil Supplies Department. The retail selling price of maida and sooji to consumers are as follows :—

From.	Maida.	Sooji.
(Retail selling price per Kg.)		
15th April 1974	Rs. 1.80	Rs. 1.80
1st October 1974	Rs. 2.40	Rs. 2.45

Coarse grains.—Consequent on the removal of restrictions on the movement of coarse grains by the Government of India, there was a steep increase in the price of millets in the open market. With a view to arrest the increase in prices and to conserve the millets produced within the State for local consumption, the Government of Tamil Nadu issued the Tamil Nadu Coarse-Grains (Declaration and Requisitioning of Stocks) Order 1974. In view of the unprecedented failure of the monsoon, the production of millets had gone down considerably. Except an allotment of 5,000 tonnes of Milo, no other allotment of millets was made by the Government of India. The Government of Tamil Nadu decided to purchase millets from other States through the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation purchased about 65,000 tonnes of Millets from Andhra Pradesh, Madhyapradesh and Karnataka and those stocks were distributed in the rural areas, with reference to needs, at the scale prescribed from time to time.

Sugar.—The levy sugar allotted to this State by the Government of India, is issued to the public on the basis of cards for domestic consumption through authorised retail points at a uniform price fixed throughout India. The allotments are made monthly by the Government of India to this State from various mills, from 1972 onwards. Following the introduction of regulated distribution of sugar, cards were issued to all families in the State, numbering nearly 89 lakhs, which has now increased roughly to one crore.

Sugar is being distributed against these cards. The scale of issue to each family ranges from one to six kgs. per month with reference to the income of the family. The monthly allotment to the State was in the order of about 10,000 tonnes till June 1974. The allotment by the Government of India was reduced to 9,481.9 tonnes from July 1974 and hence the quantum of supply to consumers had been reduced from July 1974, which was later restored, in view of the increased allotment by Government of India.

The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation.

During the year, there were 26 warehouse centres and 6 sub warehouse centres in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation has undertaken handling and transport of agricultural produce,

seeds, manures, fertilizers and notified commodities and stocks belonging to Government of India and bulk depositors like Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Coromandel Fertilisers Ltd., and Indian Potash Ltd., who avail storage facilities on reservation basis. In addition the Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation is running Model Retail Shops in 15 centres on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and is distributing essential commodities to the ration cardholders.

At the close of 31st March 1975, there was a total capacity of hired and constructed warehouses of 99462 M.T. (constructed 50815 M.T. and hired 48647 M.T.). As part of its construction programme, the Corporation acquired lands at Karur and Arni to the extent of 11.4 acres during the year at a cost of Rs. 1.51 lakhs. Four additional godowns with a capacity of 2,200 M.T. each at Dindigul, Villupuram, Tirunelveli, Nagapattinam and 2 godowns with a capacity of 4,400 M.T. at Theni were constructed during the year raising the constructed capacity to 55215 M.T.

The stock position at the beginning of the year was 69697 M.T. and there was a closing stock of 121599 M.T. at the close of the year 1974—75 with 415914 M.T. deposits and 364012 M.T. release. The State Bank of India advanced a sum of Rs. 219.15 lakhs and other Nationalised Banks advanced Rs. 153 lakhs during the year against warehouse receipts issued by the Corporation at various centres.

The paid up share capital at the end of the year was Rs. 131 lakhs which is shared by the State and the Central Warehousing Corporation on 50:50 basis.

The Corporation earned a net profit of Rs. 8.97 lakhs (tentative) for the year (including provision made for I.T. and dividend).

Ryotwari Tenures.

(i) *The Thanjavur Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952.*—The Act came into force in the whole of the district of Thanjavur on the 23rd August 1952. Operation of this Act was also extended to Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks of South Arcot District with effect from 1st July 1953. This Act provides for the fixation of wages payable to pannaiyals and the members of their families for the agricultural work done by them. The

above Act is being implemented by the Conciliation Officers in the district of Thanjavur and by the Tahsildars in Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks of South Arcot district. The orders or awards passed by the Conciliation Officers are appealable before the Revenue Court within thirty days of the passing of the order. No Civil Court shall entertain any suit or other proceedings to set aside or modify any order, decision or award passed by any Revenue Court, Conciliation Officer or other authority under this Act or in respect of any other matter falling within its or his scope.

(ii) *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955*.—As the agrarian unrest, which began in Thanjavur district, spread to other districts also and the need for protecting tenants from unjust eviction became imminent, this Act was passed. This Act extends to the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu except Kanyakumari district. For extending the operation of this Act to the above district a bill (L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1972) was passed by both the Houses of the State Legislature during August 1972. It is awaiting the assent of the President of India. Though the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 was originally a temporary Act, its life having been extended from time to time, it was made a permanent one by virtue of the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection (Continuance) Act, 1965 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1965).

The Act provides that no cultivating tenant shall be evicted from his holdings except for non-payment of rent, doing any act which is injurious to the land or the crop thereon, failure to cultivate the land, using the land for any purpose other than agriculture or horticulture or denial of the title of the landlord to the land.

The Act also provides for the restoration of a cultivating tenant to the land, of which he was in possession on 1st December 1953 but not in possession at the commencement of the Act, subject to certain conditions. A landlord may also resume land from a cultivating tenant for the purpose of personal cultivation upto one half of the extent leased under certain circumstances.

Disputes under the Act have to be settled by the Revenue Divisional Officers or by the Officers of Revenue Department not lower in rank than the Revenue Divisional Officer, empowered by Government. In so far as Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts and the taluk of Chidambaram of South Arcot district are concerned, the powers of the Revenue

Divisional Officer are being exercised by the Special Deputy Collectors (Revenue Court), while in the other districts by the Authorised Officers (Land Reforms). Orders passed by the above Officers are liable for revision by the High Court, Madras.

(iii) *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956*.—Till 1956, there was no law in the State of Tamil Nadu to regulate the rent payable by tenants to their landlords. In that year, the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956, was enacted. This Act has been proposed to be extended to Kanyakumari district in L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1972, which is awaiting the assent of the President of India.

The rates of fair rent fixed in respect of various classes of land in the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 are as follows :—

(i) Wet land—40 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money.

(ii) Wet land, where the irrigation is supplemented by lifting water—35 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money.

(iii) Any other class of land—33 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money.

NOTE.—(a) In respect of the lands falling under categories (ii) and (iii) above, in which water is lifted by pumpsets installed by the landowner at his cost, the fair rent is increased to 40 per cent of normal gross produce or its value in money.

(b) In every harvest, the landowner is entitled to one-fifth of the straw or stalk of all the crops.

The tenant should bear the expenses of cultivation and landowner should pay the land revenue and other dues due to the Government and the local authorities.

The Act does not apply to any land during the period when such land is used for raising, as main crop, sugarcane, plantain, betelvine or any other crop, which does not give any yield for a continuous period of two years or more from the time of cultivation or to any contract merely for collection or harvesting of the produce of any kind.

Disputes regarding the rent payable for a land should be taken to the Rent Court presided over by a Tahsildar, for settlement. Against the decision of the Rent Court, an appeal lies to Rent Tribunal presided over by a District Munsif. Orders of the Rent Tribunal are liable for revision by the High Court, Madras.

(iv) *The Tiruchirappalli Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958.*—This Act applies to certain villages in Kulithalai, Musiri, Karur, Tiruchirappalli and Lalgudi taluks of Tiruchirappalli district. It came into force on the 1st April 1959. It gives protection to Kaieruvaramdars and Mattuvaramdars as explained below :—

Kaieruvaramdars are persons engaged by a landowner to do ploughing and watering operations or ploughing operation alone, in return for a share in the crop or a fixed quantity of paddy. The Act provides that Kaieruvaramdars whose engagement was terminated on or after 1st January 1957, shall be re-engaged subject to certain conditions and that the remuneration of Kaieruvaramdars shall be the same as before the commencement of the Act. It also provides for enquiries being made in cases of dismissal of Kaieruvaramdars and for the adjudication of other disputes between the landowners and Kaieruvaramdars.

Mattuvaramdars are persons engaged by a landowner to supply bulls for ploughing operations and to do ploughing and other operations, in return for a share in the crop. The Act provides that any landowner who owns not more than 3 acres of wet land or its equivalent extent and who was not assessed to any sales tax or income-tax during 1955-56 or 1956-57 can terminate the engagement of Mattuvaramdars, as if this Act had not been passed. The Act also provides that any landowner, who owns more than three acres and less than ten acres of wet lands or its equivalent extent, can terminate the engagement of Mattuvaramdars upto 3 acres on the same terms as were applicable to them immediately before the commencement of the Act and that the provisions of the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act will apply to them, as if they are cultivating tenants under that Act, i.e., they will be entitled to protection from eviction, but will have to pay rent as before and not under the Fair Rent Act. The Act further provides that Mattuvaramdars under a landowner, who own more than 10 acres of wet land or its equivalent extent, will be deemed to be cultivating tenants within the meaning of the Cultivating Tenants Protection and Fair Rent Acts, i.e., they will be entitled to protection from eviction and also to pay rent under the Fair Rent Act.

(v) *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961).*—The scope of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) is to impose a ceiling on agricultural holdings and to acquire the surplus lands on payment of compensation. The ceiling area in the case of individuals and families of not more than five members was 30 standard acres in the first instance and it was subsequently reduced to 15 standard acres with reference to Act 17 of 1970 and for every additional member in excess of five, five standard acres, subject to the maximum of 30 standard acres for the family. The overall ceiling for a family was in the first instance, 60 standard acres and then it was reduced to 40 and thereafter to 30 standard acres as per the Tamil Nadu Acts 20 of 1972 and 39 of 1972. Female members of a family holding land in their own name on the 6th April 1960 and on 15th February 1970, the dates of commencement of the Acts 58 of 1961 and 17 of 1970 respectively, are entitled to have them as stridhana lands, apart from the admissible ceiling area of the family, subject to certain conditions. The ordinary acres are converted into standard acres in accordance with the ratio laid down in the Act. The Act contains suitable provisions for dealing with subsequent acquisitions and sales of lands, if those transactions attract the provisions contained in the Act. Certain categories of lands such as lands held by Government, local authorities, Public trusts of religious nature, orchards, topes plantations and fuel trees are exempt from the provisions of the Act. Exemption originally granted for grazing lands, sugarcane cultivated lands, dairy farms, hill area, etc., were withdrawn by Act 41 of 1971, 20 of 1972 and 39 of 1972. Exemption already granted to religious trusts of public nature was restricted to their holdings as on 1st March 1972 and only these specified educational institutions and public trusts of charitable nature existing as on 1st March 1972 were allowed the specified ceiling area while other public trusts and private trusts were brought under the purview of the Land Ceiling Act by means of Act 37 of 1972.

2. As a result of the implementation of the Act, as subsequently amended, an extent of 1,01,111 acres of lands had been notified as surplus up to 31st March, 1975. Out of the above lands an extent of 78,867 acres had been taken over on behalf of Government. The remaining extent could not be taken over by Government because of stay granted by courts and cancellation orders of the Court. Out of the total extent

taken over as surplus, an extent of 56,535 acres of lands was assigned to eligible persons. Besides this extent, an extent of 3,447 acres was handed over to the Tamil Nadu Sugar cane Farm Corporation Limited for administration with reference to section 94-A (2) of the Land Ceiling Act, 1961, as amended by Act 14 of 1971. Out of the remaining extent, a major portion could not be assigned because of the Court proceedings and cancellation orders issued by Court, after taking over possession, while a minor portion is covered by proceedings under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules, 1965. The extent covered by the Proceedings under the Disposal of Surplus Land Rules would be assigned after observing requisite formalities. The total number of persons benefitted up to 31st March 1975 was 35,482.

3. The Ceiling area in the case of a cultivating tenant is 5 standard acres, including lands owned by such cultivating tenant. Under the provisions contained in Chapter VIII of the Land Ceiling Act, surplus lands with the cultivating tenants are taken over by Authorised Officers and reverted to landowners or distributed to landless persons or person holding land below the cultivating tenants' ceiling area according to the provisions contained in the Act.

(vi) *Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act 1969*.—The Government of Tamil Nadu enacted the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 (Act 10 of 1969) with a view to prepare a complete record of tenancy rights to safeguard the interest of tenants. The Act was implemented in the entire State except Madras district and certain villages, in which settlement operations were pending. As a result of the implementation of the Act 3,99,350 persons had been registered as tenants and the extent of the land covered by tenancy rights was 6,03,898 acres as on 31st March, 1975. The approved record of tenancy rights prepared by the special staff and published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, were handed over to Taluk Officers for future maintenance. The Taluk Officers have been notified as Record Officers under section 2 (7) of the Act, who are implementing the Act. The Act contains provisions for addition and deletion of particulars entered in the approved Record of Tenancy Rights. There are also provisions for appeal and revision by the affected parties. The Government passed a bill (L.A. Bill II of 1973) called Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Right to Purchase of Landowners' Rights) Bill, 1973, as a further measure of agrarian reforms and this bill was referred to Joint Select Committee.

(vii) *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers fair wages Act, 1969 (Act 19 of 1969)*.—The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 is applicable to the seven taluks of Mannargudi, Tiruthurai-poondi, Mayuram, Sirkali, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur and Nannilam in East Thanjavur district. The Act provides for the payment of fair wages at the rates prescribed for the different kinds of work during the cultivation time and during harvest.

Recently, Government revised the rates of wages to be paid to the agricultural labourer, on the recommendations of the "One Man Commission" appointed by them and ordered that the revised rates noted below shall be in force with effect from 22nd July 1974.

MEN

Six litres of paddy and Rs. 2.75 or Rs. 6 in cash per day.

WOMEN

Five litres of paddy and Rs. 1.50 or Rs. 4 in cash per day.

Government also accepted the recommendation of the "One Man Commission" headed by the Member Board of Revenue, Madras, that as the conditions of West Thanjavur are not exactly similar to those in East Thanjavur the Act need not be extended to West Thanjavur.

(viii) *The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971*.—The scope of the Act is to give ownership rights to the occupants of kudiyiruppus. According to section 3 of the Act, any agriculturists or agricultural labourer, who was occupying any Kudiyiruppu site as on 19th June 1971 as tenant or licensee, shall, with effect from the date of commencement of the Act, be the owner of such Kudiyiruppu site. Such Kudiyiruppu shall vest in the Kudiyiruppuadar, absolutely free from all encumbrances. No compensation amount is to be collected from the Kudiyiruppuadars. But every person having any interest in the vested Kudiyiruppu or superstructure is entitled for compensation as provided for in the Act. Upto 31st March 1975, Kudiyiruppu pattas were issued to the Kudiyiruppuadars in 1,73,879 cases.

(ix) *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1972 Act 21 of 1972*. The Act provides for the waiver of arrears of rent outstanding on 30th June 1971, if the tenant paid the rent due for the fasli, 1381, within six months from the date of publication of the Act.

The Act was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, dated 11th August 1972. So, the prescribed period of 6 months expired by 10th February 1973. Further proceedings are being taken in the pending cases, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act.

(x) *The Tamil Nadu Public Trust (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961*.—No public trust can cultivate lands in excess of 20 standard acres under pannai cultivation. If any trust personally cultivates lands in excess of 20 standard acres, it is directed by the Authorised Officer concerned to lease out the lands to eligible persons. Cases of cultivating tenants holding lands in excess of cultivating tenants ceiling area of 5 standard acres are examined under this Act. Bogus leases of lands by public trusts are also examined and the lands of the public trusts in excess of 20 standard acres under pannai cultivation are made to be leased out to bonafide persons. Under Section 52(1) of the Act, Government accord exemption in respect of certain lands held by certain public trusts from the provisions contained in the Act.

(xi) *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Special Provisions) Act 1968 (Act 16 of 1968)*. With a view to extend the life of the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act of 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 11/1966), intending to give protection to the cultivating tenants from eviction the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Special Provision (Act 1668) was enacted with effect from 20th April 1968. It has been laid down in the Act that any cultivating tenant is entitled to pay the total amount of arrears of rent, which accrued to a landlord, and outstanding on the 30th day of April 1968, in four equal annual instalments without interest on or before the 1st April of each of the four years following the 20th April 1968.

(xii) *The Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1975)*.—In the wake of wide-spread drought in Tamil Nadu State and in the interest of the general public that, at the present time, agriculturists should be spared off the distractions and expenditure involved in litigation launched by creditors and in order that maximum possible advantage may result to the State in the matter of production of foodcrops, this Act was enacted.

This Act specially lays emphasis that no suit for the recovery of the debt shall be instituted, that no application for the execution of a decree or payment of money passed in a suit for recovery of a debt shall

be made and that no suit or application for the eviction of a tenant on the ground of non-payment of a debt shall be instituted against any agriculturist in any Civil or Revenue Court before the expiry of a year from the date of commencement of this Act. This Act came into force on 16th January 1975.

Urban Land Tax

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, envisaging the levy of a tax on Urban Lands was given effect to in the City of Madras with effect from 1st July 1963 i.e. from Fasil 1373. While amending this Act by the Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1971, the Government extended this Act to the City of Madurai and the Mofussil towns of Tiruchirappalli Salem and Coimbatore with effect from 1st July 1971. It was further amended in 1972 by the Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1973.

The Commissioner of Urban Land Tax continued to be the head of Department for the Urban Land Tax Department. The Deputy Commissioner of Urban Land Tax (Survey) attended to the supervision of survey work in respect of urban lands and for taking up follow up action for implementing the survey changes in the regular revenue records and survey records.

Till 31st July 1974, 18 Assistant Commissioners (Urban Land Tax) in the cadre of Deputy Collectors were working in the urban areas notified under the Act. The details of these posts and the posts retained thereafter are given below :—

	Number of posts.			
	Up to 31st July 1974.	Up to 30th Sep- tember 1974	From 1st Octo- ber 1974 to 31st Decem- ber 1974.	From 1st Jan- uary 1975 to 31st March 1975.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Madras City	8	4	2	2
(ii) Madurai City	3	3	2	1
(iii) Coimbatore Town ..	3	3	1	1
(iv) Salem Town	2	2	1	1
(v) Tiruchirappalli Town	2	2	1	1

The Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax were the assessing authorities and they functioned under the supervision of the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax subject to the overall control of the Board of Revenue. The collection of the Urban Land Tax is done by the Revenue Department. The Taluk Tahsildars concerned have been notified as the Urban Land Tax Officers under the Act and are responsible for the collection work. The Tahsildars have also been given additional staff. The Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax) reviews the progress of collection work and keeps the Government informed of the progress.

One lakh forty seven thousand six hundred and forty one assessments under the Principal Act, and 1,18,876 assessments under the Amendment Act of 1971 and 1972 had been passed in the City of Madras. In Mofussil, totally 83,148 assessments had been made during the year.

There was no change or amendment to the Act during the year under review.

Appeals.—Section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, provides for filing of appeals against the orders of the Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax before the Urban Land Tax Tribunals, constituted separately one for the City and two for the four Mofussil Towns, one of which is at Madurai for Madurai and Trichirappalli urban areas and the other at Coimbatore for Coimbatore and Salem urban areas, functioning from February 1975.

Number pending as on 1st April 1974	1,840
Number of appeals filed during the year	6,243
Total	8,083
Number disposed	3,505
Balance as on 31st March 1975	4,578

Revision.—Revision petitions are entertained by the Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax) under section 30 (i) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, but they are confined to those orders under the Act in respect of which appeals do not lie to the Urban Land Tax Tribunal under section 20 of the Act. Out of 18 petitions filed during the year, 11 were disposed of.

Demand, Collection and Balance.—Out of a total demand of Rs.13-88 crores including arrears, a sum of Rs. 7-99 crores was collected up to March 1975. During the year a sum of Rs. 2-26 crores was collected.

Inspection of Subordinate Offices.—All the Offices of the Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax were inspected by the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax for the year 1974.

Cost of Administration.—The cost of administration for 1974-75 was Rs. 25-45 lakhs as against Rs. 23-46 lakhs during 1973-74.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka.

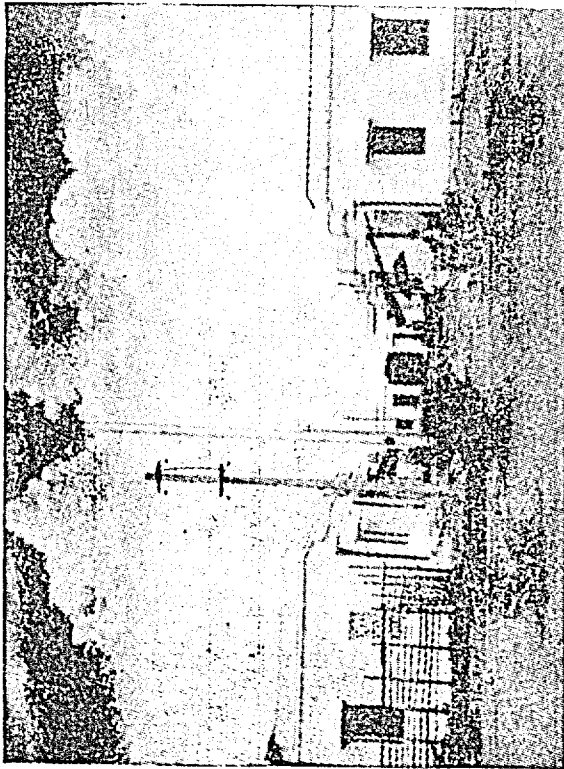
Consequent on the natinalistic policy followed by the revolutionary Government of Burma, a large number of persons of Indian origin are returning from Burma for permanent settlement in India. Up to 31st March 1975 a total number of 1,43,456 repatriates from Burma had arrived in this State.

Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964, a total of 5-25 lakhs persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka with the natural variations due to births and deaths are to be repatriated to India over a period of 15 years from 1st November 1964. Up to the end of March 1975, a total number of 1,72,942 repatriates had arrived from Sri Lanka.

Various measures were undertaken to provide relief to the repatriates. On their arrival in India, they are given liberal customs concessions. The repatriates fall into two categories, viz., those having roots (i.e. those who own landed properties and/or have relations in India) and those who are not having roots and no living ties with any part of the country. On disembarkation in India, the first category of repatriates are sent to their home towns/villages or rehabilitation sites and the others are accommodated in transit camps, free of charge.

Unattached women among the repatriates not more than 30 years of age are sent to the Special Home for Women at Mathur in Pudukkottai district where they are looked after, fed and accommodated free of charge till they are able to eke out their livelihood. In the Special Home they are given training in tailoring, basket-making, mat-weaving, etc. The strength of the Home as on 31st March 1975 was 201.

Various rehabilitation measures as detailed below were undertaken for the resettlement of the repatriates.



Burma Repatriates' Housing Colony—Virudhunagar.

Business Loan Scheme.—Under the scheme, loans are given to eligible repatriates up to Rs. 5,000 payable in two instalments of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 to set up business to earn their livelihood. After the proper utilisation of the first instalment of loan of Rs. 2,000 the second instalment of Rs. 3,000 depending on the needs of the trade will be sanctioned to them. The Collectors are empowered to sanction up to a limit of Rs. 5,000. The loans paid under this scheme are repayable in 12 equated annual instalments commencing from the 4th anniversary of the date of drawal of the loan. Up to March 1975 a total of 40,791 repatriates from Burma and 9,202 repatriate families from Sri Lanka had been sanctioned business loan amounting to Rs. 459.41 lakhs and 127.61 lakhs respectively.

Repatriates who are above 65 years of age and who have nobody to look after them, are given Old Age Pension.

Bunks/stalls are also constructed through the local bodies by providing them with necessary financial assistance. These bunks/stalls are allotted to the repatriates on concessional rent to carry on their business. Up to March 1975, 515 bunks/stalls were allotted to the repatriates.

Employment Opportunities.—High priority is given to the repatriates for appointment in State Government service through Employment Exchanges. Up to March 1975, a total of 2,691 repatriates from Burma and 1,626 repatriates from Sri Lanka had been provided with employment.

Agricultural Land Colonisation Schemes.—The repatriate families from Burma and Sri Lanka with not less than two able bodied adult members and who have experience in agriculture but have no lands of their own are settled in agricultural land colonies. An area of three acres of dry land is given to each repatriate family. The loans given under the agricultural Land Colonisation Schemes are repayable in eight equated annual instalments, the first instalment commencing from the third anniversary of the date on which the loan was last drawn.

Under this Scheme, up to 31st March 1975 a total of 360 repatriate families from Burma and 1,703 repatriate families from Sri Lanka were settled at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,096 lakhs and Rs. 49.9 lakhs respectively.

Similar repatriate families from Sri Lanka whose repatriated assets do not exceed Rs. 5,000 and who have no lands of their own, but are desirous of settling down in agriculture are eligible for loan for purchase of private agricultural lands. Each such family is eligible for a maximum loan of Rs. 6,000 at the rate of not more than Rs. 2,000 per acre for purchase upto three acres.

Scheme for Providing Housing Facilities.—All eligible repatriate families are given housing facilities irrespective of the fact, whether they have been given a business loan or employment or agricultural loan if they and the members of their family do not own a house. For housing Government lands, wherever available, are given free of cost or loans are given for the purchase of private site and for the purchase of ready built houses or for the construction of houses with all amenities. The loans under this scheme will be repayable in 22 equal annual instalments, the first instalment commencing from the fourth anniversary of the date of which the loan was last drawn. Up to March 1975 a total number of 12,538 repatriate families from Burma and 4,257 families from Sri Lanka had been granted housing loan amounting to Rs. 219.75 lakhs and Rs. 61.84 lakhs respectively.

Training and Employment.—Repatriates are given training in various trades and professions so as to make them suitable for employment. They are given training and employment in the Madan Industries in Hastinapur in Uttar Pradesh, in the Nellore Co-operative Spinning Mills in Andhra Pradesh, in the Srivilliputhur Co-operative Spinning Mills Srivilliputhur in Ramanathapuram district, in the Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Nazareth in Tirunelveli district and in 10 other Co-operative Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu.

Training is also given to repatriate boys and girls in the selected courses and trades to enable them to be employed and or to be engaged in a self employment.

During training, they are given free tuition stipend, hostel fees, if accommodated in hostel, room rent if not accommodated in hostels book allowances, caution deposit advances, etc. After completion of training, they are employed in various undertakings, companies, etc, or self employed.

Settlement in Plantations.—Most of the repatriates from Sri Lanka are plantation labourers. In the plantations, they are given free accommodation and are employed as labourers. A scheme for rehabilitating the repatriates in five tea divisions in the Nilgiris districts was taken up. Up to March 1975, 742.87 hectares had been planted with tea, 493 houses were constructed for the repatriate labourers and 852 repatriates from 441 families had been provided with employment in the plantations in the Nilgiris district.

A scheme for raising rubber plantations in an area of 2,000 acres in Kanyakumari district at a cost of Rs. 124 lakhs to provide employment to 666 persons or 333 repatriate families from Sri Lanka was implemented. Under this scheme, 2,011 acres had been planted with rubber. Up to March 1975, 217 houses were constructed and 349 repatriates from 183 families had been settled.

A scheme for settlement of 125 repatriate families from Sri Lanka in the existing Cinchona Plantations in Anamalais at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India. Sixty-one repatriate families had been provided employment in the plantations up to 31st March 1975.

A repatriates' Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited was set up at Madras with the share capital investments made by the Central and the State Governments of the four Southern States to advance loans to the repatriates to conduct small business and trades.

Mass Contact Programme—

The Mass Contact Programme known as “மனு நீதித் திட்டம்” is being implemented in this State from the year 1969.

Under this programme the officials visit one village in each firka on the 5th or 6th every month to receive petitions from the public and to afford all possible help to redress their grievances on the spot. The team of officials is headed by an Officer of the Revenue Department not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar who is called as ‘Co-ordinator’ and comprises the Revenue, Survey, Panchayat Development, Agriculture and Public Works Departments and also the Electricity Board. A programme is issued in advance for the coverage of the village in

each firka by the team of officials. Wherever possible, the grievances are looked into at the spot. Where it is not possible to dispose of petitions at the spot, follow-up action is taken by the Co-ordinator.

Each taluk or Sub-taluk is placed in charge of a Gazetted Officer (Zonal Officer).

The Zonal Officers conduct review meetings in the respective Taluk Offices every month and send monthly progress report to the Collector.

The Collectors also visit the Divisional Headquarters once a month and receive the petitions from the public in person and review the progress in the disposal of the petitions at the Divisional level.

The Divisional Officers, in turn, visit the Taluk Headquarters on an appointed day in a week, in rotation to receive petitions from the public.

The Mass Contact Programme helps in redressing personal grievances of individuals, which, in the normal course, may take a long time to get settled and it serves the purpose, to a large extent.

The number of petitions received during the Mass Contact Programme during the year was 77,555. The number of petitions disposed of during the period was 74,474. The disposal works out to 92 per cent.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

During the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975, direct recruitment was made to 20 classes of posts in the State services classified as "Technical". The total number of applications received and the number of candidates admitted to the oral test were 2,213 and 1,434 respectively. The number of candidates selected was 276. The written competitive examination for recruitment to posts included in Group I Services against vacancies estimated from 1974-75 was held in December, 1974 to January, 1975. The number of candidates admitted to the written test was 2,128.

The Commission dealt with 45 references relating to recruitment by transfer to State Services from the corresponding Subordinate Services and drew up lists of suitable candidates. There were 2,194 cases in which the concurrence of the Commission was sought for and given for the continuance beyond three months of the temporary appointments in various departments of the Government. In 790 cases, the Commission's second concurrence was given for the continuance of temporary appointments beyond a period of one year with reference to Regulation 17(2) of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulation, 1954.

The Commission also conducted oral tests for recruitment to 26 classes of posts in the Subordinate Services classed as Technical and drew up the lists of selected Candidates.

It also conducted the written examination for direct recruitment to certain classes of posts in Subordinate Services classified as non-Technical. The number of candidates applied, the number of candidates admitted to the oral test and the number of vacancies are given below:—

Category of posts.	Number of candidates applied.	Number of candidates admitted to the written test.	Number of candidates admitted to the oral test.	Number of vacancies.
Group VI Services ..	1,475	738	140	17
Group VII Services ..	768	698	148	40
Group VIII Services..	2,202	(Written examination held in February 1975.	..	12

On the results of the Competitive examinations held in December 1973 for recruitment to posts included in Group IV Services (S.S.L.C. Standard), 3,417 Candidates were selected for appointment as Junior Assistants (security and non-security) and Typists including Steno typists in the Ministerial Services.

In December, 1974, the Commission invited applications for recruitment to Group IV Services to be held in 1975. It received 1,21,163 applications.

The Commission also held Special and Departmental Tests in May and November, 1974. The number of candidates who applied for these examinations was 28,616 in May 1974 and 28,244 in November, 1974 respectively. The Commission invited applications for admission to the above examinations held in May 1975. It received, 31,015 applications.

The Half-Yearly Examinations and Language Tests for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers were held in September 1974 and March 1975. The number of candidates for the above examinations were 71 and 76 respectively. In August 1974 and February 1975, the Commission held the written examinations for selection of candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

The Commission advised the Government on 157 cases of appeals, petitions or review petitions, proposals for disciplinary action, references relating to alteration of date of birth and references relating to legal expenses incurred by public servants.

Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council, on the lines of Whitley Councils functioning in the United Kingdom, came into vogue on 31st October 1955 and its first meeting was held on 15th September, 1956. As on date, the Joint Council consists of twenty members one half appointed by the Government (Official-side) and the other half by recognised Service Associations (Staff-side). The Chief Secretary to the Government is the ex-Officio Chairman and the Assistant Secretary to Government, Public (Services) Department is the ex-Officio Secretary of the Council. The staff side consists of ten members appointed by the recognised Service Associations from among their members.

The quorum for a meeting is six members on each side of the Council. The ordinary meetings of the Council are to be held as often as necessary, and not less than once in three months. The meeting in the month of December is the annual meeting. Amendment to the Constitution of the Council, if any, has to be made only at an annual meeting.

The objects of the Council are to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil Servants in matters affecting their services with a view to increase efficiency in the Public Services, combined with the well-being of those employed; to provide machinery for dealing with grievances and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the Subordinate Services.

The scope of the Council comprises all matters which affect the conditions of service of the staff. The recommendations of the Council are communicated to the Government for suitable action and final decisions of the Government on the recommendations are communicated to the Council. The Council keeps a record of the minutes of its proceedings.

The District Councils serve to bring together representatives of the staff and the official side and provide a forum for voicing local grievances and for formulating measures for toning up the administration. They confine themselves to issues and grievances which are exclusively of local importance. More important matters like enhancement of scales of pay and allowances, which can appropriately be considered only at the State level are outside their purview.

The District Council consists of 12 members, one half represented by the staff side and the other half by the official side. The Collector of the District is the ex-officio Chairman of the District Council, and the P.A. (General) to the Collector is the Secretary to the Council. The Collector is empowered to appoint the remaining five members of the council on the official side. If there are more than one officer in charge of any one Department at the District-level, the Collector is to determine the Officer who shall represent the department on the District Council. Of the six members on the staff side, five members are from the recognised Service Associations and one from the Tamil Nadu Last Grade Service Association.

The recommendations of the Council are communicated to the local District Head of Department for suitable action and final decisions of the Local District Head of Department are communicated to the Council with a copy to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council in Madras.

The quorum for a meeting is four members on each side of the Council. The ordinary meetings of the Council are to be held as often as necessary and not less than once in six months in a calendar year and as far as possible in July and December. The meeting in the month of December is the annual one. The Council keeps a record of the minutes of its proceedings.

During the year four meetings of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council were held. The number of subjects discussed was 104.

"Complaints Cell."

The "Complaints Cell" in the Secretariat continued to function under the control of an I.A.S. Officer assisted by an Assistant Secretary.

During the year (1974-75) 15940 cases were received by this cell, out of which nearly 60 per cent of cases were sent to the Departments of Secretariat concerned for taking necessary action, as they were not coming under the purview of this Cell. Out of the rest of the cases only about 1200 cases are pending disposal in this Cell. Prompt action is being taken in each and every case with a view to settle the grievances of the complainants.

The activities of this cell are being periodically reviewed and due to the active steps taken by this Cell, a major part of the grievances of the public as well as the Government servants have been redressed. Most of the cases received by this Cell, relate to the delay in sanction of leave pay, fixation of pay and sanction of arrears of pay, pension, family benefit fund, gratuity etc. The Accountant General, Madras is often addressed by this cell for issue of early authorisation for payment.

In general, this Cell is functioning as an agency to the Government servants, retired personnel and members of the deceased Government servants in settling almost all their legitimate claims from Government from time to time.

Cost of Public Services.

The expenditure on Public Services in the State excluding salary of the Governor, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. during the year 1974-75 was as shown in the statement below:—

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts	Cost in 1974-75.	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1974-75.
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I.C.S. Officers including High Court Judges.	19	..	15	..
I.A.S. Direct recruits } I.A.S. Promotees. }	203	..	67	..
Other All-India Services.	130	..	..	..
State Judicial Services.	458	13,627.42	..	1,385.76
Other State Services.	15,436	..	59,759	..
Subordinate Ministerial and Superior Service Excluding village establishment.)	323,182	..	..	..
Village establishment.	33,794	..	..	..
	373,222	13,627.42	59,841	1,385.76
Total : Salaries and Pension 1974-75 =				13,627.42 + 1,385.76 = 15,013.18

The total salaries and pension in 1974-75 was Rs.15,013.18 lakhs as against Rs.13,581.30 lakhs during the previous year. The percentage of the expenditure on the total State Expenditure on Revenue Account has decreased to 25.79 in 1974-75 as against 26.65 in the previous year.

Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

(i) *Tamil Nadu Vigilance Commission*.—The Tamil Nadu Vigilance Commission, which was constituted in November, 1965, continued to function during the year under report. Thiru P. Sabanayagam, I.A.S., the Chief Secretary to Government was in full additional charge of the post of the Vigilance Commissioner.

The jurisdiction of the Commission extends to all employees of the State Government except the public servants under the administrative control of the High Court.

One hundred and twenty-five petitions, mostly containing allegations of corruption and other malpractices against Government servants and others were received by the Vigilance Commission.

One hundred and sixty reports of preliminary enquiries involving 134 Gazetted Officers, 98 Non-Gazetted Officers and seven non-officials and ninety-seven reports of detailed enquiries involving 57 Gazetted Officers 103 Non-Gazetted Officers and three non-officials were received by the Commission from the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

Twenty-nine cases of trap and arrest of Government Servants on charges of corruption by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption involving nine Gazetted Officers and twenty-four non-Gazetted Officers were reported to the Commission.

One case of attempt to bribe public servant was brought to notice of the Commission during 1974-75.

(ii) *Directorate of Vigilance and Anti Corruption*.—The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption with a Director of the grade of Inspector General of Police as the Head of the Department, continued to function during the year.

The details of the work turned out by the Directorate during the year are given below:—

1. Number of petitions received during the year.	2,072
(a) Number received from Government including from the vigilance commission.	70
(b) Number received through Heads of departments and Administrative offices.	131
(c) Number received direct from the public	1,871

2. Preliminary enquiries.—

(a) Number of cases pending on 1-4-74.	..	149
(b) Number of cases in which preliminary enquiry was taken up during the year—		
(i) By Government	.. .. .	22
(ii) By Director	.. .. .	341
(c) Total	.. .. .	512
(d) Number of enquiries completed during the year—		
(i) Number of cases where detailed enquiries were initiated.		81
(ii) Number of cases where action was dropped.		273
(e) Number of cases pending on 31-3-75.	..	158

3. Detailed enquiries.—

(a) Number of cases pending on 1-4-74	..	123
(b) Number of cases in which detailed enquiry was taken up during the year.—		
(i) By Government	.. .. .	68
(ii) By the Director with the concurrence of departmental authorities.	.. .. .	50
(c) Total	.. .. .	241
(d) Number of detailed enquiries completed during the year.—		
(i) Number of cases in which criminal prosecution was initiated.		
(ii) Number of cases where actionable reports were initiated.		76
(iii) Number of cases where action was dropped		19
(e) Number of cases pending on 31-3-75	.. .. .	146

4. *Trap Cases—*

(a) Number of trap cases on 1-4-74—	
(i) Under trial	6
(ii) Under Investigation	13
(b) Number of new cases trapped	27
(c) Total	46
(d) Number of cases where investigation was completed during the year—	
(i) Number of cases where prosecution was initiated.	3
(ii) Number of cases where departmental action was initiated.	3
(iii) Number of cases in which action was dropped.	10
(e) Number of cases pending on 31-3-75—	
(i) Pending trial	4
(ii) Pending investigation	26

5. *Non-trap cases.—*

(a) Number of cases pending on 1.4.74—	
(i) Under trial	8 } 35
(ii) Under investigation	27 }
(b) Number of cases registered during the year ..	27
(c) Total	62
(d) Number of cases where investigation was completed during the year—	9
(i) Number of cases where prosecution was initiated.	2
(ii) Number of cases where actionable reports were initiated.	3
(iii) Number of cases where action was dropped.	2

5. *No trap cases—cont.*

(e) Number of cases pending on 31-3-75	
(i) Under trial	10 } 55
(ii) Under investigation	45 }

6. *Final results of enquiries, Registered cases and Trap cases investigated by the Directorate.—*

		<i>Number of cases.</i>	<i>Number of persons.</i>
		(1)	(2)
(a) Prosecutions initiated		22	251
		<i>cases.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
(i) Convicted—			
Jail	4	5	6
Fine	1		
Jail & Fine	1		
	6		
(ii) Discharged or acquitted		3	20
(iii) Pending trial		14	225
		<i>Number of cases.</i>	<i>Number of persons.</i>
(b) Tribunal action—			
(i) Placed before Tribunal		93	154
(ii) Pending in Tribunal		72	119
(c) Departmental action initiated—			
(i) Number proposed for action		273	457
		<i>cases.</i>	<i>persons.</i>
(ii) Number in which punishment was inflicted		35	46
(iii) Number in which action was dropped.		8	13
(iv) Number pending		230	398

	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
(d) Nature of punishments—		
(i) Dismissed from service	..	4
(ii) Removed from service	..	2
(iii) Compulsorily retired from service ..	..	3
(iv) Reduced in rank	..	3
(v) Reduced in pay	..	3
(vi) Increment postponed	..	29
(vii) Pension cut	..	4
(viii) Censure and lesser punishments ..	..	33

Complaints about corruption on officers Departmentwise were in the following order of frequency. Police, Revenue, Local Boards Rural Devt., Public Works, Forest, Education, Medical, Highways and Co-operation.

Tribunal For Disciplinary Proceedings—

Two Tribunals with headquarters at Madras and Madurai functioned during the year. The Tribunals mainly conducted cases of corruption against Government Servants which the Government considered, should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

Details of cases pending, received, and disposed of during the year in the two tribunals are furnished below:

Details of pendency receipt and disposal.	Tribunal at Madurai.	Tribunal at Madras.
1 Number of cases pending on 1.4.74. ..	11	38
2 Number of cases received during the year.	7	22
3 Total for the disposal	18	60
4 Number of cases disposed of	7	36
5 Balance on 31-3-75	11	24

The two Tribunals camped in their respective jurisdiction and conducted enquiries.

Consumer Price Index Numbers.

Consumer Price Index Numbers applicable to employees in employment under the Minimum wages Act, 1948 were compiled and declared by the Director of Statistics under section 2 (d) of the Act in respect of Madras City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Nagercoil centres with 1960, as base or 100. The index numbers for Madurai, Coimbatore and Coonoor centres were obtained from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and released by the Director of Statistics.

The trend in the Consumer Price Index Numbers during 1974-75 is reviewed below:

Madras City—The consumer price index numbers for Madras City with 1960 as base or 100 which stood at 261 points in April 1974 advanced gradually to 327 points in January 1975. Thereafter, it registered a declining trend and stood at 323 points in March 1975.

Cuddalore—The index for Cuddalore generally advanced from 272 points in April 1974 to 346 points in December 1974. In the subsequent months, it declined and stood at 323 points in March 1975.

Tiruchirappalli—The consumer price index number for Tiruchirappalli centre which was 287 points in April 1974 advanced gradually to 386 points in October 1974. Thereafter, it fluctuated between 366 points in November 1974, to 381 points in February 1975. It registered a slight fall of 2 points and stood at 379 points in March 1975.

Madurai—The Consumer Price Index Number for Madurai centre steadily advanced from 266 points in April 1974 to 360 points in October 1974. After a successive decline to 356 points and 348 points in November and December 1974, index advanced to 372 points in February 1975. In March 1975, it receded to 356 points.

Coimbatore—The Index for Coimbatore centre which was 258 points in April 1974 advanced gradually to 353 points in February 1975. In the subsequent month it declined by 18 points to 335.

Nagercoil—The Index for Nagercoil centre generally advanced from 309 points in April 1974 to 438 points in January 1975. Thereafter, it gradually declined and stood at 385 points in March 1975.

Coonoor—The Consumer Price Index number for Coonoor centre registered an increase of 89 points from 276 in April 1974 to 365 points in November 1974. Thereafter it fluctuated between 315 points and 324 points and stood at 321 points in March 1975.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR DIFFERENT CENTRES IN
TAMIL NADU DURING THE YEAR 1974-75.
(Base: 1960=100)

Period.	Madras city.	Cuddalore.	Tiruchirappalli.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.	Nagercoil.	Coonoor.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1974—							
April	261	272	287	266	258	309	276
May	268	280	312	282	269	333	301
June	271	280	318	298	272	325	307
July	280	298	332	311	280	335	314
August	299	325	359	332	303	355	334
September	308	333	381	353	319	361	356
October	311	329	385	360	319	367	365
November	319	344	365	356	326	383	353
December	323	346	379	348	329	404	315
1975							
January	327	323	378	371	341	438	320
February	326	324	381	372	353	404	324
March	323	323	379	356	335	385	321

Prices Statistics.

Index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains and Commercial products in Tamil Nadu, 1974-75.—The index number of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu is compiled separately by two groups viz. (1) Foodgrains and (2) Commercial products with the prices on 21st August 1939 as base or 100. The foodgrains group consists of paddy, rice wheat, cholam, cumbu and ragi while the commercial products group covers dhall, chillies, pepper, turmeric, cane, jaggery, palmjaggery, sugar, groundnut (machine-shelled), gingelly, castor, cocoruts, ghee, gingelly oil, coconut oil, groundnut oil, coir yarn, cotton lint, cotton seed, tobacco, arecanut, cashewnut, tanned cow hides, tanned goat and sheep skins.

The trend in the wholesale price index during 1974-75 is reviewed below :—

The Index Number of wholesale prices of foodgrains which stood at 1622 points in April 1974 moved up gradually to 2821 in September 1974 or by 73.9 per cent. Thereafter, it fluctuated between 2604 and 2765 points during October 1974, and February 1975. The index receded in the next month and stood at 2733 points in March 1975.

The Index Number of wholesale prices of commercial products exhibited a mixed trend during the year. The index which stood at 2253 in April 1974, fluctuated between 2227 and 2381 points during the period May 1974 to January 1975 and thereafter steeply declined and reached the level of 2253 points in March 1975 which was the same as the level obtaining in April 1974.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN TAMIL NADU
FOR THE YEAR 1974-75.

(Base : Prices on 21st August 1939=100).

Year and month.	Foodgrains.	Commercial products.
1974		
April	1,622	2,253
May	1,803	2,227
June	1,945	2,258
July	2,191	2,214
August	2,659	2,244
September	2,821	2,335
October	2,677	2,277
November	2,604	2,274
December	2,716	2,350
1975		
January	2,706	2,381
February	2,765	2,334
March	2,733	2,253

CHAPTER VIII.

POLICE, PRISONS AND FIRE SERVICES.

Tamil Nadu Police.

The strength of the Tamil Nadu Police as on 31st March 1975 (excluding Armed Police Battalions) was as follows :—

- (i) Gazetted—236
- (ii) Non-Gazetted—40,972.

The number of property crime including murder for the financial year 1974-75 was 27,253 as against 24,431 in the corresponding period of the last year, recording an increase by 2,822 cases or 11·6 per cent. The increase is noticeable in Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur West, South Arcot, Chingleput East, Madurai (South), Madurai (North), Tirunelveli, Dharmapuri, The Nilgiris and North Arcot districts.

Crime recorded an increase under all the heads except dacoity and minor thefts as shown below :—

<i>Heads of Crime.</i>	<i>From 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975.</i>	<i>From 1st April 1973 to 31st March 1974.</i>	<i>Plus or Minus.</i>	<i>Per- centage.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Murder	923	900	+ 23	+ 2·6
Dacoity	15	21	— 6	—28·6
Robbery	103	70	+ 33	+47·1
House-breakings	7,162	6,693	+ 469	+ 7·0
Major theft	17,224	14,886	+2,338	+15·7
Minor theft	471	577	— 106	—18·4
Cattle theft	1,355	1,284	+ 71	+ 5·5
	<u>27,253</u>	<u>24,431</u>	<u>+2,822</u>	<u>+11·6</u>

Murder.—There was an increase by 23 cases or 2.6 per cent in the incidence of crime under this head with 923 cases as against 900 in the previous year. The incidence was heavy in Tirunelveli, Coimbatore Rural, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri districts. An increase was noticeable in all the districts except Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Thanjavur East, Thanjavur West, Madurai South, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore (Urban), Coimbatore (Rural) and Salem.

Dacoity.—A decrease by 6 cases or 28.6 per cent was recorded under this head during the year with 15 cases as against 21 in the corresponding period of 1973-74.

Robbery.—103 cases were reported during the period under review as against 70 in the corresponding period with an increase by 33 cases or 47.1 per cent. The increase is noticed in Pudukottai, Thanjavur East, South Arcot, Madurai South, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore Rural, Salem and Dharmapuri districts.

House Breaking.—7,162 cases were reported during the period 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975 against 6,643 in the corresponding period last year. The incidence was heavy in Salem, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and Chingleput East districts.

Major Thefts.—The volume of crime under this class of offences (17,224) increased by 2,338 cases or 15.7 per cent over the figures (14,886) for 1973-74. All the districts except Railway Police, Chingleput West, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore Urban and Rural and Salem district contributed to the increase.

Minor Thefts.—A decrease by 106 cases or 18.4 per cent is noticed this year in the volume of Crime under this category of offence. 471 cases were reported in 1974-75 as against 577 in 1973-74. The decrease is noticeable in all the districts except Thanjavur West, Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore Urban, Salem and North Arcot.

Cattle Thefts.—1,355 cases were reported in the year as against 1,284 in the corresponding year with an increase of 71 cases or 5.5 per cent. The incidence is heavy in Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tirunelveli, Salem, Chingleput East and Dharmapuri districts.

Of the 27,253 cases reported during the year 1974-75, 16,043 ended in conviction. Conviction works out to 58.9 per cent as against 51.2 per cent, for the corresponding period of 1973-74. The statement of conviction under the various heads of crimes are given below :—

Head of Crime.	Reported during 1974-75.	Convicted during 1974-75.	Percentage of detection on the basis of convicted cases.	
			1974-75.	1973-74.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Murder	923	222	24.1	18.8
Dacoity	15	2	13.3	9.5
Robbery	103	30	29.1	29.0
House-breakings	7,162	3,672	51.3	48.2
Major theft	17,224	10,799	62.7	53.0
Minor theft	471	351	74.5	70.0
Cattle theft	1,355	967	71.4	62.3
Total	27,253	16,043	58.9	51.2

Security cases.—35,953 persons were put up under sections 109 and 110 Cr. P. C. during the period under review as against 30,853 in the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 26,284 were bound over during the period as against 24,098 in the corresponding period of last year.

Police had to open fire on ten instances during the year as against four in the corresponding previous year. Tear gas was used on ten occasions during the year.

Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory.—The Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory Units rendered on the spot scientific assistance to the investigating staff in 3,041 instances during the year. The units visited the scenes of crime like suspicious death, burglary, wire thefts, and traffic accident during 1974-75 for the collection of incriminating clues and helped the investigating officers.

Enforcement of Habitual Offenders Act.—There were 1,370 criminals notified under the Act at the end of 1974-75 as against 1,336 criminals in the corresponding period of 1973-74. Prosecutions under the Act were launched in 42 instances during the year as against 108 instances in the corresponding period of 1973-74.

Juvenile delinquency.—1,432 children came to notice in property offences during the year as against 1,509 of last year. All the 31 Boys' clubs in the State were functioning satisfactorily.

Care Homes.—The administrative control of the Government Care Camp, Melpakkam and Government Special Care Home, Kancheepuram was transferred from Police Department to the Director of Social Welfare, Madras with effect from 1st November 1973.

There are 8 other beggar homes in this State which are run by the municipalities concerned as detailed below :—

Tiruchirappalli
Madurai
Virudhunagar
Nagercoil
Coimbatore
Chidambaram
Sirkali
Coonoor.

The Government also opened 10 Leprosy Beggar Rehabilitation Homes at the following places in the State under the control of Social Welfare Department.

Paranur
Ulundurpet
Burgur
Pudukkottai
Manayeripatti
Pudupatti
Vinnappali
Mallavadi
Deivakurichi
Selliampatti

Enforcement of Prohibition Act.—From 1st September 1974 total prohibition was introduced in the State and Excise laws were replaced. The enforcement of prohibition was vested with the Police Department.

There was no change in the composition of the staff.

Police Housing Scheme.—Number of quarters constructed and occupied during the year are as follows :—

District.	Sub-Inspector.	Assistant Sub-Inspector.	Head Constable.	Police Constable
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Salem	1	..	1	4
Coimbatore Rural ..	1	..	1	10
Madurai South	2	..	3	21
Tirunelveli	1	1	4	16
Thanjavur East	1	..	2	18
	6	1	11	69

Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund.—A sum of Rs. 2,42,941.75 was sanctioned from the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund towards family relief, medical relief and discretionary grants as detailed below for the year ending 31st March 1975 :—

	RS.
Family relief	51,500.00
Medical relief	17,075.00
Discretionary grants	29,240.00
Scholarships and miscellaneous	1,45,126.75
	<u>2,42,941.75</u>

Detective Dog Squad.—There are three dog squads functioning in the State, one in Madras, one at Madurai and the other at Coimbatore. The dog squads continued to function satisfactorily.

Police Radio Branch.

Details of Stations.—The following are the details of stations in Police Radio Branch as on 31st March 1975:—

1 Static Stations at District headquarters ..	14
2 Static Stations at Subdivisional headquarters	7
3 T.P. Stations	19
4 Control Stations at Madras	6
5 Flood Emergency Stations	10
6 V.H.F. Repeater Stations—	
(a) Trunk line	4
(b) District Repeaters	14
7 V.H.F. Control Room	15
8 V.H.F. Terminal Stations	14
9 Monitoring Station	1
10 Weather Warning T.P. Stations	4
11 Radio Telephones in Police Stations	619

Medals.—The Police Medal Parade for 1974 was held on 30th September 1974, at the Rajaratnam Stadium at which the Governor of Tamil Nadu presided over the function and presented the various medals awarded by the President of India to the 27 recipients on that occasion. Two medals to recipients of Jeevan Rakshak Padak were also awarded by the Governor of Tamil Nadu on 30th September 1974.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal Parade was held on 14th September 1974 at Madurai and 25 persons were awarded the Chief Minister's Police Medal for gallantry/outstanding service by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Training.—Sixty-three Reserve Sub-Inspector Cadets who were undergoing training in the Regimental Centre at Avadi from 15th December 1973 completed their training and passed out on 15th December 1974 and were posted to districts.

183 directly recruited Sub-Inspectors underwent training in Police Training College, Vellore from 1st November 1973 and they passed out on 1st December 1974 after completion of their institutional training in the Police Training College, Vellore.

Enforcement of law, maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention during the year. The Village Vigilance Committees, Boys' Clubs and the Home Guards served to strengthen Police-Public relations further.

Madras City Police.

The strength of the Madras City Police as on 31st March 1975 excluding the Commissioner was as follows:—

- (i) Gazetted—99.
- (ii) Non-Gazetted—6,158.

The Commissioner of Police is assisted by five Deputy Commissioners of Police, Two Deputy Superintendents of Police (Home Guard), eighteen Assistant Commissioners of Police, two Personal Assistants and one Public Relations Officer.

Statement of crime for the year (1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975).

	Reported.	Detected.
1 Murder	35	33
2 Murder for gain	2	1
3 Dacoity	1	1
4 Robbery	33	25
5 House Breaking (Night)	567	348
6 House Breaking (Day)	78	36
7 Cycle Theft	1,262	560
8 Children Jewel Theft	101	80
9 Pocket Picking	332	188
10 Motor Vehicles Theft	51	21
11 Miscellaneous Theft	5,768	3,224
12 Cattle Theft	57	47
13 Criminal Breach of Trust	245	167
14 Cheating	285	110
Total ..	8,817	4,841

Percentage of detection 55 per cent.

Crime.—The total number of cases reported under various heads of Crime during the year under review was 8,817 as against 8,076 in the previous year. 4,842 cases were detected during the year as against 4,635 cases detected in the previous year. The percentage of detection during the year was 55 per cent against 57 per cent in the previous year. There is an increase in the incidence of Crime during the year when compared to last year which was largely due to free registration of cases and the expansion of the city jurisdiction with the new colonies springing up all round.

Murder.—Thirty-seven cases of murder were reported during the year under review including two cases of murder for gain as against 25 cases including one case of murder for gain in the previous year. All the cases were detected except two cases including one case of murder for gain.

Dacoity.—One case of dacoity was reported during the year under review as against 3 cases reported in the previous year and the same was also detected.

Robbery.—Thirty-three cases of robbery were reported during the year as against 13 cases reported in the previous year. 25 cases were detected. In the detected robbery cases notorious local and non-local exconvicts were concerned and they were incarcerated to long terms of imprisonment.

House-breaking and Theft.—Six hundred and forty-five cases of House breaking were reported during the year as against 505 cases in the previous year. 384 cases were detected during the year as against 360 in the previous year.

The number of cases of theft reported and detected during the year were 7,571 and 4,120 respectively. The comparative figures for the previous year were 6,961 and 3,930 respectively.

The average amount of property lost per case during the year was Rs. 490.25 while it was Rs. 332.60 in the previous year. During the year the percentage of property recovery was 55 per cent while it was same in the previous year also.

The incidence of housebreaking and theft offences in the Madras City recorded an increase during the year under review when compared with the last year. This may be attributed to the increased demand for metal and increase in the prices of essential commodities.

Single Digit Finger Print Section.—The Single Digit Finger Print Bureau Section continued to function effectively during the year.

During the year under review 1,937 scenes of Crime were visited by the Finger Print Experts in which chance prints were traced in 727 cases. 126 cases were identified through chance prints. Finger prints of 1,194 criminals were brought on record under single Digit System. Finger Prints of 6,078 daily arrested persons were received and compared with unidentified S.O.C. Prints.

Police Hospital.—During the year a total number of 69,674 cases including cases referred to other hospitals were treated in the Police hospital for various ailments. 1,651 persons were treated as in-patients. 3,327 beggars were rounded up by the local police, examined and recommended admission in the various Beggar Homes in the City.

Police Control Room.—During the year the Control room staff attended 12,750 Emergency calls while the number of calls during the previous year was 9,863. They also attended 548 fire calls during the year as against 596 calls in the previous year.

During the period the Control Room provided an average of 12 mike patrol vehicles to patrol the entire city round the clock.

At the end of the year 1974-75 the Kennel was short by 4 dogs as against the sanctioned strength of 10 dogs. One S.I., 3 handlers and 3 dogs from Assam were given training in the Madras City Police Kennel.

During the year 165 calls were received from various places of Tamil Nadu for services of Detective Dogs and the details are as follows :—

Nature of offence.	Number of calls.	Number of calls useful.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Murder and murder for gain ..	30	25
2 Robbery and Dacoity	3	2
3 House breaking by day and night.	79	28
4 Other cases	53	10
Total ..	165	65

Juvenile Aid Police Unit.—Juvenile Aid Police Unit deals with destitute children under 16 years of age and investigates cases of missing children under the age of 14 years. During the year 1,016 cases were charged before the court of which 991 cases were disposed of. 25 cases are under trial. 149 juveniles were restored to their parents by the court. 16 juveniles were committed to various homes in Madras City. Action in 820 cases was dropped. 6 cases were under investigation.

Prohibition.—During the year 33,396 offences were charged as against 6,254 in the previous year. The increase is mainly in the Offences of possession of arrack or spirit and drunkenness which is liable for prosecution under Prohibition Act. The Prohibition Act which was suspended from 1971 was enforced again with effect from 1st September 1974 and the Act was strictly enforced and frequent raids were also conducted.

Home Guards.—The strength of the men Home Guards at the beginning of the year was 2,385; while it was 351 on the women side. During the year 193 men Home Guards and 12 women Home Guards were recruited and were given training.

Traffic.—Vigorous propaganda for educating the public and motorists on Road Safety continued throughout the year. Consequent on the revision of Criminal Procedure Code and abolition of the system of Hony. Presidency Magistrate, the Traffic Mobile Court was discontinued with effect from 1st April 1974. Speed traps were regularly held for checking over speeding by motorists. 10,454 cases of over speeding were charged during the year under review as against 10,188 cases in the previous year. 431 cases of overload were put up during the year, as against 1,255 cases in the year 1973-74. The steep fall in the total number of overloading cases may be attributed partly due to the increase of capacity allowed to the lorry owners based on the revision of taxation slab. A drive was maintained against cyclists for riding without lights, riding abreast, and pillion riding and other offences. 22,032 cases were put up during the year as against 40,132 cases in the previous year.

A total number of 1,61,495 traffic cases were put up during the year and fine of Rs. 5,35,136 was realised.

The total number of accidents during the year was 7,306 as against 7,695 in the year 1973-74. The total number of fatal accidents during the year was 228. The figure for the previous year was 246.

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science and Chemical Laboratory.

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science and Chemical Laboratory continued to function in the new building at Marina with the Inspector-General of Police as its Director.

The number of cases received during the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975 in various divisions are given below :—

Name of the division.						Number of cases received.
1 Biology—						
(a) Blood stains	..	..	..	..	..	933
(b) Seminal stains	..	..	..	..	..	167
(c) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	155
2 Ballistics—						
(a) Fire arms	..	..	..	..	..	95
(b) Explosives	..	..	..	..	..	15
(c) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	77
3 Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..	162
4 Documents	..	..	..	..	..	326
5 Physics—						
(a) Coin and Currency	..	..	..	..	..	7
(b) Foot Prints	..	..	..	..	..	14
(c) Tool marks	..	..	..	..	..	43
(d) Traffic accidents	..	..	..	..	..	32
(e) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	224
6 Serology	..	..	..	..	..	1,050
7 Toxicology—						
(a) Human poisons	..	..	..	..	..	2,533
(b) Cattle poisons	..	..	..	..	..	24
8 Research and Clinical Toxicology	..	..	..	..	..	25

The photographic section of the laboratory took photographs of the articles received for examination in the laboratory. There were 25 cases pending at the beginning of the period and 476 cases were received for photography in the section. 489 cases were disposed of and 12 cases were pending on 31st March 1975.

The Additional Director-I attended the National Symposium on "THERMOLUMINE SCIENCE AND ITS APPLICATION" at Kalpakkam from 12th February 1975 to 15th February 1975.

The Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory visited 309 scenes of crimes in the city during this period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975

Research Division.—The Research Scheme sanctioned by the State Research Committee on the identification of the urinary Metabolitis of phenobarbitone was carried out in Research and clinical Toxicology Division of the laboratory.

Training.—Lectures were given to Officers undergoing homicide re-orientation course and probationary Sub-Inspectors. 10 batches of officiating Sub-Inspectors underwent a course of training in this Laboratory. D.I.B. Inspectors, 27 Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were imparted lecture and training in this laboratory. Three probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police were given training and classes were conducted for the officials taking part in the All India Deputy meet for 1974.

Visits.—Dr. Bami, Director, Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Delhi, visited the laboratory. The Home Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh also visited the laboratory.

Prisons.

The total number of Jails in this State during the year was as follows:—

1. Central Jails	8
2. State Jail for Women, Vellore	1
3. Borstal School, Pudukkottai	1
4. Open Air Jails	2
5. Special Sub Jails	3
6. Sub Jails	120

Population and accommodation.—The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the jails of this State excluding Sub Jails during the year was 15,696.

Prohibition prisoners.—There were 1891 convicted prisoners under the Madras Prohibition Act at the beginning of the Year. 12,928 prisoners were admitted by direct committal by recommitment after having been released on bail and transfer, etc. and 11,507 prisoners were discharged leaving 3,312 prisoners at the end of the year under report.

Prison Offences.—During the year, 275 offences were committed by prisoners out of which 270 offences were dealt with by the Superintendents. The remaining five were awarded warnings.

Escapes and recaptures.—There were 9 escapes during the year under report, out of which 8 were from outside the jail and one from inside the jail. Of these two escaped from "Dormitory" of Borstal School, Pudukkottai, one escaped from Central Prison, Palayamkottai, two from Central Prison, Cuddalore one from State Jail for Women, Vellore, two from Central Prison, Vellore and one from Central Prison, Coimbatore. Three prisoners out of the seven were recaptured leaving four at large.

Detenus.—There were two detenus remaining at the beginning of the year. 261 detenus were admitted during the year. 113 were released leaving 150 at the close of the year.

Conduct.—Conduct of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory.

Education.—Library education under the adult education scheme was given to select prisoners in all jails. Three prisoners passed Tamil-Vidwan Examination. Four appeared for Matriculation, but failed. One appeared for P.U.C. examination but failed. Four appeared for B.A. Degree Examination (first year) but failed. Two appeared for Hindi Examination. One came out successful and one failed. Six prisoners appeared for Tailoring examination but failed.

Library.—Libraries continued to be attached to all jails and the prisoners were permitted to make free use of the books available. Number of books in the jail library at the beginning of the year was 9,839 books. One book costing Rs. 9 was purchased during the year. 28 books were received as donations. 120 books were condemned during the year leaving 9,748 books at the end of the year. Books from the local library authorities were also made available for use of prisoners.

Moral and Religious lectures.—Moral and Religious lectures were imparted by honorary Religious lecturers and by members of the teaching staff. There were 448 visits by Hindu Religious lecturers, 740 visits by Christian lecturers and 188 visits by Muslim religious lecturers during the year under report. The amount incurred towards the payment of conveyance allowance to religious lecturers during the year under report was Rs. 2,490.

Health.—Health of prisoners in the jails was satisfactory.

Modified Borstal Scheme.—Adolescent prisoners are being transferred to Borstal School, Pudukkottai for confinement in the dormitory specially constructed for them and to get modified Borstal treatment. Modified Borstal treatment continued to be given to adolescents in all jails. Vocational and general educational training were also given to prisoners.

Advisory Board Scheme.—Advisory Board constituted to review the sentences of the prisoners in jails considered the cases of 480 prisoners during the year. The Board recommended the cases of 161 prisoners during the year. Their cases as well as those of 319 cases not recommended by the Board but required to be sent to Government under the rules were submitted to Government. Government ordered the release of 111 prisoners. They also ordered the resubmission of 201 after some-time. Government declined to release in three cases. Orders of Government in respect of 165 cases were awaited at the end of the year.

Borstal School.—(1) *Population.*—The daily average population of the Borstal School during the year was 316 inmates.

(2) *Education.*—The inmates of the Borstal School were given literary education for two hours and vocational training for 5 hours on every working day. They were educated through their mother tongue. Three inmates appeared for the tailoring examination.

(3) *Vocational Training.*—Vocational training comprised of (i) Tailoring, (ii) Paper making, (iii) Book binding, (iv) Blacksmithy, (v) Weaving, (vi) Carpentry, (vii) Agriculture and (viii) Masonry.

Inmates were given training according to their aptitudes.

(4) *First aid.*—Training in First Aid, Ambulance and Scouting continued to be imparted during the year.

(5) *Discharged on licence.*—Four meetings of the visiting committee were held during the year for considering the release of inmates under the licensing scheme. On the recommendation of the Committee, six inmates were discharged during the year under section 15 (i) of the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925.

Aid on discharge.—The Central and District Committees of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society continued to render help to discharged convicts and inmates during the period under review.

Finance.—The total expenditure in the Department excluding the outlays of jail buildings and the amount paid for imported articles amounted to Rs. 3,86,33,835. The total receipt of the department was Rs. 1,00,60,978.10.

Open Air Jails.—At present, there is a full scale Open Air Jail in Neelagiri village in Thanjavur District and a small scale farm jail at Singanallur in Coimbatore District. The Open Air Jail at Thanjavur is functioning in an extent of 114 acres. About 85 to 100 prisoners are employed here in farming operations, digging of wells, etc. The special feature of the Open Air Jails is that the prisoners are given special remission at one day for every six days of work in addition to the usual remission granted to them as per rules. This concession helps the prisoners to get released much earlier than that will take normally. The following special amenities are also provided to the prisoners serving sentence in this Open Air Jails :—

(1) Wages at Rs. 0.25 paise per working day.

(2) Four beedies a day.

(3) Extra diet of 50 grams wheat per day.

(4) 90 grams of gingelly oil and 45 grams of soapnut powder per month per head for a function.

Usually, well behaved prisoners who were convicted under various charges of Indian Penal Code including murder and who know agriculture are transferred from other Central Jails to work in the Open Air Jails. However, the condition was that such of those prisoners chosen should have completed two years of sentence, if they were long termers and in the case of lifers, they should have completed at least 5 years of sentence.

In the Open Air Jails intensive farming operations are conducted. Groundnuts, country vegetables, greens, cereals, paddy, ragi, etc., are produced in the Open Air Jails. The entire farm land of Thanjavur is being irrigated by five Open wells dug at the site by the prisoners themselves. The Open Air Jail not only meets its own requirements in rice, vegetables, cereals, etc., but also meets the needs of the Central Jail at Tiruchy and Sub-Jail at Thanjavur in vegetables to some extent. During the year, vegetables, paddy, ragi, groundnut, etc., worth Rs. 63,700 were produced in the Open Air Jail at Thanjavur.

The prisoners working in the Open Air Jails lead a happy life because they are allowed to lead a natural life with minimum security. They feel quite at home while undergoing imprisonment in the Open Air Jail. On the whole, the Open Air Jail in Neelagiri village in Thanjavur District and farm jail at Singanallur are working satisfactorily.

Probation branch—

The Probation Branch of the Tamil Nadu Jail Department functions directly under the Chief Probation Superintendent, Madras. There are 80 Probation Officers working in the Department. Details regarding the number of enquiries made and the number of persons placed under supervision are furnished below :—

1. Total number of enquiries made during the year	23,702
2. Total number of persons placed under supervision	3,660
3. Total number of visits made by Probation Officers	33,384
4. Number of wards to whom employment was secured	159
5. Number of persons rehabilitated successfully	509
6. Total receipts during the year	..
7. Total expenditure during the year	9,81,017-62

Approved Schools.—

Approved Schools.—There are six Government Approved Schools—five for boys and one for girls.

Besides the above six Government Approved Schools, there are fourteen Government aided private Approved Schools in the State.

Reception Homes.—The Reception Homes for Boys and Girls are for temporary custody of boys and girls during their period of trial and investigation of their cases.

There are two Government Reception Homes—one in Madras and the other at Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli district. Besides these two Government Reception Homes, there are six private Reception Homes at Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thanjavur. In addition to these independent Reception Homes, there are two Reception Homes for Boys functioning as annexe to each of the Government Approved Schools at Chingleput and Thanjavur. There is also a Reception Home attached to the Government aided Junior Approved School under the Bala Mandir, Madras for children below three years of age.

After-care Homes.—There are three long-stay after-care institutions.

(a) The Government After-care Home for Women, Vellore, is purely intended to give shelter and further training to the women and girl dischargees from all the correctional institutions. There is an industrial training unit attached to it to impart training to these inmates in garments and holdall making.

(b) The After-care Home for Boys at Chingleput receives boy dischargees from the approved schools and imparts training in blacksmithy and book-binding at present.

(c) The After-care Home for Boys, Madurai, receives the dischargees of the approved schools hailing from the southern Districts and imparts training in blacksmithy and tailoring.

Special Homes.—(a) There is a Government residential Special Home solely intended for the children of Burma and Sri Lanka repatriates at Mathur in Pudukkottai district. This is intended for both boys and girls.

(b) There is also one Government Special Home for Unattached Women among Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates at Mathur, in Pudukkottai district.

Juvenile Guidance Bureaux.—There are three Juvenile Guidance Bureaux in Madras, Madurai and Vellore which help the courts during trial of the juveniles in those places by giving their suggestions and recommendations.

Strength.—(i) *Approved Schools (Government and Private).*—There were 4,186 children in all the approved schools at the beginning of the period, i.e. on 1st April 1974. 2,610 children were admitted and 2,473 were discharged leaving behind 4,323 at the close of the period i.e. on 31st March 1975. The daily average strength of all the approved schools in the State during the year was 4,197.

(ii) There were 830 children in all the Reception Homes at the beginning of the period, i.e. 1st April 1974. As many as 12,283 children were admitted and 11,981 children were discharged leaving 1,132 children in all the Reception Homes on 31st March 1975. The daily average strength of all Homes was 1,240 for the period under report.

The Government Reception Home, Madras is housed in the new Government building constructed with modern amenities in February 1972.

(iii) *After Care Home for Women, Vellore.*—At the beginning of the year, there were 85 girls in the Home. 54 girls were admitted and 68 were discharged during the period. The strength of the Home on 31st March 1975 was 71. The daily average strength was 70 during the year under report.

(iv) *After Care Home for Boys, Chingleput.*—On 1st April 1974, there were 27 boys in the Home. 36 Boys were admitted and 36 boys were discharged during the period. There were 27 boys on 31st March 1975. The daily average strength was 38.

(v) *Government after Care Home for Boys, Madurai.*—This Home was started on 10th February 1974 under the Fifth Five Year Plan. On 1st April 1974 there were 19 boys in the Home. 30 boys were admitted and 23 boys were discharged during the year. There were 26 boys on 31st March 1975. The daily average strength was 25 during the period under report.

(vi) *The special Home for the Children of Burmah and Sri Lanka Repatriates, Mathur.*—There were 428 boys and 176 girls at the beginning of the year. During the year 1,600 boys and 483 girls were admitted and 1,656 boys and 514 girls were discharged leaving 372 boys and 145 girls

at the end of the year i.e. on 31st March 1975. There were 16 day scholars of Burmah Repatriates (nine boys and seven girls) in the school on 31st March 1975.

(vii) *Government Special Home for Unattached Women among Burma Repatriates, Mathur.*—There were 199 inmates as on 1st April 1974. During the year 1974–75, forty-three inmates were admitted in the Home. Forty one inmates were discharged leaving 201 inmates on 31st March 1975. The daily average strength was 200.

(viii) *The Child Welfare Home, Thanjavur under the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Thanjavur District branch.*—There were fifty inmates on 1st April 1974. There were thirteen admissions and 17 discharges. The strength of the Home was forty six on 31st March 1975. All of them were attending the nearby local schools.

Conduct of Pupils.—The conduct and behavior of the pupils in all the institutions continued to be satisfactory during the year. The Panchayat Court System in the Government approved schools continued to function satisfactorily.

Psychology Study Circle.—The Psychology Study Circle in all the Government approved schools met every month to discuss about the newly admitted pupils and evolve suitable treatment, training programmes for each of them. The problem cases were also taken up and studied by the Circles and special attention was paid to such cases as advised by the Psychologist.

Health.—The general health of the children in all the Government and private approved schools was satisfactory during the period.

Education.—All the pupils in the approved schools except those in the Junior approved schools for mentally defective boys and girls and children below five years in the junior approved school are given general education upto VIII Standard in the schools attached to the institutions. One hundred and ninety nine pupils were studying in the high school section alone during the year under report. As many as twenty-five inmates of the Government and private approved schools were studying in P. U. C., B. A., B. Ed., etc. in the colleges. Seventeen pupils of the Government and the private approved schools passed the S. S. L. C. examination during 1974.

Vocational Training.—Besides general education, vocational training is also given to all the pupils according to their aptitude and choice. The following trades are taught in the Government approved schools.

Carpentry, weaving, tailoring, metal work, blacksmithy, book-binding, mat-weaving, masonry, music, (vocal), band music, agriculture and dairy farming.

Finance.—Total expenditure for all the institutions amounted Rs. 66,55,000. The receipts during the period from all the Government approved schools, Reception Homes and After-care Homes, Government Garments and Holdall Making unit etc., amounted to Rs. 2,90,171.55.

VIGILANCE INSTITUTIONS.

Rescue Homes.—There are four Rescue Homes in the State, three solely maintained by Government two in Madras and one (Protective Home) at Tiruchirappalli and the fourth managed by a private organisation with Government aid at Adaikalapuram, Tirunelveli district.

The second unmarried Mothers' Home (Rescue Home) was started on 3rd October 1973. This is located in the premises of the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras. Unmarried mothers and girls and women with illegitimate pregnancies are admitted in this institution. The main purpose of this institution is to avoid suicides and infanticides and provide protection for both the mother and the child.

Vigilance Home.—There are two Vigilance Homes in the State of which one is a Government institution in Madras City and the other is a private one functioning under the Social Welfare Association at Madurai with Government aid.

Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres.—There are five Vigilance Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres run by the Government at Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Vellore and two private ones in Thanjavur (under the Thanjavur Vigilance Association) and the other Abhaya Nilayam, Madras, functioning under the Madras Vigilance Association. Besides these, the twin Government Vigilance Institution in the City has also a Shelter or Short-stay Home annexed to them.

Admissions.

(i) *Rescue Homes.*—There were 179 adults and thirteen children at the commencement of the year i.e. on 1st April 1974 in all the four institutions. One hundred and thirty-five adults and eleven children were admitted and 171 adults and fifteen children were discharged leaving 143 adults and nine children at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the four Homes was 142 for 1974-75.

(ii) *Vigilance Home.*—There were 294 adults and four children at the commencement of the year (i.e. on 1st April 1974) in both the Homes. One hundred and eighty adults and ten children were admitted, 116 adults and six children were discharged during the year leaving 358 adults and eight children at the end of the year.

The daily average strength of the Home was 316.

Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres.—During the year under report, 3,596 inmates and eighty children passed through all the seven independent shelters and also those attached to the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras as against 3,002 inmates and fifty-eight children last year. This indicates that the enforcement of the Act during the period was intensified.

Health.—The general health of the inmates continued to be good during the period under report.

Vocational Training

(i) *Government Sree Sadana Rescue Home and Government Vigilance Home, Madras.*—Besides general education, vocational training in weaving, tailoring, embroidery needle-work, music and mat weaving is imparted to the inmates in Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home, Government Vigilance Home, Madras, Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli, Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai and St. Francis Xavier Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram.

Discipline.—The conduct of the inmates in the various institutions continued to be satisfactory.

Extra-curricular Activities.—The inmates of the Government Stri Sadana and the Vigilance Home, Madras, and the Unmarried Mothers Home were engaged in various extra-curricular activities, such as debates, drama, music and dancing, bhajans etc., Excursions to places of historical importance and educational value were continued. Film

shows with moral and educative value supplied by the Film Library etc., were shown to the inmates in the sound film projector of the institution periodically.

Finance.—The total expenditure of all the institutions for the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975 was Rs. 8,15,000 and the receipts derived from the industrial sections and the other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 13,943.85.

Fire Services

Fire Station.—The number of fire stations functioning at the close of the year was 81. The number of Fire Stations already sanctioned and remaining to be opened was 24 of which 2 are to be established in Madras City and the remaining 22 in mofussil towns.

Fire and other emergency calls.—The following table shows the statistics of fire and emergency calls received and dealt with by the Fire Stations in the State together with the value of property damaged in fire accidents and the estimated value of property saved from destruction by fires during the year 1974-75.

Total number of fire calls.	Serious fires.	Medium fires.	Small fires.	Emergency calls.	Number of actual fires in urban areas.	Number of actual fires in rural areas.	Approximate value of property.	
							Damaged by fire.	Saved from destruction by fire.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
6,006	65	226	5,715	750	2,869	3,137	Rs. 1,92,47,921	Rs. 18,13,76,572

The number of human lives lost in fire accidents during the year was 63.

Ambulance Service.—The total number of ambulances in the department was 66.

The following table shows the details of ambulance calls attended by these ambulances during the year:—

Total number of calls.	Number of indigent and other free calls.	Number of paid calls.	Amount of hire charges realised. RS. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13,667	809	12,848	2,53,700.71

Other Special Services.—Fire Units with their crew were deputed to standby at public and private functions. They were also lent for pumping work in special circumstances.

The total number of standby and pumping jobs undertaken during the year was 365 and a total sum of Rs. 43,589 was realised as hire charges.

Emergency Breakdown Van.—There is only one emergency breakdown van in service and it is attached to Madras City Division. It is fitted with special accessories for lifting and towing crashed vehicles. It responded to a total number of 14 calls during the year for which a total sum of Rs. 834 was realised as hire charges.

Fire Prevention Work.—In addition to the duties connected with Fire Fighting Officers of this department contributed to the prevention of fires by inspecting places licensed or to be licensed under the various Acts and Rules giving advice on fire prevention measures.

Repairs and Maintenance of Fire Service vehicles.—Statistics of jobs undertaken by the workshop and the Mobile Repair Squad during the year are given below:—

	Total Number of jobs.				Value of jobs done.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	RS.	(5)
Workshop 320	..	..	..	..	94,058.00	
Mobile Repair Squad 629	..	..	..	..	63,390.28	

Rewards.—During the year, 1211 Fire Service personnel were awarded cash rewards amounting to Rs. 10,129.50. The services of the Officers and men numbering 3 in all were recognised by the award of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal and Police Medal for gallantry and meritorious service and the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal for gallantry and outstanding service.

Fire Service Benevolent Fund-cum-Welfare Organisation.—A sum of Rs. 14,577-61 was collected towards subscription during the year. The Government enhanced the maximum of the annual matching grant to the Tamil Nadu Fire Service Benevolent Fund equal to the amount realised by voluntary subscription from the members of the fund from Rs. 5,000 to 15,000 during the year. The cash value of relief granted to the members of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 25,414-84.

CHAPTER IX. PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

Vital Statistics

Model Registration Scheme .—The Scheme continued to get reliable data on causes of death in rural areas through an after death enquiry into the facts and circumstances of death. The Scheme was in operation in the headquarters of Panchayats of 34 Primary Health Centres in the State. The Medical Officer of the Primary Health Centre was responsible for the conduct of the Scheme. The Health Inspector of the Primary Health Centre was the Field Agent.

During 1974, the scheme was making good progress. The following table gives the number of deaths according to certain major causes.

<i>Major causes.</i>	<i>Number of deaths.</i>	<i>Percentage to total Deaths.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Accidents and injuries	64	3.4
Child birth and pregnancy	23	1.2
Fevers	193	10.3
Digestive disorders	234	12.5
Cough	240	12.8
Disorders of the Central Nervous system ..	52	2.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	227	12.1
Other clear symptoms	113	6.0
Causes peculiar to infancy	196	10.5
Senility	478	25.5
The rest	50	2.7
Total ..	1,870	

Sample Registration Scheme (Rural)—The Scheme of Sample Registration of births and deaths implemented, in 150 rural units effective from 1st July 1968 continued to be in good progress.

The XII and XIII half yearly surveys were conducted in all the units and the vital rates estimated under Sample Registration Scheme for the calendar year 1974 for Tamil Nadu (Rural) are as detailed below :—

Birth rate	31.5
Death rate	16.2
Infant mortality rate	118.3
Still birth rate	23.97

The Supervisory staff at the State Headquarters toured in the Districts for the improvement of the Scheme work.

International Classification of Diseases.—The Scheme of International Classification of Diseases was being implemented in seven Major municipalities and in the Corporations of Madras and Madurai. In all these places the Hospital deaths were classified according to International Classification of Diseases.

Mechanical Compilation.—The birth and death returns received from the periphery through the Tahsildars were coded, punched, verified and statements were prepared. The following are the vital rates for the year 1974:—

Birth rate	22.15 per 1,000 of mid year estimated population.
Death rate	7.8 per 1,000 of mid year estimated population.
Infant mortality rate	46.58 per 1,000 live births.
Maternal mortality rate	2.01 per 1,000 live and still births.

These rates were derived from the Civil registration. The rates are low because of incompleteness in registration of vital events.

Strengthening of vital statistics organisation at district level.—The District Statistical Assistants continued to tour their respective districts exclusively for the improvement of vital statistics. They continued to be the Supervising Officer for Model Registration Scheme and Sample Registration Scheme at District level.

Strengthening of vital statistics organisation in local bodies.—(a) With a population of five lakhs and above : Special staff had been posted in Madras Corporation to look after the improvement of vital statistics registration in Madras City. The Institutional deaths were classified according to the International Classification of Diseases.

(b) With a population of one lakh and above : Statistical Assistants had been appointed in seven major municipalities in which the population crossed one lakh as per 1961 census. Also there was a Statistical Assistant for Madurai Corporation. The personnel were responsible for the improvement of vital statistics in these municipality.

ADMINISTRATION OF SPECIAL ACTS ON BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Births and deaths.—The number of births and deaths of foreigners registered under the several Acts for which returns have been filed, is as follows :—

Serial Number and Name of the Act.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Tamil Nadu City Municipal Act IV of 1919.	10	17
2. Cantonment Act, 1924	..	..
3. Tamil Nadu Registration of births and deaths Act (Act III of 1899).	3	..
4. Tamil Nadu district Municipalities Act V of 1920.	12	15
Total for the year ..	25	32

Marriages.—The number of marriages registered during the year under the several enactments in respect of which returns have been filed is as shown below

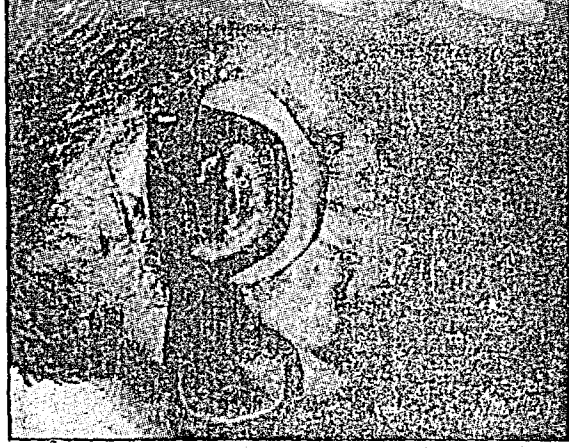
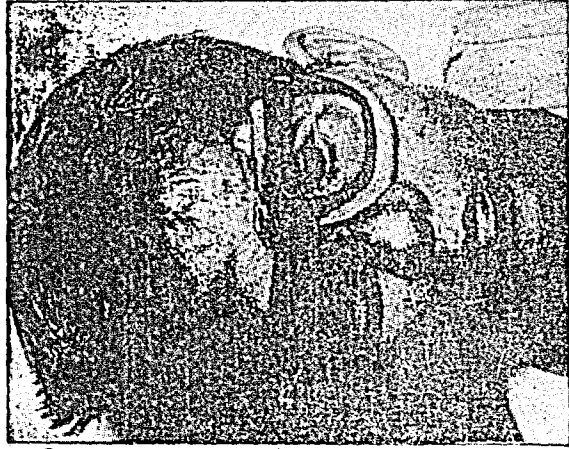
<i>Serial number and name of the Act.</i>	<i>Number of marriages registered.</i>
(1)	(2)
1. The Indian Christian Marriage Act (Act XV of 1872) ..	13,073
2. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act (Act III of 1936) ..	1
3. The Special Marriage Act (Act XLM of 1954)	268
4. The Hindu Marriage Act (Act XXV of 1955))	3,047
Total for the year ...	<u>16,389</u>

Copies of 22 entries of deaths of aliens were received from the registering authorities and reports of these deaths were forwarded to the respective Consular Officers through the State Government. One copy of entry of birth and 4 copies of entries of death of British subjects were also forwarded to the Commonwealth Relations Office, London, through the State Government.

Statistics showing details of work done under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 are given below :

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>The Special Marriage Act, 1954.</i>	<i>The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Number of searches conducted	139	527
2. Number of copies granted	448	3,223
3. Receipts under the Act	Rs. 5,583	Rs. 22,399

During the year there was increase in the work done both under the Hindu Marriage Act and the Special Marriage Act when compared to the previous year.

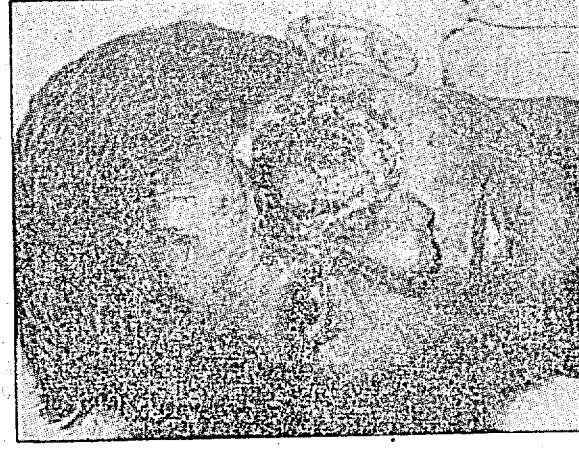


With orbital prosthesis and artificial eye.

An unusual cancer case operated in the Oral Cancer Surgery Unit of Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras.

MEIBOMIAN CARCINOMA.

Left Eye Lid.



Pre-operative.

After operation.

MEDICAL WING AND FAMILY PLANNING.

Improvement to District Headquarters Hospitals.—The Government sanctioned the construction of a Dhoby Khana in District Headquarter's Hospital, Vellore and a prisoners cell in Headquarter's Hospital, Dindigul. As per the recommendations of the State Planning Commission it was decided to upgrade all the District Headquarters Hospitals to have at least 400—650 beds each. Towards this the Government sanctioned increase of bed strength in District Headquarter's Hospitals, Dharmapuri and Nagapattinam and construction of additional buildings thereto.

Improvement to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.—The Government sanctioned the construction of a modern kitchen in Government Hospital, Udumalpet, a post mortem shed in Government Hospital, Virudhachalam and provision of water-supply to Government Hospital, Shencottah.

Under the Tamil Nadu Welfare (Raffle) Funds, the Government sanctioned the following works :—

1. Twelve bedded additional wards one each at Government Hospitals, Kuzhithurai, Kanyakumari district, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri district and Perambalur, Tiruchirapalli district.
2. Twenty Four bedded additional wards at Government Hospitals, Tirukoilur, South Arcot district, Virudhachalam, South Arcot district and Srivilliputhur, Ramanathapuram district.
3. A sixteen bedded ward at Government Hospital, Gudiyatham, North Arcot district.
4. A forty bedded ward at Government Hospital, Sankarankoil, Tirunelveli district.
5. A new Hospital of 24 beds at Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram district.

Improvement to non-taluk hospitals.—Towards the improvement to non-taluk hospitals, the Government sanctioned the construction of kitchen in Government Hospital, Palada and a post-mortem shed in Government Hospital, Tittagudi. Under Raffle Funds, they sanctioned the construction of a 10 bedded hospital at Anbil, Tiruchirapalli district and an additional ward of 10 beds at Government Hospital, Andhiyur, Coimbatore district.

Buildings.—During the year under report, the following buildings had been completed and the additional beds noted therein were utilised:—

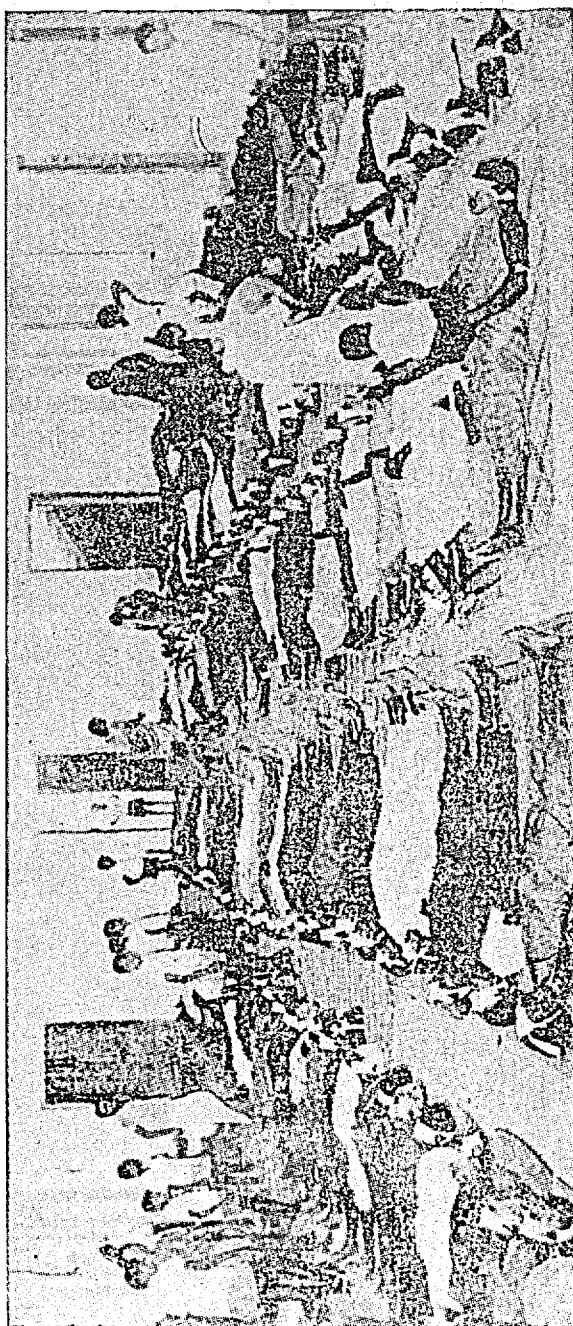
1. 5 bedded ward in Government Dispensary, Kanyakumari.
2. 8 bedded maternity ward in Government Hospital Gobichetti-palayam.
3. 10 bedded new hospital at Karuppambalam.
4. 25 bedded new hospital at Hosur.
5. 10 bedded ward at Government Hospital, Pudumadam.
6. 32 bedded ward at Government Hospital, Tenkasi.
7. 20 bedded ward at Government Hospital, Kallakurichi.
8. 48 bedded ward at Government Hospital, Usilampatti.
9. 32 bedded ward at Government Hospital, Kumbakonam.
10. 20 bedded ward at Government Hospital, Sirkali.
11. 24 bedded ward at Government Hospital, Udumalpet.
12. 48 bedded ward at Government Hospital, Tirupathur.
13. 20 bedded ward at Government Hospital, Turaiyur.
14. 10 bedded Hospital at Valayapatti.
15. New Hospital of 38 beds at Tiruthani.

Increase of bed strength.—During the year, 369 beds were provided in the existing Government Medical Institutions under the control of Director of Health Services and Family Planning, Madras—6.

Provincialisation of Panchayat Union Dispensaries.—Government issued orders to provincialise the 35 Panchayat Union Dispensaries. Out of 35 dispensaries, 15 had been taken over and they are functioning as Panchayat Union Dispensaries.

The achievements under the Tuberculosis Control Programme in Tamil Nadu are furnished hereunder:—

1. Number of X-ray (chest) examination done.	183,255
2. Number of sputum examination done ..	121,539
3. Number of Tuberculosis cases detected ..	65,322
4. Among them number of sputum positives..	14,661
5. Number of cases completed treatment ..	9,736



Eye camps conducted in the Zone of the Ophthalmic Surgeon, Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

BCG Vaccination.—BCG Vaccination drive forms part of the district Tuberculosis Programme. Each District Tuberculosis Centre is attached with one BCG Team which covers the entire district by carrying out house-to-house BCG Vaccination. The BCG Teams simultaneously cover all the schools. New borns are given BCG Vaccination in the Headquarters Hospitals and in the Maternity Hospitals.

To increase the effectiveness of the BCG Vaccination drive, Government sanctioned 4 additional BCG Teams one each in North Arcot, South Arcot, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli districts.

A BCG surveillance team is in operation at the State Level which supervises the working of the BCG Teams functioning in the State.

1. Number of 'Direct' BCG Vaccinations performed (other than new borns vaccinated).	842,986
2. Number of new borns given BCG vaccination	63,190
3. Number of Mantoux Tests done	129,466
4. Number of Mantoux Negatives given BCG Vaccination	11,289
5. Total number of BCG Vaccinations done..	917,465

Government Free Eye Camp.—The Scheme is conducted with the aid of the contributions/donations collected from the public. The achievement of this scheme during the year is furnished below —

Number of camps.	Number of Out- patients.	Number of cataract operations.	Number of refractions.	Number of minor operations.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
100	174,740	28,597	16,582	252

Drugs Control Administration.—The Director of Health Services and Family Planning is the Drug Controller and licensing authority for the entire State of Tamil Nadu. The Durgs Controller is assisted by one Deputy State Drugs Controller and two Assistant State Drugs Controllers.

The work done by the Drugs Control Administration in the various fields is enumerated below :—

1. *Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940—*

Number of manufacturers in this State	465
Number of sales concerns in the State	9,413

2. Number of Inspections of sales concern conducted by the Drug Inspector and Senior Drug Inspector ..

24,305

Number of inspections of manufacturing concerns conducted by the Senior Drugs Inspector and Drugs Inspector	1,692
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3. Number of inspections of hospitals

937

Details of licences issued/renewed/cancelled.—

	<i>Sales.</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>
1. Licences issued	3,360	122
2. Licences renewed	6,730	140
3. Licences cancelled	198	76

Details of samples tested—

Number of samples tested	801
Number of declared standard	680
Sub-standard and others	121 and 12

Drugs and Magic remedies (Objection able advertisement) Act—

Number of advertisements screened	756
Number of prosecutions sanctioned	6

Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940—

Number of prosecutions sanctioned	130
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Import of Drugs.—

Number of recommendations made for import ..	60
Number of prosecutions sanctioned under Drugs Prices Control Order during 1974	47

*Employees State Insurance.—*The E.S.I. Scheme continued to function satisfactorily in all the areas in the State—

Coverages—

(i) The scheme is in force in all districts except Dharmapuri and the Nilgiris.	..
(ii) The scheme at present applies to all factories using power and employing 20 or more persons. ..	..
(iii) Number of employees covered during the year. ..	3,73,600
(iv) Number of family units covered for the year 1974-75	4,00,000
(v) Total number of beneficiaries	15,52,000

Medical Institutions—

(i) Number of E.S.I. Hospitals (Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai)	3
(ii) Number of E.S.I. Dispensaries	101
(iii) Number of E.S.I. Mobile Dispensaries ..	9
(iv) Number of employers utilisation dispensaries.	
(1) Dalmia Cement Limited, Dalmiapuram.	
(2) E.I.D. Parry Limited, Ranipet.	
(3) Scudder Memorial Hospital, Ranipet.	
(v) Number of Part-time clinics	2
(1) Government Hospital, Ambasamudram.	
(2) Lower Dam Camp dispensary, Papanasam.	
(vi) Number of ambulance vans	22
(vii) Number of Central Medical Stores (E.S.I.) (Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai)	3

Number of beds provided for In-patients treatment.—

	General.	Maternity.	Tuberculosis Emergency.	Tuberculosis Sanatoria.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. E.S.I. Hospital	851	200	75	..	1,127
2. E.S.I. Wards/Annexure.	54	..	..	78	132
3. Government Hospitals*.	248	212	51	51	562
4. Private Hospitals*.	4	..	..	97	101
Total	1,157	412	127	226	1,922

*Beds Reserved for E.S.I.

Building programme.—During the year under review, the E.S.I. Dispensaries at the following places are located in State owned buildings constructed at the cost of State Government.

1. E.S.I. Dispensary, Mount Road.
2. E.S.I. Dispensary, Saidapet-I and Saidapet-II.
3. E.S.I. Dispensary, Egmore I and Egmore II.

Extension of scheme to new areas.—During the year under review, the E.S.I. scheme was extended to the following new areas:—

1. Nandambakkam (Madras City and Suburbs). 23rd March 1975.
2. Adayar (Madras City and Suburbs) .. Do.
3. Karamadai, Coimbatore district .. Do.
4. Melur, Madurai district .. Do.
5. Athur, Salem district .. Do.
6. Karur, Tiruchirappalli district .. Do.
7. Ambur, North Arcot district .. Do.

Expenditure during the year Rs. 3,77,84,700-00

Family Planning.—

Family Planning Programme continued to get high priority in the State Planning.

During the year 1974-75, the Government of India had increased the targets for acceptors of Family Planning methods over those fixed for the year 1973-74. However, they cut down the Central assistance for the Family Planning Programme during the year 1974-75. The pattern of compensatory allowance given by Government of India for sterilisation and I.U.D. programme and the amount spent by the State is given below :

	Total expenditure for each case.	Central assistance.	State share.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Sterilisation—			
(a) Vasectomy	80	35	45
(b) Tubectomy	110	70	40
2. I.U.D.	15	8	7

A special drive for achieving the targets in Sterilisation was made in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, South Arcot Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Dharmapuri, Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai and Tirunelveli districts.

Tamil Nadu was able to perform 197,788 sterilisation operations as against a target of 1.89 lakhs fixed for the year 1974-75. The target for conventional contraceptives was also stepped up from 98,000 users in 1973-74 to 1,40,000 in 1974-75 which is nearly double the target. Only under I.U.D. Programme there was a short fall in the achievement of targets due to the method losing its popularity owing to the side effects.

Post partum programme.—The Government of India extended the Post Partum Programme to 12 more District Head quarters Hospitals and one private institution in Tamil Nadu during 1974-75 from 1st April 1974 bringing the total number of institutions so far covered to 24 in the State. In all these hospitals the programme is in position.

Maternal and Child Health Scheme.—The target and achievement under the Maternal and Child Health Programme for 1974-75 are furnished below :—

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
Immunisation Programme	..	..
Expectant and Nursing mothers (Tetanus Immunisation)	2,15,000	77,021
Pre-School children 0-5 years (D.P.T.) ..	4,00,000	3,13,547
School children 6-11 years (D.T.)	4,50,000	

A total expenditure of Rs. 564.44 lakhs was incurred on the Family Planning Programme out of which the Central share would be roughly Rs. 467.17 and the State Share would be Rs. 97.27 lakhs.

Oral Pill Programme.—The Oral Pill Programme was extended to 88 centres in November 1974 including 64 Urban Centres and 24 Primary Health Centres. Oral Pills were supplied to all these centres to be distributed to mothers. The programme has not yet gained sufficient momentum because of the side effects of severe nausea, vomiting, gain in weight, etc. as a result of which the mothers are reluctant to take the pills.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy.—Fifty-six Institutions were recognised for carrying out Medical Termination of Pregnancies. These included 9 teaching hospitals, 28 taluk hospitals and 6 Voluntary Organisations. During 1974-75 the Government sanctioned the implementation of this programme to 24 more institutions.

The number of Medical Termination of Pregnancies done during 1974-75 was 12,718.

Control of Communicable diseases.

The main functions of the Public Health Department are to undertake preventive measures against the outbreak of dangerous diseases like Cholera, Small pox, Plague, etc., and control the spreading of such diseases whenever they occur.

Cholera.—During the year Cholera was prevalent in some districts in the State. Stray cases were reported from Tirunelveli, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Dharmapuri districts. A large number of acute gastro

enteritis were also reported. 953 cases and 29 deaths were reported throughout the State. The Mobile Epidemic Units, Cholera Combat team, Cholera control programme were fully utilised for organising the preventive and control measures.

National Small Pox Eradication Programme.—Intensive vaccination work under the National Small-pox Eradication Programme was continued. 253,934 primary vaccinations and 1,104,651 re-vaccinations (provisional figures) were done. Besides, intensive search operations for Small-pox cases were carried out in selected districts of the State. The results confirmed the Small-pox free status of Tamil Nadu.

Plague.—During the year there were no cases of plague. Routine preventive and control measures were taken in the plague endemic areas.

Fairs and festivals.—Elaborate sanitary arrangements were made in the festival centres and also in the enroute areas; All the festivals passed off without outbreak of any epidemics especially Cholera, in the festival areas.

National Malaria Eradication Programme.—In the consolidation areas surveillance operations were continued to be carried out along with other operations like D.D.T. spray, anti-larval measures, etc.

In the maintenance areas Malaria vigilance activities were carried out as part of basic health services as per the pattern prescribed by the Government of India. Anti-larval operations were carried out in Urban areas by the local bodies concerned.

Training courses on epidemiology of Malaria entomology, parasitology etc., were undertaken at the Central Malaria Laboratory, Madras for the benefit of students from various medical institutions in the State. State level cross checking of blood smears received from the units/divisions with concurrent confirmation of positive slides received from the divisions / units, preparation and supply of J.S.B. stain required for all the National Malaria Eradication Programme Units were also maintained at Central Malaria Laboratory, Madras.

National Filaria control Programme.—All the 12 control units and Anti-larval measures were continued during the year. A quantity of 112,303 litres of mosquito larvicidal oil was spent to treat 14077741 sq.m. of breeding places. Minor engineering measures were carried out to cover an area of 57,42,770 sq.m.

Night Clinics.—In the 12 night clinics established in Kumbakonam Unit 9,659 persons attended during the month, out of whom 464 showed micro-filaria.

Yaws Eradication Programme.—This programme functioning in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Dharmapuri, Salem and South Arcot, carried out Yaws Survey and resurvey in 156 villages to detect cases of yaws and treat them. During the survey 46,298 persons were examined and 21 cases of yaws were detected. A total of 40 cases (including pending cases) were treated. Besides 51 cases of minor ailments were treated.

Guinea Worm Eradication Programme.—All the six guinea worm eradication programme units carried out routine and systematic survey. 3,047 villages including hamlets were surveyed and 2 cases of guinea worm diseases were detected. Chemical treatment of drinking water sources was done in endemic villages by spraying 50 per cent water wettable D.D.T. to kill cyclops the vector species in transmitting the disease. Health education was also attended to in these villages to educate the mass about the prevention of the spread of the disease.

Kala Azar Control Scheme.—This scheme functioning at Ramanathapuram carried out sandfly collections in 671 villages and the vector species were dissected to find out the infection of Kala Azar. House to house visits were made and no case was recorded. One Thousand Four hundred and Ninety Two sandflies were collected.

Maternity and Child Health Services.—The Maternity and Child Health Services in both rural and urban areas were continued effectively. As far as training of health visitor is concerned, 50 candidates recruited during July 1973 under integrated course and 60 candidates recruited during July 1974 under regular course are continuing in the Health Visitors Training School, Madras.

School Medical Inspection Programme.—Thirteen Thousand Eight hundred and Eighty Five school going children in the age group 6—11 years had been examined under school medical inspection programme. Out of them 5,073 students were found to be suffering from one disease or other and they were treated by medical officers of school health and a few referred to hospitals.

The scheme had been extended to 20 more primary health centres and 3 municipalities as a plan scheme. Twenty-Five Thousand and Two hundred and Seventy Six school children were examined and out of them 8,038 students were found to be suffering from some disease or other.

Primary Health Centres.—One Thousand and Three hundred and Ninety nine children were examined with requisite doses under this programme and it is being implemented in rural areas through the agency of the Primary Health Centres. The Supplementary Feeding Programme with the assistance of the CARE organisation continued to be implemented during the quarter ended 31st March 1975.

Enforcement of the Food Adulteration Act.—Four Thousand and Seven hundred and Forty Two samples were analysed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Out of these 1,094 samples 23.3 per cent were found adulterated. A sum of Rs. 1,71,678 was realised by way of fines.

Health Education Bureau.—Field Study and Demonstration Centre.—Health Committee was conducted and discussed about the proposed D.P.T. immunisation programme. School medical inspection was conducted at Moovanpet and Chithalapakkam. The programme, at the Primary Health Centre, Velacheri was continued. The Field Study Demonstration Centre team conducted classes on Health Education to the Medical Social workers of the Institute of Paediatrics, Egmore. The social psychologist took classes on "Adoption Process" and "Evaluation" for the 33rd batch of In-service training in Health Education and held four sessions on Medical Sociology for the students of Government Health Visitors Training School. The team members had discussions with Dr. D. David Richard, World Health Organisation consultant for Central Health Education Bureau, about the studies conducted by State Health Education Bureau and also shared his experiences.

Institute of Public Health, Poonamallee.—The maternity and Child health services one of the main functions of the health unit, Poonamallee were provided through three sectors viz., Poonamallee, Mangadu, Kunrathur and Thirumalisai. Ante-natal care, intranatal care and post natal care were made available, for expectant and nursing mothers by the maternity and child staff.

Eight hundred and Seventy Two primary vaccinations and 2,195 revaccinations were performed. While 3,088 anti-cholera inoculations were performed, 551 first dose of D.P.T., 504 2nd dose and 430 third dose of D.P.T. immunisation were performed. With an aim to create health consciousness and awareness of health needs and problems, the people living in the health unit area were educated on various health problems through regular and well planned health education mass programmes.

Research-cum-Action Project.—A special conversion programme was successfully implemented in Thanjavur district. For the said programme, Papanasam, Ayyampet, Thiruvaiyaru and Thirukkattupalli Town Panchayat in Thanjavur district were selected. A total number of 700 Research-cum-Action Project latrines were constructed in all the four town Panchayats put together. In Tirunelveli individual house latrines had been constructed in six blocks of Palayamcottai, Alwarthirunagiri, Vasudevanallur, Tenkasi, Cheranmadevi and Vallinoor blocks of this Project. To convince the public for accepting and using RCAP latrines the staff contacted the leaders of villages and explained the villagers to construct and use RCAP latrines. In general, the administration of the department was satisfactory.

Medical Education.

The following institutions were under the control of the Director of Medical Education during the year 1974-75 :—

Medical Colleges—

- 1 Madras Medical College, Madras.
- 2 Stanley Medical College, Madras.
- 3 Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.
- 4 Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
- 5 Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
- 6 Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore.
- 7 Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli.
- 8 Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput.

In the above colleges 1,015 seats are available.

<i>Name of the hospital.</i>	<i>Bed strength.</i>
1 Government General Hospital, Madras	1,537
2 Government Stanley Hospital, Madras	1,011
3 Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Madras	300
4 Government Mental Hospital, Madras	1,800
5 Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras	526
6 Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras	328
7 Government Kasthurba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	635
8 Government RSRM Lying-in-Hospital, Madras ..	426
9 Government TTB Hospital, Otteri, Madras ..	222
10 Government T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram	750
11 Government Hospital, Saidapet, Madras	32
12 Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	528
13 Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children, Madras.	250
14 Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai	1,394
15 Government Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur ..	642
16 Thanjavur Medical College, Hospital, Thanjavur ..	538
17 Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore.	805
18 Chingleput Medical College Hospital, Chingleput ..	416
19 Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli ..	554
20 Government T.B. Sanatorium, Thoppur, Madurai. . .	162
21 Government I.D. Hospital, Madurai	50
22 Government Cholera Collection Centre, Madurai ..	28

Institutes—

- 1 Government Chest Institute, Chetput, Madras-31.
- 2 King Institute, Guindy, Madras-32.

Dispensaries—

- 1 Chepauk Dispensary
- 2 Government Estate Dispensary.
- 3 Secretariat Dispensary.
- 4 Foreshore Estate Dispensary.
- 5 Todhunter Nagar Dispensary.
- 6 Government Press Dispensary
- 7 Power House Dispensary
- 8 T.Nagar Transport Dispensary.

} These dispensaries are under the control of the respective Heads of Departments. They are only supervised by the Assistant Director of Medical Education (Hospitals and Dispensaries) of the Directorate.

At present eight medical colleges are run by the State with an annual intake of 1,015 students every year. The B.Pharmacy Course is now being run in Madurai Medical College with 20 students. Since the demand for admission to B.Pharmacy is large, the Government started B.Pharmacy Course in Chingleput Medical College from July 1974. A new course of M.D. in Social and Preventive Medicine was started in Madras Medical College. M.D. course in Anaesthesia was also started in Stanley Medical College during the year in order to cope with the increased demand for seats. This is in addition to the course being conducted in Madras Medical College.

Research Schemes.—The number of Research Schemes and the amount spent during the year 1974-75 in the Medical Institutions in this State are as follows :—

Number of Research Schemes carried out during the year.				Number of schemes.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)					
Old Schemes	..	..	..	24	34,300
New Schemes	..	..	..	59	1,19,820
				83	1,54,120

Under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research the following research schemes were in progress during the year.—

- (1) Incidence of Nerve abscess in Leprosy, its assessment and treatment.
- (2) Reconstructive Surgery of Deformities in Leprosy.
- (3) Preparation of Antigen for *Traponema Pallidum* Hemagglutination (TPHA) Test.
- (4) Investigation on the inter-relationship between thymus and most cells.
- (5) Endemic Fluorosis in Human Enamel.
- (6) Biofeed back study of higher nervous function and its application to therapy of nervous disorders.
- (7) Regional Registry of Pathology (Multilesional).
- (8) Studies in Biogenic Amines in Behavioural Disorders.
- (9) The Incidence of Asymptomatic Urinary Tract Infection in Children of varying socio-economic status.
- (10) Study of Endemic Fluorosis with emphasis on its incidence, clinical manifestation, prevention and treatment.

Nursing.—58 candidates had so far acquired B.Sc. (Nursing) degree from Madras Medical College. During the year, 5 non-stipendiary candidates were admitted in the B.Sc. Nursing course.

Mental Hospital

All diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation facilities were continued. The bed strength of the hospital remained at 1800.

Number of patients treated as in-patient 1360.

Number of patients treated in as out-patient 2516.

Intensive out-patient care was being given thereby avoiding overgrowing in the sections. All special clinics like Neuropsychiatry Child guidance Adolescent, Seizure, Neurosis Geriatric clinics functioned well. The Psychiatric clinic at the primary health centre, Poonamallee was attended to by one Civil Surgeon and a Pharmacist from this hospital.

Research.—The following research schemes were undertaken during 1974-75:—

1. Psychiatric complications on Coronary, Artery diseases under Tamil Nadu State Research Committee.
- 2 Drug trial on 'Pimozide' under the auspices of Messrs. Ethnor Limited
- 3 Drug Trial on calvon.
- 4 Clinical Trial of Etumine in acute Schizophrenics.
- 5 Drug Trial on Ethofinexine.
- 6 Crimes of persons with Schizophrenia.

Training.—The two-year Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Psychological Medicine was started in April 1972 and is being continued. In the first batch which appeared for D. P. M. Examination in April 1974, five out of 6 candidates had come out successful and the other one also passed the Examination in October 1974. The number of candidates admissible for the course had been raised from 6 to 8 during 1974-75.

Post-Graduates in Medicine and paediatrics were afforded training in the speciality of psychiatry, MBBS students from Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College, Kilpauk Medical College and Chingleput Medical College had been posted to this hospital for training. B. Sc. Nursing Students, Health Visitors, Social Work students from City Colleges and from Andhra University, etc., also attended this hospital as part of their training.

Scientific Session.—Staff members of this hospital had participated in Medical Conferences and the following papers were published in various journals by the staff members during 1974-75.

- 1 Hyperkinetic child.
- 2 Hysterin in children and Adolescents.
- 3 Psychiatric care of the alcoholics
- 4 Followup of patients treated with stereotaxic amygdalotomy.
- 5 Alzheimer's disease.
- 6 Psychiatric symptoms and personality traits in asthmatics.
- 7 Crimes of persons with schizophrenia.

Hospital Buildings.—The new steam laundry had started functioning during this year. Proposals for additional washing machine had been forwarded to the Director of Medical Education for sanction as the present boiler can take one more washing machine, to meet with the requirements of this hospital.

Others.—All National and religious festivals like Pongal, Deepavali, Christmas were celebrated for the benefit of the patients. The annual sports was held on 19th March 1975.

The occupation therapy sections of this hospital had been functioning satisfactorily. The cafeteria which was started on 1st March 1972 rehabilitates about 8 to 10 patients under the guidance of Social workers. In the occupations therapy department improved patients were engaged in weaving, mat-weaving gardening, basket weaving, tailoring, book-binding, etc.

In the Industrial Training Centre, the following jobs were undertaken-

Wire stripping

Rivets counting

Filling of oil bottles for Kesavarthini products

Covers for temples.

Doll making.

The patients working in the Industrial Training Centre are paid remuneration.

King Institute of preventive Medicine, Guindy.

This institute mainly functions as an institution to produce life saving drugs like sera and vaccine and to undertake biological examinations. It caters to the needs of the entire State of Tamil Nadu and also other States as and when demands are received from them. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 1,26,52,866 was incurred on the cost of manufacture of drugs like sera and vaccine at this institute.

A statement showing the indent for vaccine and the quantity manufactured and supplied is given below:—

(1)	Indent. (2)	Supply. (3)
1 Freeze Dried Smallpox Vaccine.	24.00 Million doses.	28.3 Million doses.
2 A. T. S. (P) 1,500 I. U. ..	80,035 doses	3,85,986 doses.
3 A. T. S. (C) 10,000 I. U. ..	..	70,611 doses.
4 A. T. S. Gas Gangrene 10,000 I.U.	1,256 doses	1,256 doses.
5 Tetanus Toxoid i cc. ..	3,73,900 doses	3,73,900 doses.
6 Solution (Sterile)	20.00 lakhs Ampoules. 1.371 Lakhs Bottles.	13.71 Lakhs Ampoules. 1.371 Lakhs Bottles.
7 Dry Plasma	130 Bottles of 250 cc.	130 Bottles of 250 cc.
8 Wet Plasma	289 Bottles of 250 cc.	289 Bottles of 250 cc.
9 Prophylactic Vaccine Cholera	51,96,622 cc.	49,75,853 cc.
T. A. B.	70,907 cc.	94,115 cc.
	<u>52,67,529 cc.</u>	<u>50,69,968 cc.</u>

The following tests and examinations were also conducted:—

Biological Control.—

Sterility Test	1766 Nos.
Pyrogen Test	654 Nos.
Toxicity Test	2685 Nos.
Chemical Analysis	1660 Nos.
Antibiotic Sensitivity Test	1157 Nos.
Male Frog Test	1988 Nos.
Gravindex Test	231 Nos

Blood Bank.—

Blood Grouping	26 Nos.
Rh. Test	842 Nos.
Rh. Anti-body Test	53 Nos.
Cold Aggluecuation Test	..
Haemotological Test	3834 Nos.

Clinical Section.—

Widal	1212 Nos.
Weil Felix	4 Nos.
Brucellosis	34 Nos.
Blood for Cultural Examination	1067 Nos.
Semen Test.. ..	11 Nos.
Urine Test	2354 Nos.
Blood for total Count R. B. C.	82 Nos.
Blood for Count W. B. C.	539 Nos.
Poisoning	20 Nos.
Sputum	148 Nos.

Serology Section.—

Blood for VDRL Test	8951 Nos.
Blood Khan Test	8176 Nos.
Blood Wasserman Test	4486 Nos.
CSF for Larges Test	36 Nos.
Blood for Paul Bunnell Test	8 Nos.
Rose Wallen Test	133 Nos
Cholertic for W. R. Test	Nil.

The following V.I.Ps. visited the Institute during the year—

1. Dr. C. K. Deshpande, Dean, G. S. Medical College and University of Bombay.
2. Dr. V. Chandrasekaran, Scientific Attache Indian Embassy Moscow.
3. Thiru K. Anbazhagan, Minister of Public Health, Tamil Nadu.
4. Dr. A. M. Mogoutchi, W. H. O., Microbiologist, Leningrad.
5. Dr. R. N. Basu, Assistant Director General of Health Services, New Delhi.
6. Dr. Bernard Raw, W. H. O. Consultant (Director, Salmonella Reference Centre, London.)
7. Dr. S. N. Ray, Deputy Director, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi.
8. Dr. Mrs. Rafeha, A, Khalef, Director, School of Nursing Cairo.

Directorate of Indian Medicine.

The Directorate of Indian Medicine is functioning independently from 1st April 1971. The Directorate is responsible for the implementation of teaching, training and research programmes relating to the Indian Systems of Medicines viz., Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani Systems. The Directorate also controls the appointment of doctors of Indian Systems of Medicine in the Rural and Regular Dispensaries in the Panchayat Unions and also offers its views regarding the employment of doctors of the Indian Systems of Medicine in Municipal Dispensaries.

The following are the principal institutions under the control of this Directorate.

- (a) Government College of Indian systems of Medicine, Palayamcottai.
- (b) Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

(a) *Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamcottai.* The College prepares students for the B.I.M. Degree Course. The College is affiliated to Madurai University. The annual intake is 30 stipendiary candidates and 10 non-stipendiary candidates. Stipend is paid at Rs. 75 p.m. for stipendiary candidates.

Though the college is intended for training in all the three systems, viz., Sidha, Ayurveda and Unani, admission is restricted to Sidha system alone for want of candidates with requisite qualification for admission to the remaining two systems.

There is a Hospital with 100 beds attached to the college which provides clinical facilities for the students. All the beds are in the general wards and there are no special wards in the Hospital. The Pharmacy attached to the hospitals supplies the medicines for use in the hospital. There is an experimental herbal garden, organised in an area of 40 cents in the campus of the Hospital and the College.

(b) *Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.* The 100 bedded Hospital is accommodated in the newly constructed buildings at a cost of Rs. 8.18 lakhs.

Treatment facilities under the three systems of Indian Medicine are available in the Hospital. The beds are allocated among the three systems, as follows.—

Siddha : 34 beds (Men 20 and Women 14)

Ayurveda : 33 beds (Men 20 and Women 13)

Unani : 33 beds (Men 20 and Women 13)

All the beds are in the general wards and there are no special wards in the Hospital.

Pharmacy.—The medicine required for the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras and the Siddha Dispensaries in the City are prepared in the pharmacy which is at present housed in the campus of Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Madras.

Medicinal Farm.—The Medicinal farm is located in an area of 9.6 acres of land on the opposite side of the Hospital where medicinal plants are grown for use in the Hospital.

Dispensaries.—There are eleven dispensaries functioning in the State as detailed below, where out-patient treatment is provided under Siddha/Ayurveda system.

1. Government Siddha Dispensary at Secretariat, Madras.
2. Government Siddha Dispensary at Chepauk, Madras.
3. Government Siddha Dispensary at Saidapet, Madras.
4. Government Ayurvedic Dispensary at Pudukkottai.
5. Government Ayurvedic Dispensary at Edalakudi, Kanyakumari district.
6. Government Ayurvedic Dispensary at Pudukkottai, Kanyakumari district.
7. Government Ayurvedic Dispensary at Thiruppathisaram, Kanyakumari district.
8. Government Ayurvedic Dispensary at Shencottah, Tirunelveli district.
9. Government Siddha Dispensary, Somarasampatti, Tiruchirappalli district.
10. Government Siddha Dispensary, Voimedu, Thanjavur district.
11. Government Siddha Dispensary, Anandur, Ramanathapuram district.

Siddha Wings at Government Headquarters Hospitals.—Siddha Wings with 10 beds in each of the 13 Headquarters Hospitals are functioning as detailed below :—

1. Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.
2. Headquarters Hospital, Vellore, North Arcot district.
3. Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore, South Arcot district.
4. Headquarters Hospital, Erode, Coimbatore district.
5. Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram, Ramanathapuram district.
6. Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur district.
7. Headquarters Hospital, Dindigul, Madurai district.
8. Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari district.

9. Headquarters Hospital, Kancheepuram, Chengleput district.
10. Headquarters Hospital, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli district.
11. Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem district.
12. Government Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri, Dharmapuri district.
13. Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund, Nilgiris district.

During the year 1974-75, the Government sanctioned the establishment of Siddha Wings in the following taluk and non-taluk Hospitals :—

1. Sankarankoil, Tirunelveli district.
2. Mannargudi, Thanjavur district.
3. Pattukottai, Thanjavur district.
4. Karur, Tiruchirappalli district.
5. Arkonam, North Arcot district.
6. Cheyyar, North Arcot district.
7. Chidambaram, South Arcot district.
8. Sriperumbudur, Chingleput district.
9. Gobichettipalayam, Coimbatore district.
10. Coonoor, Nilgiris district.
11. Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri district.
12. Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram district.
13. Namakkal, Salem district.
14. Theni, Madurai district.
15. Tirumangalam, Madurai district.

During the year under report there were 467 dispensaries of Indian Systems of Medicine functioning under the control of local bodies as detailed below :—

Siddha :	359
Ayurveda :	94
Unani :	14

The total number of registered medical practitioners with B.I.M., Madras and Central Board of Indian Medicine, Madras, as on 31st March 1975 are as follows :—

Board of Integrated Medicine : 771.

Central Board of Indian Medicine : 22,431.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The objective of this educational programme is to train farm youth in modern agriculture so that they will take up to agriculture as a profession, either in their own farms or be able to find gainful employment.

There are 14 Agricultural Schools in the State, 13 run by the Department and 1 at Katpadi run with the grant-in-aid given by the Department. The grant-in-aid was withdrawn during the year.

The strength in each school was raised from 20 to 25 this year. Out of 276 who completed the course, 273 came out successful. Three hundred and twenty new students were admitted during the year.

There are two Agricultural Colleges one at Madurai and the other at Coimbatore under the control of the Agricultural University, Coimbatore. The degrees awarded by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University during the year were as follows :—

B.Sc. (Agriculture) : 203.

M.Sc. (Agriculture) : 81.

Ph. D. : 15.

The Annamalai University at Chidambaram also awards degrees in B.Sc. (Agriculture). 73 persons got their B.Sc. (Agriculture) degrees from this University during the year.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme.

The entire district of Thanjavur and two blocks, viz., Aranthangi and Avudayarkoil of Pudukottai district are covered by the Intensive Agricultural District Programme which is in operation since 1960. Thanjavur district with 12.5 lakh acres under paddy cultivation accounts for one fourth quantity of total rice production in Tamil Nadu. The whole district is divided into 6 divisions each of which is headed by a

District Agricultural Officer. Each block has a Field staff of 4 Deputy Agricultural Officers and 20 Gramasevaks. A team of specialists is assisting the Programme Director at the District level. The special features of the programme are as follows :—

1. Intensification of multiple cropping.
2. Stabilising the area under High Yielding Varieties Programme.
3. Intensive Plant Protection measures.
4. Arrangement of Co-operative loans.
5. Soil Conservation measures.
6. Soil Testing Services.
7. Farmers Training.
8. Sinking of filter points for summer cropping.
9. Demonstrations.
10. Adaptive Research Trials.

On account of this Intensive Agricultural District Programme, High Yielding Varieties had spread in 92 per cent of the delta area, the consumption of N. fertilisers increased six fold and the use of plant protection chemicals had increased considerably. Moreover, there was significant change in the outlook of the farming community, most of whom now readily adopted improved agronomic practices. Rice production in the district which was 8.85 lakhs tonnes during the base year 1969-70 had increased to 14.16 lakhs tonnes in 1973-74. In 1974-75, due to the bad seasonal conditions the production dropped to 12.4 lakhs tonnes. The progress and achievements under this programme in respect of important items during the year are furnished below :—

<i>Serial number and details.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Area covered under paddy	Lakh acres	15.30	15.55 (including summer programme).
Coverage of paddy under HYVP.	Do.	14.60	14.53

<i>Serial number and details.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. Distribution of fertilisers :			
(a) N in terms of A.S. ..	Lakh tonnes.	1.78	1.37
(b) P in terms of S.Phos	Do.	0.99	0.63
(c) K in terms of M.O.P.	Do.	0.16	0.17
4. Distribution of paddy seeds	tonnes.	2,142	2,148
5. Pesticides in terms of BHC 10 per cent.	Lakh tonnes.	0.1573	0.053
6. Distribution of plant protection equipments.	Nos.	658	710

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.

During the year the Intensive Agricultural Area programme was implemented in 175 blocks in 8 districts, viz., Madurai, Chingleput, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, North Arcot and South Arcot districts wherever there were large areas under assured irrigation. Farmers are educated to adopt all the package of practices in cultivating their lands in order to boost up the yield per acre. Necessary credit facilities were also extended to them for the purchase of seeds, chemical fertilisers and plant protection chemicals. During the year it was targetted to cover an area of 43.04 lakhs acres under I.A.A.P. Programme. As against this, 38.71 lakhs acres were covered.

Farmer's Training Centre and Education.

The main objective of the Farmer's Training Centres is to train the farmers and the farm women in the latest crop production techniques. There are 7 centres in the State. 5 centres located at Ranipet, Tindivanam, Aduthurai, Lalgudi and Palayamkottai are under the Agriculture Department. The other two centres located at Coimbatore and Madurai are under the control of the Agricultural University.

Discussion groups were formed in 1,784 villages. Each group has a Convenor. The Convenor and members of these groups are trained.

During the year the following training programmes were conducted.—

1 Institutional Training	147
2 Demonstrations for Women	45
3 Institutional Training for Convenors	38
4 Peripetetic Training	38

Agricultural Research.

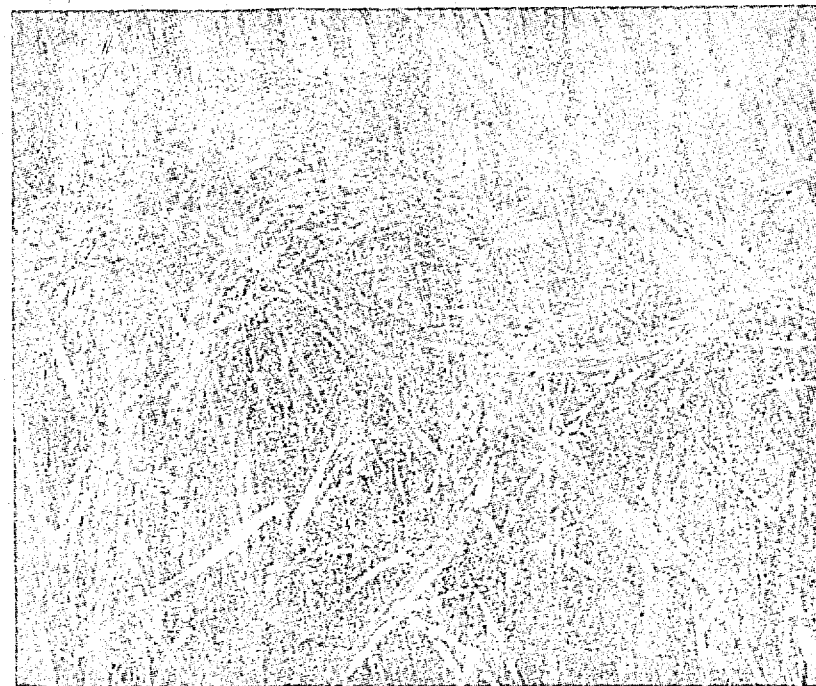
Research activities continued to be carried on in various stations [To distinguish the departmental Stations from those of the University, the Departmental Stations were re-named as "Experiment Stations"]. There were two paddy Experiment Stations, one at Aduthurai and the other at Palur. One Station at Koilpatti was functioning for Cotton and Millets. There was one Station at Tindivanam for Oilseeds and one Coconut Experiment Station at Uchipuli. Sugarcane research work was carried out in 3 Stations one at Cuddalore, one at Sirugamani and other at Melalathur. One Station at Pattukkottai was functioning for Multi crop experiments. Pulses experiments were conducted at Vemban. There were also seven other Experiment stations functioning for research activities with respect of fruits and other commercial crops. Besides these one major Agricultural Experiment Institute, was functioning at Kudumiamalai.

New schemes sanctioned.—During the year, the following new schemes were sanctioned:—

(a) To intensify the work on rice, the two sub-stations at Ambasamudram and Tirur were upgraded into Regional Stations.

(b) A scheme of crop substitutions Studies, to find out suitable crop rotations to maximise productivity was sanctioned for Salem and North Arcot with headquarters at Salem

(c) A Tropical Fruit experiment station was sanctioned to carry out research on tropical fruits and was located at Anna Pannai in Kudumiamalai.



"Kannagi"



I.R. 20.

(d) A training programme, with one District Agricultural Officer and two Deputy Agricultural Officers was sanctioned and was located in the Kalaignar Karunanidhi Agricultural Experiment Station. Officers of the Department are given in service training under this programme.

Research findings.—The Research findings of the year were brought out in the form of a book with the title "Research findings of 1974-75". The promising cultures were forwarded for "Adaptive Trials". The other practices were included in the "Crop Production Techniques" for the different crops.

Adaptive research.—Adaptive Research aims at testing the research findings from experiment stations in farmers' holdings, with a view to test their efficacy, under different village conditions.

Strengthening of the programme.—During the year, one post of State Coordinator, in the rank of a Joint Director of Agriculture was sanctioned to supervise the programme.

Progress during the year—During the year, 1,816 trials were laid as follows :—

(a) Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,121
(b) Millets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	439
(c) Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256
Total								1,816

As a result of the trials conducted during 1973-74 I. E. T. 1722 ADT. 31 and ADT. 30 were released as strains.

Soil testing laboratories.—There are 13 Soil Testing Laboratories and Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories in the State to analyse soils from farmers, fields and make specific fertiliser recommendations.

The total capacity of these Laboratories is 6 lakhs of soil samples. Against this the following were analysed :—

(LAKHS)							
(a) Soil samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9
(b) Irrigation Water samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,600
(c) Lime samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
(d) Gypsum samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

The two mobile Soil Testing Laboratories functioning at Kovilpatti and Aduthurai, analysed 38,600 soil and 280 water samples.

Pesticide Testing Laboratories.—With a view to have quality control on the pesticides that are being sold, 7 pesticide testing laboratories are functioning. These laboratories analysed 12,848 samples.

Maram Valarpu Vizha

This is a Festival of Forests. "Maram Valarpu Vizha"—started in 1950 is being held in the month of July every year. This year planting of trees was continued upto October 1974.

The object of "Maram Valarpu Vizha" is to draw the attention of the villagers to the benefits of planting trees.

The trees so planted are protected against damage or destruction by man or beast.

48,49,163 trees were planted during the celebration in the year 1974-75.

Agricultural Engineering.

The following mechanised works are implemented by the Department under Minor Irrigation Schemes :—

1. Private Tube Well Scheme.
2. Boring in Wells Scheme.
3. Deepening of Well Scheme.
4. Filter point Tube Well Scheme.

During the year 3,014 numbers of private tube wells were sunk. These wells are expected to give additional irrigation facilities to an area of 54,320 acres.

In order to deepen open wells in rocky areas at lower cost, rock blasting units and debris remover are hired out by the Department. During the year, 2060 wells were deepened by the Department. These wells are expected to provide additional irrigation facilities to an extent of 4,000 acres.

In the filter point programme, wells are sunk for pumping out water from sandy water bearing strata. During the year, 2609 filter point tube wells were sunk to provide additional irrigation facilities to an extent of 26,090 acres.

Tractor Hiring Scheme.—This department is hiring out Bulldozers and tractors for levelling contour bunding, mechanised cultivation and other agricultural purposes. During the year 12 Nos. of Bulldozers and one 20 tonnes trailer was purchased and put to use in Madurai District. In addition to the existing 5 Tractor workshops one more Tractor workshop at Tirunelveli is under construction.

Targets and achievements under this scheme are as follows —

	Target.	Achievement.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
Levelling	70,400	13,100
Mechanised cultivation	51,400	67,100

Soil Conservation—Soil and Water conservation measures were executed in hills and plains and thereby the land improvement measures were taken up by bench terracing, land reclamation and establishment of water management work. An area of 1.17 lakh acres was covered under various activities of these programmes as against the target of 1.16 lakh acres during 1974-75. An amount of Rs. 153.6 lakhs was spent as against the targetted amount of Rs. 163.6 lakhs. 50 candidates were also trained under Soil Conservation Training Programme as against the target of 60 candidates.

Besides the above Agricultural Engineering Schemes, the International Development Association Project had also come into effect contemplating the following programme of sinking of wells.

District.	Filter point	Shallow Tube wells	Medium Tube wells
1 Thanjavur	7,000	1,000	90
2 Tiruchi	..	300	110
3 South Arcot District.. .. .	..	2,500	500
Total	7,000	3,800	700

A sum of Rs. 56.43 lakhs was spent out of the sanctioned amount of Rs 89.75 lakhs.

Agricultural Engineering Workshop—During the year, 390 manufacturing Work orders of the value of Rs. 5.13 lakhs were received from various district officers and other departments within and outside the State. 443 manufacturing work orders of the value of Rs. 11.98 lakhs were completed, 364 repair works of the value of Rs. 3.42 lakhs were received during the year. 373 repair work orders of the value of Rs. 2.98 lakhs were completed.

Crop Development Schemes.

Pulses.—Based on the normal nutritional requirement of the State, the demand for pulses at the end of the V Plan period has been estimated at 12.4 lakh tonnes. As against this the production recorded at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan was 2.20 lakh tonnes. The main objective of the pulses programme is to increase the level of production in the State so as to lessen this gap between demand and supply. The following schemes are being implemented under this programme. (1) Pulses Development; (2) Redgram Seed Multiplication; (3) Foundation Seed Production; (4) Seed Centre Scheme; (5) Extension Programme and (6) Centrally sponsored Scheme under Pulses Development.

During the year, the production was of the order of 2.30 lakh tonnes over a coverage of 21.02 lakh acres. One important scheme under this programme is the Vamban Farm. An area of 1,500 acres of Forest lands at Vamban in Pudukkottai district is being reclaimed in a phased manner and brought under cultivation to utilise for Pulses Seed Multiplication. Under the Foundation Seed Multiplication Scheme, 650 acres were reclaimed in this farm and 277 acres were brought under cultivation. The remaining area could not be cultivated on account of insufficient rains. 5 Seed Centres are also functioning viz., Madurai, Pudukkottai, Pollachi, Periyakulam and Tirunelveli for production and procurement of secondary seeds of pulses. As against the targeted programme of 280 tonnes during the year, only 150 tonnes could be procured owing to severe drought. Besides, the two districts namely Thanjavur and Tirunelveli were taken up for Intensive Cultivation of Pulses.

Sugarcane.—The object of the scheme is to increase the yield per hectare of sugarcane by adopting improved agronomic practices and laying out of demonstration plots and to step up production.

There are at present 47 Development Centres, 8 package units, 1 Zonal Farm and 12 Parasite Breeding Centres functioning under this scheme. The work in the Development Centre is mostly propaganda and laying out of demonstration plots. It is expected to cover 4,000 acres at each centre. The object of the Parasite Breeding Centre is to breed the parasites in the Laboratory and release them to control the sugarcane borer pests in the ryot's field. The package units are situated around 8 sugar factory areas, each unit covering an area of 4,000 acres in order to intensify the cultivation measures in a compact area of 4,000 acres around each sugar factory areas by adoption of improved package of practices and step up the area yield by one tonne per acre every year. In 1974-75 it was envisaged to cover an additional area of 20,000 acres over the existing level of 3.00 lakh acres. The production in terms of gur had gone up to 11.2 lakh tonnes in 1974-75.

Oilseeds.—TamilNadu is one of the Major Oilseed producing States in India having 7.2% total area under Oilseeds and 12.6% of the total production in this country. The following special schemes were implemented under the Intensive Oil Development Programme with a view to step up the production of oilseeds from 11.50 lakh tonnes to 15.16 lakh tonnes in a phased manner.—

- 1 Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme (Central Sector)
- 2 Package Scheme on Oilseeds.
- 3 Sunflower Development Programme (Central Sector).

The target and achievements for various oilseeds crop are indicated in the table below:—

Schemes.	Target for 1974—75.	Achievement in 1974-75.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme.—		
	lakh acres	lakh acres
(a) Improved seed distribution	1.25	1.32
(b) Fertilisers	1.25	1.25
(c) Plant Protection	1.25	1.23
(d) Improved Agronomic practices ..	1.25	1.31
(e) Procurement of Gingelly and Groundnut seeds.	1,107.5 Tonnes	790.25 Tonnes

Schemes.	Target for 1974-75.	Achieve- ment in 1974-75.
(1)	(2)	(3)
2 Package Scheme.—		
	<i>lakh acres</i>	<i>lakh acres</i>
(a) Improved seeds	7.00	8.38
(b) Fertilisers	4.90	4.41
(c) Irrigation	2.10	2.74
(d) Plant Protection	7.00	8.00
(e) Improved Agronomic practices ..	7.00	8.35
(f) Seed Distribution	0.33	0.62
(g) Procurement of oilseeds	1,717.5 Tonnes	1,792.2 Tonnes
3 Sunflower Development—		
(a) Area in lakh acres	3.00	2.85
(b) Demonstration plots(acres)	1,950	1,962
(c) Demonstration plots (Nos.)	1,560	950
(d) Procurement of seeds (tonnes) ..	750	615.7

Coconut.—The requirement of coconut in the State at the end of Fifth Plan is estimated as 1113 million nuts. It is proposed to step up the acreage production per tree to 48 nuts per year. The area under coconut is also to be increased to 1.16 lakh hectares during 1974-75 from 1.03 lakh hectares during 1973-74. With the above objectives the following Schemes were in operation during the year—

- 1 Establishment of coconut nurseries.
- 2 Scheme for the production and distribution of T x D coconut seedlings
- 3 Setting up Parasite Breeding Stations.
- 4 Elite Coconut seeds farms at Ranipet and Navlock.
- 5 Co-ordinated Coconut Development Scheme.
- 6 Pilot Demonstration Plots in Coconut Gardens.
- 7 Co-ordinated Coconut Development Scheme in coastal areas of East Ramanathapuram District.

During the year, 7.043 lakh seedlings were distributed and 1.31 lakh acres were covered under co-ordinated Coconut Development Schemes. There are 16 Parasite Breeding Stations functioning. 181.2 lakh Nos. of Parasites were released as against the target of 163.2 lakh Nos. to control "Nephantis Serinopa" the black headed caterpillar- a serious pest on coconut. Eight hundred and eight demonstrations were laid out and 3,677 T x D coconut seedlings were distributed.

Cotton.—During the year, it was anticipated that cotton production in the State would be increased to 4.10 lakh bales of lint. The various special programmes for cotton production are as follows :—

1. Intensive Cotton Development Programme is being implemented in Coimbatore and Tirunelveli Districts.

2. Cotton Package Programme is being implemented in Salem Periakulam, Sivakasi, Tirumangalam and Srivilliputhur and rice fallows of Tiruchirappalli District.

3. Co-ordinated Cotton Development Programme is being operated in all the districts of the State except in the districts of Nilgris and Kanyakumari.

4. Programmes for production of nucleus and foundation seeds were operated in the Cotton Breeding Stations at Kovilpatti and Aduthurai.

5. Programme of Production of nucleus and foundation seeds was implemented at Vaigai dam to cover 70 percent of the total area with departmental seeds.

The progress made under various Cotton Development Programme is given below.—

(in lakh acres).	Intensive Cotton Development Programme.		Cotton package.		Co-ordinated Cotton Development.	
	Target.	Achieve- ment.	Target.	Achieve- ment.	Target.	Achieve- ment.
1 Improved seeds (in lakh acres)	3.19	2.42	2.10	1.99	3.40	2.53
2 Fertilizers	3.19	1.77	2.10	0.99	3.40	1.75
3 Plant protection	3.19	2.57	2.10	1.60	3.40	1.61
4 Improved Agro- nomic practices	3.19	2.42	2.10	1.99	3.40	2.35

Thirty four thousand and seventy six kgs. of improved seeds were distributed by the three centres viz., Trippur, Kovilpatti and Tiruchirappalli and 1967.4 tonnes of seeds were also procured by these centres. Eighty three acres were covered under Foundation seeds and 3,240 kgs. of Foundation seeds were produced during the year.

The following other schemes were also implemented by the department in Tamil Nadu during 1974-75:—

Commercial Crops—

- (a) Arecanut Development Scheme.
- (b) Banana Development Scheme
- (c) Cashew Development Scheme.
- (d) Tobacco Development Scheme.
- (e) Government Orchard-cum-Nursery.
- (f) Development of Horticulture in Hill Areas.
- (g) Comprehensive Scheme for Extension of Seeds Multiplication of Tapioca in Tamil Nadu.
- (h) Cardamom Development.
- (i) Turmeric Development.

Food Production.

The Board of Revenue (Food Production) administers the following schemes intended for increasing the agricultural output:—

- (i) New Well Subsidy Scheme; and
- (ii) Intensive Manuring Scheme.

New well Subsidy scheme—The Government discontinued the financing of the scheme from 1st April 1968 except for the spill over works. A sum of Rs. 42,873 was disbursed towards subsidy during the year.

The land Development Banks and other institutional agencies are financing the scheme from 1st April 1968.

Intensive manuring scheme.—The scheme of lending by Commercial Banks to agriculturists for various purposes such as for purchase of agricultural machinery, electric motors, oil engine, pumpsets etc.

continued to be in force during the year. Under this scheme, loans are granted by the banks directly to agriculturists on the strength of guarantees given by the respective District Collectors. In case of default in the repayment of the loans, the banks will proceed against the defaulter loanees and if they fail to make recoveries, the Government, as per the "Guarantee Deed" will settle the defaulters' loan accounts with the banks. On the banks thus being reimbursed by the Government the banks' loans as such would become sums due to the Government and the Government thereafter would take action under the R.P. Act to recover the amounts due from the loanees.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Animal Husbandry Department is functioning on a territorial basis and the State is divided into 6 regions with one Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry for each region. The Director of Animal Husbandry is in overall control of Animal Husbandry Department and the field work is co-ordinated and supervised at the Directorate.

To improve the quality of livestock by breeding them with superior animals of high productivity, District Livestock Farms and Sheep Farm maintain nuclear stock to supply the superior animals for different schemes in the State. During the beginning of the year, there were only 6 District Livestock Farms and 2 Sheep Farms. Korukkai, an annexe to District Livestock Farm Orathanad, was developed into a full fledged Livestock farm during this year.

Apart from 2 Sheep Farms, 4 Sheep units were located in District Livestock Farms at Hosur, Pudukottai, Chettinad and Tirunelveli.

Livestock farms :—1. *District Livestock Farm Hosur.*—This Farm has the distinction for breeding horses maintained for stud purposes.

The breeds maintained in this Farm are Sindhi, Jersey, Freisian and Red Dane.

The strength of the cattle at the beginning of the year was 639 as against 730 of the previous year. One hundred and twelve calves were born and 258 animals were disposed of from the farm. The strength at the end of the year was 568.

The total milk yield of 403,353 Kgs. was obtained from 167 average number of cows in milk including Progeny Testing Scheme against 374,561 Kgs. obtained from 187 average number of cows of the previous year.

2. *District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai.*—The breeds maintained in this farm are Sindhi, Jersey X Sindhi, Murrah, Gir and Kangayam.

The strength at the beginning of the year was 1079 animals as against 1,199 of the previous year. Two hundred and thirty four calves were born and 320 animals were disposed of from the Farm. The strength at the end of the year was 1024.

The total milk yield of 228,482.6 Kgs. was obtained from 153 average number of cows in milk as against 239,098.3 Kgs. from 186 cows of the previous year.

3. *District Livestock Farm, Chettinad.*—The breeds maintained in this farm are Tharparkar, Sindhi, Gir, Murrah and Graded Sindhi.

The strength at the beginning of the year was 483 against 548 of the previous year. Eighty five calves were born and 112 animals were disposed of from the farm. The strength at the end of the year was 464.

The total milk yield of 1,20,647.2 Kgs. was obtained from 68 average number of cows in milk as against 119,920.8 Kgs. from 81 cows of the previous year.

4. *District Livestock Farm, Tirunelveli* (Located at Abishekapatti).—The breeds maintained are Jersey, Jersey X Gir, Gir and Murrah.

The strength of the cattle at the beginning of the year was 230 as against 202 of the previous year. Sixty one calves were born and 42 animals were disposed of. The strength at the end of the year was 250.

The total milk yield of 86,368.2 Kgs. was obtained from 43 average number of cows in milk as against 79,196.6 Kgs. of milk from 40 cows of the previous year.

5. *District Livestock Farm, Orathanad.*—The main breeds maintained in this Farm are Sindhi, Murrah and Brown Swiss.

The strength of the cattle at the beginning of the year was 947 (excluding Korukkai) as against 1,217 of the previous year. Two hundred and four calves were born and 423 animals were disposed of. The strength at the end of the year was 748.

The total milk yield of 2,50,195.8 Kgs. was obtained from 140 average number of cows in milk as against 2,56,411.7 Kgs. from 170 cows of the previous year.

6. *District Livestock Farm, Ootacamund.*—The breeds maintained are Jersey Cross, Jersey and Freisian.

The strength of the cattle at the beginning of the year was 179 as against 140 of the previous year. Forty five calves were born and 71 animals were disposed of from the farm leaving the strength at the end of the year including receipts 256.

The total milk yield of 126,186.6 Kgs. was obtained from 52 average number of cows in milk as against 82,176.1 Kgs. of milk by 45 cows of the previous year.

7. *Livestock Farm, Korukkai.*—This Farm an annexe to the District Livestock Farm, Orathanad since 1959, was upgraded as a full fledged farm from 7th August 1974.

The strength at the beginning of the year was 162. Sixty four calves were born and 33 animals were disposed of. The strength at the end of the year was 469.

The total milk yield of 13,749.3 Kgs. was obtained from 28 average number of cows in milk.

8. *Cattle Section in Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem.*—Apart from the different breeds of sheep, cattle were also maintained in this Farm. The strength of the cattle at the beginning of the year was 355 as against 369 of the previous year. The breeds maintained are Hallikar and Alambadi.

The total milk yield of 37,043.3 Kgs. was obtained from 69 average number of cows in milk as against 41,842.1 Kgs. from 130 cows of the previous year.

Sheep Development.—At present there are 2 Sheep Farms one at Chinnasalem and another at Sattur.

In addition to the 2 Sheep Farms there were 4 Sheep Units. The activities of the farms are given below :—

Serial number and Particulars.	Sheep Farms.		Sheep Units.			
	Chinna- salem.	Sattur.	Hosur.	Pudu- kottai.	Chetti- nad.	Tiru- nelveli.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Strength as on 1-4-1974.	1,600	1,127	951	1,064	680	1,211
2 Lambs born during 1974- 75.	921	478	402	564	282	361
3 Sold for breed- ing.	243	20	32	241	93	369
4 Strength as on 31-3-1975.	1,751	1,522	1,064	1,225	1,111	1,050

The main breeds maintained are Corriedale, Bikkeneri, Mandhya, Mecheri, Kilakarisal, Ramnad White, Vembar and Trichy Black.

Piggery Development.—The department took interest in the Piggery development and introduced the exotic breed of Large White Yorkshire pigs in the 9 Government Piggery Units.

The strength of the pigs at the beginning of the year in all the Units was 1,350. There were 2,356 births and 980 pigs were disposed of for breeding from the Units.

54 Pork Clubs continued to function during the year.

Poultry Development.—The Poultry development activities continued to function under Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation. But 28 Poultry Extension Centres were separated and placed back to Animal Husbandry Department with effect from 15-7-1974 with a view to produce more inputs required for development of Poultry industry.

The work done in all the 28 Poultry Extension Centres from 15th July 1974 to 31st March 1975 is given below:—

Number of eggs collected	2,373,389
Number of eggs sold for breeding	12,853
Eggs sold for table	1,450,871
Eggs set for hatch	48,966
Chicks received by hatch	22,873
Birds sold for breeding	23,556
Birds sold for table	77,635
Number of birds died	62,462
Average number of layers	21,335
Transfer to other stations	674,788

Strength at the end of the year (31-3-1975).—

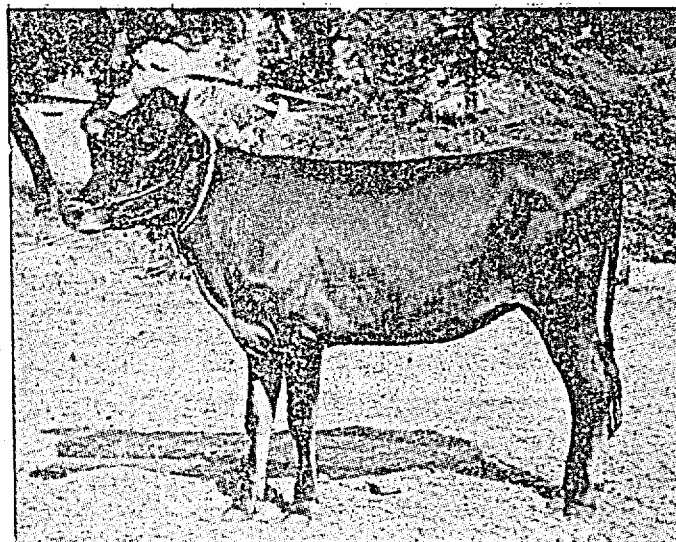
Cocks	894
Hens	23,350
Cockerels	7,731
Pullets	25,992
Chicks	56,842
Total ..	114,809

There were 120 Poultry Breeding Co-operative Societies. Two Poultry Breeders Co-operative Marketing Society Limited were functioning during the year.

Artificial Insemination.—The number of artificial Inseminations done in institutions including Sub-centres during the year was 1,099,183. The number of calves born and verified was 231,645.

Intensive Cattle Development Projects.—The Intensive Cattle Development Project, Madurai, was revived on 7th January 1974 and continued to function during the period. The activities in this Project are given below:—

(1) Number of Artificial Insemination done ..	48,533
(2) Number of Artificial Insemination verified ..	27,722
(3) Number of calves born and verified	3,934



Red Dane Graded Calf born under Madurai Intensive Cattle Development Project Scheme.

(4) Number of calves getting subsidy as on 31-3-75	149
(5) Number of ailing animals treated	64,188
(6) Number of preventive inoculations done against Rinderpest.	1,06,247
(7) Number of parties assisted for procuring animals ..	30

233 beneficiaries were given subsidy of Rs. 5,998.50 for cultivation of fodder grasses and legumes. 2.84 lakhs grass slips were distributed at subsidised cost of Rs. 710 covering an extent of about 30 acres.

Veterinary Health services.—4,988,392 cases were treated. 468,382 castrations were performed and 7,684,510 vaccinations were done against cattle diseases. 90,310 clinical materials were examined in all the 13 Clinical Laboratories for different diseases in livestock. There were 616 out breaks, 4,393 attacks and 2,970 deaths during 1974-75.

Slaughter Houses.—There was a total number of 198 recognised slaughter houses in Tamil Nadu during the year in which 2,277,452 animals were slaughtered.

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.—This scheme consists of 14 squads 4 Vigilance Units and 8 Check Posts in the Districts. 3,138,831 animals were vaccinated by scheme staff and 501,863 done by the staff in other Veterinary Institutions. There were 43 out-breaks, 1,095 attacks and 562 deaths.

Receipts and expenditure.—The details of receipts and expenditure of Animal Husbandry Department for the year 1974-75 are given below :—

	Expenditure.	Receipt.
	RS.	RS.
1. Plan	6,470,596.69	..
2. Non-Plan	4,55,65,998.97	..
3. Centrally Sponsored	12,09,738.86	..
4. Autonomous bodies	5,73,501.59	..
Total Receipts	..	40,41,430.49



Jersey Graded Calf born under Madurai Intensive Cattle Development Project Scheme.

Directorate of Veterinary Education and Research.—The Department of Veterinary Education and Research was created in 1969 with a view to integrate education, research and extension education and to accelerate the tempo of its activities in its various spheres. The Director of Veterinary Education and Research and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, is incharge of the Madras Veterinary College for both under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Education.

The following are the constituent units of the Department —

1. Madras Veterinary College, Madras-7.
2. Poultry Research Station, Nandanam, Madras-35.
3. Livestock Research Station, Kattupakkam, Chingleput district.
4. Sheep Breeding Research Station, Sandynallah, Nilgiris district.
5. Mecheri and Mandya Lambs Schemes, Kolathur, Salem district.
6. Farmers Training Centre, Hosur, Dharmapuri district.
7. Livestock Assistant Training Centre, Orathanad, Thanjavur district.

B.V.Sc. Degree Integrated Course.—As usual the selection of candidates for admission to the B.V.Sc. was made by a committee constituted by the Government. Out of 560 candidates applied for admission, 136 candidates were selected. The number of under-graduate students on roll as on 31st March 1975 was 750 which included 14 lady candidates and 26 overseas students. During the year 28 candidates appeared for the M.V.Sc. Degree Examination and 24 came out successful. 122 students appeared for B.V.Sc. Degree examination and 115 passed in whole examination.

The Madras Veterinary College Hospital.—The Veterinary Hospital (viz. Small Animal Clinic and Large Animal Clinic) attached to the college continued to render expert and efficient service during the year. The number of cases treated in the different units of the

clinics of the Hospital and the number of operations performed during the year are given below :—

<i>Units.</i>	<i>Large animal clinic.</i>	<i>Small animal clinic.</i>
(a) Medical	7,504	20,229
(b) Surgical	3,578	3,722
(c) Gynaecology	5,474	..
	16,556	23,951
 <i>Operations.</i>	 <i>Large Animal clinic.</i>	 <i>Small Animal clinic.</i>
(a) Major	7	132
(b) Minor	356	546
(c) Obstetrical operations ..	762	..
(d) Castration	45	114
Total ..	1,170	792

In addition to the treatment of cases in the respective wards where the pre-final and final year students were given training in hospital work, practical classes were conducted for the final year students.

Clinical Laboratory.—The clinical laboratory continued to function as a separate diagnostic Laboratory for the hospital section under the overall control of the Professor of preventive medicine. The Laboratory furnished Haematological results and Urine examination results in addition to routine blood smear examination and other clinical materials.

Artificial Insemination Unit.—The number of Inseminations done by this unit during the year was 6,660.

Egg Production.—The total number of eggs produced during the year was 134,422. Of these 114,222 eggs were sold to public while 12,921 were sold to Government agencies.

Research.—The number of research schemes in progress in the Department under various categories is detailed below :—

<i>Categories.</i>	<i>Number as on 31st March 1975.</i>
1. I.C.A.R. Schemes 100 per cent financed ..	2
2. I.C.A.R. Schemes 75 : 25 financed	2
3. I.C.A.R. Schemes 50 : 50 basis	9
4. State Government Schemes	25
5. Departmental Schemes	9
Total ..	47

Poultry Research Station, Nandanam.—The Poultry Research Station Nandanam, is concerned with the Research work on Poultry. Studies were conducted on evolving superior strains and hybrids in white Leghorn for egg production. 196,904 eggs and 27,845 chicks were produced during the year.

Livestock Research Station, Kattupakkam.—The Livestock Research Station, Kattupakkam, was started for research and development of mutton breed of sheep.

(a) *Sheep Section.*—The strength at the beginning of the year was 773. The additions and disposals during the year were 545 and 554 respectively. The strength of sheep at the end of the year was 764.

(b) *Piggery Section.*—The strength at the beginning of the year was 265. The additions and disposals during the year were 638 and 700 respectively. The strength at the end of the year was 203.

(c) *Cattle Section.*—The strength of cattle (Bulls, Cows and Buffaloes) at the beginning of the year was 118. The additions and disposals during the year were 104 and 53 respectively. The strength at the end of the year was 169. The total production of milk in litres during the year was 42,389·500.

Dairying and Milk Supply.

The Dairy Development Department continued to be incharge of organisation of purchasing and marketing of milk and establishing facilities for the purpose. The Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development continued to be Ex-Officio Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited.

The Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited took over almost all the commercial activities of the department. The Madurai Dairy and the Chilling Centres attached to the dairy were also transferred to the administrative control of the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation on 1st July 1974.

Milk Colony at Madhavaram.—The Milk Colony at Madhavaram is spread over an area of 816.85 acres. The colony provides accommodation for 4,000 milch cattle, apart from dry animals and calves. All the required facilities for accommodation, supply of the various items of cattle feed at concessional rates, free veterinary aid, breeding facilities, salvage of dry animals, financial assistance by way of loans and payment of bonus for supply of higher quality of milk are offered to the licensees.

At present, the licensees are having their animals in two units. Each unit can accommodate 400 milch animals and 100 dry animals. The total number of licensees and strength of cattle in the Milk Colony during the year 1974-75 are as follows :—

Date.	Number of licensees.	Milch.		Dry.	
		Buffalo.	Cow.	Buffalo.	Cow.
1st April 1974	47	141	351	11	75
31st March 1975	49	134	317	8	39

Salvage Farm.—A salvage farm with accommodation for 100 buffaloes and 250 cows continued to function during the year. During

1974-75, 31 dry buffaloes and 38 dry cows were admitted in the salvage farm. The total strength of dry animals as on 1st April 1974 and 31st March 1975 available in salvage farm are as follows :—

Stock position as on 31st March 1974.		Number of dry animals admitted.		Number of animals vacated during 1974-75.		Balance at the end of the year 31st March 1975.	
Buffalo.	Cow.	Buffalo	Cow.	Buffalo.	Cow.	Buffalo.	Cow.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3	11	31	38	22	42	12	7

Dry animals of the licensees are being admitted in the salvage farm on payment of Rs. 1-50 per diem.

A veterinary hospital also continued to function in the colony for rendering free veterinary aid to the ailing animals.

During the year 7,552 cases were treated in the Veterinary Hospital. A total sum of Rs. 80,000 was advanced to 9 licensees as loan to replace their stock with good milch animals with a view to ensuring continuous supply of milk to the Central Dairy.

During the year, 5.8 lakh litres of milk was produced in the Milk Colony.

Government Dairy Farm.—The Government Dairy Farm was started on 13th December 1965. The Government Dairy Farm consisted of Milch Wing, Dry Wing and the Calf Rearing Section. In the milch wing more cows were being housed than buffaloes. During the year 1974-75, there were only twenty one buffaloes and they were home-bred buffaloes. In order to replace the culled animals, only 40 cows and 6 bulls (Red Dane) and 24 Murrah Buffalo bulls were purchased during the year.

The animals maintained in the Government Dairy Farm were fed with computed cattle feed which was obtained from the feed mixing plant in the colony.

Animals were allotted to each milk man at the rate of 10 animals for a milk man who attended to all items of work. After calving the animal was allotted to a milk man taking into consideration his efficiency in milking and management so that maximum production is obtained. If the milk yield does not improve action was taken to withdraw the animal and allot it to some other milkman. By eliminating low

Dairying and Milk Supply.

The Dairy Development Department continued to be in charge of organisation of purchasing and marketing of milk and establishing facilities for the purpose. The Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development continued to be Ex-Officio Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited.

The Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited took over almost all the commercial activities of the department. The Madurai Dairy and the Chilling Centres attached to the dairy were also transferred to the administrative control of the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation on 1st July 1974.

Milk Colony at Madhavaram.—The Milk Colony at Madhavaram is spread over an area of 816.85 acres. The colony provides accommodation for 4,000 milch cattle, apart from dry animals and calves. All the required facilities for accommodation, supply of the various items of cattle feed at concessional rates, free veterinary aid, breeding facilities, salvage of dry animals, financial assistance by way of loans and payment of bonus for supply of higher quality of milk are offered to the licensees.

At present, the licensees are having their animals in two units. Each unit can accommodate 400 milch animals and 100 dry animals. The total number of licensees and strength of cattle in the Milk Colony during the year 1974-75 are as follows:—

Date.	Number of licensees.	Milch.		Dry.	
		Buffalo.	Cow.	Buffalo.	Cow.
1st April 1974	47	141	351	11	75
31st March 1975	49	134	317	8	39

Salvage Farm.—A salvage farm with accommodation for 100 buffaloes and 250 cows continued to function during the year. During

1974-75, 31 dry buffaloes and 38 dry cows were admitted in the salvage farm. The total strength of dry animals as on 1st April 1974 and 31st March 1975 available in salvage farm are as follows:—

Stock position as on 31st March 1974.		Number of dry animals admitted.		Number of animals vacated during 1974-75.		Balance at the end of the year 31st March 1975.	
Buffalo.	Cow.	Buffalo	Cow.	Buffalo.	Cow.	Buffalo.	Cow.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3	11	31	38	22	42	12	7

Dry animals of the licensees are being admitted in the salvage farm on payment of Rs. 1.50 per diem.

A veterinary hospital also continued to function in the colony for rendering free veterinary aid to the ailing animals.

During the year 7,552 cases were treated in the Veterinary Hospital. A total sum of Rs. 80,000 was advanced to 9 licensees as loan to replace their stock with good milch animals with a view to ensuring continuous supply of milk to the Central Dairy.

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Animals were allotted to each milk man at the rate of 10 animals for a milk man who attended to all items of work. After calving the animal was allotted to a milk man taking into consideration his efficiency in milking and management so that maximum production is obtained. If the milk yield does not improve action was taken to withdraw the animal and allot it to some other milkman. By eliminating low

yielders and retaining high yielders, the total average was maintained at the level of 6 kgs. and above per animal per day.

Village level workers were given intensive training in artificial insemination and farm management for 3 months. These workers were being used to implement the cross breeding programme in the societies so that ultimately the members will benefited through improved calves.

Co-operatives.—The collection of milk for the Madras Dairy and Milk Project and for the Madurai Milk Project was mostly from the Co-operative Milk Supply Unions/Societies in the rural areas.

Consequent on the transfer of the administrative control of the Milk Supply Co-operative Unions and societies to this department, seven circles were formed at Madurai, Erode, Cuddalore, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Virudhunagar and Tiruchirappalli. Each of the above circles except Tiruchirappalli was inspected by a Deputy Registrar (Dairying). In respect of Tiruchirappalli, the Deputy Milk Commissioner (Administration) continued to function as the Head of Office. All the above circles continued to function during the year under report.

The surplus milk wherever available was collected and transported through special stainless steel road tankers.

A total sum of Rs. 18.47 lakhs was issued as loans to the societies and unions during the year. A sum of Rs. 1.62 lakhs was granted as loan and a sum of Rs. 0.18 lakh as subsidy to the members of the milk co-operatives for the purchase of milch animals.

The number of Societies / Unions which functioned in the State (Tamil Nadu) were as follows :—

Period.	Number functioning.		Number.		Total.	
	Union.	Societies.	Union.	Societies.	Union.	Societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1st April 1974 ..	18	1,532	3	628	21	2,167
31st March 1975.	21	1,339	2	989	23	3,208
						(880 8 under liquidation)

The department contributed to the share capital of unions and societies with a view to strengthen their financial resources. The department also administered programmes for assistance to Co-operative Milk Supply Societies for establishing facilities for proper handling and transporting of milk.

Cattle Feed Mixing Plant.—A small Cattle Feed Mixing Plant was started in 1966 with the main object of providing balanced cattle feed for the animals maintained at the Government Dairy Farm as well as for the distribution of cattle feed to the licensees in the Milk Colony and also to meet the requirements of some Co-operative Milk Supply Societies near the city. The unit consists of disintegrators, grinding machine and a feed mixing plant with a capacity of 5 tonnes per day and an average of 8 to 10 tonnes of feed was mixed per day in two shifts and was distributed. Since the demand for balanced and nutritive cattle feed among the milk producers, milk co-operatives and rural areas was very high, the feed production in the small existing cattle feed mixing plant was insufficient. A 50 Metric Tons. Plant was established under World Food Programme Scheme at the Milk Colony, Madhavaram, for producing balanced cattle feed on a large scale in order to make it available to the Government Dairy Farm, Licensees and milk producers in required quantities at reasonable cost. This plant was established at a capital cost of Rs. 10 lakhs and was commissioned during March 1974.

During the year 1974-75, the total production of cattle feed was 2,601 Metric Tonnes with a sales value of Rs. 26,30,842.37.

The receipts and expenditure during the year 1974-75 are as follows :—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.					
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	85.71
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	181.18

Co-operation.

Agricultural production depends to a large extent on the assistance in the form of credit, inputs, processing, storage and marketing facilities provided by Co-operatives. The Consumers Co-operatives help to hold the price level of consumer activities within reasonable limits.

Co-operative Credit.—The Agricultural Credit Societies provided short term credit to the extent of Rs. 85.02 crores, to meet current cultivation expenses on seeds, fertilizers, labour, etc., and medium term credit to the extent of Rs. 2.66 crores to meet such items of expenditure as purchase of plough bulls, power sprayers, milch animals, poultry, etc. The Land Development Banks provided long-term loans to the extent of Rs. 15.39 crores, to meet comparatively large capital expenditure on items such as sinking and deepening of wells, installation of pumpsets, reclamation of lands, purchase of tractors, development of plantations, etc.

In order to issue loans to the extent contemplated, the programme of revitalisation of agricultural credit societies was geared up. Under this scheme, 1,055 societies were selected and assisted with subsidy towards the cost of staff to enable them to become viable. The membership of primary credit societies was increased to Rs. 36.41 lakhs. The share capital and deposit position of credit societies correspondingly went up to Rs. 32.91 crores and Rs. 103.04 crores respectively as on 31st March 1975. Contribution to the share capital of the credit co-operatives to the extent of Rs. 76.15 lakhs was made by the State Government to meet the credit requirements.

In order to raise funds for implementation of various schemes, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank floated debentures under normal programme as well as for special schemes with the assistance of Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. During the year, the State Government contributed a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs to the debentures floated for normal schemes and Rs. 62.49 lakhs to the debentures floated for special schemes.

Co-operative Marketing.—With a view to securing better return to the farmer, several schemes such as State participation in the share capital of Co-operative Marketing Societies, construction of godowns, establishment of processing units, assistance for grading activities, etc., were implemented during the year. Financial assistance was sanctioned to 200 village credit societies for construction of godowns to the extent of Rs. 80 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was disbursed during the year. The Coimbatore District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society and the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation were given financial assistance for the establishment of sun flower

seed oil extraction plant one each to the extent of Rs. 23.75 lakhs. Additional financial assistance was also given to the Fruit Processing Unit of the North Arcot District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society and Granular Fertiliser Plant of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 3.50 lakhs respectively. On account of the various measures taken, the value of agricultural produce handled by the Co-operatives which was Rs. 31.34 crores in 1973-74 rose to Rs. 38.62 crores in 1974-75. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation in all the districts except Thanjavur and the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation in Thanjavur District purchased and distributed pool and non-pool fertilizers through 4,249 retail depots. In order to provide the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation with necessary margin money for undertaking procurement and distribution of fertilizers, Government extended financial assistance by way of share capital of Rs. 5 lakhs to the above mentioned institution during the year. The value of fertilizers distributed by the Co-operatives was Rs. 48.57 crores in 1974-75.

• *Consumer Co-operatives.*—One of the main objectives of the Co-operative Consumer Scheme is to stabilise the prices of basic consumer articles like foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other essential house-hold goods. In this context, the consumer co-operatives are assigned a dominant role in the distribution system to facilitate reduction in distribution cost and ensure healthy trading practices. During the year various schemes such as taking shares in the consumers co-operative stores, provision of financial assistance towards their working capital, construction of godowns and setting up modern retail units popularly known as 'Mini Super Market' were implemented. At the end of 1974-75, there were 66 mini super markets. There was a net work of 1777 co-operative retail units including primary stores undertaking sale of essential commodities to the public in the State. As a result of several measures undertaken for strengthening and stabilising the consumer co-operative structure, the value of retail sales effected through consumer co-operatives amounted to Rs. 65.32 crores in 1974-75.

Co-operative Education and Training.—For the successful development of the co-operative movement, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union implemented schemes such as publicity and propaganda, conduct of essay and debating competition, celebration of All India Co-operative Week, etc.

A sum of Rs. 375.09 lakhs was spent on various schemes during the year.

Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Ltd.

The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited, was launched in July 1973, with a view to expand the Poultry Development activities in the State.

The Corporation took over the following institutions at the time of inception:—

1. Chick Hatchery	3
2. Poultry Extension Centres	38
3. Feed Mixing Units	2
4. Intensive Poultry Development Block	9
5. Poultry Production Centre	2

Operational Set up.—The units taken over by this Corporation were divided into Commercial and Extension Wings, based on the nature of work.

Commercial Wing—1. Feed Mixing Units.—The Feed Mixing Units were engaged in preparation of and sale of balanced poultry feed to Government Poultry Units and to public during 1973-74. Three more feed mixing units were started under this Corporation with a view to meet the increasing demands for Poultry feed.

Five Feed Mixing Units are now functioning in the following places:—

1. Nandanam	Madras.
2. Kottapattu	Tiruchirappalli.
3. Kallupatti	Madurai.
4. Arasur	Coimbatore.
5. Tiruppur	Coimbatore.

A total quantity of 4,883.2 tonnes of poultry feed was prepared in the units during 1974-75 as against 2,479.2 tonnes of feed in 1973-74.

Marketing Wing.—The Marketing Units were engaged in procurement and sale of table eggs and dressed poultry meat.

Total number of eggs disposed of was 1,23,021,028 as against 65,91,924 during 1973-74.

Extension—1. Hatcheries.—The Chick Hatcheries were functioning in the following places:—

1. Kattupakkam	Chingleput District.
2. Kappalur	Madurai District.
3. Hosur	Dharmapuri District.

The hatcheries were engaged in producing pure bred chick for distribution to the Poultry Extension Centres, where they were reared,

Chicks Produced—

Kattupakkam	1,03,568
Kappalur	1,53,202
Hosur	1,78,941
Total	4,35,711

Sale for Breeding.—A total number of 3,98,951 birds was transferred to Poultry Extension Centres and sold to the public during the year.

Poultry Extension Centre.—There were 38 Poultry Extension Centres under this Corporation during the year 1973-74. In as much as some of the Poultry Extension Centres were found to be uneconomical and cannot by their very nature be commercially oriented, 28 Poultry Extension Centres were transferred to the Animal Husbandry Department during the year.

Only 10 Poultry Extension Centres are functioning in this Corporation.

1. Adyar	Madras District.
2. Chingleput	Chingleput District.
3. Kottapattu	Tiruchirappalli District.
4. Pattukottai	Tiruchirappalli District.
5. T. Kallapatti	Madurai District.
6. Kondanagaram	Tirunelveli District.
7. Kottaram	Kanyakumari District.
8. Annuppankulam	Ramanathapuram District.
9. Perundurai	Coimbatore District.
10. Seshanchavadi	Salem District.

The Poultry Extension Centres are engaged in rearing the chicks received from the hatcheries and selling up the grown up birds to public and other schemes like Panchayat Union Schemes, Small Farmers Development Agency, Applied Nutrition Programme, etc.

80,970 birds were sold for breeding during the year, from the Poultry Extension Centres.

SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

The Government of India introduced in the IVth Five-Year Plan Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies Programme as a project for the benefit of ryots in selected blocks of the five districts, viz., Madurai, South Arcot, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Salem Districts. Each Small Farmers Development Agency is to benefit 50,000 Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. Each Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency is to benefit 20,000 Small Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. Under this scheme, subsidy is given at the rate of 25 per cent to the Small Farmers and 33 1/3 per cent to Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. A sum of Rs. 1.60 crores for each of the 3 SFDA Districts viz. Madurai, South Arcot and Tirunelveli and a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore for each of the two Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies viz., Salem and North Arcot had been allotted by the Government of India. Credit facilities are arranged through Co-operative Institutions so as to enable the ryots to undertake better cropping practices, to effect permanent improvements through well digging, deepening of wells and energisation of pumpsets and to augment their income by engaging subsidiary occupations like Dairy farming, Poultry keeping, Sheep rearing etc. A sum of Rs. 1,050.67 lakhs was availed of by the Small and Marginal Farmers so far through co-operative credit facilities. Under Minor Irrigation programme, 2653 Nos. of wells were sunk and 1,523 wells were deepened, 2,842 pumpsets had also been installed. Under Animal Husbandry programme 12,343 milch animals,

2,099 poultry units and 5,576 sheep units were arranged. Further the scheme for the development of the Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers had been extended to the following seven districts during V Plan:—

1. Thanjavur.
2. Tiruchirappalli.
3. Coimbatore.
4. Chingleput.
5. Pudukottai.
6. The Nilgiris.
7. Kanyakumari.

A sum of Rs. 1.50 crores had been allotted to each of the above 7 Small Farmers Development Agencies by the Government of India.

Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Programme.—The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development is being implemented at Koilpatti and Pudukottai. The object of this scheme is to increase the yield of dryland crops and to increase the annual income and ultimately to raise economic and social level of the dry land farmers. During 1974-75, an additional area of 4,000 acres was brought under this scheme.

Agricultural Inputs

Improved Seeds.—One of the important inputs for increasing agricultural production is distribution of improved seeds. The policy of the Department is to distribute improved seeds to cover 7 per cent of the total area with improved seeds in respect of paddy and millets and 1/3rd of the area under hybrid millets. There are at present 52 State Seed Farms including one large sized seed farm i.e. Anna Pannai at Kudimiamalai, Pudukottai District and another at Navlock in North Arcot District. The total cultivable area of the State Seed Farms is 3,69 acres. The production of seeds in these seed farms is as follows:—

Crops.	Seeds produced in 1974-75.	
	M. TONNES	
1. Paddy		3,484
2. Millets and Ragi and Improved varieties of Cholam		70
3. Hybrid Millets		100
4. Oilseeds		34
5. Pulses		52
6. Vegetables		29

The Seeds Certification Programme which ensures the production of genetically and physically pure seeds was continued by the Department. During the year, the following areas were brought under Seed Certification Programme.

Area brought under Seed Certification Programme during 1974-75:—

<i>Crops.</i>					<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievements.</i>
(1)					(2)	(3)
(IN ACRES.)						
Paddy	..	..	..	..	10,000	7,887
Hybrid Millets	..	..	..	..	2,000	2,676
Improved varieties of millets	..	..	..	..	300	178
Cotton	..	..	..	..	1,500	1,712

In order to strengthen the organisation one additional seed certification agency was established at Madurai during 1974-75.

Seed processing plays a major role in the production of quality seeds. Four Seed Processing Units were set up at Polur (North Arcot District), Kallakurichi (South Arcot District), Sholavandan (Madurai District) and at State Seed Farm, Sakkottai. The total processing capacity of the existing units would be 11,000 tonnes per year.

2. *Chemical Fertilisers.*—The table below gives an indication of the targets and achievements in respect of distribution of fertilisers during 1974-75:—

Year.	Targets.			Achievements.			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(IN LAKH TONNES)							
	N	P	K	N	P	K	
1974-75	..	3.25	1.00	1.00	1.48	0.53	0.43

The shortage in the off take of fertilisers can be directly attributed to the adverse seasonal conditions leading to a fall in the area brought under intensive cultivation coupled with a steep rise in the price of fertilisers.

Plant Protection (Pesticides).—The object of the scheme is to help the farmers to minimise the loss due to incidence of pests, diseases, rodents and weeds by adopting prompt and assured preventive measures. For this purpose large number of demonstrations were arranged and campaigns were organised in endemic and epidemic areas. The targets and achievements of this programme during 1974-75 are furnished below:—

<i>Crops.</i>				<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)				(2)	(3)
(LAKH ACRES.)					
1. Food crops	..	..	..	82.00	83.50
2. Non-food crops	..	..	..	33.00	35.50
3. Seed Treatment	..	..	..	34.08	32.13
4. Rat Control	..	..	..	9.50	10.93
5. Weed Control	..	..	..	0.50	0.35
6. Distribution of plant protection equipments.				5,400 Nos.	5,782 Nos.

As against a provision of Rs. 600.00 lakhs earmarked for the purchase of chemicals during the year, Rs. 551.33 lakhs worth of chemicals were purchased and a sum of Rs. 361.29 lakhs was realised by sales.

The department maintains pool stock of plant protection equipments both hand and power operated equipments for hiring out to farmers so as to enable them to undertake timely plant protection measures effectively. 1,000 power operated sprayers were purchased during the year to strengthen the plant protection pool of the department at a cost Rs. 8.90 lakhs. For effective maintenance of these plant protection equipments, there are seven Mobile Service Units. During 1974-75, seven Mobile Service Units had in all serviced 3,532 number of units at a cost of Rs. 1.30 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 2.12 lakhs was realised as hire charges.

High yielding varieties.—The increased trend in Agricultural Production during the past few years had been on account of introduction of High yielding varieties under various crops and extension of the High Yielding Varieties Programme. The area under High Yielding Varieties has been increasing from year to year and in 1974-75 an area of 46.33 lakh acres under paddy and 8.91 lakh acres under millets was covered.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION UNIT.

Agricultural Information Unit serves very effectively for Agricultural Extension Work of the Department.

Production of Documentary films on Agricultural subjects.—The work for the production of film on “Sunflower” and “Pulses” taken-up during 1973-74 and one colour film “Pocchi Elatar” was in progress during 1974-75. This is expected to be completed by the Tamil Nadu Film Division, Madras. A sum of Rs. 1.80 lakhs was provided for this Scheme.

Agricultural Information, Public Exhibitions and Fairs.—Publicity materials such as Posters, Leaflets, Charts, Booklets, etc., were brought out regularly. The entire provision of Rs. 45,000 was spent under this Scheme.

Summer Programme.

Some of the loss in agricultural production due to the unprecedented failure of North-East Monsoon was made up with the introduction of the crash programme in the summer. This programme was chalked out to take into account the shortage of irrigation water. The following lines of action were taken :—

(a) Encouraging the cultivation of short duration paddy varieties wherever adequate irrigation facilities existed.

(b) Changing the cropping pattern and encouraging the farmers to cultivate alternative crops like millets and pulses which required less amount of water.

(c) Promoting cultivation of pulses in the Cauvery delta.

The target and achievement under the programme were as follows:—

Crop.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(ACRES IN LAKH)	
Paddy	5.00	4.334
Millets	6.00	6.331
Pulses	6.00	5.342

CHAPTER XI. EDUCATION, LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES.

School Education.

(i) Elementary Education.

There were 32,566 primary and middle schools in the State as on the 1st August 1974 with 70.16 lakhs of pupils (of the age group 6-14) studying in Standards I to VIII.

There was considerable expansion in Primary Education, with an additional enrolment during 1974-75 of about 1,22,808 pupils of the age group 6-11 (corresponding to Standards I to V) and 37,228 pupils of the age group 11-14 (corresponding to standards VI to VIII). By 1974-75, 90 per cent of the children of age group 6-11 and 52.6 per cent of the children of age group 11-14 had been enrolled in schools. 1,78,766 teachers were serving in the above schools during the year, of whom 1,78,733 were trained teachers.

Mid-Day Meals :—As on 31st March 1975, 19.58 lakhs of pupils studying in elementary schools were getting free Mid-day Meals. The scheme was also functioning on a voluntary basis in some secondary schools. A sum of Rs. 2.26 crores was spent on this scheme during the year. This was supplemented by gift food received from the Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE). During 1974-75 the CARE supplied commodities worth about Rs. 6.32 crores as detailed below :—

Commodity. (1)	Quantity. (2) IN LAKHS OF LBS.	Cost. (3) RS. IN LAKHS.
Salad Oil	46.23	89.70
Bulgur wheat Soy fortified	81.63	67.84
Bulgur Wheat	123.01	149.68
Soy fortified oats	4.60	5.39
Corn Soy blend	43.99	54.52
Wheat soy blend	21.18	29.99
Balahar	230.45	235.09
Sorghum grits	0.48	0.56
	551.57	632.77

From 1st October 1974 the State Government grant for the Midday-Meals Scheme (in non-central kitchen areas) was increased from 6 paise to 10 paise per meal per pupil per day for all the 200 feeding days in a year. From 1st October 1974, the Local Bodies had to make a contribution of 5 paise per meal per day per pupil.

The School meals programme was implemented through Central Kitchens in the Panchayat Union areas of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts and through the Midday-Meal Committees in the other districts. 97 Central Kitchens were functioning in those districts.

Free Uniforms to Children.—In addition to providing a meal, it was felt necessary to give clothes to the needy, particularly the girls, to enable them to attend the school. Through voluntary effort, 17.51 lakhs of pupils were provided with atleast one set of free uniforms.

School Improvement Conference.—This people's movement had been organised and implemented during the last 14 years by the Directorate of Education by which the public interested in the welfare of schools came forward to do their bit for improving the condition of their schools. This movement continued to make satisfactory progress during the year. By the end of 1974-75, 537 School Improvement Conferences had been held and the value of improvements effected through them was Rs. 19.77 crores.

Improvement of Science Education in Elementary School.—With a view to improving the teaching of science in elementary schools, the revised syllabi had been introduced in stages from 1972-73. Grants are also given for purchasing science equipment and teaching aids—at Rs. 300 for each elementary school and Rs. 1,000 for each higher elementary school. So far, 12,720 elementary schools and 3,334 higher elementary schools had been benefited.

(ii) *Secondary Education.*—57 new High Schools were opened during 1974-75 under the different managements as detailed below :—

Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Corporation of Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aided	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
							57

As on 1st August 1974, there were 2,882 High Schools with 69,454 teachers and with a strength of 16.54 lakhs of pupils. The management wise break-up of the 2,882 schools was 2,771 ordinary high schools, 40 Anglo-Indian high schools, 24 Matriculation schools, 10 central schools and 9 schools affiliated to the Council for Indian School Certificate. By 1974-75, 33 per cent of the pupils of age group 14-17 had been enrolled in schools.

Improvement of Teaching in Science.—The scheme for grant-in-aid to High Schools for the purchase of science equipment and setting up of science laboratories was continued. From 1974-75 the grant given under this scheme had been increased to Rs. 18,000 for equipment and Rs. 25,000 for laboratory buildings (total Rs. 43,000). The non-Government schools, each gets a grant of Rs. 40,200. 57 High Schools got this grant in 1974-75, bringing the total beneficiaries to 867 High Schools. 8 more mobile science laboratory vans for High Schools were purchased during 1974-75, bringing the total to 25 vans.

The English Language Teaching Campaign.—There were six English language teaching centres including one at Melur (Madurai district) and another at Vellore (both opened in 1974-75). The total number of teachers trained up to 1974-75 was 12,209.

State Institute of Education.—The State Institute of Education, Madras, is the State level counterpart of the National Council for Education at Research and Training and is incharge of in-service education and Educational Research at the school level. Besides conducting several in-service programmes, the institute is also initiating research on various problems relating to teaching techniques and curriculum development. A primary education extension centre is also attached to it. In order to enlarge the activities of the Institute and make it an effective centre of educational research and training, it was placed under the control of the Director of Government Examinations from February, 1975. The Evaluation Unit, (concerned with Examination Reform at School Education level) was also placed under him.

Welfare of Teachers.—During 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 4.74 lakhs was received as collections to the funds of the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare. During the year, the Committee considered 935 applications and sanctioned aid to 434 applicants as lumpsum grant and to 41 applicants as monthly recurring grants. A sum of Rs. 3.18 lakhs was disbursed as aid to teachers during the year.

Collegiate Education.

The Director of Collegiate Education is the administrative Head of the Department of Collegiate Education.

The number of Universities in the State continued to be three during the year.

Colleges.—The number of colleges that existed in Tamil Nadu and the number of students during the year under report were as follows :—

Type of Institution.	(1)	Government.			
		Total number of colleges.		Strength.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arts Colleges—					
(i) P.G. courses	}				
(ii) Degree course		38	13	37,857	15,646
(iii) P.U.C. ..					
Training colleges	..	5	2	839	241
Oriental colleges	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Education	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	1	..	58	152

Type of Institution.	(1)	Aided			
		Total number of colleges.		Strength.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arts Colleges—					
(i) P.G. courses	}				
(ii) Degree course		95	37	1,06,014	42,038
(iii) P.U.C. ..					
Training colleges	..	8	8	633	966
Oriental colleges	..	17	..	1,194	904
Physical Education	..	3	..	434	255
Social Education	..	2	..	112	29
Rural Education	..	2	..	431	146
Music	..	..	..	..	..

Admission.—The rush for admission to P.U.C. during the year continued to be fairly heavy particularly in thickly populated Urban centres of Tamil Nadu.

Total number of seats in P.U.C. in the State and vacancies available during the year are given hereunder :—

		Strength.	Admitted.	Vacancy.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tamil Medium		24,049	19,542	4,507
English Medium		67,724	57,503	10,221

Opening of New Aided Colleges.—Five aided Colleges (3 for men and two for women) were opened during the year under report.

Evening Colleges.—Taking into consideration the needs of the local people of the area, evening colleges were opened in seven places.

Training Colleges.—M.Ed.(Part time) Evening courses were opened in the following Government Colleges during the year.—

1. Teachers College, Saidapet, Madras-15.
2. Government Training College, Komarapalayam.

Medium of Instruction.—The number of students admitted in Tamil medium section during the year was as follows :—

P.U.C.	.. ..	19,542
Degree	.. ..	5,463

Orientation Courses.—The orientation courses were conducted in two places (i.e.) one at Madras and another at Madurai under the auspices of Madras and Madurai Universities. 450 teachers were trained.

Stipend to Tamil Medium Course.—Tamil medium students of P. U. C. in Government and aided colleges were sanctioned book allowance at Rs. 50 each per annum.

Tamil medium students of degree courses in Government and aided colleges were sanctioned stipend at Rs. 180 each per annum.

The total expenditure during the year towards the scheme was Rs.39.01 lakhs.

The following schemes of scholarships and educational concessions were continued during the year :—

1. National Merit Scholarship.
2. National Merit Scholarship for the children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers.
3. National Loan Scholarship Scheme.
4. Scholarship to the children of Defence Service Personnel at Post Matric level.
5. Scholarships to children of Freedom fighters.
6. Financial Assistance to the children of Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates.
7. State Collegiate Scholarships.
8. Government of India Scheme of Physically Handicapped Scholarships.
9. Government of Tamil Nadu Scheme of Physically Handicapped Scholarships.
10. Stipends to students who do their M.A. degree in English.
11. Award of Anglo-Indian Scholarship.
12. Educational concessions to children of Government servants dying in harness.
13. Hindi Scholarships to students of non-Hindi speaking area.

Legal Education.

The Department of Legal Studies which was created in 1953 with the purpose of upgrading Legal Education continued to strive for this purpose. The first batch of students of the newly introduced B.G.L. Course appeared for the B.G.L. Degree Examination in 1971. There were 6 sections (English Medium) and 1 section (Tamil Medium) in the first year and 6 sections (English Medium) and 1 section (Tamil Medium) in Second B.G.L. Course and 6 sections (English Medium) in B.L. Classes. There were 612 Students in the First year B.G.L., 651 Students in the Second year B.G.L. Degree and 567 Students in B.L. Course during the year.

Apart from these regular Courses conducted during day time, instructions for M.L. Courses in Branch III Crime and Torts and Branch

IV Contracts and Mercantile Law also were imparted in this College. The total number of Students enrolled for M.L. Branch III and M.L. Branch IV were 54 and 60 respectively.

Evening Law Courses for I.B.G.L., II B.G.L. and B.L. classes were also conducted in this College. The total strength of the above classes were 253, 252 and 198 respectively. There were three sections in I B.G.L., three sections in II B.G.L. and two sections in B.L. Classes. A separate Law College was started in Madurai during the year admitting 320 students in the I B.G.L. class.

Technical Education.

The development of Technical Education in Tamil Nadu during the year under review was aimed at the qualitative expansion as in the case of previous years. Provision of additional facilities, rehabilitation of obsolete equipments etc., were some of the measures taken for the qualitative improvement. The programme of diversification was continued during the year by way of introduction of new courses and elective subjects.

The number of Engineering Colleges in the State continued to be twelve in number which include private, University and Government institutions. These institutions provided a total admission capacity of 2,160 seats. (Out of 2,160 seats 1,390 seats belong to the eight Engineering Colleges under the control of the Directorate). As regards Polytechnics, the total number of institutions continued to be 35 out of which 3 are Women's Polytechnics and 5 are special institutions. These 35 institutions provided a total admission capacity of 5,300 seats. The number of Arts and Crafts Institutions has been three and the total intake capacity continued to be 70.

Under the programme of diversification the following new courses were introduced in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics:—

I. College of Engineering, Guindy.—

1. Post-Graduate Course in Computer Science.
2. Post-Graduate Course in Urban Engineering.
3. Post-Graduate Course in Industrial Engineering.

II. Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.—

Ph. D. Programmes in Electrical Engineering.

III. *Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi.*—
Diploma Course in Textile Technology.

IV. *State Institute of Commerce Education, Madras.*—
Course in Salesmanship.

The following new elective subjects were introduced in the Government Technical High Schools at Tuticorin and Nagapattinam.

1. Automobile Tuticorin
2. Electronics Do.
3. Motor Winding and Pumpset Repairs .. Nagapattinam.
4. Certificate Course in Draftsmanship .. Do.

Tamil medium was introduced in two of the Polytechnics in the State viz., Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli and Nacimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi in two subjects viz., Physics and Engineering Drawing at Pre-technical Course level. The response to the introduction of Tamil medium in the above Polytechnics was found to be encouraging. This programme will be extended to other polytechnics after watching the progress in the above institutions.

Preparation and publication of text-books in Engineering subjects at Polytechnic level were undertaken by the department so as to avoid the dependence on the books written by foreign authors and also to conform to the specifications prescribed by the Indian Standards institutions. The work was carried out by experts.

The scheme of inviting Indian Scholars from abroad to work in the institutions during their sabbaticals was continued and during the year under report five scholars joined the various institutions.

The Computer Centre of the College of Engineering, Guindy, conducted short courses in the following subjects during the year both on full-time and part-time basis.—

1. Fortran Programming for Data Processing.
2. Fortran for Scientific Applications.
3. Digital Computers and Managements Information Systems.
4. Fortran Programming and Forecasting.

The examinations in Commercial subjects were conducted in an improved pattern. The old practice of prescribing the number of words as the norm for speed passage in typewriting was dispensed with

and the number of strokes had been reckoned for the purpose. Lay-outs and Forms for letters, invoices, etc., were prepared for typewriting and supplied to all the Commercial Institutions. An Intermediate examination was introduced in Shorthand with a prescribed speed of 100 words per minute.

Government Examinations.

The Commissioner for Government Examinations is designated a Director of Government Examinations.

S. S. L. C. Examination was held in October 1974 and in March 1975 during the year 1974-75. The statistics relating to the Examinations are furnished below :—

<i>S.S.L.C. Examination.</i>		<i>October</i> 1974	<i>March</i> 1975
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1. Number of Centres in which Examinations held.	126	1,016	
2. Number of candidates registered	30,163	2,27,551	
3. Number of candidates appeared	28,104	2,21,724	
4. Number of candidates declared eligible for university course of study.	5,482	1,04,542	
5. Percentage	22.8	48.1	

In addition to the S.S.L.C. Public Examination, 36 other examinations were also conducted during the period. 27,740 candidates appeared for these examinations and 11,650 candidates passed in them.

The Connemara Public Library.

The Connemara Public Library was declared as one of the three public libraries in India which will get all materials published in India on or after 10th May 1954 under the provisions of Delivery of Book (Public Libraries) Act. It is also a depositary centre for publications of United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies and organs. A children section is also functioning in this library from 7—9—1973.

It has 29,000 feet of shelving space and 71,770 sq. feet of floor space. It accommodates 340 readers at a time. At present it receives about 11,000 books, 5,615 periodicals and 260 Newspapers a year. This library manned by 92 persons remains open to the public for 9½ hours from 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. on all days except Fridays and nine other holidays in a year.

Details regarding stocks, visitors, members and books used are furnished below :—

Stock as on 31st March 1975	..	..	2,61,763
Number of visitors	..	..	1,36,351
Number of members	..	..	9,248
Books used	..	..	4,87,741

Public Library Service.

The Director of Public Libraries is responsible for superintending and controlling the work of all local library authorities under the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948.

The statistical data as on 31st March 1975 regarding the libraries are furnished below :—

State Central Library—1

District Central Libraries—13

Branch Libraries—1,442

State Central Library.—The following is the record of stock, visitors, members and books used from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975 :—

Stock.	Visitors.	Members	Books.		Total.
			Lent.	Consulted.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2,61,763	1,36,351	9,248	78,688	4,09,053	4,87,741

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.—There is one Government Oriental Manuscripts Library which deals with manuscripts connected with oriental culture. It serves the scholars who are interested in oriental culture, language and literature.

1. Stock of materials	..	..	..	..	85,443
2. Visitors	..	..	..	..	1,685
3. Members	..	..	..	..	125
4. Books lent	..	..	..	..	822
5. Books consulted	..	..	..	..	8,083

Local Library Authorities.—Each Revenue District except Kanyakumari and Pudukkottai has got one Local Library Authority constituted under the Act. It administers the District Library Service.

There are 13 District Central Libraries which are the Service Centres at the District Level. They are responsible for Library service in their respective areas through a total number of 1,442 Branch Libraries. The following is the record of stock, visitors, members and books used in 13 District Central Libraries from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975.

Stock of books.	Number of visitors.	Number of Members.	Number of Books.		Total volumes used.
			Lent.	Consulted.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
57,47,237	2,89,00,230	5,86,397	67,05,379	1,02,63,103	1,69,68,482

Government Museums.

The Government Museums arranged an attractive pavilion in the Pongal Tourist Fair, 1975 organised by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation at Annanagar during January to March 1975, in which select exhibits from the different sections of the Museum were displayed.

Film shows were conducted every month for the benefit of the students and the public.

Zoology Section.—The specimen of Black-swan was exhibited in the New Bird Gallery. Four boxes containing insect specimens were provided with fresh white paper background lining and re-exhibited in the Invertebrate Gallery. A skeleton of Varanus was renovated and re-exhibited in the Reptile Gallery.

Botany Sections.—Additions to the collection.—Twelve coloured charts were prepared afresh for display in the Botany Gallery. Thirty-two specimens of different families were collected around Madras city and preserved.

One hundred and twenty-six harbarium specimens were sent to Kuopio Museum in exchange of one hundred and four Moss specimens. Two hundred and sixty labels were got printed and fixed in the galleries

Numismatic Section.—Twenty-eight south Indian Panams from Bom mahally village, Palacode, Dharmapuri district, twenty-seven silver coins of Indo-British period from Devankudi village, Vridhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, and eighty silver coins of Indo-British period from Mullandiram village, Arni taluk, North Arcot district were acquired as treasure trove. Three hundred and six coins were examined.

Archaeology Section.—Two metal pieces—Doopakkal, and lamp— from Chettipalam, Tiruthurai pundi taluk, Thanjavur district, one metal image of crawling Krishna from Chidambaram town, South Arcot district; three metal images—Devi with an attendant, Andal and Seated Balakrishna from Tiruvathu, Panrutti sub-taluk, South Arcot district; one metal image of Kali, from Kudiraimozhi, Mudukulathur taluk, Ramanathapuram district; one stone image of Ayyanar with consorts from Taludalaimeedu, Udayarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district; one metal image of Ganesa from Nagalapuram, Turaiyur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district; five metal images Vishnu, Sri Devi, Bhudevi, Krishna and Lamp from Natham village, Panrutti sub-taluk, South Arcot district were acquired as treasure trove.

The following bronzes were acquired from the Judicial II Class Magistrate's Court, Kumbakonam on 24th February 1975 :—

- (a) Nataraja—Dancing on a lotus pedestal
(Ht. 16 cm. —Cost Rs. 30).
- (b) Thirumagal—Standing on a lotus pedestal
(Ht. 12 cm. —Cost Rs. 20).
- (c) Dandayuthapani—Standing—
(Ht. 10 cm.—Cost Rs. 15).

National Art Gallery.

The wooden railings in Main Hall were strengthened and renovated by providing additional fittings. The labels for exhibits in the sloping cases were renewed.

Chemical Conservation Section.—Nine bronzes were given suitable preservative treatment. Five paintings on canvas were relined suitably. Two Thanjavur paintings on glass were coated afresh with gold paint for improving their appearance. The State coach and its accessories were given a thorough cleaning and later a preservative coating. Thirteen volumes of the Bharati manuscripts and four toda costumes were given fumigation treatment.

A special exhibition on “Conservation of Iron objects” was arranged by this section in the new extension gallery from 15th October to 5th December 1974. The section also arranged an exhibit on “Preservation of paintings” in the Museum pavilion in the Pongal Tourist Trade Fair held in January 1975.

Children's Section.—The show case illustrating the story of early man was exhibited inside the museum pavilion at Pongal Tourist Trade Fair held during January 1975.

Tamil Nadu Archives.

The Commissioner of Tamil Nadu Archives and Historical Research is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre.

Records.—The records of the Public, Education, Health, Social Welfare, Finance, Law, Home, Industries, Labour and Employment, Co-operation, Agriculture, Food, Revenue, Public Works and Rural Development and Local Administration Departments of the Secretariat for the years 1970 and 1971 were transferred to the Archives for custody.

One hundred and ninety confidential files relating to the year 1970-71 were also transferred from the Secretariat departments. Besides, the records of the different branches of the Board of Revenue and Chief Conservator of Forests were also deposited for custody.

The total number of requisitions for records and information received during the year from the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Heads of Departments and Research Scholars was more than 47,680. Of these about 1,866 cases involved searches. More than 48,490 records were furnished to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Government of Andhra Pradesh and Board of Revenue. The number of records received back and restored during the year was 73,700.

Preservation of records.—The records kept in a few shelves of each stack were removed everyday, dusted either by hand brush or with vacuum cleaner and rearranged regularly. Some of the volumes affected by the record pests were fumigated with para-di-chlor benzene in the two small Fumigation cabinets provided to this Archives. The process of Dry-deacidification of books by liquid ammonia was also continued. One lakh seventy nine thousand three hundred and seventy three sheets of records of different sizes were mended and 2281 volumes, books, registers, etc., were stitched/rebound.

Library.—The Archival Library possesses rare and valuable collection of books numbering Six lakhs and Thirtyfive thousand. It serves as a Reference Library to the Government offices, Research Scholars only. During the period under report, 9,711 books were received from the various Government offices and Institutions and 186 were purchased and added to the Library.

Historical research—Research Scholars.—One hundred and seventeen Research Scholars were permitted to consult the records of this Archives during the year. Of these 43 were from Tamil Nadu, 40 from other States in India and 34 from Foreign countries, like U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Denmark, Malaysia, U. K., West Africa, Japan etc.

Archaeology

The work span of the Department of Archaeology can be broadly classified under the following heads—

- 1 Epigraphical Survey.
- 2 Survey of rare pieces and Art Treasures.
- 3 Excavation of Ancient sites.
- 4 Conservation of monuments.
- 5 Publication of monographs and Reports.
- 6 Photographic section to assist Epigraphy, Excavation and conservation sections.
- 7 Library Section.
- 8 Institute of Epigraphy.

1. *Epigraphical survey.*—During the year 1974-75, nearly 800 villages in Dharmapuri district had been surveyed and 250 inscriptions were copied. Among them 50 inscriptions had been published and the remaining were under preparation.

Two stone sculptures, respectively Buddha of 8th Century, the great Tamil saint, Thiruvalluvar, of 13th Century were brought out from the earth at Mylapore, Madras City.

A beautiful dancing 'Kali' bronze of early Chola period had been brought to light. This is the only Devi bronze, which is in the "Chadura Thandava" pose.

2. *Survey of rare pieces and art treasures.*—During 1974-75, 2,033 Antiquities (Bronzes and Sculptures) had been registered by conducting surveys in 274 villages in Thanjavur district. The seven Registering Officers were engaged on this work.

3. *Excavation of ancient sites.*—The Department discovered microlithic tools such as cores, blades and crescent shaped scrapers on the banks of Ananda Kaveri river in Budalur, Tanjore district. Tools are made of black stone. This is perhaps the first time that microlithic tools are found in Tanjore district, which throw fresh light on pre-historic Tamil country. The microlithic tools found in Sayapuram in Tirunelveli district are well known.

4. *Conservation of monuments.*—1. *Siva temple, Sivapuram, District Chingleput.*—Over-grown vegetation in the structure of monument was removed. Dislocated stone slabs in the Vimana Sikhara portion were removed and re-set. The fallen course-stones of Mantapa were stacked in line and numbered for resetting.

(2) *"Manora, Sarabendra Raja Pattinam, District Thanjavur.*—Weeds, Vegetation etc. in the moat around were removed and cleaned. Damaged brick flooring inside the moat were replaced. Brittled portions of plastering were removed and replastered.

(3) *Thirumalai Naicker Mahal, Madurai, District Madurai.*—Fresh Madras plastering to suit originality was done in some pillars.

(4) *Udayagiriswarar temple, Varichur, District Madurai.*—Barbed wire fencing around this cave temple was provided. Pathway leading to this temple was rectified.

(5) *Excavated Remains of Kattabomman Fort, Panchalankuruchi, District Tirunelveli.*—Barbed wire fencing around the excavated portions inside Kattabomman Fort was provided.

5. *Publication of monographs and reports.*—Since its inception, the publication wing had brought out 40 publications. Out of 40 publications, 19 numbers are in Tamil and 21 numbers are in English. The departmental publications include Guide books on important monuments like Thirumalai Naicker Mahal, Mamallapuram, Kailasanatha temple, Namakkal Caves, etc., monographs on temples, archaeological sites, inscriptions, etc.

6. *Photographic section to assist epigraphy, excavation and conservation sections.*—Works of conservation carried out at various places had been photographed.

7. *Library section.*—Eight hundred and forty books had been purchased during 1974–75 to enlarge the Library. The books had been obtained on exchange basis and also from private individual collections, besides those ordered from leading book sellers and publishers.

8. *Institute of epigraphy.*—Training in an Institute of Epigraphy with a full time Academic course for one year is imparted to the Post-Graduate students in Tamil, Sanskrit Archaeology or Indian Culture. 8 students were trained during 1974–75 and diplomas awarded.

CHAPTER XII

IRRIGATION AND POWER.

IRRIGATION.

The opening and closing dates of the various reservoirs in the State for irrigation during the year 1974-75 are given below:—

Serial number.	Name of Reservoir system.	Date of opening.	Date of closing.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Mettur Reservoir	20th July 1974	2nd March 1975.
2	Mettur Canal Scheme	23rd August 1974.	7th January 1975.
3	N.K.H.L. Canal	22nd August 1974	10th February 1975.
4	Pullambadi Canal	22nd August 1974	10th February 1975.
5	Bhavanisagar Main Canal—		
	I Turn	7th August 1974	18th December 1974.
	II Turn		Not opened.
6	Amaravathi Canal	21st August 1974.	31st January 1975.
7	Krishnagiri Reservoir	23rd August 1974.	25th December 1974
	(Second crop)	5th January 1975.	17th May 1975.
8	Sathanur Reservoir Regular crop.	18th December 1974.	22nd May 1975.
9	Vidur Reservoir,		Not opened.
10	Gomukhi Reservoir	1st October 1974.	28th February 1975.
11	Manimukthanadhi Reservoir		Not opened.
12	Periyar System double crop area.	1st June 1974.	31st March 1975.

Serial numbr	Name of Reservoir / system	Date of opening	Date of closing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13	Periyar System Single crop area.	22nd August 1974.	15th February 1975.
14	Vaigai Reservoir-Thirumangalam Canal.	7th September 1974.	6th January 1975.
15	Vaigai Reservoir-Periyar new extension area.	16th September 1974.	15th February 1975.
16	Manjalar Reservoir ..	15th October 1974	15th March 1975
17	Manimuthar Reservoir ..	Not opened.	
18	Kodayar system	20th June 1974.	28th February 1975.
19	Pattanamkal	16th September 1974.	28th February 1975
20	Radhapuram Canal ..	16th October 1974	25th November 1974.
21	Kanyakumari Branch Canal of Neyyar Project.	1st June 1974.	15th February 1975.

The following major irrigation works in the State are in various stages of progress :—

- 1 Chittar Pattanamkkal Scheme.
- 2 Ramanathi Scheme.
- 3 Gatna Reservoir Scheme.
- 4 Modernising Vaigai Channels.
- 5 Karuppanadhi Project.
- 6 Ponnaiar Scheme.
- 7 Chinnar Reservoir Project.
- 8 Renovation of Nandam Channel.
- 9 Pilavukkal Reservoir Scheme.
- 10 Thandarai Anicut Scheme.
- 11 Marudhanadhi Scheme.

- 12 Modernising Thanjavur Channels.
- 13 Drainage Scheme in Cauvery Delta.
- 14 Parambikulam Aliyar Project.
- 15 Parappalar Scheme.
- 16 Palar Porandalar Scheme.
- 17 Kodaganar Reservoir Scheme.

The following new works were taken up during the year :—

- 1 Improvements to the Periyar System.
- 2 Varattupallam Reservoir Scheme.
- 3 Gundaripallam Reservoir Scheme.
- 4 Excavation of a right side canal from Sathanur Pick up anicut.
- 5 Varadhamanadhi Scheme.
- 6 Vattamalaikarai Odai Scheme.
- 7 Gundar Reservoir Scheme.

Special minor irrigation programme.—Against the target of 725 works for the year, 696 works had been completed during the year 1974-75. Against the budget allotment of Rs. 431.79 lakhs an amount of Rs. 356.37 lakhs was spent during the year.

Desilting-cum-reclamation works.—Against the target of 10 works fixed for this year, 14 works had been completed. Out of the budget allotment of Rs. 18.70 lakhs an amount of Rs. 14.18 lakhs was spent during the year.

Accelerated minor irrigation programme.—Under the Accelerated Minor Irrigation Programme the tanks proposed for carrying out repairs etc., are classified into three categories viz. (1) Public Works Department sources having ayacut more than 100 acres (2) tanks having ayacut less than 100 acres now vested with Panchayat Unions, and (3) Ex-zamin tanks.

Public Works Department tanks.—A sum Rs. 99.82 lakhs was allotted for 1974-75 and expenditure of Rs. 87.48 lakhs was incurred. Out of 966 works taken up, 163 had been completed.

Panchayat Union sources.—One Thousand and Thirty Five works were taken up for execution and an expenditure of Rs. 62.73 lakhs was incurred on the above works during the year. Out of 1,035 works taken up for execution, 137 works had been completed during the year.

Ex-zamin tanks.—Three hundred and twenty-eight works were taken up for execution during 1974-75 and an expenditure of Rs. 11.80 lakhs was incurred on the above works. Seven works had been completed during the year.

Cyclone and flood damages.—The cyclone and floods of December 1972 caused widespread damages necessitating Flood Repair Works numbering over 4,000 at a cost Rs. 9.50 crores. The works were taken up on a war footing, breaches were closed and water conserved for irrigation. Restoration of the damaged irrigation sources were also taken up and completed.

During 1972-73 and 1973-74, the Government sanctioned Rs. 100 lakhs and Rs. 245 lakhs respectively for carrying out the above repairs and restoration works. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 72.90 lakhs and Rs. 227.03 lakhs respectively. During the year 1974-75, the allotment was Rs. 107.66 lakhs and the expenditure had been Rs. 105.05 lakhs.

Drought prone area programme.—Under the Drought prone Area Programme in Dharmapuri district, 49 works were spilled over with a spillover value of Rs. 83.35 lakhs. Besides this, 108 New Works costing Rs. 21.45 lakhs were taken up for execution. Out of this, 23 works had been completed in 1974-75 benefiting 2,280 acres. The allotment of Rs. 47.80 lakhs made for these works during the year had been fully spent.

During the year in Ramanathapuram district, 116 spillover works with a value of Rs. 26.71 lakhs were taken up for execution, besides 264 new works costing Rs. 123.82 lakhs. Out of this, 120 works had been completed upto March 1975, benefiting 13,672 acres. The allotment of Rs. 54.79 lakhs made for these works during 1974-75 had been fully spent.

Inland water ways—Better maintenance of Buckingham canal in city limits.—A scheme for better maintenance of Buckingham Canal was sanctioned for Rs. 44 lakhs. All the works contemplated had been completed.

Dredging Buckingham Canal in Tamil Nadu limits-Centrally Sponsored Scheme.—The Dredging of Buckingham Canal was taken up as a centrally sponsored scheme under an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs. This dredging was taken up to avert further deterioration of the Canal and to maintain swift movement of country crafts. The expenditure upto 1974-75 was Rs. 14.48 lakhs.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project

The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is a major, multipurpose and multi-valley project which contemplates utilisation of the water and power resources of the Inter-State rivers in the Anamalais range of the western ghats of India for the benefit of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The project envisages irrigation facilities to 1,01,250-ha (2,50,000 acres) in the dry and arid regions of Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu in addition to stabilising and augmenting the requirements of existing irrigation for 12,150 ha. (30,000 acres) in Tamil Nadu and Kerala and also production of power to an extent of 185-MW.

All the component works like, dams, tunnels and canal system except Upper Nirar - weir, Lower Nirar Dam and tunnel had been completed.

Upper Nirar Weir and Tunnel.—The masonry works in the weir had been completed except in blocks 4 and 5.

Tunnel.—Tunnel was mined through and water diverted to Sholayar reservoir from July 1974 onwards. 7.4 TMcft. of water was diverted to Sholayar during this year.

Control Shaft at the Tunnel Entry.—Concreting for pier and side wall upto bottom of slab portion had been completed.

Lower Nirar Dam.—Preliminary works such as construction of quarters formation of camp roads had been completed. Excavation for foundation of the dam in right and left flanks had been taken up.

Lower Nirar Tunnel.—Tenders of Messrs. Hindustan Construction Company Limited, Bombay, was accepted by Government during March 1975. Agreement in favour of the contractors had also been accepted by the Chief Engineer (Parambikulam-Aliyar Project).

Palar-Porandalar Project.—The Palar Porandalar scheme envisages utilisation of Palar and Porandalar, the two tributaries of Shanmuganadhi to stabilize the existing irrigation of 4,050-ha. (10,000 acres) and

to provide irrigation facilities to a new area of 3,840 ha. (9,600 acres) besides bridging a gap of 195 ha. (481 acres). The revised estimate of the project is tentatively assessed at Rs. 550 lakhs. The work was in progress.

Parappalar Scheme.—The Parappalar otherwise known as Nanganji river is a tributary of Amaravathi river. The project envisages the construction of masonry dam across Parappalar about 1.2-Km. (6 furlongs) above Talajkuthu falls. The scheme is intended to stabilise irrigation to the existing ayacut of 535 ha. (13,123-acres) and to extend irrigation to a new ayacut of 405 ha. (1,000 acres) through a series of eight existing anicuts across the river below the dam site. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 90.14 lakhs.

The work had almost been completed. Water was stored in the reservoir during the year and was released for irrigation of the ayacut under the scheme.

Vattamalaikarai Odai Scheme.—The scheme comprises of formation of a tank of 6.96 million cubic metre (246-M.cft.) capacity in Uthamapalayam village of Dharapuram Taluk in Coimbatore District and excavation of canals on either side of the tank for irrigating a new area of 1,200 ha. (2,965-acres). The estimated cost of the scheme was approved by the Government for Rs. 74 lakhs.

Putting up trial pits and trial boring operations, excavation for cut off trenches, forming filter and rock toe for earthdam had been taken up.

Varadhamanadhi Reservoir Scheme.—The river Varadhamanadhi originates from Palani Hills in Kodaikanal taluk of Madurai District and is one of the tributaries of Shanmuganadhi. The scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir of 3.06 million cubic metre (108-M.cft.) capacity and formation of earth dam. The scheme will benefit to bridge a gap of 185 ha. (459 acres) besides stabilising the existing irrigation of 1,919 ha. (4,743 acres). The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 113.85 lakhs.

Preliminary works such as putting up trial pits and trial boring operation had been completed. Formation of diversion road was taken up.

Electricity—Tamil Nadu Electricity Board—

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is a statutory Corporate body constituted under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (Central Act 54 of 1948) on 1st July 1957 as successor to the Electricity Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the Board is charged with the general duty of promoting the co-ordinated development of the generation, supply and distribution of electricity within the State in the most efficient and economical manner. The main functions of the Board are (1) Investigation of Electricity Generation Schemes in the State and submission of proposals to the Government for approval; (2) Carrying out the works of schemes sanctioned; (3) Generation and distribution of Electricity to the H.T. and L.T. consumers and (4) Extension of Electricity to the rural parts.

Installed Capacity.—The installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid remains the same as last year, 1,654 MW of which 1,224 M.W. is Hydro and 430 M.W. is Thermal. This is exclusive of the installed capacity of 600 M.W. of Neyveli Thermal Station in the Central Sector.

Power Demand.—The sustained grid peak demand actually met during 1974-75 was 1,282 M.W. which is lower than the figure of 1,287 M.W. in 1973-74. The fall in peak demand is due to the power cut and other restrictions in force during the year. Comparative figures for earlier years are 1,326 M.W. in 1971-72 and 1,190 M.W. in 1972-73.

The demand was met partly by Board's Power Houses and partly by power purchased from Neyveli Lignite Corporation and assistance from neighbouring States.

Generation and purchase of power.—The total power generated and purchased during 1974-75 was 7,155 M. units as against 6,947 M. units during 1973-74. The pattern of energy generated and purchased in 1974-75 was as follows :

Board's Hydro generation	.. .. .	3,826 M.U.
Boards' Thermal generation	.. .. .	1,250 M.U.
Power purchased from N.L.C.	.. .. .	1,791 M.U.
Power purchased from Kerala State Electricity Board and Madras Refineries.	.. .. .	288 M.U.
Total	.. .. .	<u>7,155 M.U.</u>

Tamil Nadu Grid Condition.—The Tamil Nadu Grid continued to operate satisfactorily. The net grid consumption during the year was 7,380 M.U. as against the previous years consumption of 6,947 M.U.

Power Cut.—Owing to poor north-east monsoon and due to low generation in Board's Thermal Stations as well as Neyveli Thermal Station, power cut varying from 30 per cent to 60 per cent was in force as indicated below :—

From.	To	Per cent of power cut.
1st April 1974	.. 7th May 1974	.. 30
8th May 1974	.. 4th August 1974	.. 60
5th August 1974	.. 11th August 1974	.. 40
12th August 1974	.. 26th August 1974	.. 30
1st December 1974	.. 8th January 1975	.. 40
9th January 1975	.. 3rd April 1975	.. 60

There was no power cut between 27th August 1974 and 30th November 1974.

Inter-State Exchange of Power.—There was an export of 153.05 M.U. to Karnataka and an import of 107.40 M.U. from Karnataka at Singarapet point of supply. Karnataka could not give any relief to Tamil Nadu during 1974-75. owing to reportedly poor storage at Sharavathy Power House.

Kerala relief was availed from 23rd August 1974 to 14th January 1975 and again from 17th February 1975 at 230 Kv. at the Pasumala point to the extent of 297 M.U. In addition, 66, M.U. of Kerala Power was wheeled to Karnataka.

There was no relief from Andhra Pradesh during the year 1974-75. Occasionally, some emergency relief was given to Andhra Pradesh in addition to surplus power from Kerala wheeled to Karnataka through the Andhra Pradesh Grid. Energy due from Andhra Pradesh in the previous years account was adjusted partly against the import during this year and the energy exported on net-nil basis during the year was also drawn back. Thus there was an export of 32.85 M.U. to Andhra Pradesh and an import of 32.27 M.U. from that State at Thiruvalem 230 Kv. point of supply.

Storage position of the Reservoirs.—The South west monsoon which set in during the first week of July 1974 had brought in satisfactory inflows. The total inflows in the Nilgiris group during 1974-75 were 22 per cent less than inflows realised in the previous year. The inflows into Papanasam were about 11 per cent less than that of 1973-74. Inflows into Periyar was 4 per cent less than the previous year, whereas the inflows into Parambikulam and Sholayar were more than the previous year owing to diversion of the water from the Nirar river into Tamil Nadu Sholayar. The generation at Mettur Dam and Tunnel Power Houses for 1974-75 was about 500 M.U. as against 797 M.U. during 1973-74.

Sale of Energy :—During the year energy sales to the ultimate consumers was 5,488.118 million units of which nearly 2,772.980 M.U. was consumed by H.T. loads and 2,715.138 M.U. by low tension loads. The categorywise consumption was 2,348.235 M.U. by industrial, 1,776.839 M.U. by agricultural, 515.117 M.U. by licensees and other States 355.783 M.U. by domestic consumers, and 206.732 M.U. by commercial consumers and 285.412 M.U. by departmental works buildings, public lighting, etc.

Energy Supply to other States.—Power to the extent of 0.653 M.U. to Kerala, 50.536 M.U. to Andhra Pradesh and 124.206 M.U. to Pondicherry Electricity Department was supplied by this Board during the year.

Line Loss.—After allowing for 189 M.units towards station consumption and 1478 M. units as line losses, the power sold amounted to 5488 M.units. The line losses work out to 21.22 per cent.

Consumers :—1.29 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year bringing the total number of consumers at the end of 1974-75 to 28.35 lakhs. The total connected load of the Board as on 31st March 75 was 5193M.W.

Dines :—1,038 Kms. of E.H.T. and H.T. lines and 5,628 Kms. of L.T. lines were energised in 1974-75 bringing the total length of lines in the Grid to 69,775 Kms. and 202,645 Kms. respectively as at the end of the year in the Board's areas of supply.

Sub-Stations :—Five new sub-stations were commissioned during the year bringing the total to 274 E.H.T. and H.T. sub-stations in the State as on 31st March 1975.

Distribution Transformers :—1276 Distribution Transformers with a total capacity of 1,57,434 K.V.A. were energised during the year, bringing the total as on 31st March 1975 to 38,729 distribution transformers with a total capacity of 33,59,085 K.V.A. in the Boards area.

Rural Electrification :—(a) *Extention of supply to Towns, Villages and Hamlets*.—Electricity was extended to 145 villages and hamlets in 1974-75 by way of street lights. There are 61,217 towns, villages and hamlets having the benefit of electricity at the end of the year.

(b) *Extension of supply to Harijan Colonies* :—145 Harijan colonies were electrified during the year bringing the total of colonies electrified to 23,913 as on 31st March 1975.

(c) *Energisation of Agriculture Pumpsets*.—25,709 agricultural pumpsets were connected up during the year making the progressive total as on 31st March 1975 to 706,914 in Tamil Nadu.

Finance :—The financial particulars, viz., Gross Revenue, Revenue expenses, capital expenditure for the year 1974-75 are given below:—

Gross Revenue (excluding subsidy)—Rs. 9,447 lakhs:

Revenue expenses (Before meeting reserves and interest charges,—

Rs. 7,814.26 lakhs.

Capital expenditure—Rs. 3,383.89 lakhs

The total capital outlay (progressive) of the Board as on 31st March 1975 was Rs. 605 crores.

Power Generation Projects :—The demand for power for agricultural, industrial, domestic purposes, etc., was on the increase and to meet this ever increasing demand, works on eleven power generation schemes are presently underway besides improvement to boiler system at Ennore Thermal Station, transmission and distribution systems and rural electrification.

Investigation :—The following are some of the important new generation schemes under investigation during the year 1974-75 :—

(1) Upper Thambaraparani H.E.P.

(2) Manimuthar H.E.P.

(3) Upper Amaravathy H.E.P.

(4) Shanmuganadhi H.E.P.

(5) Akkamalai H.E.P.

(6) Kundah Ultimate stage H.E.P.

(7) Lower Moyar H.E.P. Unit II Kukkathoral unit.

(8) Lower Mettur H.E.P.

(9) Coonoor-Kallar H.E.P.

(10) Paralayar H.E.P.

(11) Pykara Ultimate Stage H.E.P.

(12) Koniar pumped storage project.

(13) Valar pumped storage project.

(14) Palamalai Hills pumped storage H.E.P.

(15) Yercaud pumped storage H.E.P.

(16) Mettur Thermal project.

(17) Selection of suitable site for locating the 2nd Nuclear power station in Tamil Nadu.

Electrical Inspectorate :

The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is the statutorily appointed Electrical Inspector for the entire State excluding the electrical works of the Central Government and those in mines and oil fields.

There are only 5 local authority (Municipal) Electrical Undertakings in the State.

Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on consumption) Act, 1962 :—The total amount of tax collected during the year was Rs. 113.30 lakhs as detailed below :—

(Rupees in lakhs.)

(i) on energy sold by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. 52.52

(ii) on energy sold by the licensees 9.84

(iii) on energy generated and consumed 50.94

Total .. 113.30

The following inspections were carried out during the year :—

(i) Revenue units of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.	112
(ii) Circle Offices of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	13
(iii) Licensee's Offices	14

Tamil Nadu Cinema (Regulation) Rules, 1957 :—There were 1,565 cinema theatres on 31st March 1975 as detailed below :—

(i) Permanent (A/C) Theatres	32
(ii) Permanent (Non A.C.) Theatres	736
(iii) Semi Permanent Theatres	55
(iv) Touring Talkies	742
	<u>1,565</u>

Number of Electrical Certificates issued and renewed :—

(i) Electrical certificates issued (Fresh)	303
(ii) Electrical Certificates Renewed	385

Number of Cinema operator's licences issued and renewed during the year is given below —

(i) Number of fresh licences issued	195
(ii) Number of licences renewed	319
(iii) Number of duplicate licences issued	7

Electrical Accidents :

	<i>Number of casualties.</i>		
	<i>Number of accidents.</i>	<i>Fatal.</i>	<i>Non-fatal.</i>
(a) Board's area	338	140	198
(b) Licensee's area	38	23	15
Total	<u>376</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>213</u>

Revenue and Expenditure—

(a) *Revenue*—

(i) Amount realised under Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.	10,90,000
(ii) Amount realised under Electricity Duty Act	17,66,000
Total	<u>28,56,000</u>

(b) *Expenditure*—

	RS.	NP.
(i) Under the Head 245 AA. Cheif Electrical Inspectorate.	16,15,667	18
(ii) Under the head of 245 AB Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939 and Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on consumption) Act, 1962.	1,31,630	45
(iii) Under the head Collection charges on licensees.	1,04,750	80

Ground Water Directorate.

The Ground Water Directorate functioned with three Ground Water circles with headquarters at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur. Under the control of these three circles, fourteen divisions were functioning.

Hydrology.—Two meteorological Stations established by this Department at Thanjavur and Koradacheri were continued. Data on temperature, humidity, wind velocity, sun shine hours, rainfall, infiltration, evaporation, run-off etc., were collected to study the relationship between rainfall, run-off, evapotranspiration and soil moisture accumulation.

Infiltration.—Infiltration tests were carried out to find out the infiltration rates for different types of soils. Tests were repeated every month within the water shed.

Water Level Fluctuation Study.—The wells selected during the year 1973-74 were continued during 1974-75 also for study of water level fluctuation.

Determination of seepage from the irrigated fields.—Field studies were taken up for the determination of seepage from irrigated fields for various types of soils in different parts of Tamil Nadu. An area solely irrigated by ground water by pumping from a well was considered for this purpose.

Field data were collected to determine the input (rainfall, and applied irrigation water by pumping the irrigation well) and output (potential evapotranspiration, surface water outflow and seepage underneath). By balancing the input and output, the only unknown factor viz. the seepage could be estimated. Such studies were in progress in all the districts.

Dug well pump test.—Certain existing dug wells were selected and pumping tests were carried out to determine the yield characteristic of the formations like recovery in gallons during first hour, transmissivity, specific capacity etc., during the year 1974-75.

Water quality study.—Out of 1660 wells selected throughout the State, water samples were taken quarterly in the first year and half yearly afterwards.

The water samples were analysed in the laboratories set up at Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Madras. With the data collected, water quality maps depicting the quality by "Stiffs" diagram and maps with EC and SAR contours were done.

In the Ponnaiyar basin which was taken up for intensive study, 840 samples were analysed in the course of 2 years and water quality maps with Stiff's diagram and EC and SAR contours were prepared.

Implementation of M.I. Schemes.—This Department had to give technical clearance for M.I. Schemes to be implemented under IDA, ARC, Normal programme of the Co-operation Department, REC Programme of the State Electricity Board, Land Colonisation Schemes of the Directorate of Rehabilitation, etc.

Purchase of Equipments for investigation.—An amount of Rs. 33.50 lakhs was spent during the year for the purchase of equipment.

Under the drought relief work, an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government for the purchase of 3 rigs. The 3 rigs were purchased during the year.

Water supply to Industries.—The following industries are being supplied water from the Minjur well field :

1. Madras Refineries Ltd.
2. Southern Railways.
3. Integral Coach Factory.

4. Ennore Thermal Scheme.
5. Nagpal Petro chemicals.
6. Indian Oil Corporation.
7. South India Carbonic Gas Ltd.

The Ground Water from Panjetty aquifer was earmarked for supply to Messrs. Madras Fertilizers whose ultimate requirement is 8 mgd.

Ground water supply in Thanjavur Delta for Irrigation.—Government sanctioned construction of 36 wells in G.A. Canal area at a cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. During 1974-75, 6 wells were constructed. These wells will supplement surface water during short supplies of water.

Drought relief Works.—Sixty eight production wells constructed by this Department during the course of investigation were handed over to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board for erecting pumps and arranging drinking water supply.

The drilling rigs in the Districts were deployed in the construction of wells for Drought Relief works, as per requisition of the concerned District Collector.

Emergency Water supply to the Madras City.—During the year, the surface water was not adequate for meeting the requirements of Madras city. The entire ground water from the Tamaraipakkam well field and the surplus Ground Water available from the Panjetty well field after meeting the water requirements of the industries were diverted to Madras city.

CHAPTER XIII.

TRANSPORT.

Tamil Nadu State Transport.—

With a view to achieve total nationalisation in the State of Tamil Nadu in five years time, the Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Act, 1973 was enacted. But the private operators challenged the Act 12/73 in the High Court of Madras and the same was struck down. The Tamil Nadu Government have gone on an appeal to the Supreme Court and it is pending disposal. Based on the said Act, Government took over all buses operating in the Nilgiris District and handed over them to Cheran Transport Corporation Limited for operation.

It has not been possible to nationalise completely such of the routes as were taken by the Department, as the private operators continued to be in the field by virtue of writ petitions, with appeals, etc. both in the High Court and in the Supreme Court of India on some ground or other. This has resulted in parallel operation both by Tamil Nadu State Transport Department and private operators much to the detriment of national economy, especially in the present day energy crisis.

Particulars regarding routes nationalised and the progress made till 31st March 1975 are given below :—

1. Total No. of routes involved under the policy	420
2. Total No. of schemes approved	374
3. Total No. of schemes to be approved	42
4. Total No. of schemes cancelled due to original routes curtailed.	4

Formation of Corporations.—The Government decided to form a new Corporation for the operation of bus services in South Arcot and North Arcot Districts and accordingly a new Corporation known as Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation was formed with effect from 16th January 1975 with Headquarters at Villupuram. The Tamil Nadu State Transport Department handed over all its District buses operating in the district of North Arcot and South Arcot to this Corporation.

(a) *Regional Workshop.*—The Regional workshop at Tiruchirappalli which was commenced from 2nd November 1973 is entrusted with re-conditioning works for unit assemblies, such as water pumps, clutch discs, clutch cone assemblies including compressor heads and assemblies. Since the Department does not have facilities of its own for overhaul of engines, retreading of tyres, etc., these works are entrusted to P.T.C. Ltd. and other leading private companies.

Bus Bodies.—Bodies for the long distance express routes continued to be built by the P.T.C. Workshop, Chrompet.

The vehicles operated on the long distance express routes are all recent acquisitions. With a view to give better comfort and efficient trouble-free service, Government ordered that all the vehicles which have completed two years of life or 1.85 lakhs kms. whichever is later should be withdrawn from long distance routes. This is being implemented subject to provision of funds.

Labour Welfare Scheme.—A. Pension Scheme.—Prior to 11th January 1974, all the workers attached to Tamil Nadu State Transport Department were governed by Operation Subordinate Service Gratuity Rules. After 11th April 1974 all the workers were brought under pensionable service. Such of those workers who wish to continue in the old scheme itself, i.e., Operation Subordinate Service rules are allowed to do so.

Public Relations.—The Public Relations Officer is looking after all matters connected with the welfare of the travelling public such as private hire of buses to Government Departments and private parties for tourist purposes, receipt and disposal of public complaints, suggestions and lost properties. Some of the important items of work attended to by the P.R.O. during the year were as follows :—

1. Earnings through private hire	RS. 47,700.75
2. Number of public complaints received about misbehaviour of drivers and conductors.	45
3. Number of lost properties received.	325
4. Number of suggestions received.	5

Fleet Strength.—The Fleet strength under district and express services for the various years after the formation of P.T.C. is furnished below :—

Express—

As on.	Number of fleet.	Number of schedule.	Average Km. run per bus per day.	O.R. in (Per cent).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31st March 1975	304	239	522	74.0

District—

Number of fleet.	Number of schedule.	Average Km. run per bus per day.	O.R. in (Per cent).
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
240	193	342	57.0

Earnings and Expenditure.—Average earnings and cost per KMs. in respect of the Express and District services for the past three years are as follows :—

As on.	<i>Express Services—</i>		<i>District Services—</i>	
	Average E.P.K.M.	Average cost per K.M.	Average E.P.K.M.	Average cost per K.M.
31st March 1975	1.64	1.50	1.55	1.89

Operational Efficiency.—The following figures will indicate that there has been better operational efficiency in the recent years.

As on.	<i>Express Services.—</i>		<i>District Services.—</i>	
	Rate of breakdown per 10,000 Effective K.Ms.	Rate of accident per 1 lakh Effective K.Ms.	Rate of breakdown per 10,000 Effective K.Ms.	Rate of accident per 1 lakh Effective K.Ms.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31st March 1973	0.48	0.4	1.24	1.11
31st March 1974	0.19	0.3	0.95	1.03
31st March 1975	0.21	0.36	0.86	1.00

Kilometre Efficiency.—The following figures will show the K.M. Efficiency :—

	<i>Express Services.</i>		<i>District Services.</i>	
	<i>Daily scheduled K.M.</i>	<i>Daily K.M. performed in (Per cent)</i>	<i>Daily scheduled K.M.</i>	<i>Daily K.M. performed in (Per cent).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31st March 1973 ..	1,07,293	96.1	1,81,412	89.5
31st March 1974 ..	1,21,308	96.1	1,33,453	81.0
31st March 1975 ..	1,30,098	98.5	74,613	86.0

The fares were revised with effect from 1st June 1974.

<i>Express Services.</i>	<i>District Services.</i>
(1)	(2)
5 paise per Km. on roads in the plains.	4 paise per Km. in the plains.
7 paise per Km. on ghat roads.	6 paise per Km. on ghat roads.
One paise extra per Km. may be charged if provision is made for a superior class of accommodation for all the passengers in the express stage carriage.	Minimum fare 40 paise.

Fare for stage carriages run as specials for fairs and festivals is charged at 5 paise per Km.

Motor Vehicles Administration.—

The Transport Department is responsible for the administration of :—

- (i) Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and the rules framed thereunder and
- (ii) Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 and the rules framed thereunder.

Besides this, the Transport Department is entrusted with the enforcement of the provisions of —(i) Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959 and (ii) the Scooters (Distribution and Sale) Control Order 1960 issued by the Government of India.

The First Member, Board of Revenue, continues to function as the State Transport Authority and Transport Commissioner, who is the head of the Transport Department.

For the purpose of administration of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules, the State has been divided into 16 regions, each region being a revenue district, except in the case of Coimbatore district which is divided into two regions.

During the period, the reorganisation of the Transport Department took place with effect from 15th September 1974 for administrative convenience and in order to serve the public interest more effectively and efficiently.

The salient features of the reorganisation are:—

(i) The State except Madras City was divided into four Mandalams and each Mandalam was placed under the control of a Deputy Transport Commissioner-cum-Regional Transport Authority.

(ii) Instead of the Collectors to exercise the powers of Regional Transport Authority, the Deputy Transport Commissioners of the Mandalams were vested with the powers of Regional Transport Authority in their respective Mandalams.

(iii) The Regional Transport Officers were redesignated as District Transport Officers and they continued to function as Secretaries to Regional Transport Authorities.

(iv) Each Deputy Transport Commissioner of the Mandalam was assisted by one Secretary, in the cadre of District Transport Officer.

(v) The post of Secretary, State Transport Appellate Tribunal was upgraded to that of a District Transport Officer.

The set-up of Mandalams is enumerated below :—

<i>Name of the Mandalam.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>	<i>Jurisdiction of the region.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Thondai Mandalam ..	Madras City.	Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot districts.
2. Chola Mandalam ..	Tiruchi-rappalli	Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Pudukottai Districts.
3. Pandi Mandalam ..	Madurai.	Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts.
4. Kongu Mandalam ..	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Salem, Dharmapuri and Erode Region.

(vi) Twenty Nine Field Offices of the Motor Vehicle Inspectors were started under the administrative and technical control of the Motor Vehicle Inspector, Grade I under the supervision and guidance of the District Transport Officers. Each Office was given a specified area for attending to all items of work of the department arising in that area. The technical staff of the District Transport Officers' Office were also constituted into cells with specific jurisdiction. There were thus 44 field officers.

Constitution of State Transport Appellate Tribunal.—The State Transport Appellate Tribunal continued to function with a full time officer in the cadre of a District and Sessions Judge. Out of 234 revision petitions filed, 64 were disposed of and 170 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year under review.

The number of writ petitions filed and disposed of by the High Court during the year are as follows:—

Number of the writ petitions pending at the beginning the year.	945
Number filed during the year	1,166
Number disposed	836
Number pending at the end of the year	1,275

Stage carriages.—The general policy in regard to stage carriages is to provide easy conveyance facilities by road, for the travelling public by progressively increasing the number of permits for Stage carriages by 10 per cent every year. Additional bus transport facilities were provided wherever necessary by—

(i) Grant of permits for new routes and for additional buses on the existing routes ;

(ii) Increasing the number of trips performed and by extension of the existing routes ; and

(iii) Replacement of existing buses by buses of greater seating capacity.

The work relating to the grant, renewal, etc., of permits of inter-State stage carriages was attended to by State Transport Authority. The Deputy Transport Commissioner Headquarters is the Secretary to the State Transport Authority.

The nationalisation of bus service is in accordance with the policy of the Government laid down from time to time. Recently in G.O. Ms. No.156, Home, dated 28th January 1976, the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Rules were amended providing the manner in which the State Transport undertaking should apply for the grant of permit in respect of the notified rules and also simplifying the forms used for publishing draft schemes and for approval of schemes for nationalisation. The fleet strength of the Public Sector Transport undertaking as on 31st March 1975 is 4,895 as against private sector fleet strength of 5,164.

As a further step towards the nationalisation of passenger transport service, the Government issued directions to the State Transport Undertakings that they should apply for permits in lieu of renewal of permits of private operators where the total kilometerage done by the bus of the private operator in the National Highways or State Highways or in both Highways together exceeds 50 per cent of the total kilometreage. With a view to enable transfer of permit to the State Transport Undertakings by persons holding more than 10 permits, the relevant sections of the Motor Vehicles Act were amended through the Motor Vehicles (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 48/74). This Act came into force from 5th December 1974.

Jeep Stage carriages with a total seating capacity of less than 15 continued to be operated at the concessional rate of tax viz., half of the rate. The number of jeep stage carriages as on 31st March 1975 was 15.

The following statement shows the classification of the bus operators according to the number of vehicles owned as on 31st March 1975 with comparative figures as on 31st March 1974:—

Category of operators (Operators owning).	No. of operators in each category as on.	
	(2)	(3)
	31st March 1974.	31st March 1975.
One bus	715	850
Two buses	332	338
Three buses	207	208
Four buses	141	132
5 to 9 buses	180	138
10 to 14 buses	19	14
15 to 19 buses	14	4
20 to 24 buses	3	6
25 to 49 buses	9	8
50 to 74 buses	1	..
75 to 99 buses	1	..
100 to buses to 149 buses	2	2
150 and above	3	5

Performance of stage carriages:—The number of stage carriages as on 31st March 1975 was 9,100. The table below will reveal the performance of the stage carriages during the year under review.—

	Public sector.			Private Sector.		
	Route Kilo- meter- age.	Servi- ce Kilo- meter- age.	Passen- ger capa- city.	Route Kilo- meter- age.	Servi- ce Kilo- meter- age.	Pass- enger capa- city.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Metropolitan Ser- vice.	19,497	245,496	58,358	451	5,049	979
City and Town Service.	14,017	147,250	40,695	19,590	225,472	53,247
Ordinary Service	142,948	607,054	102,860	239,190	1,138,701	178,263
Express Service	60,049	87,721	10,869	4,078	9,801	1,913

The total number of routes operated is as follows:—

Metropolitan Service	196
City and Town service	906
Ordinary service	3,887
Express service	153

For efficient movement of public and goods throughout the States a network of roads had been provided. The length of roads as on 31st March 1975 is furnished below:—

	Cement concrete.	Black Top.	Metal- led.	Unmetal- led.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Highways and Rural works.	304	23,190	4,422	319	28,235
Panchayat Union Roads.	..	649	11,748	14,014	26,411
Panchayat roads	1	252	7,202	17,651	25,106
Total ..	305	24,091	23,372	31,984	79,752

Contract carriages.—(i) Statewide permits for taxis and tourist taxis were issued without much restriction. Tourist taxi permits were issued in the Office of the State Transport Authority only for new Ambassador cars and for imported cars to ensure maximum comfort for tourists. The number of tourist taxi permits granted during the period by the office of the State Transport Authority was 278.

(ii) The work relating to the allotment of cars like Premier President and Ambassador for ordinary and tourist taxi business and autorickshaws, viz., Lambretta and Bajaj was attended to by the Transport Commissioner.

(iii) The following table depicts the number of contract carriage in the State.—

	Number as on.	
	31st March 1974.	31st March 1975.
Autorickshaws	3,597	3,995
Ordinary taxis	7,927	7,217
Tourist taxis	1,863	2,047
Omni buses	125	87
Luxury coaches	42	31

(iv) In pursuance of the policy of the Government to nationalise all the Contract Carriages including luxury coaches (excluding motor cars), the Director, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department formulated and published a draft scheme of nationalisation under section 68-C of the Motor Vehicles Act in *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* No. 24, dated 11th January 1975. The parties who made representation in response to the notification, were heard by the Secretary to Government, Home Department, Madras. The approval of the scheme is awaited.

Goods Vehicles.—Statewide permits for goods vehicles as public carriers and private carriers continued to be issued without any restriction so as to ensure that goods transport keeps pace with the development of trade and commerce. To facilitate inter-State traffic on goods counter-signature of permits to goods vehicles of neighbouring States which entered into reciprocal agreement with Tamil Nadu were also done.

Vehicular position.—Vehicular position in the State is as follows:—

	As on	
	31st March 1974.	31st March 1975.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Stage carriages	9,497	9,100
Contract carriages	13,553	13,377
Goods vehicles—		
Public carriers	16,434	17,354
Private carriers	2,769	2,828
Goods vehicles not covered by permits.	2,060	2,891
Trailers to Goods Vehicles	61	61
Tractors	3,730	4,268
Trailers to Tractors	3,874	4,361
Articulated vehicles	86	160
P.T.V.	277	380
Other vehicles not covered by permits ..	1,16,312	1,15,681

Fares—Stage carriages.—The rates of fare for stage carriages were revised during the year.

Particulars of Stage Carriages—

	Rate.
1. Express Service	5 paise per K.M. in the plains, 7 paise per K. M. on ghat roads 1 <i>paisa</i> extra per K. M. for a superior class of accommodation.
2. Ordinary stage carriages	4 paise per K.M. in the plains, 6 paise per K.M. on ghat roads.
3. Stage carriages run on special occasions such as fairs and festivals.	5 paise per K.M.

Enforcement.—During the year, the flying squads checked 423 omni buses and detected 5,986 major irregularities. An amount of Rs. 22,957 was realised by way of compounding fees.

Taxation.—The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 came into force with effect from 1st April 1974 repealing the following two taxation Acts which were in force in this State :—

(i) Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

(ii) Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952.

The main features of the new Taxation Act are as follows :—

(i) Motor Vehicles Tax and Taxation of Passengers and Goods were merged ;

(ii) The onus of payment of tax continues to lie on the owner itself even in the new Act.

In the new Act, tax in respect of stage carriages are levied based on the passenger capacity at the rates prescribed in the Schedule, irrespective of the daily mileage performed by the stage carriage. Goods vehicles are taxed based on the registered laden weight.

Licensing of Drivers and Conductors.—(i) As a measure of effective check to prevent accidents, applicants for new driving licences are put to a strict test for efficiency in driving before they are given licence.

(ii) The following is the statement showing the issue and renewal of driving licences during the year under report as compared to that in the previous year:—

	1973-74	1974-75
Number of driving licences issued	39,447	35,177
Number of driving licences renewed	1,13,235	73,438

(iii) Fresh conductor licences are issued as and when the necessity arises. During the year 188 new conductor licences were issued and 12,279 renewed.

Fitness Certificate.—Transport vehicles are subject to stringent test for mechanical conditions before issue and renewal of certificate of fitness, in the interest of public safety. During the period 3,576 Fitness Certificates were issued afresh and 67,626 renewed.

Tourism.—To promote tourism in Tamil Nadu, permits are granted liberally for all types of vehicles chartered by tourists. Issue of Tourist Taxi permits for new Ambassador cars and imported cars ensures maximum comfort and luxury for the tourists. The India Tourism Development Corporation, Madras, a Government of India undertaking and Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., also operate a number of luxury type taxis, some with air condition comfort and also certain luxury coaches for sight seeing by tourists.

Purchase of Motor Vehicles for other Departments.—The Transport Commissioner continued to be the authority for purchase of motor vehicles required for Government departments other than Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Transport Corporations, Electricity Board but including local bodies and Municipal Autonomous Corporations.

During the year, orders were placed for 565 vehicles at an estimated value of Rs. 167 lakhs as against 474 vehicles to the value of Rs. 162 lakhs last year.

Car and Scooter Control Orders.—The Transport Commissioner continued to be the authority for granting permission under clause 8 of the Motor Car (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959 and

clause 9 of the Scooter (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960 to sell the car or the scooter within two years from the date of their original registration. The number of applications received for the grant of permission, number granted and number rejected under both the control orders during the year are shown below :—

	Number of applications received.	Number granted.	Number rejected.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Motor cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959.	536	531	5
Scooters (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960.	..	..	..

The Commercial Vehicles (Restriction on Resale) Order, 1974 was enforced during the year under review. Under this order, Transport Commissioner granted permission for resale of 254 commercial vehicles within a period of two years.

Reciprocal Agreements with neighbouring States.—In order to discuss matters relating to Inter-State transport between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, a meeting between the Ministers for Transport of the two respective Governments was held at Madras on 18th January 1975. It was also decided to draw another supplemental agreement between the two States.

The following statement shows the number of goods vehicles and taxis for which permits have been agreed to be countersigned by each State to ply between Tamil Nadu and the adjoining States on single point tax, in pursuance of reciprocal agreements.

	Public carrier.	Private carrier.	Ordinary Taxis.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tamil Nadu—Andhra Pradesh	3,000	100	150
Tamil Nadu—Karnataka ..	1,200	50	..
Tamil Nadu—Kerala	800	100	250
Tamil Nadu—Pondicherry ..	1,252	4 ; 1	No limits
Composite permits (Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala Karnataka and Tamil Nadu).	200	..	..

Advisory Bodies.—The meetings of the co-ordination committee were held on 24th April 1974 and 4th February 1975. The Committee discussed subjects relating to nationalised transport, statutory transport and traffic regulations and enforcement with a view to effect co-ordination between the Departments concerned.

A meeting of the Regional Co-ordinating Committee on Tyre Distribution was convened on 10th March 1975 when the demand and supply position of truck tyres and tubes in Tamil Nadu was reviewed.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The provisional receipt for the year 1974-75 was Rs. 3,905.10 lakhs.

The expenditure incurred during the current year was Rs. 72.2 lakhs.

Enforcement of traffic rules and regulations by Police Department.—The enforcement of the various traffic rules and regulations received increased attention from the Police. 55,134 cases were charged in 1974-75. These include overspeeding, over loading, non-payment of tax, plying without valid permit and other infractions of the Rules and Regulations. These apart 612 illicit taxis were located and proceedings instituted during 1974-75 as against 456 in the previous year.

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation.

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is functioning as a separate wing under the Director of Tamil Nadu State Transport Department on a commercial basis. The Central Purchase and Storage Unit attached to the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is making bulk purchases of spare parts and accessories at concessional rates and supplying to the mofussil workshops and also to other Government Departments on demand. There are 4 well equipped workshops functioning at Madras, Thanjavur, Madurai and Salem besides five Service Stations established at Kancheepuram (temporarily functioning at Madras), Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. The other Service Station at Secretariat Campus is looking after the repairs and maintenance of the vehicles of heads of departments, etc. Under Plan Scheme it has been decided to construct modern and well equipped workshops in the remaining 10 headquarters. Construction of the workshops at Nagercoil, Tiruchirappalli and Kancheepuram is in the last stage of completion. The 4 workshops are carrying out repairs to all vehicles of department in the respective jurisdiction and Service Stations as feeder units. Accommodation has been afforded

at Central Workshop, Madras, Regional Workshop, Madurai and Salem for the Health Department to construct buildings for housing record-keeping units for the vehicles donated by the UNICEF for the implementation of the Family Planning Scheme and these units are already functioning and Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is complementing their repair needs.

The main object of the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is to afford reasonable facilities for the economic and efficient maintenance of motor vehicles of various Government Departments in the State and to eliminate to a great extent dependance on the private workshop. The ultimate object envisaged is to establish a modern and well equipped workshop in each district and all the workshops are inter-linked with a number of servicing centres thus completely eliminating the dependance on the private workshops. The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is responsible for the unkeep and maintenance of about 3,000 vehicles owned by various Government Departments in the State. As the existing workshops are not adequate to meet fully the repair needs of all the departments, entrustment of repairs to the approved private workshops is also permitted when Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation has no spare capacity.

The detail of jobs carried out under various categories of repairs during 1974-75 were as follows :—

Major	..	..	..	..	..	..	459
II Line	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,697
Minor	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,533

Supply of petrol, oil and lubricants to Government Departments vehicles is being made through Indian Oil Corporation Pumps installed at the Workshops at Madurai, Thanjavur, Salem and Madras.

The Central Purchase and Storage Unit made bulk purchases of spare parts and accessories to the tune of about Rs. 36 lakhs and supplied to workshops during 1974-75. Supply of tyres and tubes to various Government Departments continued to be made under the rate contract basis. Besides, urgent demands are also met from the stock held by the Central Purchase and Storage Unit. Batteries are supplied at competitive rates. The Motor Vehicles maintenance Organisation approves the rates and the companies where tyres can be retreaded and recapped.

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING

Public Works Department (Buildings Branch)

The Buildings Branch of Public Work Department is responsible for planning, design and construction of the buildings according to the requirements of various State Government Departments. Besides It also undertakes on an agency basis of the construction of buildings for the Central Government Departments and other quasi-Government Organisation in special cases. The maintenance of State Government Buildings is also attended to by the Buildings Branch. Marine works are also planned and executed to meet the needs of the State-Port Department and the Fisheries Department. There was also shortage of cement caused by the reduced production following power cut. In view of this, building programme in Tamil Nadu had been slowed down considerably.

The details of Building Works of the several Departments are as follows:—

The following works had been completed during the year:—

	(1)	(2)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
MEDICAL.		
1 Out-patient block in Coimbatore Medical College Hospital.		8.00
2 House Surgeons' quarters in the Coimbatore Medical College Hospital.		6.00
3 Twenty-four bedded hospital at Ulundurpet		5.54
4 Ward of 48 beds and X-ray block in Government Hospital at Tirupathur, North Arcot District.		2.86

(RUPEES
IN LAKHS)

(2)

MEDICAL—cont.

- 5 New maternity block with 50 beds in Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital. 7-04
- 6 New Out-patient block in Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital. 6-60
- 7 Clinical and Pathology block in Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital. 6-06
- 8 Thirty-six bedded hospital at Chengam. 7-30
- 9 Maternity block at Mettur Dam. 2-85
- 10 Ward of 40 beds in Stanley Hospital at Madras. 3-70
- 11 Out-patient block in Government Hospital, Rasipuram. 2-30
- 12 Pharmacy block in Arignar Anna Government Hospital for Indigenous Medicine, Madras. 3-00
- 13 Twenty-four bedded ward in the Hospital for Indigenous Medicine, Madras. 1-32
- 14 College Buildings for Indian Medicine, Palayamcottai. 10-00
- 15 Hospital Buildings for Indian Medicine, Palayamcottai. 8-00
- 16 Siddha Research Centre in Arignar Anna Government Hospital for Indian Medicine, Madras. 5-00
- 17 Ward for Siddha Medicine in Government Hospital, Ramanathapuram. 11-00

EDUCATION.—

- 1 Construction of II floor over Main Buildings in Government Arts College, Tiruvarur. 4-60
- 2 Construction of additional floor over Arts and Administrative Block at Government Arts College for Women, Kumbakonam. 3-00

(RUPEES
IN LAKHS)

EDUCATION—cont.

- 3 Construction of Library Buildings for Government Arts College for Men, Kumbakonam. 2-50
- 4 Construction of Main buildings for Government Arts College for Women, Tiruppur. 13-35
- 5 Construction of Hostel Building for Government Arts College at Ooty. 7-70
- 6 Construction of permanent building for Dr. Ambedkar Government Arts College at Vysarpadi, Madras. 15-50
- 7 Construction of permanent building for M. V. M. Government Arts College, Dindigul. 13-35
- 8 Construction of permanent building for Government Arts College at Udumalpet. 13-35
- 9 Construction of permanent building for Sethupathi Government Arts College at Ramanathapuram. 9-35
- 10 Construction of a building for High School at Bhayani. 5-50
- 11 Construction of permanent building for Dharmapuram Gnanambigai Government Arts College for Women at Mayuram. 13-35
- 12 Construction of permanent building for Government Arts College at Manniargudi. 13-35
- 13 Construction of Laboratory building for Raja Serfoji Government Arts College at Thanjavur. 1-60
- 14 Construction of first floor over Tamil Medium Block in Government Arts College, Ooty. 1-82
- 15 Construction of Hostel Block for Government Training College for Women at Coimbatore. 2-14

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
EDUCATION—cont.	
16 Construction of first floor over the Rear Block of Kolanjiapar Government Arts College at Virudhachalam.	3.10
17 Construction of building for Government Lower Primary School at Puthalam.	1.27
<i>General Administration.</i>	
1 Construction of an auditorium at Gandhi Mandapam, Guindy.	5.80
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>	
1 Construction of a separate building to house the District Munsif's Court and the Sub-Court at Sivaganga.	5.00
<i>Animal Husbandry.</i>	
1 Construction of a building in the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine at Ranipet.	15
2 Construction of buildings for Calf Pen, Bull shed, Chilling Plant, Isolation shed, Tractor shed for Progeny Testing Scheme at District Livestock Farm, Hosur.	1.65
<i>Harijan Welfare.</i>	
1 Construction of hostel for Harijan Boys at Ootacamund.	5.63
2 Construction of Girls High School at Kannigapuram, Madras City.	7.40
<i>Backward Classes.</i>	
1 Construction of hostel buildings for Denotified Tribes students at Kadaladi, Ramanathapuram district.	1.75
2 Construction of hostel building for Denotified Tribe students at Pommanandal, Ramanathapuram district.	1.75

Police—Under the police Housing Scheme for non-gazetted Police Personnel, a total of 8,723 quarters had been completed and handed over to the Police Department and an expenditure of Rs. 749 lakhs had been incurred.

766 quarters were in various stages of progress in various places in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 181.00 lakhs. New works costing about Rs. 23 lakhs had been sanctioned.

Health Services.—Family Planning Centres, Family Planning Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres. Out of 374 Family Planning Centres costing in all about Rs. 345 lakhs, buildings for 342 centres had been completed and buildings for the remaining centres were in different stages of progress. Out of 1,394 Family Planning Sub-Centres costing in all about Rs. 175 lakhs, buildings for 1,183 Sub-Centres had been completed and buildings for the remaining Sub-Centres were in various stages of progress.

Out of 79 Primary Health Centres for which dispensary buildings and staff quarters had been sanctioned and 73 Primary Health Centres for which dispensary buildings alone had been sanctioned, 65 Centres had been completed and the rest were in different stages of progress.

Cuddalore Port Development Scheme.—The Cuddalore Port Development Scheme is a Centrally sponsored Scheme originally sanctioned for Rs. 115.24 lakhs. The revised estimate had been sanctioned for Rs. 190 lakhs. The scheme comprised construction of the following :—

1. River Training Works.
2. Shore Protection Works.
3. Construction of R. C. C. Jetty.
4. Erection of sandpump.
5. Capital Dredging.

The Scheme had been completed in all respects including commissioning of sand pump and the work had been handed over to the State Port Department.

Construction of Fishing Harbour at Tuticorin.—The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 210.00 lakhs for the construction of a

Fishing Harbour at Tuticorin for berthing fishing vessels drawing up to 13 ft. draught. The scheme comprised construction of:

1. Break waters.
2. Wharves and jetties.
3. Dredging.
4. Slip-way.
5. Approach roads.
6. Miscellaneous works, etc.

The scheme was taken up for execution in April 1969 and the construction of break waters, wharves, jetties, approach roads had been completed. Dredging had also been completed to an average depth of 3.60 m.

Port Trusts.

Madras Port Trust.—The revenue receipts for the year 1974-75 amounted to Rs. 1,496.24 lakhs.

The expenditure for the above period including interest on Government loans, International Bank for Re-construction and Development, Washington and Dutch Financiers, was Rs. 1,476.78 lakhs. This excludes contribution of Rs. 100 lakhs to Capital Account Rs. 25 lakhs to Pension Fund, Rs. 5 lakhs to General Insurance Fund, Rs. 1.75 lakhs to Welfare Fund Rs. 13.24 lakhs to Sinking Fund and Rs. 19.20 lakhs towards Capital Asset Replacement Reserve and repayment of loans to Government, International Bank for Re-construction and Development and Dutch Financiers amounting to Rs. 169.04 lakhs.

The outstanding balance of loan due to Government of India at the end of the year was Rs. 39,03,45,275. The outstanding balance to I.B.R.D. and Dutch Financiers were Rs. 1,55,15,157 and Rs. 65,76,781. A sum of Rs. 2,20,00,000 is due towards debenture loans from public.

The balance in the Trust's Reserve Funds at the end of the financial year were as under:—

(a) General Reserve Fund

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (i) Government Securities (Book value) | 107.65 |
| (ii) Short-term Deposits | 10.10 |
| (iii) Cash in Bank | 0.05 |

117.80

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (b) General Insurance Fund | 32.12 |
| (i) Government Securities (Book value) | 36.75 |
| (ii) Short Term Deposits | 0.17 |
| (iii) Cash in Bank | 0.04 |

Imports and Exports.—The volume of imports and exports was 7.9 million tonnes registering an increase of 2.1 per cent. The total imports during the year increased by 1.5 per cent, the figure being 4,760,115 tonnes as against 4,688,401 tonnes in 1973-74.

The tonnage under exports including bunkers during the year registered an increase of 3.1 per cent the tonnage being 3,155,479 as against 3,061,564 during 1973-74.

Shipping.—The total number of 849 merchant vessels including Government vessels and sailing vessels arrived during the year as against 854 vessels during the previous year.

Passenger Traffic.—The total number of passengers embarked and disembarked during the year increased by 2.8 per cent, 37,917 passengers embarked while 46,371 persons disembarked.

Construction works.—The following works were in progress:

- (i) Construction of Outer Doc with oil Berth.
- (ii) Fisheries Harbour.
- (iii) Remodelling of Boat Basin and Drug Dock.
- (iv) Interim facilities for handling fertilisers.
- (v) Ore Handling facilities.

Tuticorin Port Trust.—The port of Tuticorin continues to rank first in trade among all the minor and intermediate ports in India.

The Gross Revenue of the Port Trust for the year 1974-75 amounted to Rs. 1,08,89,773.

The total imports for the year amounted to 5,73,380 tonnes and the revenue collected was Rs. 9,68,020. The total exports for the year amounted to 3,86,799 tonnes and the revenue collected was Rs. 7,02,425.

During the year, 136 steamers of 20,23,730 cubic metres and 200 sailing vessels of 71,358 cubic metres called at this port. The amount of port dues collected was Rs. 2,71,327. During the year only 2 passengers disembarked.

Normal weather conditions prevailed during the year.

Minor Ports

The Tamil Nadu Port Department have two Intermediate Ports namely Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and Seven Minor Ports namely Tondi, Kilakarai, Pamban, Rameswaram, Veppalodai, Colachel and Kanyakumari scattered over a coast line of 992 kms.

The State Port Officer, Tamil Nadu Port Department, is the Head of the Department who is also the Intermediate Authority under Section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908. He is also appointed as an Officer to receive the fees and expend the receipts under section 36 of the Act.

All labour at Minor Ports have been declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Weather.—(a) *Cuddalore.*—The weather was seasonal throughout the year.

(b) *Nagapattinam.*—There was no serious disturbances of weather during the year.

Other Ports.—(c) The weather was normal with usual seasonal changes during the year.

Traffic.—*General Passenger Traffic.*—The total number of passengers that arrived at and sailed from all the Intermediate and Minor Ports in Tamil Nadu except Tuticorin during the year under report was 94,780, as against 92,177 during the corresponding year of 1973-74.

The total number of Repatriates arrived from Sri Lanka through Rameswaram Port during the year under report was 40,922 as against 43,098 during the corresponding period of 1973-74.

The number of persons who visited Vivekananda Rock Memorial for sight seeing at Kanyakumari Port during the year under report was 6,55,973 as against 6,76,564 during the corresponding year of 1973-74

The following are the details of Imports and Exports of cargo handled during the year at the minor ports in the State except Tuticorin.

Imports.	Exports.
2,14,530 M. tonnes.	1,76,338 M. tonnes.

The Chief imports were fertilisers, food-grains, coral stones, salt and general cargo. The chief exports were iron-ore, ilmenite sand, onion, general cargo and coral stones.

Details of important works undertaken are given below :—

Serial number and name of work.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure incurred upto March 1975.	Progress achieved upto March 1975.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS. in lakhs.	RS. in lakhs.	
<i>Cuddalore port. —</i>			
Construction of breakwaters and river training works.	199.00	189.00	The work has been completed in all respects.
<i>Rameswaram Port.</i>			
Construction of retaining wall and providing hard-standing to the port area.	1,17,000	0.97	Work completed.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board was constituted in April 1961 under the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Act, 1961. It has State-wide jurisdiction, with seven Housing Units at Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Vellore, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. The main functions of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board are to plan and co-ordinate Housing

activities and to ensure expeditious implementation of Housing programme in the State. The physical and financial progress of work under various Housing Schemes for 1974-75 are detailed below :—

(1) *Madras City*.—Under the Land Development Scheme, 200 acres of land were developed and allotted to the public. A sum of Rs. 124.53 lakhs was utilised by the Board for this purpose. Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, 113 Units (both Hire purchase and rental) were constructed at a cost of Rs. 20.34 lakhs. Under the Middle Income Group, 253 Units were constructed, the expenditure incurred for this purpose being Rs. 70.50 lakhs. Under the Special Low Cost Housing Scheme, 190 houses were constructed at a cost of Rs. 24.70 lakhs.

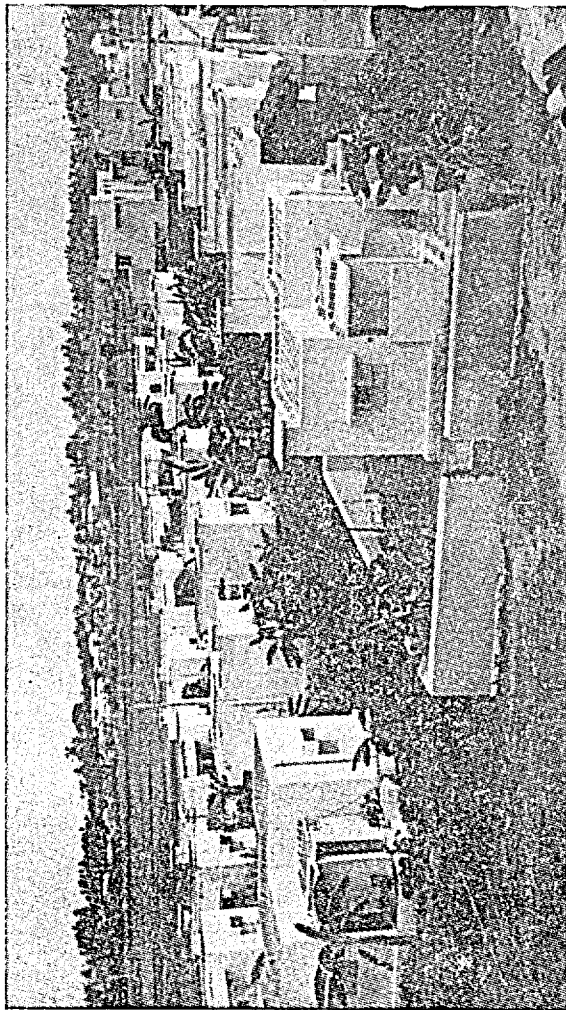
(2) *North Arcot District*.—58 Units under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme were constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.44 lakhs at Katpadi and Vellore for Electricity Board Employees and the employees of the Christian Medical College. Under Land Development Scheme, 175 acres were developed under the Neighbourhood Scheme in Vellore at a cost of Rs. 120 lakhs. Units under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme were constructed at Katpadi at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.04 lakhs. For Government Servants, 13 Units were completed at Vellore, Cheyyar and other places, at a cost of Rs. 1.95 lakhs. Under the Special Low Cost Housing Scheme, 42 Houses were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5.46 lakhs.

(3) *Chingleput District*.—For the Tamil Nadu Government Servants, 15 Units had been completed at Kancheepuram at a cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs, Six houses for Revenue and Judicial Officers had been completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.08 lakhs.

(4) *Coimbatore District*.—Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, 6 houses had been completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.08 lakhs. Under the Slum Improvement and Clearance Scheme, 262 tenements were completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.96 lakhs. For Tamil Nadu Government Servants, 126 flats had been completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.64 lakhs.

Under the Land Development Scheme, 20 acres had been acquired and developed at Udumalpet.

(5) *Nilgiris District*.—For Tamil Nadu Government Servants, 2 houses had been constructed during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 52,000.



A view of Special Low Cost houses constructed for Mill workers at Kamarapalayam, Salem district.

(6) *Salem district*.—124 flats for Government Servants had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 17.36 lakhs. Under Low Income Group Housing Scheme, 135 houses had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 24.30 lakhs. 26 M.I.G. Houses were completed at a cost of Rs. 7.80 lakhs. Under the Special Low Cost Housing Scheme, 154 Houses had been completed at a cost of Rs. 20.02 lakhs. Under Slum Improvement and Clearance Scheme, 180 tenements had been completed at a cost of Rs. 14.40 lakhs.

(7) *Dharmapuri district*.—For Tamil Nadu Government Servants 20 flats, had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 3.60 lakhs.

(8) *Tiruchirappalli district*.—Under the Low Income Group, 18 houses had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 3.24 lakhs. Under the Middle Income Group, 7 houses had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.10 lakhs. Under the Tamil Nadu Government Rental Housing Scheme 11 flats had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.98 lakhs. Under Special Low Cost Housing Scheme 41 houses had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 5.33 lakhs.

(9) *Thanjavur district*.—6 flats for Tamil Nadu Government Servants had been completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.08 lakhs. Under the Special Low Cost Housing Scheme, 136 houses had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 17.68 lakhs.

(10) *Madurai district*.—16 houses were constructed under the M.I.G. Housing Scheme at a cost of Rs. 4.80 lakhs. 2 flats had been constructed under Tamil Nadu Government Rental Housing Scheme at a cost of Rs. 36,000. Under the Special Low Cost Housing Scheme 289 houses had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 37.57 lakhs. Under the Slum Improvement Scheme, 198 tenements had been completed at a cost of Rs. 15.84 lakhs.

(11) *Ramanathapuram district*.—For Tamil Nadu Government Servants, 88 flats had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 17.60 lakhs.

(12) *Tirunelveli district*.—25 flats had been constructed at a cost of Rs. 4.50 lakhs for allotment to Government Servants.

(13) *Kanyakumari district*.—64 Houses had been completed under Special Low Cost Housing Scheme at a cost of Rs. 8.60 lakhs and under Tamil Nadu Government Rental Housing Scheme, 6 flats had been completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 84,000.

Rupee-a-day Scheme.—The Tamil Nadu Housing Board, in collaboration with the Syndicate Bank, has made arrangements for the collection of regular deposits from every intending depositor who joins the Rupee-a-day saving Scheme. The aim of the Scheme is to provide Houses/Flats/House-sites to the masses all over Tamil Nadu.

On realisation of the 1/4th cost of the house/flat/house site from the applicants in a period of 5 years the Syndicate Bank will help the Board by investing 3/4th of the balance amount towards construction purpose. So far, a sum of Rs. 12,00,000 was collected from the depositors. The construction of houses for the Depositors under this Scheme will be taken up during the year 1977 after selecting suitable sites.

The progress on this is given below :—

CONSTRUCTION OF REVENUE QUARTERS ON 31 ST MARCH 1975.

<i>Serial number and name of the district.</i>	<i>Number of Quarters proposed.</i>	<i>Total number of Quarters completed up to 31-3-1975.</i>	<i>Number of Quarters which are in progress.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Tiruchirappalli	18	16	2
2 Thanjavur	17	11	6
3 South Arcot	11	4	5
4 Madurai	15	10	4
5 Ramanathapuram	11	4	..
6 Tirunelveli	15	10	3
7 Kanyakumari	5	5	..
8 Coimbatore	15	13	..
9 Nilgiris	5	4	..
10 Salem	12	12	..
11 Dharmapuri	7	7	..
12 North Arcot	17	12	5
13 Chingleput	12	7	5

CONSTRUCTION OF JUDICIAL QUARTERS ON 31ST MARCH 1975.

<i>Serial number and name of the District.</i>	<i>Number of Quarters proposed.</i>	<i>Total number completed up to 31-3-1975.</i>	<i>Number of Quarters which are in progress.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Tiruchirappalli	29	28	..
2 Thanjavur	31	20	..
3 South Arcot	27	21	6
4 Madurai	29	25	2
5 Ramanathapuram	23	12	3
6 Tirunelveli	22	15	5
7 Kanyakumari	13	12	..
8 Coimbatore	31	30	1
9 Nilgiris	4	3	1
10 Salem	19	19	..
11 Dharmapuri	8	8	..
12 North Arcot	28	20	8
13 Chingleput	21	14	7

Town and Country Planning.

The technical functions of the department continued to be under five major functional divisions at the headquarters namely (i) Regional Plans, (ii) Master Plans, (iii) Detailed Development Plans, (iv) Traffic and Transportation studies and (v) General and Research Division. These divisions were assisted by eight regional offices functioning in important centres of the State. These regional offices not only assist the specialised divisions at headquarters but also render technical advice in all Town and Country Planning matters to the Local Bodies within their jurisdiction.

The works carried out by the different Divisions are detailed below :

(i) *Regional plans.*—Draft regional plans were finalised for the eight regions into which the State has been delineated. These plans are ready to be placed before the Regional Planning Authorities when constituted to enable them to finalise the plans as provided under the Act.

(ii) *Master Plan for Urban Centres.*—Draft Master Plan for 13 urban centres were finalised at the beginning of the year under report. During the year, draft master plans were prepared for the Towns viz., Madurai University town (Palkalai Nagar), Bodinayakanur, Mannargudi, Kanyakumari, Pudukottai. The preparation of Master Plan was in progress for Paramakudi, Salem, Erode, Vellore, Kumbakonam, Cuddalore, Arkonam, Ranipet Complex, Thanjavur and Nagercoil. Survey and data collection were in progress in Tiruttani, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Nagapattinam, Gobichettipalayam, Kodaikanal, Ramanathapuram and Kovilpatti.

Local Planning Authorities were constituted for 76 urban centres in the State under the new Act.

(iii) *Detailed Development Plans.*—488 Detailed Development Plans were in various stages of preparation at the beginning of the year under report.

These plans brought 11,488.83 acres of urban land under planning control. A sum of Rs.4.70 lakhs was granted as loan to Local Bodies for preparation and execution of Detailed Development Plans during the year under report.

(iv) *Traffic and Transportation Studies.*—A comprehensive Traffic and Transportation plan for Madras Metropolitan Area was prepared. Certain special studies and road transport and feasibility studies for a rapid transit system for the Metropolitan Area were in progress. A comprehensive report on the strategy forecasts and recommendation for the Madras Metropolitan Area for the year 1981 was formulated bringing out the need for a mass rapid transit system for the metropolis by 1981.

(v) *Research work.*—The Research Projects viz. (i) Evolving a methodology for preparation of sub-regional plans and (ii) Formulation of a set of zoning regulations were finalised during the year.

(vi) *General functions.*—The department continued to discharge other technical functions entrusted to it, both statutory and Government executive instructions. The more important among these functions include (a) scrutiny of industrial and residential area zoning proposals of local bodies; (b) preparation of layout for neighbourhoods and housing projects undertaken by State Housing Board, Slum Clearance Board, Harijan Housing Scheme, Co-operative Societies and other institutions; (c) Preparation of civic designs for the remunerative enterprises taken by local bodies including designs for bus stands, markets, shopping centres, offices, schools, etc.; (d) industrial estate layouts; (e) enforcement of building and zoning regulations and (f) generally giving advice to the Government and other organisations on matters connected with Town and Country Planning.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.

During the year 1974 the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority attained statutory status with the extension of the provisions of the amended Town and Country Planning Act, 1971.

The Minister for Health and the Minister for Local Administration continued to be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Authority. The Authority met thrice during the year on 2nd April 1974, 4th July 1974 and 16th October 1974.

The salient features of the activities of the Authority are briefly given below :—

Formulation of Master Plans and Area Plans.—With the setting up of the Metropolitan Development Authority, the responsibility for preparation and implementation of the Detailed Development Plans was transferred from local bodies like Madras Corporation and Municipalities to the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority. The responsibility for Detailed Town Planning Schemes sanctioned by Government and in various stages of preparation also became vested with the M.M.D.A. In order however to maintain continuity in their enforcement and give the local bodies due share in this work, most of the powers were delegated to them by M.M.D.A.

Simultaneously action was initiated to prepare Detailed Development Plans for 80 per cent of the city area not covered by such schemes. For this purpose detailed physical surveys were undertaken and completed

in respect of 256 revenue blocks out of the 1,135 revenue blocks comprised in the city. A phased programme was drawn up to cover the entire city area with such schemes in a short period.

Development of Manali urban node.—Manali is one of the urban nodes identified in the master plan for full scale development as a town to provide residential and town level facilities to this area which is highly industrialised.

The I phase development consists of development of 198 hectares of land with roads, water supply, sewerage, lighting and other facilities and selling plots to prospective owners. This scheme provides for 2,800 plots and 45 hectares of land for group housing which together are anticipated to provide for a population of 40,000 persons with all amenities. This is a part of the total Manali development intended to house 150,000 persons ultimately. The total cost of the I phase project to be completed by 80-81 is Rs. 400-00 lakhs. The work of development was entrusted to T.N.H.B. which carried out development costing Rs. 40-00 lakhs.

Maraimalainagar New Town Development.—The perspective plan for M.M.A. approved by Government envisages the establishment of 3 satellite towns around M.M.A. near Chingleput, Tiruvellore and Gummidipoondi with an initial population of 100,000 each. The new town site Maraimalainagar occupies an area of 1,230 hectares consisting 280 hectares of Forest land, 700 hectares of private land and about 350 hectares of other Government land. The Forest department had agreed in principle to transfer the land and permitted the Authority to enter upon the land and carry out development. Pursuant to this the work of development in respect of water supply and sewerage was entrusted to T.W.A.D. Board and the T.N.H.B. An amount of Rs. 21-435 lakhs was deposited with the agencies for carrying out the above work. An amount of Rs. 2-12 lakhs was also paid to the T.W.A.D. to enlarge the Tambaram water supply headworks in the Palar which would enable the town to receive immediately 0-3 m.g.d. of water. This work had been completed.

Finance.—Out of Rs. 80-38 lakhs received, Rs. 50-00 lakhs was towards capital expenditure on Manali and Maraimalainagar Schemes.

National Highways:—

The National Highways wing is in charge of the following projects.—

1. National Highways projects including maintenance of National Highways.

2. Central Road Fund Scheme.

3. Research and Development.

During the year, this wing functioned with a Chief Engineer with 4 Superintending Engineers in charge of execution of works with Headquarters at Madras, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Salem and one Superintending Engineer in charge of preparation of plans and estimates for National Highways and Central Road Fund works. The Director in the grade of Superintending Engineer in charge of Highways Research Station at Guindy is also under the control of the Chief Engineer (National Highways).

National Highways Projects.—The length of National Highways maintained in Tamil Nadu is 1,852 K.M. comprising of N.H. Nos. 4, 5, 7, 7-A, 46, 47 and 49.

Some of the Major works in progress are detailed hereunder:—

<i>Serial number and name of work.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Name of division in which the work lies.</i>
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Bridge Works—</i>		
1 Bridge across Vellar at M. 147/7-8 (K.M. 242/9-10) of Madras-Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul road (N.H. 45).	15-73	Madras II.
2. Bridge across Manimuttar at K.M. 213/9-10 of Madras-Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul road (N.H. 45).	7-18	Do.

<i>Serial number and name of work.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Name of division in which the work lies.</i>
	<i>(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)

Bridge works—cont.

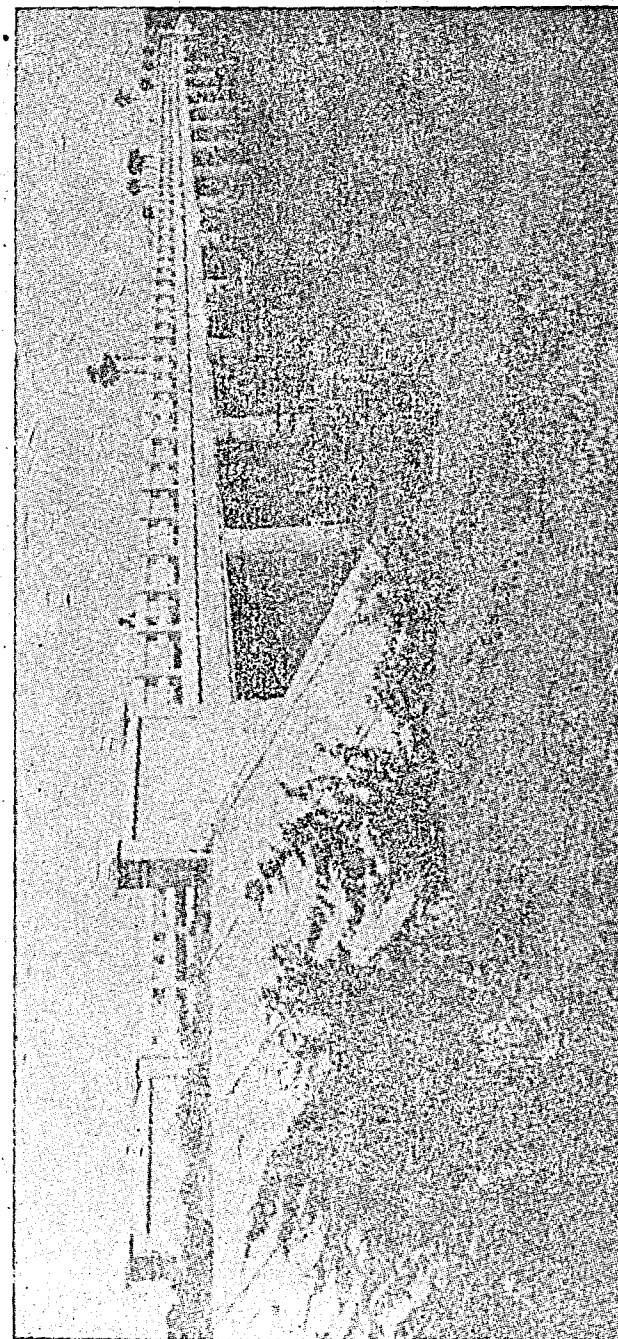
3. Bridge across Gomuki at K.M. 217.4 of Madras-Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul road (N.H. 45).	8.64	Madras II
4. Bridge across Koraiyar at K.M. 325.4 of Madras Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul road (N.H. 45).	6.50	Tiruchirappalli.
5. Bridge across Cauveri in Bhavani-Kumrapalayam road (N.H. 47).	54.13	Erode.

Apart from the above bridge works, widening two lanes, widening and strengthening single lane to double lane and strengthening the two lanes are taken under National Highways and are under various stages of execution.

The statement below indicates the financial achievement of works taken up, during 1974-75 under original works and maintenance:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Expenditure (rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>N.H. (Original works).</i>	<i>N.H. Maintenance (Rural).</i>
1974-75	402.85	99.62

2. *Central Road Fund Scheme.*—The Central Road Fund is deriving its revenue at the rate of 3.5 paise per litre of motor spirit out of the customs duty collected by the Government of India. Of the total collections, 80 per cent is given to the States on allocation for works under the schemes and 20 per cent retained by the Centre as reserve.



The Bridge at Mito 7/5 of Puppakoti—Karunganni Road.

The free balance available for the State under Central Road Fund (allocation) is periodically announced by the Government of India. As a policy, the Government of India are approving the works under Central Road Fund to the extent of the forecast of the free balance accrued to the State up to the time of announcement.

The expenditure incurred on the scheme during the year was Rs. 48.01 lakhs. The only work completed during the year was upgrading by granite metalling and black topping in Kollegal-Chellampalayam road costing Rs. 12 lakhs. The other ten works are in various stages of execution.

Highways and Rural Works Department.

The Highways and Rural Works Department functioned with one Chief Engineer, 4 regional Superintending Engineers in charge of four circles with headquarters at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli and one Superintending Engineer in charge of Investigation and preparation of estimates with headquarters at Madras besides six special circles.

State Roads Scheme (Government Roads).—During the year 38 new works at a cost of Rs. 249.00 lakhs were sanctioned under this scheme. The road works taken up in the interest of SPIC Project at Tuticorin costing about Rs. 112.00 lakhs, the work of improvements to Suramangalam-Tharamangalam Road leading to Steel Plant Project at Salem for Rs. 97.00 lakhs, the reconstruction of the bridge across Palar near Vellore costing Rs. 57.00 lakhs, redecking of Cauvery bridge at Tiruchirappalli costing Rs. 77.00 lakhs and forming and metalling the road from Nainarkoil to Devipattinam costing Rs. 28.87 lakhs are some of the Major Works that are in progress. Ten major works had been completed during the year.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 196.24 lakhs.

Other Roads Programme (Panchayat Union and Panchayat Roads).—The construction of a bed level causeway across Araniar near Pudukpalayam in Chingleput District (cost Rs. 4.00 lakhs) and bridge across Anaikuppam-Thattathimoolai road in Thanjavur District (cost Rs. 3.50 lakhs) are some of the new works sanctioned in the previous year but taken up during this year under this Scheme. During 1974-75 the work of constructing a bridge across Gadilam on Palepattu Narimedu road in South Arcot district at a cost of Rs. 12.50 lakhs was sanctioned. Nine major works had been completed during the year.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 37.19 lakhs.

Tools and Plant.—Under this head purchase of Scientific equipment for Highways Research Station and Plant and Machineries required for road and bridge works are purchased. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 27.48 lakhs.

Construction of over/under bridges in lieu of existing level crossing.—Under this scheme, eight works to a value of Rs. 213.00 lakhs were approved by the Government during the year for taking up of detailed investigation and preparation of estimates in consultation with Railways and are under various stages of processing.

The expenditure on this scheme during the year was Rs. 9.43 lakhs.

Metropolitan Road Development Programme.—The scheme provided for the development of a net work of roads vested with the Highways Department in the Madras Metropolitan area.

Construction of pedestrian subway near Park station at a cost of Rs. 11.50 lakhs and reconstruction of the bridge across Buckingham canal near Central Station at a cost of Rs. 16.00 lakhs were the two main works in progress during the year.

Rural Roads Programme.—This scheme aims at forming new roads as well as improving existing Kutcha roads to link habitations with a population of 1,500 and more with main roads. The scheme was taken up in the last phase of the Fourth Plan.

Works were sanctioned in two stages at a cost of Rs. 11.00 crores to provide all weather roads to 1,758 individual habitations with a population of 1,500 and more. So far 1,103 kms. of roads were formed and improved benefiting 1,048 villages and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 610.25 lakhs. During the year, 1,011 kms. of roads were provided with Black Topping benefiting 520 villages. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 422.34 lakhs.

Crash schemes for fair weather roads.—Government approved the scheme for formation of rain weather gravel road to places not connected by any kind of road at a total cost of Rs. 11.94 crores. The first phase

of the above scheme was to cover all roads less than and upto 3 kms. length and not involving land acquisition at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.29 crores. So far 356 kms. of roads were formed. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 43.12 lakhs.

Cauvery Command area programme.—This scheme provided for improving link roads and market complex facilities by constructing regular market centres. The outlay for this scheme was Rs. 120 lakhs for link roads and Rs. 301 lakhs for markets.

A length of 280 kms. roads was improved and market centres at Kattumannarkoil (South Arcot District), Pattukottai, Thiruthurai-poondi, Kuttalam, Thanjavur and Manachanellur were constructed under this scheme.

An amount of Rs. 2.83 lakhs was spent during the year for completing the spill over works.

Drought Relief Works.—Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 879.55 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 147.98 lakhs was spent for road works under Drought Relief Operation in Tamil Nadu in 1974-75. 6,389 works were sanctioned and 5,519 works had been completed. The estimated cost of these works was Rs. 382.20 lakhs.

Maintenance of Roads and Buildings.—The funds are made available to this Department under maintenance grant on an adhoc basis for maintenance of roads and buildings.

The length of roads during the year under maintenance was as follows:—

	Length in kms.			
National Highways Urban link	..	..	..	155
State Highways	..	..	..	1,745
Major District Roads	..	..	..	13,853
Other District Roads and Village Roads	..	..	..	12,637

28,390

The expenditure incurred during 1974-75 was as follows :—

Maintenance.	RS. IN LAKHS.
1. National Highways (Urban)	12.18
2 State Highways	106.60
3 Major District Roads	468.94
4 Other District Roads	287.18
5 City Roads	14.98
6 Flood Damages	..
7 Buildings and T. Bungalows	25.32
8 Avenues—State Highways	1.80
District Roads	12.35
9 Tools and Plants—New Supplies	4.26
Repairs	124.18
	1,057.79

Contruction of a High Level Road Bridge across Pamban Strait on NH.49 near Rameswaram Island.—The proposal envisages bridging Pamban strait with a high level bridge of length 7,692 feet and formation of approach roads on either side for a length of 6 km. on Mandapam side and 2 km. on Pamban or island side. The NH. 49 continues from Pamban to Rameswaram and on to Dhanuskodi with a good black topped road.

The proposed bridge consists of 76 spans of 89 feet each, on the two sides of a navigation span of 378 feet, and two anchor spans of 224 feet each. The estimated cost of the main bridge is Rs. 415.82 lakhs. This work is to be completed by November 1978.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forests.

The main policy of the Government with regard to forests is conservation and development, both from the point of view of overall development of natural resources as well as industrial raw materials.

The areas under forests continued to be managed systematically within the frame work of the sanctioned working plans, with a view to ensure maximum production. There is relentless clamour for the release of forest lands for agriculture and other non-forestry purposes. However, in view of the meagre forest resources in the State and the imperative need to prevent further in-roads into forest areas, the State High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister had decided not to release any more forest areas for non-forestry purposes, especially for assignment to the landless poor.

The total forest area under the control of the Forest Department is 20922.202 sq. km. of which 17328.413 sq.km. are Reserved Forests and the remaining 3593.789 sq.km. comprise of reserved Lands. The percentage of land area under forests in this State is 16 as against 33 per cent laid down in the National Forest Policy as the optimum required for a balanced economy.

Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation.—With a view to step up the tempo of the forest development in the State, the Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited was formed with effect from 13th June 1974 with its registered Office at Tiruchirappalli. The share capital of the Company is Rs. Two crores. The main objects of the Corporation are to increase the productivity of forest areas, to increase the output of raw materials required for woodbased industries, especially pulpwood and to raise plantation of Eucalaptus Cashew, and Casuarina. A total area of about 75,870 hectares of forests lands in South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai and Ramanathapuram districts was transferred to the Corporation with an annual lease amount of Rs.20 per hectare for planted areas and Rs.10 per hectare for non-planted ares for the first three years.

Supply of timber.—Generally, timber is extracted departmentally from forest areas, in accordance with the prescriptions of Working Plans and sold in auction at the Government sale depots.

The total output of timber during the year was 29079.279 cubic metres as shown below :—

By Government Agency	.. ..	19969.646 Cu. M.
By purchasers	.. ..	5028.296 „
By right holders	.. ..	4081.337 „

Apart from this, 16069 teak poles were also obtained.

Firewood.—Fuel coupes are sold in auctions. A quantity of 421714.230 cu.m. of firewood was removed from the forests during the year as shown below :

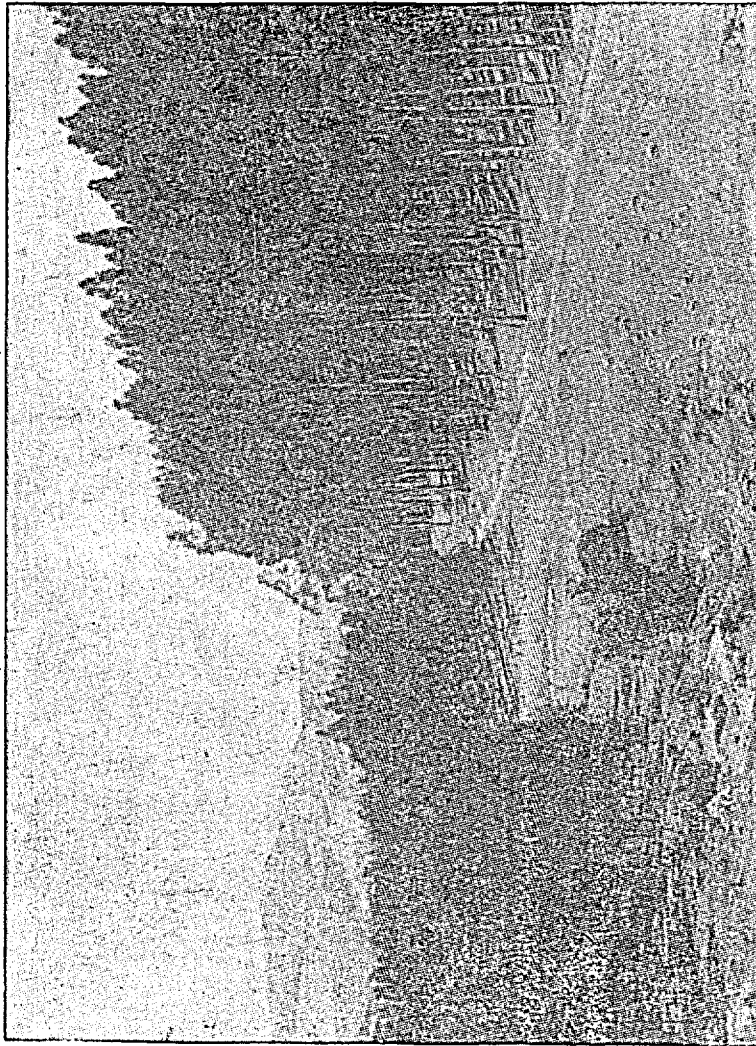
By Government Agency	.. ..	16888.800 Cu.M.
By purchasers	.. ..	401900.430 „
By right holders	.. ..	2925.000 „

Bamboos.—Bamboo coupes are also sold in auction. In addition some bamboo coupes were allotted to Seshasayee Paper Boards Limited Pallipalayam at the seigniorage rate fixed by the Government. The total value of bamboos removed by purchasers was Rs. 28.91 lakhs. A quantity of 46,480 tonnes (air-dry) of bamboos were supplied to the Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited at Pallipalayam.

A quantity of 9073 tonnes of Eucalyptus hybrid wood was also supplied to the above Mill during the year.

Supply of forest produce was undertaken by the Department, to the wood-based industries at the negotiated rates fixed by the Government.

Sandalwood.—During the year, a quantity of 1445 tonnes of Sandalwood was extracted, and a quantity of 721 tonnes of final cleaned sandalwood was sold for Rs. 372.80 lakhs in the auctions held in the sale depots at Tirupathur and Satyamangaam during July 1974 and March



Blue Gum Plantation—The Nilgiris.

1975. The average rate obtained was Rs. 50,455 per tonne. In addition to this, 627 tonnes, of sandal sapwood was also sold for Rs. 1.94 lakhs.

Minor Forest Produce.—A revenue of Rs. 15.96 lakhs was realised by the sale of 353 tonnes of cashewnuts collected departmentally and by contractors during the year.

Rubber.—During the year, a quantity of 730539 kgs. of rubber was sold for Rs. 53.98 lakhs.

Tea.—A sum of Rs. 5,22,125 was realised by the sale of 6,74,741 kgs of green tea leaves.

Livestock.—Elephants were maintained departmentally in Coimbatore South and Nilgiris North Divisions for dragging timber in the forest areas, and for joy rides in to tourists visiting the wildlife sanctuaries. The strength of the elephants at the end of the year was 72.

Development Schemes.—Industrial plantations viz., bamboos, wattle bluegum and other eucalyptus maintain a sustained supply of raw materials to the forest based industries such as Paper Mills, Rayon Factory etc. Farm Forestry Plantations started during the Third Five Year Plan have now reached the stage of exploitation and can meet the needs of rural population in regard to fuel and timber to a considerable extent.

The Government Rubber Plantations in Kanyakumari District have commenced production. The area under tapping will progressively increase in the years to follow and the revenue will also show a marked increase.

During the year 1974-75, a revenue of Rs. 198.19 lakhs was realised from the plantations raised under the Development schemes.

Under the Five year Plan, various schemes had been implemented. The details of the schemes undertaken during the year under report were as follows:—

1. *Farm Forestry-Cum-Fuelwood Plantations*.—During the year an area of 1841 hectares was brought under fuelwood plantations at a cost of Rs.26.07 lakhs.

During the year the following plantations were raised :—

Schemes.	Area.	Cost.
	(IN HECTARES)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Cashew	286	3.39
Teak	301	3.00
Wattle	1,227	3.52
Pulpwood	2,800	22.33
Sandal	123	2.11
Rubber	108.3	13.68

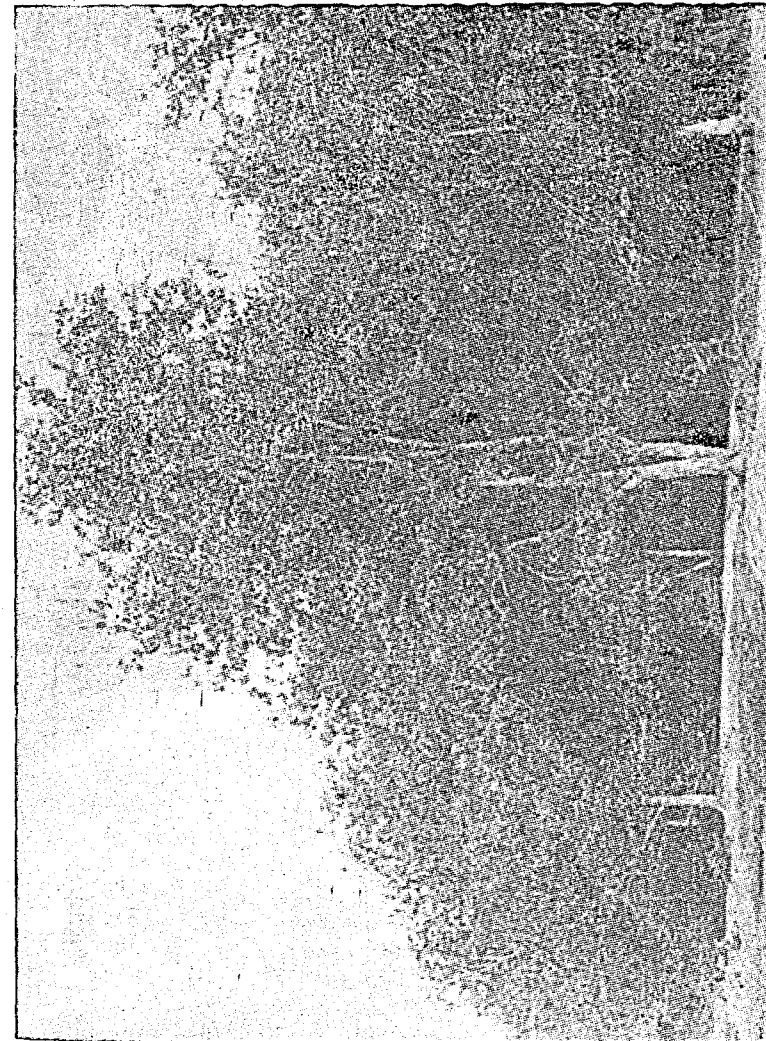
Grazing.—All Reserved Forests except fuel coupes and plantations less than five years old and areas permanently closed for grazing, were thrown open to grazing under the system of grazing permits.

A sum of Rs. 8.78 lakhs was realised by the sale of grazing permits.

Forest Protection.—To put down illicit fellings and removal of forest produce and to ensure strict observance of timber and sandalwood transit rules, surprise inspections were undertaken by the Special Mobile Patrol Parties functioning in each territorial circle. Besides this, special patrols were also organised by the District Forest Officers whenever found necessary.

The total number of cases detected by the Special Mobile Patrol Parties and the compounding fees realised during the year were 2945 and Rs. 4,89,538 respectively.

Wildlife.—The wildlife sanctuaries in the Tamil Nadu continued to attract large number of Indian and Foreign tourists. During the year, 793 foreign and 22,242 inland tourists visited the Mudumalai Wildlife sanctuary. A sum of Rs. 1.49 lakhs was realised from the Wildlife Sanctuaries, by way of entrance fees, joy-ride on elephants, rent and fees for film shooting.



Sissoo Plantations—along the Cauvery Canal—Thanjavur district.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows:—

	RS.
Revenue	9,20,07,822
Expenditure	5,74,40,130

Cinchona.

Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 64,78,622 were sold for export during the year 1974-75.

Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 8,97,562 were sold for use within the country. Quinine Sulphate Tablets to the value of Rs. 153-10 were disposed of through the agency of Post offices.

Finished Medicinal and Essential Oils valued at Rs. 5,82,491 were also sold. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 9,659 was realised by sale of Miscellaneous products such as Cinnamom zeylanicum Leaves, Pepper, Turmeric, etc.

During the year, new planting under Cinchona and Medicinal and Aromatic plants was undertaken as detailed below:—

(1) Cinchona	60.00 hectares,
(2) Cymbopogon winterianus	11.00 "
(3) Geranium	9.25 "
(4) Eucalyptus citriodora	42.00 "
(5) Ocimum Camphora	6.00 "
(6) Eucalyptus Globulus	11.50 "
(7) Patchouli	0.50 "
(8) Pyrethrum	2.00 "
(9) Digitalis Lanata	0.50 "
(10) Cinnamom zeylanicum	1.50 "
(11) Dioscorea Composita	10.00 "
(12) Ginger	8.00 "
(13) Ipecac	5,000 Nos.

In addition 180 Arecanut plants and Eucalyptus grandis (Fuel trees) over an area of 29.45 ha. were planted during the year.

Cinchona Harvest.—A quantity of 3,66,342-kg. of dry Cinchona bark was harvested during the year 1974—75.

Production of Medicinal and Essential Oils.—The following quantities of Medicinal and Essential Oils (crude) were produced during the year :—

	KGS.
(1) Cymbopogon Winterianus Oil	3,349.887
(2) Eucalyptus citriodora Oil	1,238.383
(3) Ocimum Camphora Oil	85.094
(4) Lemon Grass Oil	134.025
(5) Geranium Oil	776.534
(6) Eucalyptus Oil	2,534.999
(7) Gaultheria Oil (Wintergreen Oil)	32.060
(8) Patchouli Oil	7.550
	8,158.532

In addition the following drugs, were also produced :—

	KGS.
(1) Pyrethrum Flowers	360.160
(2) Solanum Laciniatum Leaves	163.610
(3) Solanum Laciniatum Fruits	97.800
(4) Cinnamom Zeylanicum leaves	10,000
(5) Ginger	11,431.000
	(Green wet.)
(6) Pepper	139.820 (Dry)
(7) Turmeric	4,820 (Green wet.)
(8) Bitter Orange, Oil	3,000
(9) Cinnamom Zeylanicum oil	3,585

Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam :—The following quantities of Medicinal and Essential Oils were processed and refined in the Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam during the year.

	KGS.
(1) Eucalyptus Oil I.P.	4,199.655
(2) Eucalyptus Oil B.P.	1,910.180
(3) Geranium Oil	757.580
(4) Eucalyptus citriodora Oil	1,582.700
(5) Citronella Oil	3,219.925
(6) Patchouli Oil	10,445
(7) Wintergreen Oil	40,510
(8) Lemon Grass Oil	147.345
(9) Camphor Oil	88.090
(10) Camphor Tablets	3,02,620-Nos

Laboratory and Research Work.—The works of purification, grading and testing of Eucalyptus Oil and other Essential Oils were carried out. The batch samples of Quinine Products, Eucalyptus Oil and other Essential Oils were analysed. The test Check samples of Quinine products were also analysed.

Government Quinine Factory Cinchona—The total quantity of cinchona Bark powder issued for extraction during the year was 4,19,350 Kgs. with an input of 10,066.700 kgs. of Quinine Sulphate and 8,577.400 kgs of other alkaloids.

A quantity of 6,720.000 kgs. of Cinchona Febrifuge was also issued for processing into Quinine Sulphate and Quinidine Sulphate.

The following quantities of Quinine products were manufactured and taken to stock :—

	Kg.
(1) Quinine Sulphate	9,109.000
(2) Cinchona Febrifuge	8,300.000
(3) Quinidine Sulphate	190.000
(4) Mixed alkaloids	1,400.000
(5) Quinine Hydrochloride (Manufactured out of Quinine Sulphate).	3,570.250

Cinchona bark received from the plantations during the year was weighed, sampled and analysed in the laboratory attached to the factory in addition to the routine analysis of spent bark and other intermediary products.

The work relating to the scheme for the disposal of Silver Oak from the plantations of this Department was continued.

Works on the Plan Schemes sanctioned under Five-Year Plan were in progress.

FISHERIES.

The Director of Fisheries is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. Cadre.

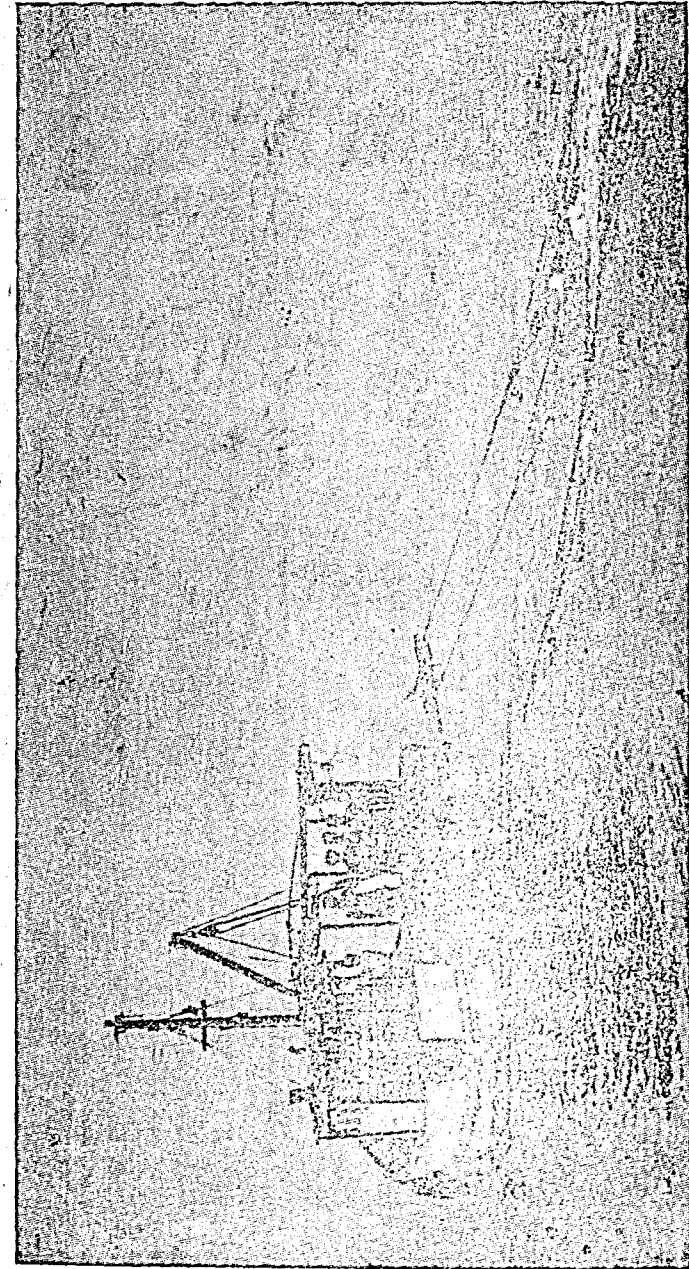
Fish seed production and stocking.—The scheme aims at collecting fingerlings from natural sources and production of hatchlings by induced spawning methods. During the year, a total quantity of 8,04,18,637 hatchlings was produced by induced carp spawning. In addition to this, a total quantity of 2,61,65,295 fingerlings was collected from natural sources.

Major Reservoir Fishery.—During the year a total quantity of 11,15,638 Kgs. of fishes was landed from the reservoirs and sold to the public.

Rural Fishery Demonstration.—A total quantity of 90,966 kgs. of fishes was landed from the Rural Fishery Demonstration Tanks and sold to the public.

Training of candidates.—There are six marine Fishermen Training centres and one Inland Fishermen Training Centre in this State. At the Tuticorin Training centre, a course for "Junior Mechanics" is conducted. During the 1974-75, 253 fishermen completed their training in all the six marine Fishermen training centres. In addition, 19 Junior Mechanics also had undergone training in the Training centre at Tuticorin.

In the Inland Fishermen Training centre at Mettur Dam, 60 candidates in 4 batches completed their training during the year.



இயந்திரப் பதில் டிசைல் மின் பிடிப்பு.

Research.—During the year, the following studies were conducted at the Hydrobiological Research Station at Chetput, Madras.

- (1) Pollution studies of Manali Industrial complex, Ennore Backwaters, Buckingham Canal, Red Hills, Surplus channel, etc.
- (2) Limnology of Sholayar Reservoir.
- (3) Fertilization experiments of Vidur Reservoir.
- (4) Studies on fish parasites and diseases.
- (5) Biology of Chinese carps.

At the Fresh Water Biological Research Station at Bhavanisagar, research work on the Biology of Masheer and Wallagoattu and breeding and culture of giant fresh water prawn was continued during the year.

The co-ordinated Research Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the utilisation of Trash fish was continued and the following studies were undertaken :—

- (1) Studies on the marketing of ensilage of animal and poultry feed.
- (2) Solid feed mix from fish ensilage using defatted rice bran and other vegetable by products.
- (3) Removal of urea from shark flesh and freezing of shark fillets.

Marine Biological Research Station.—Experimental studies on the rearing of oysters were conducted during the year. In addition, the following observations were also carried out :—

- (1) Observations on the occurrence of oyster larvae.
- (2) The Fishery of Ennore Back waters.
- (3) Analysis of inshore catches of Rameswaram.

Socio—Economic Measures (Housing Scheme).—Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the construction of 50 houses at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per house. Twenty houses had been completed till date. The remaining 30 houses are in various stages of construction.

Ex-gratia payment.—During the year a total sum of Rs. 40,000 was disbursed to fishermen families who lost their bread winners while fishing in the seas.

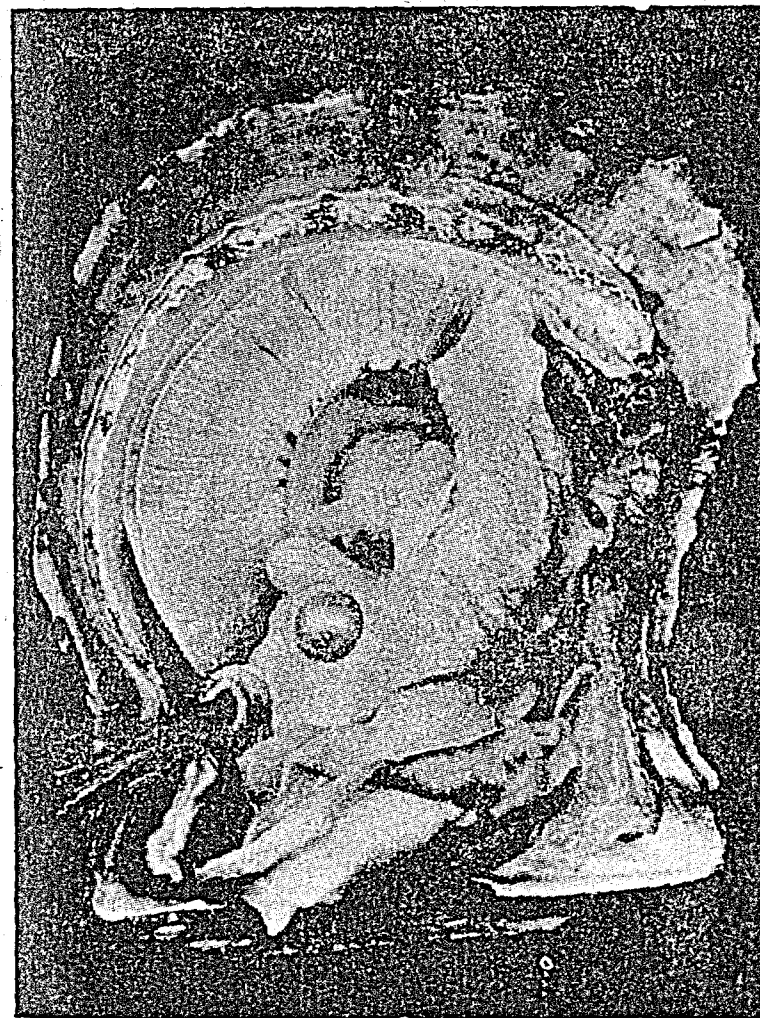
Non Plan Schemes.—The chank fishery at Tuticorin commenced from 30th November 1974. The following varieties of chanks were procured from the Divers upto 31st March 1975:—

(1) Group I Chanks (2½" to 3")	4,38,265
(2) Group II Chanks (Above 3½")	7,193
(3) Wormed chanks	67,111
Total	5,12,569

Geology.—During the period under review the State Geology Branch carried out detailed prospecting including drilling for graphite, limestone and clays. The following mineral investigations were also taken up:—

1. Detailed investigation for graphite near Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram district.
2. Drilling for graphite near Kalluthu, Usilampatti taluk, Madurai district.
3. Investigation for limestone near Thirumangalam, Madurai district.
4. Detailed investigation for magnetite-quartzites in parts of Polur, Thiruvannamalai, Arni taluks of North Arcot district.
5. Investigation for black granites in Dharmapuri, Salem, North Arcot and South Arcot districts.
6. Detailed prospecting for vermiculite near Olapatti, Uthangaraj taluk of Dharmapuri district.
7. Prospecting for clays near Keelacheri, Chingleput district.
8. Prospecting for clays around Cheyyar, North Arcot district.
9. Mineral Survey in Shencottah R. F. in Tirunelveli district.

Engineering Geology Investigations—(1) *Investigation of the dam-site in Siruvani, Coimbatore district.*—At the instance of Tamil Nadu Water-Supply and Drainage Board, a systematic investigation for determining the structural aspects of the dam site at Siruvani in Coimbatore district was taken up and completed, during August 1974. About 12 Sq. kms. of the area were examined.



சிப்பியில் முத்தின் தோற்றம்.

2. *Geological examination of barrage site down stream of the Mettur Dam, Salem district*—The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board requested the Geology Branch to examine the proposed barrage sites between Mettur town and Bhavani. The four locations are at Chekkanur, Nerungipatti, Koneripatti and near Bhavani town. The cores collected from the drill holes in the four barrage sites were also examined to determine the extent of weathering and shearing. The first two sites are located relatively on firm rocks while the third and fourth are located relatively on disturbed rocks and hence the sites were found to be not suitable.

Minor Investigations.—(1) The areas applied for mineral concession for magnesite in Karivalamvandanallur and for limestone in Pandapuli near Sankarankoil, Tirunelveli district were examined. Two bands of magnesite were demarcated.

(2) The site chosen for setting up of a Ceramic plant in Cuddalore town was examined and although found ideal from the point of view of availability of infrastructure, like rail and road transport, it was found to be occupied by houses at present and hence not available.

(3) The areas applied for mineral concession for black granite and other rock near VEDIYANKADU, Thiruttani taluk and Kunnavakkam and Sriperumbudur, Chingleput district were examined. In VEDIYANKADU, dolerite dykes (black granite) occur amidst granites of which a few are of good quality. In Kunnavakkam area, the black granite is also fairly good in quality and dimensions.

(4) The reported occurrence of semi-precious stones near Chinna-dharapuram village in Tiruchirapalli district was examined. In all 78 pits and 5 linear trenches were opened to expose the host rock and to study the nature of occurrences, concentration, etc.

CHAPTER XVI.

INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Industries and Commerce.

In the development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries in the State, the Directorate of Industries and Commerce continued to play an important role though many of its functions were taken over by promotional Corporations in different spheres. During 1974-75, the Directorate was instrumental in the formation of Tamil Nadu Ceramics Corporation for the development of Ceramic Industry in the State.

All the Ceramic and Allied Industries under the Directorate and under the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation were transferred to this Corporation for running them on commercial basis.

The Department undertakes the registration of Cottage and Small-Scale Industries, provides them with financial assistance, issues essentiality certificates for analysis and testing through its service centres, organises industrial cooperatives in various industries and establishes Functiona Ancillary, Co-operative and Private Industrial Estates for the promotion of Small-Scale Industries.

Development of Small Scale Industries.—With a view to encourage the growth of Small-Scale Industries in the State, the Directorate is implementing schemes like financial assistance to private industries, technical information services, servicing and training facilities, production cum-servicing units, survey and statistics and other services.

(i) *Financial Assistance.*—Though the grant of loan to Small-Scale Units under the State Aid to Industries Act was transferred to the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation with effect from 1st April 1972, the Department of Industries and Commerce continued to sanction loans to Coir Industries, Industrial Co-operatives and in the Rural Projects areas. In the Rural Projects areas alone an amount of Rs. 11.20 lakhs was set apart for disbursement during 1974-75.

(ii) *Technical Information Sections*.—One of the most important of the infrastructural facilities is that of providing information to the industrialists and entrepreneurs through the technical libraries. The Technical Information Sections with libraries were set up in Guindy, Madurai, Pettai, Ambattur and Katpadi.

The Technical Information Section, Guindy, which is the most important of all these consists of a well stocked library, a publication and translation wing, an auditorium for screening technical films and for holding meetings. A documentation wing is also functioning.

The section had brought out useful publications like Directories of Small-Scale and Large Scale Industries, Small-Scale Industries Guide in English and Tamil and brochures like, "Incentives to Small Scale Industries" and "Information to Small-Scale Entrepreneurs".

The Technical Information Sections at Madurai, Pettai, Ambattur and Katpadi provide similar facilities to industrialists in and around the Industrial Estates through the libraries attached to them. During 1974-75, 908 technical books were added to the Technical Information Sections at Guindy and Ambattur and 18,363 industrialists had visited these places.

(iii) *Servicing and Training Facilities—Training Centre for Tool and Die Makers, Dindigul*.—In order to offer specialised training (both theoretical and practical) in the design of manufacture of tools and dies required for various engineering units, particularly in the manufacture of locks, the Tool and Die Design Centre was established at Dindigul. The period of training is three years and the minimum educational qualification required for admission to the training is a pass in the S.S.L.C. Examination. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per month. So far, 92 candidates were trained. During 1974-75, 60 trainees were undergoing training in three batches.

Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory and Mechanical and Metallurgical Laboratory at Guindy.—These laboratories offer testing facilities to Industrialists in private and public sectors. They undertake Chemical, Physical and Metallurgical testing of all types of industrial raw materials and finished products. During the year 3,216 samples were analysed.

Sago Research Laboratory, Salem.—This laboratory mainly caters to the needs of sago and starch industries in Salem district. The laboratory solves the problems of sago industry relating to the manufacturing process, etc. During the year, 366 samples were analysed.

Regional Testing Laboratory, Madurai.—This laboratory which was started in September 1972 caters to the needs of industrialists in Madurai Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari districts. During the year 351 samples were tested in this laboratory.

Training Facilities—Glass Industries—Government Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy.—The Centre was started to train candidates in the manufacture of table blown Scientific Glass Apparatus. The duration of the course is two years. The students who had undergone training in this institute are employed in various private and public undertakings research and educational institutions throughout the country.

The unit is also engaged in the manufacture of specialised and complicated glass apparatus required by industry, research laboratories, defence organisations, etc. Twenty candidates are recruited every year and the candidates are paid a stipend of Rs. 80 per month. During the year a sum of Rs. 60,631 was realised as receipts incidental to training.

Training-cum-Production Centre for the manufacture of glass apparatus at Coimbatore.—This centre was set up in February 1972. The students trained in the line were recruited as apprentices and engaged in the manufacture of Table Blown Laboratory Glass wares. Neon signs are also manufactured in this centre. This unit also undertakes repairs of complicated scientific glass apparatus.

Government Artistic Glass Training Centre, Madurai.—In this centre, training is given to 15 candidates in the manufacture of artistic glassware items. The duration of the training is two years. This centre was converted to a production centre and additional machinery required for the production centre were ordered.

Import Assistance Cell.—The import assistance cell in the Directorate continued to function. The cell assists the entrepreneurs in preparing the import applications properly to take full advantage of the provision of the Import Trade Control Policy to get adequate materials at the appropriate time.

Industrial Co-operatives—The Industrial Co-operatives play an active role in the development of small scale, cottage and village industries in Tamil Nadu. During 1974-75, 13 new societies were registered. The revised estimate for expenditure during the year was of the order of Rs. 44.5 lakhs.

Co-operative Tea Factories.—The setting up of Co-operative Tea Factories is an important feature in the Development of Industrial Co-operatives. The eleven Co-operative Tea Factories in Nilgiris district had sold “made tea” to the extent of Rs. 126 lakhs. There were 3,331 small tea growers who were members of these societies. The total acreage under tea gardens stood at 8,500 acres. During October 1974, one factory at Gudalur had started production,

The Tea Board had approved for the establishment of two new factories at Gudalur and Melur in Nilgiris district. The work on the construction of factory at Gudalur was taken up. There were also Synthetic Gem Cutting Societies and small Match Producers Service Industrial Co-operative Societies, functioning in the State.

Sericulture.—Sericulture, an agro based industry thrives in Salem, Dharmapuri, Nilgiris Coimbatore and North Arcot districts. The total acreage under mulberry stood at 3,983.72 hectares and 15,000 families are engaged in this industry.

In the three Demonstration Silk Farms at Kolatti (Hosur taluk), Madhahalli (Talavadi taluk) and Masinagudi (Nilgiris district) 1,200 acres were brought under mulberry and employment was provided for about 1,000 persons. The annual production target was 25,000 Kgs. of cocoons.

In order to expand the industry, a programme to lease out Government lands to agriculturists in the Dharmapuri district was taken up and about 10,000 acres were brought under mulberry.

Several developmental schemes were taken up during the year like scheme for supply of mulberry cuttings, opening of additional cocoon market at Coimbatore, establishment of Research Extension sub-centre at Sathyamangalam and Hosur, mulberry nurseries and Pilot Centres in the remaining districts of the State for the expansion of the Industry.

Coir.—In order to develop this Industry, a coir school at Ethamazhi and a pilot plant for the manufacture of mattresses and bristle fibre were functioning.

Under a comprehensive scheme for the development of mechanised coir industry, financial assistance is provided to the prospective entrepreneurs to set up Mechanised Coir Units. In 1974-75 a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs was made for this purpose to the districts other than Thanjavur.

Industrial Estates and Developed Plots.—The industrial estates play an important role in the development of Small Scale Industries.

(i) *Conventional Industrial Estates*.—There were 30 conventional Industrial Estates in the State. All these estates were transferred to Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation with effect from 1st June 1974. All the Developed plots estates in the State were transferred to the State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu with effect from 1st June 1974.

(ii) *Functional Industrial Estates*.—In the establishment of Functional Industrial Estates the State has been a pioneer. The two Functional Industrial Estates at Vridhachalam and Madhavaram continued to function with 49 factory sheds. In the three more such estates at Kakkalur, Bathalagundu and Adayar, 63 units were functioning. 45 factory sheds in the Industrial Estate for Instronics at Adayar were allotted to the entrepreneurs on hire purchase basis.

Electrical and Electronic Estate at Salem.—The setting up of Salem Steel Plant will give rise to establishment of many small scale industries. The Government sanctioned the setting up of the estate near the Salem Steel complex. The estate will have 15 sheds initially besides a Common Facility Centre.

Functional Developed Plots Estate.—A functional developed plots estate for the electrical, electronics and instruments industries on an extent of about 100 acres of land on Mahabalipuram Road was proposed to be established. The scheme was under implementation.

Electrical Consumer Goods Industrial Estate, Tiruchirappalli.—In order to encourage manufacture and assembly of electrical goods, electronics items and instruments, a scheme of setting up electrical Con-

sumer Goods Industrial Estate at Thuvagudi, Tiruchirappalli was in the initial stages of implementation. In the first phase, 6 units were proposed to be constructed.

The Functional Industrial Estate at Vridhachalam was transferred to the Tamil Nadu Ceramics Corporation with effect from 15th July 1974.

Ancillary Industrial Estates.—The development of a number of large scale units in the State paved the way for the setting up of Ancillary Industrial Estates as the latter are the feeder industries to the former. In the Ancillary Industrial Estates at Kakalur and Thiruverambur 14 units were functioning. The Ancillary Industrial Estate at Thiruverambur was transferred to Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation with effect from 1st June 1974. It was proposed to establish an Electrical and Electronics Control Equipment Ancillary Estates at Madras and Special Electrical Ancillary and Instruments Estates at Hosur.

New Schemes—Ancillary Industrial Estate, Madras.—A special industrial estate for manufacture of ancillaries like sub-assemblies, systems, components and sub-units required for the transformers, switch-gear and systems was being set up close to Instronic campus, Adayar. In this estate, 8 units were proposed to be constructed.

Special Ancillary and Instruments Estate at Hosur.—It was decided to set up this Ancillary Estate at Hosur which is an industrially backward area. There is ample scope for the development of ancillary industries in this area to feed the major industries like Indian Telephone Industries Bangalore, Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, etc. The scheme was in its initial stages of implementation. In the initial stage the estate will have 8 units and a common facility centre.

Private and Co-operative Industrial Estates.—In the two private Industrial Estates and five Co-operative Industrial Estates, there were 187 small scale industrial units.

Rural work Centres.—The two Rural Works Centres, one for Hand Made Paper Unit at Mamandur in Chingelput district and another for ceramics at Omalur in Salem district were functioning.

The Hand Made Paper Unit supplies flat file cases to the Director of Stationery and Printing. The work centre for Ceramics imparts training to semi-educated youths in Ceramic Industry. In view of the good demand for ceramic products, the Government sanctioned a scheme for providing additional facilities in the work centre.

Industrial Production.

The Programme of work relating to the scheme is to collect monthly industrial statistics in respect of production, labour employed and installed capacity from the factories employing 20 or more workers using power and 100 or more workers not using power, on a voluntary basis for compilation of indices of industrial production in Tamil Nadu.

The production data received from the manufacturing units were tabulated and monthly indices of industrial production with the base year 1960 were compiled in respect of 46 selected industrial products during the year 1974-75.

The indices of industrial production are used in the estimation of State Income in this department.

The following was the average production during the year under different industries :—

Code number.	Base year 1960-100 Industrial Unit.				Average during 1974
	(1)	(2)			(3)
20	Food Manufacturing Industries	..	..	..	264.8
22	Tobacco Manufacturing	..	..	..	87.3
23	Manufacture of Textiles	..	..	..	126.3
30	Manufacture of Rubber Products	..	..	..	363.0
31	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products				203.8
33	Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Products	..			231.6

Code number.	Industrial Unit.	Average during
(1)	(2)	(3)
36	Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical Machinery	304.8
37	Manufacture of Electric Machinery Apparatus Appliances.	486.3
38	Manufacture of Transport Equipment	201.1
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	50.5
51	Electricity Gas Steam	330.4
	General Index ..	196.7

Annual Survey of Industries in Tamil Nadu :

The Annual Survey of Industries is conducted under the Collection of Statistics Act of 1953. It is taken up every year since 1959 and the Survey for the year 1973-74 was the 13th in the series conducted in Tamil Nadu.

The factories registered under Sections 2 m (i) and 2 m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 are covered by the Annual Survey of Industries. The coverage is carried out in two sectors, viz., Census and Sample Sectors. Under Census Sector all factories employing 50 or more workers using power and 100 or more workers without the aid of power are covered. The sample sector comprises the factories employing 10 to 49 workers using power and 20 to 99 workers without the aid of power. The factories falling under Sample Sector are covered in two years taking odd numbered factories in one year and even numbered factories in the subsequent year and thereby 50 per cent of the factories are covered each year.

The Survey however excluded from its purview the units engaged in defence production, storage and distribution of oil, restaurants and services, technical training institutions not producing anything for sale or exchange for security reasons or non-manufacturing activities.

The Annual Survey of Industries for the year 1973-74 covered 4,302 factories among which 1,487 were under Census and 2,815 under Sample Sectors.

The provisional results of the survey furnished hereunder are compiled from the 80 per cent of the returns relating to Census Sector factories so far made available to this Directorate.

The productive Capital invested in the form of Fixed and working capital by 1,184 factories in Tamil Nadu was Rs. 1,134 crores during the year 1973-74. Nearly four lakh employees were employed by the factories and an amount of Rs. 144 crores was paid as emoluments during the period. The total output of the reporting factories was to the tune Rs. 1,152 crores, the input being Rs. 790 crores. The value added by manufacture during the year under review was Rs. 296 crores.

Directorate of Sugar—

In recognition of the important role played by the Sugar Industry in the economic development of the people in the State and in order to have a single agency to be in-charge of all the activities relating to this industry which had hitherto been handled by various departments, the Government formed the Directorate of Sugar in October 1969.

The post of the Director of Sugar is a cadre post held by a Senior Scale I.A.S Officer. He is assisted by 3 Joint Directors of Sugar, one Deputy Director of Sugar (Accounts) and one Assistant Director of Sugar (Administration).

There are 20 Sugar Factories in the State, of which 10 are in Co-operative Sector. Of these, 17 factories are under production. Three Co-operative Sugar Mills are in the formative stage.

Sugarcane price for 1974-75 season.—The price of sugarcane is fixed by Government of India in respect of each Factory. The Government of India had fixed the statutory minimum price of sugarcane at Rupees. 8.50 per quintal of cane for a recovery of 8.5 per cent and below with a premium of 10 paise for every point 0.1 per cent increase in recovery above 8.5 per cent. Depending upon the recovery of sugar in a particular factory during the peak season of the previous season, the cane prices for the different factories will vary.

Because the prices fixed by Government of India were very low, the Government of Tamil Nadu had advised that higher price for cane might be paid by all the Sugar factories in the State. Thus all the sugar mills were advised to pay at Rs. 10 above the Government of India price, subject to a minimum of Rs. 100 per tonne of cane as initial cane price.

Sugar Production.—During the sugar season 1974-75, the total quantity of cane crushed, sugar produced and recovery per cent as against previous season's production are given below :—

	<i>Cane crushed in lakh tonnes.</i>	<i>Sugar produced in lakh tonnes.</i>	<i>Sugar recovery.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1973-74	52.87	4.43	8.38
1974-75	45.50	3.85	8.46

Cane Development work in Co-operative Sugar Mills.—All the Co-operative Sugar Mills were raising nurseries and arranging for the supply of disease free, good seed material. Many Co-operative Sugar Mills had taken up biological control measures for the borer pests. Plant protection measures were taken up and executed in 3 Co-operative Sugar Mills viz., Madurantakam, Ambur and Dharmapuri. All the Co-operative Sugar Mills supplied the pesticides at concessional rates. All the co-operative Sugar Mills had taken up treatment of seed material with the Aretan or Agalal and the cost of seed treatment was subsidised. Fertilisers were distributed through the Co-operative Sugar Mills direct to their members in time and provision of credit in proper time was arranged by all the Mills.

The amount of credit arranged by all the Co-operative Sugar Mills during 1974-75 comes to about Rs. 329 lakhs. A total amount of above, Rs. 60.50 lakhs was sanctioned towards subsidy for early planting, varietal subsidy, transport subsidy, plant protection chemicals, late planting subsidy, nursery subsidy, etc.

Collection of share capital by the three Co-operative Sugar Mills at Vellore, Tirupathur and Coimbatore is still under way. Government

of Tamil Nadu under the scheme of State participation in the share capital of these Co-operative sugar Mills invested as follows :—

<i>Serial number and name of the Co-operative Sugar Mills.</i>	<i>Amount invested during 1974-75.</i>	<i>Amount invested upto the end of the year 1974-75.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Vellore	₹ 52.00	115.93
2. Tirupattur	₹ 59.00	₹ 108.00
3. Coimbatore	₹ 64.00	₹ 109.00
Total	175.00	332.93

Labour relations in all the sugar factories were generally cordial. There was, however, a general strike in all the sugar factories excepting Thiruvallargal Sakthi Sugars in connection with the revision of wages subsequent to the implementation of the 2nd Wage Board's recommendations. On the basis of an award given by the State Labour Minister, agreements were entered into by the respective management with the labour. The loss of production consequent on the strike in the sugar Mills was estimated at about 35,700 M.T. of sugar valued at Rs. 6.43 crores.

Molasses.—The Director of Sugar is the State Molasses Controller. The entire production of Molasses is under his control. The normal production of molasses in a season is about 1.5 to 2 lakh tonnes. Major quantity of molasses produced by the sugar Mills are allotted to the distilleries in the State. There are six Joint Stock Distilleries in the State. During 1974-75 season, a total quantity of 2.08 lakh tonnes of molasses was produced by the Sugar Mills in the State. Taking into account the carryover stock available with the distilleries and Sugar Mills, a total quantity of 2,21,917 tonnes of molasses was made available to the distilleries.

In order to use a portion of the molasses produced by them in a profitable manner, the Ambur Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited had set up a cattle feed mixing plant on 16th July 1971. The cost of the plant is Rs. 18.5 lakhs and the capacity of the plant is 46 tonnes per hour.

Cess Collections.—As Cane Commissioner, the Director of Sugar is in-charge of cane cess collection. The cane cess collection recorded a steady increase over the years. A sum of Rs. 287.22 lakhs was collected during the year.

Sugarcane Road Development.—The object of the Sugarcane Road Development Scheme is to form new roads and to improve the existing roads in and around the sugar factory areas to facilitate easy transport of cane from the fields to the factories and avoid losses in recovery of sugar from cane juice during the period of transit of cane.

The expenditure incurred on the Road development Scheme during the year was Rs. 59.41 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu sugarcane farm Corporation Limited.—The Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation Limited was formed in the year 1974 to administer the lands rendered surplus, by the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Act 1961 as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 41 /71. In pursuance of this Act, the Corporation has taken over 3,404.78 acres of own lands and 3,091.82 acres of lands held on lease by Thiru Arooran Sugars Limited. The Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors with the Director of Sugar as its Chairman. It is a private Limited Company with an authorised share-capital of Rs. Two crores. The Government have invested so far Rupees Twenty-five lakhs as share capital.

The Corporation's farm is divided into 19 centres each under the supervision of a cane Assistant. The cultivation is carried out in piece work contract basis. The Corporation has taken on loan the services of Officers of Government Departments besides about 187 personnel employed by Thiru Arooran Sugars. The Corporation is engaged in the cultivation of sugarcane and other traditional crops like paddy, plantain, etc.

During the year 1974-75 the Corporation raised sugarcane on an area of 1,130 acres which resulted in a yield of 16,574 tonnes. Paddy was raised on an area of 4,639 acres which resulted in a yield of 5,629.5

tonnes. Sugarcane was supplied to Thiru Arooran Sugars to the value of Rs. 11.64 lakhs and paddy was supplied to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited to a value of Rs. 45.42 lakhs. The value realised by this Corporation by sale of other crops, etc., was Rs. 1.07 lakhs.

The Corporation obtained Agricultural credit facilities from the State Bank of India to an order of Rs. 75 lakhs during the year 1974-75 towards the cultivation and over head expenses of the farm operations. During the year, the Corporation showed a profit of Rs. 8.09 lakhs including depreciation.

Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation.—Government had taken a policy decision that all the new sugar factories would hereafter be set up only in the public sector and they therefore formed the Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation. The Corporation was registered as a public Limited Company under the Companies Act. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan it was proposed to establish 8 new sugar mills in the public sector each with a crushing capacity of 1,250 tonnes. Industrial licences for the following five locations had been received from the Government of India during August, 1974 :—

1. Thanjavur taluk Thanjavur district.
2. Tirukoilur taluk South Arcot district.
3. Sankarankoil taluk Tirunelveli district.
4. Perambalur Tiruchirappalli district.
5. Sivaganga taluk Ramanathapuram district.

The task of establishment of new sugar factories was entrusted to a committee known as the Survey Committee for the location of new sugar factories in Tamil Nadu. The Committee after touring the entire State recommended the five locations mentioned above, for which licences have been received. The Committee in its second report recommended the following two more locations for the establishment of new sugar factories :—

- (i) Mayuram Srikali part of Kumbakonam in Thanjavur district-site in Mayuram.
- (ii) Tiruvellore Tiruttani in Chingleput district-site in Tiruttani taluk.

Based on the recommendations of the Survey Committee, the Government of Tamil Nadu had given their concurrence and the Government of India had been approached for the issue of the industrial licence.

Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation.

During the year the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation continued its activities through the sale of tractors and power tillers, sale of spare parts, manufacture and sale of agricultural implements, etc., custom hiring of tractors with implements and power tillers, servicing and repairing of tractors and allied equipment, training unemployed technicians for establishing Agro Services Centre and formulation and distribution of pesticides and marketing of pesticides and fruits.

In the year under report a new Regional Centre was started at Tirunelveli, while the sub-centre at Paramakudi was closed. At the end of 1974-75, 6 Regional Centres and 6 sub-centres were functioning.

The Government of India did not permit the import of tractors from abroad after 1971-72. 72 indigenous HMT Zetor 2511 (25 H.P.) Tractors manufactured at Pinjore in Haryana were distributed by the Corporation. 3 Mit-subishi Power Tillers were also sold by the Corporation during the year.

Spare parts for different makes of tractors to the total value of Rs. 19.48 lakhs were sold during the year as against Rs. 15.15 lakhs during the previous year.

The manufacture of agricultural implements (cage wheels, cultivators and tractors hoods) was continued and the number of implements manufactured and the value of implements sold during the year are as follows:—

Manufactured.

1. Cage wheels	47
2. Cultivators	31
3. Top hoods for tractors ..	60
4. Trusses	..
5. Trailers	..
6. Value of implements sold.	Rs. 4.97 lakhs.

Sixty eight wheels type tractors with implements, trailers, etc., besides 36 power tillers were hired out to farmers from the 6 Regional and 6 sub-centres during the year. The power tillers were utilised for mass ground spraying of groundnut crop on an extent of 1,650 acres in 1974.

The Corporation earned an income of Rs. 2.75 lakhs under "Servicing and repairing of tractors" during 1974-75 (against Rs. 2.82 lakhs in 1973-74).

The Scheme for giving training to unemployed technical personnel with a view to enable them to establish Agro Service Centres in viable rural areas for rendering custom hiring service, etc., gained ground. The achievements under this scheme are as follows:—

	Achievement in 1974-75.
(a) Number of candidates trained by the Corporation.	65
(b) Number of Agro Service Centres opened actually.	47
(c) Cases pending with banks for sanction of loan.	8
(d) Backed out cases	10

Pesticides.—The Corporation had purchased 4.12 acres of land in Ambattur Industrial Estate and also commenced the civil construction work for the formulation of pesticides.

Pesticides are manufactured by the Corporation under strict quality control. The quality pesticides conforming to standards prescribed by Indian Standard Institution were sold by the Corporation to farmers through the Directorate of Agriculture at very reasonable prices.

The following are the details of pesticides supplied to the Department of Agriculture and others during the year.

	Department of Agriculture	Others.	Total.
Endrin 20 Per cent E.C. ..	6,250 litres.	55,250 litres.	61,800 litres.
BHC 10 per cent Dust ..	1,015 M.Ts.	..	1,015 M.Ts.

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation.—

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation was formed in the year 1965 primarily to take over and run all the service units set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu mostly in the Industrial Estates with the aim of converting those units into commercially viable units so as to contribute to the industrial output of the State as a whole. As on date, 56 production units are being run by the Corporation.

Since its formation, the Corporation has been steadily diversifying the activities of the units. As a result of rationalisation, some of the units were merged together and some uneconomical ones closed down.

The year under review was beset with powercut of varying degree for several months, affecting production in many of the units. Further factors like the failure of the galvanising bath at Tansi Structural and Galvanising works, Mettur Dam, negotiations with the workers in regard to wage settlements, failure of the furnace of the Tansi Glassware unit, Guindy and severe restrictions on bank credit placed difficulties in the way of progress of the Corporation. Despite those hardships the Corporation was able to keep up its growth rate. Production during the year 1974-75 increased to Rs. 1,022 lakhs from a corresponding value of Rs. 919 lakhs in 1973-74. The sales also registered a substantial increase reaching a figure of Rs. 970 lakhs in 1974-75 as compared to Rs. 904 lakhs during 1973-74.

The company had to shoulder extra burdens during the year 1974-75 as a result of the wage settlements. Despite this heavy additional burden on its operating costs, the company earned a net profit of Rs. 1.04 lakhs during the year.

The Corporation's activities are diverse. The range of products is extremely wide as detailed below :—

1. Heavy and Light Structural.
2. Machine Tools.
3. Manufacture of pressure Die Cast, forged or pressed components.
4. Domestic and office furniture.
5. Hospital furniture and equipment.
6. Agricultural implements.

7. Trailers.
8. Door Locks.
9. Cycles.
10. Scientific glasswares.
11. Cast Iron pipes and specials.
12. Super Enamelled and double cotton covered wires.
13. Finished leather.
14. Footwear and fancy leather articles.

Besides production of the above items, the units of the Corporation, offer services in the following fields:—

1. Design and fabrication of tools, jigs and fixtures.
2. Hot forging.
3. Non-ferrous pressure die casting.
4. Hot dip galvanising.
5. Electroplating.

The structural group of units continued to execute major orders obtained from Southern Agrifurane Industries, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Post and Telegraphs Department, etc. Efforts were being made to find export markets for finished leather produced in the Tansi Tannery, Vinnamangalam. Tansi Wool Processing Centre at Vinnamangalam continued to export washed goat hair to Australia. The value of exports during the year amounted to Rs. 17.46 lakhs. Tansi Tool Rooms continued to receive orders for jigs, tools and fixtures from Bharat Heavy Electricals, Scooters India Limited and Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi. Tansi Foundries supplied special castings to firms like K.C.P. Ltd., Textool Ltd. and Richardson and Crudas. The fabrication units at Vellore, Palani and Rajapalayam continued to fabricate steel furniture of various types.

The Tansi Engineering Works at Namakkal and Karur specialised in designing and fabricating sugar cane carts of different capacities. The Namakkal unit had successfully fabricated cylindrical tanks of 12,000 litres capacity for Sugar Mills. The Tansi units produced 1,200 tricycles and 200 numbers of wheel chairs required by the Director of Social Welfare under the special programme for the Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped.

The Furniture units executed certain important orders for furnishing the laboratories of Dr. Ambedkar College, King Institute, Madras Medical College and Veterinary College, the Show room and Sales Centre of the National Textile Corporation, Adyar and Guest House at Poompuhar.

The Moped Project is to be implemented by Tansi itself through its own development and Research Wing. Initially the production of mopeds will be taken up in the Industrial Estate, Guindy. A plot of 20 acres has been earmarked for this Project at Maraimalai Nagar, a Township being developed by the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, a wholly owned undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu was set up in 1965 for the development of major industries in the State. In the short span of ten years, it has undertaken activities of a diverse nature and has set up new industries in the public sector, promoted joint ventures in association with the private entrepreneurs, assisted existing units which were facing difficulties and provided financial assistance to many industrial concerns.

Tamil Nadu Cements, Alangulam and Tamil Nadu Steels, Arkonam are the public sector projects promoted by the TIDCO. The performance of both the units during 1974-75 was below expectations. In the cement unit, apart from severe powercut, which curtailed production for 9 months to the extent of 30 per cent to 60 per cent, shortage of coal and low output of lime stone also affected production considerably. As a result, the unit was able to produce 2,00,070 tonnes of cement during the year, as against the actual production of 2,80,382 tonnes during the previous year and an installed capacity of 4 lakhs tonnes. As far as the Tamil Nadu Steels is concerned, the production of billets during the year was higher at 20,193 tonnes as against 17,798 tonnes in the previous year. The production would in fact have been higher still but for the power cut. TIDCO has also proposals for setting up two more projects, one for the production of Scooters in collaboration with Scooters India Limited, Lucknow and another for setting up a Sponge Iron Project with a capacity of 4 lakhs tonnes per annum. Necessary letters of intent have already been obtained for both the projects.

During the year under report, three more joint sector ventures were got registered. These are (1) Inter-continental Leather Limited, (2) Arkonam Castings and Forgings Limited and (3) Styro Films Limited. While the first Project will have a capacity of 36 lakh sq.ft. of leather per annum, the second is planned to produce 1,000 tonnes of heavy castings per annum and the third will be having a capacity for the manufacture of 1,000 tonnes of Biaxially Oriented Polystyrene Film per annum. With the addition of these joint sector projects, the number of joint sector companies promoted by TIDCO and registered up to the end of 31st March, 1975 comes to 21. The investment outlay in these 21 companies totals up to Rs. 227 crores. TIDCO has contributed by way of share capital, share capital deposit, etc., in these joint sector companies to an extent of Rs. 664 lakhs. TIDCO has also on hand eight more letters of Intent for projects which are proposed to be set up in the joint sector. They cover production of Grey Iron Castings, A.B.S. Resins, Caustic Soda, Calcined Petroleum Coke, Dyes and Naptha, Refractories, Acetylene Gas, Cylinders and G.L.S. Special Lamps.

Joint Sector Projects promoted by TIDCO.—

1. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited.
2. Tamil Nadu Chromates and Chemicals Limited.
3. Tamil Nadu Chemical Products Limited.
4. Pandian Chemicals Limited.
5. Marthi Crystal Salt Company Limited.
6. The Southern Boraax Limited.
7. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Limited.
8. Tamil Nadu Fluorine and Allied Chemicals Limited.
9. Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals Limited.
10. Fine Measure Instruments Limited.
11. Dynavision Limited.
12. Tamil Nadu Alkaline Batteries Limited.

13. Tamil Nadu Synthetic Fibres Limited.

14. Tamil Nadu International Electronics Limited.

15. Great Sea Trawler Building Yard Mandapam Limited.

16. Asian Bearings Limited.

17. Asia Tobacco Company Limited.

18. Styro Films Limited.

19. Inter-Continental Leathers Limited.

20. Tamil Nadu Rubber Limited.

21. Arkonam Castings and Forgings Limited.

The table below summarises the financial position of the Corporation under broad headings for the last three years. The accounts have been reviewed by the Accountant-General II, Tamil Nadu.

1. Financial position—
Liabilities.—

	1972-73.	1973-74.	1974-75.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
(a) Paid-up Capital	966.74	1,116.74	1,191.74
(b) Reserves and Surplus	..	..	..
(c) Borrowings—			
(i) Secured Loan (Cash/ Credit and Overdrafts).	0.51	21.32	79.10
(ii) Unsecured Loan	809.96	1,045.87	1,116.99
(d) Trade Dues and other Current Liabilities*	376.84	428.50	586.12
Total	2,154.05	2,612.43	2,973.95

*includes (i) interest accrued and due on all types of loans and (ii) deferred credits not accrued and due.

	1972-73.	1973-74.	1974-75.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assets—			
(e) Gross Block	1,314.98	1,362.55	1,420.03
(f) Less Depreciation	261.05	356.25	447.42
(g) Net Fixed Asset	1,053.93	1,006.30	972.61
(h) Capital work in pro- gress.	20.28	4.18	11.83
(i) Current Assets and Loans and Advances—			
(i) Current Assets	372.95	366.80	588.14
(ii) Loans and Advances ..	98.05	419.50	427.96
(j) Other Assets—			
Investments	390.70	594.59	657.33
Miscellaneous expenditure ..	218.14	221.06	316.08
Total	2,154.05	2,612.43	2,973.95
Capital employed	1,300.56	1,500.04	1,430.33
Net worth	764.07	911.70	899.26

NOTE.—(i) Capital employed represents net fixed assets plus working capital.

(Deferred Credits not accrued and due under sundry creditors and Capital advances under current assets and loans and advances have been excluded from calculating working capital for purposes of capital employed).

(ii) Net worth represents paid-up capital plus reserves less intangible assets.

Foreign Trade of Tamil Nadu.

Particulars of Foreign Trade through the ports of Tamil Nadu for the year 1973-74 relate to the period from April 1973 to March 1974.

The total value of commodities imported from Foreign Countries through the ports of Tamil Nadu during the year 1973-74 was Rs. 456.29 crores.

Chief items of imports were as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)
1 Wheat	35.60
2 Machinery other than electric	100.03
3 Iron and Steel	54.92
4 Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances.	33.24
5 Petroleum products	34.67
6 Transport Equipment	30.67
7 Urea containing not more than 45 per cent of nitrogen.	17.52
8 Copper	17.68
9 News print paper	9.20
10 Rock phosphate	7.15
11 Cereals unmilled other than wheat, barley, rice and maize.	7.13
12 Cotton Raw (foreign)	4.91
13 Wattle extracts	5.39
14 Drugs and chemicals	17.05

The total value of exports to Foreign Countries through the ports of Tamil Nadu during 1973-74 was Rs. 302.99 crores.

The principal commodities exported were as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)
1 Leather	128.29
2 Tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured ..	42.71
3 Handloom piece goods	29.34
4 Iron ore and concentrates	14.19
5 Fish and Fish preparations	7.37
6 Palm fibre for brushes	1.07
7 Mill made piece goods	3.39
8 Sandalwood oil	2.30
9 Onions	2.32
10 Mica including splitting and waste	2.12
11 Coffee green or roasted	2.86
12 Bones crushed	1.64
13 Senna leaves and pods	1.69

Handloom and Textiles.

The Department of Handlooms and Textiles is in-charge of development of Handlooms and Textile Industries in the State. It is also responsible for the distribution of raw materials to handlooms, powerlooms and ancillary industries. All the handloom development schemes for the benefit of weavers are implemented by this department.

Handloom Industry and Plan Scheme.—The Handloom Industry is the largest and the most important of the Cottage Industries in Tamil Nadu providing means of livelihood to about 2.5 million people. This Industry has a historic past and our handloom fabrics have established a high reputation in foreign markets. There are 5.56 lakhs handlooms in the State which account for about 20 per cent of the total number of handlooms in the country. As on 31st March 1975, there were 756 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State with 1.56 lakhs handlooms, representing about 30 per cent of the total number of handlooms in the State.

Several schemes are being implemented by the Government for promoting and developing this Industry. A total expenditure of Rs. 253.06 lakhs was incurred during the year 1974-75 under the various measures taken to resuscitate and develop the handloom industry during the 1974-75.

During the year 1974-75 handloom cloth of the value of about Rs. 1,876 lakhs were exported to all permissible destinations from Madras Harbour.

In order to provide suitable institutional arrangements for proper distribution of Yarn and other raw materials required by handloom weavers outside the Co-operative fold, a scheme for formation of weavers service Co-operative societies was formulated. Up to the end of 1974-75, 246 weavers service Co-operative societies covering about 21 lakhs of handlooms outside the Co-operative fold were formed.

DISTRIBUTION OF RAW MATERIALS TO THE HANDLOOM AND ANCILLARY INDUSTRIES.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON YARN.

There are 212 Textile Mills consisting of 184 spinning and 24 composite mills in this State with an installed capacity of 4.2 million spindles and 9,124 looms. The total quantity of hank-yarn needed by the handloom industry is 20,000 full bales per month. Besides the above, the power looms and hosiery factories consume about 20,000 full bales per month. As against the above requirements, the production of cotton yarn by the mills in Tamil Nadu is about 75,000 bales per month in normal time. Hence Tamil Nadu is therefore surplus in regard to cotton yarn at normal times.

The total requirements of all the weavers Co-operative Societies is about 4,500 bales of cotton yarn. The 12 co-operative Spinning mills in the State produce about 4,000 bales of yarn and the yarn requirements of the weavers Co-operatives are fully met by distribution through the yarn depots of Co-optex. The private weavers get their requirements from the open market and no difficulty is experienced in normal times.

Raw Silk.—Staple fibre and art silk yarn were available to the industry.

Dyes and Chemicals.—Consequent on the restriction imposed by the Government of India on the import of certain items of Vat Dyes and chemicals, the prices of these have been ruling high and the handloom manufacturers are not in a position to procure their requirements in the open market at reasonable prices.

A market survey was conducted by the Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles with the assistance of IBCON PRIVATE LIMITED on the requirements, availability of dyes and chemicals, etc. On their advice the Government have directed to set up factories for the production of the following important dyes and chemicals as detailed below :—

	TONNES.
1 Vat Dyes	150
2 Napthols	250
3 Fast colour base	200
4 Disperse Dyes	50
5 Sulphur Black	50
6 Hydro-sulphite of soda	3,300

Problems faced by the Handloom Industry during the year.—The Textile Industry as a whole has been facing tremendous challenges from the second half of 1974 due to lack of demand for textile goods and accumulating stocks. The Handloom Industry with little sustaining power was worst affected. In the absence of the usual bulk purchases of handloom goods by merchants from other States and poor local sales, stocks began mounting up with handloom weavers from the latter half of 1974. Even during Deepavali season, when stocks used to be sold out in the previous years, the sales were poor and accumulated stocks were left unsold with weavers on an unprecedented level as may be seen from the following figures :—

		Value of stocks of handloom cloth held on	
		30th November 1973.	30th November 1974.
		(RUPEES IN CRORES.)	
Co-operative Sector		3.96	17.17
Private Sector		7.68	24.47

Continuous steep fall in the prices of yarn, resulting in widely varying cost prices of handloom goods produced during different periods created additional problems. The stocks produced during earlier periods were of higher cost and hence remained unsold, while the stocks produced during subsequent periods at lower prices were selling. In view of the liberal financial assistance provided by the State Government and the procurement of stocks and pumping in of funds by the Co-optex, the Primary weavers Co-operative societies covering about 1½ lakhs of handloom weavers were able to provide continuous work to the weavers in spite of stocks.

Textile Mill Industry.—During the year 1974-75, 175.12 million kgs. of cotton yarn were produced by the mills. 138.71 million kgs. of yarn were delivered for civil consumption, while 5.48 million kgs. of yarn were delivered for export during the year 1973.

Powerlooms.—The Government of India allotted 12,500 powerlooms for introduction in Tamil Nadu during Fourth Five-Year Plan period. Upto 1974-75, 1,236 powerlooms were allotted to weavers Co-operative societies and 3,692 powerlooms to individual weavers. The Government decided to utilise the balance of State quota for regularising the unauthorised powerlooms already in existence. As the number of unauthorised powerlooms was 17,575 as against the balance of State quota of 7,378 powerlooms, the Government of Tamil Nadu represented to the Government of India for additional allotment. Out of the balance of State quota 6,591 unauthorised powerlooms had been regularised. An additional quota of 11,000 powerlooms to regularise all the remaining unauthorised powerlooms in this State had been requested for from the Government of India.

Statutory Control Order over Mill made cloth.—The Government of India prohibited sale of controlled cloth by private dealers from September 1972. Mill made controlled cloth is sold to the public through the following channels —

- (a) Mills retail shops.
- (b) Super Bazaars.
- (c) National Co-operative Consumers Federation.
- (d) Fair price shops approved by the State Government.

During the year 1974-75, 13 private dealers in Madras city were punished for contravening the provisions of the C.T.C. Order 1948.

Tamil Nadu Zari Unit.—During the year 1974-75 the Tamil Nadu Zari Unit produced 1,325 marcs of Zari and distributed the same to the silk weavers co-operative societies through the Cooptex depot. Non-availability of quality silver wire prevented the unit from realizing full utilisation. Steps were taken with the assistance of M/s. Textools to produce silver wire in the unit itself and make it self-contained.

Co-operative Spinning Mills.—All the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State continued to function during the year. The total installed capacity of these mills is 2.00 lakhs spindles and they are producing about 4,500 bales in different counts of yarn from 20s to 100s in good quality. As part of the modernisation programme most of the mills installed Doubling frames, Double winder and comber for the production of twist yarn and combed yarn required by the handloom weavers. The total paid up share capital of all the co-operative Spinning Mills amounted to Rs. 367.21 lakhs, which include Rs. 202.46 lakhs invested by the Government of Tamil Nadu. They also granted straight loans to these mills to enable them to tide over their temporary financial difficulties from time to time and the total amount of outstandings under these items was Rs. 113.47 lakhs. The Government also extended guarantee assistance in favour of all the mills to a total extent of Rs. 1,100.50 lakhs both in respect of block capital and working capital accommodation secured by them from the institutional financing agencies. For procuring textile machinery on deferred payment basis, the Government extended a number of guarantees in favour of the individual mills to the extent of Rs. 110.47 lakhs as on 31st March 1975.

ot In spite of the unfavourable conditions like powercut, etc., the mills were able to earn profits and generate funds to the extent required by them to meet their financial obligation to the bankers.

Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation.

The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation was incorporated in April 1969 as a fully owned Tamil Nadu Government Company. The main objective of the Corporation was to take over closed sick Textile Undertakings and to provide re-employment to the workers who were thrown

out of employment due to closure of the said mills by private management. The other objectives of the Corporation were to provide adequate financial assistance to the mills for purchase of new machinery, modernise the existing machinery to provide margin money for working capital, to produce quality yarn at fair price for supply to the handloom and recognised decentralised powerloom weavers in the State.

Take over and management of Mills.—The Corporation was vested with the management of fourteen Textile Units taken-over under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1972 (since replaced by an Act of Parliament). The Corporation has so far taken possession of 13 units. All the 14 mills have been nationalised under the Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalisation) Act 1974. The Corporation continued to manage 13 units till 7th March 1975.

Finances of the Corporation.—The Authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 500 lakhs. The paid up share capital as on 31st December 1975 is Rs. 90.00 lakhs which was contributed fully by the Government of Tamil Nadu. In addition, the Government of Tamil Nadu have advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 158.90 lakhs for the purpose of relending to the mills for modernisation of machinery and working capital. The mills have repaid for Rs. 15.40 lakhs and the balance outstanding as on 31st December 1975 was Rs. 143.50 lakhs. After nationalisation the amount is to be recovered from the Subsidiary Corporation of the National Textile Corporation i.e., National Textile Corporation (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) Limited.

The main source of income for the Corporation was from interest on advances to the Mills. The Corporation had to receive a sum of Rs. 33.75 lakhs towards interest from the mills managed by the Corporation. The total expenses towards salaries and towards interest payable to the Government of Tamil Nadu amounts to Rs. 29.42 lakhs. The estimated net profit of the Corporation for the year 1975 is Rs. 2.77 lakhs.

Financial assistance to the Mills.—According to the pattern of financial assistance prescribed by the Government of India, loans towards modernisation of plant and machinery and for working capital margin were to be provided to the mills by the National Textile Corporation and the State Textile Corporation in the ratio of 51 : 49 respectively. The total financial assistance to the mills from National Textile Corporation and Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation amounted to Rs. 583.50 lakhs.

Working results of the Mills for the quarter ended 31st March 1975.—The year 1975 was a particularly bad year for the Textile Industry and all mills were facing financial difficulties due to slump in the yarn market. The selling price of yarn was below the cost of production and consequently the mills had to resort to distress sales. The total loss incurred by the mills was Rs. 137.53 lakhs for the quarter ended 31st March 1975.

Khadi and Village Industries.

The Chief Executive Officer is in-charge of administration and implementation of the entire Khadi and Village Industries Programme formulated by the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

The performance during the year under Khadi Industry and 6 village Industries is detailed below.—

Khadi Industry Units.—The details of the Units functioning under Khadi Industry during the year are as follows :—

Production Units—

1 Main Centres	..	..	..	20
2 Sub-Centres	..	..	..	120
3 Rural Textile Centres	..	..	..	205
4 Rural Fabric Centres	..	..	..	2

Processing Units—

1 Tailoring Units	..	..	..	4
2 Dyeing Bleaching and Printing Unit	..	..	..	2
3 Quilt Units	..	..	..	3

Sales Units—

1 Khadi Kraft at Madras	1
2 Khadi Sales Depots	173

1. **Production.**—The details of production during the year are given below :—

1. **Yarn Production.**—(Metric hanks Nos. in lakhs).

1 Kisan Yarn	65.63
2 Ambar yarn	33.35
3 Rural Textiles Centre yarn	137.43
4 2 spindle yarn	3.14
Total	239.55

2. **Cloth Produced—**

	Quantity. Metres.	Value. (FIGURE IN LAKHS).	RS.
1 Cotton Khadi Cloth	27.68	163.41	187.61
2 Silk Khadi Cloth	0.57	24.20	
3 Rural Fabrics (Lokwastra—Cloth).	0.91	4.49	4.49
Total			192.10

II. **Sales.**—The details of sales during the year are as below :—

Varietywise sales.

	Value. (RS. IN LAKHS.)
1 Cotton Khadi	176.92
2 Silk Khadi	79.47
3 Woollen Khadi	3.48
4 Readymade Garments	13.98
Total	273.85

Besides, lokwastra cloth (Rural Fabrics) to the value of Rs. 7.38 lakhs was also sold during the year.

III. **Employment and Wages.**—The artisans engaged and wages earned by them during the year are given below :—

*Artisans.**Numbers. Wages paid.*

(RS. IN LAKHS)

1 Traditional Spinners	28,973	28.76
2 Ambar Spinners	4,056	3.53
3 R.T.C. Spinners	5,195	16.49
4 Weavers	2,075	43.89
5 Reelers	99	0.38
6 Dyers	57	0.98
7 Others	17	0.08
Total	40,472	94.11

Village Industries.—During the year 308 units under the Board and 2,366 Village Industrial Co-operative Societies aided by the Board were working. The value of production and sales of Village Industries Products were Rs. 1,064.23 lakhs and Rs. 1,135.25 lakhs respectively. 2.20 lakhs of artisans engaged in various Village Industries earned a total wage of Rs. 409.05 lakhs.

Boilers

There were 1605 Boilers and Economisers in the active list in the State of Tamil Nadu during the year under report. Out of these, 1320 Boilers (inclusive of Economisers) were permitted for use in view of their satisfactory condition and some of the boilers and Economisers were prohibited from use and placed on repairs and some of them were stopped due to trade conditions. These boilers were however, subsequently inspected and permitted for use after completion of necessary repairs.

The total number of new boilers and Economisers, registered under section 7 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, during the year was 23.

There was no accident to any Boiler or Economiser during the period under report, causing loss of life or property, except bulging of the flue-rings, furnace, puncture in uptake, tube failures, welding of wasted and corroded areas, etc.

During the year, the Boiler Inspectorate inspected, tested and certified the following new manufactured items :—

	Nos.
(a) High pressure Boiler drums at Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli.	19
(b) Water Tube Boilers manufactured at K.C.P. Limited, Madras-19.	4
(c) Small vertical Cross Tube Boilers and shell type Boilers manufactured by Messrs. Jaya & Company, Coimbatore.	41
(d) Valves of various types and sizes including high pressure valves manufactured at Messrs. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli, Audco India, Manapakkam and Industrial Valves and Equipment, Nungambakkam, Madras.	30,000
(e) High pressure water tube Boilers manufactured at Messrs. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli.	10

This Inspectorate conducted tests both theoretical and practical for 263 welders as per the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950. Certificates were issued to 232 persons by this department after test.

This Inspectorate also conducted Boiler Attendant Competency Examination for the year 1974-75 (under the purview of the Tamil Nadu Boiler Attendants Rules, 1964). The number of candidates appeared and passed are as follows :—

Class.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
(1)	(2)	(3)
I	99	31
II	67	22
III	87	37

NOTE.—Examination conducted in November 1974.

No examination for the Boiler Operation Engineers was conducted during the period under report.

The total amount of fees collected by this Inspectorate during the year for inspection of old (existing) boilers, Registration of new Boilers, inspection of new boilers manufactured, conducting tests and examinations etc., under the Tamil Nadu Boiler Attendants Rules, and the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 was Rs. 6,65,724-00.

The total expenditure incurred by the Department during the year was Rs. 4,27,249-00.

Review on Employment and Earnings of Workers in Plantations :

Statistics pertaining to total number of workers on roll, total number of man-days worked, man-days lost, the average daily attendance, the aggregate number of man-hours worked and the earnings of workers are being received voluntarily in the prescribed form for four quarters ending 30th June, 30th September, 31st December and 31st March of each year from Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona plantations registered under the Plantations Act, 1951. These plantations are in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and The Nilgiris.

Coverage.—The total number of returns due for the year 1974-75 was 304 comprising 131 Tea, 140 Coffee, 29 Rubber and 4 Cinchona plantations compared with the total number of 316 plantations covered during the year 1973-74. The current year coverage (1974-75) shows a decrease of 4 per cent. The districtwise distribution of plantations during the years, viz., 1973-74 and 1974-75 in this State is given below :—

Serial number and District.	Tea.		Coffee.		Rubber.		Cinchona	
	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. The Nilgiris	96	86	36	33	1	1	3	2
2. Coimbatore	33	33	6	6	..	..	2	2
3. Madurai	4	4	36	38	1	1	..	..
4. Kanyakumari	6	6	..	..	25	27	..	..
5. Tirunelveli	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
6. Salem	..	..	63	62	..	..	..	1

The percentage of returns received during the quarter ended 31st March 1975 was 79 from Tea plantations, 59 from Coffee plantations 83 from Rubber plantations and 50 from Cinchona plantations. The review is based on the returns received for the last quarters of the two years (i.e., 31st March 1974 and 31st March 1975) 1973-74 and 1974-75 and results are presented separately for Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona plantations.

Tea Plantations.—The total number of workers employed in Tea plantations was 50,750 of which 92 per cent were permanent. The increase in the number of workers was 1 per cent compared to the previous year. The average daily earnings of permanent men, women and minor workers (Garden Labour) during the quarter under review was Rs. 6.68, Rs. 6.73 and Rs. 4.58 respectively whereas the average daily earnings for the corresponding quarter of the previous year was Rs. 4.23, Rs. 3.89 and Rs. 2.94 respectively.

Coffee Plantations.—The total number of workers employed in Coffee Plantations was 4,781 as against 4,826 during the previous year which shows a decrease of 1 per cent. The percentage of permanent workers was 68. The average daily earnings of permanent men, women and minor workers (Garden Labour) in Coffee Plantations during the quarter under review was Rs. 5.51, Rs. 4.96 and Rs. 3.53 respectively whereas it was Rs. 3.72, Rs. 3.09 and Rs. 2.56 respectively during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Rubber Plantations.—The total number of workers employed in Rubber plantations was 1,468 as against 861 during last year showing an increase of 70 per cent as the number of plantations registered was less during the previous year. The average daily earnings of permanent men, women and minor workers (Garden Labour) during the quarter ended 31st March 1975 was Rs. 5.84, Rs. 5.36 and Rs. 4.09 respectively whereas it was Rs. 4.81, Rs. 4.28 for men and women workers during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Cinchona Plantations.—The total number of workers employed in Cinchona plantations was 739 of which 94 were permanent. The number of workers during the previous year was 1,693 which shows a decrease of 56 per cent. As some of the plantations had not sent the returns, the number of workers was comparatively less during the year 1975. The

average daily earnings of permanent men, women and minor workers (Garden Labour) in Cinchona plantations during the quarter under review was Rs. 4.06, Rs. 3.41 and Rs. 2.01 respectively whereas it was Rs. 3.17, Rs. 2.44 and Rs. 1.44 respectively during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Labour :

The Commissioner of Labour and the Registrar of Trade Unions is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. Cadre.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—During the period (i.e. from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975), 1,413 industrial disputes were settled by the conciliation Officers of the Labour Department and settlements effected under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act. 319 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Court, Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai. Apart from these, in pursuance of the Industrial Truce Resolution, 13 Industrial Disputes were referred for informal arbitration by the Commissioner of Labour and other Officers of the Department.

The number of awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* during the period was 564. The conciliation Officers of the Labour Department also investigated 7,080 complaints relating to demands for increase in wages, bonus, reinstatement of discharged workers, etc., by informal discussion and this figure includes cases in which the conciliation officers submitted failure reports but reference for adjudication was not considered necessary.

Strikes and Lockouts.—There were 357 work stoppages. These work stoppages affected 1,91,006 workers resulting in a loss of 26,29,486 mandays. The demands which led to strikes related to bonus, increase in wages, dearness allowance non-employment of workers, non-implementation of wage board recommendations, etc.

Prosecutions.—One prosecution was sanctioned under section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act during the period for non-implementation of awards and settlements.

Works Committees.—Works Committees were required to be constituted under section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act. The total number of works committees reported to be functioning at the end of the year was 353.

Unit Production Committees.—58 unit production committees were functioning in 58 establishments and in many cases, works committees also functioned as unit production committees during the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975. No committees ceased to function and there were 58 committees at the end of the period under report.

Mode of Termination of Strikes and Lockouts during the year 1974-75.—

(a) Direct negotiation	69
(b) Voluntary resumption of work	26
(c) Mediation by Officers of Labour Department/ Government.	164
(d) Adjudication	2
(e) Replacement of dismissed workers	..
(f) Indefinite	5
(g) Closure	4
(h) In progress at the end of the period	87
Total ..	<u>357</u>

Some important settlements during 1974—Industrial Disputes.—

During the year, there were strikes and lockouts in certain textile mills, Rubber Plantations, Tea and Coffee Plantations, Paper mills, Sugar Factories, etc. Settlements were reached under the Industrial Disputes Act in the following cases at the intervention of the Officers of the Labour Department :—

- 1 E.I.D. Parry Limited, Ranipet.
- 2 Simpson and Group Companies.
- 3 Neyveli Lignite Corporation.
- 4 Beedi Establishment in the State.
- 5 Cigar Manufacturers in Tamil Nadu.
- 6 Coffee and Tea Plantations in Tamil Nadu.

- 7 Carborundum Universal Limited, Madras.
- 8 Government Rubber Plantations, Kanyakumari.
- 9 Seshasa/ee Paper and Boards Limited, Pallipalayam.
- 10 Knitting Factories.
- 11 Disputes in Textile Mills.
- 12 Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—There were 659 cases pending on 1st April 1974. 1,087 cases were filed during the period under report. Out of these 1,746 cases, 1,130 cases were disposed of during the period.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—23,728 establishments were covered by the Act. The total number of workers covered by the Act in these establishments during the year is 8,83,463.

Seventynine cases were pending as on 1st April 1974. 496 cases were received during the year. 403 cases ended in conviction, one case ended in acquittal and one case was withdrawn during the year. As on 31st March 1975, 170 cases were pending disposal. A sum of Rs. 9,346 was realised as fine during the year under report.

Trade Unions Act, 1926.—There were 2,480 trade unions in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 1st April 1974. 493 unions were registered during the period. 6 unions were amalgamated and one union was dissolved. 93 unions were transferred to other region. The registration of 540 unions was cancelled. The total number of trade unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 2,326.

State Labour Advisory Board.—The State Labour Advisory Board is the high level tripartite consultative body in the State to which all important problems affecting labour are referred for advice and guidance.

The Board met on 23rd April during the year under review at Madras. It met again at Madras on 4th February 1975.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.—Under this scheme, financial assistance is extended to public sector, co-operative sector and private sector to construct houses for the benefit of industrial workers covered by the Factories Act, 1948. A ceiling cost of Rs. 5,350 for small two-roomed houses (double storeyed), Rs. 6,050 for small two-roomed

houses (multi-storeyed), Rs. 7,600 for regular two-roomed houses (double storeyed) and Rs. 8,500 for regular two-roomed houses (multi-storeyed) has been fixed for the purpose of financial assistance.

Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for Housing Scheme as detailed below :—

	(RS. IN LAKHS).
Loan	13.47
Subsidy	1.53
Total ..	15.00

Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.—The provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder continued to be in force in this State. The provisions of the Act and Rules were not extended to any new areas.

The number of shops and establishments covered by the Act and number of persons employed in them are given below :—

<i>Number of establishments covered by the Act.</i>	<i>With employees.</i>	<i>Without employees.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed in the establishment with employer.</i>
2,18,147	58,337	1,59,810	2,10,353

The Inspectors appointed under the Act made 3,33,176 inspections during the year—

Regular	315,677
Surprise	2,447
Holiday	8,877
Special	2,419
Night	1,323
Check inspection	2,433
Total ..	333,176

Three Thousand Four hundred and Thirty three prosecutions were made during the period under review for the contravention of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act and the Rules made thereunder. The details of the prosecutions are furnished below :—

1 Number of prosecutions pending at the beginning of the period (i.e. as on 1st April 1974).	345
2 Number of prosecutions sanctioned during the period	3,088
3 Total	3,433
4 Number of prosecutions disposed of during the period	2,649
5 Number of prosecutions pending at the end of the period (i.e. as on 31st March 1975).	784
6 Amount of fine realised during the period	17,018

Appeals under the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act.—The particulars relating to the number of appeals received and disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners of Labour under Section 41 of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act during the period are given below :—

1 Number of appeals pending as on 1st April 1974 ..	179
2 Number of appeals received during the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975.	253
3 Total	432
4 Number of appeals disposed of during the period ..	220
5 Number of appeals pending at the end of the period	212

Minimum Wages Act 1948.—During the year minimum rates of wages were notified for the employment in Handloom Silk Weaving Industry, Handloom Weaving Industry and Gold Ornaments Manufactory.

Government constituted Advisory Committees in respect of the following employments to advise them in the matter of fixation revision of minimum rates of wages :—

(1) Employment in road construction and building operation and stone-crushing or stone breaking and on the maintenance of the roads.

(2) Employment in stone-breaking or stone-crushing carried on in quarries.

(3) Employment in any plantations.

(4) Employment in Hotels and Restaurants.

Minimum Wages Advisory Committees constituted already are considering the question of revision of minimum rates of wages in respect of the following employments :—

(1) Employment in Snuff Industry.

(2) Employment in Scented and charring Tobacco Manufactory.

(3) Employment in any local authority.

(4) Employment in rice, flour and dhall mills.

During the year, Government added the following employments to the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act to enable them to fix minimum rates of wages for the workers engaged in these establishments :—

(1) Employment in printing presses.

(2) Employment in cinema theatres.

(3) Employment in shops and commercial establishments.

(4) Employment in fishing industry.

Exemptions.—Hospital and Medical staff, domestic servants etc., are exempted from sections 13 of the Minimum Wages Act for a period of two years.

There were 4,842 establishments (including factories) covered by the Act employing 173,741 persons.

There were 70 cases pending as on 1st April 1974. 110 prosecutions were launched during the year. 113 cases ended in conviction realising a total fine of Rs. 2,295. Inspectors of Labour and the Factories Wing of the Department made 5,095 inspections during the year.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festivals) Holidays Act, 1958.—The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival) Holidays Act, 1958 which are applicable to all shops and establishments employing workers, all factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948, all plantations covered by the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and such other establishments as are declared by Government to be industrial establishments continued to be in force during the period.

There were 59,562 shops and establishments with employees covered by the above Act during the year. The number of workers employed in these shops and establishments was 274,342.

One hundred and ninety prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1974 and 1351 prosecutions were sanctioned during the period for contravention of the provisions of the Act. 1,106 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 22,465 was realised as fine.

During the year 9,246 inspections were made by the Inspectors.

Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958.—The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958 continued to be enforced in the City of Madras, Corporation of Madurai, all Municipalities and Town Panchayats in the State and Tallakulam, Ponneri, Kochadai and Madakulam Town Panchayat in Madurai district and Keeramangalam and Madukkam Town Panchayat in Thanjavur district by the Inspectors of Labour, Deputy Inspectors of Labour and Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

The provisions of the Act were also extended to Sathamangalam Village Panchayat in Madurai district.

There were 19,848 establishments as on 31st March 1975 of which 9,915 were with employees. The number of workers employed in these establishments was 66,808 (as against 19,975 catering establishments employing 57,706 workers as on 1st April 1974).

A sum of Rs. 85,591 was realised as registration fees during the period.

One hundred and ninety prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1974. 932 prosecutions were sanctioned during the period under review for various contraventions noticed by the Inspectors during the course of their inspections. Of these 800 cases ended in conviction, 4 cases ended

in acquittal and 8 cases were cancelled and 310 cases were pending as on 31st March 1975. A sum of Rs. 25,725-00 was realised as fine during the year.

Fifty-one appeals were pending before the Labour Officers at the beginning of the period. 86 appeals were filed during the year against discharge or dismissal under section 19(2) of the Act. The Labour Officers disposed of 98 appeals during the year. 39 cases were pending at the end of the year (i.e. as on 31st March 1975).

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 —The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 has been amended to provide for payment of a minimum bonus of 8 1/3 per cent of the annual earnings for the year 1973. The Commissioner of Labour has been authorised by the Government to grant extension of time for the payment of bonus under section 19 of the Act. During the year extension of time was granted in 140 cases, most of which were textile mills in order to enable them to pay bonus to the workmen on the eve of the Deepavali Festival.

During the year, orders were passed by the Commissioner of Labour in 3 cases permitting the management to change their accounting year as provided under section 2(1) of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965 read with Rule 3(b) of the Payment of Bonus Rules, 1965.

The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 —There were 340 plantations at the beginning of the year (i.e. as on 1st April 1974) employing 74,384 workers. 14 new plantations were registered and 4 plantations were removed during the period.

The Inspectors of Plantations made 543 regular inspections, besides 233 special, 27 Sunday and 39 surprise inspections during the period.

Supply of cumblies and rugs to the plantation workers was made by the planters during the year after approval by the Chief Inspector of Plantations, Madras.

The Plantations Labour Advisory Committee met thrice on 2nd May, 1974, 7th August 1974 and 4th October 1974 under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Labour. At these meetings, the matters raised by the members regarding the implementation of the Plantations Labour Act and Rules were discussed. The Committee plays an important role in advising inspection machinery in the implementation of the Acts and Rules.

Three prosecutions were pending in the court at the beginning of the year. 22 prosecutions were sanctioned during the year and 17 cases were disposed of during the period and 8 prosecutions were pending in the court at the end of the year i.e. 31st March 1975.

Motor Transport Workers Act 1961 —The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspections), Madras, continued to be the Chief Inspector of Motor Transport Undertakings during the year under review. The provisions of the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 and the rules framed thereunder were enforced by 23 Deputy Inspectors of Labour and 11 Inspectors of Labour.

A sum of Rs. 7,105-00 was realised as registration fees in respect of 126 new applications and Rs. 80,408. 55 as renewal of registration fees in respect of 12,861 registration certificates during the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975. 48 duplicate registration certificates were also issued during the period.

There were 1,234 Motor Transport Undertakings at the beginning of the year. 154 Motor Transport Undertakings were registered during the year. 107 Motor Transport Undertakings were removed during the year. The total number of registered Motor Transport Undertakings as on 31st March 1975 was 1281.

Seven cases were pending as on 1st April 1974. Prosecution was sanctioned in 138 cases during the year. 120 cases ended in conviction realising a fine of Rs. 9,370.

The Factories Act 1948 —As against 6,806 factories at the beginning of the year 684 factories were added and 458 factories were removed during the year, bringing the total number of factories to 7,032 at the end of the period. The break-up details are furnished below :—

Section 2-m (i)	.. .. .	6,550
Section 2-m (ii)	.. .. .	482
Number of workers employed	.. .. .	4,98,804

A sum of Rs. 20,31,885-77 was collected towards licence fees during the year.

During the year 16,026 inspections were made by the Inspectors including special visits, Sunday inspections, surprise visits and night inspections.

Seventy prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1974. During the year 601 prosecutions for violation of the provisions of the Factories Act and allied enactments were initiated. 527 cases were disposed of realising a fine amount Rs. 17,955-00. 144 cases were pending at the end of the year.

The particulars of accidents during the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975 are furnished below :—

Fatal accidents	56
Non-fatal accidents.. .. .	23,673

Workers' Education Scheme—The Workers Education Scheme was introduced all over the country by the Government of India. The scheme continued to make progress in Tamil Nadu during the year under review.

The Regional Director, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore had been holding training courses for worker teachers and workers.

	Madras	Madurai	Coimbatore
Number of worker-teacher training courses completed	4	4	3
Number of worker-teachers trained	137	56	112
Number of workers trained . . .	7,049	5,243	5,177

The Commissioner of Labour is the Chairman of all the three Regional Local Committees.

Employment and Training.

The Director of Employment and Training is an officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre. The Department is functioning in two separate wings :

1. National Employment Service.
2. Training programmes of Industrial Training Institutes.

National Employment Service.—During the year 30 [Employment Offices continued to exist in Tamil Nadu including 3 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau one each at Madras, Annamalai Nagar and Madurai, a special Employment Office for physically handicapped, a Professional and Executive Employment Office and 8 Sub-Employment Offices one each at Ambattur, Kancheepuram, Dindigul, Mandapam Camp, Nagapattinam, Erode, Kanjamalai and Tuticorin.

During the year 1974-75, 4,11,450 applicants registered for Employment assistance with various Employment Exchanges functioning in Tamil Nadu and a total number of 33,033 applicants were placed in Employment. 6,54,583 applicants remained on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu at the end of March 1975.

49,026 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchange offices during the period. 16,762 employers utilised the services of Employment Exchanges during the period.

During the period Professional and Executive Employment office registered 5,716 Professional and Executive standard applicants and placed 719 candidates in employment. A total number of 6,165 applicants remained on the Live Register of this office at the end of March 1975.

Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped.—The Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras continued to function and render employment assistance to physically handicapped persons.

During the period this office registered 1,310 physically handicapped applicants for employment assistance and placed 226 in employment. 2,319 physically handicapped applicants remained on the Live Register of this office at the end of March 1975.

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.—The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Madras, Annamalai Nagar and Madurai continued to function during the period. The Bureaux provide Employment Information and Guidance facility for the University Alumni/students, besides registering those who have professional/Post-graduate degree for employment assistance.

The following statistics indicate the work done by these Bureaux during the period ended March 1975.

<i>Serial number and name of UEIGB.</i>	<i>Number registered.</i>	<i>Number placed.</i>	<i>Live register at the end of March 1975.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 UEIGB, Madras-5	211	22	206
2 UEIGB, Annamalaiagar	485	22	534
3 UEIGB, Madurai	1,057	61	1,122

Sub-Employment Offices.—At present 8 Sub-Employment Offices are functioning in Tamil Nadu including one at Mandapam Camp which is serving as a reception and distribution centre for Sri Lanka Repatriates.

The following statistics indicate the work done by the Sub-Employment Offices during the period.

<i>Serial number and Office.</i>	<i>Number registered.</i>	<i>Number placed.</i>	<i>Number on Live Register as on 31st March 1975.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Sub-Employment Office, Dindigul.	7,188	507	11,586
2. Sub-Employment Office, Erode ..	8,618	920	15,662
3. Sub-Employment Office, Kancheepuram.	6,080	482	10,749
4. Do. Ambattur	4,919	296	12,730
5. Do. Nagapattinam.	8,336	484	13,344
6. Do. Kanjamalai	1,006	11	1,140
7. Do. Tuticorin	9,391	740	12,666
8. Do. Mandapam Camp,	..	..	..

Employment Liaison Office.—The Employment Liaison Office under an Assistant Director, specially set up by this Directorate continued to render effective assistance to the repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka.

During the period 336 repatriates from Burma and 1,104 repatriates from Sri Lanka were registered at the Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu. 69 repatriates from Burma and 124 from Sri Lanka were placed in employment.

1,854 repatriates from Burma and 6,755 repatriates from Sri Lanka remained on the Live Register of the Employment Offices in Tamil Nadu.

Vocational Guidance Programme.—The Vocational Guidance Programme continued to be operated at the Employment Exchanges in all the Districts. Besides maintaining career information rooms, the Vocational Guidance Units at the Employment Exchanges continued to have closer contacts with Educational/Training Institution in their respective jurisdictions. The Vocational Guidance Officers continued to deliver career talks in schools and colleges on job opportunities and training facilities.

Special Apprenticeship Training Scheme.—The Special Apprenticeship Training Scheme was envisaged to mitigate the pressure of unemployment among technically qualified personnel, viz., Engineering Degree holder's Diploma holders and I.T.I. Craftsmen, by engaging them as Trainees on 2 years basis and for giving them sufficient working knowledge and experience which will enable them to start industries of their own or will make them more employable in Public and Private Sectors.

The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned a scheme to impart training to 600 Engineering Degree holders, 1,000 Diploma holders and 1,000 Craftsmen.

The scheme provides stipends for degree holders and diploma holders at the rate of Rs. 250 and Rs. 150 p. m. respectively. Stipend for the I.T.I. Craftsmen are fixed according to the rates prescribed under the Apprentices Act, 1961. Further a trainee appointed under the scheme will hold his position as trainee for 2 years, unless he is otherwise absorbed by the department in which he is working or in other departments,

During the period 178 Degree holders, 338 Diploma holders and 566 Craftsmen were under training in various departments of Government of Tamil Nadu.

In the context of the discontinuance of Central assistance to Tamil Nadu Special Apprenticeship Training Scheme for 1974-75 the Government of Tamil Nadu issued orders reducing the period of training from the present level of 2 years to 1 year and discontinued training thereafter.

CHAPTER XVII.

PANCHAYATS AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Panchayat Raj:

The Panchayat Raj in Tamil Nadu is based on three tier system with District Development Councils at the District Level and Panchayat Union Councils at Block Level and the Panchayats at the Village Level. Though the District Development Council is a statutory body, no executive functions are entrusted to them and their functions are merely advisory in character. Hence, so far as executive functions of Local Bodies are concerned, the three tier system has virtually become a two tier one. There are two District Development Councils in the following Districts:—

1. North Arcot;
2. South Arcot;
3. Coimbatore ;
4. Chengalpattu;
5. Madurai;
6. Ramanathapuram;
7. Salem;
8. Tiruchirappalli;
9. Thanjavur and
10. Tirunelveli.

Single District Development Council is functioning in the following Districts:—

1. Dharmapuri;
2. Kanyakumari;
3. The Nilgiris
4. Pudukottai.

There are 591 Town Panchayats and 12,632 Village Panchayats in this State.

The functions of the Local Bodies are arranged in a very scientific manner by pooling the functions of the old Panchayats and District Boards with suitable additions and deletions wherever necessary and by allocating them between Panchayat Unions and Panchayats with reference to suitability of the agency for efficient and satisfactory performance of the particular function entrusted to them.

The functions so allocated to Panchayat Unions and Panchayats can be broadly classified under three categories (viz) Mandatory; Discretionary and Agency. Some of the mandatory functions undertaken by Panchayats are lighting of public roads, cleansing of streets; maintenance of Panchayat roads maintenance of burning and burial grounds and provision of water supply for drinking and other purposes.

Some of the mandatory functions undertaken by the Panchayat Unions are maintenance of Panchayat Union Roads, maintenance of dispensary and maternity and child welfare centres, elementary schools, prevention of epidemic, improvement to Agriculture and promotion of Cottage Industries

Some of the discretionary functions, undertaken by the Panchayat are planting and preservation of trees, maintenance of Public Panchayat markets, maintenance of Public Bus Stand and Cart Stand, reading rooms, maintenance of wireless sets, parks, play grounds, etc. Discretion has been given to Panchayat Union Councils to provide for carrying out the requirements of Panchayat Unions in respect of measures of public utility, calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants of the Panchayat Union. Agency functions of both the bodies include execution of National Extension Service Programme of Community Development and maintenance of minor irrigation tanks and such other functions entrusted to them from time to time by Government.

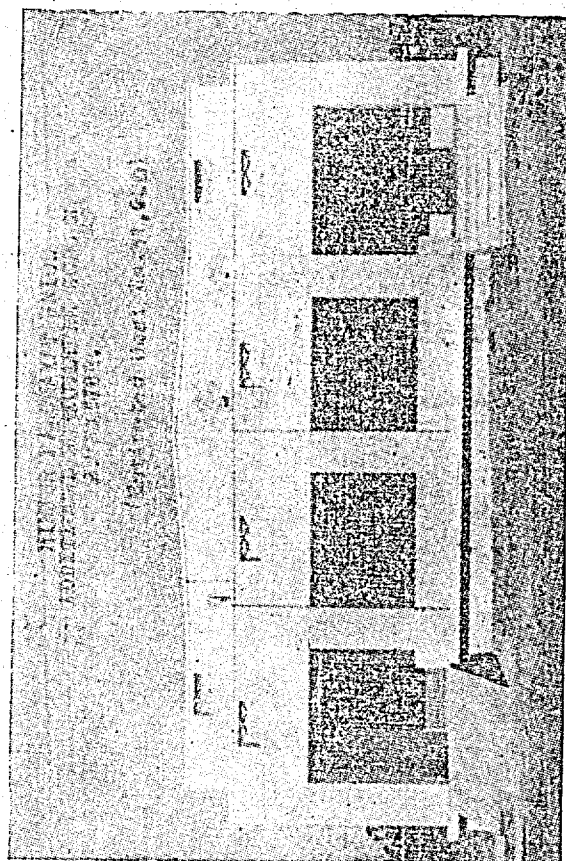
Panchayat Unions and Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries:

The following provision was made in the Budget Estimate 1974—75 for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries schemes in the Panchayat Unions in the State :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(i) Agricultural Schemes	83
(ii) Animal Husbandry	20
(iii) Fisheries	3

The allotment per block was as follows :—

	RS.
(i) Agricultural Schemes	17,267
(ii) Animal Husbandry Schemes	2,200



Additional Agriculture Godown at Minjur.

Under Agricultural programmes, construction of agricultural godowns and sub-depots were undertaken besides Agricultural Extension work, laying of demonstration plots, conducting of village vizhas, exhibitions, etc., schemes benefitting village community like common thrashing floor, supply of equipments, fruit seedlings and vegetable seeds. The schemes were implemented through Panchayat Unions and local bodies were given option in choosing the scheme out of the schemes broadly approved by the Government. Under Animal Husbandry programmes, construction of veterinary dispensary buildings, construction of quarters for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and schemes like distribution of breeding bull, fodder development scheme, distribution of rams, boars and starting of private poultry breeders, were undertaken.

Under Fisheries the following schemes were undertaken:—

- (i) Maintenance and operation of fish nurseries.
- (ii) Supply and distribution of fish seeds.
- (iii) Renovation of tanks. . .

Panchayat Unions and Elementary Education:

Under Section 65, Clause (2) of the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1958 it is the duty of the Panchayat Union Councils, within the limits of their funds, to make reasonable provision for carrying out the requirements of the Panchayat Unions in respect of the opening and maintenance, and expansion or improvement in respect of Elementary Schools including payments of grants to private managements in respect of elementary schools in their areas. There were 19,646 Elementary Schools and 3,166 Higher Elementary Schools. The number of teachers employed and the number of pupils receiving instruction in these schools were 96,406 and 34,43,000. The sum of Rs. 36.37 lakhs spent on Elementary education during the year represented the statutory and non-statutory grants sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 393 lakhs was raised by the Panchayats Unions from their resources.

School Buildings:—17,360 schools were accommodated in their own buildings. 1,289 buildings are under construction.

Rural Arts Crafts and Industries Programme:

During the year 308 Units were functioning. 538 persons were engaged under this programme. Total production and sales were to the value of Rs. 68 lakhs and Rs. 49 lakhs respectively.

Special Schemes.—The Social Welfare Programmes undertaken during the year by the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board for the welfare of leprosy beggars and for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons are noteworthy.

The welfare measures taken to benefit the leprosy beggars and physically handicapped under the Programmes, are detailed below:—

I. PROGRAMME FOR THE WELFARE OF LEPROSY BEGGARS.

<i>Serial number and name of Industry.</i>	<i>Number of units.</i>
1. Rural Textile Centre	2
2. Pottery	1
3. Handmade Paper	1
4. Palm Leaf Making	5
5. Palm Fibre Brush	3
6. Leather Industry	5
7. Cottage Match	5

2. PROGRAMME FOR THE WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

<i>Serial number and name of Industry</i>	<i>Number to be trained and provided employment.</i>
1. Rural Textile Centre	450
2. Leather Industry	25
3. Carpentry and Blacksmithy	25
4. Match Box and Labelling	100
Total	600

Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation.—

During the year there were 45,017 radio receivers in 13,227 Panchayats. Out of 17,199 sets received for repairs, 16,922 were repaired leaving a balance of 277.

During the year 1,775 new receivers were installed. 52 Generators and 133 Cinema trailer units belonging to Public (I and P.R.) Department were also maintained and serviced by the Organisation.

Rural Industries Project Programme.

The Government of India sanctioned Pilot Projects in all the States with a view to encourage the growth of Cottage and Small Scale Industries in Rural Areas so as to provide larger employment opportunities to the landless and weaker sections of the village communities. On the basis of this criteria this Government selected the following places for implementation of the programme :—

(1) Rural Industries Project, Sriperumbudur (Covering Sriperumbudur, Tiruvallur taluks and Pennalurpet Sub-taluk in Chingleput district).

(2) Rural Industries Project, Omalur (covering Omalur taluk in Salem district).

(3) Rural Industries Project, Nanguneri (covering Nanguneri taluk in Tirunelveli district).

The following schemes were implemented under the programme :—

1. *Training Programme.*—Sixty Training Centres were started to impart Training to local artisans in Blacksmithy, Carpentry and allied Trades in these areas. After the prescribed period, all the centres were closed. One thousand and five hundred artisans were benefited by the scheme.

2. *Common Facility Centres.*—Out of the sixteen Common Facility Centres which were started to undertake servicing works for the benefit of the Village Artisans, six centres were handed over to the private parties on hire purchase basis and the remaining centres were closed due to their uneconomic conditions.

3. *Departmental Production Units.*—Several production Centres started were already closed down due to their un-economical working. The following three units are running out of the State funds under the programme:

1. Envelopes and Paper Bags Unit, Uthukottai (Chingleput district).
2. Polythene Lay Flat Tube Unit, Omalur (Salem district).
3. Chalk Crayon Production Centre, Vadakku Vijayanarayanam (Tirunelveli district).

4. *Other Departmental Schemes.*—(1) The Government sanctioned a Scheme for the construction of 50 prefabricated Rural Service-cum-worksheds at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for implementation of Village Industries. The sheds are ready. After prescribing terms and conditions by Government, these sheds will be delivered to needy artisans.

(2) The State Bank of India are offering financial aid, under liberalised credit facilities, to the private parties for starting Industries in rural areas. The Project Officers are rendering necessary assistance to the Industrialists for obtaining loans from the Banks.

5. *Grant of Rural Industries Project Loan to private Units in Rural Industries Project Areas.*—Loan assistance at the concessional rates of interest at 3 per cent and 2½ per cent per annum was granted to private Industries and Industrial Co-operatives for the growth or expansion of Small Scale Industries in Rural Industries Project Areas upto 1973-74. The Government of India revised the rates of Interest at 7 per cent and 6½ per cent per annum for 1974-75.

The State Government extended the Rural Industries Project Programme which was confined to certain Taluks, to the whole of districts of Chingleput, Salem and Tirunelveli and they are implementing the programme in Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri districts also during the Fifth Plan period.

The Government of India conveyed sanction of funds towards Rural Industries Project Programme for 1974-75 as below :—

				(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1 Grant	..	..	..	9.98
2 Loan	..	..	..	12.32
Total	..			22.30

Rural Manpower Programme.

The Rural Man Power Programme is implemented in the rural areas with a view to create tangible community assets which are capable of increasing agricultural production and provide additional employment opportunities to the unemployed during the agricultural slack seasons.

The works which were taken up under the Programme include digging and deepening of community irrigation wells, improvement to minor irrigation sources such as desilting strengthening and raising of bunds, etc., improvements to existing roads, formation of roads reclamation of lands vested to Panchayats and construction of thrashing floors. This programme was implemented in 31 blocks during the year.

The main criteria in taking up works was that they should be labour oriented and should give employment to as many persons of the locality as possible. The work should be executed through the local Labour Co-operative Society, if one is registered and functioning in the village. If there is no such society, the work should be taken up by the Panchayat for departmental execution. The local contribution of 10 per cent of the estimated cost should be collected either from the Panchayat or from the villagers. This could also be met by the Panchayat Union Councils. A total sum of Rs. 44.62 lakhs was distributed to the Blocks under Rural Manpower programme during the year 1974-75. A total sum of Rs. 43.08 lakhs was spent and also got reimbursed during the year.

Prosperity Brigade.

There are at present 40,000 Prosperity Brigade Volunteers in Tamil Nadu. Five hundred and twelve Seerani Arivagams are functioning as Adult Education Centres throughout the State.

The following are the details of works completed under the Prosperity Brigade Scheme for the year 1974-75 :—

<i>Items of works executed.</i>	<i>Number of works.</i>
1 School buildings	187
2 Link roads, laying of Cart roads to burial grounds in Harijan Colonies.	216
3 Desilting and deepening of canals, tanks, etc. ..	141
4 Open Air Theatres	31
5 Radio Rooms and Recreation Centres, Reading Rooms, etc.	371
6 Basement to overhead tanks and Safety walls to Community wells.	12
7 Thrashing floors	..
8 Midday Meals and Community Centres	57
9 Play fields and Parks	2
10 Bus shelters	48
11 Other works such as spraying, reclamation of waste lands, schools whitewashed, writing sign-boards to schools, street cleaning, slum work, distribution of nutritious bread and other social welfare works etc.	4,494
Total value of work done Rs.	44,39,695
Government expenditure Rs.	18,75,838

Training Programmes.—

The following are the five training centres situated in Tamil Nadu.

- (1) State Institute for Community Development, Bhavanisagar, Coimbatore district.
- (2) Rural Extension Training Centre-S.V. Nagaram, North Arcot district.
- (3) Rural Extension Training Centre Krishnagiri Reservoir Project Dharmapuri district.
- (4) Rural Extension Training Centre-Pattukottai, Thanjavur, district.
- (5) Rural Extension Training Centre-T. Kallupatti, Madurai district.

1. *Pre-service training (two years).*—Before appointment as Gramasevaks, the selected candidates are given two years training in Agriculture Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Public Health, Panchayat, etc., with a view to equip them for their job. To facilitate teaching of scientific farming, a farm and a dairy unit are attached to each training centre. During 1972-73, 400 candidates were selected for appointment as Gramasevaks and they were sent for Pre-service training of two years to these training centres. During the year 1974-75, 321 completed the training.

2. *Intensive training in Agriculture (One year).*—To improve the technical competence of the Gramasevaks in the field of agriculture, the training centres of Bhavanisagar, Pattukottai, T. Kallupatti, S.V. Nagaram and Krishnagiri were upgraded. In the upgraded set up, the Gramasevaks with fairly long service are given one year intensive training in order to equip them to deal with their increasing responsibilities in the field of agriculture. The gramasevaks who come out successful in the examination are awarded a diploma in Agricultural Extension. In each centre 50 candidates are admitted for each course. During the training period the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 60 p.m. besides their usual pay and allowances. During the year 1974-75, 225 Gramasevaks completed their training.

3. *Carpentry and Smithy training in the Workshop Wing (One year).*—All the rural extension Training Centres and the State Institute for Community Development have been attached with a workshop wing. Ten trainees in carpentry and ten trainees in blacksmithy are given training in the workshop wing with a stipend of Rs. 45 p.m. The wings are functioning to impart knowledge and skill in the manufacturing and repairing of agricultural implements and tools. Of them the workshops at T. Kallupatti, Pattukottai and Bhavanisagar have been upgraded as Training-cum-Production centres, and are taking up repair and maintenance of agricultural machinery in the neighbouring Blocks.

At the end of the course, the candidates are awarded certificates. During the year 84 completed the training.

4. *Training of women.*—Facilities are available for training of women in the Rural Extension Training Centres, S.V. Nagaram and T. Kallupatti only. In these training centres, the Balasevikas intended for the Kuzhanthaigal Kappagams opened under the Applied Nutrition Programme by the Director of Social Welfare, are given 3 months' training. Associated women workers deputed by the Director of Social Welfare are also

given training in these training institutions. The particulars regarding the number of persons trained are as follows :—

	Trained during the year.	Total trained so far.
(i) Balasevika training under Demonstrative feeding programme (composite programme).	..	278
(ii) General pre-school training for Balasevikas (Regular).	..	1,011
(iii) Balasevika training under Applied Nutrition Programme.	164	674
(iv) Associated Women Workers ..	136	2,881
(v) Short course for Mukyasevikas and Gramasevikas on Applied Nutrition Programme.	..	81
(vi) Training to Mukyasevikas and Gramasevikas under CARE feeding programme.	..	127

Besides these, the following training courses are also conducted in the State Institute for Community Development.

5. *Orientation course for District Officers of different development departments and extension Officers.*—Six courses of 15 days duration are run with 50 Officers in each course with a view to orient them in the concept of Panchayat Raj and the co-ordinated approach to development which is envisaged under the Panchayat Union set up. During this year 88 Officers were trained.

6. *Job course for Block Development Officers.*—This is intended for the Block Development Officers. They are trained in the work which they have to do. The period of the course is two months and 40 Block Development Officers are admitted in each course. Three such courses are run in a year. During this year 43 completed the training.

7. *Orientation Course for Extension Officers (Education) and Mukyasevikas.*—This is intended for the Extension Officer (Education) and Mukyasevikas to orient them in their job. One course of one month duration is run with 15 Extension Officers (Education) and 15 Mukyasevikas. During this year 24 completed their training.

Community Development Programme.

Coverage.—During the year ended 31st March 1975 there were 374 poststage-II Blocks including 2 Tribal Development Blocks in position in the State. These Blocks represented 16,687 villages covering an extent of 1,11,610 sq. Kms. with a total population of 322 lakhs.

Serial number and items.	Unit.	Total for the State.	Coverage by C.D. Programme.	Percentage of coverage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Population (1971 Census).	.. Lakhs	411	322	78.5%
2. Area	Sq. Km.	1,304 (000)	1,116	85.3%
3. Villages	Number	17,447	16,687	97.6%

The entire State had been delimited into 375 development blocks and consequent on the withdrawal of Community Development Programme from the Kalrayan Hills Block of South Arcot District, there were only 374 blocks in the State.

The achievements made during the year under report under various schemes are given below :—

Agriculture.—9,353 mt. of improved paddy seeds and 3,433 mt. or millet seeds were distributed to the ryots in the Blocks. 23,000 metric tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate and 2,62,500 metric tonnes of other chemical fertilisers were also supplied during the year. With a view to improve local manurial resources, 1,726 metric tonnes of green manure seeds were supplied to the ryots. Further 49,750 improved implements like iron ploughs, sprayers, dusters, etc. were made available to the farmers.

In addition to the above, 1,30,230 compost pits were dug during the period. In order to control pest attack on various crops, 7,500 metric tonnes of chemical pesticides were distributed to the agriculturists through the Panchayat Unions. Further 7,276 agricultural demonstrations of various types were held to propagate improved methods of agriculture while an extent of 275 hectares of land was reclaimed during the year.

Animal Husbandry.—During the year 1,01,838 exotic birds were supplied, 2,37,000 bulls were castrated. 360 lakhs animals were inoculated and vaccinated. Apart from this, 3,52,500 animals were given artificial insemination during the year.

Health and Rural Sanitation.—During the year 1,485 rural latrines, 2,108 soakage pits and 5,182 pucca drains were constructed in the Blocks. 70,300 sterilisation operations on men and 24,000 sterilisation operations on women were performed during the year. Further 1,209 drinking water wells were constructed while 970 drinking water wells were renovated during the year.

Social Education.—24,400 adults were made literate during the year.

Communication.—625 Km. of Katcha roads were constructed while 1,274 Kms. of existing katcha roads were improved under Community Development Programme. Besides these 1,557 culverts were constructed while 219 old culverts were repaired.

Co-operation.—There were 11,146 societies functioning at the end of the year and 48.42 lakhs of members were enrolled in them.

Applied Nutrition Programme :

Applied Nutrition Programme sponsored by the Government of India with the aid of UNICEF was first implemented in this State during 1962-63. Under this programme, assistance was given to the Panchayats for developing School and Kitchen gardens, Poultry and pisci-culture. The product is distributed free of cost to expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children along with skimmed milk supplied by UNICEF.

During the year, the programme was in operation in 27 blocks. A sum of Rs. 22.78 lakhs was spent in all the 27 blocks. Under this programme, training was given to 1,063 non-officials and 499 officials. 8,579 Kgs. of vegetables, 710 Kgs. of fish, 1,42,917 eggs and 3,033 litres of milk were distributed.

Local Administration :

During 1974-75 there were 93 Municipalities and 8 Municipal Township Committees.

Madurantakam and Suramangalam Panchayats were classified as Third Grade Municipalities.

The Inspector of Municipalities is incharge of the inspection and superintending the operation of all Municipal Councils and Township Committees in the State. At headquarters the Inspector is assisted by one Joint Inspector of Municipalities, and two other Personal Assistants. Besides there are three Regional Inspectors.

The Inspector of Municipalities is also the Director of Town and Country Planning. The Inspector of Municipalities is the Chairman of the Selection Committee for recruitment and appointment of Municipal Employees.

Election Authority.—The Inspector of Municipalities is declared as an Election Authority under the District Municipalities Act so far as the Municipalities are concerned. There is also one Officer at State level in the cadre of Personal Assistant to the Inspector of Municipalities to assist the Inspector in the conduct of Municipal Elections to all Municipal Councils. During 1974-75 no election to Municipal Councils was conducted.

Loans and Grants.—During the year the following amounts were sanctioned as loans and advances to the Municipalities for various purposes as detailed below :—

Loans—

Non-Plan—

	RS.
Dustless surfacing of roads	13,80,000
Construction of office building	2,75,000
Drought relief	14,48,400

Plan Scheme—

Remunerative Enterprises—

(Construction of Bus Stands, Market, etc.)	38,00,000
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*Advance—Ways and Means—**Municipalities—*

	Amounts.
	RS.
Cumbum	1,50,000
Manapparai	25,000
Arkonam	1,50,000
Gudiyattam	50,000
Nellikuppam	30,000
Karaikudi	1,00,000
Singanallur	1,00,000
Total ..	6,05,000

Grants—Non-Plan—

	RS.
Improving the surfacing of roads	11,06,000
Recurring Grant	25,272
Maintenance of Roads	10,00,000
Centage Charges	61,150

Corporation of Madras :

From 1st December 1973 onwards the Council was dissolved as the term of office of the Council expired on 1st December 1973. The ordinary election was not held.

Under section 44-B of the M.C.M.C. Act, a Special Officer was appointed by the State Government to perform the functions of the Mayor, Council and various Standing Committees, except Taxation Appeals Committee.

The details of the number of subjects received and disposed of by various Committees and Council during the year under report are given below :—

Serial number and name of the Committee.	Number of subjects pending.	Number of subjects received.	Number of subjects disposed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Accounts Committee	8	69	74
2 Education Committee	1	50	48
3 Health Committee	5	171	170
4 Taxation and Finance Committee.	10	239	247
5 Town Planning and Improvements Committee.	8	7	15
6 Works Committee	144	978	1,117
7 Council	319	1,499	1,697

Finance.—The total comparative collection for the year 1974-75 under Major Heads are detailed below :—

Serial number.	Description of taxes and fees.	Total collections for the year 1973-74.	Total collections for the year 1974-75.	Difference.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Property Tax	8,53,28,409	9,81,29,967	+ 1,28,01,558
2	Profession Tax	19,85,911	18,50,814	— 1,35,097
3	Company Tax	8,58,730	9,82,925	+ 1,24,195
4	V. & A. Tax	4,284	8,969	+ 4,685
5	Advertisement Tax	3,94,788	5,15,307	+ 1,20,519
6	Timber Tax	3,00,981	2,89,109	— 11,872
7	Licence Fees	26,18,634	27,19,943	+ 1,01,309
8	Entertainment Tax	1,00,17,673	1,09,08,828	+ 8,91,155
9	Surcharge on Entertainment Tax and Show Tax.	1,18,00,208	1,26,08,871	+ 8,08,663
10	Duty on transfer of property.	68,61,279	79,83,069	+ 11,21,790

Receipts and Expenditure—Consolidated Accounts I to IV.—The year with a consolidated opening balance of Rs. 695.06 lakhs. The receipts alone under all accounts, viz., Revenue, Capital, and E.E. Fund amounted to Rs. 2,795.35 lakhs making up a total of Rs. 3,490.95 lakhs including opening balance and investments made from II account deposits.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year under all accounts Revenue, Capital and E.E. Fund amounted to Rs. 2,877.03 lakhs and the closing balance was Rs. 613.92 lakhs.

Revenue Accounts.—Under the Revenue account, the receipts for the year ended 31st March 1975, amounted to Rs. 1,742.18 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 1,945.81 lakhs.

Education.—The number of Primary and Middle Schools run by this Corporation during the year under report was 349. Of these 148 were Middle, 199 Primary and 2 were incomplete Primary Schools. There were 1,49,330 pupils during the year in all the 349 schools of whom 76,703 were boys and 72,627 were girls. As usual mid-day Meals were supplied to poor and deserving pupils. The number of meals supplied during the year was 50,000. During the year 35 High Schools were maintained by the Corporation. They consisted of 11 mixed, 10 boys and 14 girls schools. The enrolment of pupils at the end of the year was 25,898, of whom 12,523 were boys and 13,375 were girls. 1,033 teachers under various categories were employed in all the 35 Corporation High Schools. As usual Engineering and Home Science were taught under bifurcated courses of study in two schools. Out of 2,981 pupils appeared in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination held in March 1975, 692 pupils came out successful.

Street Lighting.—During the year 1974-75, 542 lights were newly put into service. One independent 11 KV/416 volts street lighting sub-station at Ammaiappa Mudali Street, Royapettah was established at a cost of Rs. 2,37,877 and commissioned on 12th November 1974. In order to improve the voltage conditions, a 1.5 MVA/11/5 KV. power transformer was erected at Egmore street lighting sub-station which were hitherto fed either from Basin Bridge Main Station or from Kilpauk 5KV.

Water Works Department.—The most difficult challenge faced by the Corporation of Madras in recent years was the unprecedented scarcity caused by continued failure of rains which led ultimately to supply of

water in the mains on alternate days only for the first time in the Water Works Department's history. The Government sanctioned proposals costing Rs. 47.25 lakhs to be executed by the Corporation and Government Engineering Department. With this assistance in the shape of loans and grants, and Corporation's own funds, 1,335 new tube wells were sunk, existing tube wells numbering over 2,500 were repaired, 613 public wells were desilted, 67 new wells of 4' dia sunk, and 12 additional water tank lorries were put in use and 194 steel tanks were procured for filling them with water through water lorries.

The north-east monsoon in 1974 was a complete failure. By the end of October, 1974 Poondi and Cholavaram were completely dry and Red Hills had only about 7 feet of water against 18.78 feet at full level.

As an alternative source of supply, sinking of 200 open wells of 4' dia was taken up immediately and the city supply was again reduced to 30 mgd. from 16th December 1974. As the water supply could not be reduced below 30 mgd. it was necessary to bring in alternate days supply to the city from February 1975. Initially two halves of the city were supplied on alternate days but as this gave rise to many complaints, the entire city was supplied on alternate days from 16th February 1975, supplying the bulk consumers like Basin Bridge Power House, I.C.F., Harbour, etc., only on days on which the city was not supplied.

Conservancy.—The total amount realised from sale of compost was Rs. 2,89,174 against 1,38,577 realised during the previous year.

Corporation of Madurai.

During the year, the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Council consisted of 48 elected Councillors and three coopted Councillors up to 1st November 1974. From 1st November 1974 to 31st March 1975, the affairs of the Corporation were managed by the Special Officer.

During the year there were 15 ordinary meetings, 13 urgent meetings and 8 special meetings of the Council. The Council disposed of 1546 subjects at the above meetings.

Finance.—Property tax continued to be the main source of revenue to the Corporation of Madurai. The total demand both under arrears and current for the year 1974-75 was Rs. 21,12,91,623. The total collection under arrears and current during the year was Rs. 1,56,73,116.

The total amount remitted and written off during the year was Rs.42,282. The balance (both under arrears and current) at the end of the year was Rs. 55,76,222. The surcharge on entertainment and show tax collected was Rs. 26,52,083.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 16,38,209 under Profession tax (both arrears and current), a sum of Rs. 9,14,758 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 6,93,448. A sum of Rs. 30,001 was remitted or written off as irrecoverable.

The Opening Balance and the receipt under all accounts, Revenue, Deposits, Capital and Elementary Education Fund are given below :—

(1)	Opening Balance.	Receipts.
	(2) RS. P.	(3) R. Ps.
1 Revenue	1,34,74,553-94	2,45,37,467-01
2 Deposit	58,73,093-16	84,43,154-72
3 Capital	1,98,71,905-28	32,71,287-62
4 Elementary Education ..	30,75,452-63	95,70,369-43

Education.—The total number of schools maintained by the Corporation during the year was 96. Of these 63 were elementary schools. 12 were higher elementary schools and 21 were high schools. The strength of pupils in the above schools during the year was 45,580. 18,200 poor children were fed under the midday meals scheme.

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

During the year under report, the Tamil Nadu State comprised of 740 urban towns (with more than 5,000 population) viz. 2 Corporation cities of Madras and Madurai, 93 Municipalities, 8 Municipal Townships, 13 Panchayat Townships and 624 Town Panchayats with a total population of 15.5 million as per 1971 census figures. At the end of 1974-75 protected water supply existed in both the Corporation cities, 83 Municipalities, 5 Municipal Townships, 8 Panchayat Townships and 84 Town Panchayats totalling 182 towns. A total population of 10.00 million derived benefits from the existing water supply scheme, the coverage being about 65 per cent of the urban population.

In respect of sewerage schemes, sewerage facilities were available in both the Corporation cities, 6 Municipalities, one Municipal Township, 2 Panchayat Townships and one Town Panchayat. A total population of 4.7 million derived benefits from the sewerage schemes the coverage being about 30 per cent of the urban population.

In the rural sector, there are 58,595 villages and hamlets under 374 Panchayat Unions with a total population of 25.6 million. It has been estimated that 11,814 villages and hamlets with a population of 5.8 million have inadequate water-supply; 4,916 villages and hamlets with a population of 3.8 million are classified under scarcity (no source) areas; 2,230 villages and hamlets with a population of 1.9 million are endemic in regard to water-borne diseases.

Up to the end of the year 1973-74, 247 villages under Accelerated Programme and 484 villages under the UNICEF assisted rural water supply programme were provided with protected water supply. During the period under report, 73 schemes covering 97 villages were commissioned under the Accelerated Programme of Rural Water Supply. Under UNICEF assisted rural water supply programme, 1,071 successful tube wells were drilled covering 637 villages. 722 handpumps and 14 power-pumps were erected. Under Minimum Needs Programme 286 villages under scarcity category and 311 villages under endemic category were provided with protected water supply. During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 54.68 lakhs was incurred on UNICEF assisted programme; a sum of Rs. 196.21 lakhs was spent under Accelerated and Minimum Needs Programme for scarcity areas and another sum of Rs. 181.21 lakhs was spent for endemic villages. The total amount spent up to the end of 1974-75 since commencement of the work was Rs. 121.00 lakhs on UNICEF assisted programme, Rs. 451.07 lakhs under Accelerated and Minimum Needs Programme for scarcity areas and Rs. 181.21 lakhs on endemic villages.

Apart from these, the responsibilities of tiding over the water scarcity which prevailed in the drought affected areas were entrusted to TWAD Board. The funds for this work were allotted by the District Collectors. 1,318 villages were provided with protected water supply under drought relief works during the year, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 73.52 lakhs.

During the year, Government accorded administrative approval to 20 urban water supply projects, new as well as improvements. 130 water-supply projects and 9 drainage projects (both new and improvements) were under execution. Investigation was in progress for 170 water supply and 30 sewerage projects.

During the year, 12 water supply projects (8 new and 4 improvements) were brought into beneficial use.

An expenditure of Rs. 7.26 crores was incurred under all urban water supply and sewerage schemes other than the city of Madras. The L. I. C. of India contributed Rs. 455 lakhs and the State Government released a loan of Rs. 286 lakhs during the year for the execution of water supply and sewerage schemes in urban areas other than the city of Madras.

The TWAD Board continued to be in charge of the supervision of grant-in-aid works of the Corporation of Madras.

The work on the 20 mgd. water-supply scheme to Tuticorin Industrial Complex was continued and commissioned upto SPIC Factory. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 33.96 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 263.22 lakhs was incurred up to the end of March 1975 since commencement of the work.

Regarding water supply project for Coimbatore with Siruvani as source, the Kerala P. W. D. took up the construction of the dam and ancillary works in Kerala area. Excavation for foundations for dam and road works were in progress. Tamil Nadu Government paid an amount of Rs. 45 lakhs (Rs. 25 lakhs in 1973-74 and Rs. 20 lakhs in 1974-75) to Kerala Government upto the end of 1974-75.

In Tamil Nadu area pending administrative approval of the scheme, preliminary works including improvements to ghat road and forest road which are essential for providing access to site of the dam for the Kerala P. W. D. are taken up by the TWAD Board. The total expenditure incurred on preliminary works in Tamil Nadu area to the end of March 1975 was Rs. 2.57 lakhs. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1.40 lakhs.

Under the immediate improvements scheme which envisages increasing the present supply from 4.5 mgd. to 7.5 mgd. and which was sanctioned for Rs. 173 lakhs, the works were in advanced stage of execution. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme to the end of the year was Rs. 97.69 lakhs.

The Board is executing the Veeranam Project to augment Madras City Water-Supply by 40 Mgd. The Project is under the control of a Special Chief Engineer, assisted by one Superintending Engineer, Technical. The estimated cost of this Scheme, as per the revised estimate is Rs. 30 crores. The total expenditure on this project up to the end of 1974-75 was Rs. 1,991.485 lakhs. The actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 521.850 lakhs.

Local Fund Audit:

The Local Fund Audit Department continued to attend to the audit of various institutions, that are under its audit jurisdiction. In respect of major institutions, the system of residential concurrent audit continued to be in vogue. In other cases the accounts are subject to audit half yearly/yearly.

The Examiner was the statutory auditor in respect of the following Institutions :—

- (i) Corporation of Madras and Corporation of Madurai,
- (ii) The Four Universities in Tamil Nadu,
- (iii) Municipalities and Municipal Townships,
- (iv) Panchayat Unions,
- (v) Wakfs, the income of which exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum,
- (vi) Town Panchayats and Panchayat Townships,
- (vii) Official Assignee-High Court,
- (viii) Administrator-General and Official Trustee,
- (ix) Official Liquidator, Madras,
- (x) Minor Ports,
- (xi) Market Committees, and
- (xii) Local Library Authorities.

The Examiner also functioned as Audit Authority for the institutions receiving grant-in-aid from the State Government such as:

- (i) Mid-day Meals centres run under the Midday-Meal scheme,
- (ii) Government (Board) High Schools (under entrustment to Accountant-General),
- (iii) Private Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges,
- (iv) Miscellaneous institutions in the State that are entrusted by the Government from time to time and
- (v) Institutions receiving grant-in-aid exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 30,000 recurring and exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakhs non-recurring.

During the year under report the audit of the accounts of 7,045 institutions with a total transaction of Rs. 32,135.42 lakhs was done.

One thousand six hundred and ninety-five reports in lieu of surcharge for recovery of Rs. 14.475 lakhs were issued against Executive Authorities of Local Bodies under the surcharge provisions of the various local Acts. Similarly 963 quantum of loss reports involving a sum of Rs. 24.78 lakhs were also made to Government and other administrative heads against the Retiring/Retired Executive Authorities. Surcharge certificates were issued on Ex-Chairman and Councillors of Tiruchirappalli Municipality and Madras Corporation for a sum of Rs. 1,28,199.00.

The Examiner in the capacity as the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments administered five Union Endowments and 678 State Endowments to the total value of Rs. 106.5 lakhs and disbursed to the administrators of the endowments, the amount requisitioned by them with reference to the provisions in the schemes of the endowments. A total sum of Rs. 12,226.65 was earned as commission and a sum of Rs. 11,08,169.61 was disbursed as interest during the year.

The Examiner continued to be the administrator of the "Municipal Employees Pension Fund" constituted under the Tamilnadu Municipal Services Pension Rule 1970. Certificates of pension were issued for 612 cases both in respect of superior and inferior servants whose scales were above Rs. 90 in the pre-revision scales of pay. Out of the accumulated pensionary contributions, a sum of Rs. 10.5 lakhs was invested with Government in the Public Accounts and another sum of

Rs. 1-lakh was invested in Fixed Deposit of Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation during the year. The total investments held as 31st March 1975 was Rs. 97.5 lakhs. The receipts and charges for the year were Rs. 20.19 lakhs and Rs. 21.78 lakhs respectively.

The work relating to the transfer of Provident Fund Securities held by the Local Bodies in favour of the Secretary to Government, Finance department continued to be attended to by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

The settlement of the pending objections relating to the Municipalities continued to be attended to by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts with the assistance of an Assistant Examiner and staff sanctioned specifically for the purpose.

Audit of State Trading Schemes :

The Chief Auditor who is the head of the new department is assisted by Deputy Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes in Madras and by three Assistant Chief Auditors, State Trading Schemes having their headquarters at Madurai, Salem and Tiruchirappalli. There is also a Stock verification Organisation consisting of eight peripatetic parties having headquarters at Madras under the immediate supervision of Stock Verification Officer, functioning under the control of Chief Auditor.

The Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes is the Internal Auditor in respect of the following schemes and Corporations:—

- (i) Entire transactions of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board,
- (ii) Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation (Madras and Madurai),
- (iii) Chemical Fertilisers accounts maintained by Collectors,
- (iv) Entire transactions of the Agricultural depots,
- (v) Weights and Measures accounts maintained by the Controller of Weights and Measures,
- (vi) Accounts of the Tamilalagam Ooty and Tamil Nadu House New Delhi,
- (vii) Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation, and
- (viii) Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing Development Corporation.

The department is attending to the audit of nearly 1,420 institutions. The audit is being done quarterly, half yearly and annually according to the nature of transactions. All the 2,896 quarterly audits, 190 half yearly audits and 664 Annual audits had been completed for the period up to 1973-74. Apart from these, 1,445 quarterly audits relating to the year 1974-75 and the audit of Chemical Fertiliser accounts relating to first half of 1974-75 had also been completed excepting two districts.

During the course of audit, the following cases of shortages, misappropriation and other irregularities involving the amounts noted against each were noticed and reported to the concerned authorities for appropriate action.

(RUPEES IN
LAKHS.)

1. Khadi and Village Industries Board	3.34
2. Chemical Fertiliser Accounts	4.81
3. Agricultural Depots	0.49

The Stock Verification Organisation had conducted Physical Verification of stocks and stores during the year in 208 Government institutions and in 32 municipal institutions and the value of stocks verified by it was Rs. 1,458 lakhs and Rs. 965 lakhs respectively.

Two Thousand Four hundred and Nine items of shortages to the value of Rs. 1.51 lakhs and 1,552 items of overages to the value of Rs. 0.23 lakhs were detected by the organisation during the physical verification conducted during the year under Government Institutions.

The Physical Verification of stocks in the Municipal Institutions had brought to light 6,707 items of shortages valued at Rs. 6.32 lakhs and 1,412 items of excesses valued at Rs. 1.7 lakhs.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Woman and Child Welfare:

Pre-Schools.—There were 2,543 pre-schools. Local women who have studied up to E.S.L.C. are selected and given training for three months in pre-schools programme in the Rural Extension Training Centres before appointment as Balasevikas. The Balasevikas serving in these pre-schools get an honorarium of Rs. 30 per month for conducting the pre-schools and Rs. 20 for the implementation of the feeding programme.

Many of the pre-schools do not have their own buildings and they are housed in rented or rent free buildings in Mahalir Mandram buildings. During 1974-75, 200 buildings were constructed, out of which 50 buildings were entirely allotted to be constructed in Harijan Colonies.

Integrated Child Development Services Project.—It is considered to have an integrated and co-ordinated approach to child care and nutrition by integrating feeding programme with health care, immunisation and nutrition education in such a way as to form a package. Realising this, the Integrated Child Development Services Project has been conceived.

The following package of services will be provided through the Integrated Child Development Services Centres:—

- (i) Supplementary Nutrition,
- (ii) Nutrition Education,
- (iii) Immunisation,
- (iv) Health check-up,
- (v) Referral services and
- (vi) Pre-School education.

The Government of India sanctioned 2 projects (i.e.) one rural and one urban for Tamil Nadu. The project area for the urban project alone was approved by the Government of India. Urban Integrated Child Development Services Project is to be in the located slum areas in the City.

Training to Physically Handicapped.—Training in the various State Government Departments/undertakings was given to physically handicapped as shown below:—

Serial number and Departments/ Undertakings.	No. of persons trained.
(1)	(2)
1. Pallavan Transport Corporation	96
2. State Transport Corporation	39
3. Cheran Engineering Corporation	7
4. Khadi and Village Industries Board	85
5. Tansi	31
6. Handloom	21
7. Government Press	50
8. Kattabomman Transport Corporation	6
Total ..	335

Old Age cum-Disability Pension.—Government sanctioned the grant of 10,000 old age-cum-disability pensions to the physically handicapped destitutes. The Collectors of various districts are implementing the scheme.

Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Institutions.—Government earmarked Rs. 5 lakhs towards the grant to Voluntary Institutions which serve the cause of welfare of physically handicapped. So far, a sum of Rs.1,72,000 had been given to 7 institutions.

Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped.—Government sanctioned the establishment of two Special Employment Exchanges one each at Madurai and Coimbatore to provide employment assistance to physically handicapped persons.

Mahalir Mandrams.—This programme is to organise women of rural areas to come together in Mahalir Mandrams cutting across the various social economic barriers. Accordingly 13,124 Mahalir Mandrams at the rate of one for each Panchayat were established and they continued to function satisfactorily. An approximate expenditure of Rs. 4,000 is incurred in a block every year.

Composite Programme.—The Government of India formulated a composite programme for women and pre-school children for implementation outside the applied nutrition programme and Family and Child Welfare Project areas with a view to improve the low nutritional standard in the rural areas. The programme consists of the following schemes:—

(a) *Nutrition Education through Mahalir Mandrams (State sector).*—In each of the 104 selected blocks, 3 Mahalir Mandrams were selected for organising Nutrition Demonstration showing better uses of Local foods and introducing balanced menus and recipes. Each selected Mahalir Mandram is provided with demonstration and kitchen equipments worth Rs. 500. For 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 2,34,624 was sanctioned for this programme.

(b) *Encouragement of Economic Activities of the Mahalir Mandrams (Central Sector Schemes).*—To encourage Mahalir Mandrams to undertake different types of economic activities for their own welfare, cash awards were given to the best mahalir mandrams who proved their active involvement in economic activities. The Mandrams are graded into three categories and an amount of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 600 and Rs. 400 respectively was given as an award. For 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 21,200 was sanctioned.

(c) *Training of Associate Women Workers.*—A local woman with leadership qualities is selected from each Panchayat and deputed for one month convenor's training in Rural Extension Training Centres, T. Kallupatti in Madurai district, S. V. Nagaram in North Arcot and at Service Home in Tambaram, Chingleput district. Such trained Convenors convene meetings of women in their respective Mahalir Mandrams and discuss with the local women various subjects of interest and utility like child welfare practices, household arts, home-economics, kitchen gardening, health environmental sanitation, etc. Demonstration on better methods of cooking are also conducted.

It was decided to train about 5,000 Associate Women workers for implementing the composite programme. A sum of Rs. 27,000 was sanctioned for 1974-75. Training was conducted in two batches in the training centres at T. Kallupatti in Madurai district, S. V. Nagaram in North Arcot district and at Service Home, Tambaram, Chingleput district.

Women's Welfare Branches.—One of the agencies through which welfare activities for women are rendered, is the Women's Welfare branches. There are 50 Women's Welfare Branches through out the State. The organisers who are incharge of the branches, conduct pre-basic classes in the mornings and undertake house visits to educate women in household arts and child rearing practices. In addition, the organisers convene meetings of women and impart training in useful crafts like tailoring, mat weaving, leaf plate making, etc. An approximate amount of Rs. 0.07 lakh is spent per branch per annum.

Service Homes.—Besides the three Service Homes at Tambaram, Cuddalore and Thanjavur run by the Directorate of Social Welfare the following five voluntary Institutions were financially aided in running Service Homes for Women.—

- (1) Kasturba Sevikashram,
- (2) Tiruchi Seva Sangam,
- (3) Madurai Sevashram,
- (4) Avvai Ashram, Sivasailam and
- (5) Anna Anadhai Illam, Oragadam.

During 1974-75, the Government of India have introduced a new scheme for the welfare of destitute children. Grants in aid are sanctioned to voluntary organisations engaged in the field of child welfare. The scheme is being implemented by the State Government and an amount of Rs. 10,00,794 was sanctioned to 21 institutions under this scheme through the Director of Social Welfare, Madras.

State Social Welfare Board, Grant-in-Aid Programme.—The Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned grants to Voluntary institutions under various programmes through the State Social Welfare Board, Madras as detailed below for the year, 1974-75:—

Serial number and Name of the Programme.	Number of Institutions.	Amount Sanctioned.	Amount released.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Annual Grant	198	2,36,480	2,29,859
2. Plan Period	80	2,83,400	1,50,445
3. Mahila Mandal	16	67,000	78,577

Serial number and Name of the Programme.	Number of Institutions.	Amount Sanctioned.	Amount released.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
4. Holiday Camp	18	49,000	48,000
5. Condensed Course (1975-77).	3	83,800	68,000
6. Socio-Economic Programme.	4	1,30,000	80,000
7. Dairy Scheme	2	24,000	23,400
8. Working Women Hostels	5	11,100	11,000
9. Foster Care	1	23,500	23,500
10. Welfare Extension Project (Urban).	2	13,200	13,200
11. Nutrition Programme.	119	3,67,723	3,29,748
12. Mobile Creche	4	24,240	24,240

Harijan Welfare.

The Director of Harijan Welfare who is an officer borne on the I A. S. Cadre administers the ameliorative work in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Collectors continue to be responsible for the implementation of Welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the district level. The Collectors are assisted by District Welfare Officers.

Provision of House sites.—House sites are provided to poor Harijans who own no house sites. An extent of 1,210.26 acres was acquired during the year for providing 16,740 house sites.

Harijan Welfare Schools.—There are 842 schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. Out of 842 schools, 19 are high schools 81 are middle schools, and 742 are primary schools. The following are the details in respect of boys and girls who are studying in Harijan Welfare schools:—

Boys	..	..	..	..	..	66,672
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	55,928
						<u>1,22,600</u>

76 schools are run by the Harijan Welfare Department for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. The details of the Tribal schools run during 1974-75 are given below :—

Elementary schools	66
Higher Elementary Schools	7
High Schools	3
	76

Hostels :—The Government are running 15 hostels for the Tribals in the State. To shed the shyness of Scheduled Tribes and to allow them to mix with others, the following ratio is adopted in admitting boarders in the Hostels.

	PER CENT.
Scheduled Tribes	60
Scheduled Castes	30
Backward Classes	10

In addition to this, voluntary organisations which show interest in doing welfare work for Scheduled Tribes are running residential schools for which financial assistance is given by the State Government. In Tamil Nadu, 4 residential schools and 1 hostel run by voluntary organisation are getting assistance to maintain the schools and hostels

Dresses to Girls:—Two sets of dresses, one at the time of Deepavali and another at the time of Pongal are supplied to all girl pupils irrespective of community who are either studying in the schools or residing as boarders in Government hostels.

The cost of the dresses between the different age groups is furnished below :—

Age Group.	Ceiling fixed for supply of dresses.
	RS.
Between 5 to 11	18
Between 12 to 14	30
Between 15 and above	40

Dresses to Boys :—One set of dress is supplied irrespective of community to all the boys studying in Standards I to V in Harijan Welfare schools. Two sets of dresses are supplied to the students who are studying in IV to XI std. and residing as boarders in the Government Hostels at a cost of Rs. 10 per set every year.

Supply of slates, Books and Note Books.—The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in Standards I to V of Harijan Welfare schools are supplied with slates every year free of cost.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in Standard I to XI are also supplied with note-books and Text books free of cost.

Scholarships :—The details of scholarships sanctioned and the amount spent under Government of India and State scholarship for the year 1974-75 are furnished below :—

(a) Government of India Post-matric scholarships for Scheduled Castes.—

Number of applications.		Amount spent.
Received.	Sanctioned.	
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
24,126	17,259	1,23,70,759

(b) Government of India-Post-matric Scholarships for Scheduled Tribes.—

Number of applications.		Amount spent.
Received.	Sanctioned.	
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
241	194	1,49,816

(c) State Scholarships.

Item.	Number of applications received.	Number of applications sanctioned.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
Postmatric Scheduled Castes ..	7,149	5,369	22,69,512
Pre-matric Scheduled Castes ...	5,76,064	4,64,543	80,23,890
Pre-matric Scheduled Tribes ..	1,929	1,644	23,070
	5,85,142	4,71,556	1,03,16,472

(d) Harijan Welfare Loan Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.—A sum of Rs. 5.66 lakhs was spent during 1974-75 towards the sanction of Harijan Welfare Loan scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students pursuing professional and Post-Graduate Courses. 1,183 students were benefited under this scheme.

(e) Gandhi Memorial Scholarships.—A sum of Rs. 1,30,500 was sanctioned to 120 Scheduled Castes students under this scheme.

Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes:—There were 557 Government hostels for Scheduled Castes as on 31st March 1975. Admission is made in the following ratio.

Scheduled Castes.	Backward Classes.	Forward Classes.
(1)	(2)	(3)
PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
75	20	5

256 Part time tutors were sanctioned to improve the standard of education of the boarders by giving special coaching.

Intercaste Marriages :—In order to create a casteless society, the Government are encouraging intercaste marriages where one of the couple is a Harijan Hindu. The Government are awarding Gold medals to such couples who contract intercaste marriages. A cash grant of Rs. 200 is also awarded to each intercaste married couple. A certificate of appreciation is also given to them. Under this scheme 317 gold medals were distributed to intercaste married couples till 1974-75.

Removal of Untouchability :—Removal of untouchability week is celebrated from 24th January to 30th January every year. During January 1975 a sum of Rs. 0.44 lakhs was spent for the celebration of this week.

Loans to Scheduled Tribes for starting Trades :—The Government extended the scheme of sanction of interest free loans to Scheduled Tribes for starting petty trades from 1973-74 on a par with Scheduled Castes. The details of loan sanctioned during the year 1973-74 and 1974-75 are given below.

Year.	Amount.	Number of applications sanctioned.	Amount spent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.		RS.
1973-74	25,000	33	24,750
1974-75	25,000	32	25,000

Pre-Examination Training Centre for I.A.S. and I.P.S. etc.—The Pre-Examination Training Centre, Madras is financed by the Government of India and managed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. This Centre had sent 8 batches of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from all over India for I.A.S., I.P.S., etc. and allied Services Competitive Examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C. New Delhi.

A sum of Rs. 2.20 lakhs was spent for this purpose during 1974-75.

Out of 26 appeared for I.A.S. and Other combined examinations during 1974-75, 4 candidates came out successful and entered services.

Conferences and Meetings.—The District Harijan Welfare Officers conference was held at Krishnagiri in Dharmapuri District on 26th September 1974. The Tamil Nadu Tribal Advisory Committee met on 26th September 1974 at Krishnagiri in Dharmapuri District.

The meeting of the Tamil Nadu State Harijan Welfare Committee was also convened on 25th September 1974 at Krishnagiri.

Welfare of Backward Classes.

The Director of Backward Classes continued to be in charge of Schemes for the Welfare of Backward Classes, Denotified Tribes, Kallar Reclamation and Aziz Nagar Settlement during 1974-75. In the Districts, the District Backward Classes Welfare Officers and the Special Deputy Collector (KR) Madurai working under the administrative control of the District Collectors continued to be responsible for the Welfare of Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes, Kallar Reclamation and Aziz Nagar Settlement.

Details regarding the total number of schools for Denotified Tribes and hostels for Denotified Tribes and Backward Classes in the State are furnished below :—

I. Total Number of Schools ..	277	(including 248 Kallar Schools).
1. Elementary Schools ..	235	
2. Higher Elementary Schools	32	
3. High Schools	10	

The total strength of the boys in the Schools was 42,836.

	B.C.	DTs.
II. Total number of Hostels ..	177	54
Total sanctioned strength	11,210	5,099

Midday Meals.—Midday meals at the rate of 15 paise per meal were served to all the pupils studying in the Denotified Tribe Schools. During the year CARE meal was supplied under CARE programme in all the schools for 100 days in an academic year. For the rest of the days, rice meal was supplied to the pupils at Government cost.

Clothing.—Two sets of uniforms were supplied to the inmates in Denotified Tribe Boarding Homes and also pupils studying in Kallar Schools from I to III Standards.

Books and Slates.—The pupils studying in I to III Standards in the Denotified Tribe Schools and Kallar Schools in Madurai District were given free text books, note books and slates every year. The students were taken on excursion to important places.

State Scholarships.—*Pre-Matric and Post Matric.*—The details of scholarships sanctioned to students belonging to Denotified Tribes and Backward classes are furnished below :—

	Number of Scholarships sanctioned.		Amount Spent (RS. IN LAKHS).	
	Pre-matric.	Post-matric.	Pre-matric.	Post-matric.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) Backward Classes ..	94,032	80,025	33.38	269.61
(b) Denotified Tribes ..	60,661	4,673	11.44	20.10
			CASES.	RS.
State Scholarships to Chartered-Accountant Course.			47	21,000
State Loan Scholarships ..			90	45,000

Post-matric Scholarships to Lower Income-Group students and Denotified Tribes.—During 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 30,000 was spent for the award of Scholarships to Lower Income Groups and Denotified Tribes from State Funds as detailed below :—

	Number of scholarships granted.	Amount spent.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Low Income Group and Denotified Tribes	37	RS. 30,000
	37	30,000

Hostels.—There were 177 hostels for Backward Classes and 54 hostels for Denotified Tribes. The pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes were also admitted in these Government hostels at the rate of 25 per cent.

Boarding Grants.—A sum of Rs. 6.11 lakhs was spent on Boarding Grants to those studying in 55 private hostels as detailed below :—

	Number of grants sanctioned.	Amount spent.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS.
1. Backward Classes	2,693	5,92,939
2. Denotified Tribes	144	17,725

With a view to improve the economic condition of barbers and dhobies belonging to Backward Classes, 2,259 barbers and 1,702 dhobies were supplied free tools to the value of Rs. 6.31 lakhs during 1974-75.

Institute for all India Services.—The Special Training Institute for coaching the Backward Classes candidates and Denotified Tribes Candidates for All-India Services such as I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., was continued in Madras City.

Kallar reclamation

The Special Deputy Collector (KR) at Madurai continued to be incharge of Kallar Reclamation Schemes.

Particulars regarding the number of Kallar Schools Boarding Homes etc., are given below :—

	Number of schools.	Strength
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Elementary Schools	209	27,271
2.. Higher Elementary Schools ..	30	9,728
3. High Schools	9	2,048
Total	248	39,047

Government Boarding Homes ..	54
Sanctioned Strength	5,099

The pupils studying in the Kallar High Schools are exempted from payment of Special fees to the High Schools.

Separate District Scout Association was formed for the Kallar Schools students in Madurai District and there were 308 scout units in the Kallar Schools. The scout units were deputed to participate in the Jamboree etc.

Particulars of Expenditure under Kallar Reclamation Programme : A sum of Rs. 44.07 lakhs was spent on implementation of Kallar Reclamation Programmes during 1974-75 :

Aziz Nagar Settlement.

The Manager, Aziz Nagar Settlement continued to be incharge of the Settlement during 1974-75.

Cultivation was the main occupation of the settlers. Lands had been assigned to them conditionally to improve production and to eke out their livelihood. Two Industries viz. Carpentry and Weaving are run in the settlement to provide alternative jobs to the settlers. The allotment and expenditure for these two industries are as follows :—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
(1)	(2) RS.	(3) RS.
1. Carpentry Industry	20,000	12,162.02
2. Weaving Industry	20,000	34,987.50

There were one high school and one elementary school in the Settlement with a total strength of 259 and 280 respectively. Midday meals were supplied to the pupils as usual. The students studying in these schools were given free text books, note books, slates and 2 sets of dresses every year free of cost. The students were taken to excursions and also permitted to participate in the Zonal Matches and Cultural Meet etc., every year.

The village Panchayat constituted for the arbitration of small disputes among the settlers was functioning properly.

There was one dispensary with necessary staff to look after the health of the settlers.

The settlers were living in healthy surroundings and they were availing themselves of all the opportunities afforded by Government. Their standard of living was improving.

Bhoodan and Gramdhan

Constitution of Bhoodan Board of Tamil Nadu.—The State Bhoodan Board was constituted by the Government in the year 1959. Thiru K. Arunachalam, M.A., was appointed as the Chairman of the State Bhoodan Yagna Board, Madurai and he continued in that post till 31st December 1970. Then Thiru S. R. Bhupathy, B.A., was appointed as Chairman for a period of four years. On expiry of that period he was again appointed as Chairman.

The following are the members of the Bhoodan Board :—

Serial No.	Name.	Designation in the Board.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Thiru S. R. Bhupathi, B.A.	Chairman
2.	The Minister in-charge of Bhoodan portfolio	Member
3.	Thiru V. Ponniah	Do.
4.	Thiru S. D. Ramachandran	Do.
5.	Thiru S. R. Subramaniam	Do.
6.	Thiru R. Varadhan	Do.
7.	W. P. A. R. Chandrasekaran	Do.
8.	Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam, M.L.C.	Do.
9.	Thiru R. Subramaniam	Do.
10.	Thiru Rev. Ralph. Richard Keithan	Do.
11.	Thiru S. Loganathan	Do.
12.	Thiru V. Ramachandran	Do.
13.	Thiru K. Arunachalam	Do.
14.	The Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Madras.	Do.
15.	The Registrar of Co-operative Societies	Do.

The Government sanctioned a Special Staff consisting of three Gazetted Officers viz., One Deputy Collector, one Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and one Deputy Agricultural Officer to the development of Bhoodan lands and Gramdhan villages under the control of the Chairman.

Bhoodan.—20,157 pathrams were received by the State Bhoodan Board from the Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal for pursuing further action as contemplated in the Tamilnadu Bhoodan (Yagna) Act, 1958. After making enquiries, the Bhoodan Board accepted an extent of 23,397 acres as per Act. The progress of work turned out by the staff so far is furnished below :—

(1)	Number of cases.	Extent in acres.
(2)	(3)	
1. Land gifted for Bhoodan	15,789	23,472
2. Confirmed by the Tahsildar as Bhoodan lands under Section 17 (4) of the Act.	15,751	23,403
3. Number registered as Bhoodan lands after confirmation by the Tahsildar in the Sub Registrar's office concerned	15,622	23,240
4. Number of cases of transfer of registry ..	15,408	23,09 ⁸
5. Sub-division cases effected in respect of Bhoodan lands.	9,441	12,113
6. Number of cases distributed to the landless poor so far.	15,084	22,41 ⁰

Gramdhan.—In Gramdhan, residential pattadars of a village voluntarily surrender their ownership of the lands owned by them in favour of the village community through a joint dhanapathram. According to section 2 (e) of the Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958, a Gramdhan village means any revenue village or villages or part or parts thereof in which not less than two thirds of the number of persons residing and owning lands donate all their lands for Gramdhan, or where the pattadars who own not less than one half of the total extent of the village donate their lands for Gramdhan.

The Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal, Madurai, has obtained 22,030 Gramdhan pathrams in almost all the blocks in Tamil Nadu through the Sarvodaya workers ; The enquiry work of Gramdhan pathrams is in progress. In Madurai District the Government already declared 18 villages as Gramdhan villages. The progress of work turned out by the executive staff under Gramdhan is furnished below :—

1. Total number of Gramdhan pathrams	22,03
2. Total number of pathrams enquired	740
3. Total number of pathrams satisfied the definitions in the Act and accepted by the Bhoodan Board.	540
4. Number of Gramdhan notifications sent for publication	3881
5. Number of Gramdhan notifications published (Tamil Nadu Government Gazette and in the District Gazette)	
Tamil Nadu Government Gazette	27
District Gazette	164
6. Number of villages confirmed by the Tahsildar for declaration.	4
7. Number of Gramdhan villages declared by the Government.	18

In Tirunelveli district, a number of villages in Melaneelithanallur Block are covered under Gramdhan. In that area, a pilot programme on the concept of the "Whole Village Development" was drawn in respect of 11 villages in the block ; and the project report was also approved by the National Agricultural Commission, New Delhi.

Sarva Seva Farms.—In Tamil Nadu, Agricultural Farms are worked on compact Block of Bhoodan lands in the following villages. These are called Sarva Seva Farms.

Serial number and District.	Taluk.	Village.	Acres covered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Ramanathapuram	Virudhunagar	Sevalur	54—18
2. Madurai	Tirumangalam	Uchapatti	33—45
3. Coimbatore	Erode	Vadugapatti	100—00
		(787.77 acres)	
4. Coimbatore	Udumalpet	Kallapuram	150—00

These farms are functioning with the financial aid of some voluntary organisations through the Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal under the guidance and supervision of the Deputy Agricultural Officer (Gramdhan Madurai. Steps were taken to start such Sarva Seva Farms in some more contiguous Bhoodhan lands in Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts.

Financial aid to Gramdhan Villages by Government.—So far a sum of Rs. 5.25 lakhs was allotted by the Government of India for Tirunelveli district and a sum of Rs. 5.38 lakhs for Madurai district towards loans to Gramdhanes. The entire allotment had been spent.

Directorate of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare :

The Directorate of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare has been created with effect from 29th July 1974 by merging both the Tamil Nadu State Soldiers, Sailors and Airmens Board and the office of the Amalgamated funds. It is the administrative head of the District Soldiers', Sailors', and Air men's Boards in the State which looks after the welfare of the Ex-Servicemen and their families, the families of servingmen and also the re-settlement of disabled persons and widows of the deceased persons. The District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmens' Boards exist in all the district except in Pudukkottai. The proposal for the opening of D.S.S. & A. Board in Pudukkottai district is under correspondence with the Government of India.

At present, the cost on maintenance of the Directorate is wholly borne by the State Government, and in respect of District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Boards, the Government of India, Ministry of Defence shares 50 percent of the total cost. The following funds are placed with the Directorate of Ex. Servicemen's welfare, Madras and these are administered by the respective State and Sub-Committees :—

(i) **Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund.**—Tamil Nadu Ex. Services Personnel Benevolent Fund is utilised for rendering assistance to the Ex-Servicemen's population in Tamil Nadu for the rehabilitation and re-settlement including cash relief for alleviation of economic distress. The source for the fund is the collection made on the Flag Day, 7th December, every year. The amount collected for the Flag Day 1974 amounted to Rs. 7,80,345.41. As on 31st March 1975, the credit balance of the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund was Rs. 9,15,352.49. The administration of the Fund is looked

after by a Committee constituted by the Government with the Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department as its Chairman.

The following is a brief account of the assistance rendered by the Directorate out of the Tamil Nadu Ex. Services Personnel Benevolent Fund during the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975:—

Serial number and nature of assistance. (1)	Number of cases. (2)	Amount sanctioned. (3)	
		Rs.	Np.
1 Monthly grants for maintenance	696	2,79,158	40
2 Lumpsum grants for starting petty shops or for other business/trade, etc.	153	96,048	24
3 Pocket money to TB/Leprosy patients undergoing treatment in the Sanatoria/ Leprosoria.	56	1,767	71
4 Immediate relief grants sanctioned to ex- servicemen/their dependants who are found stranded by District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Boards/Tamil Nadu State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Board, Madras.	1,845	1,00,273	09
5 Maintenance charges to the ex-servicemen who are undergoing training in Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee.	23	2,593	33
6 Marriage grants to the daughters of ex- servicemen.	718	2,44,400	00
7 Burial expenses	8	800	00
8 Flood relief	4	940	00
9 Fire relief	4	880	00
10 Grants to conduct Rallies and Reunions of ex-servicemen.		7,500	00
11 Scholarship to the children of ex-service- men.	111	4,136	00
12 Expre. for the purchase of uniforms, shoes etc. in connection with Republic Day Celebrations.	..	6,000	00
13 Expre. for running Tailoring Unit	..	1,20,940	55
Total	3,618	8,65,437	32

Over and above, the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards secured grants from the various Army/Navy/Air Force Benevolent Funds to the tune of Rs. 6,85,970.

Other important items of assistance rendered by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards are as follows:—

	Number of cases recommended.	Number of cases sanctioned.
1 Pensions—		
Family Pension	513	192
Service Pension	765	76
Disability Pension	791	687
Gratuity	38	38
2 Number of eligibility certificates issued for land assignment.	..	6,480
3 Cases of personnel interviewed	..	92,857
4 Correspondences	..	1,08,175
5 Attestation of photographs for drawing pension.	..	609
6 Final settlement of accounts	39	RS. 19,452-30
7 Number of T.B. patients admitted in the Sanatoria.	..	182
8 Number of patients in the Leprosoria ..	..	93
9 Number of other patients admitted in Government Hospitals/Dispensaries.	..	2,380
10 (i) Number of ex-servicemen Registered	..	2,586
Number of Ex-servicemen placed ..	..	960
(ii) Medals Received	..	1,787
Presented	..	1,266
11 Surplus vehicles Applications forwarded.	..	537
Allotted	..	94
12 I.O.C. Applications forwarded	..	17
Allotted	..	3
13 Artificial limb	..	1 case.
14 Number of eligibility certificates issued for educational concessions	..	4,470

Amalgamated Funds.—A charitable fund known as 'Amalgamated Tamil Nadu Shares of the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund and the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen' was created under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act. This is administered and managed by the State Managing Committee with the Governor of Tamil Nadu as its Chairman.

The objects of the Fund are to sanction:—

(i) Loans to individual ex-servicemen for starting business/industrial undertaking.

(ii) Scholarships/Stipends to ex-servicemen/their dependants studying in the technical, professional, vocational, industrial training course beyond the high school stage if the monthly income of the parent/guardian is less than Rs. 340 per month.

(iii) Grants or loans to Co-operative Societies, or other Associations of Ex-servicemen for the schemes and projects of resettlement including horticulture, animal husbandry, industry and transport.

(iv) Expenditure on special measure of a collective nature for the maintenance of old and destitute ex-servicemen or widows of ex-servicemen.

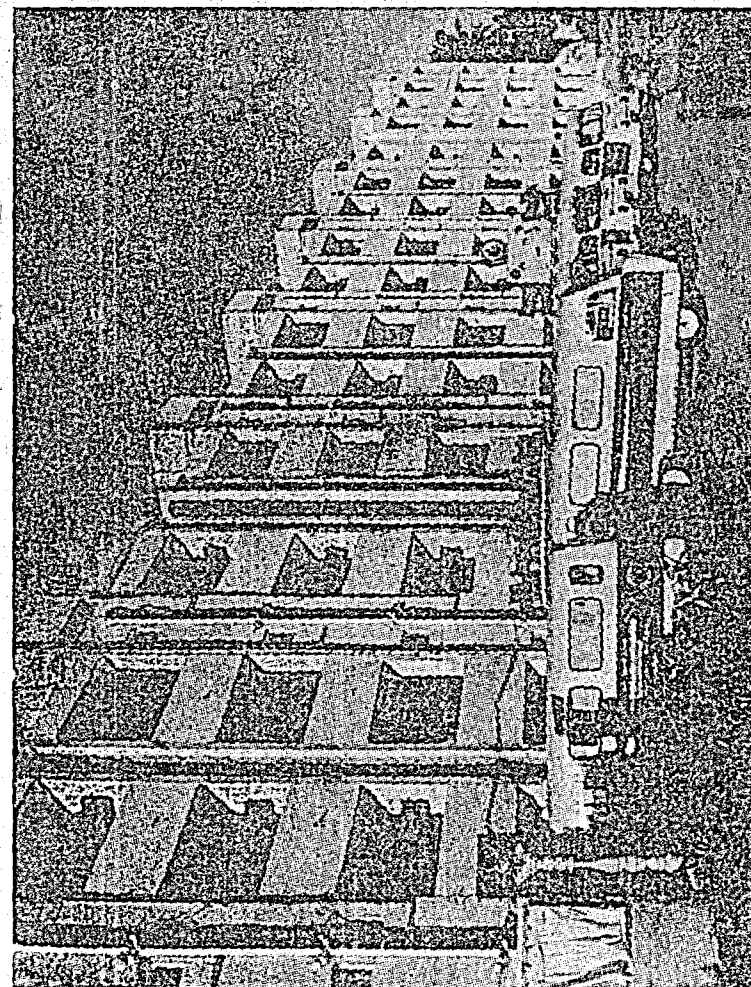
(v) and to do all other things to promote measures for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their dependants as decided by the State Managing Committee from time to time.

Keeping in view the above objects, a sum of Rs. 6.2 lakhs was spent from the fund during the year.

To supplement the expenditure on payment of annual maintenance grant to the next of kins of defence personnel killed and to those disabled in action during Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971, the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned an adhoc grant of Rs. 1,00,000 each year.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board:

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was formed in September, 1970 for clearing the slums in Madras City and for rehabilitating the hut dwellers in good tenements with all essential facilities. The Socio-economic survey conducted by the Slum Clearance Board revealed that there are 1,202 slums in Madras City with a population of 7,37,531 (1,63,804 families) and that 1/3rd of the City population are slum dwellers.



Radhakrishnapuram.

Source of Fund.—For Slum Clearance work, during 1974-75, funds were provided by the State Government under 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loans repayable with interest in equal instalments in 30 years. The Environmental Improvement schemes hitherto monitored and financed by the Government of India, with 100 per cent grant assistance has been transferred to the State sector with effect from the 1st April 1974. From this date onwards, the Tamil Nadu Government is granting financial assistance to the Slum Clearance Board for executing the work under Environmental Improvement scheme. For Remunerative Enterprise Scheme, the Slum Clearance Board has floated a debenture for Rs. 50 lakhs for Ayodya Nagar super building complex. In addition, loans are obtained from commercial, scheduled banks and the HUDCO a Government of India Organisation, for executing the Remunerative Enterprises schemes. The receipts and expenditure particulars for the year 1974-75 are given below :—

<i>Schemes.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i> (RS. IN LAKHS.)	<i>Expenditure.</i> (RS. IN LAKHS.)
Slum Clearance Scheme	350.00	373.91
Environmental Improvement Scheme.	75.00	113.06
Remunerative Enterprises Schemes.	3.10	10.22

Progress of work under each scheme.—(1) *Slum Clearance Scheme.*—During the year, the Slum Clearance Board sanctioned 15 schemes involving construction of 1,552 tenements costing Rs. 1.76 crores. The execution of work was carried out in 63 spill-over schemes and eight new schemes. During the year, 3,734 tenements were completed and 2,740 more tenements were in various stages of construction as on 31st March 1975. From the inception of Slum Clearance Board till 31st March 1975, 16,068 tenements were completed in various schemes in the City.

(2) *Environmental Improvement of Slums.*—During the year, 115 schemes costing Rs. 95.708 lakhs benefiting a slum population of 1.37 lakhs were sanctioned by the Slum Clearance Board for execution. The Physical Achievements made under Environmental Improvement Schemes till 31st March 1975 are given below :—

(1) Bath and F.O.L.	..	3,062 Nos.
(2) Water tap	..	396 Nos.
(3) Street light	..	552 Nos.

- (4) Well 197 Nos.
- (5) Culvert 418 Nos.
- (6) Road 112,575 metres.
- (7) Storm water drain . . . 99,697 metres.
- (8) Sewer line 21,594 metres.
- (9) Water line 33,796 metres.
- (10) Pavement slab 129,322 Sq. ft.
- (11) Levelling and Filling. . 149,655 cubic metre.

(3) *Remunerative Enterprise Schemes.*—HUDCO sanctioned loans for the following Remunerative Enterprise Schemes :—

(1) Rs. 6-10 lakhs for the construction of shopping centre at Venkata Narayana Road.

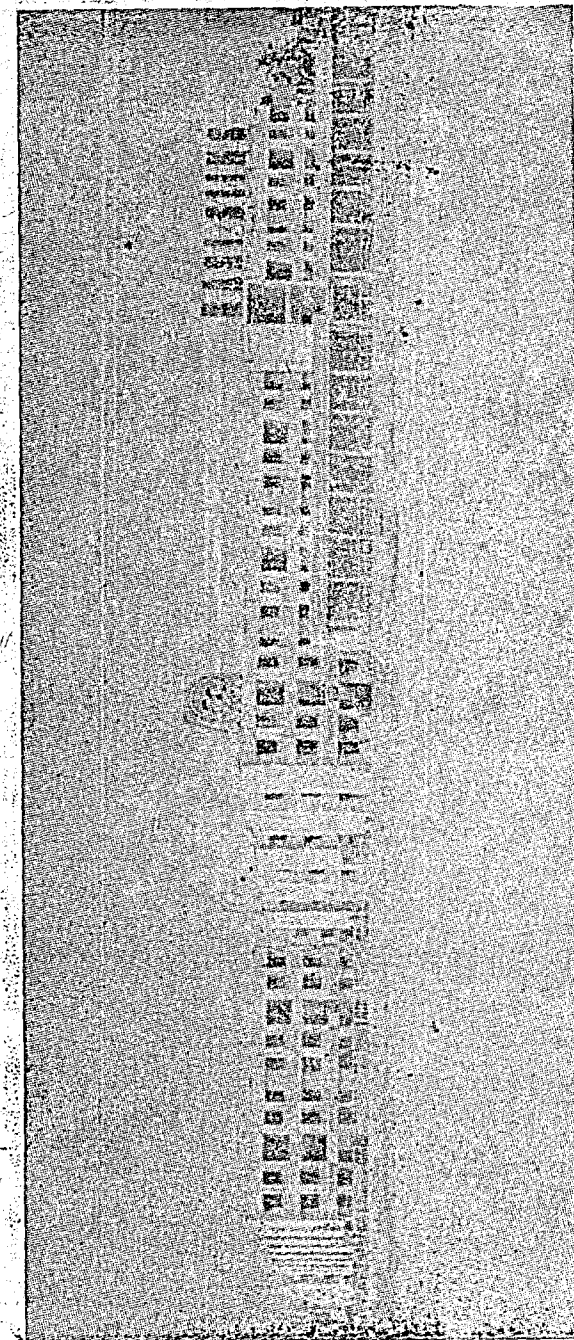
(2) Rs. 13-93 lakhs for the construction of 72 tenements and a Remunerative Enterprise Scheme at Alaiyamman Koil, Mambalam.

Scheme for Rehabilitating the Adi-Andhras in Madras City.—The Government accepted the proposal of the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for framing a separate scheme for rehabilitating the Adhi-Andhras numbering about 6,000 families living in 50 Slum Areas in various parts of Madras City, in pucca houses, through the scheme of the Slum Clearance Board.

The Slum Clearance Board is taking action to implement the orders of the Government in regard to Adi-Andhras Scheme.

Mobile Medical Services to the Slum dwellers.—Lutheran World Federation, Geneva which is an International Social Service Organisation, donated a sum of Rs. 3-05 lakhs to the Slum Clearance Board for implementing the Madras Slums Medical and Sanitation Services project. From this fund, the Slum Clearance Board purchased 5 mobile dispensary vans at a cost of Rs. 2-24 lakhs. Four out of them function under the administrative control of the Corporation of Madras, in slum areas. The remaining one is functioning in the tenemental areas with the assistance of the New Residents Welfare Trust.

Other activities.—The task of the Board is not confined to housing the slum people in the new tenements. Re-housing of the slum dwellers in modern apartments alone may not improve their life unless their



Nochikuppam.

economic condition is improved and proper education on environmental sanitation is imparted. To achieve this objective, the Slum Clearance Board enlisted the help and co-operation of the various Voluntary Social Service Organisations in the City such as New Residents Welfare Trust, Voluntary Health Services, Swallows in India, Guild of Service, Madras Christian Council of Social Services, Lions Club, etc. These organisations are doing their yeoman service to educate the slum dwellers for promoting the services of health, education and employment through Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts.

Film Shows.—Film shows are screened in all the areas periodically by the Information Department of the Government to bring home to the slum dwellers the need to live a healthy life in hygienic surroundings and also educating them as to how to live in Society and adjust with other groups of people. The Slum Clearance Board is preparing the Film Show Programmes and sending to the Information Department for screening every month.

Youth Service Corps:

Under this Scheme, men and women graduates and diploma holders can offer themselves for recruitment to the Youth Service Corps. The volunteers receive a monthly honorarium of Rs. 175 p.m. The tenure of appointment of each volunteer is two years inclusive of the period spent at the Training Centre. The prescribed age limit is 30.

During the year, 416 men volunteers and 219 women volunteers were recruited. They were given training in the Madras School of Social Work, Madras, Madurai Institute of Social Work, Madurai and in the Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram. On completion of their training, 336 men volunteers were posted to Government High Schools for Boys in rural areas approved by Government and 80 men volunteers were posted to work in Blocks.

Of 219 women volunteers recruited, 30 volunteers were posted to work in private institutions and 189 volunteers were posted to work in various hospitals. Only 217 were working as on 1st April 1975.

During the year, the volunteers conducted 53,771 Adult Literacy Classes. They formed 43,207 Youth Clubs and constructed 14,066 trench latrines in the villages.

During January 1975, the names of 344 volunteers recruited during 1971—72 and 1972—73 were recommended and furnished to the Director of Rural Development, Madras, for consideration for the post of Gramasevaks, Grade II against the existing vacancies in that department.

Out of the 100 candidates listed out and furnished to the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation for selection and appointment as Extension Assistants, 35 candidates were selected. Among these sixteen Youth Service Corps Volunteers were appointed as Extension Assistants.

The total number of volunteers working in the various Blocks, High Schools, Institutions, etc., as on 1st April 1975 was 2,245 men volunteers and 642 women volunteers respectively.

CHAPTER XIX

ELECTIONS.

I. Electoral Rolls of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Constituencies.—The State Government had suggested to the Election Commission on 5th September 1974 that the intensive revision of electoral rolls for all the Assembly Constituencies in this State might be taken up immediately after the new delimitation orders were issued with 1st January 1975 as the qualifying date. The proposal was to prepare the electoral roll afresh for the newly delimited Assembly Constituencies after house to house enumeration, publish it as draft inviting claims and objections and then to publish the draft electoral roll and the final list of amendments as the final electoral roll of the Constituency. The following programme was also suggested to the Election Commission.

- | | | |
|---|---------|---|
| 1 Enumeration | .. .. . | 2nd December 1974 to 26th December 1974 (3½ weeks). |
| 2 Over check-up by Supervisors | .. .. . | 27th December 1974 to 9th January 1975 (2 weeks). |
| 3 Preparation of manuscript draft rolls. | .. .. . | 10th January 1975 to 6th February 1975 (4 weeks). |
| 4 Printing of draft rolls | .. .. . | 7th February 1975 to 6th July 1975 (5 months). |
| 5 Collation | .. .. . | By 13th July 1975. |
| 6 Preliminary Publication | .. .. . | By 14th July 1975. |
| 7 Last date for receipt of claims and objections. | .. .. . | By 13th August 1975. |
| 8 Disposal of claims and objections. | .. .. . | By 25th August 1975. |
| 9 Preparation of final list of amendments. | .. .. . | By 1st September 1975. |
| 10 Printing of final list of amendments. | .. .. . | By 25th September 1975. |
| 11 Final publication | .. .. . | By 1st October 1975. |

2. The Election Commission first agreed for an intensive revision with the modification in the programme viz. to finally publish the electoral rolls by 30th June 1975 instead of 1st October 1975 suggested by this Government. Steps for conducting the intensive revision of electoral rolls were taken up and instructions were issued to the Electoral Registration Officers. Subsequently, the Election Commission on 28th December 1974 in a Telex message directed that the existing electoral rolls should be rearranged with reference to the newly delimited Assembly Constituencies and should be published as draft electoral rolls on 1st January 1975 and that only a list of amendments 1975 should be prepared for the draft electoral rolls and finally published on 28th February 1975. The programme for revision was as follows :—

- (1) Publication of existing rolls as draft rolls 1st January 1975.
- (2) Period for lodging claims and objections up to 16th January 1975.
- (3) Preparation of statements under rules 21 and 21A after house to house enumeration before 31st January 1975.
- (4) Publication of lists under Rules 21 and 21A from 1st February to 8th February 1975.
- (5) Disposal of claims and objections under Rules 21 and 21A before 15th February 1975.
- (6) Preparation of printed supplements before 28th February 1975.
- (7) Final publication of electoral rolls on 28th February 1975.

3. According to this the electoral rolls were rearranged with reference to the newly delimited Assembly Constituencies and published as draft electoral rolls on 1st January 1975. Simultaneously house to house enumeration commenced on 1st January 1975 and thereafter a supplement to the draft electoral rolls were prepared. As the pressure for the preparation of electoral rolls was not much the State Government had suggested to the Election Commission that the electoral rolls might be finally published in manuscript on 28th February 1975 and that the Basic Electoral Rolls, 1966, list of amendments 1970, 1971 and 1975 might be integrated into one unitary electoral roll. The Election Commission had directed that the electoral rolls of all the Assembly Constituencies in the State might be published finally on 28th February 1975 in manuscript and hereafter the rolls of all the Constituencies should be integrated in to

one unitary roll and printed with utmost possible expedition. Accordingly, the electoral rolls were finally published in manuscript on 28th February 1975 and the preparation of integrated electoral rolls 1975 was taken up on 31st March 1975. Simultaneously, the printing of the integrated electoral rolls was also taken up wherever the preparations of the integrated rolls was completed.

4. The work relating to the printing of rolls of all the 234 Assembly Constituencies was taken up. The work was entrusted to private printers through the Electoral Registration Officers. The rolls relating to the Assembly Constituencies in Madras City were printed in English in addition to Tamil. As directed by the Election Commission of India the rolls relating to certain Assembly Constituencies were printed in additional languages like Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam.

II. *Service voters part of the Electoral Roll.*—The Election Commission of India had proposed to prepare afresh the last part of the Electoral rolls pertaining to the service voters by a special revision. The Commission addressed the various Ministries in the Government of India in September 1974, to obtain and forward to the Chief Electoral Officers concerned the fresh statements from the Service personnel. Accordingly, statements in form 2, 2A and 3 were being received from the Service Personnel through the respective Record Officers or Commandants or from consuls attached to the External Affairs Ministry. The above forms had been sorted out Revenue Division wise and kept ready awaiting the directions from the Election Commission for the Special Revision of the Service Voters Part of the Electoral Rolls. On receipt of the above directions the statements were to be sent to the concerned Revenue Divisional Officers for preparing fresh rolls of service voters. The Commission fixed 15th March 1975 as the last date for the receipt of statement from the service personnel.

III. *Bye-Elections.*—There were no bye-elections to the House of the People, Council of States and Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly during the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975. There was one bye-election to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

Madurai-Ramanathapuram Teachers Constituency.—A vacancy was caused by the death of Thiru M. Raja Iyer. An election was held on 13th April 1974. Thiru P. R. Thomas was elected to fill this vacancy.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

According to the provisions in Article 83(1) and 172(2) of the Constitution, 6 members of the Council of States representing this State and 21 members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council retired on 2nd April 1974 and 20th April 1974 respectively on the expiration of their term of Office. Biennial elections were held to fill these vacancies. These details are given below :—

(a) *Council of States (Rajya Sabha)*.—The term of the office of the following six members representing this State in the Council of States expired on 2nd April 1974.

- (1) Thiru G. A. Appan.
- (2) Thiru Mariadas Ruthnasamy.
- (3) Thiru K. S. Ramaswamy.
- (4) Thiru Kaja Mohideen.
- (5) Thiru Thillai Villalan.
- (6) Thiru M. R. Venkataraman.

The above vacancies were filled up in the biennial elections held on 21st March 1974 by electing the following six members:—

- (1) Thiru M. Kadershah.
- (2) Thiru S. A. Kaja Mohideen.
- (3) Thiru C. D. Natarajan.
- (4) Thiru S. Renganathan.
- (5) Thiru G. Lakshmanan.
- (6) Thiru John alias Valampuri John.

*Tamil Nadu Legislative Council:—(b). Graduates Constituencies:—*The term of office of Thirvalargal G. Swaminathan and V. Isvarmurthi representing the Tamil Nadu East Central Graduates Constituency and Tamil Nadu West Central Graduates Constituency respectively expired on 20th April 1974. An election was held on 13th April 1974 and the following persons were elected to fill the above vacancies:—

1. Thiru G. Swaminathan (Tamil Nadu East Central Graduates Constituency).
2. Thiru G. R. Damodaran (Tamil Nadu West Central Graduates Constituency).

(c). *Madras Chingleput Teachers Constituency.*—The seat fell vacant from 20th April 1974 due to the retirement of Thiru K. Arivazhagan. An election was held on 13th April 1974 and he was re-elected to fill this vacancy.

(d). *Thanjavur Local Authorities Constituency.*—The term of office of Thiruvalargal K. S. Mani and N. Sundaresa Thevar was over on 20th April 1974. An election was held on 13th April 1974 and they were re-elected to fill the above two vacancies.

(e). *Salem-Dharmapuri Local Authorities Constituency.*—The term of Office of Thiruvalargal T. M. Kaliyannan and P. T. Muthu expired on 20th April 1974. An election was held on 13th April 1974 and the following persons were elected to fill the above vacancies :—

1. Thiru A. Balasubramaniam.
2. Thiru V. R. Periannan.

(f). *Ramanathapuram Local Authorities Constituency.*—The term of office of Thiruvalargal S. Jayaram Reddiar and P. Thirugnanasambandam expired on 20th April 1974. An election was held on 13th April 1974, and the following persons were elected to fill the above two vacancies.

1. Thiru V. Thangapandian.
2. Thiru S. Ramakrishna Thevar.

(g). *Elected by Members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.*—The term of office of the following seven members expired on 20th April 1974.

1. Thiru K. S. Abdul Wahab
2. Thiru Kattoor Gopal
3. Thiru Sa. Ganesan
4. Vacant (caused by death of R. Krishnaswamy Naidu)
5. Thiru V. Thangapandian
6. Thiru T. K. Ponnuvelu
7. Thiru G. Parangusam

The following persons were elected by the Members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in the election held on 29th March 1974 to fill the above seven vacancies.

1. Thiru Abdul Wahab
2. Thiru Ilamparithi
3. Thiru P. Yellamanda
4. Thiru D. Monte Denzil Vincent
5. Thiru A. Thangavel
6. Thiru Dravidamani
7. Selvi V. Yogambal

(h). *Nomination by the Governor.*—The term of office of the following three persons nominated by the Governor was over on 20th April 1974.

1. Thiru A. P. Janardhanam
2. Thiru T. K. Bagavathi
3. Thiru D. V. Narayanaswami

The following persons were nominated by the Governor to fill the above vacancies.

1. Thiru A. K. Vilvam
2. Thiru H. L. Murugesan
3. Thiru Ku. Ma. Balasubramaniam

IV. *Delimitation of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies.*—According to the Delimitation Act, 1972 passed by the Parliament, the Central Government constituted a Delimitation Commission for the purpose of delimiting the Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies, in the State of Tamil Nadu on the basis of the 1971 census.

In pursuance of Section 8 of the Delimitation Act, 1972 (76 of 1972) the Commission determined on the basis of the latest Census figures and having regard to the provisions of articles 81, 170, 330 and 332 of the Constitution the number of seats in the House of the People to be allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu as thirtynine (39) of which seven (7) seats

shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the total number of seats to be assigned to the Legislative Assembly of the State as two hundred and thirtyfour (234) of which forty two (42) seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and two (2) seats for the Scheduled Tribes.

The Delimitation Commission issued its final Delimitation Order as Order No. 31 relating to Tamil Nadu. This order was published in the extraordinary issue of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated 1st January 1975. Copies of these Gazette had been sent to all the officials and to the Delimitation Commission.

The Delimitation Order fixing the number of the seats in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and the number of seats allotted to the State in the House of the People and defining the areas of each Assembly and Parliamentary Constituency had been issued by the Commission on 1st January 1975. The next General Election to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly will be held on the basis of the constituencies as newly delimited now. The work relating to the preparation of the Maps of the new constituencies had been taken up.

Municipal Elections.—

The last ordinary elections to Municipalities in the State were held in April 1969. As the term of office of the members of the Municipal Councils was three years, the next ordinary elections to Municipalities fell due in April, 1972, but the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 was amended in 1971 with a view to increase the term of office of the Councillors from three to five years. Consequently the term of office of Councillors was automatically extended upto 1st May 1974. The elections to the municipal councils in the State were not held for one reason or other and finally in view of the continuing conditions of drought and scarcity in the State, the term of office of the Councillors of all Municipal Councils (except the Coimbatore Municipal Council) was further extended upto the first day of July 1976. So far as the Coimbatore Municipal Council is concerned, it was decided to upgrade the Coimbatore Municipal Council into a Municipal Corporation. The term of office of the Municipal Councillors of Coimbatore Municipal Council was not therefore extended. A special officer was appointed to Coimbatore Municipal Council to exercise the functions of Municipal Chairman and the Municipal Council.

CHAPTER XX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

All Registrars of Assurances appointed under the Registration Act in the State are functioning as Registrars of Firms with jurisdiction over their respective registration districts. During the year there were 31 Registrars functioning in the State. 8531 firms were registered in the State during the period under report,

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,178 and the expenditure was Rs. 21,708.

Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961.

The Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 was in force throughout the State of Tamil Nadu during the period. Chits registered under the Travancore Chitties Act prior to the introduction of the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, on 8th July 1964 however, continued to be governed by the provisions of that Act. Number of Chits registered during the year, number functioning at the close of the year and other details are furnished below :—

1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975.

Serial number and particulars.	1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975.	
	Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act.	Travancore Chitties. Act.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Number of chits registered during the period.	13,610	..
2. Number of chits functioning at the close of the period.	26,367	2
3. Chit amounts of chit functioning at the close of the period.	Rs. 14,43,85,592.50	5,645
4. Receipt	6,54,013.95	410
5. Expenditure	4,71,098	..

Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945.—

The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 is in force in this State. The Act provides for the detention and employment of beggars and their dependants in the Work Houses or Special Homes and for the custody, trial and punishment of beggar offenders in the State. This Act had since been amended to empower the Magistrates to detain the leprosy beggars and juvenile leprosy beggars in the Rehabilitation Homes indefinitely with effect from 1st May 1976.

During the year, the enforcement of Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 received adequate attention from the Police. As many as 11,033 cases were dealt with under the provisions of the Act during 1974-75 as against 9,568 in 1973-74.

The number of statutory institutions functioning in the State, their location, capacity and strength are as follows.—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Capacity.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tiruchirappalli ..	Edamalaipattipudur ..	150	150
Thanjavur ..	Sirkali ..	50	50
South Arcot ..	Chidambaram ..	100	50
Chingleput ..	Melpakkam ..	950	284
Madurai (South) ..	Corporation Beggar Home.	50	49
Ramanathapuram ..	Virudhunagar ..	Not functioning at present.	..
Kanyakumari ..	Nagercoil ..	50	8
Coimbatore (Urban) ..	Mettupalayam (Coimbatore District.) ..	50	5

The location, capacity and strength of the inmates in the 10 Rehabilitation Homes for leprosy beggars as on 30th April 1976 are as follows :—

<i>Name of the Home.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Child-ren.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Paranur (Chingleput district) ..	184	115	67	366
2 Ulundurpet (South Arcot district)	294	92	28	414
3 Bargur (Dharmapuri district.)	244	98	31	373
4 Pudukottai (Pudukottai district).	292	100	48	440
5 Manayeripatti (Thanjavur district.)	303	74	45	422
6 Y. Pudurpatti (Madurai district).	305	116	49	470
7 Mallavadi (North Arcot district)	249	86	37	372
8 Deviakurichi (Salem district.) ..	275	109	38	422
9 Vinnapalli (Coimbatore district.) ..	235	62	17	314
10 Sellampatti (Dharmapuri district.)	225	88	18	331
Total ..	2,606	940	378	3,924

The strength of the inmates in the 10 Rehabilitation Homes in the State is 3,924 as against the sanctioned strength of 4,250. Each Rehabilitation Home had accommodation for 400 adults and 25 children. If in a married couple, one spouse suffering from leprosy took to begging, the other spouse was also admitted in the Home. In such cases, arrangements had been made for the admission of the healthy children in the nearby hostels and schools and for this purpose, Government had sanctioned an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 75 on the actual expenditure whichever is less per child towards the purchase of dress, bed, etc., Each Home provided free boarding, lodging and clothing to inmates. Facilities for medical treatment and for vocational training and rehabilitation had also been provided in these Homes.

Accommodation Control.—

The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 came into force on 30th September 1960. This Act was further amended by the Act 23 of 1973. The object of the Act is to regulate the letting out of residential and non-residential buildings, control rents of such buildings and unreasonable eviction of tenants therefrom. In the City of Madras, the Accommodation Controller is the Authorised Officer, to receive vacancy reports in respect of the buildings that fall vacant within the purview of the Act and to consider the question of release of such buildings on grounds of owner's occupation or for repairs and demolition. The Government are the appellate authority against the orders passed by the Authorised Officers on the above matter.

Particulars of buildings disposed of during the year in respect of Madras City are furnished below :—

1. Number of houses notified	230
2. Number of houses allotted	187
3. Number of houses released	138
4. Number of houses newly taken over under Government tenancy.	48
5. Number of Government tenancy at the end of the year.	1,746

During the year, 1,042 Government Officials registered their names for allotment with the Accommodation Controller, Madras.

The Accommodation Deputy Tashildars and Accommodation Inspectors are entrusted with the work of detecting non-intimation of vacancies of houses, besides attending to the routine work of inspection of buildings, conducting enquiries and attending the courts. 202 cases of non-intimation of vacancies were detected during the year. 43 cases of prosecutions were launched. 15 cases ended in conviction and the possession of the premises successfully recovered in 2 cases.

The expenditure incurred by the Government on the functioning of this Department during the year was Rs. 2,29,290.17.

Weights and Measures:

The Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, seeks to provide for the enforcement of standards of weights and measures. This Act and the rules framed thereunder continued to be enforced during the year by the Labour Inspectorate, in addition to the enforcement of other labour laws.

During the year licences were issued by the Controller of Weights and Measures to 55 manufacturers, 364 dealers and 364 repairers of weights and measures. These included both fresh as well as renewal of licences. Permission was granted to use dually graduated weighing machine in export trade in 65 cases during the year. The Weights and Measures Wing of the Department earned a revenue of Rs. 20,91,350.

There were 436 prosecutions pending at the beginning of the period 9,895 prosecutions were launched during the year for contravention of the provisions of Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958. Out of 10,331 cases, 6,949 cases ended in conviction, 14 cases ended in acquittal and 3,368 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments:

The Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Madras, is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre. He is assisted by 6 Deputy Commissioners and 16 Assistant Commissioners in the Administration of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act during the year.

On 31st March 1975, there were 157 mutts, 832 specific endowments and 19,257 temples totalling 20,246 religious institutions under the control of Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department. The gross income of these institutions amounted to Rs. 11.69 crores. In addition, the incorporated and un-incorporated Devaswoms in the Transferred Territory consisting of 490 religious institutions were also brought under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959. The income of the incorporated and un-incorporated Devaswoms was Rs. 20 lakhs including the Government grant.

Growth of the department and its services.—1. The number of institutions under the control of the department had risen up to 20,264 in 1974-75.

2. The income of the institutions had increased to Rs. 11.69 crores.

3. Tiruppani had been completed at a cost of Rs. 16.5 crores from 1967 to 1974 in 4,215 temples.

4. Government grant had been enhanced to Rs. 15 lakhs in 1975 for the renovation of religious institutions.

5. Kumbabishekams were performed in hundreds of institutions during the year.

6. Archanais in Tamil continued to be performed in deference to the wishes of the worshipping public.

7. The appointment of a Harijan as a trustee in every trust Board constituted under the Act was made compulsory under the law.

8. The system of according temple honours to Very Important Persons was dispensed with.

9. The work by a special staff drawn from the Revenue Department to detect and bring under the departmental control all religious institutions and also to restore the lands to the physical ownership of the concerned temples was continued during the year. A major portion of the work relating to detection of temples in the districts of North Arcot, Salem, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappalli was finalised. The remaining work in other districts was continued. As a result of preliminary investigation 41,306 new institutions owning 201,343 acres of lands had been detected. 21,142 institutions owning 108,627 acres were brought under the control of the Department. This included 7,338 minor temples. Further, 36,634 cases covering an extent of 45,863.55 acres of lands and 197 grounds and 1,921 sq. ft. belonging to temples under unauthorised occupation by private parties were detected upto the year ending 1974-75.

10. "Thirukkoil" a Tamil Monthly publication of the department since 1958 was continued during the year. There were 7,900 subscribers for this publication as against 6,400 at the end of the last year.

11. The Provident Fund Benefit Scheme which was hitherto applicable only to the employees of temples, with income of Rupees one lakh and above had been extended to temples getting an annual income of Rs. 10,000 and above. The leave facilities to temple servants were also liberalised.

Social welfare activities rendered by religious institutions out of their surplus funds.—Temples contributed Rs. 5,01,512 for rehabilitation of the physically handicapped during the year. Two deaf and dumb schools, one at Palani and other at Samayapuram were continued during the year. Nine orphanages with 375 orphans were maintained by individual religious institutions at a cost of Rs. 2.30 lakhs for the care and education of Hindu destitute children.

Victims affected by fire were supplied with clothings. For pre-school children of poor parents who leave in the early mornings to earn their bread, creches were continued to be maintained in 5 places like Thirunarayanapuram and Kumaravayalur in Tiruchirappalli district, Karamadai in Coimbatore district, Elampillai in Salem district and Palani in Madurai district.

Homes for the old having no means for maintenance continued to be maintained at Palani, Trichendur and Thiruparankundram with a strength of 42 inmates as against 38 during the previous year.

As a part of the programme for providing nourishing food to the children, the scheme for supply of milk to poor children was continued during the year. The free marriages scheme was continued during the year. The temples at Vadapalani, Mylapore, Madurai, Tiruchendur and Tirunelveli spent Rs. 30,428 during the year to implement the scheme.

Two hundred and four libraries continued to be maintained at various places in the State. Eighty two Kalyana Mandapams were completed and put in use. Twenty two Siddha dispensaries and one Allopathic dispensary were maintained by the temples. One College of Indian Culture and one College of Oriental Culture, 4 Arts Colleges for Men, 3 Arts Colleges for Women, 14 High and Middle Schools continued to be maintained during the year, besides 2 Nathaswaram Schools.

Wakfs:

The Wakfs Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954) as amended from time to time which was brought into force on 15th January 1955, continued to be in force in the State. Dr. T. Ameeruddin Ahmed, continued to be the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board.

A Secretary in the cadre of District Revenue Officer appointed by the Government, is the Chief Executive Officer of the Wakf Board. The whole State has been divided into four zones and a Superintendent of Wakfs is in charge of each Zone. Each district is in charge of one or two Wakf Inspectors appointed according to the necessity and work involved. Contribution at the rate of 6 per cent of the net annual income of a Wakf is collected by the Wakf Board for running the administration of the Wakf Board. Wakfs having a net annual income of less than Rs. 100 per annum are exempted from the payment of any contribution. There are 2,459 Wakfs which have less than Rs. 100 net annual income from which contributions are not collectable. One sixth of the contribution has to be paid to the Central Wakf Council. There are 2,235 Mosques, 849 Dargahs, 177 Madararas and 2,151 other miscellaneous Wakfs under the supervision of the Wakfs Board.

The income during the year was Rs. 5,19,833-83 and the expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,39,335-20. The excess expenditure compared to the income was due to huge financial commitments involved in conducting a large number of suits for recovery of alienated Wakf Properties. Ten thousand nine hundred and twenty alienation suits were filed so far.

The accounts of 487 Wakf Institutions were audited during the year

Twenty eight meetings were held during the year under report. Four hundred and forty seven Administrative, twenty five Judicial matters were disposed of during the year and forty three Administrative and twenty five Judicial matters were pending at the end of the year.

A Wakf known as Kattu Nainar Pallivasal, Pudupatti, was taken up for direct management by the Wakf Board.

The following four chatrams continued to be under the direct control of the Board :—

- (i) Shadi Khan Chatram, Thalaisyuthu
- (ii) Local Fund Chatram, Tirunelveli Junction.
- (iii) Kottor Nawab Chatram, at Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli district.
- (iv) Papanasam Local Fund Chatram, Papanasam in Tirunelveli district.

The Government exempted all buildings owned by the Hindu, Christian and Muslim Religious and Charitable Institutions from all the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960. Government issued orders for issuing pattas to religious institutions like Mosques, Churches and Temples in respect of lands occupied by them for religious purposes including lands used as burial grounds. Many Wakf Institutions are greatly benefited by these orders in enhancing the income from Wakf properties and in getting pattas.

Government granted a sum of Rupees three lakhs from the State Funds during the year for renovation and repairs of poor and needy Wakf Institutions. This sum was distributed to 73 poor and needy Wakf Institutions for renovation and repairs.

The Government appointed One Man Commission for the following purpose :—

(1) To suggest amendments to the Wakf Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954);

(2) To suggest ways and means of improving the finances of Wakfs and the Tamil Nadu State Wakf Board,

(3) To suggest reforms in the administration of Wakfs and the Tamil Nadu State Wakf Board; and

(4) To make any other suggestions which the Commission considers best in the interest of the administration of Wakfs and the Tamil Nadu State Wakf Board. The One Man Commission inspected some Wakfs in different parts of the State, held sittings in various districts and had discussions with the public as well as Trustees and Muthawallis of the Wakfs. The Government are considering the report of the One Man Commission (Wakfs) and passing orders for the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission.

The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board is running a College known as M. S. S. Wakf Board College, Madurai. It is a constituent College affiliated to Madurai University.

Information and Public Relations.

In 1946 when the popular ministry assumed office it was considered that the publicity work of all Departments of the Government should be centralised under a Director of Information and Public Relations.

and a new organisation was set up in July 1946 and attached to the Public Department. The Director of Information and Public Relations is assisted by a Deputy Director, an Assistant Director, Exhibition Officer, Public Relations Officer, Scrutiny Officer, Publication Officer and Reception Officer at the head quarters in all matters relating to the administration of the Department. In the districts posts of Public Relations Officer with the supporting staff have been created to attend to matters relating to Information and Public Relations.

There are three Information Centres—run by the Information and Public Relation Departments one at Madras, the other at Thanjavur and another at Madurai. The centres provide the public, students research workers and others up-to-date information on the developmental activities of the Government. Besides the Information Centres, there are two Children's Theatres one at Madras and the other at Vellore.

The theatres are primarily intended for performances connected with the cultural activities of the Children. The day-to-day administration of the Theatres is looked after by the Managers.

The Institute of Film Technology and the Tamil Nadu Films Division are also under the control of this department. The Institute is being run on the model of Poona Institute and runs courses in Direction and Screen play Cinimatography, Sound Engineering, Sound Recording, Film processing, Film editing and Acting. The Tamil Nadu Film Division was separated from the Institute of Film Technology in the month of May, 1971. The Films Division produces documentaries, films for the various departments of the State Government and other Government undertakings and fortnightly bulletins are also produced.

"Tamil Nadu House" New Delhi and "Tamizhagam" Ooty are now under the control of this Department. The office of the Special Representative to Government of Tamil Nadu at New Delhi is attached to this department. "Rajaji Hall" and "Seerani Arangam" have since been transferred to this department.

The ancient city of Poompuhar is programmed to be re-created. The work will be entrusted to the Special Officer who was in charge of the Valluvar Kottam at Madras. The construction of the Kattabomman fort at Panchalakurichi was completed during the year.

Tourism.

During the year under review the Department of Tourism continued to take measures for tourism development in the State and its activities were aimed at attracting more and more foreign tourists to Tamil Nadu. The following are the important features of Tourism Development in the State:—

The Youth Hostel at Indira Nagar, Madras, a Government of India project, was opened to tourists and will be maintained by State Government. This is one of the seventeen Youth Hostels in the country. The management of the Youth Hostel is vested with a local Management Committee constituted by the State Government as per the policy guidelines provided by the Government of India.

The construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Rameswaram, was completed. The cost of the building was met by the Government of India while the State Government provided land, approach road and other amenities to the Tourist Bungalow. It was handed over to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation which is running it for the benefit of tourists.

At the district level a Tourist office was opened at Salem. The Tourist Offices at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Ootacamund, Kanyakumari and Salem continued to function and render assistance to the tourists in their region. A new Tourist Information Counter was opened at Tiruchirappalli Railway Junction to cater to the needs of the Tourists. Consequent on the formation of Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Corporation which opened a Branch in Bombay, the Tourist Information and Handicrafts Centre of this Department at Bombay was closed.

The Department of Tourism participated in the Tourist Trade Fair 1975 by putting up a pavilion on Tourism theme, organising multi-vision show and a dog show. Pongal Tourist festivals were also organised at Mamallapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Kanyakumari. Summer festivals were organised at Ootacamund, Kodaikanal and Yercaud hill stations for the benefit of tourists visiting these places in the season.

Multicolour folders and posters on places of tourist interest were brought out for publicity. Some of the publications of this Department won certificates of merit awarded at the T.A.A.I. Convention held at Madras. Under Joint Publicity scheme of the Southern States of Andhra

Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu, a prestige brochure, a tourist map and two common posters on South India were brought out by this Department on behalf of the above Southern States for publicity.

Two slide presentations one on "Tamil Nadu" and the other on "Madurai" were prepared for presentation to Travel Agents abroad.

During 1974-75, the Government sanctioned Rs. 20 lakhs to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation towards final instalment of share capital out of the total loan sanction of Rs. 1 crore. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation continued to run its Tourist Bungalows at Kanyakumari, Thiruchendur, Madurai, Kodaikanal, Tiruchirappalli, Yercaud, Hogenakal and Ootacamud. It took up the construction of a Beach Resort Complex at Mamallapuram.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation also continued to operate its daily conducted tour to Madras, Mamallapuram, Kanchipuram and (7) Seven Days and (9) Nine Days package Tours.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation conducted the Tourist Trade Fair 1975 successfully at Anna Nagar which highlighted the tourism potential of the State and the development in various sectors of the economy.

Stationery and Printing:

The Department of Stationery and Printing consists of the following—

Stationery Branch.

Central Press at Vallalarnagar.

Publication Depot (Sales Branch).

Branch Press at Annasalai.

Branch Press at Central Jail.

Branch Press at High Court.

Branch Press at Choolai.

Branch Press, Pudukottai and

Regional Presses at Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Virudhachalam.

Stationery Branch.—The Stationery Branch of this Department continued to function as the Central Organisation for purchasing, stocking and distribution of stationery, clothing, typewriters and duplicators for the use of the Government offices in the State.

The total number of typewriters, duplicators, calculators, etc., supplied to offices during the year was as follows:—

Typewriters (Tamil)	42
Typewriters (English)	128
Duplicators (Hand operated)	110
Duplicators (Electrically operated)	78
Calculators	24

One Thousand and One Hundred and Sixty five annual indents were complied with by this Branch.

Central Press.—The Central Press at Vallalarnagar continued to execute all Government Work. Machines to the value of Rs. 41,99,893 were purchased during the year.

Publication Depot. (Sales Branch).—Tamil Nadu State and Central Government Publications were placed for sale. Publications were supplied on prepayment of cost and also to the public through authorised agents. A sum of Rs. 3,49,331 was realised through cash sales.

Regional Press, Madurai.—The Government accorded sanction for the setting up of a Regional Press at Madurai for printing of forms for use in Government offices. The work is in progress.

Government Branch Press, Choolai.—This Branch press was commissioned on 14th April 1974. This press is the biggest unit of all the branches and regional presses. Machinery, etc., to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs were purchased for this press.

The other branches and regional presses continued to do departmental work.

Carnatic Stipends:

The Collector of Madras is the ex-Officio, Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras and the Personal Assistant (G) to the Collector of Madras is the Assistant Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras.

The Carnatic Stipends are paid to the Prince of Arcot and the descendants of the Nawab of Arcot. There are nine non-perpetual and 121 perpetual stipendiaries receiving such stipends. The Government of India have recognised Thiru G.M. Abdul Khadar as the Prince of Arcot in succession to Thiru Gulam Mohideen Khan Sahib. The Prince of Arcot is drawing a pension and allowance of Rs. 6,096-17 per month from Reserve Bank of India. The total expenditure incurred during the period from 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975 towards all Carnatic Stipends including tomb allowances is Rs. 1,47,866-38. The entire expenditure is met by the Government of India. The remuneration of the Non-Gazetted Staff of the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends consisting of one Manager, one Record Clerk and one L.G.G.S. is paid out of State Revenues and reimbursed by the Central Government.

Census Organisation:—

The following publications of 1971 Census were brought out by the Director of Census Operations during the year.

1. Part-I—A—Administrative Atlas (Two volumes).
2. Part-II-B(I)—General Economic Tables.

The preparation of other detailed tables on economic, cultural and migrational aspects of population was continued. Certain Special tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, giving details on educational level, marital status and economic aspects were prepared. A separate volume on Standard Urban Areas of Tamil Nadu was taken up for printing during the year. The work on preparation of maps for inclusion in the Census Atlas of 1971 was continued. The drafting of General Report and Portrait of population of 1971 Census was continued. Collection of statistics for inclusion in Part-C of the District Census Hand Book was continued during this year also.

Preparation of subsidiary Tables for analysis of population data was taken up.

Under the Special studies programme, drafting of Report on Chidambaram town was taken up. Tabulation of data relating to two villages of Ayyangarkulam and Vilangulam under village restudy project was undertaken. The data collected in the field for Mannargudy, Cheranmadevi and Tiruttani towns were tabulated during this year.

Civil Defence.—

The Home Guards of Tamil Nadu form the Civil Defence Corps. Civil Defence plans are kept in readiness for Madras City and 19 District Towns in this State. The Controller of Civil Defence had taken civil defence measures in Government offices. Heads of offices were requested to keep ready Civil Defence Schemes for their offices. 38 sirens were installed in Madras City and the belt area of Chingleput East to serve as the Air Raid Warning system for the area.

2. The following peace-time functions were maintained by the Directorate of Civil Defence.

- (a) Updating Civil Defence Schemes of important district towns.
- (b) Keeping the Home Guards Organisation in a good state of training in Civil Defence duties.

National Cadet Corps.—

The National Cadet Corps Directorate (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) continued to grow in strength during the period. The Directorate won the Inter Directorate Championship Banner for the fourth year in succession, an unparalleled achievement in the annals of the National Cadet Corps in the country.

Strength.—The enrolled strength of cadets during the year 1974-75 was as follows:—

(a) Senior Division	.. .. .	14,640
(b) Junior Division	.. .. .	61,155
(c) Girls Division	.. .. .	7,464

All India Courses and Attendance thereof.—The number of whole time and part time N.C.C. officers, Permanent Instructional Staff (from the three wings of Armed Forces) and N.C.C. Cadets from this Directorate who attended various All India Courses are given below:—

(a) Pre-Commission Senior Division Officers Course	10
(b) Pre-Commission Junior Division Officers Course	28
(c) Refresher Course-Senior Division Officers	23
(d) Refresher Course-Junior Division Officers	54

(e) Permanent Instructional Staff
Refresher Course-Junior Commissioned Officers and
non-Commissioned Officers:—

JCOs	18
NCOs	73

(f) Un-armed combat-

JCOs	Nil.
NCOs	33
Cadets	Nil.

(g) Mountaineering Course

N.C.C. Officers	21
Cadets	14

(h) Adventure Course—

N.C.C. Officers	25
Cadets	12

(i) Rock climbing

N.C.C. Officers	Nil.
Cadets	50

Attachment of N.C.C. Officers and cadets to Regular Army, Naval and Air Force Units.—N.C.C. Officers and Cadets continued to show tremendous enthusiasm for Regular Army/Navy/Air Force Units. Details are as follows:—

(a) Army—Officers	7	Cadets	336
(b) Navy—Officers	1	Cadets	9
(c) Air—Officers	1	Cadets	15

All India Camps.—All vacancies allotted to this Directorate were fully utilised. The attendance at various All India Camps was as follows—

	Army.	Navy.	Air.	Girls.	Sainik School.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) Advanced Leadership Course Camp-Senior Division.	18	..	..	..	..
(b) Rock Climbing Training Junior Division.	45	..	..	..	..
(c) Republic Day Contingent Camp, Delhi-1975.	18	19	16	11	4

State Camps.—The following numbers of N.C.C Officers and cad attended the camps.—

	Army.	Navy.	Air.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Senior Division Officers ..	109	8	4	..
Junior Division Officers ..	379	38	25	..
Senior Division Cadets ..	6,127	274	133	..
Junior Division Cadets ..	9,811	1,098	1,022	..
Senior Wing Officers	..	..	..	40
Junior Wing Officers	..	..	..	52
Senior Wing Cadets	..	..	..	752
Junior Wing Cadets	..	..	..	1,231

Certificate Examinations.—Certificate examinations were conducted at all Groups Unit under command of this Directorate and the details of certificates issued to successful N.C.C. cadets were as follows.—

(a) Certificate 'A' Part I	20,034
(b) Certificate 'A' Part II	7,834
(c) 'B' Certificates	1,824
(d) 'C' Certificates	515
(e) Certificates 'J' Part I	1,416
(f) Certificate 'J' Part II	690
(g) Certificate 'G' Part I	382
(h) Certificate 'G' Part II	184

The Deputy Director-General N.C.C. and the Director (Training) N.C.C. visited the Directorate during the year and they were pleased with the planning and execution of training, layout of various stores, the availability and utilisation of training areas and enthusiasm exhibited by the N.C.C Cadets.

Territorial Army.

110 Infantry Battalion.—The year under review started with the training of the personnel who were embodied for voluntary training.

The following personnel were sent for voluntary training during the year :—

<i>Period of Training.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>J.C.Ss.</i>	<i>Other Ranks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Month	..	4	135
2 Months	1	6	125
3 Months	..	3	45

Two hundred and twenty five men were recruited during the year. Training for the recruits was given from 8th November 1974 to 7th December 1974 and from 17th January 1975 to 12th February 1975.

The 25th anniversary of the Territorial Army Day was celebrated on 16th November 1974. During the occasion the best sportsman and the best NCO were presented wrist watches.

117 Infantry Battalion.—During the period this battalion continued to be located at Tiruchirappalli.

300 personnel were called for voluntary training. In addition, short training courses arranged at Madras and Wellington were attended by selected personnel of the battalion.

188 men were recruited during October 1974. They were given training for 30 days.

The battalion was awarded Southern Command T.A. banner for the year 1973-74 at a ceremonial parade on 16th November 1974.

The annual training was conducted from 1st November 1974 to 31st December 1974. The annual sports of the battalion was also held on 28th December 1974.

Translation.

During the year under report the tempo of translation work of the Department indicated an increasing trend in view of the steep rise in the Legislative activity of the State. 76 Assembly Bills were translated and published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette during the year as against 39 during 1973-74. There was a corresponding rise in the number of Acts, Ordinances and Notifications translated by this Department.

The Department continued to give special priority to the work of translating speeches and statements of Ministers, their radio broadcasts and other similar work. As usual, a large number of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council Questions from English to Tamil, and vice versa and answers and Notes for supplementaries to these questions were received from all the Departments of the Secretariat and they were promptly translated and returned to them.

The work of this Department during the sessions of the Legislature especially during the Budget Sessions was heavy. Statements under Rules 41 and 42 of the Assembly Rules, Privilege Motions, Estimates Committee's Reports, Motions introducing Bills, etc. were on the increases and their translations were promptly furnished. While all the Budget Publications in Tamil were brought out promptly on the day of the presentation of the Budget, Tamil translation of a volley of cut motions on the several Demands, were also attended to. Although the Departments themselves were advised to prepare in Tamil the Policy Notes and Demand Speeches underlying the several demands, in view of the implementation of the full Tamil Scheme, almost all the Departments sent their materials only to this Department for translation as accuracy of translation seemed to be their main concern. However this Department undertook the work of vetting of translations done by some of the other Departments, embellished them, improved their style so as to fall in line with the modern trend and made them more intelligible.

Among the several bulk items of work translated by the Department during the year, the following deserve special mention:—

1. Administrative Reforms Commission's Report on Secretariat Administration ;
2. A.R.C. Report on Agriculture ;
3. A.R.C. Report on Co-operation ;

4. C.A.R. Report on Animal Husbandry ;
5. The Tamil Nadu Services Manual ;
6. Collectors' Conference materials ;
7. Police Officers' Conference materials ;
8. The State Administration Report ;
9. The Cauvery Waters Dispute ;
10. The Booklet on Haj Pilgrimage ;
11. Materials relating to Rajamannar Committee's Report ; and
12. The Police Citations.

As regards translation work in the minority languages, there was a perceptible increase in the number of Hindi petitions, and notifications from the Government of India and other State Governments received by the Department for translation into English. A large number of Government Notifications was also translated into Malayalam and published in the District Gazette concerned for the benefit of the minority population of the State. Translation of petitions and documents in Telugu and Urdu languages was also attended to. Thus the Department served to fulfil the Constitutional requirements that the minority population should be adequately served by the State.

Holding such a pivotal position in the wheel of Administration and having been a pioneer in translating statutes both State and Central, the Department strove to consolidate the other wings of the Government doing similar work.

Tamil Development.

The Department of Tamil Development is in charge of implementation of the Official Language Act, 1956 and the introduction of the Tamil Scheme in all Government offices.

The Government announced cash award scheme for the year 1973 to Government Servants who rendered best office notes and drafts in Tamil. This work was entrusted to Collectors in the districts. For the offices of Heads of Departments in the city of Madras and the Collectorate of Madras, the Director of Tamil Development took steps to award prizes to Government servants. To encourage the

Government servants under the Tamil Scheme in a large measure, the Government enhanced the number of prizes to three and extended the period from 1974 to 1976 to award prizes.

The official language test was conducted on two days on 17th and 18th May 1974 for the Government servants working in various departments in the city of Madras who were not possessing adequate knowledge in Tamil.

Tamil Development and Research Council met on 22nd January 1975 in the Cabinet Room under the Presidentship of the Chief Minister.

During the year, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 to create the post of Professor of Tamil in Osmania University at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh.

The Kerala University got a sum of Rs. 4,000 for the development of Tamil Language and Literature.

Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation Limited :

In view of the urgent need for the construction of more number of cinema houses with minimum financial outlay, the Government allowed the construction of an intermediate type of cinema known as the Semi-permanent Cinema with licence valid for five years and also made suitable provisions in the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957 for regulating Semi-permanent Cinemas. The Government set up the Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation Limited to give impetus to the development of the Semi-permanent theatres by providing financial and other assistance to private individuals.

The Corporation is a wholly Government owned Private Limited Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956, with an Authorised Share Capital of Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The Corporation came into existence on 12th April 1972.

Management.—The affairs of the Corporation are managed by a Board of Directors. The Board consists of four official Directors and three non-official Directors who are prominent persons in the film industry.

The Director of Information and Public Relations is the Managing Director of the Corporation. He is assisted by an Officer designated as Secretary of the Corporation.

Financial Resources.—The financial resources of the Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation Limited comprise of the paid up capital of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, the reserve fund, the working capital loan of Rs. 15.00 lakhs provided by the State Government and refinance facilities from the Indian Overseas Bank.

Scheme of Financial Assistance.—The Corporation has initiated a scheme for financing the construction of Semi-permanent theatres in Tamil Nadu by individual entrepreneurs. The salient features of the scheme are :—

1. (a) The applicant should be the holder of a No Objection Certificate granted under the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation), Act, 1955 for the construction of a semi-permanent theatre in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The applicant shall be the owner of the land for which the said "No Objection Certificate" has been granted or he shall have lease hold rights in the manner acceptable to the Corporation over the said land for not less than 10 years and shall also be the owner of immovable properties such as land, buildings etc. of the value equal to the amount of the loan applied for.

(c) The applicant shall be unencumbered owner of a Cinema Projector with all accessories either imported or indigenous, and proved to the satisfaction of the Corporation to be in good working condition with a further trouble-free working life of 7 years at least : or he shall buy a projector belonging to anyone of the makes approved by the Corporation and through the Corporation.

2. The maximum amount of loan permissible shall be Rs. 1,20,000 (Rupees one lakh and twenty thousand only) or 2/3rds of the cost of the theatre (including cost of construction, equipment, furniture etc.) whichever is less. (3) The loan is payable in two or more instalments. (4) The loan shall bear interest at 2 percent per annum above the borrowing rate of the Corporation from its bankers. (5) The loan is repayable in 50 or 60 monthly instalments with interest. The repayment of the loan shall commence thirty days after the first exhibition of the films (6) The loanee shall mortgage the land, theatre, projector and all other structures on the land as security for the due discharge of the loan.

Progress Made.—Against 253 N.O.C. holders in the State, a total number of 118 loan applications were received by the Corporation. During the short span of 3 years, loans to 78 individuals and firms,

spread over 12 districts out of 14 districts of Tamil Nadu, were sanctioned. The total loan sanctioned amounts to Rs. 89.20 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 52.16 lakhs was disbursed. The scheme of the Corporation has so far attracted private investment of more than Rs. 1.00 crore in the construction of theatres. This is expected to create permanent employment opportunities to more than 1,000 persons besides seasonal employment to many. Despite various constraints like nonavailability of cement earlier, 32 semi-permanent theatres had started functioning and 7 more theatres are likely to commence exhibition of films shortly.

Financial Results.—The year 1973-74 has been the first full year of working of the Corporation, and it has earned a net profit of Rs. 21,479. Though modest, the Corporation can take legitimate pride in earning profit right from the very beginning. The net profit for the year 1974-75 was Rs. 90,288 after providing for depreciation and taxation.

LIST OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1974-75.

Serial number.	Date.	Events.
	(2)	(3)
1	11th April 1974	Visit of Vice-President of India Thiru G. S. Pathak
2	26th May 1974	Visit of President of India Thiru V. V. Giri.
3	1st July 1974 -- --	The Malaysia Air Lines was inaugurated.
4	18th July 1974	President of India Thiru, V.V Giri inaugurated the Tamil Sanskrit and other Indian Languages Research Institute Egmore.
5	27th July 1974 .. --	Annual Conference of District Collectors and Police Officers.
6	9th September 1974 ..	Visit of the Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi to Madras.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Events.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
7	15th September 1974	.. The Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped Scheme was inaugurated.
8	22nd October 1974	.. Seminar of Chairman of Public Accounts Committee in Lok Sabha and State Legislature was inaugurated at Madras.
9	6th January 1975	.. Thiru B. D. Jatti, Vice-President of India visited Tamil Nadu.
10	16th January 1975	.. Reception to the Indian and West Indies Cricket Teams at Rajaji Hall, Madras.
11	22nd February 1975	.. The Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi inaugurated the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Madras Institute of Technology at Chrompet.

VISITS OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES TO TAMIL NADU.

The following Foreign Dignitaries paid visits to Madras City and other places in the State. Details of the places visited by them and the period during which such visits took place are given below :—

<i>Serial number and name of foreign dignitaries.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Place visited.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 President of Senegal	23rd May 1974 to 26th May 1974.	Madras.
2 Mr. R.S. Perera, Minister for Information and B.C., Sri Lanka.	24th June 1974 and 8th July 1974 to 10th July 1974.	Madras (Transit) Madras.

<i>Serial number and name of foreign dignitaries.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Place visited.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
3 Tan Sri Hazi Abdul Khalid Bin Awang Osman, High Commissioner of Malaysia.	5th September 1974 to 12th September 1974.	Madras and Coimbatore.
4 Mr. Bruce Grant, Australian High Commissioner.	8th September 1974 to 10th September 1974.	Madras.
5 Mr. Wolfgang Schuerier, G.D.R. Ambassador.	17th September 1974 to 20th September 1974.	Madras.
6 Mr. C.M. Mzindakaya, Junior Minister of Commerce, Tanzania.	26th September 1974.	Madras (Transit).
7 Mr. Miceal Paul De Zoysa, Minister for Labour, Sri Lanka	31st October 1974 and 7th November 1974 to 9th November 1974.	Madras.
8 Norwegian President ..	20th November 1974 and 21st November 1974.	Madras.
9 Mr. A.D. Hassan, High Commissioner for Tanzania.	21st November 1974 to 24th November 1974.	Madras.
10 Mr. J.C. Soloman, Ambassador of Belgium.	22nd November 1974 to 26th November 1974.	Madras.
11 Mr. Victor F. Malteser, Ambassador of U.S.S.R.	24th November 1974 to 26th November 1974 and 28th November 1974 to 30th November 1974.	Madras (Cape Comerin and Madras)
12 Commander De. Gunasekar, Commander of Sri Lanka Navy.	30th November 1974	Madras. (Transit).

<i>Serial number and name of foreign dignitaries.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Place visited.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
13 Dr. Lubmoir Stroogal, P. M. of Czech.	4th December 1974 to 5th December 1974.	Madras.
14 Mr. Ziqalui, Soviet Minister for Heavy Industries.	3rd February 1975 to 4th February 1975.	Madras.
15 H.E. Mr. Kinya Misethi, Ambassador of Japan.	15th January 1975 to 16th January 1975 to 19th January 1975.	Madras, Madurai and Tirunelveli.
16 Mr. J.E. Maybe, High Commissioner, Canada.	18th January 1975 to 21st January 1975 and 28th January 1975 and 29th January 1975.	Madras.
17 Sir Abdul Razack Mohamed, Minister, Government of Marutius.	22nd January 1975 ..	Madras.
18 H.R.H. Princes Helen Rajya Lakshmi Devi Dhah of Nepal.	23rd January 1975 to 28th January 1975 and 2nd February 1975 and 3rd February 1975.	Madras, Tirupathi and Mahabalipuram.
19 Mr. Badiudin, Minister for Education, Sri Lanka.	23rd January 1975 and 24th January 1975 and 3rd February 1975 and 4th February 1975.	Madras.
20 H.E. Mr. Rank Crean and six member trade delegation from Australia.	30th January 1975, 1st February 1975 and 2nd February 1975.	Madras.
21 Mr. Zigalin, Soviet Minister for Heavy Power and 10 members.	3rd February 1975 and 4th February 1975.	Madras.
22 H.E. Mr. Byrne, Singapore High Commissioner.	12th February 1975 and 13th February 1975.	Madras.

<i>Serial number and name of foreign dignitaries.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Place visited.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
23 H.E. Dr. A. Vratasa, Vice President, Yugoslavia and party.	14th February 1975.	Madras.
24 Four member delegation from Nigeria.	13th February 1975.	Madras.
25 Mr. Lakshman Jayakodi, Deputy Minister for Defence, Sri Lanka.	21st February 1975 and 4th March 1975 to 6th March 1975.	Madras.
26 Mr. T.V. Suba Singhe, Minister for Industries, Sri Lanka.	24th February 1975 and 25th February 1975, 4th March 1975 and 5th March 1975.	Madras.
27 H.E. Mr. U. Pa. Siwe, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.	11th March 1975 to 16th March 1975.	Madras, Madurai and Cape Comorin.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL DATA—DEPARTMENT-WISE AS ON 31ST MARCH 1975.

Agriculture—

1. Number of Agriculture Colleges—2.

Area and production of certain Principal Crops 1974-75.

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Area in hectares.</i>	<i>Production in tonnes.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Paddy	22,46,000	41,66,000	Production in terms of rice.
Millets and other cereals ..	14,87,620	7,73,890	.....
Sugarcane	1,55,700	13,21,650	Production in terms of Gur.
Groundnut	10,56,400	7,76,130	Production in terms of unshelled nuts.
Gingelly	1,08,850	19,870	.....
Cotton	2,47,200	2,19,510	In terms of bales of 180 kg. lint each.

Irrigation—

Sources of irrigation and net area irrigated—

<i>Sources of irrigation.</i>	<i>Net area irrigated in hectares.</i>
(a) Government Canals	9,23,769
(b) Private Canals	566
(c) Tanks	9,28,484
(d) Tube-wells	25,919
(e) Other wells (sole irrigation)	9,05,305
(f) Other sources (springs, channels, etc.)	31,519

Animal Husbandry.—

1 Number of Veterinary Colleges—

(i) B.V.Sc. Integrated Course	} 1
(ii) M.V.Sc. Degree Course	

Animal Husbandry—cont.

2 (a) Number of Veterinary Hospitals	20
(b) Veterinary Hospital Key Village Centre	18
3 (a) Number of Veterinary Dispensaries	424
(b) Veterinary Dispensaries Key Village Centre	120
4 Number of Veterinary Dispensaries (Run by Corporation)	5
5 Number of Minor Veterinary Dispensaries	Nil.
6 Number of Touring Billets	Nil.
7 Number of Veterinary Mobile Units	1
8 Number of Regional Clinical Laboratories	13
9 Number of Live-stock Farms	7
10 Number of Salvage of Dry Cows' Farms	Nil.
11 Number of Sheep Demonstration Units	Nil.
12 Number of sheep and wool Extension Centres	Nil.
13 Number of Sheep-breeding Co-operative Societies	57
14 Number of sheep breeding and cumby weaving Co-operative Societies	Nil.
15 Number of Poultry Farms	Nil.
16 Number of Poultry Extension Centres	28
17 Number of Intensive egg-production-cum-marketing centres	Nil.
18 Number of Intensive Poultry Development Blocks	Nil.
19 Cross-breeding scheme—	
(a) Number of main centres	Nil.
(b) Number of sub-centres	Nil.
20 Artificial Insemination Centres—†	
(i) Urban areas	1
(ii) Community Development Areas	1
(iii) Key Village Extension Centres	1
(iv) Key Village Centres	1
(v) Artificial Insemination sub-centres	1
Number of sub-centres	1,956
21 Number of Intensive Cattle Development Project	1
22 Number of Regional Artificial Insemination Centres	4
23 Number of Goshalas	12

*The activities of the Artificial Insemination Centre had been merged with the regular activities of the Veterinary Institutions and in sub-centres.

Communications—Roads as on 31st March 1975.

A Government Roads—

	Length in km.
(a) National Highways	1,852
(b) State Highways	1,745
(c) Major District Roads	13,856
(d) Other District Roads and Village Roads of Government	13,632

B. Roads Maintained by Local Bodies —

(a) Panchayat Union and Panchayat Roads	52,936
---	--------

C. Roads Maintained by Others —

(a) Municipalities	7,127
(b) Public Works Department	1,554
	8,681

Co-operation —

per cent.

1 Number of Co-operative Societies of all types under the administrative control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies	11,689
2 Percentage of rural population brought under the co-operative fold	56.4
3 Number of blocks in which full finance scheme is in force	274
4 Number of Urban banks	133
5 Number of Employees Credit Societies	1,073
6 Number of Marketing Societies (State Central and Primary)	126
7 Number of Joint Farming and Collective Farming Societies	10
8 Number of State Level Consumers Federation	1
9 Number of District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies	12
10 Number of Wholesale stores	17
11 Number of Primary Co-operative stores	1,429
12 Number of Departmental stores	17
13 Number of Co-operative Motor Transport Societies	7
14 Number of Labour Contract Societies	118
15 Number of Co-operative Printing Presses	15
16 Number of Health Co-operatives	
17 Number of Co-operative Societies for Barbers	15
18 Number of Co-operative Societies for Washermen	18

Co-operation—cont.

19 Number of Co-operative Societies for salt workers	..	..	..	11
20 Number of Co-operative Societies for Hill Tribes	..	..	..	8
21 Number of Co-operative Training Institutes	..	..	..	7
22 Number of Central Co-operative Institutes	..	..	..	1

*Dairying and Milk Supply—**I. Milk Colony, Madhavaram—*

1 Number of Licensees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
2 Number of cows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	356
(i) Milch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317
(ii) Dry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
3 Number of Buffaloes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
(i) Milch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
(ii) Dry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	498

II. Societies/Unions in the State—

(1) Number of Co-operative Milk Supply Unions	..	..	..	..	23
(2) Number of Co-operative Milk Supply Unions (880 under liquidation).	..	..	..	..	3,208
(3) Quantity of milk supplied to Central Dairy	..	..	..	..	6,29,561 kgs.

III. Madurai Milk Project —

(RS. IN LAKHS)

(1) Sale of milk by Dairy Units	..	..	..	39.64
(2) Other receipts	..	..	..	0.17

*Education—**I. Number of Primary Schools in the State—*

(Boys Girls Total)

(i) Pre-Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	35
(ii) Primary School including Junior Basic Schools.	..	..	..	..	26,797
(iii) Middle School including Senior Basic Schools.	..	..	..	..	5,784

*Education—**II. Number of Secondary Schools in the State—*

(i) Government High School (A wing High Schools)	270	59	329
(ii) District Board High School (B wing High Schools)	1,363	109	1,472
(iii) Municipal High Schools	85	45	130
(iv) Aided High Schools	604	234	838
(v) Unaided High Schools	2	..	2
(vi) Anglo Indian Schools	20	20	40
(vii) Central Schools	10	..	10
(viii) Matriculation Schools	24	..	24
(ix) Post Basic Schools	..	..	..
(x) Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education.	28	..	28
(xi) Schools affiliated to the Council of Indian School certificate.	9	..	9
Total	2,415	467	2,882

(2) Number of Pupils in all these schools .. 10,76,291 5,78,232 16,54,523

(3) Number of Training Schools—(Training Institutes)—

(i) Training Institutes for Men*	..	..	55
(ii) Training Institutes for Women*	..	..	55
(iii) Pre-Primary Training Schools	..	..	..
(iv) Pre-Basic Training Schools	..	..	..
(v) Training School for teachers of Anglo Indian schools.	..	..	1
Total	..	..	111

* There are no separate training institutes for Basic and Non-Basic systems. From the year 1972-73 all the training schools were converted into ordinary training schools and renamed as Training Institutes.

(4) Number of Institutions for the handicapped children	..	..	27
(5) Number of Pupils reading in these institutions	..	..	3,777 (B. 2390 + 1387 G)
(6) Number of members and staff	..	..	319

*III. College Education.**1. Number of Arts Colleges—*

(i) Government	..	..	..	..	51
(ii) Non-Government	..	..	..	..	132

APPENDIX.

III. Collegiate Education—cont.

2. Number of in-takes in the colleges —

(i) Men 1,45,343

(ii) Women 58,891

3 Number of evening Colleges —

(i) Pre-University Course only 17

(ii) P.U.C. and Degree Course 12

(iii) Degree Course 15

4. Number of Training Colleges.—

(i) Government 7

(ii) Aided 16

5 Number of Scholars in Training Colleges.—

(i) Men 1,472

(ii) Women 1,207

IV. Medical Education.

1 Number of Registered Doctors 23,005

2 Population Served per doctor 1,2931

3 Number of Registered Nurses 17,820

4 Do. Midwives 24,104

5 Do. Auxiliary Nurse Midwives 2,845

6 Do. Dentists-Part A 336

7 Do. Dentists-Part B 111

8 Do. Pharmacists 8,273

V. Technical Education.

1 Number of Engineering Colleges (including Private institutions). 12

2 Admission capacity 2,160

(Including seats for 8 Engineering Colleges under the Directorate Control 1390).

3 Number of Polytechnics 35

4 Number of polytechnics for Women 3

5 Number of Special Institutions 5

6 Arts and crafts Institutions 3

7 Admission Capacity 70

Libraries.—

1 Number of State Central Library 1
(The Connemara Public Library, Madras).

2 Number of District Central Libraries 13

3 Number of Branch Libraries 1,442

(i) Number of members on roll 5,86,397

(ii) Number of volumes used in the library 169.5 lakhs.

Electricity.—

1 Number of consumers 28.35 lakhs.

2 Number of villages hamlets and towns electrified 61,217

3 Number of agricultural pump sets connected up with electricity. 706,917

4 Number of Distributing Transformers 38,729

5 Number of Harijan colonies electrified 23,913

Employment and Training.—

Special Apprenticeship Training Scheme.—

1 Number of Employment Officers including the special offices 30

2 Number of Sub-Employment Offices 8

3 (i) Number of E.D. holders undergone training 178

(ii) Number of Diploma holders 338

(iii) Number of craft 556

Fisheries.—

1 Number of Fish Nurseries constructed at the Panchayats 319

2 Number of Iceplants and cold storage plants commissioned 27

3 Number of Fishing units 3
under the control
of Tamil Nadu
Fisheries De-
velopment Cor-
poration.22 under private
sector.

Fisheries.—cont.

4 Number of Mechanised boats	1,707
5 Number of Walk-in-coolers commissioned	7
6 Number of Fisheries Co-operative Societies	503
In land—200	
Marine—303	

Fire Service.

1 Number of Fire Stations (Including Madras City and Mofussil)	81
2 Number of human lives lost in fire accidents	63
3 Number of Ambulances	66

Forests.—

1 Area of Reserve Forests in the State.. .. .	17,328.413 sq. km.
2 Area of the Reserved Lands in the State	3,593.789 sq. km.
3 Percentage of area of R.F. of the total land area of the State.	13.3 per cent.

Handlooms.—

Number of Co-operative Spining Mills	12
--	----

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.—

1 Number of Temples	19,257
2 Number of Mutts	157
3 Number of specific Endowments	832
4 Number of Orphanages	9
5 Number of Dispensaries	23
Shiddha Dispensaries 22	
Allopathic Dispensary 1	
6 Number of Libraries	204

Wakfs.—

Number of wakfs	5,572
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Industries.—

1 Number of Small Scale Industries	43,274
2 Number of Common Lease shops	All the Common Lease Shops were transferred to TANSI in the year 1965.
3 Number of technical information sections	8
4 Number of Training Centres	7
5 Number of College of Arts and Crafts	Transferred to the Directorate of Technical Education with effect from 1st April 1973.
6 Number of School of Arts and Crafts	Do.
7 Number of Common Facility Centres— (a) For metal Handicrafts.	Transferred to Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation with effect from 1st August 1973.
(b) For Rural Industries project Areas	Three.
8 Number of Handicrafts Sales Emporium	All the Sales Emporium were transferred to the Handicrafts Development Corporation with effect from 1st August 1973.
9 Number of Industrial Co-operatives	350
10 Number of Co-operative Tea Factories	12

11 Industrial Estates :—

1 Number of Conventional Industrial Estate	All the 30 conventional Industrial estates were transferred to Small Industries development Corporation with effect from 1st June 1974.	30
2 Number of Functional Industrial Estates		4
3 Number of Ancillary Industrial Estates		2
	These two estates were transferred to SIPCOT with effect from 1st June 1974.	
4 Number of private/Co-operative Industrial Estate	2+5=7	7
5 Number of Developed plots estates		5
	All the developed plots estates were transferred to SIPCOT with effect from 1st June 1974.	

Information and Publicity.—

1 Number of State Information Centres	3
2 Number of State Tourist Offices	5
3 Number of State Tourist Bungalows	9
4 Number of Permanent Air-conditioned Theatres	24
5 Number of Permanent Theatres	762
6 Number of Semi-Permanent Theatres	17
7 Number of Touring Cinema Theatres	657

Jails.

1 Number of Central Jails	8
2 Number of State Jails for Women	1
3 Number of Borstal Schools	1
4 Number of Sub-Jails	120
5 Number of Special Sub-Jails	3

Approved Schools.

1 Number of Government Approved Schools (Boys 5 and Girls 1)	6
2 Number of Government Aided Private Junior Approved Schools ..	14
3 Number of Government Reception Homes	2
4 Number of Private Reception Homes	6
5 Number of Reception Homes for boys functioning as Annexe to Government Approved Schools.	2
6 Number of Reception Homes functioning as Annexe to Government Aided Approved Schools.	1
7 Number of Long-Stay After-care Home for Women	1
8 Number of Long-Stay After care Home for Boys	2
9 Number of Residential Special Homes for Children of Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates.	1
10 Number of Juvenile Guidance Bureau	3
11 Number of Child Welfare Homes	1

Vigilance Institutions.

1 Number of Rescue Homes	4
2 Number of Vigilance Homes (including one private organisation with Government aid).	2
3 Number of Government Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres	5

Khadi and Village Industries.

Production Units.—

1 Main Centres	20
2 Sub-Centres	120
3 Rural Textile Centres	205
4 Rural Fabric Centres	2

Sales Units.—

1 Khadi Crafts at Madras	1
2 Khadi Sales Depots	173

Cloth Produced

	Qty. Metres.	Value.	
(1)	(2)		
(FIGURES IN LAKHS).			
		RS.	
1 Cotton Khadi Cloth	27.68	163.41	} 187.61
2 Silk Khadi Cloth	0.57	24.20	
3 Rural Fabrics (Lokwastra -cloth) ..	0.91	4.49	
			4.49
			192.10

Sales.

Varietywise sales.	Value.	
(1)	(2)	
	(RS. IN LAKHS)	
1 Cotton Khadi	176.92	
2 Silk Khadi	79.47	
3 Woollen Khadi	3.48	
4 Readymade Garments	13.98	
	273.82	

Employment and wages.

Artisans.	Numbers.	Wages Paid.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
		(RS IN LAKHS).	
1 Traditional Spinners	28,973	28.76	
2 Ambar Spinners	4,056	3.53	
3 R.T.C. Spinners	5,195	16.49	
4 Weavers	2,075	43.89	
5 Reelers	99	0.38	
6 Dyers	57	0.98	
7 Others	17	0.08	
	40,472	94.11	

Village Industries.

Serial number and Name of the Industry.	Societies as on 31st March 1975.	Production.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1 (a) Palmgur (b) Palm Fibre (c) Palm Leaf	1,521	566.36
2 Oil	198	Oil cake. 182.07 }
	Oil cake	31.45 }
3 Non-Edible Oil and Soap	..	61.00
4 Gur and Khandasari	20	36.47
5 Carpentry and Blacksmithy	31	14.44
6 Beekeeping	32	41.65
	Honey wad	
7 Hand Pounding Rice	151	60.17
8 Pottery Brick	280	21.46
9 Village Leather	57	30.49
10 Handmade Paper	8	10.22
11 Fibre	9	0.61
12 Cottage Match	12	4.36
	Units,	
13 Fruit Canning	1	0.72
14 Lime	55	0.34
15 Gramodyog Sales Depot	16	..
	Numbers,	
16 Cane and Bamboo	3	2.24
Total	2,366	1,064.23
Number of Units	308	
(Number of persons employed)	2,20,313	
(Wages paid) (Rs. in lakhs)	409.05	
(Total value of sales Rs. in lakhs)	1,135.25	

(1). Programmes for the Welfare of Leprosy beggars:—

	Serial number and Industry.								Number of units.
	(1)							(2)	
1 Rural Textiles centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
2 Pottery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
3 Handmade Paper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
4 Palm Leaf making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
5 Palm Fibre Brush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
6 Leather Industry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
7 Cottage Match ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	

(2). *Programme for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped.*

Serial number and Industry.								Numbers to be trained and provided employment.
(1)								(2)
1	Rural Textile Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	450
2	Leather Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
3	Carpentry and Blacksmithy	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
4	Match Box and Labelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Total								600

Motor Vehicles.

1	Number of Taxis	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,217
2	Number of Omni buses	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
3	Number of Luxury coaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
4	Number of Tourist Taxis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,047
5	Number of Auto-rickshaws	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,995
6	Number of Stage Carriages	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,100
7	Number of Goods vehicles—							
	(i) Public Carriages	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,354
	(ii) Private Carriages	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,828
8	Number of Contract Carriages	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,377
9	Tractors	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,26

State Transport:-

1 Number of Nationalised Bus routes	402
2 Number of Buses operated in the Nationalised Bus routes	606

Labour :—

1	Number of Factories in the State	.. .. .	7,032
2	Number of workers in the Factories	.. .. .	4,98,804
3	Number of Establishments covered by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.		23,728
4	Number of workers covered by the above Act	.. ..	8,83,463

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:—

(i) Number of disputes settled by the conciliation officers of the Labour Department.	1,413
(ii) Number of work stoppages	357
(iii) Loss of mandays	26,29,486
5. Number of Trade Unions	2,326
6 Number of Establishments with employees covered by the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishment Act, 1947.	58,337
7 Number of Establishment without employees covered by the Act.	1,59,810
8 Total number of persons employed in them	2,01,353
9 Number of establishments covered by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.	4,842
10 Number of persons employed	1,73,741
11 Number of establishments covered by the Tamil Nadu Industrial establishments (National and Festival) Holidays Act, 1958.	59,562
12 Number of workers employed	2,74,342
13 Number of catering establishments without employees ..	9,915
14 Number of workers employed in them	66,808
15 Number of catering establishments without employees ..	9,933
16 Number of plantations	350
17 Number of Registered Motor Transport Undertakings ..	1,281

<i>Classification of Medical Institutions.</i>	<i>Total number in the State.</i>	<i>Sanctioned bed strength.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
III. Panchayat Union and Municipal Institutions :—		
(i) Panchayat Union Medical Institutions	142	52
(ii) Municipal Medical Institutions (including Corporation Medical Institutions).	142	689
IV. Private : Aided Institutions	46	6,181
V. Private : Non-Aided Institutions	67	4,575
(i) Subsidised Rural Dispensaries	33	..
(ii) Non Subsidised Rural Dispensaries	..	..
VII. ESI Institutions:—		
(i) ESI Hospitals	3	1,127
(ii) ESI Dispensaries (Full time)—		
(a) Static	95	..
(b) Mobile	9	..
(iii) ESI Utilisation Dispensaries —	3	..
(iv) ESI Dispensaries (Part time)	2	..
(v) ESI/Wards/Annexes	5	..
Family Planning :—		
(i) Number of Institutions recognised for Family Planning Operations.	—	703
(ii) Number of Institutions recognised for I.U.C.D. Centres (F.P.Wing)	..	766
Government Mental Hospital :—		
(i) Accommodation	1,800	
(ii) Number of patients admitted during the year	1,360	
Small Savings :—		
1 Number of Authorized Agents	698	
2 Number of subscribers under Pay Roll Savings Scheme.	7.37 lakhs	
Social Welfare :—		
(i) Number of Harijan Welfare Elementary Schools	..	740
(ii) Number of Harijan Welfare Higher Elementary Schools	..	83
(iii) Number of Harijan Welfare High Schools	..	17
3. Total number of pupils in all the schools	..	1,22,515

3. Number of schools for Scheduled Tribes :	<i>Number,</i>	<i>Pupils,</i>
1. Residential	75	4,555
2. Non Residential	1	30
4. Number of Government hostels for Scheduled Castes:		
1 Boys	401	26,345
2 Girls	154	8,777
5. Number of Government hostels for Scheduled Tribes		
1 Boys	10	480
2 Girls	5	180
6. Number of Sub-hostels for Scheduled Castes		51
Number of sub-hostels for Scheduled Tribes	..	Nil.
7. Number of boarders in the sub-hostels		3,408
II Backward Classes :—		
1 Total number of schools for Denotified Tribes including Kallar Schools		277
(a) Elementary Schools		235
(b) Higher Elementary Schools		32
(c) High Schools		10
2 Total strength in these schools		42,836
3 Total number of hostels (Backward Class : 177 and Denotified Tribes 54).		231
4 Total sanctioned strength (B.C. 11210 and D.T. 5099)		16,309
III Kallar Reclamation :—		
1. Total number of schools		248
(a) Elementary schools		209
(b) Higher Elementary Schools		30
(c) High Schools		9
2 Total strength in these schools		39,047
3 Government Boarding Homes		54
4 Sanctioned strength in the Boarding Homes		5,099
IV Women's Welfare :—		
1 Number of Mahila Mandal Institutions	16	Aided by Child Social Welfare.
2 Number of Child Welfare Institutions	24	
3 Number of Women's Welfare Institutions	151	
4 Number of Handicapped Welfare Institutions	11	
5 Number of General Welfare Institutions	15	
6 Number of Production Units of Small Industries	9	

7 Number of Handloom Units	1
8 Number of Handicrafts Units	41
9 Number of Women's Welfare Committees—	
1 District level	13
2 Block Level	369
10 Number of Women's Welfare Branches	50
11 Number of Pre-schools (Kuzhandaigal Kappagam)	2,590
12 Number of Mahalir Mandrams	13,124
13 Number of Women's Listening Club	359
14 Number of Service Homes (Government)	3
15 Number of Voluntary Institutions (Secretarial Course)	6
16 Number of Working Women's Hostel	1

Treasuries :—

1 Number of District Treasuries (excluding the Pay and Accounts Office, Madras)	15
2 Number of Sub-Treasuries	141

Madras Corporation :

1 Area	128.83 sq km.
2 Estimated Midyear Population	27,14,000
3 Corporation Council —	
(i) Elected Councillors	Nil.
(ii) Co-opted Councillors	Nil.
4 Number of Primary and Middle Schools	349
(i) Primary Schools	199
(ii) Middle Schools	148
(iii) Junior Basic	Nil
(iv) Senior Basic	Nil
(v) Feeder School	Nil
(vi) Incomplete Primary Schools	2
5 Number of pupils in these schools	1,49,330
(i) Boys	76,703
(ii) Girls	72,627

6 Number of High Schools	35
Mixed Schools	10
Girls' Schools	14
Boys Schools	11
7 Number of pupils in these schools	27,636
(i) Boys	14,032
(ii) Girls	13,604
8 Number of Dispensaries	63
9 Number of Tuberculosis Clinics	2
10 Number of Leprosy Clinics	2
11 Number of Child Welfare Centres	54
12 Bed strength in Child Welfare Centres	425
13 Number of Slaughter Houses	5
14 Number of Community Centres	9
15 Number of Electric Lights in the streets	35,260
16 Total number of House Service Connections (Water Supply)	95,478
17 Quantity of water supplied to the people of Madras City per day from 1st January 1975 to 31st March 1975.	109.516 Million litres
18 Average supply per head per day	42.12 litres.
19 Zoo—	
(i) Mammals	124
(ii) Birds	205
(iii) Reptiles	21

List of Tourist Centres in Tamil Nadu :—

Tourist Centre.	District in which it is located.
(1)	(2)
1 Madras City	Madras
2 Thirukkalikundram (Pilgrim Centre)	Chingleput.
3 Thiruthani (Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
4 Kancheepuram (Pilgrim Centre and Temple Sculptures)	Do.

LIST OF TOURIST CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU.

Tourist Centre.

District in which it is located.

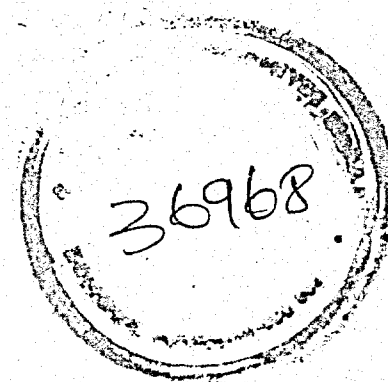
(1)	(2)
5 Mahabalipuram (Temple Sculptures)	Chingleput.
6 Vedanthangal (Bird Sanctuary)	Do.
7 Vellore (Fort)	North Arcot.
8 Thiruvannamalai (Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
9 Pichavaram (Picnic and Botanical Centre)	South Arcot.
10 Chidambaram (Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
11 Gingee (Fort)	Do.
12 Kaviripoompattinam (Archaeological interest)	Thanjavur.
13 Point Calimere (Bird Sanctuary)	Do.
14 Thanjavur (Temple Sculptures)	Do.
15 Thiruvaiyar (Pilgrim Centre place of Thiagaraja)	Do.
16 Velankanni (Christian Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
17 Nagore (Muslim Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
18 Kumbakonam (Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
19 Tiruchirappalli (Pilgrim Centre)	Tiruchirappalli.
20 Srirangam	Do.
21 Narthamalai, Sittannavasal and Pudukottai, Tirumayam (Historical Importance).	Do.
22 Madurai (Pilgrim centre and Temple Sculptures).	Madurai.
23 Suruli Falls (Falls and Scenery)	Do.
24 Kodaikanal (Hill Resort)	Do.
25 Alagarkoil (Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
26 Rameswaram (Pilgrim Centre)	Ramanathapuram.
27 Tirunelveli (Pilgrim-cum Tourist Resort and Temple Sculptures).	Tirunelveli.
28 Courtallam (Helath-cum-Picnic Resort-Pilgrims Centre).	Do.
29 Tiruchendur (Pilgrim-cum-Tourist Resort).	Do.
30 Papanasam (Water Falls)	Do.
31 Thirumurthy Falls (Falls and Scenery)	Coimbatore.
32 Topslip (Shikar and Game Sanctuary)	Do.
B Vanisagar (Dam)	Do.

LIST OF TOURIST CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU.

Tourist Centre.

District in which it is located.

(1)	(2)
34 Yercaud (Health and Beauty Spot)	Salem.
35 Mettur Dam	Do.
36 Hogenakal (Falls and Scenery)	Dharmapuri.
37 Ootacamand (Hill Resort)	The Nilgiris.
38 Mudumalai (Wild Life Sanctuary)	Do.
39 Kanyakumari (Pilgrim Centre)	Kanyakumari.



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