

the Vignana Mandir, the Saranjan Karyalayam and the Rural Extension Training Centre (Grama Sevaks Training Centre, Home Science Wing) at Sathivijayanagaram, inaugurated the Co-operative Primary House Mortgage Bank at Arni and laid the foundation stones for a beggar home at Allavaram and the scavengers' quarters to be constructed by the Vellore Municipality. He visited the Glazed Pottery Unit at Karigeri near Vellore, the Co-operative Silk Weavers' Production and Sales Society, Arni, the North Arcot District Co-operative Sugar Mills at Vadapudupet, the Government Leather Finishing Unit at Vinnamangalam and the Sugarcane Research Station at Melalathur. The Governor met the Prime Minister at the Sūlur Airport (Coimbatore district) and accompanied him to Kundah (The Nilgiris) where he participated in the inaugural function of Power House No. I. He saw the Prime Minister off at the Sūlur Airport and returned to Madras by plane.

In April 1960, while on his way to Ootacamund, the Governor toured in Salem district from the 17th to the 20th when he received addresses of welcome from the Panchayat Boards at Harur, Pennagaram, Malliakarai and Aragalur. He declared open a new block for the High School at Harur, the Block Development Office at Pennagaram, the Nurses' quarters at the Government Headquarters Hospital at Salem, the Primary Health Centre building at Malliakarai, the minor Veterinary Dispensary at Sendarapatti and an additional building for the High School at Aragalur. He visited the Honganaikkal Cauvery Falls and laid the foundation stone for a rest house there. He presided over the 16th anniversary celebrations of the late Dr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar of Salem, and dined with the members of the District Club, Salem. He visited the Government Sheep Farm near Chinnasalem and addressed the members of the Dharmapuri Bar Association, the students of the District Board High School, Dharmapuri, and the members of the National Productivity Council at Salem at a dinner meeting.

In June 1960, while on his move down to Madras from Ootacamund, the Governor toured in Coimbatore district. At Bhavanisagar, he laid the foundation stone for the Orientation Training and Study Centre and visited the Fish Farm and the Home Science Wing of the Rural Extension Training Centre. The Governor presided over the Convocation of the Southern Forest Rangers' College, Coimbatore, and delivered the Convocation Address. He declared open a Tuberculosis clinic in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore, presided over a benefit performance in aid of the Red Cross Society, Coimbatore, and inaugurated the Rotary New Year at a Rotary dinner meeting in Coimbatore.

In July 1960, the Governor toured in Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts. He visited Pollachi and Udumalpet, where he inaugurated the Pollachi Pre-Extension Block, declared open the Science Block in the Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi, and the main buildings of the G.V.G. Visalakshi College for Women at Udumalpet. In the course of his tour in Tiruchirappalli district, he visited Tiruchirappalli, the Grand Anicut and Ariyalur. At Tiruchirappalli, he declared open the Girls' Hostel building of the Y.W.C.A., the newly constructed laboratory building of the Seethalakshmi-Ramaswami College, the Ex-Servicemen Centre, the new Operation Block in the Rajaji T.B. Sanatorium, and a new block of buildings in the School for the Blind. He laid the foundation stones for a new block in the Municipal T.B., a municipal maternity home and a recreation centre in the St. Joseph's College. He also inaugurated the College Cultural Association. He presided over the Annual Meeting of the Guild of Service at Tiruchirappalli. He visited the Seshasayee Institute of Technology, the Beggar Home and the Harijan colonies at Palakkarai and Chintamani and the Children's Corner in the Ibrahim Park, Tiruchirappalli. He addressed the members of the Tiruchirappalli Productivity Council and

the members of the Lions' Club, Tiruchirappalli, at dinner meetings. At Ariyalur, the Governor declared open a new out-patient block in the Government Hospital, received an address of welcome from the Panchayat Board and laid the foundation stone for the Panchayat Board building. He declared open a land colony for Harijans at Perianagalur and a dormitory and kitchen at the Siddha Sakthi Arutjothi Vallalar Kalvi Nilayam at Lingathadi-medu. He received addresses of welcome from the Panchayat Boards at Kamarasavalli and Thirumanur and an address from the Thirumanur Co-operative Agricultural Bank. He declared open a new rest-house at Sukran Eri and the Primary Health Centre at Tirumanur. He inspected the old sculptures at Thirumanur.

In August 1960, the Governor toured with the President of the Indian Republic in Coimbatore, Salem and North Arcot districts and accompanied him to the several functions attended by him. He presided over the Golden Jubilee of the School of Nursing and the Diamond Jubilee of the Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore.

In September 1960, the Governor toured in Chingleput, Kanyakumari and Madurai districts. In Chingleput district, he visited the Electric Transformers Factory belonging to Messrs. Hackbridge Hewittic and Easun (Private), Ltd., and the Royal Enfield (India), Ltd., at Thiruvottiyur, inspected the fishermen kuppams in and around Ennore and Tiruvottiyur, the Engine Valves Factory and the Tie Rod Ends Factory at Alandur (St. Thomas Mount), the Dunlop Tyre Factory at Ambattur and the Fertilizer Factories of Messrs. Shaw Wallace at Avadi. He declared open the additional buildings for the ex-Tuberculosis patients at Amrit Nagar Colony, Tambaram.

In Kanyakumari district, the Governor received an address of welcome from the Colachel Municipality. He inaugurated the Panchayat Seminar at Nagercoil, the Community Mela of Thalikulam Block and the anniversary celebrations of the Bharat Sevak Samaj at Nagercoil.

He inspected the Lift Irrigation Scheme at Vilathurai Pump House, the deep cuttings of the Neyyar workspot at Kaliakkavilai, the pablo boats at Colachel where he also addressed the fisher folk and the quick freezing plant at Muttom. He declared open the Block Development Office building at Melpuram. He visited the New Ambadi Rubber Estate and inspected the rubber plantations. He addressed the Rotarians of Nagercoil at a dinner meeting.

In Madurai district, the Governor laid the foundation stones for the causeway across the River Vaigai, for the water-supply reservoir at Arasaradi (Madurai) and for a submersible bridge across the Varahanadi at Jeyamangalam. He visited the Vaigai Project and the Neikkarpatti Cattle Farm near Palni and also visited the Sri Subramania Temple at Palni.

In October 1960, the Governor toured in Madurai and Chingleput districts. He visited Kodaikanal where he received an address of welcome from the Kodai Hill Improvement Association. He visited the Presentation Convent and the Kodaikanal School, the Boat Club, the Golf Club, Pillar Rocks, the Berijam Lake and the Kodaikanal Observatory. In Chingleput district, the Governor received addresses of welcome from the Panchayat Boards at Tiruttani, Pallipat, Melapudi and Tiruvalangadu. He presided over the 11th anniversary function of the Balananda Sangam at Tiruttani and visited the Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple there. He presided over the Cattle Show and Exhibition at Pallipat. He was present at the inauguration of the supply of electricity to Sorakkapet village.

In November 1960, the Governor visited Annamalainagar (South Arcot district) and toured in Thanjavur district. He presided over the Convocation of the Annamalai University and participated in the University functions. In Thanjavur district the Governor inspected the paddy fields under the Package Programme on his way from Thanjavur to Thirukkattupalli and from Thanjavur

to Kumbakonam, and met a few ryots at Thirukkattupalli. He received addresses of welcome from the Mannargudi Municipality, the Panchayat Union at Sirkali and the Panchayat Boards at Orathanad, Tiruppugalur and Vadapathimangalam. He declared open the College Hostel in A.V.C. College, Mayuram, a Children's ward in the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Sengipatti and a non-residential students' centre in Rajah Serfoji College, Thanjavur. He visited the St. Paul's Convent, Mayuram, the Government Cattle Farm at Orathanad, the Boys' Home (Guild of Service) at Thanjavur, the Sacred Heart Leprosy Hospital, Kumbakonam, and the Thiru Arooran Sugar Mills at Vadapathimangalam. He participated in a function organized by the Kalaivani Nilayam at Thanjavur. He presided over the Platinum Jubilee celebrations of the Native High School at Kumbakonam and addressed the Rotarians of Thanjavur at a dinner meeting. He received an address of welcome from the combined institutions of the Oriental College and the Gurugnanasambandam High School of the Dharmapuram Mutt.

In December 1960, the Governor visited Vinnamangalam and Vellore in North Arcot district and inaugurated the Wool Processing Centre at Vinnamangalam.

**TOURS OUTSIDE THE STATE.**—During the year, the Governor toured in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. In December 1959, he undertook a tour of Assam and returned to Madras on 4th January 1960. In February 1960, he toured in Andhra Pradesh, visiting the temples at Tirumalai and Tirupathi, and the Chandragiri Mahal. He addressed the students of the University College of Sri Venkateswara University, declared open the National Cadet Corps Building, and presided over the Hostel Day celebration of Sri Padmavati Women's College at Tirupathi. On his way back to Madras, he visited Kalahasti. In May 1960, he toured

in Mysore State, when he met the acting Governor of Mysore and visited the Bandipur Game Sanctuary and the Sri Srikanthaswara Temple at Nanjangud.

In November 1960, while proceeding to New Delhi to attend the Governors' Conference, he visited Nagpur (Maharashtra) on the 4th and 5th November. In Nagpur, he visited the Medical College, the Kutumb Kalyan Sabhakar Samiti, Ramdaspet, the Bansali Grama Seva Mandal, Tekli, Sri Ram Temple at Ramtek and the Museum and the Ambazari gardens at Nagpur. At Delhi, he attended an informal conference of Governors on 7th November, and the main conference on 8th and 9th November. He called on the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister at New Delhi. He also met the Chief Justice of India. He attended the inauguration of the 40th anniversary celebrations of the Jamia Millia Islam at Jamianagar, New Delhi, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. He visited the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa. On his return journey from New Delhi, he visited Varanasi, from where he visited the Sarnath ruins and the Hridayapur Development Block. He also visited the important temples at Varanasi and the Banaras Hindu University.

During December 1960, the Governor visited Pondicherry. He visited the Sri Aurobindo Ashram and the Ashram institutions. He met the Holy Mother in the Ashram. He visited the French Institute, the Medical College and the New Pier and attended the Sports Meet at the Ashram Sports Ground. He also attended a reception at the Government House arranged by the Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry.

**ENGAGEMENTS IN MADRAS.**—The following is a record of the more important engagements undertaken by the Governor while in Madras:—

In January 1960, the Governor presided over the Annual Day celebrations of the Madras City Council for

Child Welfare and the Child Welfare Home, the finals of the Polo Match of the Riding Club and a function organized by the Indian Red Cross Society, Madras State Branch, at which a cheque was presented to the Armed Services by the Chief Minister. He presided over the closing day function of the All-India Athletic Coaching Camp at the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, and a function arranged by the Veda Samrakshana Sabha, Madras, to honour Vidwan Uttamoor Veeraraghavachariar. He presided over the 1000th coach-launching function at the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, and a children's rally on the occasion of the Republic Day. He addressed the 29th Session of the All-India Women's Conference (Madras session). He attended the Burmese Independence Day Reception, a cultural show under the auspices of the Voluntary Health Services, a dinner party at the Andhra Mahila Sabha Nursing Home in honour of Srimathi Indira Gandhi, a reception and a dinner party in honour of the President of the All-India Women's Conference and other delegates to that Conference, and a dramatic performance in aid of the building fund of the Gujarati Stri Mandal. He visited the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Town. He visited the scene of a major fire accident in Mirsahibpet. He witnessed the Test Match between the Australian and the Indian Cricket Test Teams and lunched with the teams. He witnessed also the South India Derby Race at the Race Course and gave away the Trophy on the occasion. He lunched with the Chairman and Members of the Madras Trades Association at the Race Club. He received the President of the U.S.S.R., His Excellency Marshal Voroshilov and party at the airport. He gave dinner and lunch parties in Raj Bhavan in honour of the distinguished guests. The Governor broadcast a message for the Republic Day on the All-India Radio. On the Republic Day, he took the salute at a ceremonial Military Parade and March-past at the Island grounds,



distributed sweets to children in the Raj Bhavan Elementary School and gave a reception at Raj Bhavan. On 30th January, he attended a commemoration function under the flagstaff on the ramparts of the Fort St. George.

In February 1960, the Governor inaugurated the "Service Week" of the Tamilnad Non-gazetted Government Officers' Union, presided over the Athletic Meet at the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, the College Day of the Government Arts College, Madras, and the 5th Annual State Rally of the Southern Railway Bharat Scouts and Guides at Perambur. He presided over a meeting under the auspices of the Guild of Service (Central), Madras, to condole the death of the late Countess Mountbatten of Burma. He presided over the College Day celebrations of the Stella Maris College. He laid the foundation stone for a new building of the Local Library Authority, Madras City, for the use of the British Council, Madras. He placed wreaths at the funerals of Dr. J. C. Kumarappa and Dr. Muhammad Usman. He attended the Silver Jubilee Dinner of the Indian Medical Association, Madras City Branch. He saw off His Excellency Marshal K. E. Voroshilov, President of the U.S.S.R., at the Madras airport. He gave dinner parties in Raj Bhavan in honour of His Excellency Dr. V. J. Sukkelainen, Prime Minister of Finland, and other distinguished guests.

In March 1960, the Governor presided over the Founder's Day celebrations of the Venkataramana Dispensary and Ayurvedic College, Mylapore, the Annual 'Home Day' celebrations of the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, when he declared open a new building for a technical institute at the Home. He presided over a function conducted by the Union for the Study of Great Religions, India, for the release of the proceedings of the Second Seminar of the Union by the Vice President of India and also over a function at which the foundation stone for a new building of the Madras District

Central Library was laid by the Vice-President. He presided over the Committee meeting to select candidates for the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, at Raj Bhavan, Guindy. He declared open the 37th Annual Flower Show of the Madras Corporation and distributed prizes of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras. He inaugurated a fancy sale organized by the Ladies' Club, Gandhinagar, in aid of funds for their Health Centre, and a free Ayurvedic dispensary at Alandur (St. Thomas Mount). He inaugurated a film of the United Nations under the auspices of the Madras Film Society and released the Fourth Volume of the Transactions of the Archaeological Society of South India. On 16th March 1960, he watched the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly during question hour. He gave a lunch party in Raj Bhavan in honour of King Leopold, ex-King of the Belgians, and dinner parties in honour of the Members of the International Mission of the World Bank, and the Governor of Orissa.

In April 1960, the Governor presided over the Film Stars' Hockey Match conducted by the Madras Hockey Association and over a meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras to condole the death of the late Dr. Muhammad Usman and also over a function organized by the Madras State Sangita Nataka Sangam to felicitate certain artistes. He inaugurated an Exhibition of the paintings of Shri Manishi Day, distributed milk to children in the Raj Bhavan Elementary School, and attended the "April Festival" of the Seva Samajam (Guild of Service), Adyar. He inspected a few slum improvement and low income group housing works in Madras City undertaken by the Madras City Improvement Trust. He received the President of the United Arab Republic, His Excellency Mr. Gamal Abdel-Nasser, on arrival at the Madras airport and gave a dinner party at Raj Bhavan in his honour.

In June 1960, the Governor presided over a function organized by the Film Fans' Association, Madras, for presentation of awards to the best artistes of the year and witnessed the finals of the Third Annual Tournament of the Madras Football Association.

In July 1960, the Governor laid the foundation stone for the administrative and laboratory block of the Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores, Adyar, inaugurated a football match between the Ceylon Army and a State XI, and attended a reception on the occasion of the 184th anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America. He planted a few saplings in the Raj Bhavan compound during the Vanamahotsava celebrations. He dined with the members of the Bankers' Club, Madras.

In August 1960, the Governor addressed a joint session of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Madras Legislative Council, inaugurated the Kilpauk Garden Road Scheme of the City Improvement Trust, the 5th Annual Conference of the Federation of the Insurance Institutes (J. C. Setalvad Memorial), declared open a dispensary under the auspices of the Lions Club, South Madras, at Tiruvanmiyur, laid the foundation stone for an open air theatre and presided over the last day's function of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, and over a function under the auspices of the Perambur Sangeetha Sabha. He received the President on arrival in Madras and accompanied him on all his engagements in Madras City. He gave a dinner party in Raj Bhavan in honour of the President. He attended as Chief Guest a reception to new graduates of the S.I.E.T. Women's College, Teynampet. On the Independence Day, the Governor attended the Independence Day Parade at the Island Grounds when the President took the salute. He saw the President and party off at the Central Railway station.

In September 1960, the Governor presided over the Annual Day celebrations of Sri Ramakrishna Mission Sarada Vidyalaya Girls' School, Thyagarayanagar, and the prize distribution function of the Stanley Medical College, Madras. He inaugurated the Annual Bharati Festival under the auspices of the Bharathi Memorial Sangam, Thyagarayanagar. He again presided over a Committee to select candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, at Raj Bhavan.

In October 1960, the Governor presided over a Kuchipudi dance drama under the auspices of the Madras State Sangita Nataka Sangam, the New Year Day celebrations of the Sri Gujarati Mandal, a meeting and a variety entertainment in connection with the Wild Life Week celebrations, and a public meeting organized by the Guild of Service to celebrate the United Nations Day. He attended a reception on the occasion of the Turkish Republic Day celebrations in Madras. He visited the Madras Pencil Factory and attended a dinner party on board the U.S.S. "Greenwich Bay" at the Madras Harbour. He distributed clothes and sweets to the children of the Raj Bhavan Elementary School.

In November 1960, the Governor presided over the inauguration of a German Film Festival, and a meeting of the Madras City Standing Flag Day Organization Committee. He gave a reception in honour of Prof. Dr. Theodore Heuss, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany, and another reception to the delegates to the Twenty-fifth Meeting of the International Electro-Technical Commission, under the auspices of the Indian Standards Institute, New Delhi. He inspected the areas in Madras City affected by the cyclone and floods.

In December 1960, the Governor attended the Guild of Service International Evening of Music, Song and Dance, and a tea party given by the Sheriff of Madras. He

inaugurated the "East-West Week" celebrations and opened an exhibition in that connection, a seminar to celebrate the Fiftieth Death Anniversary of Leo Tolstoy, the Thirty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India), Madras Centre, and the Twenty-eighth South Indian Music Conference and Festival conducted by the Indian Fine Arts Society. He presided over the Annual Meeting of the Guild of Service (Central), the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Hindu Union Committee Schools, Choolai, and the Annual Day Celebrations of the Indian Officers' Association, Madras. He visited the Railway Wagon Building Factory of Southern Structurals, Limited, at Pattabhiram (Chingleput district). He attended a tea party at the Chettinad House arranged in honour of the Ceylon Prime Minister, gave lunch parties in Raj Bhavan, in honour of the Governor of Mysore and the Prime Minister of Ceylon, and a tea party in honour of the Chief Justice of India. He attended the Silver Jubilee Art Festival at Kalakshetra, Adyar. He gave a breakfast party at Raj Bhavan to the District Representatives of the Guild of Service. He lunched with the Chairman and Committee Members of the Madras Race Club.

The Governor presided over the Convocation of the Madras University and also over two meetings of the post-war Service Reconstruction Fund Committee.

**ENGAGEMENTS WHILE AT OOTACAMUND.**—The Governor took up residence at Ootacamund on 20th April 1960. He declared open the Ratan Tata Officers' Holiday Home and presided over the Annual Speech Day function of the Brecks Memorial School, Ootacamund.

In May 1960, the Governor inaugurated an American Exhibition "Life in America—A Progressive Economy", a conference of Police Officers, the Pay-roll savings scheme in the Craigmere Estate, Coonoor, presided over

the Sixth Annual Fruit Show at Coonoor, declared open an exhibition of articles produced by Hill Tribes, organised by the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Delhi, held a reception and gave a dinner party in Raj Bhavan, Ooty, in honour of the Vice-President and accompanied him on his engagements in Ootacamund and Coonoor. He saw the Vice-President off at Coonoor. He joined a procession of Adivasis on the occasion of the celebrations of the Sixth Tribal Welfare Conference at Ootacamund. He gave a lunch party to members of the Public Accounts Committee. He attended the Ooty Races, when he gave away the Nilgiris Gold Cup, and the Thirty-seventh Championship Dog Show of the South India Kennel Club at the Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund. He inaugurated the Annual Flower Show and Fete at Ootacamund which was also attended by the Vice-President of India. He visited the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary, the Glendale Estate, Coonoor, and the Upper Bhavani and Avalanche.

In June 1960, the Governor inaugurated a conference of Municipal Commissioners and presided over a luncheon meeting of the Lions Club of Nilgiris. He visited Glenmorgan, Coonoor, Mukurti, the Guides Camp of the Bharat Scouts and Guides at Anandagiri, and a few institutions in Coonoor, viz., the Coonoor Harijan Leather Works, Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society, Nilgiris, Harijan Tea Chest Manufacturing Co-operative Industrial Society and the Women's Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society, Coonoor. He also visited the Sarguru Tribal School at Coonoor.

The following are the important engagements undertaken by Srimathi Nirmala Medhi during the year:

**ENGAGEMENTS WHILE IN MADRAS.**—In January 1960, Srimathi Medhi attended the Annual Children's Party of the Ladies' Recreation Club, Egmore, and attended an 'At Home' at the same Club. In February, she presided over the Ladies' Day of the All-India Handloom Week

celebrations. During March, she presided over a Baby Show arranged by the Indian Council for Child Welfare at Ashok Vihar and distributed the prizes, attended the annual meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at Madras, and Sat-Sang Meeting organized by the Devi Group of the Chinmaya Mission at Chetput. In April, she presided over the Annual General Meeting and 'At Home' of the Ladies' Recreation Club, Egmore. In August, she attended a Fancy Dress Parade and Dinner at the Ladies' Recreation Club, Egmore. She visited the Balar Kalvi Nilayam, Vepery, in September 1960. In October, she presided over the Ladies' Day function of the Khadi Week and Gandhi Jayanti celebrations by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, attended a concert at the Sacred Heart High School, Presentation Convent, Madras, and inaugurated the Tenth Anniversary celebrations of the All-India Women's Food Council (Madras State Centre). In November, she attended a lunch party at Chettinad House in aid of the Federation of University Women (Madras Branch).

**ENGAGEMENTS WHILE IN OOTACAMUND.**—In May 1960, Srimathi Medhi attended an 'At Home' and presided over the annual meeting of the Nilgiri Ladies' Club at Ootacamund, hoisted the flag at the Tamilnad Provincial Women's Conference at the Hindi Prachar Sabha Hall, Ootacamund, and attended a lunch party by the Nilgiri Ladies' Club, Ootacamund.

## CHAPTER II—THE LEGISLATURE

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

| Name of the party.                     | Strength. | Leader of the party.          |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Congress .. .. .                     | 155       | Sri K. Kamaraj.               |
| 2 Indian National Democratic Congress. | 18        | Sri V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar. |
| 3 Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.           | 15        | Sri C. N. Annadurai.          |
| 4 Communist .. .. .                    | 4         | Sri M. Kalyanasundaram.       |
| 5 Praja Socialist Party .. .           | 2         | Sri P. S. Chinnadurai.        |
| 6 Socialists .. .. .                   | 2         | Sri S. Pakkiriswamy Pillai.   |
| 7 Progressive Independents Block.      | 2         | Sri K. Sattanatha Karayalar.  |
| 8 Independents .. .. .                 | 8         |                               |
|                                        | <hr/> 206 |                               |
| Honourable Speaker .. .                | 1         |                               |
|                                        | <hr/>     |                               |

The eighth session of the Legislative Assembly which commenced on the 7th December 1959 was prorogued on the 30th April 1960. The ninth session which commenced on the 8th August 1960 was prorogued on the 10th September 1960. The Assembly sat for 49 days and transacted official business except on one day when non-official business was transacted.

During the year, the Governor addressed the members of the Legislature at the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on the 5th August 1960. There was a discussion in the Assembly on the Governor's Address for four days from the 8th to the 11th August 1960. Twenty-nine amendments were moved to the motion of thanks, out of which twenty-eight were withdrawn and one was put to vote and lost. The main motion was passed on 11th August 1960 without amendments.



During the year six obituary references were made in the Assembly on the passing away of—

(1) Sri A. B. Shetty, a former Minister of this State,  
(2) Dr. Mohammad Usman, a sitting Member of the Legislative Council and former acting Governor of this State,

(3) Sri G. Harisarvothama Rao, a former Member of the Legislative Assembly,

(4) Sri P. M. Velayudhapani, a former Member of the Legislative Assembly,

(5) Sri D. Srinivasa Iyer, a former Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly, and

(6) Sri K. Natarajan, a former Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

The following were the items of financial business transacted in the Assembly during the period:—

| Financial statement.                                      | Dates of presentation. | Dates of discussion.              | Dates of voting.                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                       | (2)                    | (3)                               | (4)                                      |
| Budget for the year 1960-61.                              | 10th March 1960.       | 11th to 17th March 1960 (5 days). | 18th March to 30th April 1960 (18 days). |
| Final supplementary statement of expenditure for 1959-60. | 18th March 1960.       | 23rd March 1960.                  | 23rd March 1960.                         |
| First supplementary statement of expenditure for 1960-61. | 11th August 1960.      | 22nd and 23rd August 1960.        | 23rd August 1960.                        |

The following reports of the Committees of the Legislature were presented by their respective Chairmen on the dates noted against each:—

- |                                                                                                 |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Seventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.                                   | 16th March 1960. |
| 2 Report of the Committee on Estimates for Rural Water-Supply Schemes.                          | 23rd March 1960. |
| 3 Eighth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.                                    | 25th March 1960. |
| 4 Joint Select Committee Report on the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendments) Bill, 1959. | 21st April 1960. |
| 5 Joint Select Committee Report on the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Bill, 1959.    | 30th April 1960. |

- |                                                                                                                        |                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 6 Joint Select Committee Report on the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1960. | 8th August 1960.    |
| 7 Joint Select Committee Report on the Madras Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Bill, 1960.                 | Do.                 |
| 8 Report of the Committee on Estimates for 1959-60 on Small-Scale Industries.                                          | Do.                 |
| 9 Report of the Committee on Estimates for 1959-60 on Irrigation.                                                      | Do.                 |
| 10 Report of the Committee on Public Accounts on the Appropriation and Finance Accounts for 1957-58.                   | Do.                 |
| 11 Eighth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.                                                            | 22nd August 1960.   |
| 12 Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.                                                                 | Do.                 |
| 13 Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Madras Chit Funds Bill, 1960.                                           | 6th September 1960. |

Government motions relating to the subjects noted below were discussed and carried in the Assembly during the period:—

- 1 Amendments to the rule issued under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.
- 2 Demands for advance grants for 1960-61 in respect of Demands I to XLV.
- 3 Amendment of Schedule to the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952.
- 4 Resolution for the Constitution of Township for the Kodaikanal Municipality.
- 5 Election of 14 members of the Assembly to the Committee on Estimates for 1960-61.
- 6 Amendment to the rules issued under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.
- 7 Election of three persons to the Madras Land Improvement Board.



- 8 Suspension of rule 23 of the Assembly Rules to transact Government business on 18th August 1960.
- 9 Suspension of rule 23 of the Rules to transact non-official business on 19th August 1960.
- 10 Association of five members of the Legislative Council with the Public Accounts Committee.
- 11 Election of two members to the Board of Industries.
- 12 Policy of the Madras Government on the Official Language.
- 13 Consideration of the draft outline on the Third Five-Year Plan.
- 14 Association of five members of the Legislative Council with the Estimates Committee.
- 15 Suspension of Rule 23 of the Rules to transact official business on 8th September 1960.

A motion under rule 11 (1) of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules for granting leave of absence for Sri A. Ratnavel Gounder, M.L.A., till the end of April 1960 was moved and carried on 25th March 1960.

Twenty-five statements were made by Ministers on their attention being called under rule 41 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, on matters of urgent public importance.

On 8th August 1960, the Hon. Minister for Works made a statement correcting the answer given to a supplementary question under question No. 400 by Sri S. Lazar, regarding the utilisation of Cauvery waters between the States of Madras and Mysore.

On 22nd August 1960, the Hon. Minister for Finance made a statement regarding the fear of the public about the negotiability of hundred rupee currency notes and the steps taken by the Government in abating the alarm and in publicising the free convertibility of genuine notes.

During the year four privilege issues were raised in the Assembly. Fourteen adjournment motions were ruled out of order by the Hon. the Speaker during the year.

On 18th August 1960, a non-official resolution recommending to the Government the nationalisation of the entire bus transport in the State, was discussed and, by leave of the House, withdrawn on 19th August 1960.

The resolution that steps be taken to rename the Madras State as 'Tamil Nad' was moved and partly discussed on 19th August 1960.

The number of questions answered in the Legislative Assembly during the year was as furnished below:—

|                |     |     |     |     |       |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Starred        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,306 |
| Unstarred      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 416   |
| Short notice   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16    |
| Private notice | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...   |

On the 17th April 1960; the members of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Communist Party staged a walk-out.

The details of indirect elections by the members of the Legislative Assembly to fill the vacancies in the Council of States/Madras Legislative Council on the basis of proportional representation by means of single transferable votes held in March-April 1960 are furnished below:—

#### COUNCIL OF STATES.

| Details of vacancy.<br>(1)                                                                                                                              | Date of election.<br>(2) | Person elected.<br>(3)                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Vacancy caused by the death of Sri H. D. Rajah.                                                                                                         | 12th March 1960.         | Sri R. Gopalakrishnan.                             |
| Additional seat allotted to the Madras State consequent on the coming into force of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1960. | 18th April 1960.         | Sri K. Santhanam.                                  |
| For filling vacancies on the expiry of the term of the office of six members from 2nd April 1960.                                                       | 24th March 1960.         | 1 Sri N. M. Anwar.<br><br>2 Sri Thomas Srinivasan. |

## COUNCIL OF STATES—cont.

| Details of vacancy.<br>(1)                                                                             | Date of election.<br>(2) | Person elected.<br>(3)       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| For filling vacancies on the expiry of the term of the office of six members from 2nd April 1960—cont. | 24th March 1960.         | 3 Sri T. S. Pattabiraman.    |
|                                                                                                        |                          | 4 Srimathi G. Parthasarathy. |
|                                                                                                        |                          | 5 Sri N. Ramakrishna Iyer.   |
|                                                                                                        |                          | 6 Sri P. Ramamurthy.         |

## MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

For filling vacancies on expiry of the term of the office of seven members from 20th April 1960.

- 1 Sri N. Annamalai Pillai.  
2 Sri T. S. Ramachandran.  
3 Sri A. Kuppuswamy Naidu.  
4 Sri A. Subramanyam.  
5 Sri K. R. Ramaswamy.  
6 Sri K. V. Ramaswamy Gounder.  
7 Sri M. Rajagopal Pillai.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES.—The distribution of Parties in the Legislative Council of Madras State was as follows:—

|                                                       | As on<br>31st March<br>1960. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Congress Party .. .. .                                | 42                           |
| United Party .. .. .                                  | 7                            |
| Indian National Democratic Congress .. .. .           | 1                            |
| Independents .. .. .                                  | 11                           |
|                                                       | 61                           |
| Hon. Chairman .. .. .                                 | 1                            |
| Vacant (Vacancy of Dr. Mohamed Usman, M.L.C.) .. .. . | 1                            |
| Total .. .. .                                         | 63                           |

The distribution of parties in the Legislative Council as on 21st April 1960 and till 31st December 1960 was as follows:—

|                                                           |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Congress Party .. .. .                                    | 43 |
| United Party .. .. .                                      | 6  |
| Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam .. .. .                         | 1  |
| Associate Member of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam .. .. . | 1  |
| Independents .. .. .                                      | 11 |
|                                                           | 62 |
| Hon. Chairman .. .. .                                     | 1  |
| Total .. .. .                                             | 63 |

The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, was the Leader of the House (Council). During his absence in November-December 1960, in connection with his visit to the United Nations General Assembly, New York, the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Home, functioned as the Leader of the House (Council).

The seventeenth session of the Legislative Council which commenced on the 5th December 1959 was prorogued with effect from 11th May 1960 and the Eighteenth session which commenced on the 5th August 1960 was prorogued with effect from 29th September 1960. The Council sat for 32 days and transacted official business on all days except for a day during which non-official business was transacted.

The Governor addressed both Houses of the Legislature assembled together in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, on the 5th August 1960 and the general discussion thereon took place in the Council for four days on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th August, 1960. The amendments were moved and the Motion of Thanks was passed unanimously on the 11th August 1960 without any amendment.

Two condolence resolutions were passed in the Council on the death of Sri A. B. Shetty, a former Minister of the composite Madras State and a former member of the Council and Dr. Mohamed Usman, a member of the Council

and a former Governor of Madras. Two obituary references were made in the House on the death of Sri K. Natarajan and Sri Harisarvothama Rao, members of the old Legislative Council.

The following were the items of financial business transacted in the Legislative Council during the period:—

| Financial statement.                                        | Date of presentation. | Date on which discussed.                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1 Budget for the year 1960-61 ..                            | 10th March 1960.      | 18th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th March 1960. |
| 2 Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1959-60. | 18th March 1960.      | 23rd March 1960.                            |
| 3 First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1960-61. | 11th August 1960.     | 23rd August 1960.                           |

The discussion on the Annual Financial Statement for 1960-61 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1959-60 of the Madras State Electricity Board took place in the Council on the 12th and 13th August 1960.

The following Reports of the Committees of the Council were presented by their respective Chairmen on the dates noted against each:—

|                                                                                                 |                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Seventh Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.                                     | 10th March 1960.  |
| 2 Report of the Committee of Privileges on the definition of the term 'Precincts of the House.' | 13th August 1960. |

Government motions and resolutions relating to the following subjects were discussed and carried in the Council during the period as hereunder:—

MOTIONS.—(1) Constitution of a Select Committee to make suggestions for the amendment of the Madras Council Rules.

(2) Association of three members of the Council with the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Assembly for the year 1960-61.

(3) Association of two members of the Council with the Committee on Estimates of the Assembly for 1959-60 in the vacancies caused by the expiry of the term of office

of Sri A. Subramaniam and Sri V. V. Ramaswamy with effect from the afternoon of 20th April 1960.

(4) Amendment of rules issued under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948) (omission of third proviso to rule 3).

(5) Motions for setting up Joint Select Committees to consider the following Government Bills:—

(a) The Madras Chit-Funds Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1960).

(b) The Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960.

(c) The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1960).

(d) The Madras Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1960).

(6) Election of one member to the Board of Industries.

(7) Amendment to rules made under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948) (to add further proviso to rule 3).

(8) Election of one member to the Madras Land Improvement Board.

(9) Policy of the Madras Government on the Official Language.

(10) Association of five members of the Council with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Legislative Assembly.

(11) Association of five members of the Council with the Committee on Estimates of the Legislative Assembly.

(12) Consideration of the Draft Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan.

## RESOLUTION.—Constitution of Kodaikanal Township.

Seven statements were made by the Hon. Ministers on their attention being called under rule 41 of the Madras Council Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Only one adjournment motion under rule 42 of the Council Rules was moved which was later ruled out of order by the Hon. Chairman.

A privilege issue was raised on 18th March 1960 and the Hon. Chairman ruled that no *prima facie* case of breach of privilege existed.

During the period, one non-official Bill was introduced and two non-official resolutions were discussed in the Council.

Twenty-eight Government Bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly were received in the Council for its concurrence or recommendation, as the case may be. Out of these, twenty-seven Bills were passed by the Council and one Bill was kept pending for consideration at its next session.

Out of the 713 questions received in the Council during the year, 662 were admitted, 26 were disallowed, 19 were referred back to the Members and 264 lapsed. Of the 662 admitted questions, 283 were answered.

Biennial elections were held to fill the vacancies in the Legislative Council with effect from the afternoon of the 20th April 1960 consequent on the retirement of twenty-one members by efflux of time details of which are given below:—

| Name of the constituencies.<br>(1)                     | Names of members<br>retired.<br>(2) | Names of persons elected.<br>(3)   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| I. Local authorities—                                  |                                     |                                    |
| (a) Madras — cum—<br>Chingleput — cum—<br>North Arcot. | 1 Sri T. V. Devaraja<br>Mudaliar.   | 1 Sri T. V. Devaraja<br>Mudaliar.  |
|                                                        | 2 Sri A. K. Masilamani<br>Chettiar. | 2 Sri A. K. Thangavel<br>Mudaliar. |
|                                                        | 3 Sri E. Janakiram<br>Mudaliar.     | 3 Sri G. Vijayarangan.             |
|                                                        | 4 Sri T. Purushotham ..             | 4 Sri Kamalakannan.                |

| Name of the constituencies.<br>(1)                                             | Names of members<br>retired.<br>(2)                                                                              | Names of persons elected.<br>(3)          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| I. Local authorities— <i>contd.</i>                                            |                                                                                                                  |                                           |
| (b) South Arcot—cum—<br>Thanjavur — cum —<br>Tiruchirappalli.                  | 5 Sri T. Durairaju Pillai.                                                                                       | 5 Sri T. Durairaju Pillai.                |
|                                                                                | 6 Sri S. V. Kalyanaraman.                                                                                        | 6 Sri M. Subbiah Chetty.                  |
| (c) Madurai — cum—<br>Ramanathapuram—<br>cum — Tirunelveli<br>cum—Kanyakumari. | 7 Sri M. Subramania<br>Karayalar.                                                                                | 7 Sri I. A. Chidambaram<br>Pillai.        |
| II. Graduates .. ..                                                            | 8 Sri S. K. Sambandan..                                                                                          | 8 Sri S. K. Sambandan.                    |
|                                                                                | 9 Dr. A. Sreenivasan ..                                                                                          | 9 Dr. A. Srinivasan.                      |
| III. Teachers .. ..                                                            | 10 Sri G. Krishnamoorthy.                                                                                        | 10 Sri G. Krishnamoorthy.                 |
|                                                                                | 11 Sri T. P. Srinivasavara-<br>dan.                                                                              | 11 Sri T. P. Srinivasa-<br>varadan.       |
| IV. Assembly consti-<br>tuency.                                                | 12 Sri N. Annamalai Pillai.                                                                                      | 12 Sri N. Annamalai Pillai.               |
|                                                                                | 13 Sri T. G. Krishnamoor-<br>thy.                                                                                | 13 Sri M. Rajagopal Pillai.               |
|                                                                                | 14 Sri V. V. Ramaswamy.                                                                                          | 14 Sri A. Kuppuswami<br>Mudaliar.         |
|                                                                                | 15 Sri A. Subramanyam.                                                                                           | 15 Sri A. Subramanyam.                    |
|                                                                                | 16 Sri T. S. Arunachalam.                                                                                        | 16 Sri T. S. Arunachalam.                 |
|                                                                                | 17 Sri K. V. Ramaswamy.                                                                                          | 17 Sri K. V. Ramaswamy.                   |
|                                                                                | 18 Sri P. S. Krishnaswamy<br>Iyengar.                                                                            | 18 Sri K. R. Ramasamy.                    |
| V. Nominated .. ..                                                             | 19 Srimathi S. Manjuba-<br>shini.                                                                                | 19 Srimathi S. Manju-<br>bashini.         |
|                                                                                | 20 Srimathi Mary<br>C. Clubwala Jadhav.                                                                          | 20 Srimathi Mary C. Club-<br>wala Jadhav. |
|                                                                                | 21 Dr. Mohamed Usman<br>(Died on 1st February<br>1960—the vacancy<br>was kept unfilled till<br>20th April 1960). | 21 Sri V. Rengaswamy.                     |

(With effect from the 4th May 1960, a separate and independent Legislative Council Department has been constituted consequent on the bifurcation of the former Legislature Department into Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council Departments. The Council Department will be under the administrative control of the Secretary to Government to the Legislative Council Department.



## COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

During the calendar year 1960, 36 Acts were passed, of which 19 are substantive enactments and the rest are amending or validating measures. Two Ordinances were also promulgated in that year. A brief account of the legislation is given below.

MADRAS ACT 23 OF 1959.—The Madras Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 was enacted to implement the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Marketing Legislation constituted by the Government in the year 1957. It repeals and re-enacts, with certain modifications, the provisions of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933 (Madras Act XX of 1933). The Act provides for the establishment of a market committee for every notified area. All the members of a market committee are to be elected, but Government may appoint one producer residing in the notified area as a member of the committee. Where the committee is established for the first time, all the members will be appointed by the Government for a period of one year. Provision has been made in the Act for the establishment of market committees by co-operative marketing societies. The power to grant, cancel or suspend licences has been vested in the market committee itself.

2. The market committee has been empowered to levy a cess by way of sales-tax on any notified agricultural produce bought or sold in the notified market area at a rate not exceeding fifty naye paise for every hundred rupees of the aggregate amount for which the notified agricultural produce is bought or sold. The cess is to be paid by the purchaser. The committee may levy a subscription for collecting and disseminating among the subscribers information relating to statistics in respect of notified agricultural produce.

MADRAS ACT 24 OF 1959.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1959 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 the supplementary grant made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1959.

MADRAS ACT 25 OF 1959.—The Madras Irrigation Works (Construction of Field Bothies) Act, 1959 was enacted with a view to expediting the full development of the ayacut and utilization of the irrigation facilities under a project. It provides for the exclusion from the ayacut of any irrigation project, after giving notice to concerned ryots, of lands in respect of which the ryots fail to dig field bothies within a stipulated time. It also provides for acquisition of lands required for the purpose and excavating field distributaries at Government cost in the first instance, and for recovering such cost (including the cost of special staff, if any, employed for the purpose) from the concerned ryots.

MADRAS ACT 26 OF 1959.—The Madras Parks, Play-Fields and Open Spaces (Preservation and Regulation) Act, 1959 provides for the preservation and regulation of parks, play-fields, and open spaces. The responsibility for maintaining the parks, play-fields and open spaces in a clean and proper condition has been cast on the local authorities. Construction of buildings and structures in parks, play-fields and open spaces has been prohibited. Provision has also been made for the expulsion of unauthorised persons from any park, play-field or open space belonging to or vested in the Government or a local authority. Government have been empowered to direct the local authority to enforce the Act in case the executive authority fails to enforce it.

MADRAS ACT 27 OF 1959.—The Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules Validation Act, 1959 was enacted mainly to validate all assessments made on the basis of the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, 1939 consequent on the decision of

the Madras High Court holding that rule 16 of the said rules was not valid on the ground that the rule was not made after previous publication for a period of not less than four weeks as required by section 19 (4) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939). It also bars suits for refund of any tax already paid and prohibits courts from enforcing any decree or order directing refund of any tax so paid.

MADRAS ACT 28 OF 1959.—The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Extension to Shencottah Taluk), 1959 extends the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955), and the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXIV of 1956), to the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district and for the repeal of any law corresponding to either of the said Acts in force in the said taluk; and contains provisions which are incidental and supplemental to such extension.

MADRAS ACT 29 OF 1959.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1959 was enacted in pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause (1) 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 grants made by the Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during 1956-57; and

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

MADRAS ACT 30 OF 1959.—The Madras (Transferred Territory) Incorporated and Unincorporated Devaswoms Act, 1959 amends and consolidates the law relating to the administration, supervision and control of incorporated and unincorporated devaswoms in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district. It provides for the constitution of a Devaswom Board for the administration of the incorporated and unincorporated devaswoms in the Kanyakumari district and the

Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district and all their properties and funds and also for the constitution of a Devaswom Fund.

The Board will consist of the President and two other members. The President and one member will be nominated by the State Government and the other member will be nominated by the Ruler of Travancore. Provision has been made for the efficient administration by the Devaswom Board of the devaswoms and for keeping the temples in a state of good repair, from out of the Devaswom Fund, subject to the control and supervision of the Commissioner and the Government. The Government and the Commissioner have been vested with revisionary powers over the Devaswom Board. The rights and privileges to which the Ruler of Travancore is entitled by custom, established usage or otherwise in relation to the temples in the transferred territory have been protected and preserved. It repeals the Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act XV of 1950), in force in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district.

MADRAS ACT 31 OF 1959.—The Madras Land Improvement Schemes Act, 1959 provides for the preparation and execution of land improvement schemes including schemes for the conservation and improvement of soil and water resources, the prevention or mitigation of soil erosion, the protection of land against damage by floods or drought, protection of reservoirs against sedimentation and the reclamation of waste land in the State of Madras. The function of preparing schemes and executing them is vested in a Board called the Madras Land Improvement Board with the Minister in charge of Agriculture as Chairman and the Heads of the Departments of Agriculture, Forests and Irrigation, the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of land revenue and three Members of the Legislature as members. Provision has also been made for the constitution of District Land Improvement Committees

under the chairmanship of the District Collector to make recommendations to the Land Improvement Board regarding the areas suitable for soil conservation schemes.

The Act also provides for the constitution of River Valley Soil Conservation Boards in respect of such river valley catchment areas as may be specified by the Government by notification. The functions of these Boards are to prepare and execute, on their own initiative, soil conservation and land improvement schemes in respect of such catchment areas.

The Act provides, among other things—

(1) for declaring any area in the State as a "Notified area" and for restricting, regulating or prohibiting certain acts such as clearing and breaking up of land, quarrying of stone, cutting of trees, etc., in such areas;

(2) for payment of compensation, wherever necessary, by the Collector of the district in respect of any right, the exercise of which is restricted or prohibited;

(3) for taking temporary possession of any waste land in the State for the purpose of executing any scheme under the Act;

(4) for payment of compensation to the owners of the land for the period of temporary possession;

(5) for punishing persons contravening the provisions of a scheme which has come into force and for certain other acts and omissions.

MADRAS ACT 32 OF 1959.—The Madras Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Amendment Act, 1959, amends the principal Act, viz., the Madras Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1954 (Madras Act XI of 1954), so as to provide that—

(1) the compensation payable for lands acquired under the principal Act will, instead of being an amount equal to twelve times the net average annual income actually derived from the land, be an amount equal to five times the net average annual income actually derived from the land or the amount that would have been payable as compensation

under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, had such land been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, whichever is less; and

(2) an appeal will lie to the High Court only if the amount of compensation as determined in the first instance by the prescribed authority exceeds Rs. 25,000 and the amount claimed by the person concerned will *not* be the determining factor for preferring appeal to the High Court.

MADRAS ACT 1 OF 1960.—The Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1960 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 grants made in advance by the Madras Legislative Assembly for a part of the year 1960-1961; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for the same part of that year and also for the appropriation of the sums so authorised to be withdrawn.

MADRAS ACT 2 OF 1960.—The Madras Appropriation Act, 1960, 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 Madras Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1959; and

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

MADRAS ACT 3 OF 1960.—The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1960, extends up to the 30th September 1960 the life of the principal Act, viz., Madras Act XXV of 1949 which seeks to empower Government to requisition for their use buildings becoming vacant,

to regulate the letting of residential and non-residential buildings, to control the rents of such buildings and to prevent unreasonable eviction of tenants therefrom.

✓ **MADRAS ACT 4 OF 1960.**—The Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1960 amends the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXIX of 1958) so as to extend the benefits of section 34 of the latter Act in respect of the assessment year 1960-61 also.

**MADRAS ACT 5 OF 1960.**—The Madras Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Amendment Act, 1960 amends the principal Act, viz., the Madras Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Act, 1959 (Madras Act 6 of 1959), so as to extend the period of moratorium imposed by the principal Act for a further period of one year on and from 7th May 1960.

**MADRAS ACT 6 OF 1960.**—The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1960 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 Madras Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the year 1960-61; and

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

**MADRAS ACT 7 OF 1960.**—The Madras District Collectors' Powers (Delegation) Amendment Act, 1960 amends the principal Act, viz., the Madras District Collectors' Powers (Delegation) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XLI of 1956), so as to empower the Government to authorise by notification any officer of the Revenue Department not below the rank of Deputy Collector to exercise all or any of the powers vested by or under certain enactments in the District Collector. It also provides that notwithstanding such authorization, the District Collector may exercise, in such

cases as he deems fit, all or any of the powers which can be exercised by any officer by virtue of the authorisation aforesaid.

**MADRAS ACT 8 OF 1960.**—The Courtallam Township (Validation of Taxes and Library Cess) Act, 1960 was enacted to validate the levy, assessment and collection of taxes and library cess in the Courtallam Township by the Township Committee in respect of the period from the 1st October 1955 to the 30th September 1960 which were rendered invalid by the decision of the Madras High Court. Provision has been made to enable the Township Committee to levy a library cess under and in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948.

**MADRAS ACT 9 OF 1960.**—The Madras Coinage (Alteration of References) Act, 1960 replaces the references to the old coinage (namely, annas and pies) occurring in certain enactments by references to naye Paise.

**MADRAS ACT 10 OF 1960.**—The Madras Anatomy (Amendment) Act, 1960, amends the principal Act, viz., the Madras Anatomy Act, 1951 (Madras Act XVIII of 1951), so as to provide for the removal of eyes from unclaimed bodies of deceased persons for grafting purposes.

**MADRAS ACT 11 OF 1960.**—The Madras Corneal Grafting Act, 1960 enables a person wishing to bequeath his eyes after death for grafting purposes, to do so. It also enables a party lawfully in possession of the body of a deceased person to authorise the removal of the eyes from the body for grafting purposes, unless the deceased person had expressed or the surviving spouse or any near relative of the deceased person raises an objection to the eye or eyes of the deceased being so dealt with.

**MADRAS ACT 12 OF 1960.**—The Legal Practitioners (Madras Amendment) Act, 1960 amends the principal Act, viz., the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (Central Act XVIII of 1879), so as to exempt persons in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district, who were enrolled for life as first and second grade pleaders

and who were admitted as such under the principal Act from the payment of the annual renewal fee required by section 25 of that Act.

MADRAS ACT 13 OF 1960.—The Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Act, 1960 amends the principal Act, viz., the Madras City Tenants' Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922), so as to—

(1) enable the Government to cancel a notification extending the Act to any municipal town or village without prejudice to their power to extend the Act again to the same municipal town or village;

(2) restrict the application of the principal Act to residential and non-residential buildings in the City of Madras, in the municipal towns of Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Tiruchirappalli and in any village within five miles of the City of Madras or of the municipal towns aforesaid and to residential buildings only in any other area;

(3) exclude from the operation of the Act tenancies of lands owned by local authorities and the Board of Trustees for the improvement of the City of Madras;

(4) provide for an appeal against the orders passed by the courts fixing reasonable rent for occupation; and

(5) provide for the abatement of all pending proceedings relating to non-residential buildings except in the City of Madras, the municipal towns of Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Tiruchirappalli and in any village within five miles of the City of Madras or of the municipal towns aforesaid.

MADRAS ACT 14 OF 1960.—The Press and Registration of Books (Madras Amendment) Act, 1960 amends the principal Act, viz., the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (Central Act XXV of 1867), so as to make it obligatory on the keeper of the press to make a new declaration—

(1) in any case where the press does not commence the printing of books or papers for a period of three months of the original declaration; and

(2) in any other case, where the press having commenced publication, ceases to work for a period exceeding three months.

MADRAS ACT 15 OF 1960.—The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1960 amends the principal Act, viz., the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, for adopting the metric system of weights and measures in the levy and collection of sales tax on petroleum products. The Act repeals and replaces the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960 (Madras Ordinance I of 1960), which was promulgated by the Governor for the above object when the Legislature was not in session.

MADRAS ACT 16 OF 1960.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1960 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 Madras Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1960; and

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

MADRAS ACT 17 OF 1960.—The Madras Panchayat Union Councils (Special Provisions of First Constitution) Act, 1960, which was passed for obviating the need for election of members of panchayat union councils constituted for the first time under the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, declares the presidents of panchayats to be members of such panchayat union councils and enables the State Government to fix the term of those members.

MADRAS ACT 18 OF 1960.—The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 amends and consolidates the law relating to the—

(i) regulation of the letting of residential and non-residential buildings;



- (ii) control of rents of such buildings; and
- (iii) prevention of unreasonable eviction of tenants therefrom.

It repeals the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXV of 1949), and any law corresponding to that Act in force in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district and will remain in force for a period of three years.

2. The Act, which for the most part is based on the earlier enactment, excludes from the provision relating to notice of vacancy and compulsory requisitioning by Government of vacant buildings, residential buildings, only a part of which has been let to tenants. It provides for the fixation of fair rent with reference, *inter alia*, to the cost of construction, value of the site and local amenities. Provision has been made for the eviction of tenants at the instance of the landlord in cases where the landlord proposes to carry out repairs or to demolish and reconstruct the building. But the Act does not apply to—

- (i) buildings constructed after the commencement of the Act;
- (ii) residential buildings, the rental value of which exceeds 250 rupees; and
- (iii) non-residential buildings, the rental value of which exceeds 400 rupees.

MADRAS ACT 19 OF 1960.—The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1960 amends the principal Act, viz., the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), so as to—

- (1) exclude “works contracts” from the scope of the principal Act;
- (2) exempt specified class of dealers or dealers in any specified goods or class of goods from registration under the Act.

(3) incorporate in the Act itself the necessary provision for the issue of permits to registered dealers who transact business at places other than their registered places of business or employ travelling salesmen or representatives to transact the business;

(4) require a dealer to keep and maintain any prescribed record to prevent evasion of tax;

✓ (5) make it obligatory on the part of the owner or the person in charge of a boat or a goods vehicle to carry with him the bill of sale or delivery note relating to the goods besides the Log Book, Trip Sheet or the Goods Vehicle Record and other prescribed documents; and

(6) reduce the rate of tax on wattle bark, etc., from 3 per cent to 1 per cent.

MADRAS ACT 20 OF 1960.—The Madras Places of Public Resort (Amendment) Act, 1960 amends the principal Act, viz., the Madras Places of Public Resort Act, 1888 (Madras Act II of 1888), so as to provide that in municipal towns an application for a licence should be made to the executive authority of the municipal council instead of to the chairman of the municipal council and in other areas to any revenue officer not below the rank of tahsildar instead of to any magistrate. Provision has been made for the revocation or suspension of a licence, if any condition of the licence is contravened. The principal Act has been extended to the transferred territory, viz., the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district and the Travancore-Cochin Places of Public Resort Act, 1951, in its application to the said territory, has been repealed.

MADRAS ACT 21 OF 1960.—The Madras Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Act, 1960 prohibits the printing or the publication of—

- (1) any indecent or obscene matter in respect of any judicial proceedings;

(2) any particulars other than the names of the parties and the order of the court in respect of matrimonial matters or any judicial proceedings in connection with offences under section 497, Indian Penal Code; and

(3) any particulars other than the name, occupation and address of the accused and the order of the court without disclosing the identity of any person who may have been a victim in respect of the offences under sections 354, 366, 366-A, 366-B, 376, 377 or 498, Indian Penal Code. It also provides for the forfeiture of all copies of a newspaper, book and document in respect of which an offence has been committed.

MADRAS ACT 22 OF 1960.—The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1960 amends the principal Act, viz., the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXVII of 1949), so as to enlarge the scope of that Act and make it applicable to private forests, in areas other than estates, and having a contiguous area exceeding 30 acres. The District Collector has been empowered to declare such private forests to be forests for the purposes of the principal Act.

MADRAS ACT 23 OF 1960.—The Madras (Transferred Territory) Extension of Laws Act, 1960 extends to the transferred territory in the State, namely, the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district, certain enactments in force in the rest of the State of Madras and repeals the corresponding laws in force in the said territory. It also empowers the State Government to extend to the transferred territory enactments in force in the rest of the State.

MADRAS ACT 24 OF 1960.—The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Madras Amendment) Act, 1960 amends the principal Act, viz., the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (Central Act XX of 1946), so as to provide for the appointment of additional officers as Certifying Officers in relation to industrial establishments in respect of which the State Government is the appropriate

Government and they will function as such Certifying Officers, irrespective of the absence or otherwise of the Commissioner of Labour.

MADRAS ACT 25 OF 1960.—The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Act, 1960, was enacted—

(1) to provide for the enhancement of the penalty under section 292, Indian Penal Code, from three months to two years;

(2) to penalise printing, etc., of grossly indecent or scurrilous matter or matter intended for blackmail;

(3) to penalize not only sale, etc., of obscene objects to young persons but also sale, etc., of grossly indecent or scurrilous matter or matter intended for blackmail, to young persons; and

(4) to enhance the term of imprisonment specified in section 293 from six months to three years. Provision has been made for the imposition of a minimum penalty of imprisonment for six months and fine in the case of a second or subsequent offence under section 292 or 292-A.

MADRAS ACT 26 OF 1960.—The Madras Nurses and Midwives (Amendment) Act, 1960, amends the principal Act, viz., the Madras Nurses and Midwives Act, 1926 (Madras Act III of 1926), so as to—

(1) bring within the scope of that Act all health visitors and auxiliary nurse-midwives and to provide for their registration;

(2) increase the number of officers of the Public Health Department of Government to be nominated by the State Government from one to three, of whom one should be a nurse;

(3) alter the references in the principal Act to the Surgeon-General as references to the Director of Medical Services; and

(4) prohibit and penalise the unauthorised conferment of degrees, diplomas, licences, certificates and the like authorising the holder thereof to practise the profession

of a nurse, midwife, etc. The amending Act also extends the principal Act to the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district, provides for the repeal of the corresponding law in force there and contains provisions incidental and supplemental to such extension.

**MADRAS ORDINANCE 1 OF 1960.**—The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960, amends the principal Act, viz., the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939), to enable the levy and collection of sales tax on petroleum products with reference to the metric system of weights and measures. The Ordinance has since been repealed and replaced by the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1960 (Madras Act 15 of 1960).

**MADRAS ORDINANCE 2 OF 1960.**—The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Ordinance, 1960 was promulgated for making the amendments made to the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (Central Act LXIV of 1951), by the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Act, 1960 (Central Act 27 of 1960), in so far as they relate to any matter enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, valid and binding as if the said amendments had been enacted by the Legislature of the State of Madras.)

## CHAPTER III—PUBLIC SERVICES

### COST OF PUBLIC SERVICES

During the financial year 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 1,460.42 lakhs was spent towards salaries and pensions of the personnel of the services (excluding the salary of the Governor, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Members of the Legislative Assembly and Council). The cost of public services under various categories is as shown below:—

| (1)                                                                                                                                        | Salaries.              |                  | Pension.                    |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
|                                                                                                                                            | Total number of posts. | Cost in 1959-60. | Total number of pensioners. | Cost in 1959-60. |
|                                                                                                                                            | (2)                    | (3)              | (4)                         | (5)              |
|                                                                                                                                            |                        | RUPEES IN LAKHS. |                             | RUPEES IN LAKHS. |
| Indian Civil Service ..                                                                                                                    | 22                     | 2,04.62          | 41                          | 159.34           |
| Indian Administrative Service ..                                                                                                           | 82                     |                  | ..                          |                  |
| Direct recruits ..                                                                                                                         | ..                     |                  | ..                          |                  |
| Promotees ..                                                                                                                               | 22                     |                  | ..                          |                  |
| Other All-India Services ..                                                                                                                | 60                     |                  | 90                          |                  |
| State Higher Judicial Service ..                                                                                                           | 35                     | 10,00.68         | ..                          | 24,558           |
| State Criminal Judicial Service ..                                                                                                         | 54                     |                  | ..                          |                  |
| Other State Services ..                                                                                                                    | 4,233                  |                  | 1,681                       |                  |
| Subordinate Ministerial and<br>Superior Service (excluding<br>Village Establishments) ..                                                   | 1,32,054               | 10,00.68         | 24,558                      |                  |
| Village Establishments ..                                                                                                                  | 59,352                 | 95.78            | ..                          | ..               |
| Government contribution<br>payable under I.C.S. Family<br>Pension Rules ..                                                                 | ..                     | ..               | ..                          | ..               |
| Contribution payable to Central<br>Revenues towards the pen-<br>sions, etc., of Military offices<br>in respect of Civil employ-<br>ment .. | ..                     | ..               | ..                          | ..               |
| Total ..                                                                                                                                   | 1,95,914               | 13,01.08         | 26,370                      | 159.34           |

The total State Budget on Revenue Account (Expenditure) for the financial year 1959-60 amounted to Rupees 8,057.70 lakhs and the salaries and pensions of Public Services formed 18.12 per cent of the total State Budget. A sum of Rs. 204.62 lakhs representing 2.54 per cent of the total State Budget (Revenue Account) was paid as salaries to Gazetted Officers of the Government.

## THE MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

During the year 1960, direct recruitment was made by the Commission to 68 classes of posts. Competitive examinations were held in the year of recruitment to the categories of posts as detailed below:—

| Category of services.                                                                                                                                                 | Number of qualified candidates admitted to the examination. | Number of expected vacancies against such services. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                                                                                                                                   | (2)                                                         | (3)                                                 |
| (i) Group I Services and the Deputy Superintendents of Police, B.A. (Hons). standard. (Note: Commenced from November 1960.)                                           | 652                                                         | 7                                                   |
| (ii) Group II Services, B.A. Standard.                                                                                                                                | 2,489                                                       | 440                                                 |
| (iii) Group III Services Pre-University Standard.                                                                                                                     | 2,230                                                       | 541                                                 |
| (iv) Group V Services. Audit Clerks in Local Fund Audit Department.                                                                                                   | 628                                                         | 100                                                 |
| (v) Department of Statistics. Posts of Supervisors S.S.L.C. Standard.                                                                                                 | 215                                                         | 27                                                  |
| (vi) Examination for recruitment of clerks, typists, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Service, Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and the Madras Secretariat Service. | 14,598                                                      | ..                                                  |

The last category of the competitive examinations was open also to unqualified men already in service and the number of such persons admitted was 987. Besides these examinations, the Commission held in January 1960 the half-yearly examinations in Law and Languages for Assistant Collectors and Police Officers, etc., for which 39 candidates had appeared. In March 1960, only one candidate (an Assistant Collector) appeared for the half-yearly examination in the First Class Language Test—Lower Standard in Hindi specially held by the Commission.

The Commission also advised the Government on matters of appeals, memorials or petitions, references on disciplinary action, grant of injury pension and reimbursement of cost of defence incurred by public servants.

## CHAPTER IV—FINANCE

### STATE FINANCE

The figures of revenue and expenditure on revenue and capital account for 1958-59 and 1959-60 are given for purpose of record in Tables I and II.

**CASH BALANCE.**—The cash balance of the Government of Madras (inclusive of deposits with Reserve Bank) was Rs. 327.80 lakhs on the 1st April 1959 and Rs. 441.94 lakhs on 31st March 1960.

**CAPITAL ACCOUNT.**—The total capital expenditure exclusive of the outlay on the State Trading Schemes for 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 1,454.51 lakhs against 152.21 lakhs of the main items of expenditure were Rs. 944.15 lakhs. The main items of expenditure were Rs. 374.81 lakhs, under Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works (Commercial), and Rs. 369.62 lakhs under Civil Works outside the Revenue Account. The total capital expenditure on the State Trading Schemes alone amounted to Rs. (—) 92.56 lakhs.

TABLE I.

Statement showing progress of revenue.

| Head of account.                                | 1958-59.<br>RUPEES<br>(IN LAKHS). | 1959-60.<br>RUPEES<br>(IN LAKHS). |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| II. Union Excise Duties .. .. .                 | 588.53                            | 602.51                            |
| IV. Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax. | 723.27                            | 819.78                            |
| V. Estate Duty .. .. .                          | 25.18                             | 30.26                             |
| V-B. Taxes on Railway fares .. .. .             | 70.37                             | 84.43                             |
| VII. Land Revenue .. .. .                       | 458.33                            | 489.67                            |
| VIII. State Excise Duties .. .. .               | 22.63                             | 22.94                             |
| IX. Stamps .. .. .                              | 391.81                            | 477.80                            |
| X. Forest .. .. .                               | 130.63                            | 169.24                            |
| XI. Registration .. .. .                        | 86.26                             | 104.50                            |
| XII. Taxes on Vehicles .. .. .                  | 499.53                            | 549.51                            |

Statement showing progress of revenue—cont.

| Head of Account.                                                                                                                   | 1958-1959.<br>RUPEES IN<br>LAKHS. | 1959-60.<br>RUPEES IN<br>LAKHS. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1)                                                                                                                                | (2)                               | (3)                             |
| XII-A. Sales Tax.. .. .                                                                                                            | 1,476.11                          | 1,674.53                        |
| XIII. Other Taxes and Duties ..                                                                                                    | 207.50                            | 222.20                          |
| XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc.,<br>Works—Commercial.                                                                           | 70.63                             | 60.90                           |
| XVIII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc.,<br>Works—Non-commercial.                                                                      | 86.69                             | 88.85                           |
| XX. Interest .. .. .                                                                                                               | 494.96                            | 607.48                          |
| XXI. Administration of Justice ..                                                                                                  | 56.07                             | 52.39                           |
| XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements ..                                                                                             | 24.08                             | 30.99                           |
| XXIII. Police .. .. .                                                                                                              | 22.58                             | 23.82                           |
| XXVI. Education .. .. .                                                                                                            | 179.59                            | 202.68                          |
| XXVIII. Gr. lical .. .. .                                                                                                          | 73.90                             | 83.84                           |
| XXIX. State Health .. .. .                                                                                                         | 68.05                             | 118.50                          |
| XXX. Group V .. .. .                                                                                                               | 162.16                            | 233.09                          |
| XXXI. Veterinary .. .. .                                                                                                           | 18.27                             | 23.18                           |
| XXXII. Co-operation .. .. .                                                                                                        | 72.43                             | 125.62                          |
| XXXIII. Industries and Supplies ..                                                                                                 | 217.03                            | 279.19                          |
| XXXIV. Aviation .. .. .                                                                                                            | ..                                | ..                              |
| XXXVI. Miscellaneous departments ..                                                                                                | 119.07                            | 156.57                          |
| XXXIX. Civil works .. .. .                                                                                                         | 110.45                            | 140.81                          |
| XL. Receipts from Electricity<br>schemes.                                                                                          | ..                                | ..                              |
| XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannua-<br>tion.                                                                                      | 9.26                              | 4.33                            |
| XLV. Stationery and Printing .. ..                                                                                                 | 19.07                             | 18.70                           |
| XLVI. Miscellaneous .. .. .                                                                                                        | 256.63                            | 369.39                          |
| XLVI-A. Receipts from the Road ..                                                                                                  | 28.07                             | 31.88                           |
| XLIX. Grants-In-Aid from Central<br>Government.                                                                                    | 5.25                              | 4.31                            |
| L. Miscellaneous .. .. .                                                                                                           | 1.56                              | 0.35                            |
| LI. Extraordinary Receipts .. .. .                                                                                                 | 29.69                             | 5.34                            |
| LI-A. Receipts on account of Com-<br>munity Development Projects,<br>National Extension Service<br>and Local Development<br>Works. | 189.38                            | 201.10                          |
| LII-B. Civil Defence .. .. .                                                                                                       | ..                                | ..                              |
| Total Revenue .. .. .                                                                                                              | 6,995.07                          | 8,110.65                        |

TABLE II.

Statement showing progress of expenditure.

| Part I—Consolidated Fund expenditure<br>on Revenue Account.      | 1958-59.<br>RS.<br>(IN LAKHS). | 1959-60.<br>RS.<br>(IN LAKHS). |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4 Taxes on income other than Corpora-<br>tion Tax.               | 4.85                           | 11.21                          |
| 7 Land Revenue .. .. .                                           | 172.83                         | 168.78                         |
| 8 State Excise Duties .. .. .                                    | 6.24                           | 5.53                           |
| 9 Stamps .. .. .                                                 | 20.84                          | 24.17                          |
| 10 Forest .. .. .                                                | 61.21                          | 70.43                          |
| 11 Registration .. .. .                                          | 37.74                          | 40.20                          |
| 12 Taxes on Vehicles .. .. .                                     | 73.40                          | 73.45                          |
| 12A Sales Tax .. .. .                                            | 50.24                          | 51.04                          |
| 13 Other Taxes and Duties .. .. .                                | 138.89                         | 152.21                         |
| 17 Interest on Irrigation Works<br>(Commercial).                 | 199.07                         | 215.99                         |
| 18 Other Revenue Expenditure<br>Financed from Ordinary Revenues. | 101.03                         | 109.02                         |
| 22 Interest on Debt and other obli-<br>gations.                  | 234.03                         | 277.19                         |
| 23 Appropriation for reduction for<br>avoidance of debt.         | 285.30                         | 322.37                         |
| 25 General Administration .. .. .                                | 511.94                         | 544.06                         |
| 27 Administration of Justice .. ..                               | 135.58                         | 138.02                         |
| 28 Jails and Convict Settlements ..                              | 104.61                         | 122.80                         |
| 29 Police .. .. .                                                | 546.94                         | 579.50                         |
| 36 Scientific Departments .. .. .                                | 3.27                           | 3.53                           |
| 37 Education .. .. .                                             | 1,221.99                       | 1,514.70                       |
| 38 Medical .. .. .                                               | 441.59                         | 491.54                         |
| 39 Public Health .. .. .                                         | 85.05                          | 191.59                         |
| 40 Agriculture .. .. .                                           | 231.22                         | 296.58                         |
| 41 Veterinary .. .. .                                            | 73.70                          | 97.05                          |
| 42 Co-operation .. .. .                                          | 168.38                         | 205.05                         |
| 43 Industries and Supplies .. .. .                               | 317.94                         | 436.11                         |
| 44 Aviation .. .. .                                              | ..                             | ..                             |
| 47 Miscellaneous departments .. ..                               | 329.93                         | 410.36                         |
| 43A Capital outlay on Industrial<br>Development.                 | ..                             | ..                             |
| 50 Civil Works .. .. .                                           | 568.13                         | 688.15                         |



TABLE II

## Statement showing progress of expenditure—cont.

| Part I—Consolidated Fund expenditure on Revenue Account.                                     | 1958-59.<br>RUPEES<br>(IN LAKHS) | 1959-60<br>RUPEES<br>(IN LAKHS) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 52 Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity schemes.                                        | ..                               | ..                              |
| 52 A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.                          | ..                               | ..                              |
| 54 Famine .. .. .                                                                            | 57.11                            | 70.69                           |
| 54 A. Territorial and Political Pensions                                                     | 0.02                             | 0.01                            |
| 54 B. Privy Purses and allowances of Indian Rulers.                                          | 0.69                             | 0.73                            |
| 55 Superannuation allowances and pensions.                                                   | 135.02                           | 140.85                          |
| 56 Stationery and Printing .. ..                                                             | 103.87                           | 121.38                          |
| 57 Miscellaneous .. .. .                                                                     | 112.60                           | 161.28                          |
| 55 A. Commutation of Pensions financed from ordinary revenues.                               | 10.96                            | 4.55                            |
| 63 Extraordinary charges .. ..                                                               | 2.69                             | 9.70                            |
| 63 B. Community Development Projects National Extension Service and Local Development Works. | 286.47                           | 307.88                          |
| 64 B. Civil Defence .. .. .                                                                  | ..                               | ..                              |
| <b>Total expenditure on Revenue Account.</b>                                                 | <b>6,835.37</b>                  | <b>8,057.70</b>                 |
| <i>Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account</i>                                       |                                  |                                 |
| 65 Payments of Compensation to land holders on the abolition of the Zamindari System.        | 68.64                            | 82.40                           |
| 65 A. Capital Outlay on Forests ..                                                           | 19.51                            | 24.05                           |
| 68 Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works (Commercial).                         | 257.59                           | 374.81                          |
| 68 A Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works (Non-Commercial).                   | 98.78                            | 152.41                          |
| 70 Capital Outlay improvement of Public Health.                                              | 52.73                            | 92.35                           |
| 71 Capital Outlay on schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.                       | 2.67                             | 0.74                            |

## Statement showing progress of expenditure—cont.

| Part I Consolidated fund expenditure on Revenue account.                              | 1958-59.<br>RUPEES<br>(IN LAKHS). | 1959-60.<br>RUPEES<br>(IN LAKHS). |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account.</i>                               |                                   |                                   |
| 72 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.                                          | 74.24                             | 172.42                            |
| 81 Capital Account of Civil Works Outside the Revenue Account.                        | 275.37                            | 369.62                            |
| 81 A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.                                          | ..                                | ..                                |
| 82 Capital Account of other works outside the Revenue Account.                        | 107.65                            | 116.48                            |
| 82 B. Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account. | 30.88                             | 69.23                             |
| 83 Payments of Commuted value of pensions.                                            | ..                                | ..                                |
| 85 A. Capital Outlay on schemes of State Trading.                                     | 138.78                            | (—) 92.56                         |
| <b>Total Capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account.</b>                         | <b>1,136.84</b>                   | <b>1,361.95</b>                   |

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

REVENUE.—The total revenue for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 8,110.65 lakhs, as against Rs. 7,829.71 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for the year showing an increase of Rs. 280.94 lakhs.

EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure on Revenue Account in the year 1959-60 was Rs. 8,057.70 lakhs, as against Rs. 7,771.84 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year showing an increase of Rs. 285.86 lakhs. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 52.95 lakhs in the revenue account as against a surplus of Rs. 57.87 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND LOANS.—Provision was made in the Budget for capital expenditure of Rs. 944.13 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes). The actual

expenditure was Rs. 1,454.51 lakhs. There was a gross disbursement of Rs. 3,021.97 lakhs under loans and advances by the State Government during the year against a gross payment of Rs. 3,002.18 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate.

### FUNDS

**FAMINE RELIEF FUND.**—The Fund established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, is intended 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 national balance was not provided for in the Andhra State Act, 1953. It was settled by mutual agreement. The Governments of Andhra and Mysore agreed to the transfer of the entire national balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 to the State of Madras. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of the Madras State. The closing balance in the Fund as on the 31st October 1956 was Rs. 22.11 lakhs, comprising 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 States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the entire balance was provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The balance in the Fund at the beginning of 1959-60 was Rs. 83.71 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 63.22 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.49 lakhs (purchase price). A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was transferred to this Fund from the Revenue Account during 1959-60. Including the securities of the value of Rs. 9,545.18 received from the former Travancore-Cochin State Famine Relief Fund, and the interest realised on the investments during 1959-60 (Rs. 0.74 lakhs), the balance in the Fund on 31st

March 1959 was Rs. 134.54 lakhs comprising cash (Rs. 113.96 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 20.58 lakhs (purchase price).

**ZAMINDARI ABOLITION FUND.**—In pursuance of the Government's decision to fund the surplus revenue collected from the zamindari estates taken over and invest it in the Central Government securities, so that the accumulations might be available for payment of the final compensation when it falls due after some years, a fund called the 'Zamindari Abolition Fund' was first constituted in 1951-52. A contribution of Rs. 41 lakhs was made to the Fund and invested in Government of India securities before the Andhra partition on 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 Madras State on account of the Andhra partition was Rs. 16.10 lakhs. The contribution from the revenues to the Fund after the Andhra partition has been made at the rate of Rs. 10 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 in securities (purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States on account of the reorganisation of the States with effect from 1st November 1956, it was carried over to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The balance in the Fund as on the 1st April 1959 was Rs. 148.22 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 100.13 lakhs and securities for Rs. 48.09 lakhs (purchase price). The annual contribution of Rs. 75 lakhs to the Fund was adjusted in March 1960 accounts. Interest on investments, was also realised (Rs. 1.65 lakhs) during 1959-60.

The balance in the Fund as on 31st March 1959 was Rs. 224.87 lakhs comprising Rs. 176.78 lakhs in cash and Rs. 48.09 lakhs in securities (purchase price).

#### BUDGET 1960-61

According to the Budget Estimate for 1960-61 presented to the Legislature in March 1960, the revenue account is expected to be a nil balance. Provision has been made for a capital expenditure of Rs. 1,050.60 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes) and a gross disbursement of Rs. 1,645.64 lakhs on loans and advances by the State Government.

#### STATE BORROWINGS

(1) GENERAL.—The outstanding public debt of composite State of Madras as on the 30th September 1953 is to be allocated between the Governments of Andhra, Mysore and Madras in accordance with the provisions in the Seventh Schedule to the Andhra State Act, 1953. Consequent on the reorganisation of States from 1st November 1956, the outstanding debt as on 31st October 1956, is to be further allocated between the Governments of Kerala, Mysore and Madras and the Union Government with reference to the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. The liability for the open market loans shall rest entirely on the present Madras State, but the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala and the Union Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Madras Government 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 Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala towards their shares of the debt charges according to the population ratio.

The liability for the open market loans raised by the former State of Travancore-Cochin rests entirely with the Kerala Government, but the Madras 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 Madras Government paid their share direct to the Government of India.

(2) OPEN MARKET LOANS.—Open market loans to the extent of Rs. 872.75 lakhs were raised during the year under review. The total amount of open market loan discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 120.58 lakhs. The recovery from the successor States made towards the discharge amounted to Rs. 61.90 lakhs. The net share of Madras was, therefore, Rs. 58.68 lakhs.

(3) WAYS AND MEANS ADVANCES FROM THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.—No ways and means advance or overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India was outstanding at the close of the year under review.

(4) 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. 2,584.23 lakhs as detailed below:

| Purpose of loan.                                                               |        | (RS. IN LAKHS) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| (1)                                                                            | (2)    |                |
| (1) Development of Handloom and Khadi Industries.                              | 31.44  |                |
| (2) Construction of Hotel buildings .. .. .                                    | 10.28  |                |
| (3) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and Plantation Labour Housing Scheme. | 9.74   |                |
| (4) Expansion of Power facilities .. .. .                                      | 11.59  |                |
| (5) Sharing of Small Savings Collections .. .. .                               | 124.00 |                |
| (6) Small Scale Industries .. .. .                                             | 47.00  |                |
| (7) Grow More Food .. .. .                                                     | 128.50 |                |
| (8) Community Development Programme .. .. .                                    | 94.55  |                |
| (9) National Extension Service .. .. .                                         | 6.08   |                |
| (10) T.C.A. Programme .. .. .                                                  | 1.30   |                |
| (11) Low Income Group Housing Scheme .. .. .                                   | 53.50  |                |

## Purpose of loan.—cont.

|                                                                          | (1) | (2)             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
|                                                                          |     | (RS. IN LAKHS)  |
| (12) National Water-supply and Sanitation Schemes.                       |     | 2.05            |
| (13) Miscellaneous Development Schemes                                   |     | 729.71          |
| (14) Police Housing Schemes                                              |     | 36.00           |
| (15) Development of Minor Ports                                          |     | 2.00            |
| (16) Slum Clearance Schemes                                              |     | 10.70           |
| (17) Development of Handicrafts                                          |     | 3.64            |
| (18) Development of Silk Industry                                        |     | 0.73            |
| (19) Development of Coir Industry                                        |     | 0.53            |
| (20) Cotton Extension Scheme                                             |     | 16.78           |
| (21) Centrally Sponsored and Aided Schemes of Medical and Public Health. |     | 92.00           |
| (22) State Agricultural Development Schemes                              |     | 212.36          |
| (23) Conversion of Handlooms to Powerlooms                               |     | 0.04            |
| (24) Large and Medium Industries                                         |     | 15.00           |
| (25) Cost of materials and equipment under Colombo Plan.                 |     | 933.95          |
| (26) T.C.A. equipment for C.A. No. 49                                    |     | 1.21            |
| (27) Village Housing Projects Scheme                                     |     | 0.73            |
| (28) Setting up of seasoning and preservation plants.                    |     | 0.08            |
| (29) Adoption of metric system                                           |     | 4.51            |
| (30) Loans for Land acquisition and Development Schemes.                 |     | 4.25            |
| <b>Total</b>                                                             |     | <b>2,584.23</b> |

The total amount of the principal of the Government of India loans repaid to them during the years was Rs. 448.47 lakhs.

**OTHER LOANS.**—Besides the loans from the Government of India, etc., mentioned above, the Government received loans totalling Rs. 250.09 lakhs for specific purposes from certain autonomous bodies like the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The principal portion of loan repaid to them during the year was Rs. 48.34 lakhs.

## Assets and Liabilities.

| Details.                                                            | Liabilities of the Composite Madras State as on 30th September 1953. | Liabilities incurred by the Madras State during the period 1st October 1953 to 31st October 1956. | Liabilities during 1959-60. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1)                                                                 | (2)                                                                  | (3)                                                                                               | (4)                         |
|                                                                     | RUPEES IN LAKHS.                                                     | RUPEES IN LAKHS.                                                                                  | RUPEES IN LAKHS.            |
| <b>Liabilities.</b>                                                 |                                                                      |                                                                                                   |                             |
| <b>A. BEARING INTEREST—</b>                                         |                                                                      |                                                                                                   |                             |
| (i) Loans—                                                          |                                                                      |                                                                                                   |                             |
| (a) Due to the Government of India.                                 | 33,07.93<br>+ 26,41.53                                               | 28,69.06                                                                                          | 21,35.75                    |
| (b) Open Market Loans                                               | 34,54.65                                                             | 21,75.35                                                                                          | 7,48.83                     |
| (c) Special irredeemable loans.                                     | 2.52                                                                 |                                                                                                   |                             |
| Other floating loans                                                |                                                                      |                                                                                                   |                             |
| Other loans                                                         |                                                                      |                                                                                                   | 2,01.75                     |
| <b>Total—(i) Loans</b>                                              | <b>94,06.63</b>                                                      | <b>50,44.41</b>                                                                                   | <b>30,86.33</b>             |
| (ii) Other liabilities—                                             |                                                                      |                                                                                                   |                             |
| (a) State Provident Funds and Savings Bank Deposits.                | 8,30.10                                                              | 1,70.98                                                                                           | 57.96                       |
| (b) Depreciation Reserve Funds of Commercial undertakings.          | 74.47                                                                | — 16.40                                                                                           | 11.92                       |
| (c) Other deposits                                                  | — 0.34                                                               |                                                                                                   |                             |
| <b>Total—(ii) Other liabilities</b>                                 | <b>9,04.23</b>                                                       | <b>1,54.58</b>                                                                                    | <b>69.88</b>                |
| <b>Total A—Bearing Interest</b>                                     | <b>1,03,10.86</b>                                                    | <b>51,98.99</b>                                                                                   | <b>31,56.21</b>             |
| <b>B. FREE OF INTEREST—</b>                                         |                                                                      |                                                                                                   |                             |
| (a) Reserve Funds—                                                  |                                                                      |                                                                                                   |                             |
| (i) Sinking Funds                                                   | 5,47.72                                                              | 1,41.99                                                                                           | 2,56.33                     |
| (ii) Famine Relief Fund                                             | 11.79                                                                | — 9.41                                                                                            | 50.73                       |
| (iii) Electricity Reserve Funds.                                    | 4,92.81                                                              | 3,41.03                                                                                           |                             |
| (iv) Hindu Religious Endowments and Charitable Administration Fund. |                                                                      | 7.25                                                                                              | — 1.81                      |
| (v) Insurance Fund of Commercial concerns.                          |                                                                      |                                                                                                   | 0.01                        |

## Assets and Liabilities—cont.

| Details. | Liabilities of the Composite Madras State as on 30th September 1953. | Liabilities incurred by the Madras State during the period 1st October 1953 to 31st October 1956. | Liabilities during 1959-60. |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1)      | (2)                                                                  | (3)                                                                                               | (4)                         |
|          | RUPEES IN LAKHS.                                                     | RUPEES IN LAKHS.                                                                                  | RUPEES IN LAKHS.            |

## Liabilities—cont.

## B. FREE OF INTEREST—cont.

## (a) Reserve Funds—cont.

|                                                                              |                   |                 |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (vi) Sugarcane Cess Fund ..                                                  | ..                | 7.82            | 6.01            |
| (vii) Depreciation Reserve Fund —Government Presses ..                       | 14.27             | 2.59            | 1.58            |
| (viii) Depreciation Reserve Fund —Road Transport. ..                         | ..                | 55.91           | ..              |
| (ix) Zamindari Abolition Fund. ..                                            | 42.55             | 33.07           | 76.65           |
| (x) Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift. ..                   | ..                | ..              | ..              |
| (b) Other Deposit Accounts ..                                                | 16,53.30          | 2,67.51         | 6,39.71         |
| (c) Advances not bearing interest. ..                                        | — 70.26           | — 90.50         | — 25.49         |
| (d) Suspense (excluding Cash Balance Investment Account). ..                 | — 90.28           | — 2,24.09       | 48.95           |
| (e) Remittances (net) ..                                                     | — 57.19           | — 1,83.23       | 1,61.82         |
| (f) Contingency fund ..                                                      | 69.56             | 73.63           | 78.64           |
| (g) State Trading Schemes ..                                                 | ..                | ..              | 92.56           |
| (h) Result of operation of Miscellaneous Government Account—Loan Account. .. | ..                | ..              | 25.67           |
| (i) Cash Balance Investment Account. ..                                      | ..                | ..              | 6,13.92         |
| Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply. ..                               | ..                | ..              | ..              |
| <b>Total—B. Free of Interest ..</b>                                          | <b>* 26,22.98</b> | <b>4,24.58</b>  | <b>20,35.12</b> |
| <b>C. GRAND TOTAL—LIABILITIES.</b>                                           | <b>1,29,33.84</b> | <b>56,23.57</b> | <b>51,91.33</b> |

\* Includes Rs. 8.42 lakhs and Rs. 29 lakhs relating to Funds for Village Reconstruction and Rural Water-supply, respectively.

## Assets and Liabilities—cont.

| Details. | Liabilities of the Composite Madras State as on 30th September 1953. | Liabilities incurred by the Madras State during the period 1st October 1953 to 31st October 1956. | Liabilities during 1959-60. |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1)      | (2)                                                                  | (3)                                                                                               | (4)                         |
|          | RUPEES IN LAKHS.                                                     | RUPEES IN LAKHS.                                                                                  | RUPEES IN LAKHS.            |

## Assets.

## D. ASSETS PRODUCING REVENUE—

## (i) Productive—

|                                                                     |                   |                 |                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Productive irrigation works. ..                                 | 17,62.90          | 1.02            | 6.34            |
| (b) Electricity schemes ..                                          | 52,66.89          | 23,51.30        | ..              |
| (c) Cinchona Plantations ..                                         | 1,42.66           | 13.83           | 3.64            |
| (d) Kerala Soap Institute ..                                        | 1.71              | 1.02            | ..              |
| (e) Industrial Engineering Workshops. ..                            | 0.44              | ..              | ..              |
| (f) Hydrogenation Factory ..                                        | 17.63             | 0.58            | ..              |
| (g) Shares in private industrial concerns. ..                       | 1,46.50           | 42.28           | 6.50            |
| (h) Andhra Paper Mills ..                                           | 26.41             | ..              | ..              |
| (i) Fish-liver Oil Industry, Kozhikode. ..                          | 0.44              | 0.40            | ..              |
| (j) Ceramic Industry ..                                             | 3.95              | ..              | ..              |
| (k) Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal. ..                         | 4.40              | 0.22            | ..              |
| (l) Artesian wells ..                                               | 17.28             | 0.06            | 3.08            |
| (m) Capital outlay on Madras City Bus Service. ..                   | 97.84             | 1,20.04         | 69.23           |
| (n) Loans advanced (due to Government). ..                          | 26,76.29          | 10,38.41        | 23,84.76        |
| (o) Estates taken over on the abolition of the Zamindari system. .. | ..                | ..              | 82.40           |
| <b>Total—(i) Productive ..</b>                                      | <b>1,01,64.39</b> | <b>35,64.17</b> | <b>25,55.90</b> |

## (ii) Unproductive—

|                                           |                   |                 |                 |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Unproductive irrigation works. ..     | 39,13.67          | 15,01.20        | 5,15.61         |
| (b) Navigation Works ..                   | 95.63             | ..              | 0.17            |
| <b>Total—(ii) Unproductive ..</b>         | <b>40,09.30</b>   | <b>15,01.20</b> | <b>5,15.78</b>  |
| <b>Total—D. Assets Producing Revenue.</b> | <b>1,41,73.69</b> | <b>50,65.37</b> | <b>30,71.68</b> |



## Assets and Liabilities—cont.

| Details.                                                       | Liabilities of the Composite Madras State as on 30th September 1953. | Liabilities incurred by the Madras State during the period 1st October 1953 to 31st October 1953. | Liabilities during 1959-60. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1)                                                            | (2)                                                                  | (3)                                                                                               | (4)                         |
|                                                                | RUPEES IN LAKHS.                                                     | RUPEES IN LAKHS.                                                                                  | RUPEES IN LAKHS.            |
| <b>Assets—cont.</b>                                            |                                                                      |                                                                                                   |                             |
| <b>E. OTHER ASSETS—</b>                                        |                                                                      |                                                                                                   |                             |
| (a) Capital outlay on Civil Works outside the Revenue Account. | 6,03.42                                                              | 1,79.53                                                                                           | 3,69.62                     |
| (b) Capital outlay on other works.                             | ..                                                                   | 36.22                                                                                             | 1,16.48                     |
| (c) Polytechnics .. .. .                                       | 50.09                                                                | 10.34                                                                                             | ..                          |
| (d) Capital outlay on Forests.                                 | ..                                                                   | 4.51                                                                                              | 24.05                       |
| (e) Capital outlay on Improvements to Public Health.           | ..                                                                   | 14.22                                                                                             | 92.35                       |
| (f) Capital outlay on schemes of Agricultural improvement.     | ..                                                                   | ..                                                                                                | 0.74                        |
| <b>Total—E. Other Assets ..</b>                                | <b>6,53.51</b>                                                       | <b>2,44.82</b>                                                                                    | <b>6,03.24</b>              |
| <b>F. SECURITIES IN THE SINKING FUND.</b>                      | <b>1,73.43</b>                                                       | <b>— 0.04</b>                                                                                     | <b>..</b>                   |
| <b>* G. SECURITIES IN THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.</b>              | <b>..</b>                                                            | <b>19.73</b>                                                                                      | <b>..</b>                   |
| <b>* H. SECURITIES IN THE ELECTRICITY RESERVE FUNDS.</b>       | <b>4,65.63</b>                                                       | <b>2,62.18</b>                                                                                    | <b>..</b>                   |
| <b>I. SECURITIES IN THE CASH BALANCE INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.</b>   | <b>..</b>                                                            | <b>— 50.94</b>                                                                                    | <b>..</b>                   |
| <b>* J. STATE TRANSPORT DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND.</b>         | <b>..</b>                                                            | <b>29.07</b>                                                                                      | <b>..</b>                   |
| <b>* K. SECURITIES IN THE ZAMINDARI ABOLITION FUND.</b>        | <b>41.70</b>                                                         | <b>32.14</b>                                                                                      | <b>..</b>                   |
| <b>L. CLOSING CASH BALANCE ..</b>                              | <b>8,67.96</b>                                                       | <b>1,35.70</b>                                                                                    | <b>4,41.94</b>              |
| <b>M. GRAND TOTAL—ASSETS ..</b>                                | <b>1,63,76.02</b>                                                    | <b>57,38.03</b>                                                                                   | <b>41,16.86</b>             |
| <b>N. EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES.</b>                   | <b>34,42.18</b>                                                      | <b>1,14.46</b>                                                                                    | <b>— 10,74.47</b>           |

\* Purchase price of securities.

## CHAPTER V—SEASONAL CONDITIONS,

## REVENUE AND PROHIBITION

## Seasonal Conditions.

## RAINFALL.

The rainfall during the south-west and north-east monsoon periods in the State was 10.4 per cent above the normal and 21.3 per cent above the rainfall for the corresponding period of previous year.

The south-west monsoon brought in an average rainfall of 317.7 mms. which was 3.3 per cent above the normal of 307.5 mms. In the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Madurai and Ramanathapuram, the excess was between 20 and 40 per cent as compared with the normal. In Madras, the excess was 11 per cent. It was slightly in excess of the normal in South Arcot district. In Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts, the deficiency was less than 10 per cent. The deficiency was 13 per cent in Coimbatore district and 12 per cent in Thanjavur district as compared with the normal. In the Nilgiris district the deficiency was 53 per cent.

The north-east monsoon brought in an average rainfall of 515.2 mms. which was 15.3 per cent above the normal of 446.9 mms. In Madras and Chingleput districts, the excess was 51 per cent and 43 per cent, respectively, as compared with the normal. The districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli had more than normal rainfall, the excess being 37 per cent, 32 per cent, 33 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively. The excess as compared with normal was between 10 and 20 per cent in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and the Nilgiris. The rainfall was slightly below the normal in Kanyakumari district. The deficiency as compared with the normal was 12 per cent in Salem district and 11 per cent in Coimbatore district. In Tiruchirappalli district, the deficiency was 34 per cent.

During the period from June to December 1960, pest attack on standing crops was reported from Rasipuram taluk of Salem district, Tirumangalam, Dindigul and Melur taluks of Madurai district, Tindivanam, Villupuram and Gingee taluks of South Arcot district and parts of Bhavani taluk of Coimbatore district. Necessary preventive measures were taken by the Agriculture department to control the attack. Owing to the heavy rains in the month of November 1960, about 200 acres of paddy crop in Red Hills village and also in parts of Ponneri and Madurantakam taluks of Chingleput district were submerged. Vast extents of paddy fields in Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks were submerged owing to floods and breaches of irrigation sources. In Thanjavur district, there were breaches of channels and rivers, especially in Mannargudi, Nagapattinam, Mayuram, Nannilam, Tiruthuraipoondi and Sirkali taluks and the paddy fields in parts of these taluks were submerged under water. Similarly, in Jayankondan taluk of Tiruchirappalli district, an extent of 700 acres of standing crops was submerged due to heavy rains.

#### FAMINE.

During the year 1960-61 adverse seasonal conditions prevailed in North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli districts. Land revenue remission was granted in North Arcot (wet remission throughout the district for an yield of 4 annas and less and dry remission in Wandiwash taluk) in Pudukkottai division of Tiruchirappalli district and Radhapuram sub-taluk of Tirunelveli district. Concessions in respect of loan collections were also given in North Arcot, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts. The areas of Palladam and Pongalur firkas of Palladam taluk and the Kundadam and portions of Kolumanguli and Kangayam firkas of Dharapuram taluk and part of Uthukudi firka of Erode taluk of Coimbatore district were affected by adverse seasonal conditions as the south-west monsoon was a failure in these areas.

As a result of this, many agriculturists were thrown out of employment. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to start relief works to provide employment to those who were thrown out of employment.

A sum of Rs. 44,000 was sanctioned for North Arcot district for the completion of famine relief works taken up during 1959-60. A sum of Rs. 27,000 has also been sanctioned for deepening of drinking water wells in Coimbatore district to relieve scarcity of drinking water. In order to provide employment to the agriculturists affected by adverse seasonal conditions, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned for the execution of low scale famine relief work in the areas of Sankarankoil taluk, Radhapuram sub-taluk and in Alangulam firka of Tenkasi taluk of Tirunelveli district.

#### FLOODS.

Due to unprecedented heavy rains in November 1960, there were floods with consequent damages caused all over the State. Immediate relief measures were adopted by the Government. The statement below gives the details of the loss or damage caused and the relief granted by the Government:—

| District.         | Number of persons lost their lives. | Number of irrigation sources affected. | Number of houses or huts damaged.            | Number of cattle lost. | Extent of areas of crops damaged by floods (in acres). | Amount of cash grants, etc. towards relief. |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| (1)               | (2)                                 | (3)                                    | (4)                                          | (5)                    | (6)                                                    | (7)                                         |
|                   |                                     |                                        |                                              |                        |                                                        | Rs.                                         |
| Madras .. ..      | 2<br>(Children)                     | ..                                     | ..                                           | ..                     | ..                                                     | 1,00,000                                    |
| Chingleput .. ..  | ..                                  | 202                                    | 14,327<br>(huts)                             | ..                     | ..                                                     | 2,50,000                                    |
| North Arcot .. .. | 3                                   | 4                                      | 35 houses<br>(Number of huts not furnished). | ..                     | ..                                                     | 2,782                                       |

| District.       | Number of persons lost their lives. | Number of irrigation sources affected. | Number of houses or huts damaged. | Number of cattle lost. | Extent of areas of crops damaged by floods (in acres). | Amount of cash grants, etc., towards relief. |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| (1)             | (2)                                 | (3)                                    | (4)                               | (5)                    | (6)                                                    | (7)                                          |
| South Arcot     | 1<br>(child)                        | 38                                     | 4,784                             | ..                     | 18,887                                                 | Rs. 1,76,011                                 |
| Thanjavur       | ..                                  | ..                                     | 22,471                            | 25                     | 10,470<br>lost 10,000<br>partially affected.           | 3,28,952                                     |
| Tiruchirappalli | 2                                   | ..                                     | 202                               | ..                     | ..                                                     | 13,000                                       |
| Madurai         | 3                                   | 33                                     | 3,390                             | ..                     | ..                                                     | 55,005                                       |
| Ramanathapuram  | 6                                   | 435                                    | 872                               | ..                     | ..                                                     | 17,980                                       |
| Tirunelveli     | (Not furnished.)                    | (Not furnished.)                       | 348                               | ..                     | ..                                                     | 2,250*                                       |
| Coimbatore      | ..                                  | 1                                      | 28                                | ..                     | ..                                                     | 1,120                                        |
| Salem           | ..                                  | ..                                     | 60                                | ..                     | ..                                                     | 4,000                                        |
| Kanyakumari     | 1                                   | (Not furnished.)                       | ..                                | ..                     | ..                                                     | 30                                           |

\* The proposals for grant of another sum of Rs. 6,040 recommended to Government.

### LAND REVENUE.

The demand for fasli 1369 (arrear and current) was Rs. 10,23,29,666 of which a sum of Rs. 8,23,92,728 was collected. A sum of Rs. 6,19,802 (arrear and current) was written off and the collection of an amount of Rs. 12,81,979 was suspended or postponed. The percentage of total amount collected and written off or suspended for the fasli was 82 per cent of the demand. A major part of the balance related to Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and South Arcot districts. All the District Revenue Officers and Collectors concerned were given instructions to launch special drive in the matter of collection work and to wipe off the balances soon.

### COMMERCIAL TAXES.

The Excise department was merged with the Commercial Taxes department on 1st October 1959 but the officers continued to remain separate. There were separate Joint Commercial Tax Officers, Deputy Commercial Tax

Officers and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers (Excise) working in the districts. But from 1st April 1960, the entire work was merged with Commercial Taxes work in rural areas. Only in urban areas where excise work was heavy, three separate officers (Joint Commercial Tax Officer/Deputy Commercial Tax Officer/Assistant Commercial Tax Officers) continued to attend to work separately, under the general control of the Commercial Tax Officer. There was a separate Excise wing under a Deputy Commissioner to attend to Excise work in Madras City and Nellikuppam distillery.

Consequent on the transfer of certain areas from Andhra Pradesh State to the Madras State from 1st April 1960, this department has also been administering the existing laws of the Andhra Pradesh State relating to Commercial taxes in the transferred territory till the Madras Acts are extended to these areas in due course.

The Commercial Taxes department continued to administer the following Acts during the year 1960:—

- (1) The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959.
- (2) The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
- (3) The Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.
- (4) The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, and
- (5) The Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935.

THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX ACT, 1959.—The Act was amended by Madras Act 1960, and all the provisions of that Act, except sections 3 and 4, which came into force with retrospective effect from 1st April 1959, were brought into force from 1st October 1960. The main changes made in the Amendment Act 19 of 1960 were that the provisions in Act I of 1959 relating to the execution of works contract were deleted, and the difficulty experienced with regard to certain interpretations of the provisions especially the one found in section 3 (3) of the 1959 Act was

removed. The Government were also vested with powers to exempt from registration any specified class of dealers or dealers in any specified goods or class of goods and to enhance the minimum total turnover limit for registration in respect of any specified class of dealers or dealers in any specified goods or class of goods. Specific provisions were made to issue permits to travelling salesman or representatives of registered dealers. Provision was also made to insist on the possession of sale bills or delivery notes by lorries or boats carrying goods in addition to goods vehicle records. Tanning materials which were liable to single point tax were specifically named in item 59 of I Schedule and groundnut which was previously taxed at 2 per cent at the point of first sale was brought in for taxation at 1 per cent at the point of first purchase in the State.

During the year, the Government granted exemptions and concessions in respect of the following items:—

Green tea leaves, products of country oil chekku and hand oil presses by dealers dealing exclusively in those products; vegetable seeds, fruits, plants, flower seeds and flower plants; palmyrah fibre and stalks; vegetables, fresh fruits, betel and plantain leaves; flowers, eggs, meat and fish (other than canned) and potatoes; midday meals by contractors in all schools and Harijan hostels. Exemption was granted with effect 1st October 1960 to every person owning or having interest in country oil chekkus, single or multiple and engaged in the production of groundnut oil from the tax payable on the purchase of the groundnut or kernel actually used for producing the oil. The Government exempted from registration with effect from 1st April 1960 growers of groundnuts who sell that commodity in the shape of kernel and petty dealers doing business in small bunks and dealing in goods specified in the First Schedule to the Act and street hawkers in such goods provided their total turnover was less than

Rs. 7,500 per annum and they purchased such goods from other registered dealers in this State. All dealers dealing exclusively in green tea leaves were also exempted from registration under the Act.

REDUCTION IN RATE OF TAX.—(1) The tax payable on the last purchase in the State of wattle bark including dyeing and tanning materials under section 3 (2) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 was reduced from 3 per cent to 1 per cent with effect from 1st April 1960.

(2) The rate of tax leviable on electrical goods sold to electrical undertakings in the Madras State by registered dealers was reduced to 2 per cent with effect from 1st October 1960.

(3) The single point tax levied on tinned, canned, bottled or packed foods or provisions was converted into multi-point tax with effect from 19th October 1960.

(4) The rate of single point tax on sales of musical instruments in the State was reduced to 4 per cent with effect from 1st December 1960.

The revenue realized under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959, during the year under report was rupees 1,369.63 lakhs.

CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, 1956.—The following exemptions and reductions were made in the year under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956:—

Inter-State sales of newsprint by any dealer in this State to the newspaper concerns in the other States were made taxable at the reduced rate of 5 per cent. The rate was further reduced to 2 per cent.

Packing materials used for goods sold in the course of inter-State sales and charged for separately were exempted from tax.

The rate of Central Sales Tax payable on sale of hand-woven pillow covers and pillow cases by a dealer in the

State of Madras to any person in the other State was reduced to 2 per cent with effect from 1st October 1960.

The revenue realized under the Central Sales Tax Act during the year was Rs. 215·033 lakhs.

MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX ACT, 1939.—The revenue realized under the Act was Rs. 194·23 lakhs.

MADRAS SALES OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAXATION ACT, 1939.—There were no major changes in the Act except the one introduced by Ordinance I of 1960 (since replaced by Act 15 of 1960). Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act was amended so that the rates of tax could be fixed with reference to the metric units. The amendments came into effect from 25th June 1960. The new rates were—

|                                                   | PER LITRE. |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Petrol                                        | 9 nP.      |
| (2) Diesel oil                                    | 8 nP.      |
| (3) Motor spirit other than petrol and diesel oil | 2 nP.      |

The revenue realized under the Act for the period under review was Rs. 241·893 lakhs.

MADRAS BETTING TAX ACT, 1935.—The revenue realized for the year was Rs. 25·77 lakhs.

## REGISTRATION.

Consequent on the exchange of territories between the Madras and Andhra Pradesh States under the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959, the following changes were given effect to from 1st April 1960:—

The areas transferred from the Andhra Pradesh to the Madras State were constituted into three new registration sub-districts, viz., Tiruttani, Ramakrishnarajupeta and Pallipet sub-districts. The areas not covered by the above three sub-districts were attached to the adjacent

sub-districts of the Madras State, viz., the sub-districts of Arkonam, Sholinghur, Gudiyattam and Katpadi in the North Arcot Registration district and Tiruvallur in the Madras-Chingleput Registration district. Of the said three new registration sub-districts, the sub-district of Tiruttani was attached to the registration district of Madras-Chingleput and the other two sub-districts, viz., Ramakrishnarajupeta and Pallipet, to the Registration district of North Arcot.

The villages transferred from the Madras State to the Andhra Pradesh State formed part of the Krishnagiri sub-district of the Salem Registration district and the Satyavedu sub-district of the Madras-Chingleput registration district. On the abolition of the Satyavedu sub-district, the villages under the sub-district that were not transferred to the Andhra Pradesh State, and some of the villages in the adjacent sub-districts of Tiruvallur and Arani were all constituted into a new registration sub-district under the name of 'Uthukottai sub-district' in the registration district of Madras-Chingleput.

On account of the above changes, the number of Registration offices in the State increased from 346 to 349. The number of registration districts in the State, however, continued to be the same (viz., 16) as at the end of the previous year 1959.

Necessary notification for administration of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in respect of the transferred areas were issued on 2nd July 1960 and 3rd October 1960.

FACILITIES TO THE REGISTERING PUBLIC.—Transfer of villages from one sub-district to another was effected in some cases to suit the convenience of the registering public.

TABLE OF REGISTRATION FEES.—All fees payable under the Law of Registration for the registration of documents executed by the registered Industrial Co-operative Societies for workers and District and State Industrial



Co-operative Societies of which primary Industrial Co-operative Societies are members were remitted. The concessions granted to the Land Mortgage Banks in G.O. Ms. No. 3091, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 27th June 1956, were extended for a further period from 1st April 1958 to 25th May 1961.

The Travancore Chitties Act, 1120, and the Travancore-Cochin Document Writers' Licence Rules, 1955, in the merged areas of the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district continued to be administered by this department.

REGISTRATIONS, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The total number of documents registered and the income and expenditure were as follows:—

|                                         | 1960.     | 1959.     |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 Total number of documents registered. | 1,123,064 | 1,096,581 |
|                                         | RS.       | RS.       |
|                                         | LAKHS.    | LAKHS.    |
| 2 Income .. .. .                        | 104.45    | 102.07    |
| 3 Expenditure .. .. .                   | 42.46     | 40.00     |

Certain concessions allowed to the Co-operative Societies in the Madras State (before the merger) in the matter of fees payable under the law of registration were extended to the merged areas of Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.

### AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX.

The Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955, as amended by the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1958 was in force in the State except the transferred territory. In the transferred territory, the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950 continued to be in force.

A special staff of one Commissioner in the senior I.A.S. cadre, one Assistant Commissioner in the junior

I.A.S. cadre, one Personal Assistant to the Commissioner and three Assistant Commissioners in the cadre of Deputy Collectors, 38 Agricultural Income-tax Officers in the cadre of Tahsildars (including two in the transferred territory) and three Assistant Agricultural Income-tax Officers in the cadre of Deputy Tahsildars were administering the Act.

The total revenue derived during the year was rupees 1,58,07,503.40.

### TREASURY ADMINISTRATION.

The treasuries and sub-treasuries in the State were functioning satisfactorily in the year under review. All the district treasuries were functioning as banking treasuries. Some non-banking sub-treasuries were also converted into banking sub-treasuries during the year.

### FOREST PANCHAYATS.

All panchayat forests in the State were transferred to the control of the Forest department except the following six panchayat forests in Madurai district:—

|                   |                                           |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| (1) Pudur         | } Madurai division.                       |
| (2) Pallapatti    |                                           |
| (3) Moongilpatti  |                                           |
| (4) Sengurichi    | } Dindigul division—Usilampatti division. |
| (5) Gollapatti    |                                           |
| (6) Thadayampatti |                                           |

The question of transfer of these forests is under correspondence and consideration of the Government.

### STAMPS.

The total receipts under stamps comparatively during the years 1960 and 1959 were as follows:—

|                                 | 1960.       | 1959.       |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                 | RS.         | RS.         |
| Judicial stamps .. .. .         | 1,28,78,385 | 1,20,92,440 |
| Non-judicial stamps .. .. .     | 3,70,49,303 | 2,73,51,544 |
| Hundi stamps .. .. .            | 9,42,114    | 6,27,994    |
| Adhesive revenue stamps .. .. . | 34,30,798   | 46,22,936   |

The increase in sale of Judicial stamps was due to the increase in litigation and the rate of stamp duty. The increase in sale of Non-judicial stamps was due to the increase in the number of transactions relating to the properties such as sales, mortgage, etc. The increase in the sale of Hundi stamps was generally due to the money market conditions; while the decrease in sale of Adhesive Revenue stamps was due to the limited money transactions.

### COURT OF WARDS.

The private and trust properties of the late Zamindar of Marungapuri covered under O.S. No. 28 of 1959, Sub-Court, Tiruchirappalli, were under the Collector of Tiruchirappalli as Receiver in the year 1960. The Sub-Court, Tiruchirappalli, had not yet passed final decree in the suit mentioned above. All the properties relating to ayan and devasthanam were handed over to the parties concerned as ordered in the preliminary decree, dated 3rd January 1959.

The transfer of the cash balance relating to Kuthiravattath Nair's Estate (Kerala State) standing in the Court of Wards personal deposit accounts to the Kerala Court of Wards was still pending final orders of the Government.

The inter-pleaders suit O.S. No. 26 of 1956 filed by the Court of Wards in the Additional Sub-Court, Tirunelveli, relating to the disposal of the private properties of the late Zamindar of Sivagiri was dismissed by the Sub-Court, Tirunelveli, with the direction to approach the Estate Abolition Tribunal under the Estates Abolition Act. The civil revision petitions against the orders of the sub-court were filed in the High Court and interim stay obtained. The result of suit was awaited.

### EXCISE AND PROHIBITION.

Prohibition continued to be in force throughout the State during the year 1960. The overall administration of the Madras Prohibition Act, the Opium Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act, the Medical and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act and the Spirituous Preparation (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955, was vested in the Board. The Inspector-General of Police was in charge of the enforcement of prohibition throughout the State. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was in charge of the propaganda work relating to prohibition. The Industries and Commerce department attended to the formation, control and supervision of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies for providing employment to the tappers and the work relating to the issue of licences for tapping neera or padani. The Commercial Tax Officers under the control of the Board attended to the supervision and checking of the various types of licences and permits under the Madras Prohibition Act, Opium Act, etc., and the proper realization of the revenue thereunder.

In supersession of all previous rules and notifications on the subject, the Madras Liquor (Licence and Permit) Rules, 1960, under the Madras Prohibition Act were issued by the Government and the rules came into force on 1st October 1960. They regulate the grant of personal permits, authorities and licences for foreign liquor, Indian-made foreign spirits and medicated wines and other matters incidental thereto.

Permits for personal consumption of foreign liquor were granted to non-Indians and tourists from other countries on application, subject to a maximum of eight units per head per month. In the case of Indians, permits were granted only on health grounds, on certificates issued by Government medical officers not below the rank of Civil Surgeons. Permits to Indian visitors from other

States where prohibition is in force were issued on the strength of health permits obtained by them in their States. Visitors from wet areas were granted permits only on medical grounds on a certificate issued by a paid Civil Surgeon in this State or by a paid Civil Surgeon in the State to which the visitor belonged. The quantity of liquor allowed to Indians was subject to a maximum of four units per month.

The rate of duty on Indian-made foreign spirits, Indian-made wines and Indian-made rectified spirit continued to be Rs. 35 per proof gallon. Duty on beer was Re. 0.75 per imperial gallon. There was no change in the rates of gallonage fee levied on each gallon of liquor sold in retail.

The rate of sales tax continued to be 50 nP. per rupee on the price of imported foreign liquor sold to permit holders and licensed clubs.

There were 26 Form F.L. 1 (formerly Form X) licensees at the end of the year for the sale of bottled liquor to permit holders and clubs and 6 Form F.L. 3 (formerly Form X-A) licences for possession of foreign liquor and Indian-made foreign spirits by hotels run on western style for supply to foreign tourists and foreigners resident in India holding permits for consumption within the licensed rooms or for removal to their private rooms in the hotel, in which they stayed.

Manufacture of medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol and levy of duty thereon were governed by the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 and the rules made by the Central Government thereunder which came into force in this State on 1st April 1957. Inter-State movement of such preparations capable of being misused as substitutes for alcoholic beverages was governed by the rules framed by the State Government under the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955, which came into force on 2nd September 1957.

The notification issued under section 16 of the Madras Prohibition Act imposing certain restrictions on the possession and sale of spirituous preparations capable of being consumed as substitutes for alcoholic beverage continued to be in force.

The Madras Spirituous Essences Rules, 1959, which govern the manufacture, possession, sale and use of culinary, aerated water and other essences continued to be in force. Duty on essences was Rs. 17.50 nP. per proof gallon.

The Madras Denatured Spirit, Methyl Alcohol and Varnish (French Polish) Rules, 1959, which regulated the transactions in denatured spirit and varnish and also the Madras Chloral Hydrate (Chloral) Rules, 1959, which govern the transactions in chloral hydrate, all continued to be in force.

The Madras Distillery Rules, 1960, under the Madras Prohibition Act governing the establishment and working of distilleries and regulating the manufacture, issue, transport and export of spirits including denatured spirit therefrom were notified during the year.

The issue price of opium continued to be fixed at the prevailing cost price plus Re. 1 per seer. Issues of opium to old addicts and to new applicants were made only on the strength of medical certificates.

Indents for the supply of ganja to licensees for manufacture of medicinal preparations were met from the confiscated stocks stored at the Excise and Prohibition Wing of the State Forensic Science Laboratory formed on 1st December 1959. The price was fixed at Rs. 22.40 per seer.

The total number of cases reported in the State under the Madras Prohibition Act, Opium Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act during the year under review was 89,484 as against 87,105 in the year 1959.

An increase of 2·7 per cent in the total cases reported, as compared with the number reported in the corresponding period of the previous year is noticed. The increase is marked under possession of illicitly distilled spirit, taking of fermented toddy, tapping sweet toddy without licence, illicit transport of liquor and rendering denatured spirit potable. There is a marked decrease of 19·6 per cent under illicit distillation. This decrease is evidently due to the deterrent punishment for grave offences provided in the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1958.

## CHAPTER VI—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

The survey of the estates taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948) was attended to by the five Survey Parties at Sivaganga, Salem, Ramanathapuram, Namakkal and Pattukkottai and by the Survey and Land Records Ranges at Coimbatore and Madurai. The survey of all the lands in the former Pudukkottai State was attended to by No. VI Survey Party, with its headquarters at Pudukkottai. The resurvey of Kanyakumari district was attended to by another Survey Party with headquarters at Nagercoil. The resurvey of the four taluks of Bhavani, Gobichettipalayam, Erode and Dharpuram of Coimbatore district was entrusted to the Survey Party at Salem.

**No. I SURVEY PARTY, SIVAGANGA.**—This Party continued to attend to the survey of estates taken over by Government in Sivaganga, Tiruppathur, Tiruvadanai, Paramakudi and Sattur taluks, in Virudhunagar Municipality of Ramanathapuram district; in Dindigul taluk of Madurai district; and in Sankarankoil, Nanguneri and Koilpatti taluks and the Tirunelveli Municipality of Tirunelveli district. An area of 55·31 square miles under location and of 68·86 square miles under E. & F. were realized during the year. Records for an area of 194·05 square miles were handed over to the Settlement Department, during the year under report. This party also attended to the supplemental survey on account of Settlement operations and to the survey of T.D. minor inams within the estates taken over by the Government, under the Estates Abolition Act, and also the survey of inam lands, under the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956.

**No. II SURVEY PARTY, SALEM.**—This Party continued survey operations in the estates taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act in Tiruchirappalli,

South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Thanjavur and Madurai districts and also the survey of inams under the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956, in South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts and the supplemental survey work, in the area under its jurisdiction. The total area realized by this Party under E. & F. was 6.45 square miles and that, under location was 1.84 square miles in respect of the survey of estates taken over by the Government. In respect of the survey of inams under the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956, the area realized under location and E. & F. was 5.88 square miles. Supplemental survey on account of settlement operations was attended to in an area of 566.58 square miles and fair area lists were supplied to the Settlement Department for an area of 659.65 square miles.

In respect of the resurvey operations in Bhavani taluk of Coimbatore district entrusted to this Party, an area of 239.45 square miles under location and 127.72 square miles under E. & F. were realized up to 31st March 1960.

No. III SURVEY PARTY, RAMANATHAPURAM.—The Party attended to the survey of estates taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act in Mudukulathur taluk of Ramanathapuram district and Koilpatti taluk of Tirunelveli district. The survey of inams under the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956 in Aruppukkottai, Sattur, Mudukulathur, Ramanathapuram and Paramakudi taluks of Ramanathapuram district and Koilpatti and Sankarankoil taluks of Tirunelveli district was also attended to by this Party. The total area realized under E. & F. during the year was 42.23 square miles, and under location 37.30 square miles.

No. IV SURVEY PARTY, NAMAKKAL.—The Party attended to the survey of estates taken over under the Estates Abolition Act, in Namakkal, Harur, Krishnagiri (part) and Salem taluks of Salem district and in Musiri, Udayarpalayam, Perambalur, Lalgudi and Kulithalai taluks of Tiruchirappalli district. The Party also attended to the

survey of inams under the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956, in the above five taluks of Tiruchirappalli district and in Salem, Namakkal, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosur taluks of Salem district. During the period under report, an area of 23.14 square miles was realized under location E. & F. The Party also attended to the Supplemental survey, on account of Settlement operations in the areas allotted to the Party, in an area of 132.74 square miles.

No. V SURVEY PARTY, PATTUKKOTTAI.—The survey operations were confined to all the taluks of Thanjavur district, except Sirkali taluk and to the taluks of Madurantakam, Chingleput, Kancheepuram, Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Saidapet and Sriperumbudur of Chingleput district. In addition, the town survey work in the estates taken over in the Madras Extended area was also attended to by this Party. Besides these, Survey operations in the post 1936 Inam villages under the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956 were also attended to by the Party. An area of 11.47 square miles was completed under measurement, in respect of the survey of estates taken over. There was no area left over for location. As regards the survey of Inams under the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956, an area of 70.73 square miles under location and an area of 15.53 square miles under measurement were completed. Records of an area of 31.14 square miles were handed over to the Settlement Department. The Party also attended to the supplemental survey of the area allotted for survey to this Party, after the Settlement operations were over.

No. VI SURVEY PARTY, PUDUKKOTTAI.—This Party attended to the supplemental survey of the balance of ayan lands in Alangudi and Kolathur taluks and the survey of the balance area of Inam in Tirumayam taluk of Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district. An area of 12.29 square miles under Inams was completed under E. & F. during the year. There was no balance of area left over for location work during the period under report.



Records for an area of 21.77 square miles under ayan area and 29.10 square miles under inam area were received from the field staff.

**SURVEY PARTY, NAGERCOIL.**—This Party attended to the re-survey in Kanyakumari district. Out of the total area of 640.36 square miles for re-survey, an area of 128.93 square miles under location and of 43.11 square miles under E. & F. were realized by the Party up to 31st March 1960.

**RANGE OFFICE, SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS, COIMBATORE.**—The survey of estate areas allotted to this Range was already completed. Supplemental survey, on account of Settlement operations, was attended to by the Range during the year under report. The Range also attended to the survey of streets and lanes in certain Panchayats in Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot districts. During the period under report, 14.28 linear miles of street survey were completed. The mobile staff of this Range renewed 7,845 stones in the districts of Coimbatore, North Arcot, Salem and the Nilgiris.

**RANGE OFFICE, SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS, MADURAI.**—This Range continued the survey of estates in Palni taluk excluding (Rettayambadi mitta) of Madurai district, in addition to the regular items of survey work entrusted to this Range, such as the survey of streets and lanes in Panchayat Boards, Town survey of municipalities and the survey of District Boards roads, etc. The Range completed the survey of 1.91 square miles of cadastral survey and 69.36 linear miles of street survey.

**RANGE OFFICE, SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS, CUDDALORE.**—This Range was newly formed at Cuddalore, with effect from 2nd January 1960, for re-survey in the four districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and Chingleput including Madras City. The Range attended to the survey of streets in certain Panchayats in Chingleput, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts and to the

clearance of arrears under stone maintenance in South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Chingleput districts. The Range completed 15.46 linear miles of street survey and 4.22 square miles under re-survey, during the period under report. The mobile staff of the Range renewed 2,603 stones during the year under report.

**SURVEY DETACHMENT, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.**—The Survey Detachment, Tiruchirappalli, was newly formed with effect from 2nd January 1960. This Detachment was entrusted with the clearance of arrears under stone maintenance in Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Salem and Madurai districts and with the survey of streets and lands in certain Panchayats in Tiruchirappalli district. During the period under review, a total of 14,732 stones were renewed. The Detachment also attended to the preparation of Karnam's copies of Field Measurement Books in respect of 20 ryotwari villages in Namakkal taluk of Salem district.

**CENTRAL SURVEY OFFICE, MADRAS.**—Drawing and Printing of maps was attended to in respect of Madras State and Andhra Pradesh during the year under report. The particulars regarding the preparation and printing of maps under the various categories are shown below. The annual revision of about 1,000 square miles of village maps, the quinquennial revision of District Touring maps and the revision of Taluk maps once in 15 years was maintained.

**VILLAGE MAPS.**—Maps of 744 villages, comprising an area of 1,144.91 square miles in the taluks of Madurantakam, Cheyyar and Vriddhachalam of Madras State, were completed under redrawing. Maps of 141 villages comprising an area of 929.40 square miles were printed.

Final scrutiny of village maps relating to the survey of estates taken over by Government sent to Central Survey Office for publication was completed for 287 villages comprising an area of 590.04 square miles. Maps of 305 villages comprising an area of 761.31 square miles relating

to the estate survey were printed and published during the year.

**TOWN MAPS.**—Maps of Ward Nos. V and VI of Kumbakonam Town in Thanjavur district were revised and sent to the Photo Zinco Press for printing. The map of Ward No. V of the above town was printed in the Press. Revenue Block maps and Ward maps of some of the wards of Kumbakonam town and Mayuram town in Thanjavur district were printed besides the topographical town maps of Tiruvallur, Kumbakonam and Madras City.

Street-field tracings and atlases in Gobichettipalayam Municipality of Coimbatore district and Kilasevalpatti of Ramanathapuram district were prepared and printed. Composite maps of Kilasevalpatti Panchayat were also printed.

**TALUK MAPS.**—Colour Guides were prepared in respect of the taluks of Kulathur, Erode, Udumalpet, Chingleput, Agastheeswaram, Thovala and Vilavancode in Madras State. Hill original maps for the taluks of Kulathur, Erode, Udumalpet, Chingleput, Agastheeswaram, Thovala and Vilavancode and fresh originals for Cuddalore, Gudiyatham, Tiruvannamalai, Tindivanam, Mannargudi, Nannilam, Nagapattinam and Gingee taluks of Madras State were completed. Besides, taluk maps of Dindigul, Rasipuram, Omalur, Coonoor, Attur and Ambasamudram of Madras State were printed. Taluk maps of Vilavancode, Palni, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam, Nilakkottai, Arni Jagir, Saidapet, Namakkal, Aruppukkottai, Tirumangalam, Kulithalai, Pattukkottai and Periyakulam in Madras State were printed in black and white, to replenish the stock in the Central Survey Office.

**DISTRICT TOURING MAPS.**—Colour guides were prepared for the District Touring maps of Chingleput, South Arcot and Kanyakumari in Madras State. Fresh originals for the District touring maps of North Arcot, Tirunelveli and

Ramanathapuram districts of Madras State and District Touring maps of Nilgiris, Chingleput and Kanyakumari districts of Madras State were printed.

**GENERAL MAPS.**—District atlas maps of Madurai and Thanjavur districts and Madras City were printed during the year.

**SPECIAL MAPS.**—Coloured original eye sketch maps of Arantangi, Pattukkottai and Orathanad taluks were prepared for the use of the Revenue Department. A number of maps, charts and sketches required by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Director of Information and Publicity, Rural Development and Local Administration and other departments also were prepared and supplied. Field Measurement Books in respect of certain villages of Tirumangalam, Madurai, Gudalur, Kumbakonam, Namakkal and Tirukoilur taluks were also prepared and supplied.

## REVENUE RECORDS AND REGISTRATION.

Regular maintenance was in progress throughout the State except in the seven hill villages of Harur taluk, Salem district which have not yet been resurveyed. Fifteen thousand two hundred and ninety-two cases of enjoyment and 13,849 cases of succession were reported by the Karnams and 1,081 cases of wrong registry were detected by the Revenue Inspectors.

**SUBDIVISION AND CHECK MEASUREMENT.**—The number of subdivisions pending at the beginning of the year was 227,899 and the number sanctioned during the year was 35,797. Of this number, 31,873 subdivisions were check-measured in this year leaving a balance of 231,823.

There were 43,309 subdivisions to be entered in the taluk copies of the F.M. Books during the year. Of these, 21,096 subdivisions were mapped, leaving a balance of 22,213.

**STONE MAINTENANCE.**—Seventy-seven per cent of the prescribed number of stones in the ryotwari villages was inspected by the Karnams. The total number of stones

requiring renewal including the number of discoveries during the year was 421,357 and the number renewed during the year was 79,584 leaving a balance of 341,773 at the end of the year.

#### TRANSFER OF REVENUE REGISTRY.

The total number of applications of all kinds, including the number pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 364,516, of which 306,604 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 57,912. Of the total applications disposed of, 259,279 were accepted, 41,370 were rejected and the rest were transferred for final disposal by the Deputy Tahsildars and other higher officers. The causes of rejection were defective title and failure of the parties, to produce documentary evidence, in support of their title.

## CHAPTER VII—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

### POLICE.

GENERAL.—The year 1960 marked the 101st year of the 'Madras Police Regularly Organised since 1859' which continued to maintain a high standard of efficiency, discipline and morale inspite of the hard tests it was put to. There was an overall decrease in the crimes attributable to the vigilance on the part of the Police and preventive action taken against criminals. The noticeable feature of the year had been that there were no major incidents like communal clashes, terrorists activities, widespread riots or other incidents due to indiscipline on the part of the students. It has to be mentioned that there was no occasion to use the Tear Smoke Squads anywhere in the State during the year under review.

An Additional Superintendent of Police was sanctioned temporarily for Crime Branch, C.I.D. for special duty in connection with the Hundred Rupee Counterfeit currency case of Coimbatore district. Three temporary posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police (category 2) to be in charge of the big Armed Reserves in the districts of Madurai (urban), Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram were created during the year.

The only major incident of note was the Central Government employees strike in July 1960 which the Police had handled with firmness but without any untoward incidents anywhere in the State.

VISITS.—The Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R., the ex-King of Belgium, the President of the United Arab Republic, the President and the Prime Minister of India, besides Ministers of the Central and other State Governments visited Madras State during the year. Satisfactory bandobust was provided on all occasions.

CONFERENCES.—The Fourth Madras State Police Officers' Conference was held at Ootacamund on the 14th and 15th May 1960. The Home Minister presided over the conference. The Governor of Madras inaugurated the conference. Hon. Justice K. Subba Rao addressed the Police officers on 'Police duties'.

STRENGTH OF THE POLICE.—The strength of the Police force, excluding the Malabar Special Armed Police and Armed Reserves, was 27,832 against 22,890 last year.

MALABAR POLICE AND SPECIAL ARMED POLICE.—Five companies continued to be on deputation in Assam and one company was sent to Pondicherry on deputation from 1st May 1960 to replace the one Special Armed Police Company which was on duty there. The four Special Armed Police Companies repatriated from Andhra Pradesh continued to be attached to the Malabar Special Police Unit with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli. The detachments of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police were stationed in Madras City and in the Police Districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris, to assist the local Police in the maintenance of law and order and to provide necessary bandobust and other security arrangements.

POLICE RADIO BRANCH.—The Police Radio Branch continued to function efficiently. At the request of the Government of Kerala, eleven W.T. sets with operational staff, were lent to that State in February 1960 in connection with the elections in that State. A Static Radio station was opened at Dhanushkodi with effect from 9th March 1960 to disseminate information regarding foreigners (Ceylonese nationals). A Control Room was opened at Madurai with effect from 15th August 1960 and the third control station for transmitting and receiving messages of the Police Central Range was opened at Tiruchirappalli from 11th July 1960.

POLICE DOG SQUAD.—The strength of the squad was 4 dogs fully trained and 4 pups, against the sanctioned strength of 9 dogs. They were used in the investigation of all forms of crimes, more especially in murder cases, and outstanding results were achieved. Out of 45 cases of murder in which the dogs were used, 25 cases were found useful.

POLICE SPORTS.—The Madras Police team participated in the Tenth All-India Athletic and Sports Meet in Delhi held from 31st January 1960 to 7th February 1960 and ranked fourth among the teams from the 18 States. Another team from Madras participated in the Second Athletic Contest between the Ceylon Police and the Madras Police. The Madras Team won the challenge shield. The Madras State Police Teams also took part in the Eighth All-India Police Duty Meet at Sitapur held between dates 2nd November 1960 and 6th November 1960 and won 6 trophies, 4 gold medals, 6 silver medals and 2 bronze medals.

AWARDS.—Sri K. Viswanathan Nair, I.P.S., was awarded the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for distinguished service during the year. In addition, late constable 647 Gopalan Nair of the Malabar Special Police (Madras Battalion) was awarded posthumously a Police Medal for gallantry. The following Police officers were also awarded Police Medals for meritorious service during the year.

Sri K. R. Shenai, I.P.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Sri K. Parameswara Menon, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Sri A. Rajasodalaimuthu, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Sri G. Rajangam, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Sri P. N. Subramaniam, Inspector.

Sri A. Sambandam, Inspector.

Sri S. Shenbagaraman, Inspector.

Sri S. Johnson, Inspector.

Sri P. Govindarajulu, Jamadar.

Sri K. Arumugam, Head constable.

**SPECIAL HOMES.**—Two Special Care Homes were opened for the disabled beggars, one at Kancheepuram, managed by the Police and the other at Nagercoil managed by the Municipal Council, Nagercoil.

**CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.**—Upto end of November 1960, 341 petitions were received in the X-Branch from Government and Administrative Officers of various departments. Of these, 51 cases were taken up for a full-scale enquiry and 5 for preliminary enquiry, in addition to 30 cases pending at the beginning of the year. Final reports were sent to the Government in 52 cases while report requesting orders for a full scale enquiry was sent in two cases. Of the 52 cases in which final reports were sent, 15 were recommended for action by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, 16 for action by the departmental authorities and two for criminal prosecution, while the remaining 19 cases were reported as non-substantiated. Thus, in 60 per cent of the cases the allegations were substantiated. Thirty cases for full fledged enquiry and two for preliminary enquiry were pending at the close of November 1960, while 44 cases were pending before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and departmental authorities.

**PUNISHMENTS.**—The officers were punished as follows.—Fourteen by dismissal or removal from service, 2 by compulsory retirement, 9 were reduced in pay or to lower rank, 5 with stoppage or postponement of increment and 9 with censure or other punishments.

**CENTRAL AND DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.**—The Central Intelligence Bureau was upgraded into a Police Research Centre, keeping a close liaison with the District

Intelligence Bureaux. All these Bureaux worked satisfactorily. A single Digit Bureau was introduced in Madurai in the year under review.

**LABOUR SITUATION.**—There were a few strikes all confined to the precincts of the Mills and Factories in certain areas, but there was no outbreak of violence. The main issues involved were the non-implementation of the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board, the non-payment of bonus or for reduction of work load, etc.

**KISANS.**—The activities of the Kisans were confined to the Districts of Thanjavur, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli but were well kept under control.

**RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.**—The Police had to open fire on four occasions, that is, on three occasions while conducting raids and on one occasion while patrolling to arrest a wanted accused. Four persons were shot down and killed in self-defence of the Police personnel attacked. In a solitary case of clash between two communities involving a case of arson in the end of December 1960, one person was killed.

**CRIME.**—The total number of property crimes including murder in the year under reference was 25,913 against 26,777 recorded in 1959. Tirunelveli, South Arcot and Madurai (North) recorded a decrease of 14.3 per cent, 13.5 per cent and 13.2 per cent, respectively. The decrease was noticeable under all crimes, viz., murder, robbery, major thefts, minor thefts and cattle thefts, while the increase under dacoity was marked and under house-breaking slight. The increase under dacoity was due to the increased activities of some gangs in Coimbatore, Ramana-thapuram and Madurai districts which were successfully rounded up.

**DETECTION.**—The number of cases detected up to 30th November 1960 was 23,561 against 24,228 for the corresponding period of last year.



**PROHIBITION.**—Sixty three thousand two hundred and fifty-six cases were registered as against 64,526 cases during the last year with a decrease of 2 per cent. Deterrent punishments by the Courts and frequent raids by the mobile raiding parties contributed to the decrease.

**REFRESHER COURSE.**—The Government sanctioned a refresher course of six weeks' duration in the Police Training College, Vellore, to Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police with a view to post such officers, who were trained years back, with the latest developments in the field of scientific handling of crime and criminals and standard of investigation. This course commenced from 5th September 1960.

**CENTENARY SCHOLARSHIP FUND.**—To perpetuate the celebrations of the Centenary of the Madras Police, a scheme for the ward of scholarships to the children of the non-gazetted Police Officers was formulated, with the donations offered by several philanthropic individuals, business concerns and educational institutions. Forty-seven scholarships ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 were granted involving Rs. 16,900 in all. Of these 47 scholarships, 9 were for Medical Course, 8 for Engineering, 10 for Diploma in Technical education, 3 for Agriculture and 17 for Arts course.

**POLICE WELFARE SCHEME.**—The All-India Police Welfare Exhibition and Cultural Meet was held at Simla during May 1960. The Madras Team also participated in the Meet.

An *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 1,60,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India in appreciation of the good services rendered by the Madras Police during the Central Government Servants' strike. The grant was credited to the Madras Police Benevolent Fund. A sum of Rs. 82,736-98 was spent during the year from this fund for the relief and welfare of the members of the force.

**BUILDINGS.**—The Government sanctioned the construction of quarters for the following staff at a cost of Rs. 65.49 lakhs—

26 Inspectors,  
41 Sub-Inspectors,  
2 Sergeants,  
1 Jamadar,  
91 Head Constables, and  
859 Police Constables.

The Government had also sanctioned electrification of quarters in the mufassal of 2 Inspectors, 20 Sub-Inspectors, 39 Head Constables and 393 Police Constables at a cost of Rs. 1.44 lakhs. Besides these, sanction was accorded to instal telephones in 40 Police Stations and 18 residences of Deputy Superintendents of Police.

**POLICE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.**—The Police Village Development Scheme continued to function satisfactorily. In addition to developing villages, building huts for Harijans and other backward classes, opening playgrounds and laying out of roads, the Police had imparted instructions in drill and discipline to the school boys of the villages selected for the development works.

**NATIONAL PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY DRIVE.**—At the instance of the Government of India, National Physical Efficiency Tests were conducted at the headquarters of each district and in Madras City in February 1960.

**MAY I HELP YOU SQUADS.**—These Squads continued to render useful service.

**BOYS' CLUBS.**—The Boys' Clubs in Madras City and in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai North, Madurai Urban, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris were run on sound lines.

**DIPLOMA COURSE IN CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE UNDER THE FACULTY OF MEDICINES.**—The first part-time Diploma Course in Criminology and Forensic

Science with a maximum strength of 12 students, distributed among the Police, Jail, Legal and Medical Departments, in equal proportion, commenced in the Madras Medical College on 17th October 1960.

**COMMEMORATION DAY.**—In memory of 10 Policemen killed on 21st October 1959 in Ladakh in the encounter with the Chinese and in memory of all policemen killed on duty during the year, Commemoration Day was observed on 21st day of October 1960 throughout the State in the headquarters of districts, Madras City and in the Battalion Headquarters of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police. Parades were also held on that day to mark the Police Commemoration Day and 2 minutes silence was also observed in all solemnity by all ranks present.

**FLOODS AND CYCLONE.**—The unprecedented heavy rains in November 1960 and the cyclonic storm which passed over Madras City on 20th November 1960 had caused considerable damage to property and suffering to the public in Madras City and in some of the districts. The services of the Madras Police were utilised fully towards the relief in all directions of the flood-stricken victims.

**EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE ACT TO THE MUFASSAL.**—The provisions of the Madras City Police Act were extended to 18 places in the districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris and the Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli.

### MADRAS CITY POLICE

There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Madras City Police excepting the bifurcation of the 'Harbour Police Division' into two separate units, with an additional staff of 7 Head Constables and 71 Police Constables.

**STRENGTH.**—The strength of the Madras City Police force at the end of November 1960 was 3,641 which

included 1 Commissioner of Police, 4 Deputy Commissioners, 11 Assistant Commissioners and 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police who is in charge of the Government Care Camp.

**LAW AND ORDER.**—The visits to the City of the President of U.S.S.R., the Prime Minister of Finland, the President of the United Arab Republic and the President of the Indian Union, the strike by the Taxi and Auto-Rickshaw Drivers in the City in May 1960, the Map-burning agitation launched by the Dravida Kazhagam and the "We Tamils Party" in June 1960, the Central Government employees' strike in July 1960 and the Floods during November 1960 proved anxious occasions for the City Police. However, adequate bandobust arrangements were made on all the occasions. Peace and tranquility were well maintained, and prompt relief measures were rendered by the Madras City Police. There was no occasion to open fire at any time.

Two hundred and two cases of hurt, mostly due to petty quarrels or civil disputes were reported during the year, of which 121 cases ended in conviction. Effective check over rowdies and unsocial elements was constantly exercised and frequent recourse was had under Sections 106 and 110 (e & f), Criminal Procedure Code. One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one persons were bound over under Section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, 2,237 persons under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and 319 persons under Section 100, Criminal Procedure Code. Increased attention was bestowed on preventive work by the City Police and this helped to keep crime under control and to maintain law and order effectively.

Pawn Shops were subject to regular checks for stolen properties and also for detection of malpractices. Instances of excessive interest and infringement of licence conditions were promptly dealt with which helped to put

down professional crimes in the City considerably. Seven hundred and thirty-five cases were charged under the Pawn Brokers Act as against 406 of last year.

Eighteen cases of rioting were reported but firing was not resorted to on any occasion. Public peace was well maintained. One hundred and ninety-eight cases under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act, 1956, were put up as against 151 cases in last year.

**STATION VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.**—The Station Vigilance Committees were reorganised in the year to enlist better co-operation from the public and this proved a success.

**CRIME.**—During the year, 5,729 cases were recorded. The following table gives the number of grave crimes recorded, comparatively for the years 1959 and 1960:—

|                           | 1959. | 1960. | Percentage of decrease. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| Murder .. .. .            | 18    | 16    | 11                      |
| Dacoity .. .. .           | —     | —     | —                       |
| Robbery .. .. .           | 11    | 8     | 27                      |
| House-Breaking and theft. | 153   | 149   | 2.7                     |
| Major theft .. .. .       | 3,155 | 3,093 | 1.9                     |
| Minor theft .. .. .       | 543   | 424   | 22                      |
| Cattle theft .. .. .      | 46    | 34    | 26                      |

The following tables give a comparative statement of the percentage of detection to total crimes in 1960:—

|                           | 1959.               | 1960.               |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Property offences ... | 4,414/2,594 (58.8%) | 4,325/2,667 (61.7%) |
| (ii) Murder cases ..      | 18/8 (44.4%)        | 16/9 (56%)          |

Percentage of Detection in 1960 to total of "Grave Crimes" under each head:—

|                             | 1960.       | Percentage of detection. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Murder .. .. .              | 16/9        | 56                       |
| Dacoity .. .. .             | ..          | ..                       |
| Robbery .. .. .             | 8/7         | 88                       |
| House-Breaking and theft .. | 149/103     | 69                       |
| Major theft .. .. .         | 3,093/1,867 | 60                       |
| Minor theft .. .. .         | 424/282     | 66.5                     |
| Cattle theft .. .. .        | 34/25       | 73.5                     |

Increased vigilance, intensive preventive work and a regular rounding-up of local bad characters addicted to major classes of crime and also of potential offenders largely accounted for the decrease in crimes during the year under review. The special feature of the year had been the study of modern scientific and intelligent methods to detect and combat the professional crimes. A comprehensive study of the effects of industrialisation of the crimes in the City for the years 1950-1959 was made by the City Police and a special report sent to the Intelligence Bureau. Further, a City-wide study of the new entrants to the field of crime, particularly from the younger generation during the past five years was made. Besides these, identification of finger-prints lifted at the scene of crimes, information obtained from informants employed, a critical study of crime records in detail and important preventive arrests had all the desired effect.

Detection during the year under review worked out to 55.8 per cent as against 53.2 per cent during the corresponding period of last year. The high-light of detection under house-breaking and thefts was the spotting out of K.D. Raman alias Abdul Hameed (an out-of-view criminal of Bangalore) who was responsible for seven house-breaking cases in Madras City and two in Chingleput and North Arcot districts and also of ex-convict Kumar of Athreyapuram (Kodambakkam) who was found responsible for seven house-breaking cases including two grave ones, besides 18 house-thefts. Two local ex-convicts notorious for the cycle thefts were apprehended and got convicted. During the course of the detection of cases of house-breaking and house thefts, several offenders were arrested. Another outstanding piece of work under detection was the apprehension of 8 persons for theft of 'marble slabs' from various cemeteries in the City. This gang was found responsible for 11 house-breaking and house-thefts cases and the accused were successfully got punished. Besides these, one person from Madras City and

another from Papanasam (Thanjavur district) were arrested in connection with a series of thefts of electric starters and switches in the City and borders of Chingleput district. Noteworthy detections were those of local K.D. Mani of Kodambakkam who was responsible for 30 cases of cheating and of ex-convict De'Monte of Sembium and his associate resulting in the recovery of 5 cycles taken on hire and misappropriated. Four persons responsible for the manufacture of counterfeit coins were arrested and convicted during the year.

**TRAFFIC.**—The Traffic "Master Plan" based on modern Scientific approach to the day-to-day traffic problems in the City was prepared by the Madras City Police and got scrutinised by the Traffic Development Committee in the year under report. The Plan is being implemented. A Police Officer of this State was deputed to Colombo in November 1960 to study the working of the traffic branch and the Traffic Exhibition Room there.

The number of motor vehicles running in the City was about 19,919 as against 17,291 in 1959 besides over 15,000 other conveyances like hand carts, hand-pulled and cycle rickshaws, single bullock carts, jutkas and over a lakh of cycles. Upto 31st October 1960, there were 3,779 accidents of which 48 proved fatal. Disciplinary action was taken both against permit holders and drivers of transport vehicles and 576 permits were suspended for varying periods for infringement of the permit conditions. Disciplinary action was also taken against 158 drivers and two conductors for infringement of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules.

**RECORD SECTION.**—One thousand four hundred and thirty-nine history sheets were maintained in the year. Daily Crime and Occurrence Sheets continued to be published disseminating prompt information regarding local and border crimes of other States. General information files in respect of all gang cases of the City and the border districts during the last five years were maintained.

**SINGLE DIGIT BUREAU.**—The identification of seven criminals in 11 cases done at the Single Digit Bureau contributed to the detection of a total of 67 cases of property crimes. From latent prints developed at this Bureau, activities of notorious criminals responsible for several house-breakings, burglaries in and around the Madras City were detected and culprits booked. A stereomicroscope was added to the Single Digit to conduct experiments in poroscopy.

Under section 51-A of the Madras City Police Act, 66 Non-local professional criminals were externed.

**GOVERNMENT CARE CAMP AND CARE HOME, MEL-PAKKAM.**—The Government Care Camp continued to function satisfactorily with a strength of 850 inmates (700 males and 150 females). Training was imparted in various trades, such as Weaving, Tag-making, Tailoring, Carpentry, Book-binding, Pottery etc., in accordance with the aptitude and capacity of the inmates. Others not having such an aptitude, were employed in gardening, cleaning the Camp, assisting the dhobies, manning the kitchen and the Stores, etc. Able-bodied inmates were utilised for Village Development Work. A Harijan Colony at Veeraraghavapuram (20 houses) and a road four-furlongs long including a small bridge at Paruthipet village, were constructed with the manual labour supplied by the inmates of the Camp. They were also utilised for clearance of silt from the irrigation tanks nearby.

The general health of the inmates continued to be satisfactory. They were provided with recreation facilities in the evenings and on holidays.

The Government ordered the transfer of the control and administration of the camp to the Chingleput District Police under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Armed Police, Madras.

**JUVENILE AID POLICE UNIT.**—This unit which functioned from 1st August 1960 is intended to deal with juvenile destitutes under section 29 of the Madras

Children's Act and to investigate cases of missing children. In addition, this unit had to maintain statistics of 'Juvenile Delinquency'. From inception upto 25th November 1960, the unit had dealt with 554 cases. Four hundred and seventy runaway children from distant places were restored to their parents and 42 children were admitted into various Reception Homes in Madras City, Thanjavur and Ranipet.

**PREVENTION OF DISFIGUREMENT ACT, 1959.**—Under this Act, 190 cases were prosecuted during the year. The nuisance caused by the indiscriminate pasting of wall posters on public roads engaged the attention of the Police and the offenders were dealt with effectively.

**WELFARE.**—Welfare work in Madras City continued to get sustained attention during the year from the officers of the Madras City Police and the members of the Madras City Police Families' Welfare Committee. Adequate arrangements for supply of water were made. Spinning, Tailoring, Envelope-making, Book-Binding, Poultry raising and running of other small-scale industries by the members of the Families were encouraged. Family Planning was also largely encouraged.

**COTTON BETTING OFFENCES.**—Five hundred and eighty-eight persons were booked upto 30th September, 1960 against 375 during the corresponding period of 1959. Two main cotton betting organisers of the City were arrested during the year which proved effective in putting down this form of crime.

**PROHIBITION.**—Under the Madras Prohibition Act, 18,521 cases were charged as against 17,285 last year. The City Police and the Raiding Parties constantly raided the border villages in Chingleput district to detect cases of illicit liquor and to stop its inflow into the City.

**MADRAS RIFLE CLUB.**—The Government sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 20,000 a 'B' type Shooting Range for the use of the Madras Rifle Club.

## ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND SULPHUR LICENCES.

**ARMS ACT.**—The number of licences and possession licences in force under the Indian Arms Act, during the year 1959 was 31,136. Out of these, 25,932 were for protection, sport or display and 2,655 were for crop and cattle protection. During the year licences issued for rifles were 1,909, for revolvers and pistols 2,430, and for smooth bore guns 29,202. Under the Arms Act, 149 cases covering 159 persons were tried in which 119 persons were convicted.

**EXPLOSIVES ACT.**—Under the Explosives Act, 145 cases concerning 185 persons were tried in the year and 169 persons were convicted.

**SULPHUR LICENCES.**—The number of licences in force during the year was 296. The quantity of sulphur sold was:—

| Tons.    | Cwt. | Qr. | Lb. |                         |
|----------|------|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| 8,742    | 12   | 1   | 14  | leaving a balance       |
| of 1,225 | 1    | 3   | 11  | at the end of the year. |

## PRISONS.

The number of Central and District Jails and Special Jails were 7 and 2, respectively. The number of subsidiary Jails were 7 and 2, respectively. The number of Subsidiary Jails increased from 124 to 125 by the transfer of the Sub-Subsidiary Jails was 4.

**POPULATION AND ACCOMMODATION.**—The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the State excluding Subsidiary Jails during the year 1960 was 14,922-94.

During the year under report almost all the Jails in the State were overcrowded. To relieve overcrowding in some of the most congested Jails, Inter-jail transfers were effected.

**PROHIBITION PRISONERS.**—There were 6,853 prisoners convicted under the Madras Prohibition Act, at the beginning of the year. Thirty-two thousand four hundred and eighty prisoners were received by direct committal and



4,210 by recommitment after having been released on bail. Thirty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-two prisoners were discharged due to all causes leaving 6,121 prisoners at the close of the year.

**PRISON OFFENCES.**—During the year, 352 offences were committed by prisoners of which 350 were dealt with by the Superintendents of Jails and 2 by the Criminal Courts. Of the two dealt with by Criminal Courts, one was for attempt to commit suicide and the other for attempt to escape.

**EDUCATION.**—Literary education under the Adult Education method was imparted to selected prisoners in all the jails. Of the 63 prisoners who appeared for the E.S.L.C. examination held during the year, 15 came out successful. Seven prisoners appeared for the Matriculation examination. From the Central Jail, Salem, three prisoners appeared for Hindi examinations, viz., two for Madhyama and one for Pravesika. One prisoner came out successful in the Madhyama examination. The prisoners were generally given free access to the use of the books in the Library attached to the Jail. They were given religious and moral lectures by the Teaching Staff and by some Honorary Lecturers.

The health of the prisoners in the Jails was satisfactory.

**RELEASE UNDER THE ADVISORY BOARD SCHEME.**—The Advisory Board constituted to review the sentences of prisoners in Jails considered the cases of 880 prisoners during the year under review. The Board recommended the release of 112 prisoners. These cases as well as those of 154 prisoners not recommended by the Board, but required to be sent to the Government under the rules were submitted to the Government. The Government ordered release of 77 and submission of the cases of 131 prisoners after some time. The release of 44 prisoners under the scheme was declined by the Government.

### BORSTAL SCHOOL, PALAYAMKOTTAI.

The daily average population of the Borstal School, Palayamkottai in 1960 was 382.50. The total number of inmates discharged on licence under section 15 (1) of the Madras Borstal Schools, Act, 1925, was 5 during the year. The number of offences committed and punishments awarded to the inmates during the year was 29. The inmates in the school were given literary education for two hours and vocational training for 5 hours. They were educated in their mother tongue. During the year under review 10 inmates appeared for the E.S.L.C. examination and 9 came out successful.

**INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.**—The inmates were given training according to the interest evinced by them in a particular trade, namely, tailoring, paper-making, book-binding, blacksmithy, cotton-weaving, carpentry, agriculture and masonry. Five inmates appeared for the Weaving Lower Grade Examination, of which two came out successful.

Training in First Aid, Ambulance and Scout Craft continued to be imparted during the year.

The Central and District Committee of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society continued to render every possible help to the discharged prisoners and inmates.

**FINANCE.**—The total expenditure of the Department from 1st January 1960 to 30th November 1960 excluding the outlay on Jail buildings and the charges in England amounted to Rs. 112 lakhs as against Rs. 94.42 lakhs for the corresponding period of the previous year. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 27.08 lakhs against Rs. 22.35 lakhs of the previous year.

### PROBATION DEPARTMENT.

The strength of Probation Officers which was 53 at the beginning of the year increased to 62 during the year. Of these 62, there were 7 Regional Probation Officers.

The Probation Officers continued to perform the duties under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, Madras Children Act, Madras Borstal Schools Act, Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, and also supervised convicts released prematurely in cases coming under Chapter XXXVI of the Criminal Procedure Code, effected compromises wherever possible avoiding disruption of families and destitution of children. The re-orientation and pre-discharge work in the Borstal School, Palayamkottai and Central Jail, Madras and Vellore were continued. Five Welfare Officers were appointed under the Second Five-Year Plan Scheme.

The After-Care Home continued to give After-Care Help for discharges from Correctional Institutions. The inmates were given free food, clothing, shelter, recreation and medical facilities. They were given training in the Woodworking-cum-engineering Workshop attached to the Home as a step towards their vocational rehabilitation. As trainees in the workshop, the inmates are given a stipend of Rs. 30 each, which is saved as a fuel to start a fresh life after their discharge.

There were 42 inmates at the beginning of the year, 87 were admitted during the year and 61 discharged, leaving a balance of 68 at the end of the year 1960. Twenty-nine inmates were rehabilitated in several walks of life, such as Carpentry, Cooking, Agriculture, Barber's profession, Fitter's work, etc., etc.

#### APPROVED SCHOOLS.

These correctional institutions established by the Government, are now known as 'Approved Schools' whereat youthful offenders and juvenile delinquents are received, trained and rehabilitated for their future life. There were five such schools during the year under review—four for boys and one for girls. Besides these, there were 14 private Junior Approved Schools which include 2 Junior Approved Schools recognized during the year under review,

one under the Coimbatore Seva Nilayam for girls and another under the Sidha Sakthi Arutjothi Vallalar Kalvi Nilayam, Lingathadimedu, Tiruchirappalli district for boys and girls. In addition to these approved schools, there were eight Reception Homes which received boys and girls for temporary custody till the enquiry was completed. Two of these Reception Homes were managed by the Government, one at Madras and the other at Palayamcottai (Tirunelveli district) and the remaining six were at Madurai, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur, all under private management. The Reception Home at Thanjavur under the management of the Thanjavur Vigilance Association was recognized in the year under review. There were Reception Homes attached to the Government Approved Schools at Chingleput and Thanjavur, besides the Reception Homes attached to the private Junior Approved School under the Bala Mandir, Madras, for infants below three years.

The two After-care institutions opened under the Second Five-Year Plan continued to function during the year. One After-care Home for Women discharges at Chingleput, which was a long stay institution, and the other for boys discharged from correctional institution at Chingleput, which was a short stay institution. There were three Juvenile Guidance Bureaux, one at Madras and two at Madurai and Vellore started in 1960 which helped the Juvenile Courts with their expert opinion.

The strength of the institutions on 31st December 1960 was as follows:—

| Name of the institution.                   | Strength. |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Approved Schools (Government and Private)  | 4,018     |
| Reception Homes                            | 472       |
| After-care Home for Girls at Vellore       | 28        |
| After-care Shelter for Boys at Chingleput. | 9         |

Seven thousand, three hundred and forty-seven children passed through all the Reception Homes during the year on an average of 540 per day. The number of girls at the

12011, 8 X 1160

commencement of the year at the After-care Home, Vellore, was 30, six were admitted during the year and eight were discharged, with 28 girls remaining at the end of the year. There were 16 boys at the beginning of the year, 55 were admitted and 62 discharged with 9 boys left at the end of the year at the After-care Shelter for Boys at Chingleput.

Two Psychologists were appointed by the Government, a Man Psychologist for the Government Approved Schools for Boys and a Woman Psychologist for the Girls Approved Schools and the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras. They had to conduct monthly psychology study circles to study the behaviour of the abnormal children and to suggest ways and means for correcting them. The Government had also sanctioned purchase of psychology test apparatus for the schools for scientific study of the children.

EDUCATION.—Forty pupils were presented for the E.S.L.C. examination in 1960, of whom 21 came out successful. One boy from the Senior Approved School, Chingleput, appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination and came out successful, and had later gone out for the Pre-University Course. Visual education was imparted at the Government Approved Schools. Film Projects and Radio Sets were provided at the Government Approved Schools except the school at Tattaparai. Vocational training and Band music were also imparted to the pupils according to the aptitude of the inmates.

The Industries started at these Government Approved Schools were Carpentry, Weaving Tailoring, Mat-weaving, Metal Work, Blacksmithy, Spinning, Masonry, Gardening, Agriculture, Dairy Farm, Poultry Keeping, Embroidery and Dress-making. The articles made at the industrial section were displayed at the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Madras, 1959-60. A sum of Rs. 7,566 was realised from the sale of <sup>blue</sup> ~~blue~~ <sup>und</sup> ~~und~~ articles during the year under review.

The practice of calling the pupils in the Approved Schools by their *numbers* was being gradually replaced by calling them by their *names*. This change-over had a ~~good~~ psychological effect upon the inmates in shedding their inferiority complex. The individual kitchen system was being gradually introduced in the Government Approved Schools, and all possible steps taken to create a congenial and homely atmosphere at these schools helped to correct the mentality of the pupils (boys and girls) to a large extent. The conduct and behaviour of the inmates continued to be satisfactory. The introduction of the Panchayat Courts in the Government Approved Schools went a long way to inculcate self-discipline and good behaviour in the inmates.

The health of the children in all the Approved Schools was very satisfactory.

FINANCE.—The total expenditure for the calendar year, 1960, in respect of all the Approved Schools, Reception Homes and Guidance Bureaux worked out to Rs. 21,84,000 and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,61,000. The total receipts from the industrial section amounted to Rs. 78,700 in round figures.

#### VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Vigilance Institutions under this Department otherwise termed as Protective Homes were intended to receive, train and rehabilitate the girls and women committed to these institutions under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act, by way of restoration, marriage or profession in due course. The Institutions were of three types: (1) Rescue Homes, (2) Vigilance Homes and (3) Vigilance Rescue Shelters or Vigilance Reception Centres.

Rescue Home was a long-stay institution intended for the reception, reformation and rehabilitation of girls below 21 years of age rescued from brothels and those who were in moral danger, requiring care and protection under the provisions of the Act.

Vigilance Home was a long-stay institution intended for the reception, correction and rehabilitation of girls and women convicted by Courts under the provisions of the Act.

Vigilance Rescue Shelter or Vigilance Reception Centre was a short-stay institution intended for the intermediary custody of girls and women who awaited enquiry or trial under the provisions of the Act.

There were three Rescue Homes in the State, two were Government Institutions at Madras and Tiruchirappalli and the third a private institution managed with Government aid under the St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram, Tirunelveli district. The last institution was a non-statutory institution solely intended for unmarried mothers and women with illegitimate pregnancies. At the commencement of the year, there were 127 inmates in all the three institutions, 165 inmates were admitted and 146 were discharged, leaving 146 at the end of the year. The daily average strength was 143.

Of the two Vigilance Homes, one was a Government institution at Madras and the other a private one under the Social Welfare Association, Madurai, with Government aid. At the commencement of the year, there were 180 inmates in these two Homes, 119 were admitted and 66 discharged leaving 233 at the end of the year. The daily average strength was 214.

Of the ten Vigilance Reception Centres or Vigilance Rescue Shelters, as they were called, eight were Government institutions at Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Nagercoil, Karaikudi, Kancheepuram and Vellore. The other two were privately managed with Government aid, one in Madras under the Madras Vigilance Association, Madras and the other under the Thanjavur Vigilance Association at Thanjavur. Besides the above 10 shelters, each of the two Vigilance Institutions

in the City had also one shelter attached to it. During the year under review, 486 inmates passed through all the shelters.

The health of the inmates in all the institutions continued to be good.

EDUCATION.—In the Higher Elementary School common to both the Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home and the Government Vigilance Home, Madras, 16 girls appeared for the E.S.L.C. examination in March 1960 and 15 of them came out successful. Two girls were studying in Matriculation class and 6 in outside high schools. Six girls were undergoing Higher Elementary Grade Teachers' Training and two girls were sent for the Midwifery and one to the Auxiliary-nurse-cum-Midwife courses of training.

The girls not having inclination for regular class study were allowed to attend adult literary class held specially for them in the institutions in the evenings, while they also were put in full time attendance in the Tag making and Cotton Cone making sections of the Institutions or were sent to the Government Match Factory, Perambur daily to do piece-work. The Government Vigilance Institutions in the City supplied ten lakhs of tags to the Government Stationery Department. The receipts derived from the various industrial sections of the school during the year 1960 were as follows:—

|                                 | RS.       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Tailoring Section ... ..        | 5,986.01  |
| Weaving Section ... ..          | 2,097.96  |
| Tag making ... ..               | 10,204.38 |
| Cotton cones ... ..             | 601.75    |
| Match factory piece-work ... .. | 918.20    |
| Total ... ..                    | 19,808.30 |

The total receipts for the year 1959 amounted to Rs. 17,654.85. The Government Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home were permitted to participate in the All-India

Khadi Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition at Madras in 1959-60. The exhibits of the institutions realised a sum of Rs. 6,654.34 at the exhibition.

Instructions in Arts and Vocation were imparted at the Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli and the Vigilance Home under the Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai.

In addition to the usual curricula of studies, the inmates of the Government. Stri-Sadana Rescue Home and Government Vigilance Home were engaged in various extra curricular activities, such as participating in literary and debating society meets, attending educational film shows and participating in in-door and out-door games. The senior girls formed into a Social Service Corps to do social work in the slum areas nearby. Twenty-four inmates were enrolled as girl guides. They participated in the Guide Annual Function held at Wenlock Park. Two guides were sent for the Ranger Camp at Ootacamund for Rangers' Training.

As an innovation in the year under review, a psycho-drama scheme was launched as a therapeutic method of treatment programme. Short dramas and farces with moral back-grounds written and enacted by the girls created deep impression on their minds and influenced them to a higher level of thought and action.

In December 1960, the Dramatic Troupe of the Government Vigilance Institutions in the City gave a benefit performance in aid of the Madras Flood Relief Fund. The Minister for Finance presided. The net proceeds of the performance amounting to Rs. 2,306 were presented to the Chief Minister on 27th December 1960.

The Psychology Study Circle introduced in the year under review, produced satisfactory results.

The conduct of the inmates continued to be good.

FINANCE.—The total expenditure of all the institutions was Rs. 2,68,183 and the receipts amounted to Rupees 22,476.75 (unreconciled figures).

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

SESSIONS COURTS.—The number of cases instituted in the year under review in all the thirteen Sessions Courts in the State was 1,485. Of the cases available for disposal, 1,470 were disposed of, leaving 216 cases pending at the end of the year. On the whole, there was a slight decrease in the number of sessions cases instituted in the year except in the Courts at Salem where the increase was marked and in the Courts at South Arcot and East Thanjavur where there was a slight increase. Besides these 13 regular Sessions Courts, the following additional Courts sanctioned by the Government functioned during the year:—

(1) A Second Additional Assistant Sessions Court for North Arcot district functioning from 21st November 1960.

(2) An Additional Assistant Sessions Court for Chingleput district functioning from 20th July 1960.

(3) An Additional Sessions Court, Madurai, continued till the end of the year.

(4) An Additional Assistant Sessions Court at Kumbakonam to try a gang case, functioning from 28th October 1960.

(5) An Additional Sessions Court, Tiruchirappalli functioning from 23rd June 1960.

(6) An Additional Assistant Sessions Court at Tirunelveli was continued throughout the year.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—During the year, 7,16,696 criminal cases were instituted in all the Magistrates' Courts in the districts and in Madras City. Of the cases available for disposal, 7,14,536 were disposed of, leaving 18,582 cases pending at the end of the year. There was a marked increase in the institution of cases in all the districts except in South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts where there was a perceptible decrease. The total number of grave crimes instituted decreased considerably from 5,156 in 1959 to 3,841 in 1960. The decrease was marked



in Madurai district and in Madras City; while there was a sharp increase in the districts of Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Nilgiris.

**PROHIBITION AND FOREST CASES.**—The institution of prohibition cases in the State was 86,696 in 1960 against 86,221 in 1959. There was an increase in the institution of forest cases, from 48,689 in 1959 to 49,767 in 1960.

**ADDITIONAL COURTS.**—The Ninth Presidency Magistrate Court was sanctioned at Madras for three months in the year under review to enquire into the "Hundred Rupee Counterfeit Currency case". A Special First-class Magistrate's Court at Karaikudi was sanctioned in the year to try the three preliminary register cases, which included the Gang Case of offences committed in Madurai and Tiruchirappali districts. With the inclusion of Tirutani taluk in Chingleput district, one permanent Sub-Magistrate's Court and one temporary District Munsif-First-class Magistrate's Court were added on to the total number of Courts in the State.

**GENERAL.**—Government ordered that security cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, be disposed of by Judicial Magistrates if the Executive Magistrates find that an enquiry was necessary.

### CITY COURTS.

The following Courts were functioning in the City:—

- (i) Court of Additional Special Judge for the whole of the State of Madras to try offences specified in section 6 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952,
- (ii) Courts of Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates,
- (iii) Courts of Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates sitting singly,
- (iv) Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates,
- (v) Court for the trial of cases of Cruelty to Animals (S.P.C.A.),
- (vi) Railway Courts at Central and Egmore Railway stations,
- (vii) Juvenile Court,

- (viii) Mobile Courts, and
- (ix) Mobile Railway Court.

Nine Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates including the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Ninth Presidency Magistrate, who is exclusively engaged in the enquiry into the counterfeiting hundred rupees currency note case, were functioning in the City, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Seventh Presidency Magistrate and Ninth Presidency Magistrate sitting at Egmore, the Second, Fourth and Eighth Presidency Magistrates at George Town and the Third and Sixth Presidency Magistrates at Saidapet. The Court of the Ninth Presidency Magistrate started functioning at Egmore from 20th October 1960.

The number of Special Honorary Magistrates for the City increased from 18 to 19 from 1st July 1960, and one of them is a lady Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate. Three Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts, one at Egmore, one at George Town and the third at Saidapet continued to function.

Five Bench Courts in the City were functioning, two at each of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Egmore and George Town and one at Saidapet. The Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates were constituted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate once in two months from out of the 161 Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

For the trial of cases of cruelty to animals, a special Court continued to function at the premises of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Vepery, Madras, during the period under review. This Court was presided over by the Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate sitting in the Mobile Court attached to Egmore.

Two Railway Courts presided over by a Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate each, one at Egmore Railway Station and another in the compound of the Audit Office of the Southern Railways, were functioning as usual and these disposed of cases under the Indian Railways Act.

Juvenile Court for the trial of cases of Juvenile delinquency functioned throughout the period under review for four days in a week at the premises of the Madras Government Reception Home for Boys and Girls and Boys Club, Egmore, Madras. Only women Honorary Presidency Magistrates sit in this Court.

Two lakhs, sixty-two thousand, six hundred and eight cases were instituted in all the Presidency Magistrates' Courts during the year as against 230,984 of the last year. Of these, two lakhs, sixty-one thousand, five hundred and twenty-eight cases were disposed as against 230,698 last year. There was a balance of 11,057 cases at the end of the year as against 8,793 last year. Of the cases instituted, 315 were grave crimes, 16,981 related to prohibition offences and 42 were forest offences.

#### CIVIL JUSTICE.

HIGH COURT, MADRAS.—On the Appellate Side, an upward trend in the institution of the following was noted:—

- Writ Appeals.
- Second Appeals.
- Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals (Appeal against Appellate Orders).
- Civil Revision Petitions.
- Tax cases.
- Matrimonial cases.
- Writ Petitions and Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.
- Criminal Appeals.
- Criminal Revision Petitions.
- Criminal Miscellaneous Petitions.

There was a downward trend noticed in the institution of the following items of work:—

- Appeals,
- Original Side Appeals,

- Letters Patent Appeals,
- Civil Miscellaneous Appeals (Appeal against Orders), and
- Referred Cases.

The institution of Civil Suits and Original Matrimonial Suits registered an increase; while there was a decrease in the institution of Testamentary Original Suits and Insolvency Petitions.

#### CITY COURTS.

CITY CIVIL COURT.—In the City Civil Court, Madras, the institution of Original Suits registered a decline from 2,953 to 2,865 though there was an upward trend in the institution of Appeals and Execution Petitions. With the raising of the pecuniary limits from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000, the number of suits instituted was 218 in the year under review.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, MADRAS.—In the Court of Small Causes, Madras, there was a decline in the institution of Civil Suits, Miscellaneous Petitions, New Trial Applications and Execution Petitions, with an increase in the institution of House Rent Appeals and Municipal Tax Appeals. There were two appeals instituted under the Payment of Wages Act.

MUFASSAL COURTS.—The institution of original suits increased from 1,859 to 2,022 in the superior Courts, and from 31,331 to 33,867 in the inferior Courts. The institution of Small Cause Suits declined from 4,863 to 3,969 in the superior Courts and from 54,890 to 50,017 in the inferior Courts.

The number of appeals increased from 5,856 to 6,006 and from 951 to 1,277 under Civil Miscellaneous Appeals.

There was a decline in the institution of Execution Petitions in the superior Courts from 10,538 to 10,262 and in the inferior Courts from 114,032 to 100,947. There was increase in the institution of Insolvency Petitions in superior Courts, with a decrease in the inferior Courts.

There was a slight fall (191-189) in the number of House Rent Control cases in the superior Courts while there was an increase in the inferior Courts (3,426-3,520). The original petitions instituted in superior Courts decreased from 952 to 644, while there was an increase in the inferior Courts from 250 to 266. There was a decrease in the Civil Miscellaneous Petitions both in the superior and inferior Courts.

Thirty-nine temporary Courts were functioning in the districts and in Madras City. Consequent on the transfer of areas under the Pataskar Award, the District Munsif-cum-First-class Magistrate's Court was transferred over to Chingleput district from 1st April 1960. A revision in the jurisdiction of the Courts in Tiruchirappalli district was effected consequent on the retransfer of certain villages in Illupur Firka to Pudukkottai.

### THE MADRAS STATE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY.

The Laboratory carried out examination of articles to detect poison in human and cattle poisoning cases, examination of articles for blood in homicidal and hurt cases, examination of articles for semen or semen and blood in cases of rape and other unnatural crimes, miscellaneous medico-legal and chemico-legal examinations, such as examination of firearms and bullets in cases of shooting of bombs, of fireworks and other explosives, of bones, of hair, of stolen bicycles of erased numbers, of articles for acid, of stolen wires, of articles of counterfeiting cases, and general analyses of various articles for Government departments, South India Turf Club and Corporation of Madras.

Medico-legal and chemico-legal examinations were carried out as usual for Central Government Departments including the military and also for the neighbouring States of Mysore and Kerala.

The following table shows the number of cases received in the department during the year 1960 under various heads:—

|                                         | Number of cases. | Number of articles. |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Medico-legal investigations—</i>     |                  |                     |
| Human poisoning cases .. .. .           | 2,074            | 7,474               |
| Cattle poisoning cases .. .. .          | 34               | 255                 |
| Stain cases (for blood, semen, etc.) .. | 810              | 4,919               |
| Medico-legal and Chemico-legal ..       | 176              | 1,066               |
| Miscellaneous .. .. .                   | 69               | 69                  |
| Total ..                                | 3,163            | 13,783              |

Besides the above, 4,752 articles under the Madras Prohibition Act and the Dangerous Drugs and Opium Act, and 1,194 articles of Excise specimens were examined. One hundred and one cases of documents for verifying handwriting, typing, erasers, alterations, etc., 21 cases of counterfeit coins and currency and 21 footprint cases were also examined by the department.

### FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Service Department which was separated from the Police Department and reorganised in July 1959, continued to function under the overall control of the Inspector-General of Police. There were 48 Fire Stations in the State, of which 8 were located in Madras City and 40 in the mufassal towns. With the completion of the construction of fire engines out of the Government of India grant sanctioned in previous years, seven new fire stations will be opened in Madras City soon. Twenty-one more fire stations in municipal towns in the State yet remain to be opened.

**FIRE CALLS.**—The total number of fire calls in the year was 2,907, of which 50 were false alarms and 240 were emergency calls. Out of the 2,617 actual fires, 1,290 occurred in urban areas and 1,327 in rural parts, and again out of these, 36 were cases of serious fires involving loss of

property or life exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case, 64 were medium and 2,517 were small cases. The property destroyed by fire in the State was estimated at Rs. 48.2 lakhs for the year and the property saved from destruction by fire by the Madras Fire Services was estimated at Rs. 247 lakhs. The number of human lives lost in fire accidents was 47 and the number injured was 233 for the year.

**AMBULANCE CALLS.**—There were 16,408 ambulance calls in the year. Out of these, 821 related to accidents, indigent and other free calls and 15,587 related to paid calls. A total sum of Rs. 1,16,458 was realised on account of the paid ambulance calls.

**SPECIAL SERVICES RENDERED.**—The number of stand-bys and private pumping jobs undertaken was 260 and a total sum of Rs. 29,856 was realised on account of stand-bys and private pumping jobs undertaken.

**FLOOD RELIEF AND RESCUE.**—Due to unprecedented heavy rains in November 1960, several parts of the State in the coastal districts were flooded. The services of the Fire units were requisitioned for rescuing marooned people and for pumping out flood water from low-lying areas. In Madras City, all available Fire Units and staff were utilised for rescuing large numbers of families from low-lying areas. Pumping units were also utilised for pumping out the stagnant water from several flooded areas. People caught under debris in collapsed buildings were extricated and removed to hospitals for treatment.

**EMERGENCY BREAKDOWN VAN.**—The Emergency Breakdown van was equipped with special accessories, and utilised for lifting and towing crashed vehicles involved in accidents, removing debris in rescue work, rescuing animals from depths, etc. It was made available to the public on payment of the prescribed charges. It attended to 93 public calls which fetched a sum of Rs. 4,775 by way of charges.

**FIRE PREVENTION WORK.**—The total number of inspections carried out by the Fire Service Officers was 6,122 in the year under review. These were covered by the Cinematograph Act, Places of Public Resort Act, etc.

There were 10,679 Fire Squads as on 31st December 1960 throughout the State. These Fire Squads rendered assistance to the Fire Services in combating fires on 414 occasions during the year.

**MADRAS FIRE SERVICE WORKSHOPS.**—The Madras Fire Service Workshops at Madras and Madurai carried out 351 jobs costing Rs. 66,296.

**REWARDS.**—Two hundred and sixty-eight Fire Services personnel were awarded cash rewards amounting to Rs. 1,694 out of Government funds during the year. The President's Police and Fire Service Medal for gallantry was awarded to late Sub-Officer C. Rangaraj of Cuddalore Fire Station posthumously for displaying conspicuous courage and leadership and devotion to duty in the performance of which he lost his life on 24th May 1960.

## TERRITORIAL ARMY AND LOK SAHAYAK SENA.

Recruitment to the Territorial Army in the State of Madras during the year was satisfactory. All the units were up to the authorized strength except in certain technical trades of Signal Coast Battery, Workshop Section EME and E. & M Engineers of the Territorial Army units.

During the year under review, 17 Lok Sahayak Sena camps were held at various places in this State and the response from the public to join the camps was good. In almost all the camps, the required number of trainees, viz., 525 underwent training. It is considered that the Lok Sahayak Sena has achieved the aim laid down by the Government of India.

## CHAPTER VIII—TRANSPORT

### STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

#### MADRAS BRANCH.

The fourteenth year of the establishment of the State Transport, Madras, was noteworthy firstly for the introduction of a large number of new vehicles put on the roads, secondly for the opening of new routes in the City and the mofussal, and running of more number of buses on all the busy routes, and thirdly connecting the remote corners of the State with luxury buses on long-distance routes. These resulted in an increase in the revenue of the State Transport, besides affording transport facilities to a large number of the moving public.

There were 498 vehicles at the beginning of the year under review. Two hundred and ten new vehicles were added in the year as against 164 withdrawn for condemnation. Thus, there were 544 vehicles at the end of the year. One hundred and eighty-nine bus bodies were renovated. Eighty-six new bus bodies were constructed which included 22 luxury coaches, 1 stores lorry, 1 water lorry and 3 three-wheeler station wagons. All this work was done at the Government Transport Central Workshop, Chromepet. There was a decrease in the number of breakdowns in 1960, which was 29,855 against the number of 30,028 in 1959 and worked out to 1.94 breakdowns per 1,000 miles.

Though there was a slight increase in the number of major or fatal accidents, viz., 35 in 1960 against 28 in 1959, the number of minor accidents had decreased considerably from 785 in 1959 to 619 in 1960. The percentage of delayed trips and scheduled trips not run to the total trips worked out to 19.05 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively.

**AMENITIES.**—The total number of passengers carried was 156,638,391 against the number of 143,052,413 in 1959 and the earnings per mile in the City, suburban and mofussal routes were Rs. 1.45, Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 1.90, respectively in the year under review against the earning of Rs. 1.32, Rs. 1.13 and Rs. 1.20 respectively in 1959. There was thus a noteworthy increase in the earnings of the State Transport which was due to the frequency and punctuality of operation of transport services in the industrial areas in and around the City and the travelling comforts furnished on the distant routes in the mofussal. The long distance buses were fitted with 'Thermocole', insulating system, tinted window glasses, luxurious seats, fan and drinking water facilities within the buses for the passengers. Almost all the old vehicles were withdrawn and replaced by the new ones of the Leyland and Benz types. About 110 buses of Leyland and Benz types were put on the roads in Madras City.

There were 116 routes in all operated by the State Transport. The following new routes were introduced in the year:—

- Route 103—Madras—Tiruchirappalli.
- Route 105—Madras—Salem via. Ulundurpet.
- Route 105—Madras—Salem via. Tirukoilur.
- Route 58—Mint—Sholavaram.
- Route 61—Broadway—Avadi (R.S.).
- Route 62—Perambur—Ambathur.
- Route 63—Broadway—Meppur.
- Route 113—Madras—Thanjavur.
- Route 25-A—Mount Road—Kodambakkam (R.S.).
- Route 15-A/15-B—Taylors Road—Parrys—Central—Aminjikarai.
- Route 11-D—Mount Road—T. Nagar.
- Route 7-G—Pattalam—Parrys.
- Route 23-B—Egmore—Mylapore.



Route 6-D—Tiruvotriyur High Road Toll Gate—Parrys.

Peak-hour services and relief services, introduced as a temporary measure, were merged with the basic services or converted into 'All-day services' to reduce the congestion in traffic on certain routes. Routes 9, 31, 23-A and 29 were augmented by increase in the transport services. Special buses were operated in and around Madras City on important fairs and festival occasions, at Kovelong, Ennore, Tiruporur, Pulicat, etc. Buses were also hired out to the public and educational and cultural institutions without affecting the normal scheduled operation of services. The permissible capacity of buses, namely, 56 per bus was kept up.

The issue of season tickets at concessional rates was continued on routes Nos. 1, 3, 21, 21-A, 21-B, 21-C, 6, 7, 7-A, 8, 11, 15, 22, 30, 31 and 34 and the issue of season tickets on routes Nos. 20 and 56 was introduced in the year under review in accordance with orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2210, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Transport), dated 26th April 1960.

Reservation of seats on Mofussal routes and Inter-State routes, which was on an increasing demand, was continued during the year under review.

A Police Flying Squad comprising a Sub-Inspector of Police and four Head constables was put on duty on the State Transport. The squad was to check unhealthy competition between State and private buses, to check pick-pockets found mixed up with passengers during peak hours and, to check the beggar nuisance at bus stops besides inculcating traffic sense in the general public.

WELFARE OF THE STAFF.—The Works Committee of Department continued to function promoting amity and good relationship between the employees and the management. The canteens at the Transport House and at the Central Workshop for the employees were also continued.

A Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society was formed to extend loan facilities to the employees. Amenities at the Recreation Club by way of indoor and outdoor games, participation in the Transport Sports Meet and supply of journals, weeklies, dailies were all provided for the benefit of the employees. A sum of Rs. 5,000 per annum was sanctioned as the grant-in-aid to the State Transport Recreation Club. The Courtesy Week was celebrated in April 1960 to cultivate healthy and cordial relations between the staff and the general public. The educational concessions extended to the employees were availed of by 490 employees. Medical aid facilities were continued to the employees and members of the families.

A scheme of attendance bonus was introduced in the State Transport Branch with effect from 1st October 1960, with a provision that the attendance in each month did not fall short of the total number of working days in a month by more than two per month. On an average the bonus worked out to Rs. 96 per head per year. This was in addition to the incentive bonus scheme already in force for the employees of the State Transport Central Workshop. The Fines Fund was continued this year also, whereby the fines collected from the employees were utilised for functions common to all the workers like Ayudha Puja, etc.

#### KANYAKUMARI BRANCH.

The vehicle position of this branch improved considerably during 1960, as a number of old and condemned vehicles were replaced by Benz vehicles either by purchase or by transfer from Madras branch. Long-distance express services were also introduced on certain new routes as follows:—

1. Nagercoil to Tiruchirappalli, viz., Tirunelveli, Madurai, Melur.
2. Nagercoil to Tiruchirappalli via Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Madurai.

3. Nagercoil to Coimbatore via Tirunelveli, Madurai, Dindigul, Palni.

Special services were operated during all the important festivals, such as, Suchindram Festival, Mondacaud Kodai Festival, St. Xavier's Church Festival at Kottar and Kumaracoi Thirukalyanam Festival and the traffic arrangements were much appreciated by the public. The system of issuing season tickets was also continued.

The fleet strength at the beginning of the year was 89. Thirteen buses were added to the fleet and six withdrawn as condemned. The strength of the fleet at the end of the year was 96. Miscellaneous repairs to the body of the buses were carried out in respect of 14 vehicles. A total of 14,080,680 passengers were carried during the year as against the total of 11,939,743 of the last year. The earning per mile was Rs. 94.2 nP. against Rs. 92.6 nP. last year. The number of breakdowns had decreased from 1,447 in 1959 to 933 in the year under review. Of the 72 accidents that occurred, nine were major and the rest minor cases. The percentage of delayed trips and of trips not run was 1.7 and 1.0, respectively, with a percentage of 2.2 of extra trips.

Out of the total allotment of Rs. 2,25,000 for the financial year 1960-61 under Civil Works, an expenditure of Rs. 99,664 was incurred between March to December 1960.

Facilities such as recreation club, sports, canteen, credit society, medical and educational concessions, efficiency-bonus, fine fund, etc., as at the Madras Branch, were continued to the employees at this branch also.

### MOTOR VEHICLES.

ADMINISTRATION.—The administration of the Motor Vehicles Act in the State continued to be carried on by the Transport Commissioner, the State Transport Authority and the Regional Transport Authorities in Madras and in the districts in the State as in the previous year.

The Collector of Madras continued to be the Regional Transport Authority, Madras. The full-time State Transport Appellate Tribunal also continued during the year.

The Government have decided that the District Transport Advisory Committees constituted to advise the Regional Transport Authorities on matters relating to Motor Transport be replaced by the District Development Councils hereafter, with reference to the provision under the Madras District Development Councils Act, 1958. There was no change in the classification of routes, as short routes, medium routes and long routes, for distances of less than 15 miles, between 15 and 75 miles and over 75 miles. But the Government had by their order, laid down that whenever it was considered necessary to increase the number of buses or to open new routes, in order to increase the transport facilities, the authorities should first consider the possibility of granting additional trips to the existing buses to the limit of 200 miles a day. It was also ordered that the prior approval of the Government is now necessary in respect of proposals relating to introduction of additional buses in the existing long routes covered by permits issued by the State Transport Authority. The Government had also permitted all baby taxis in the City of Madras and in the mufassal intended to carry three passengers besides the driver to carry four passengers besides the driver without increase in Madras Motor Vehicles Tax.

On representation from various lorry operators and others interested in the transport field, the Government decided to lift the ban on plying of lorries from 12 midnight to 4 a.m.; it is proposed to amend the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules in this regard, to require the employers of lorry drivers to employ 2 drivers each in a lorry, in cases when the distance to be covered in any one day exceeds 175 miles in the case of heavy motor vehicles and 225 miles in the case of medium motor vehicles.

The zonal permit system introduced in March 1959, continued during the year 1960 also so far as public carriers were concerned. Additional transport facilities were provided, wherever possible, in the Community Development area.

To afford quicker transport facilities, permits for express buses were sanctioned to connect the far-off distant stations given below:—

- (1) Madurai and Salem.
- (2) Madras and Bangalore.
- (3) Madras and Tiruchirappalli.
- (4) Madras and Salem.
- (5) Nagercoil and Tiruchirappalli (via Tirunelveli).
- (6) Tiruchirappalli and Nagercoil (via Madurai).
- (7) Nagercoil and Coimbatore.
- (8) Madras and Thanjavur.

Six hundred and fourteen appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year 1961 appeals were received and 1,180 appeals were disposed of, leaving 395 pending at the end of the year.

The motor vehicles tax under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, continued to be levied at the same rate as before. In G.O. Ms. No. 238, Home, dated 25th January 1960, the Government decided in consultation with the Government of Mysore that short term licences might be issued on a reciprocal basis to transport vehicles coming to Madras State from Mysore State and *vice versa* with effect from 1st April 1960.

The Government had also exempted from payment of tax under Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, all transport vehicles belonging to the Government of Pondicherry and used for Government purposes unconnected with any commercial enterprise when used on roads of Madras State.

A new rule was added to the Schedule to the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act,

1952, fixing separate concessional rates of composition fee payable for periods not exceeding 7 days and for periods exceeding 7 days but not exceeding 30 days in respect of transport vehicles of Mysore State permitted to ply in Madras State under short term licences.

On the recommendations of the State Transport Advisory Committee, the daily mileage of stage carriage was increased from 180 to 200 miles, and additional trips on the existing routes up to a limit of 200 miles were also to be granted freely. The Government also accepted the reduction of gangway in stage carriages from 19 inches to 17 inches.

The check-posts continued to function during the period under review. Of the ten check-posts at the beginning of the year, three were abolished and only seven remained functioning during the year. Besides these, seven check-posts for checking the movement of paddy and rice functioned.

As a result of the traffic survey done by the Planning and Development Wing of the Transport Department, the Government approved and issued directions to the Regional Transport Authorities to put three additional buses on some of the existing routes and to open four new routes in Salem district, to put 6 additional buses on existing routes and to open three new routes in Chingleput district, to put 19 additional buses on existing routes and to open 7 new routes in Madurai district and to open three new routes in Tiruchirappalli district.

#### MOTOR VEHICLES.

Organisation with four Automobile Workshops at Madras, Thanjavur, Madurai and Salem, with the Central Stores at Madras, continued to function satisfactorily during the year and attended to the repairs of a number of vehicles including the vehicles of the Police Department stationed in the City of Madras and Chingleput. The work of servicing alone of Police

vehicles of the Thanjavur district has also been entrusted to the Regional Workshop at Thanjavur. The stores supplied spare parts to various departments to the tune of Rs. 2,03,928 as against Rs. 1,63,944 in the previous year and despatched 34 new vehicles to out-station twenty-six new jeeps kept in reserve in the stores were also despatched to various blocks under the Community Development Programme to which they were allotted.

The consumer petrol bunk at Thanjavur continued to work satisfactorily. A consumer petrol pump in the Regional Workshop, Madurai, was commissioned from June 1960 and another at Salem from September 1960.

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## CHAPTER IX—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

### DISTRICT BOARDS AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

There were eleven District Boards and 64 Municipalities in the State. The Kurichi Municipality was abolished and the Kodaikanal Municipal Council was converted into a Township all with effect from 1st October 1960. There were four townships functioning at Courtallam, Mettur, Bhavanisagar and Kodaikanal.

Ordinary elections were held to the newly constituted Municipalities at Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Cumbum, Arkonam and Ranipet. Ordinary elections to the Tiruvottiyur Municipality were not held and the administration of the Municipality is carried on by the Special Officer. Seventy-five Panchayat Union Councils, in the first batch, were constituted with effect from 2nd October 1960 and the Panchayat Administration was introduced in these areas.

**MUNICIPALITIES.**—Compulsory Elementary Education was in force in 32 Municipal areas including the Corporation of Madras. The Municipal Councils maintained 749 elementary schools at a cost of Rs. 70.82 lakhs and 202,209 children were studying in these schools. They also maintained 69 secondary schools. There were 110 municipal medical institutions which afforded relief to 18,727 in-patients and 4,762,513 out-patients. The Madras Corporation maintained 296 elementary schools providing education for 115,495 children. It also maintained four secondary schools.

**DISTRICT BOARDS.**—The District Boards maintained 456 secondary schools and 14,913 elementary schools.

|                                                                        |        |                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| About 1,624,869 pupils were studying in these schools detailed below:— |        | Trusted stores of |
| <i>Secondary Schools.</i> —                                            |        | of                |
| Elementary Department                                                  | ...    | 88                |
| Secondary Department                                                   | ... .. | 185,382           |
| <i>Elementary Schools</i>                                              | ... .. | 1,439,399         |
| Total                                                                  | ...    | 1,624,869         |

### PANCHAYATS

PANCHAYATS UNDER THE MADRAS VILLAGE PANCHAYAT ACT, 1950.—There were 273 Class I Panchayats and 11,931 Class II Panchayats functioning during the year 1960. Ordinary elections to reconstituted Panchayats which commenced in April 1958 were completed in all such Panchayats in 1960. Two Panchayats were superseded, one Panchayat was dissolved and five Presidents of Panchayats were removed from office by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Madras. A sum of Rs. 6,99,122.28 nP. was authorized for payment towards grants to Panchayats for improvement of village communications. There were 992 Panchayat schools at the beginning of the year. Seventy-one additional schools were sanctioned during the year and provision for 229 additional teachers made during the year.

A total sum of Rs. 16,56,371.15 nP. was disbursed by the Regional Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards towards teaching grant, dearness allowance and special additional pay and enhanced dearness allowance for the maintenance of these schools.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MADRAS PANCHAYATS ACT, 1958.—As a first step in the implementation of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, Panchayat Union Councils were constituted with effect from 2nd October 1960 for areas covered by 75 development blocks. The Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1950, thus ceased to be in force in respect

of Panchayats in areas covered by these 75 Panchayat Union Councils. For administrative purpose, the Government provincialized the services of Executive Officers of Panchayats with effect from 1st October 1960 in order to facilitate the interchange of the posts of Executive Officers of Panchayats with Gramasevaks and also to bring the Executive Officers of Panchayats within the Panchayat Development Administration. The target date for covering the entire State by Panchayats was fixed as 31st December 1960. The target had been almost achieved as will be seen from the fact that out of 17,035 villages in the State, Panchayats were constituted for 16,922 villages. In order to cover the entire State by formation of Panchayats under the new set up by 31st December 1960, being the target date, the Government had posted a District Panchayat Officer for each Revenue Division designated as Divisional Panchayat Officer.

In order to implement the scheme satisfactorily and more quickly, the Government had revived the three posts of Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards from 2nd October 1960 and also had sanctioned seven additional temporary posts of the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. Grade I Municipal Commissioners and Deputy Collectors appointed as Personal Assistants to the Special Officer, District Boards, were hereafter to function as Personal Assistants to the Collector (Local Administration) and as *ex-officio* Regional Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

In December 1959, the Government created a temporary post of a Joint Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards to relieve the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards of the detailed work relating to Municipalities and also to enable him to concentrate personally on the new Panchayat administration, for supervising the arrangements to be made in the office of the District Boards and for the transfer of funds, assets and personnel from



District Boards to the new Panchayat Unions according to a phased programme.

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PANCHAYATS AND PANCHAYAT UNION COUNCILS.**—As far as Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils are concerned, necessary provision has been made in the Madras Panchayat Act, 1958, for allotment of adequate financial resources to meet their obligatory functions. The Government sanctioned a sum of about Rs. 21.5 lakhs towards the payment of village house tax matching grant to village panchayats and also a grant of about Rs. 11 lakhs as local roads grants to Panchayat Unions for the maintenance of roads.

Under a revised procedure, which will take effect from the date of constitution of the Panchayat Union Council in the block in which the concerned Panchayats lie, the maintenance of a separate Personal Deposit Account with the Sub-Treasury in respect of Village Panchayats has been abolished and in its place a Village Panchayat Consolidated Fund has been opened to be worked as follows:—

A Deposit Account called the Village Panchayat Consolidated Fund shall be maintained in the sub-treasury of a taluk in which the Panchayat Union is situated on behalf of all the Village Panchayats included in the Panchayat Union by the Panchayat Union Commissioner. The Panchayat Union Commissioner shall maintain a cash chest to enable the constituent Village Panchayats to operate on and obtain their requirements of cash from time to time. He shall also maintain separate accounts for each Village Panchayat in his own office. Separate detailed instructions have been issued regarding the procedure for maintenance and operation of the cash chest and the procedure for remitting into and withdrawing moneys from the cash chest by the Village Panchayats.

#### CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

(a) **FINANCE.**—The opening balance for the year was Rs. 141.40 lakhs under all accounts, the receipts for the

year being Rs. 692.03 lakhs and the charges amounting to Rs. 670.94 lakhs with a closing balance of Rs. 162.49 lakhs. The Government granted loans to the tune of Rs. 72.14 lakhs during the year and no private loan was raised. The total amount of outstanding loans, both Government and private, was Rs. 563.62 lakhs. Against this, a sum of Rs. 48.27 lakhs was paid towards repayment of principal and interest against Government and private loans. There was an all round increase both in demand and collection under all taxes and fees over last year, and this was most perceptible under property tax (Rs. 14,07,818), entertainment tax (Rs. 4,42,298), and Duty on Transfer of Property (Rs. 5,21,372).

(b) **PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF.**—The percentage of births and deaths during the year was 33.29 per mille and 15.88 per mille, respectively. With the opening of 2 new dispensaries at Chetpet and North Mylapore during the year, the total number of dispensaries maintained by the Corporation was 45, besides the 9 Special Clinics giving free medical aid against T.B., Leprosy, Venereal and Skin diseases. The Corporation is also maintaining the Infectious Diseases Hospital in the City which serves the patients of the Madras city and the adjoining suburban areas and 8,832 patients were treated during the year under report at this Hospital. Besides the Public Health Laboratory and the Public Analyst Laboratory for examining and testing specimens of blood, urine and samples of food product, a Central Malaria Stores and Laboratory was newly opened in the year under review at the Trevelyn Basin Road. The Ashok Vihar which provides medical aid and recreational facilities to the poor and slum dwellers in the City continued to function, besides the Special Homes at Krishnampet and Royapuram which received the old, infirm destitutes and also the diseased and disabled beggars in the City. The Corporation maintained 44 Child Welfare Centres and

3 creches for the benefit of the working class parents. The number of labour cases looked after by those Welfare Centres was 29,701 with only 19 cases of mortality. Through these Centres, Cow's milk was supplied free to 4,154 ill-nourished children and skimmed milk powder received as gift from the UNICEF was distributed to the mothers in the wards. Besides the Pudupakkam Family Planning Scheme, 5 more similar schemes were started in the year under review. Three hundred and twenty-eight cases of Salpingectomy and 134 cases of Vasectomy were conducted this year. Shark Liver Oil, Calcium Lactate and Yeast Tablets received as free gift were distributed to the under-nourished children in the Schools.

(c) EDUCATION.—There were 296 elementary schools run by the Corporation during the year. Against the number of 205,024 school-aged children in the City, the number of children on rolls in the schools was 188,892 working out to a percentage of 92.13. Supply of midday meals, books, slates to the poor and deserving children was continued during the year besides supply of toilet articles to the children in the schools in the Slum areas. There were 9 basic Schools with a strength of 3,083 children and 4 Nursery sections attached to the Corporation Schools with a strength of 218. The Corporation maintained the two High Schools at Nungambakkam and Saidapet with a strength of 2,003 and 1,142 pupils, respectively, and 36 playgrounds spread over the City.

(d) WORKS.—The Government sanctioned a grant of one lakh of rupees and a loan of another one lakh of rupees to the Corporation for the improvement of the roads in the City. Portions of the North First Line Beach were laid with hotmix. Construction of 6 school buildings was taken up and work completed in two cases. The Mc. Nichols Road overbridge was completed and thrown

open to public traffic. The Government also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme during the year.

(e) WATER-SUPPLY.—The quantity of water pumped and supplied to the City from the Red Hills Lake during the year was 11,656 million gallons at an average of 31.9 million gallons per day. (A supply of 144,649 gallons per day on the average was made from the infiltration galleries to the Saidapet and Sembiam areas.) The supply was augmented by the working of 15 oil-engines and 15 electric pump sets which pumped about 0.76 million gallons of water per day. The distribution system was extended to 51.29 miles of trunk mains and to 513.12 miles of distribution mains. The expenditure on the maintenance of water works was Rs. 37.85 lakhs and the revenue derived was Rs. 58.01 lakhs. During the year under review, the Government sanctioned the revised estimate of Rs. 29.57 lakhs for the newly installed Rapid Mechanical Filters at the Kilpauk Water Works. The major portion of the work of laying 33 inches pumping Main for improving the water-supply to North Madras under the Second Five-Year Plan was completed and the remaining items of the work were in progress. With the functioning of the pumping station at Nammalwarpet and Cochrane Basin in the year, the overflow of sewage into the Buckingham Canal and Otteri Nullah was minimised. An extent of 225 acres in the Sewage Farm had been brought under cultivation of Fodder Grass, Paddy, Sugarcane and Ragi crops. Masonry storm water drains to a length of 25,781 feet were constructed during the year. The Government further sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs in the year for the further construction of storm water drains, besides a sum of Rs. 75,000 for providing wells and pump sets to augment water-supply to the existing latrines.

(f) IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS.—Eleven schemes costing Rs. 69.16 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government during

the years 1957-58 and 1958-59, to provide housing accommodation for 2,913 families living in the City. Up-to-date, 950 plots were developed and 765 families rehabilitated, and 524 tenements were under different stages of construction and about 500 open plots were under development. Two schemes were completed and 5 schemes were under progress. The total expenditure incurred in the execution of the slum improvement schemes, under the Second Five-Year Plan was Rs. 30.99 lakhs against a total subsidy and loan of Rs. 35.09 lakhs. The Corporation had agreed with the decision of the Government to reduce the rent to be charged on the allottees under these schemes from Rs. 3.50 nP. to Rs. 1.75 nP. per mensem. The Government had also sanctioned a full grant of Rs. 97,220 for providing sewers, individual F.O.Ls, Washing Platforms, Water-supply, Lighting and other amenities for the fishermen colonies.

(g) GENERAL.—The Corporation had owned 151 vehicles and 41 trailers and the total expenditure on maintenance of lorries was Rs. 14,61,711.23 nP. The Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for purchase of more lorries. The total outturn of work at the General Workshop amounted to Rs. 6,92,371.89 nP. and the supervision charges earned worked out to Rs. 1,80,775.03 nP. With the liberalisation of facilities to the employees, such as, implementation of Employees Provident Fund benefits with retrospective effect, the expenditure rose up to Rs. 2,15,518.38 nP. resulting in a loss of Rs. 34,738.35 nP.

The Corporation had installed 620 mercury discharge lamps in the year, thus making a total of 5,789 mercury lamps all over the City.

During the year under report, a quantity of about 582,500 tons of refuse collected by the Conservancy Department was mainly utilised for raising the level of low-lying areas in the City.

## LOCAL FUND AUDIT.

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts continued to be in charge of the Local Fund Audit Department.

AUDIT—LOCAL FUND AUDIT BRANCH.—Full-scale audit was done in the case of all institutions under the audit control of this department both in the City and in the districts except in the case of District Boards and Municipalities (with the exception of Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli Municipalities) the accounts of which are audited on 50 per cent quantum basis. Concurrent full-scale audit was conducted in respect of the accounts of Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli Municipal Councils.

AUDIT—HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS AUDIT BRANCH.—Full-scale audit was done in respect of the accounts of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Institutions. The accounts of 2,686 institutions were audited during the year. The total transactions audited were:

|          | RUPEES. |     |     |                |
|----------|---------|-----|-----|----------------|
| Receipts | ...     | ... | ... | 3,84,13,238.16 |
| Charges  | ...     | ... | ... | 3,80,32,923.27 |

The audit of the accounts of 15 Panchayats declared as Class I and 6 Miscellaneous institutions was entrusted to, and the audit of the accounts of 4 Miscellaneous institutions was divested, from this department during the year.

AUDIT FEES—LOCAL FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.—A sum of Rs. 85,200 was realised as audit fees.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS INSTITUTIONS.—The audit fees from the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Institutions were recovered by the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department with reference to Section 92 (2) of the Madras Act XXII of 1959.

## CHAPTER X—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE

**VITAL STATISTICS.**—Based on the vital statistics recorded during the first ten months of the year 1960, the birth and death rates for the year 1960 were estimated at 27.4 and 12.0 per thousand of population against the rates of 29.7 and 12.5 for 1959, respectively. The infant mortality decreased from 91.1 in 1959 to 89.2 per thousand live births in the year 1960. The Special Health Inspectors appointed in the model health unit area at Poonamallee continued to register the births and deaths in that area. A more complete registration of births and deaths in this area recorded the birth and death rates at 46.4 and 19.3 per thousand of population as compared with the estimated rates of 27.4 and 12.0 for the whole State in the year 1960. To improve the registration of vital statistics, Government are considering the enforcement of the provisions of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act III of 1899 in the backward areas of the districts. These may tend to furnish a more correct picture of the vital statistics in the State. The provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act relating to registration of births and deaths were extended to three more panchayats during the year.

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

**CHOLERA.**—The State was practically free from cholera. Sporadic cases were reported from Chingleput, Thanjavur, North Arcot and Coimbatore districts. Anti-cholera inoculation and systematic chlorination of water sources were carried out as a precautionary measure in and around the vulnerable groups of population. During the groundnut harvest season in Coimbatore district, special anticipatory measures were taken against the outbreak of cholera, by deputing a large number of Health Inspectors for inoculation work. Inoculation was also done in the deltaic areas on account of the sudden change of the climatic conditions.

**SMALLPOX.**—Government had sanctioned the post of an Assistant Director of Public Health and a Health Officer for the Smallpox Eradication Pilot Project in the State. Due to increase in the incidence of smallpox in the month of March 1960, the public health staff carried out an intensive primary and re-vaccination campaign in the affected and surrounding areas to check the spread of infection. Thorough dis-infection of the affected premises and materials and hospitalisation of cases wherever feasible and home segregation in other areas were also carried out.

On the recommendations of the Central Expert Committee, a pilot project for the eradication of smallpox was started in Chingleput district with cent per cent assistance from the Government of India. To effectively check the incidence of smallpox in the City, the Director of Public Health was also empowered to inspect, control and supervise the operations of the Madras Corporation in the field of smallpox control in the Madras city.

**LEPROSY.**—Twenty-eight personnel of the Health Department were trained in Leprosy prevention and control work in the three leprosy institutions in the State.

**MALARIA.**—Thirty-one units continued to function throughout the State under the National Malaria Eradication Programme. These units comprise of 3,100 Surveillance Field Workers and 775 Surveillance Inspectors. The work carried out under the programme was as detailed below:—

(i) Pre and post operational spleen, parasite, and infant parasite surveys.

(ii) DDT spraying to cover malaria transmission seasons which differ according to vector species concerned. Two rounds of DDT spray in hyper-meso-endemic conditions (endemic areas) and one round of spray in hypo-endemic areas were given.

(iii) Annual assessment surveys to review the progress of operations from year to year.

(iv) Passive surveillance work consisting of collection of malaria morbidity and mortality data and collection of blood slides from clinically diagnosed cases of malaria in hospitals and dispensaries was done.

(v) Active surveillance also was done by house to house visits once a fortnight to detect and treat all fever cases with four amino-quinolines and collection of blood smears from them. Fever cases found positive for malaria on microscopic examination were given radical treatment with eight amino-quinolines.

(vi) Detection of the sources of the cases found positive for malaria parasite with a detailed epidemiological investigation of such cases was done.

The State Malaria Officer, the Special Supervisory Unit Officers and the Supervisory Unit Officers did very useful work for the successful implementation of the programme under the National Malaria Eradication Scheme. Some of those officers were given orientation course in surveillance procedure at Mysore and one Health Officer and two Laboratory Assistants were deputed for training in the Laboratory Technician Course at Delhi.

**FILARIA.**—The four National Filaria Control Units under the National Filaria Control Programme continued to function satisfactorily during the year under review. Mass Hetrazan Therapy for the elimination of micro-filaria in infected human carriers to arrest transmission of filariasis was completed in Vellore Unit area by January 1960, which covered a total population of 4.86 lakhs, and in Chidambaram Unit area covering a total population of 2.40 lakhs. The campaign was further extended to Adambakkam Panchayat in Chingleput Unit covering a population of 4,223 persons. Post-control surveys carried out by these four units indicated a reduction in the infection rate.

A special entomological and an epidemiological survey including night-blood survey in Chingleput Unit area and also among the fishermen and the local resident population

of the Basin Bridge area was made, to find whether "F. Malayi" infection can be transmitted from boatmen coming from Sriharikotta island which is endemic for this type of infection through the local vector species, *Culex fatigans*. Antilarval measures of spraying mosquito control oil, filling up of low-lying areas, conversion of cess pools into soakage pits, canalisation and desilting to permit free flow of sullage in existing drains, etc., were carried out in urban, semi-urban and rural areas in all the four unit areas where mass therapy was completed.

Eight Health Inspectors were given training at the Filariasis Training Centre, Ernakulam and six more were ordered by the Government to be sent up for the similar Training course.

The National Filaria Control Programme was undertaken in 125 municipalities and panchayat boards where there was evidence of endemic filariasis.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—The mass B.C.G. vaccination campaign in the rural areas and municipal towns (other than District Headquarters towns) of Madurai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and whole of Tiruchirappalli districts, was completed. The total number of persons tested with tuberculin was 2,72,770 and the number vaccinated with B.C.G. was 3,69,886 up to the end of the year.

**YAWS.**—Yaws disease was prevalent among the socio-economically backward people, especially among the Harijans of Coimbatore district. Survey and treatment of yaws cases were carried out in Avanashi and Palladam taluks of Coimbatore district and the disease was controlled. A surveillance unit was maintained in Coimbatore district to prevent its spread. Out of 408 villages, cases of yaws were recorded in 277 villages and 328 cases were treated in about 55 villages by the end of the year.

Ten thousand, three hundred and sixty houses were surveyed and 1,099 cases were detected. Of these, 42 were active infectious cases and 861 were active non-infectious.



Two hundred and eighty-five cases and 32 contacts in all were treated.

**GUINEA-WORM.**—The State-wide Guinea-worm Eradication Programme was sanctioned for being worked out in the nine endemic districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Salem and Chingleput, with a special staff of an Endemological Assistant, Health Inspectors and Field Assistants in the districts. Actual survey of guinea-worm cases and drinking water sources and treatment of water sources with chemicals was carried out in about 15 to 20 villages by each field assistant. Nine thousand and twenty-three villages with a population of 53 lakhs were surveyed, and 11,624 cases were detected. Of the villages surveyed, 1,718 were found to be endemic and 1,700 villages were taken up for eradication work. One thousand four hundred and ninety-four tanks, 2,944 step wells, 2,753 draw wells and 82 springs were treated with suitable chemicals. The quantity of chemicals spent was 39,920 lb. of bleaching powder, 16,404 lb. of D.D.T. 50 per cent and 17,510 lb. of gammexane D. 120.

**MOBILE EPIDEMIC UNITS.**—The two mobile epidemic units at Salem and Madurai helped in the prompt movement of staff and equipment to the areas affected with epidemics and for the transportation of cases for hospitalisation and treatment. Preventive measures against typhoid, influenza, encephalitis, etc., were also taken in time by the Department.

**MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.**—The scheme for the provision of maternity and child welfare services in the backward areas was continued during the year 1960 also. Nineteen main maternity and child welfare centres with 4 sub-centres continued to function serving a population of 11,40,000. The entire expenditure was met by the State Government. Ninety-six additional maternity and child welfare centres were sanctioned during the year under the Second Five-Year Plan raising the total number

to 480. With the addition of 9 centres of the Kanyakumari district, the total target of 489 sanctioned under the Plan period had been achieved.

The training of additional 900 'thayis' during 1960-61 was sanctioned, raising the total number to 3,600 being the target fixed under the Second Five-Year Plan. Out of these 2,500 'thayis' completed their training and 665 were undergoing training at the end of the year. Sixty-two new maternity and child welfare centres and 6 maternity homes and one creche were sanctioned to be opened under the local bodies during the year. A sum of Rs. 4,38,960 was sanctioned by Government towards payment of maintenance grants to the local bodies and voluntary organizations.

**HEALTH VISITORS' TRAINING.**—Twenty-five students were recruited under the regular State scheme in July 1960. Fifty-one students were undergoing training at the Health School during the year. The Refresher Course for Health Visitors was conducted in Chingleput and South Arcot districts.

**RURAL AND URBAN SANITATION.**—The scheme for Environmental Hygiene under the Second Five-Year Plan to improve the rural sanitation and to inculcate in the minds of the village folk the correct habit of using private latrines and adopting correct sanitary habits was continued. This scheme was being implemented in the districts vigorously.

**NUTRITION.**—During the year, a total of 245 families, (182 families in Chingleput district and 63 in North Arcot district), were surveyed for diet studies, mainly among the silk weavers, agriculturists and industrial workers. In North Arcot district, the diets of 32 families representing the hill tribes were specially studied to assess their dietary conditions. In the areas surveyed for diet, 1,130 children were examined to assess their nutritional status. Diets from 13 institutions including the Nurses Homes attached to the hospitals in Madras City were analysed for their

nutritive value in the Nutrition Laboratory. Seventeen candidates comprising Health Inspectors, Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors underwent the training course in nutrition in February-March 1960. The diet surveys conducted revealed that the calorie value of food consumed was a little less than the requirements and the consumption of protective foods like green vegetables, milk and milk products, eggs, fruits was far below the recommended level for maintenance of health. The protein value of food was low particularly the animal protein. The consumption of calcium was less, while that of phosphorus and iron was just nearer the requirements. The intake of Vitamin 'A', nicotonic acid and Vitamin 'B' was inadequate. The UNICEF authorities released  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of lb. of skimmed milk powder for free distribution through Maternity and Child Health and Primary Health Centres in the State during the year. The UNICEF had also gifted for free distribution useful drugs for treating worm infestations in the children, anti-malarial, anti-amoebicidal drugs Daraprim, Avlochlor, mineral supplements ferrous sulphate, calcium lactate, entero vioform, sulphaguanidine for combating intestinal flux and dysentery, triple sulpha for infections and food supplements, such as, Vitamin 'A' and 'D' capsules for infants and children and others and Vitamin 'B' complex.

**PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION.**—Samples of food under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act were received from 159 local bodies and analysed by the Government Analyst. Of the fifty samples analysed, it was found that adulteration was high in butter, milk and ghee. As a result of a case of food poisoning reported in Karaikal, maida samples were obtained from all over the State and examined for any possible contamination with parathion, but all the samples were found to be free from any such contamination.

**WATER ANALYSIS.**—Protected water supplies in respect of 48 Municipalities, 18 Panchayat Boards, 13 Jails and

Approved Schools, 24 Railway stations, and 31 other institutions were examined for their hygienic quality. Samples of water from hospitals in the Madras State and other institutions and samples from the protected water-supply system under the Rural Water Supply Scheme were examined for their physical, chemical, bacteriological and biological characteristics. One hundred and thirty-three out of 939 samples were declared unfit for human consumption. The analysis showed that in some of the water samples there was heavy organic pollution due to the location of drains close to the sources. Field investigation on problems of iron in water-supply systems, corrosion and water quality, changes in salinity of water, deterioration in bacterial quality were undertaken by the Water Analysis Department.

**INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.**—The Health Officer continued to inspect the factories twice a year as Additional Inspector of Factories and brought to the notice of the Inspector of Factories any shortcomings noticed.

**HEALTH EDUCATION.**—The Government sanctioned during the year 1960 a Health Education Bureau on the lines suggested by the Central Scheme under the supervision of an Assistant Director of Public Health sanctioned for the purpose. The Health Officer in charge of the Field Demonstration Training Centre organized the centre at Poonamallee. This Bureau conducted training sessions in Smallpox Eradication Education in all the Community Development blocks in the Chingleput district. The health education and publicity van was deputed to various centres for health education work in connection with Mass Hetrazan Therapy, smallpox eradication programme, festivals, etc. The Bureau participated in the various exhibitions organized in the State. Films were lent to local bodies for exhibition in schools and cinemas. Two films on 'Mosquito Menace' and 'Eradicate the Enemy' received from the Government of India were added to the film library of the State.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.—One hundred and eighteen primary health centres were functioning with full complement of staff during the year against the sanctioned number of 151 primary health centres. The following ten Second Five-Year Plan Schemes were implemented during the period under review:—

- (1) Mobile Epidemic Unit.
- (2) Environmental Hygiene.
- (3) Maternal and Child Health Service.
- (4) Health Education and Publicity.
- (5) Training of Health Visitors.
- (6) Registration of Births and Deaths in Kanyakumari district.
- (7) National Malaria Eradication Programme.
- (8) National Filaria Control Programme.
- (9) B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign.
- (10) Training of Thayis.

RESEARCH-CUM-ACTION PROJECT.—Training sessions for the Block Development Officers, Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres and other field workers, training camps for village and agricultural leaders and training for women workers were organized. Women leaders were also educated in latrine programme in batches. The members of the Panchayat Union Councils recently formed were also educated on the use of latrines, to do similar propaganda work in the villages. Government had sanctioned on an experimental basis the manufacture of latrine parts departmentally in three workshops in the area, to bring down the cost of latrine parts and to ensure their prompt supply to villagers. The experiments tried under the Project were as follows:—

- (i) The efficacy of the flap trap pans to prevent the odour and fly nuisance and the durability of the metal flaps.
- (ii) Load tests on the latrine pit cover slabs.

(iii) Cheap enclosures—mud walls plastered with bituminous earth.

(iv) Determination of manurial value of digested nightsoil in leaching pits and the period of survival of pathogenic organisms in digested sludge in latrine pits.

The programme of construction of latrines in seven Harijan Colonies in four blocks was undertaken. The beneficiaries under the scheme were required to put up the mud walls with thatched roof while the construction of latrine was done by the department. Sixty-four latrines were so constructed and were in use.

A study of the Research-cum-Action Project Principles disclosed that the project worked successfully and had a good response. The project was proposed to be applied to Thanjavur and Madurai districts.

ORIENTATION TRAINING CENTRE.—During the period under report, 113 health personnel (27 doctors, 47 sanitary inspectors, 18 health visitors, 19 midwives and 2 others) were trained and 27 completed their training by the end of the year. The total expenditure including the cost of stipends granted to the trainees was met by the Central Government.

HEALTH UNIT AT POONAMALLEE.—The Health Unit continued its public health activities on an intensive scale besides serving as a demonstration training centre. Pupil Health Visitors, Maternity Assistants, Public Health Nurses, Sanitary Inspectors from the Medical Colleges were deputed for the field work. One hundred and thirty-six medical under-graduates were trained at this Rural Health Centre. The Health Unit celebrated its Silver Jubilee in December 1960. It observed the Family Planning Day on 18th December 1960. A large number of women (mothers) had gathered to hear the methods of Family Planning.

**FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.**—During the year, about 500 fairs and festivals were held, and of these 130 were notified festivals. Necessary sanitary arrangements were made at all the fairs and festivals and special precautionary measures were taken during the bigger festivals, like Samaya-puram Mariamman Festival, Arokiamatha and Velanganni festival at Nagapattinam, Karthigaideepam festival at Tiruvannamalai, etc. No outbreak of cholera was reported at any of these festivals.

### BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT AND OTHER MARRIAGES ACTS.

During the year, 29 births and 17 deaths of Europeans under the Municipal Acts and six births and four deaths were registered under the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899 and the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886. Under the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 and the Special Marriage Act XLIII of 1954, six thousand, four hundred and seven and three hundred and fifty-nine marriages, respectively, were registered. No marriage was registered under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act III of 1936.

Counterfoil entries of deaths of 21 aliens (i.e., 1 American national, 13 British nationals, 4 French nationals, 1 Burmese national and 2 Belgian nationals) were received from the registering authorities during the year and reports regarding those deaths were forwarded to the Consular Officers concerned in accordance with the instructions received from the Government of India.

### MODERN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

**THE MADRAS MEDICAL SERVICE.**—To get over the acute shortage of personnel in the Madras Medical Services, G.C.I.M. candidates continued to be appointed as Junior Assistant Surgeons during the year under review.

These Junior Assistant Surgeons have since been gazetted with effect from 1st June 1960. Ninety-six candidates were recruited under the emergency provisions for appointment as temporary Assistant Surgeons. By an order issued in G.O. No. 2109, Health, dated 17th August 1960, the Government reduced the period of appointment of Honorary Medical Officers and Honorary Assistant Surgeons from five years to three years.

**MEDICAL, EDUCATION.**—From July 1960, the actual admissions for the Integrated M.B.B.S. Course were increased from 135 to 150 in the Madras Medical College, from 110 to 125 in the Stanley Medical College and from 175 to 200 in the Madurai Medical College and the Thanjavur Medical College at Madurai. The College of Integrated Medicine was converted into a Modern Medical College for training students for the M.B.B.S. degree course under the name of 'Kilpauk Medical College' from July 1960 and the number of annual admissions to this College was fixed at 75 students. The total sanctioned strength for all the colleges was thus raised from 420 to 550 from the year under review. Similar increase in the number of admissions was ordered from July 1960 for the C.R.A. Course in the Medical Colleges from 15 to 20 and in the B. Pharmacy Course from 15 to 25. From July 1960, the I year Integrated M.B.B.S. Course and the Diploma in Pharmacy Course were started in the Madurai Medical College, Madurai.

**MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—From the academic year commencing from July 1960, the Pre-Medical Course was integrated with the M.B.B.S. Course. The admission strength was increased from 135 to 150 for the I. M.B.B.S. Integrated Course and for the B. Pharmacy Course, it was increased from 15 to 25 as stated below. The Pre-professional course for the B.D.S. was also integrated with the B.D.S. Course from the academic year July 1960.

There were on the rolls of the college 1,683 students as shown below:—

| (1)                                                        | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| (2)                                                        | (3)  | (4)    |        |
| Post-Graduate Degree Course (M.D. and M.S.) ..             | 39   | 20     | 59     |
| Post-Graduate Diploma Courses (D.G.O., D.O., D.L.O., etc.) | 50   | 34     | 84     |
| <b>Under-Graduate Courses—</b>                             |      |        |        |
| Integrated M.B.B.S. and B.D.S. .. .. .                     | 122  | ..     | 122    |
| M.B.B.S. Course .. .. .                                    | 557  | 231    | 788    |
| Pre-Registration Internees .. .. .                         | 94   | 34     | 128    |
| B.D.S. .. .. .                                             | 92   | 9      | 101    |
| Pre-Professional B. Pharmacy .. .. .                       | 23   | ..     | 23     |
| B. Pharmacy Course .. .. .                                 | 53   | 1      | 54     |
| <b>Certificate Courses—</b>                                |      |        |        |
| Sanitary Inspector, C.R.A., etc. .. .. .                   | 315  | 9      | 324    |

The percentage of passes in the final M.B.B.S. examination during the year 1959-60 was 53.7 per cent against 50.6 per cent for the previous year and the percentage of students who passed regularly in all the examinations of the M.B.B.S. Course was 27.3 per cent against 23.7 per cent for the last year. Out of the seven students that appeared for the B.D.S. examination, six passed in April 1960 examination, and out of the six that appeared for the B. Pharmacy, five had passed in the April 1960 examination.

Under the Degree Courses examination held in March, 146 students had appeared and 34 passed. Under the Diploma courses examinations held in April and October 1960, out of the total of 119 that appeared for the examinations, 78 had passed out. During the year under review, out of the 162 students that appeared for the diploma course (Government examinations), such as, C.R.A., D. Pharmacy, Sanitary Inspector's Course, etc., 101 had passed out.

All the building schemes sanctioned under the Second Five-Year Plan were almost completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 4,17,500 was spent in the year on equipment

and improvement to the several departments of the medical courses.

The receipts during the financial year amounted to Rs. 2,89,500 while the expenditure on the college was Rs. 19,35,058.

STANLEY MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADRAS.—Out of the 110 candidates selected by the Selection Committee in July 1959 for admission to the Pre-Medical Course, 98 candidates (74 men and 24 women) joined the first year M.B.B.S. Course in July 1960 and 7 (men) students joined in October 1960. Admission to the first year Integrated M.B.B.S. Course was increased from 110 to 125. The following were the number of students admitted to the various courses of studies conducted in the college during the year 1960:—

| Name of Courses.                                         | Number of students admitted. |        |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| (1)                                                      | Men.                         | Women. | Total. |
| (2)                                                      | (3)                          | (4)    |        |
| <b>I. Medical (University Courses)—</b>                  |                              |        |        |
| 1 (a) M.B.B.S. Course July 1960 session ..               | 74                           | 24     | 98     |
| (b) M.B.B.S. Course of October 1960 session.             | 7                            | ..     | 7      |
| 2 M.D., Branch I (General Medicine) .. ..                | 4                            | ..     | 4      |
| 3 M.S., Branch I (General Surgery) .. ..                 | 3                            | 1      | 4      |
| 4 M.Sc. in Anatomy .. .. .                               | 3                            | ..     | 3      |
| 5 D.G.O. .. .. .                                         | ..                           | 3      | 3      |
| <b>II. Non-Medical (Non-University) Courses.—</b>        |                              |        |        |
| 1 Sanitary Inspector's Course .. .. .                    | 99                           | ..     | 99     |
| 2 Certified Radiological Assistants Course ..            | 17                           | 1      | 18     |
| 3 *Shortened Training Course for Laboratory Technicians. | 29                           | 1      | 30     |

(\* Admissions are made twice in a year on 1st March and 1st September.)

The strength of the College at the end of the year was 893 made up of 713 men, 180 women students under the Medical Course and 132 under the non-medical course made up of 130 men and 2 women. The following table gives the



number of students who qualified in the various courses of studies during the year 1960:—

| Courses of study:<br>(1)                                          | Number of students<br>qualified or passed out. |              |               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
|                                                                   | Men.<br>(2)                                    | Women<br>(3) | Total.<br>(4) |
| <b>I. Medical—</b>                                                |                                                |              |               |
| (1) M.B.,B.S. course .. .. .                                      | 84                                             | 27           | 111           |
| (2) M.D. Branch I (General Medicine) .. .. .                      | ..                                             | ..           | ..            |
| (3) M.S. Branch I (General Surgery) .. .. .                       | ..                                             | ..           | ..            |
| (4) M.D. Branch II (obstetrics and Gynaecology). .. .. .          | ..                                             | 1            | 1             |
| (5) M.Sc., in Anatomy .. .. .                                     | 1                                              | ..           | 1             |
| (6) D.G.O. .. .. .                                                | 1                                              | 3            | 4             |
| Total .. .. .                                                     | 86                                             | 31           | 117           |
| <b>II. Non-Medical (Non-University Courses)—</b>                  |                                                |              |               |
| (1) Sanitary Inspector's Course .. .. .                           | 41                                             | ..           | 41            |
| (2) Certified Radiological Assistant's Course .. .. .             | 9                                              | 1            | 10            |
| (3) Shortened Training Course for Laboratory Technicians. .. .. . | 28                                             | 2            | 30            |
| Total .. .. .                                                     | 78                                             | 3            | 81            |

**MADURAI MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—The strength of the students as on 31st December 1960 was 627 (500 men and 127 women) for the Madurai Medical College and 146 (122 men and 24 women) for Thanjavur Medical College at Madurai.

In July 1960, 99 students composed of 66 men and 33 women of the Madurai Medical College and 75 students composed of 59 men and 16 women of the Thanjavur Medical College at Madurai were admitted for the I M.B.B.S. course. The following table shows the courses started and the number of students admitted during the year 1960:—

| Name of the course.                                 | Number<br>of<br>students. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) First year M.B.B.S. Integrated .. .. .          | 88                        |
| (b) Diploma in Pharmacy Course .. .. .              | 95                        |
| (c) Sanitary Inspectors Course .. .. .              | 50                        |
| (d) Certified Radiological Assistant Course .. .. . | 20                        |
| (e) Laboratory Technician Course .. .. .            | 60                        |

The results of the final M.B.B.S. examination of 1960 in 1960 were as follows:—

|                       | Number<br>appeared. | Number<br>passed. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| April 1960 .. .. .    | 45                  | 24                |
| December 1960 .. .. . | 55                  | 34                |

**THE THANJAVUR MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—The Thanjavur Medical College is a new institution coming up under the Second Five-Year Plan improvement scheme. The scope of the scheme consists of the construction of the Medical College with attached headquarters hospital for 581 beds including Hostel for Men and Women students and necessary quarters for the hospital and the college staff. The work of construction of the Medical College was commenced in March 1960 and is under progress.

**DRUGS.**—Out of the total of 429 samples received for analysis, 218 were analysed while the others were rejected for various reasons. Further, 3,720 sales licences and 105 manufacturing licences were issued while 247 sales licences and 20 manufacturing licences were cancelled. Out of the 21 prosecutions sanctioned under the Drugs Act, 17 cases ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and one case was pending.

**LEPROSY.**—Fourteen leprosy centres functioned during the year under review. To carry out the Control Programme, a conference of leprosy workers was held in the State for the first time in the year under review whereto voluntary agencies and institutions engaged in leprosy were invited. A leprosy clinic was opened at Elathur, North Arcot district, with a provision of 25 beds. The Leprosy Control Scheme for the Wallajah taluk with 36 beds at Ranipet and 16 Sub-Centres continued to function. The Leprosy Centre at Polambakkam in Chingleput district run by the Belgian authorities is being maintained at the cost of the State Government with effect from the middle of July 1960.

**HIND KUSHT NIVARAN SANGH, MADRAS.**—The Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Madras State Branch, was formed with the Governor of Madras as its President, the Minister for Health as its Vice-President and a non-official as its Honorary Secretary and Treasurer and a number of officials as ex-officio members. It has 11 district branches in the State which run clinics, assist the effective functioning of clinics and do propaganda for awakening and increasing the leprosy consciousness of the people. The Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Madras State Branch, was considered as a wing of the leprosy campaign of the State and it was entrusted with the work of publicity and welfare side of the leprosy campaign. The State Government allotted a grant of Rs. 13,000 in the year. The Sangh's main work was the constant friendly and human touch between the Sangh's workers and the patients and their relatives, giving advice on treatment, prevention and the protection of children in families where an infective leprosy case was present, to give advice on questions of the marriage of one with leprosy or of a close relation of a leprosy case, etc.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—The Corporation Tuberculosis Hospital at Otteri was taken over by the State Government and the work of constructing the buildings to provide 138 isolation beds was in progress. The construction of a new Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Austinpatti near Madurai with 60 isolation beds was completed and is now functioning.

A total of 1,34,803 cases were treated during the year at the Government Tuberculosis Institute, Chetpet. Of these, 14,567 were new cases. At this institution, diagnosis and treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, pre and post-sanatorium treatment was also carried out for patients before admission and after discharge from the Sanatorium. The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of this Institution was employed to detect early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in selected groups of population, viz., college and school students, police personnel, factory

workers and contacts of tuberculosis patients. Seventeen thousand five hundred and sixty-six persons were mass X-rayed, of which 192 were found to be of actual preliminary tuberculosis.

**BLOOD BANK.**—Blood banks were sanctioned in the following medical institutions during the year:—

- (1) Government Hospital, Thiruthuraipoondi.
- (2) Town General Hospital, Pudukkottai.
- (3) Government Women and Children Hospital, Vannarpet, Tirunelveli.
- (4) Government Hospital, Dindigul, Madurai district.

**FAMILY PLANNING.**—As on 31st December 1960, the number of Family Planning Clinics functioning in this State was as follows:—

| Clinics.                               | Urban. | Rural. |
|----------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| (a) Government Medical Institutions .. | 15     | 78     |
| (b) Local Bodies .. .. .               | 9      | ..     |
| (c) Private Organisations .. .         | 3      | 4      |

Under the Intensive Scheme for popularisation of surgical methods, Government sanctioned five full-time surgeries for Madras City in the year 1960. Forty-four Government Medical Institutions in District Headquarters Hospitals and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals were recognised as approved surgeries under the above scheme. Payment of necessary compensatory allowances to such of those eligible persons undergoing Vasectomy operations in the approved surgeries under the "Subsidy Scheme" was sanctioned by the Government and hospital stoppages for Vasectomy operations, were also waived. There was an increase in the number of sterilisation cases in the year under review as shown below:—

| Year.        | Vasectomy. | Salpingectomy. |
|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1960 .. .. . | 4,836      | 2,466          |
| 1959 .. .. . | 1,330      | 2,013          |

**PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES.**—Thirteen Primary Health Centres were opened during the year 1960. A total of 118 Primary Health Centres were functioning with Medical Officers as against 131 Primary Health Centres sanctioned.

**LABORATORY SERVICES.**—Eight District Laboratories were functioning during the year and a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs was allotted for the construction of the building of the principal laboratory at Coimbatore.

**PROVINCIALISATION OF LOCAL FUND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.**—One local fund institution in a Taluk Headquarters was provincialized and one rural dispensary and a private non-taluk headquarters institution were taken over by the Government.

**VENEREAL DISEASES.**—During the year under review, clinics at Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai and at Ootacamund were established thus making up the target total of 12 Venereal Diseases clinics under the Second Five-Year Plan.

**DENTAL CLINICS.**—During the year 1960, two clinics were established at Chingleput and Nagercoil, making a total of 10 clinics up to the end of the year 1960, under the Second Five-Year Plan. The Government have approved the conversion of the existing part-time Dental Clinics in the following Government Hospitals into full-time Dental Clinics:—

- (1) Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.
- (2) Government Royapetta Hospital, Madras.
- (3) Government Town General Hospital, Pudukkottai.
- (4) Government Hospital, Tuticorin.

**FIVE-YEAR PLAN—BUILDINGS.**—Construction of the buildings at the following hospitals was completed, viz., Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund, Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore, Madurai Medical College and the Erskine Hospital, Madurai. The construction work in respect of hospital blocks of the

Government Hospital, Chingleput, Palayamkottai, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Vellore and Madras City was in progress.

**EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE.**—The Employees' State Insurance Scheme to function satisfactorily in all the implemented areas at Coimbatore, Madras, Madurai, Ambasamudram, Tuticorin, Salem, Mettur Dam, Udumalpet, Tiruppur, Sivakasi, Rajapalayam, Dalmiapuram, Perianaickenpalayam and Peelamedu. The Government sanctioned the extension of this scheme to Cauvery Nagar, Tiruchirappalli and to Ranipet. At the Government Hospital, Sivakasi, a 12 bedded wing was constructed at a cost of Rs. 45,000 and put into use.

### INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

The College of Integrated Medicine was converted into a Modern Medical College from the academic year 1960-61 and consequently the M.B.B.S., course had replaced the G.C.I.M. course. The college continues to impart instructions to the students for the award of the undermentioned diplomas issued by the Government of Madras till all the remaining students pass out:—

1. G.C.I.M. Diploma.
2. L.I.M. Diploma.

The College also trains candidates belonging to Madras State in compounding in the three Indigenous systems of medicine, viz., (1) Ayurveda, (2) Siddha, and (3) Unani. There were no admissions to the G.C.I.M. Course this year.

On the authority of the resolutions passed by the Syndicate of the University of Madras all the students who were admitted to the I year G.C.I.M. course in July 1958 or subsequently and were continuing to study in the College of Integrated Medicine have been admitted to the Second year Integrated M.B.B.S. course subject to the condition that they should sit for the pre-professional

(1 year Integrated M.B.B.S. course) examination of the University in all subjects in September 1960 and pass it. Accordingly, 258 students who took advantage of this concession, appeared for the pre-professional examination conducted by the University of Madras in September 1960. Out of the successful candidates, 75 were allotted to this college to continue their M.B.B.S. course. The remaining were accommodated in the Stanley Medical College.

**STRENGTH OF STUDENTS.**—The total number of students on the rolls as on 31st December 1960 was as detailed below:—

|                           |     |                                    |
|---------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 1 M.B.B.S. students .. .. | 75  | (of these 48 were women students). |
| 2 G.C.I.M. students .. .. | 406 |                                    |
| 3 L.I.M. student .. ..    | 1   |                                    |
| 4 Pupil compounders .. .. | 20  |                                    |

**HOSPITAL.**—Clinics were given to students as usual, both in the treatment of Modern Medicine and Indigenous medicine.

The institution continued to be a training centre for house-surgeons with G.C.I.M. and L.I.M. qualifications.

The daily average attendance in respect of out-patients and in-patients was 1,544 and 298, respectively.

All the departments of the College functioned satisfactorily. The Medicinal Farm continued to grow certain herbs required for medicinal purposes and supplies were made to the Pharmacy as and when required. Specimens of medical plants grown serve the educational purpose of the students.

### KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

**VACCINE LYMPH DEPARTMENT.**—A total quantity of 7,829,000 doses of glycerinated Vaccine Lymph in a dilution of 1 in 5 was produced at this institute. 4,761,990 doses of Vaccine Lymph were supplied to the field for routine vaccination. This included a quantity of 75,000

doses supplied to Kerala State. Besides these, an additional quantity of 402,360 doses of vaccine lymph for the Chingleput district and 15,750 doses to the Corporation of Madras was supplied under the Small-Pox eradication programme.

**DIAGNOSTIC DEPARTMENT.**—This department continued to examine and report on the specimens received for microscopical, cultural and agglutination tests from the various Government Hospitals, Local Fund and Missions Hospitals and Private Practitioners. The V.D.R.L. Kahn and Wassermann tests were done on the specimens of blood received for diagnosis of syphilis. This section continued to manufacture the re-agents received for carrying out these tests. The Therapeutic Vaccine section manufactured and supplied the various stock and Auto-Vaccines, High Titre sera, Bacterial emulsions, and maintained and supplied the live cultures to the various research institutions.

**SEROLOGY SECTION.**—The total number of tests done for the year for the diagnosis of syphilis was 52,748 and the number of positives was 5,455. V.D.R.L. Microflocculation test for all the blood specimens and also for a certain number of cerebro-spinal fluid specimens was done as also a quantitative test for all the positive specimens apart from Kahn and Wassermann tests.

The manufacture of Kahn antigen and Bullock Heart Extract (Wassermann antigen) for Kahn and Wassermann tests, respectively, was also continued.

**CLINICAL SECTION.**—A total of 14,379 specimens were examined at this Institute. Of these, 13,794 specimens related to Bacteriological tests, 501 to Haematological examination, 13 to Histopathological tests and 71 to physical and chemical examination of Urine and Motion.

**MEDIA SECTION.**—Various Media and sterilized articles as shown below were manufactured and supplied from this

Institute to the States of Madras, Andhra, Kerala and Mysore:—

| Serial number and description.                                                                             | Total manufacture in c.c. and standard articles. | Total supply in c.c. and standard articles. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                                                                        | (2)                                              | (3)                                         |
| 1 Various Media in c.c. . . . .                                                                            | 4,921,658                                        | 4,884,499                                   |
| 2 Various sterilized articles 5 c.c. ampoules urine bottles, Faeces tubes Throat swabs and Test Tubes etc. | 137,594                                          | 126,279                                     |

PROPHYLACTIC VACCINE SECTION.—In this section, 460,398 c.c. of cholera vaccine, 205,628 c.c. of T.A.B. vaccine were manufactured while 257,922 c.c. of cholera vaccine and 187,793 c.c. of T.A.B. vaccine were issued. A quantity of 184,008 ampoules of 10 c.c. of distilled water was manufactured during the year. The entire quantity of 25,960 c.c. plague vaccine received from Haffkine Institute, Bombay, was issued. Besides these, 38,053 doses of stock vaccines, 892 doses of auto vaccines, 105,300 doses of bacterial suspensions, 983 ampoules of high titre sera, 379 tubes of live cultures were issued from the Therapeutic section. A quantity of 334 ampoules of 3 c.c. each of mixed dysentery bacterio-phage was issued.

## DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

DRUGS ACT.—Forty-seven samples were received for analysis under the provision of the Drugs Act, out of which two samples were found to be not of standard quality. Out of the 54 specimens received from the Government hospitals in the City and mufassal, 6 samples were found to be not of standard quality. Twenty-two specimens were received for test from private firms including 6 samples of antibiotics and two samples of tinct. digitalis.

MALE FROG TEST.—Out of the 1,462 specimens of urine received for male frog test for pregnancy from the Government hospitals, private hospitals and private

practitioners, 365 specimens gave positive results and 997 specimens gave negative results, while 100 specimens were found to be toxic to frogs.

In addition, 376 specimens were received for sterility tests, three hundred and seventeen tests of pyrogen, 225 tests for chemical analysis and 8 specimens of vaccine lymph test were conducted at this Institute.

STERILE SOLUTION SECTION.—The manufacture of sterile solutions like 25 per cent glucose, 5 per cent calcium gluconate, normal saline, etc., was continued and supplied to State hospitals, local fund and other medical institutions. Special solutions, namely, Ringer-Lactate, Darrows solution, etc., were prepared and supplied to the City hospitals. Approximately, six lakhs ampoules of various sterile solutions were supplied, besides 32,000 pint bottles of intravenous solution like 5 per cent glucose normal saline Ringer lactate, etc.

BLOOD BANK.—The Central Blood Bank at the King Institute processed wet plasma and blood grouping diagnostic re-agents and carried out haemotoserological tests concerned with blood transfusion. Mobile blood bank teams were deputed to collect blood from the inmates of the District Jails in Madras State. Research work was also carried out in this section. Experiments were done to study the car-cinogenic effects of plasma substitutes containing polyvinyl pyrrolidones on rats. Experiments were also carried out on monkeys and rabbits with a view to prepare Rhanti-sera.

Nineteen Medical Officers were trained in the technique of blood transfusion and resuscitation who were deputed from the State hospitals, Southern Railway, and Madras Port Trust Hospital. During the year, 782.4 litres of blood were collected. A quantity of 254.5 litres of plasma was manufactured of which 238.5 litres of plasma were issued. A quantity of 30,171 half c.c. ampoules of group sera was manufactured while a quantity of 30,927 of this sera was issued.



DEPARTMENT OF ANTI-TOXIN.—Toxin production, immunisation of horses, concentration of anti-toxin plasmas and biological standardisations had increased considerably during the year. A special feature during the period under review was the standardisation of diphtheria anti-toxins which was introduced as a routine. The assay of the diphtheria anti-toxins was by the intra-dermal skin reaction tests as prescribed by the Drugs Rules.

The routine work of the department, namely, manufacture of tetanus and gas-gangrene anti-toxic sera was carried out during the period under review. The following anti-sera were bulbed for issue:—

|                                             |                                       | DOSES. |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| (1) Anti-tetanus serum prophylactic         | $\frac{1,500 \text{ I.U.}}{1950}$ ..  | 64,490 |
| (2) Anti-tetanus serum curative             | $\frac{25,000 \text{ I.U.}}{1950}$ .. | 2,300  |
| (3) Anti-gas-gangrene serum (per frengens). | (per 4,000 I.U. ..                    | 955    |

### SANITARY ENGINEERING

The Sanitary Engineer continued to be in charge of Investigation, Design and Maintenance of Water-supply and Drainage Schemes in the urban areas. There were three Executive Engineers to assist him. One Engineer was in charge of Design works and the second in charge of Investigation and Maintenance of schemes and also the inspection of the Municipal Water-supply and Drainage Works. A third Engineer sanctioned in the year under review was for investigation of the scheme for augmenting the Madras City Water-supply from the Cauvery source, with two Sub-divisions under him at Chidambaram and at Chingleput.

Under the head 'Design of Schemes', 21 water-supply and drainage schemes to the tune of Rs. 168.31 lakhs were prepared by the Sanitary Engineer and sent to the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General), for technical sanction, besides 27 water-supply and drainage schemes which

were under various stages of design with the San. Engineer.

Under the category 'Investigation of Schemes', 26 water-supply schemes and 7 drainage schemes were under various stages of investigation during the year.

A sum of Rs. 153.89 lakhs was incurred during the year on the execution of 55 water-supply schemes (24 new schemes and 31 improvement schemes) and 4 drainage Schemes. The Government accorded administrative sanction for 7 schemes and the Chief Engineer accorded technical sanction for 30 works relating to Urban Water-supply Schemes. The Sanitary Engineer had accorded technical sanction for 61 works pertaining to the maintenance and improvement of Urban Water-supply Schemes, new Rural Water-supply Schemes, National Water-supply Schemes, Sanitation Schemes, etc.

The following four Pilot Water-supply Schemes were put into beneficial use during the year under review:—

- (1) Thuraiyur Water-supply Scheme (Tiruchi Panchayat);
- (2) Combined Water-supply for Jalakantapuram and Vanavasi Panchayats.
- (3) Gobichettipalayam Water-supply (Pilot Scheme).
- (4) Sivakasi Water-supply Scheme (Pilot Scheme).

A loan of Rs. 80 lakhs was received as Central assistance from the Government of India in the year.

The Sanitary Engineer in his capacity as the Inspecting Officer for the Grant-in-aid Water-supply and Drainage Works of the Corporation of Madras continued to deal with references relating to designs, estimates, grant statements, loan applications, etc., pertaining to them.

Suitable advice was continued to be given by the department to the local bodies for the proper maintenance of the water-supply and drainage pumping installations maintained by them.

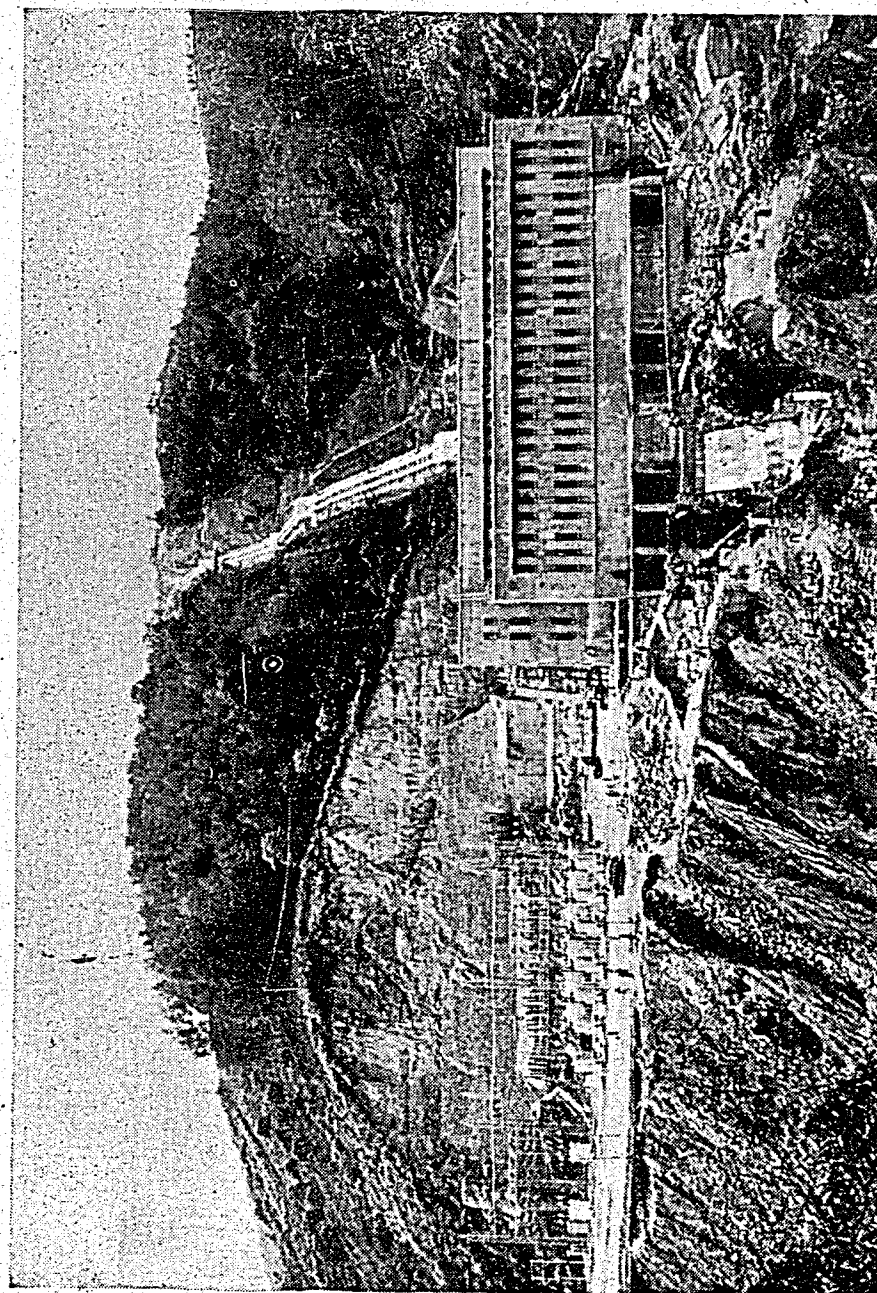
# CHAPTER XI—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

## EDUCATION

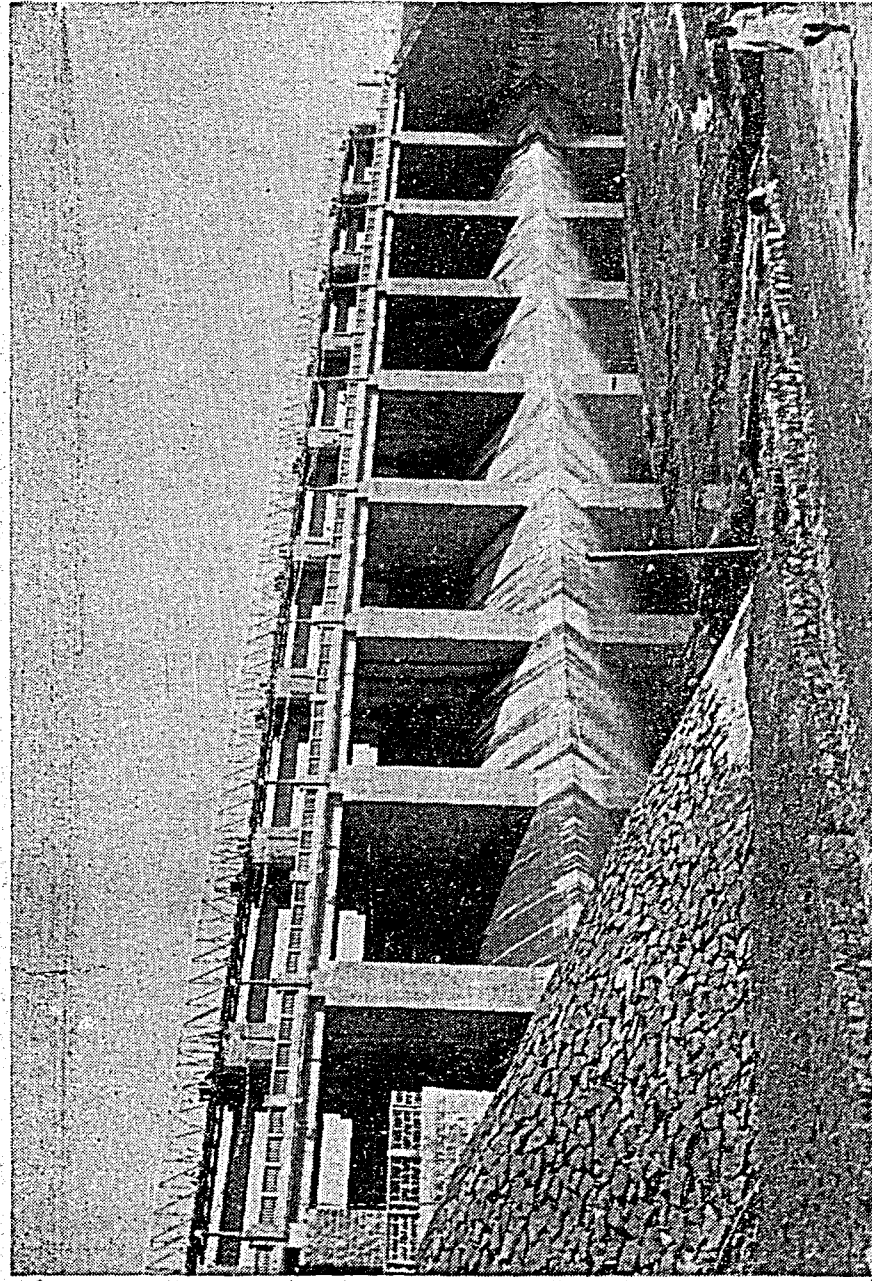
The statement below gives at a glance the number of educational institutions in the various categories in the State at the end of the year and the number of students on rolls in these institutions:—

| Kind of Education.                                | Number of Institutions. |         |        | Number of students. |           |           |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                                   | Male.                   | Female. | Total. | Male.               | Female.   | Total.    |
| (1)                                               | (2)                     | (3)     | (4)    | (5)                 | (6)       | (7)       |
| 1 Elementary Education.                           | ..                      | ..      | 23,059 | 1,858,816           | 1,117,560 | 2,976,376 |
| 2 Basic Education ..                              | ..                      | ..      | 3,648  | 373,877             | 233,832   | 607,709   |
| 3 Secondary Education.                            | 1,111                   | 199     | 1,310  | 512,554             | 203,089   | 715,643   |
| 4 Post Basic Schools ..                           | 3                       | 1       | 4      | 132                 | 101       | 233       |
| 5 Training Colleges for Teachers.                 | 12                      | 4       | 16     | 1,034               | 331       | 1,365     |
| 6 Non-basic Training Schools for pupil-teachers.  | 10                      | 12      | 22     | 2,050               | 1,808     | 3,858     |
| 7 Basic Training Schools for pupil-teachers.      | 75                      | 49      | 124    | 9,276               | 6,619     | 15,895    |
| 8 Pre-primary and Pre-basic Schools for teachers. | ..                      | 4       | 4      | ..                  | 305       | 305       |
| 9 Institution for Anglo-Indian women.             | ..                      | 1       | 1      | ..                  | 57        | 57        |
| 10 Teachers' College of music.                    | ..                      | 1       | 1      | ..                  | 65        | 65        |
| 11 Physical Education ..                          | ..                      | ..      | 3      | 403                 | 134       | 537       |
| 12 Medical Colleges ..                            | ..                      | ..      | 7      | 3,491               | 916       | 4,407     |
| 13 Veterinary College ..                          | ..                      | ..      | 1      | 625                 | 6         | 631       |
| 14 Agricultural College.                          | ..                      | ..      | 1      | 515                 | 14        | 529       |
| 15 Forest College ..                              | 1                       | ..      | 1      | 94                  | ..        | 94        |
| 16 Engineering Colleges *                         | ..                      | ..      | 6      | ..                  | ..        | 4,237     |
| 17 Law College ..                                 | ..                      | ..      | 1      | 1,217               | 33        | 1,250     |
| 18 Commercial Schools.                            | ..                      | ..      | 392    | 23,301              | 5,838     | 29,139    |
| 19 Polytechnic Schools.                           | ..                      | ..      | 21     | ..                  | ..        | 6,731     |
| 20 Industrial Schools ..                          | ..                      | ..      | 56     | 4,462               | 350       | 4,812     |
| 21 Institute of Leather Technology.               | ..                      | ..      | 1      | ..                  | ..        | 83        |
| 22 Regional School of Printing.                   | ..                      | ..      | 1      | ..                  | ..        | 454       |

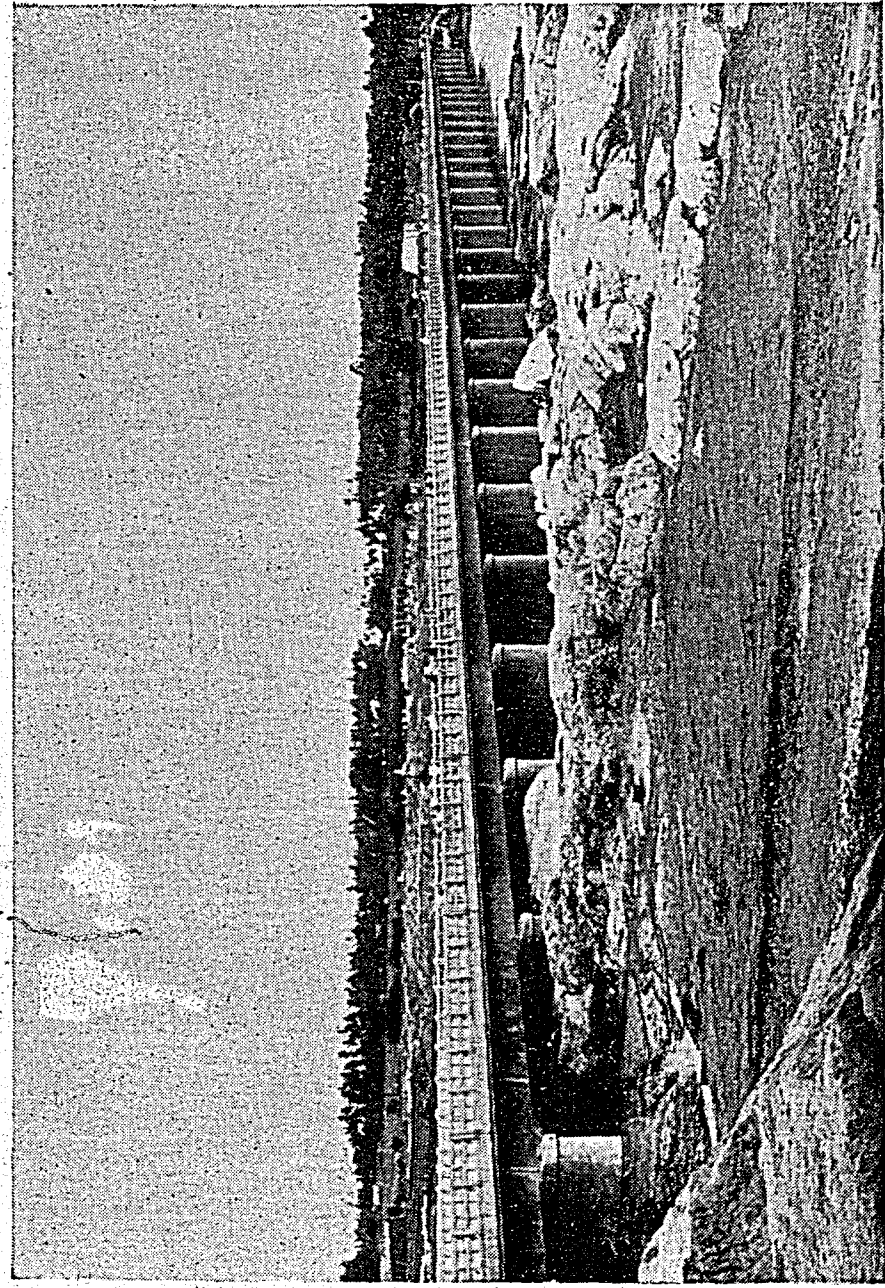
\* Excluding Annamalai University.



1. Kundah Power House No. 1.



2. Vidur Reservoir Project.



3. Cauvery Bridge connecting Erode and Pallipalayam.

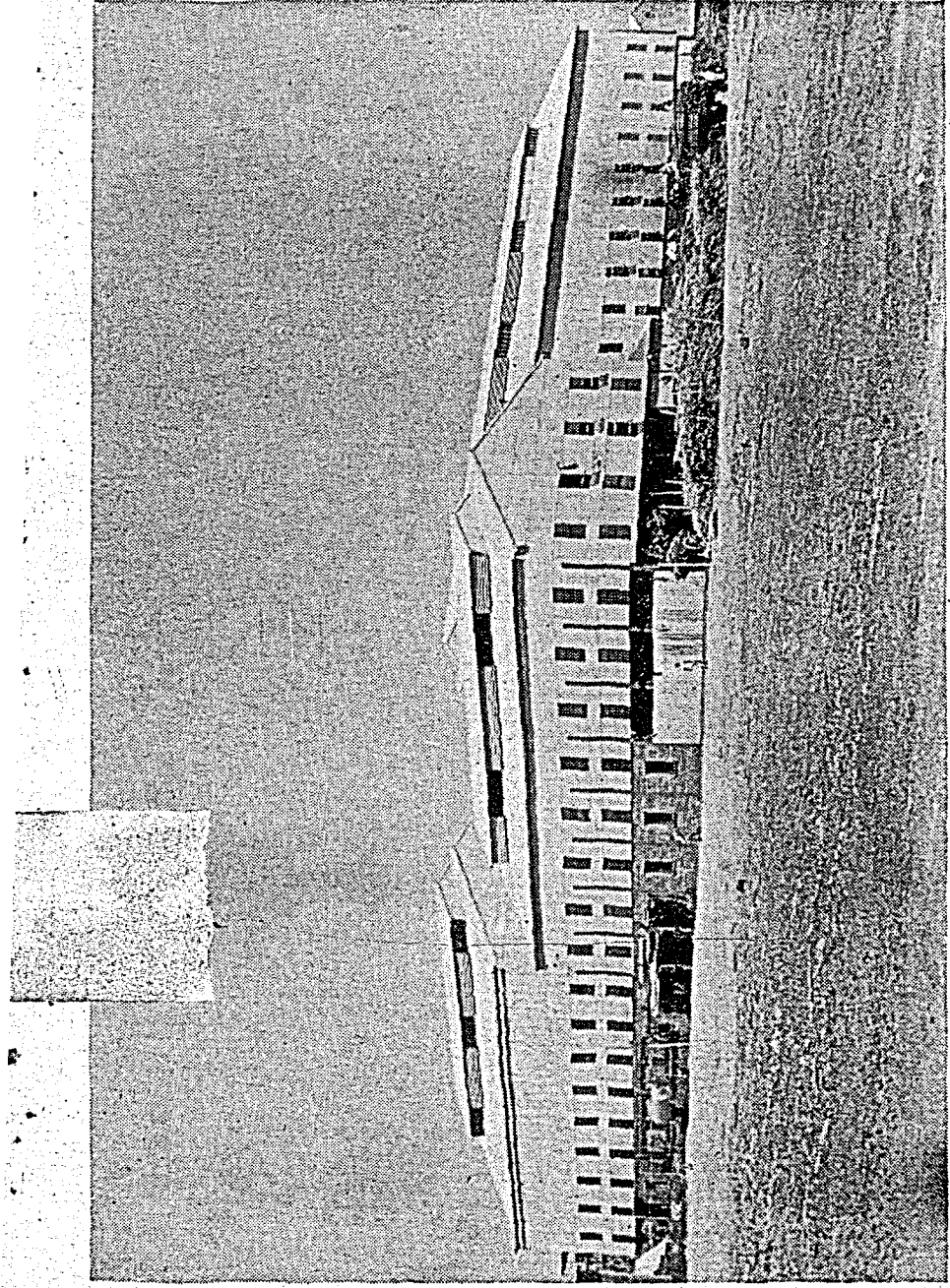


**தஞ்சை மாவட்ட  
அத்தீவிர விவசாய சாகுபடி திட்டம்  
THANJAVUR DISTRICT  
PACKAGE DEAL SCHEME**

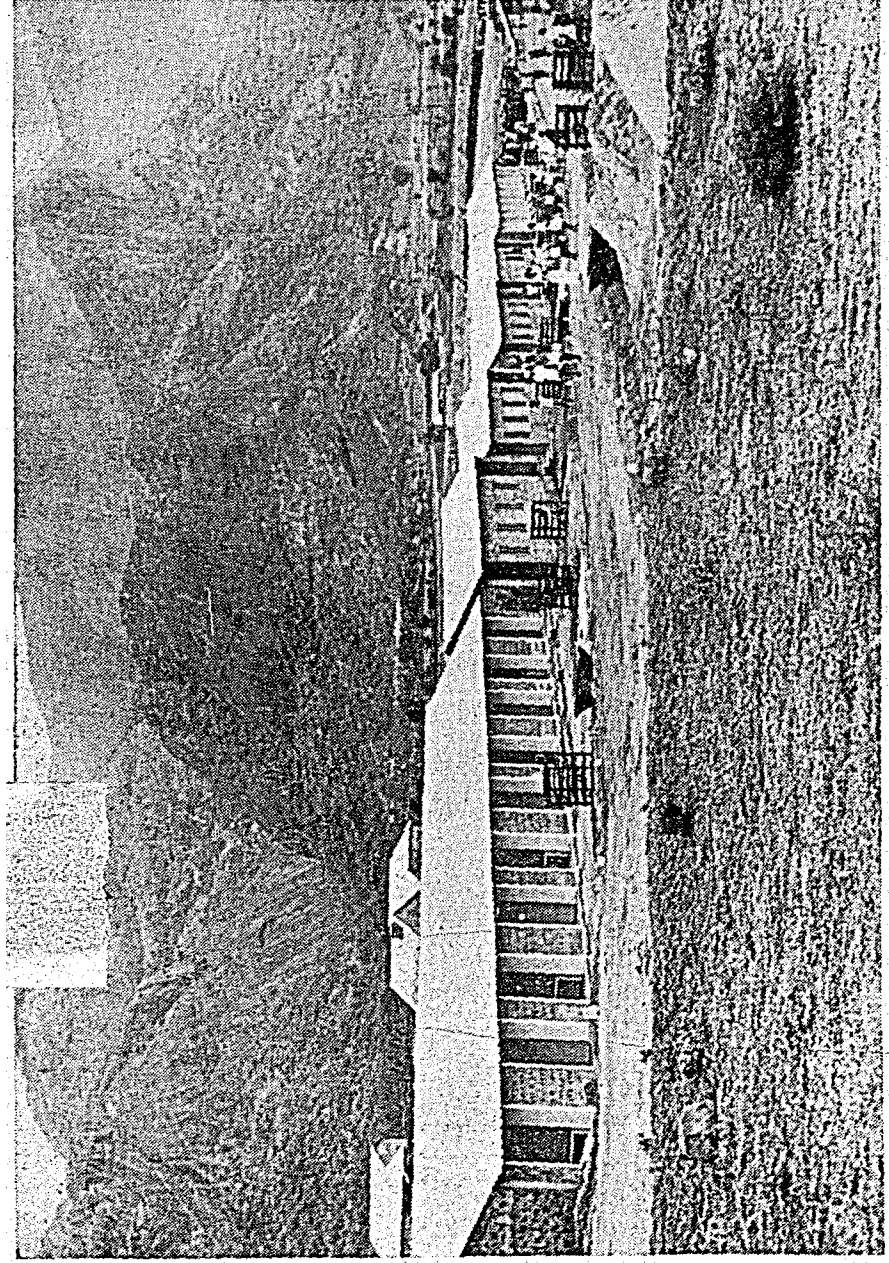


#### 4. Package Deal, Thanjavur.

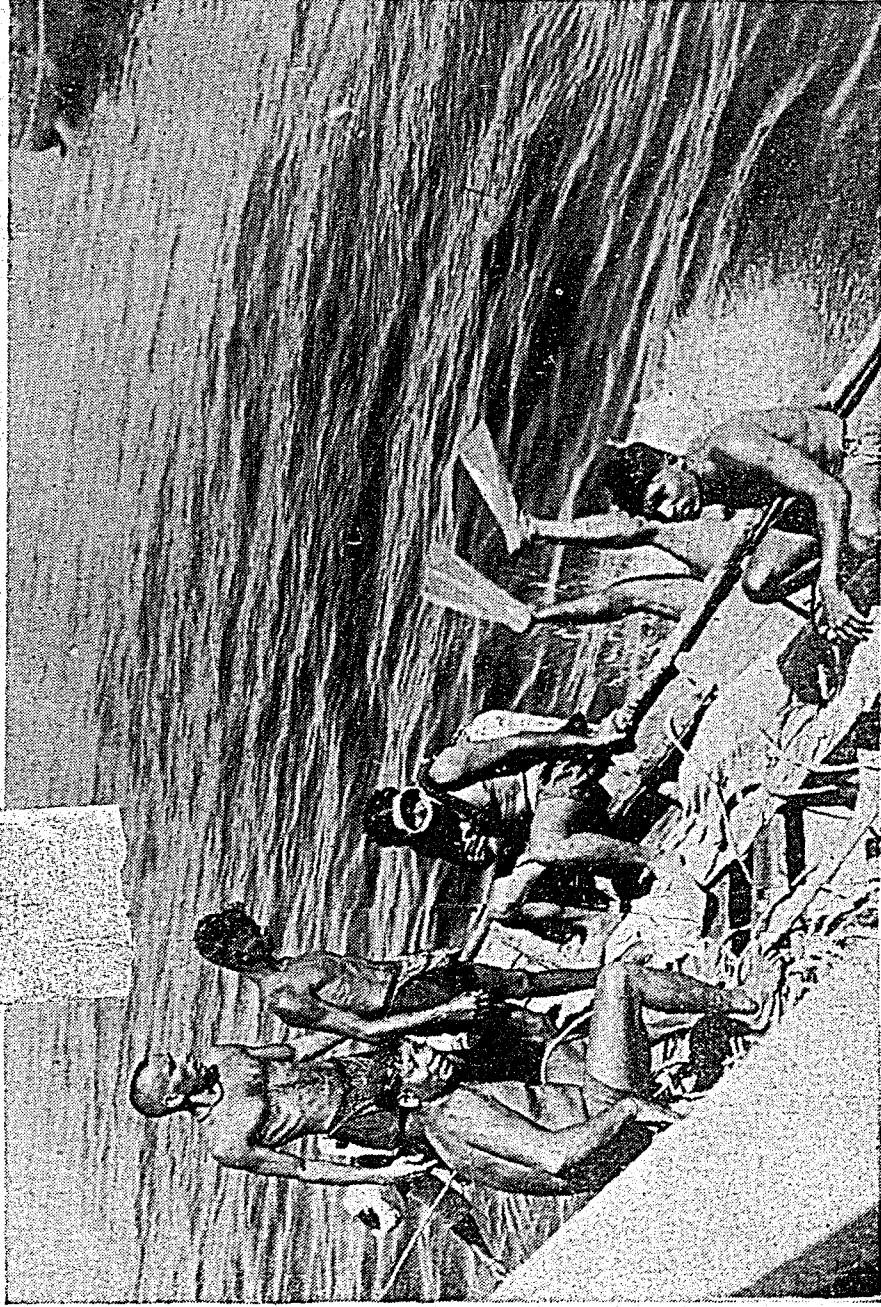




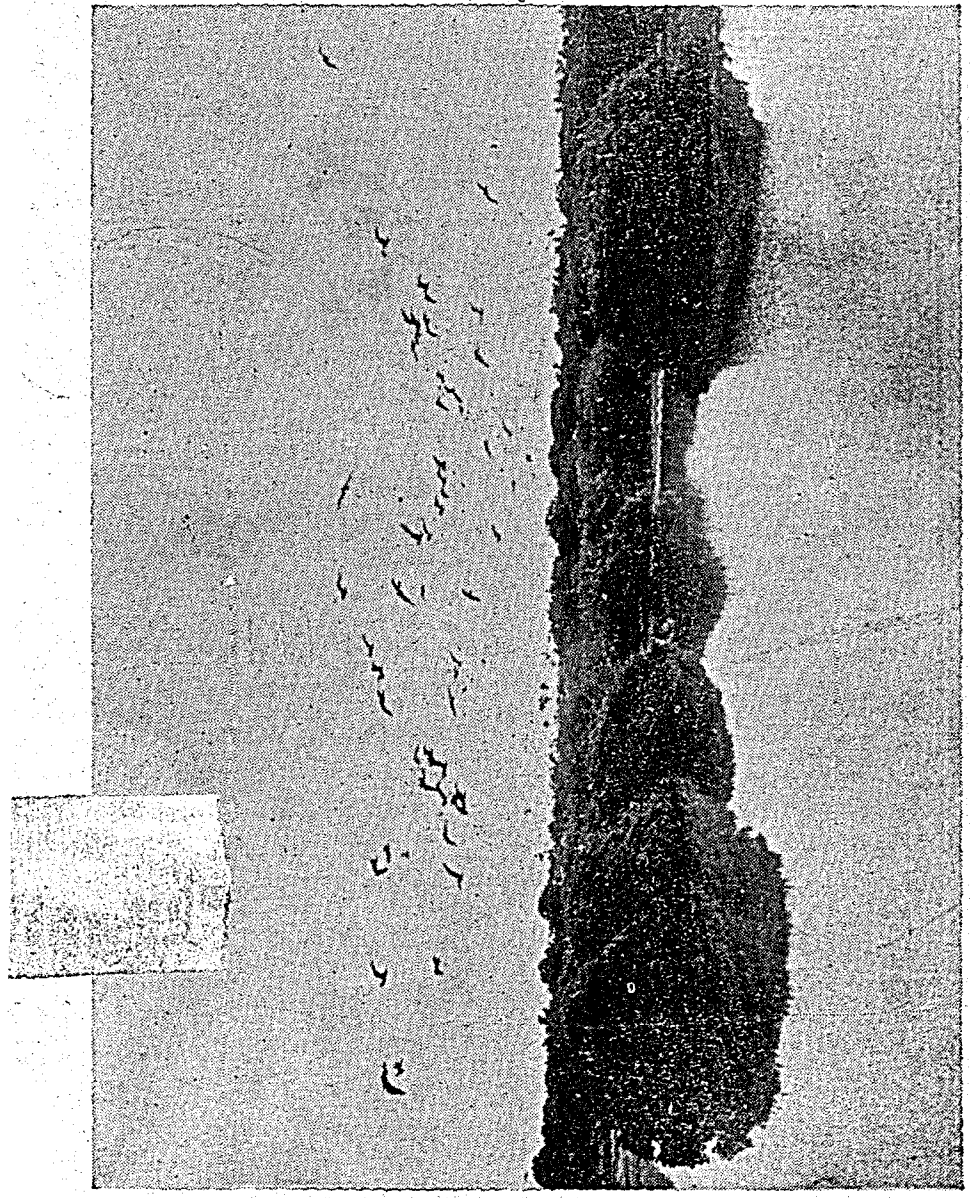
5. Amaravathy Sugar Factory.



6. Aliyar Colony (Parambikulam Project).



7. Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin.



8. Bird Sanctuary, Vedanthangal.



| (1)                                  | Number of institutions. |         |        | Number of students. |         |        |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------|---------------------|---------|--------|
|                                      | Male.                   | Female. | Total. | Male.               | Female. | Total. |
| (2)                                  | (3)                     | (4)     | (5)    | (6)                 | (7)     |        |
| 23 Institute of Film Technology.     | ..                      | ..      | 1      | ..                  | ..      | 25     |
| 24 Junior Technical School, Madras.  | ..                      | ..      | 1      | ..                  | ..      | 26     |
| 25 Junior Technical School, Madurai. | ..                      | ..      | 1      | ..                  | ..      | 38     |
| 26 School of Arts and Crafts.        | ..                      | ..      | 17     | 7                   | 899     | 906    |
| 27 School of Fine Arts ..            | ..                      | ..      | 3      | 442                 | 35      | 477    |
| 28 Social (Adult) Education Centres. | ..                      | ..      | 1,133  | 26,709              | 5,109   | 31,818 |
| 29 Schools for Social work.          | ..                      | ..      | 2      | 122                 | 15      | 137    |
| 30 Rural Colleges ..                 | ..                      | ..      | 2      | 608                 | 29      | 637    |
| 31 Music Colleges ..                 | ..                      | ..      | 2      | 20                  | 155     | 175    |
| 32 Oriental Colleges ..              | ..                      | ..      | 15     | 1,193               | 135     | 1,328  |
| 33 Oriental Schools. ..              | ..                      | ..      | 16     | 991                 | 282     | 1,274  |
| 34 Schools for Handicapped.          | ..                      | ..      | 14     | 1,795               | 518     | 2,313  |
| 35 Schools for Anglo-Indians.        | ..                      | ..      | 46     | 9,627               | 8,813   | 18,440 |
| 36 Anglo-Indian Training School.     | ..                      | ..      | 1      | ..                  | ..      | 57     |

PRIMARY EDUCATION.—The integrated syllabus was introduced and English was taught compulsorily in Standard V during the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF SCHEME.—Under the Unemployment Relief Scheme, the Government of India allotted to this State 1,500 teachers, 30 Inspecting Officers and 144 quarters for women teachers in rural areas. Two thousand eight hundred and ten teachers and 30 Inspecting Officers were appointed during the year. The District Boards to which the construction of quarters were entrusted, constructed 53 quarters.

Under the scheme for the expansion of women's education, the maximum expenditure to be incurred during the year was restricted to Rs. 4.95 lakhs.



**MID-DAY MEALS.**—The scheme of supply of mid-day meals was in operation in 24,838 schools. 168 children were being fed at these centres. The expenditure on a purely voluntary basis in 531 Secondary schools where functioning in 870 Harijan Welfare schools, 508 schools in Kanyakumari district and in 278 Corporation schools in Madras city. The total number of pupils fed in these schools was 1,14,907. The mid-day meals were also given on a purely voluntary basis in 531 Secondary schools where 16,711 pupils were being fed and in 91 aided and other elementary schools where 4,845 children were fed in the City. Out of the 26,674 primary schools in the State, the scheme was in operation in 26,585 schools and the total number of children fed was 975,920.

**SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT CONFERENCES.**—Sixty conferences were held in various districts of the State during the year. The total number of schemes undertaken for execution in all these conferences was 68,303. Up to the end of the year 133 conferences were held covering 20,017 schools in all and the estimated cost of all the schemes undertaken was Rs. 8.3 lakhs. The 123rd conference held at Vellore on 12th August 1960 was inaugurated by the President of India.

**FREE CLOTH SCHEME.**—The Department organized another scheme for the provision of free uniforms to poor children reading in elementary schools. Three lakhs six thousand nine hundred and fifteen pupils were provided with free uniforms, the cost of such uniforms worked up to Rs. 17.05 lakhs.

**BASIC EDUCATION.**—During the year, Government approved the conversion of 400 elementary schools into basic schools. With effect from the year 1960-61, English is taught compulsorily in V Grade of all the Basic Schools. The course of study for Grade V in Basic Schools included the additional subjects recommended by the Tamil Nad Basic Education Society for study in Grade V on an *Ad hoc* basis.

The retraining course in Basic Education organized for the benefit of the graduate trained teachers at the Government Post-graduate Basic Training College, Orathanad (Thanjavur district), concluded on 30th April 1960, where 31 Graduate trained teachers were retrained. The Government have also approved the proposal to retrain 80 graduate trained teachers in Basic education in two batches. The course for the first batch consisting of 30 teachers commenced on 5th July 1960 and concluded on 3rd December 1960. The course for the second batch of 34 graduates commenced on 5th December 1960 and will end on 4th May 1961.

Retraining courses in Basic Education for the benefit of elementary and secondary grade teachers were also organized at various centres. Six hundred and seventy-seven teachers were retrained. The Government also approved the proposal of retraining 2,000 elementary and secondary grade teachers in basic education during the year. This course was organized in 25 basic training schools, both aided and Government. The course for the first batch commenced on 1st July 1960 and concluded on 30th November 1960 where 978 teachers were retrained. The course for the second batch for 34 graduate trained teachers commenced on 1st December 1960 and this will conclude on 30th April 1961.

A scheme of retraining in basic education for 25 officers of the department was also approved by the Government. The first phase of the practical side of the programme, viz., continuous training at the Government Basic Training School for Men, Tirur, was held from 18th to 20th April 1960. Twenty-three officers attended this course. Under the second phase of the programme conducted in the third week of August 1960, the officers visited the basic institutions at Perianaickenpalayam, Kallupatti, Madurai, Gandhigram, Dindigul, Thanjavur, Vedaranyam and Orathanad.

**SECONDARY EDUCATION.**—One hundred and forty-six secondary schools inclusive of the schools upgraded (middle

schools to High schools) were newly permitted to be opened during the year. Government sanctioned introduction of 50 bifurcated courses in 28 secondary schools. Facilities were also provided for the improvement of teaching science in 8 schools, core subjects in 54 schools, libraries in 108 schools and craft in 36 schools.

### UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION:

**UNIVERSITIES.**—The number of Universities was two. Three hundred and thirty-two men and 65 women were studying in the certificate and diploma courses run by the Madras University. The Algappa College of Technology, Guindy, with a strength of 291 boys was also run by the University of Madras. The strength of the Annamalai University was 3,190 men and 232 women.

**COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.**—Excluding the Arts and Science Department of the Annamalai University, there were, at the end of the year, 41 Colleges for General Education for men and 15 for women. The strength in the various University classes was 33,435 men and 8,625 women. During the year, the management of the Municipal College, Salem, was taken over by the Government.

The Government Arts College, Coimbatore, was selected as the Pilot College for introducing Tamil as the medium of instruction in the three-year B.A. degree course. Accordingly, B.A. (Tamil) medium course was started in July 1960 with (i) History, (ii) Economics, (iii) Politics, (iv) Geography; and (v) Psychology, as major subjects under Part III of the course. Students, the annual income of whose parents was Rs. 3,000 and below and who joined the Tamil medium were sanctioned the full-fee concessions.

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**—The administration of all Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics continued to vest with the Director of Technical Education, with the Chief

Engineer as the ex-officio Director. The Five-Year Integrated course in Engineering commenced from the academic year 1959-60 and the total number of Post-graduate courses at the College of Engineering, Guindy, was increased from 5 to 6 this year with the opening of the course in Internal Combustion Engineering.

**POLYTECHNICS.**—A sandwich course in Mechanical Engineering was started in the Central Polytechnic, Madras, and in the Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai, from July 1960. An A.M.I.E. (Part-time) course was started in the Central Polytechnic, Madras. Post-diploma courses in Automobile Engineering, Agricultural Engineering, Line Communication and Radio Engineering were also started in the Government Polytechnics at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. The number of aided Polytechnics rose from 13 to 16 with the opening of (1) Bhaktavatsalam Polytechnic, Kancheepuram, (2) Rajagopal Polytechnic, Gudiyatham, and (3) Srinivasa Subbaraya Polytechnic, Sirkali. An Institute of Film Technology was also started from July 1960 for imparting technical training to the technicians in the Film industry.

An expenditure of Rs. 64.29 lakhs was incurred on the implementation of the various schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan during the year under review. The total outlay on the Plan schemes worked out to Rs. 190.80 lakhs up to 31st December 1960.

### MISCELLANEOUS:

**AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION.**—During the year 50 films were added on to the State Film Library. Nearly 8,313 film shows were given in the educational institutions with the films and film strips hired at nominal rates from the State Film Library. The State Film Library produced seven 35 mm. film strips for use in Educational Institutions. One hundred and fifteen graduate-teachers in secondary schools were given short training courses of four days' duration in the use of Audio Visual Equipments by

the Special Officer for Audio Visual Education at four centres, viz., Erode, Ramanathapuram, Nagapattinam and Rajapalayam.

**TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING COURSES.**—Under the revised procedure for the award of technical teachers' certificate, technical teachers' diploma and certificate courses were conducted during the summer vacation at four centres, viz., Teachers College, Saidapet, Pasumalai High School, Pasumalai, Government Basic Training School for Men, Tirunelveli and St. Michael's High School, Coimbatore. Technical Teachers' Certificate courses in Commercial subjects were also conducted during the summer vacation at the Government Arts College, Madras.

**REVISION OF SYLLABUSES.**—The revised syllabus for Integrated Elementary Course was introduced during the year in Standard V in all non-basic elementary schools, in class V of the primary department of secondary schools, the nomenclature of which has been changed as Standard V. The revised syllabuses for secondary and higher secondary courses were introduced in Standard IX, formerly known as Form V. The revised syllabus in Textile Technology and Engineering under diversified courses was approved by the Government for introduction during the year and published in the *Fort. St. George Gazette*.

**NATIONALISATION OF TEXT BOOK.**—English Text Book, Standard V, the first book published under the scheme of nationalisation of Text Books was introduced in all the schools in the State.

**SOCIAL ADULT EDUCATION MOBILE UNITS.**—The two mobile units one at Madras and the other at Madurai continued to function during the year.

Propaganda lectures and educational film shows were given for the benefit of the illiterate audience.

**PENSION SCHEME.**—During the year, Government extended the scheme of pension to L.T. Assistants, who retired from service on or after 1st April 1955, but payment of pension to be made only from 1st April 1958.

**EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS.**—During the year under review, the Government of India had instituted a scheme for the award of full fee concessions in all stages of education to children, adopted children and grand-children by predeceased sons of political sufferers, provided the annual income of such political sufferer did not exceed Rs. 3,600. The Government of India have agreed to meet 50 per cent of the expenditure involved in this regard.

**NATIONAL CADET CORPS.**—The National Cadet Corps Day was celebrated throughout the State on the 6th November 1960. The National Cadet Corps Rifles introduced during the year was functioning in 39 colleges for men in 5 colleges for women and in 20 Polytechnics. The strength of these Rifles was 15,389 cadets.

## DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES

The Department of Legal Studies created in the year 1953 continued its activities during the period under report towards upgrading the quality of Legal education in the State and giving the academic staff of the Law College, Madras, the much needed contact with problems of research in Law through the conduct of Seminars and Study Groups. Special lecturers to the students of the College by Judges of the High Court and Supreme Court and eminent lawyers were arranged. Arrangements were also made to students to observe the court proceedings in the High Court and City Civil Court. The third volume of the 'Year Book of Legal Studies' consisting of articles from scholars and distinguished writers was brought out in the month of December 1960. The Committee of Direction under the Chairmanship of Honorary Director of Legal Studies constituted for the compilation of a glossary of Legal terms for academic instruction in Law, in the regional language, published a booklet containing the equivalent in Tamil for words expressing legal concepts. A new feature of the year was that a list of Law graduates

from the year 1891 to 1960 was compiled and is now under print. The Old Students' Association of the Law College has been revived and registered under Act XXI of 1860.

Sri A. S. Panchapakesa Ayyar, Retired Judge of the High Court, continued to be the Honorary Director of Legal Studies and Head of the Institution.

### GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

**S.S.L.C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION.**—For the S.S.L.C. examination held in March 1960, 57,398 candidates had registered and 56,555 candidates actually appeared. Of these, 27,466 candidates were declared eligible, with a percentage of 50.1 as against 44.9 in March 1959. In March 1960 examination, the total number of girls alone that appeared was 12,110 and of these, 6,665 were declared eligible giving a percentage of 55. For October 1960 examination, 28,679 candidates had registered and 27,936 actually appeared.

The number of working days in High Schools were increased from this year from 180 days to 200 days a year. The proposal of the Board of Secondary Education that the candidates detained in Form V during 1959-60 and all candidates who have completed S.S.L.C. course in 1960-61 but detained or not declared eligible at the S.S.L.C. Public Examination and who may come up for the X Standard Public Examination, be exempted from the study of a third language (Language under Part II of the Scheme) for two years, i.e., up to and inclusive of the Public Examination of October 1963, was accepted by the Government. The Government have extended the term of members of the Board of Secondary Education for a period of one year from 1-7-1960.

**GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.**—A noteworthy feature for the year under review was that the Government had approved the following:—

(a) that Blind candidates be allowed to appear for the Government Technical Examinations in Typewriting (English and Tamil);

(b) that such students be exempted from answering the second paper in the theory part of the examination;

(c) that the mechanism test may be limited to such tests as the blind candidates can take, though the rules regarding the educational qualification shall for the admission of blind candidates for the examinations be the same as those for other candidates;

(d) that candidates who had failed at the Brevet Examination of Pondicherry State after undergoing the prescribed course of study in a recognised school be permitted to appear for the Madras Government Technical Examinations in Commerce subjects provided that the other conditions prescribed therefor were satisfied;

(e) that candidates who have appeared and failed in the Matriculation examination are permitted to appear for the Typewriting Lower Grade examination if they had presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination after undergoing a regular course of study in an institution recognised by the University; and

(f) that the Madras Government Technical Examinations be conducted in Pondicherry also with effect from April 1961.

The concession granted to Government typists to appear for the Lower and Higher Grade Examinations in Tamil Typewriting thrice without payment of fees had also been extended to the regular typists employed by the local bodies but the typists who were appointed on emergency basis were not eligible for this concession.

Candidates applying for the Certificate of competency for Engine Drivers were permitted to be admitted provisionally to the examination, even if they did not possess the minimum general educational qualification prescribed therefor provided they were otherwise fit.

Government had also ordered that the Government Technical Examination in Accountancy be conducted twice a year from 1961 and onwards.

TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE.—Government approved the proposals of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, that publishers of repute registered with the Text-Book Committee be requested to bring out text-books, based on the revised syllabuses for Standards V and IX, in the subjects and languages not received in the usual course for consideration at the meeting of the Text-Book Committee held in March 1960 by giving them a guarantee that their books alone would be in use for a period of five years from the school-year 1960-61 onwards.

### MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

The permanent Assistant Curator, is in full charge of the Curator's post. The main work of the Record Office is the receipt, issue and preservation of the permanent records and documents of the Madras State Government.

ACCESSION.—The non-confidential records of all the departments of the Secretariat for 1956 and the confidential records of some of the departments for 1955 and 1956 were transferred to the Record Office for safe custody during the year. Seven thousand three hundred and ninety strong almirah documents and 2,890 printed specifications were also received for safe custody. The electoral rolls of 65 Assembly Constituencies for 1958 and 169 Assembly Constituencies for 1959 were likewise received for permanent retention. The records of the District Courts of Madurai, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur (East and West), Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli, the records of certain committees appointed by the Government

to consider the special problems relating to the administration of the State and the records of the Board of Revenue, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum, relating to the transferred territories for the years 1921 and 1932 to 1941 were also received in this office for safe custody.

REQUISITION FOR RECORDS AND RESTORATION OF RECORDS.—The number of requisitions for records and information received during the period continued to be heavy. Twenty-eight thousand, nine hundred and twenty-one requisitions were received of which one thousand and five involved prolonged searches. Thirty-two thousand, six hundred and seventy-nine papers were furnished to the various departments of the Madras, Andhra and Kerala Governments and 50,012 papers returned to the office were restored to the bundles.

SEPARATION OF RECORDS AND BOOKS.—Consequent on the transfer of certain areas in the Madras State to the Andhra Pradesh, the records of the Secretariat and the Board of Revenue relating to the period subsequent to 1919 and the survey records relating to the transferred areas were separated and transferred to the Central Record Office, Hyderabad. Thirty-nine thousand, six hundred and ninety-two Tamil books have been sorted out to be catalogued authorwise. These books were received from the Registrar of Books for preservation in the Record Office.

SEARCHES.—A number of special searches were undertaken and detailed notes were prepared in several cases for the use of the Departments of the Madras, Andhra and Kerala Governments.

CATALOGUING AND LISTING.—The listing of the large bulk of inam records transferred from the office of the Board of Revenue was continued during the period. The work of listing and cataloguing the Persian records in Record Office was also continued. The Modi records of the Thanjavur Collectorate were likewise taken up for listing



by the Marathi Pandit of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and the work is in progress.

**MENDING AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.**—As adequate quantities of chiffon and hand-made paper were supplied by the Controller of Stationery and Printing, Madras, the mending of the old manuscript volumes and records was continued during the year. Sixty-three thousand, two hundred and twenty-six sheets of old records of the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, etc., were mended during the period. Five hundred and ninety-two items of records belonging to the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, etc., were also bound.

**PUBLICATION OF RECORDS.**—The galley and form proofs of index to the Public Despatches from England, 1752-1753 (Volume 56) and also the galley proof of the Title Page and Prefatory Note to the volume were all returned to the Press duly corrected. The volume was in the final stage of printing. Three hundred and eighty-two volumes of historical publications were sold during the year and a sum of Rs. 824.95 nP. was realised on that account. The two volumes of 'Studies in Madras Administration' written by late Dr. B. S. Baliga were published during the year. The galley proof of the catalogue of books registered under the Press and Registration Act, 1867, for the period from 1890 to 1900 was corrected and returned to the Press. The forme proof of the catalogue received from the Press was under scrutiny.

**REVISION OF DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.**—No new District Gazetteer was written during the period, as the Government have ordered that none need be written till a State Editor is appointed. The *Madurai District Gazetteer* is still in the final stage of publication. The galley proof of the *South Arcot District Gazetteer* was corrected and returned to the Press and the forme proof is awaited. The typescripts of Glossary and bibliography of the Gazetteer were also sent to the Press for setting during the period.

The work of revising the *Coimbatore District Gazetteer* in the light of the suggestions made by the Editor, Indian Gazetteers, Government of India, was completed during the period and the revised text got approved by the Government. A brief table showing infection and mortality in respect of tuberculosis was prepared and incorporated in the Chapter on Public Health in the *Coimbatore District Gazetteer*.

**LIBRARY.**—During this period 189 books and periodicals were added to the Library, 850 books were transferred from the Secretariat Library and fifteen books were purchased by the office.

**RESEARCH SCHOLARS.**—Out of the thirty-four Research Scholars who were given access to the records, two were foreign research scholars. One of these two was a Fulbright Research Scholar from the United States of America, also doing research work in several other centres in India.

## GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS

### *Government Museum, Madras.*

**SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS.**—The following special exhibitions were held during the period under report:—

Miniature models of extinct animals.

Recently acquired bronze images of Saivite saints.

Original manuscripts of poet Barathiar.

War medals presented to the Army and Navy during World War I.

Life history of Moss.

" The sale of metal casts of coins of India and the loan of circulating collections of paintings to schools in the State were continued as usual. The sale of picture post cards and miniature bronze replicas of the world famous bronze Natesa from Tiruvelangadu was also continued.

**MUSEUM GAMES.**—A series of Museum games were conducted for the pupils of the Madras Christian College High School in the Zoological galleries of the Museum.

ZOOLOGY.—The following specimens were added to the collections during the year 1960 :—

One specimen of the short nosed fruit bat, one specimen of the palm civet, one specimen of *Pitta brachyura*, one specimen of the Cat Bear, two specimens of the Hoopoe, one specimen of the spotted dove, specimens of the Pied King fisher, the common King fisher and Ashy swallow shrike, specimens of crabs of the different species and one enlarged plaster model of *Amoeba* and one of *Paramoecium*. Also were added one specimen of the Golden Pheasant, one specimen of the white Peacock and one specimen of the squirrel.

BOTANY.—Roots of the sandalwood tree (*Santalum album*) showing haustorial connections with those of a neighbouring plant and also showing a case of abnormal combination among themselves, collected on the Javadi Hills were added to the Museum. Beautiful paintings of half-a-dozen Madras flowers were prepared. Two 'mural' paintings on canvas, one depicting the Giant water lily (*Victoria regia*) and the other depicting fossil plants (as in life), were procured and exhibited in the galleries. Thirty-six new photographic negatives and twenty-nine new lantern-slides were prepared. Fourteen specimens of timber from Wales were added to the exhibits in the Economic Products galleries.

GEOLOGY.—Specimens of Anthrophyllite schists, Vanadium ore, betryoidal Psilomelane, green Quartz (Fuschite Quartzite), Ruby Felspar (Orthoclase Felspar), Quartz-Mica schists and Olivine were acquired, the acquisition of the first three being in exchange for our duplicates of Spinel, Hercynite, Rutile and Zircon.

ANTHROPOLOGY.—A set of 46 coloured leather shadow play figures from Kolar (Mysore) was acquired. A set of 72 ceremonial and parade garments of the British period was secured from the Chief Inspector of Textiles and Clothing, Ministry of Defence, Kanpur. Twenty photographs of size 12" x 10" of ethnographic subjects on

aluminium plates by electro-chemical process were obtained by purchase from Alphin Studio, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. A radio carbon dating chart was presented to the Museum by Dr. B. Subbarao, Professor of Archaeology, University of Baroda.

ARCHAEOLOGY.—Eleven bronzes representing Hindu Deities were acquired during the period under review, amongst which the Ardhanariswara bronze, is a unique and rare specimen preserved in a perfect state. Fourteen miscellaneous stone carvings were transferred to this Museum from the Sacred Heart Seminary, Poonamallee. An Indo-Chinese bronze figure was also received at the Museum. The Archaeological Curator of the Museum had prepared a Tamil Guide to the archaeological galleries here.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY.—The Special Committee of the National Art Gallery met twice in the year and selected seven paintings for the gallery. They include four paintings of the Mughal School, one Kalamkari painting and two modern painting. A modern bronze entitled "Jesus bearing the cross" was acquired during this period.

NUMISMATICS.—One English East India Company one-third mohur from Tirumanjeri village, South Arcot, fifty Indo-British silver rupees from Tirurameswaram village, Thanjavur district, one gold Venetian ducat of Alvise Mocenigo IV. from Perambur, Trichurappalli district, thirty-eight Indo-British rupees from Andipattu, North Arcot district and a gold five franc of Napoleon III unearthed in Saidapet village, Madras, were added to the collection of coins from treasure trove hoards. Sixty-eight lead and copper coins of South India and Indo-European varieties were purchased and added to the collection, besides two gold Hoysala panams received as gifts. Thirty-three medals and badges presented by the Defence Ministry, Government of India, were added to the Medals collection.

*Government Museum, Pudukkottai.*

The number of visitors was 148,616 and the daily average was 575. An overall re-arrangement of the galleries was made to be more attractive and instructive. Exhibits were put up in new cases with natural painted background and internal lighting, etc.

The 'White Crow' in the birds gallery and the improved strains of paddy, cholam, ragi and 'Kudiravalli' (*Panicum Crusgalli*, var, *frumentaceum*) in the agriculture section, a 'Standing lamp' of metal ware and a Fan artistically made of sandalwood in the Art and Industries section were displayed in show cases specially designed. The skeletal parts of the Great Indian Fin Whale, 62 feet in length, were separately and conspicuously exhibited with instructive guide plates, name boards and labels.

Six photographs on the various geological phenomena presented by the Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, and a similar number on 'Tea-culture' presented by the Curator together with 12 photographs on Botany, Zoology and Agriculture were prominently displayed in their respective galleries. Six photographs of the eminent South Indian Musicians playing on the musical instruments presented by the All-India Radio, Madras, were also put up in the gallery of musical instruments in the Ethnology section.

Twenty-six books were added to the library during the year. There were 1,073 volumes in it.

## CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY

During the year books and periodicals and newspapers in several languages continued to be received under the Delivery of Books Act, 1954. The following were added to the exchange list during the year under review:—

- (1) Dr. A. Aiyappan,  
Professor of Anthropology,  
Unit No. I/V/6,  
New Capital, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

- (2) The Director of Archives,  
National Archives of India,  
Janpath, New Delhi.

## ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

The year 1960 was the 106th year of the establishment of the Zoo at Madras. About Five lakhs of people visited the Zoo during the year.

ZOO POPULATION.—There were 582 animals at the beginning of the year. One hundred and ninety animals were added while the reduction due to sale, death and being gifted away amounted to 171 animals. The total number of animals at the end of the year was 601.

ADDITIONS.—An African Lion was given as free gift by Sri F. P. Gaekwad, Maharajah of Baroda. Sri Lakshmanan Chettiar of Krishna Pictures, Mambalam, presented two tamed leopards and Miss. Urmila Rao of Poona Virus Research Institute sent a tamed hyaena. There were 143 births during the year period, the most outstanding among them was the birth of a hippo young on 27—6—1960, which formed the subject of curiosity for the visitors to the Zoo. One baby Zebra was born after a period of six years at the Zoo. The South American Lama, after acclimatising to the Madras conditions gave birth to a baby which has grown up rapidly.

Out of the ex-gratia grant of Rupees one lakh to the Madras Zoo by the State Government, exotic fauna were purchased and added to the Zoo. Besides, African lions, white swans, black swans, beautifully coloured pheasants, Macaw parrots, white pea-fowls, etc., were also purchased. A pair of chimpanzees, four camels, etc., are to be added to the Zoo shortly. Three herons were captured during the breeding season at the Zoo lake.

DISPOSALS AND DEATHS.—Forty-six animals in all were sold. This includes one loney female tiger sold to the Bombay Zoo. Nineteen deaths among the mammals

included a Chimpanzee. Besides these, a few birds also had died due to the unusual inclement weather in November 1960.

REVENUE.—The following is the statement of receipts for the year under review:—

|                           | Rs.      |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Zoo Gate ... ..           | 1,44,050 |
| Zoo Cafe ... ..           | 14,100   |
| Zoo boats ... ..          | 8,000    |
| Zoo other receipts ... .. | 3,118    |
| Total ... ..              | 1,69,268 |

### LIBRARIES

During the year 1960, forty Branch Libraries and 20 Delivery stations were opened. The scheme of House Delivery of Books through Van was introduced in two areas in the City of Madras, viz., Triplicane and Chintadripet. Books were distributed through a tricycle to members in the Madras District Central Library who paid an additional subscription of 0.25 nP. besides the caution deposit of Rs. 5 per book.

Library service for patients in General Hospital was also implemented by the Local Library Authority, Madras. The hospital authorities of the General Hospital, Madras, placed a suitable hall to house the Branch Library where books and magazines were kept according to the tastes of reader. Similar library service was arranged at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Perunthurai, Tambaram and at the Chingleput District Headquarters Hospital. This movement had gained much popularity throughout the State as will be seen from the fact that there was a considerable rise in the number of members in the Libraries, readers of books, journals and also an increase in the number of books acquired. Even the children in Children's Corners had developed the reading

habit. Book exhibitions were held in Salem and South Arcot districts during the year. Books were donated by people in each district to the District Central Library and to Branch Libraries.

A building for the District Central Library, Vellore, was constructed at a cost of over two lakhs and the District Central Library housed in the new building during the year. A site was purchased at Madras for housing the Central Library Building, Madras. The foundation stone was laid by the Vice-President of India.

Enrolment of women members has gradually increased in the District Central Libraries and all Branch Libraries in the whole State.

## CHAPTER XII—AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

### AGRICULTURE

**SEASONAL CONDITIONS.**—The seasonal conditions of the year were not quite normal. Though the summer and the south-west monsoon showers were normal in all the districts except Salem, the north-east monsoon had set in late followed by very heavy rains in the month of November 1960. These heavy rains had caused floods which submerged the standing crops with the result that paddy crops in Thanjavur, South Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts had to be sown again. But these rains had brought a good supply to almost all the irrigation sources in the State.

**SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN SCHEMES—STATE SEED FARMS.**—Impetus was given to this Scheme with a view to produce and multiply seeds of improved strains. Thirty-six new farms were established during the year. The total number of such seed farms in the State was 136 at the end of the year 1960.

**SUPPLY SCHEMES AND PLANT PROTECTION.**—In order to step up the yield of the crops, special steps were taken to increase the acreage under the green manure sowings by supply of green manure seeds at reduced costs to the agriculturists and also by grant of a special bonus to ryots who had sown and supplied green manure seeds. Green manure seed farms were conducted by the Government also. A quantity of 1,530 tons of green manure seeds was distributed to the agriculturists during the year 1960.

During the year, 30,258 tons of improved paddy seeds and 2,727 tons of millet seeds were distributed from the primary and village seed farms to cover a total area of 13.62 lakhs acres under paddy and 4.09 lakhs acres under millets.

Pesticides and fungicides were supplied at half the cost to ryots in pest affected areas as a protection measure against the recurring damage to food crops by pests. This scheme covered an area of 9.28 lakhs acres of crops in the year. This apart 881 sprayers were supplied to ryots at concessional rates to control the incidence of pests and diseases in the crops.

To minimise the destruction of crops by rats, the pilot scheme for destruction of rats in areas with large extents of crops was continued in the year and it was spread over an area of 1,731 acres in Thanjavur district.

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation which found favour with the ryots was intensified and it covered an extent of 18.35 lakhs acres by the end of the year under review.

Under the Urban Compost Scheme, sixty-one municipalities and 280 notified panchayats undertook manufacture of compost from urban waste. This was sold to the ryots at economic rates. A total quantity of 3.37 lakhs tons of such compost was made and distributed during the year.

The special scheme for the development of local manurial resources launched in the State in 1958-59 was continued during the year and a quantity of 15.99 lakhs tons of compost was distributed in the selected blocks.

The scheme for the conversion of nightsoil into valuable compost manure was implemented in bigger panchayats with a population ranging between 2,000 to 4,000 and where conservancy system existed. Under this scheme, loans not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per panchayat were given towards the cost of acquisition of compost site and for purchase of carts for the transport of compost. During the year, a quantity of 11,000 tons was made and distributed.



A pilot scheme for the utilization of nightsoil in villages with a population of less than 1,000 was also introduced and a target of 150 tons of manure for each village was fixed. This scheme is intended to increase the manurial resources of the State.

**DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL CROPS, HORTICULTURE AND FRUITS.**—To supplement the production of food crops, the area under fruit cultivation was increased and the existing orchards improved for a better outturn of fruit production. Under this scheme, long-term loans in kind in the form of fruit plants and in cash were granted to prospective fruit growers for planting new orchards. Short-term loans were also granted for improving the existing orchards. A sum of Rs. 1.12 lakhs was disbursed during the year towards such loans and the area covered by the scheme was 1,069 acres. Two new orchards were established in the year. Special training (Gardeners' course) in Horticulture, vegetable growing and ornamental gardening was imparted to 28 candidates at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore.

A quantity of 1.38 lakhs of tons of additional production of oil-seeds, viz., groundnuts, gingelly and castor was achieved in the year. An extent of 1,367 acres was covered by cashew cultivation in forest and other areas. Loans amounting to Rs. 1.09 lakhs were disbursed towards this venture.

The Cotton Extension Scheme was continued during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan with a view to increase production in order to bridge the gap caused between internal production and consumption. Improved agronomic practices like manuring the irrigated crop with ammonium sulphate and prophylactic measures against incidence of pests and diseases were all carried out on a large-scale. A total quantity of 0.62 lakhs bales of cotton, as additional production was achieved during 1960.

The Regional Research Station at Veppankulam (Thanjavur district) started to conduct research on cultural, manurial and other experiments for the benefit of the coconut growers, continued its activities in the year as per an approved technical programme. The coconut nursery work was enlarged to distribute 126,000 quality seedlings annually from the nurseries functioning at Pattukottai, Tindivanam, Kanyakumari, Shencottah and Coimbatore under the Comprehensive Coconut Nursery Scheme. The total number of coconut seedlings distributed during the year 1960 was 122,506.

Parasite breeding stations were established at Nagercoil and Gudiyatham to rear and build up the stock of parasites to meet the demands from the pest-affected areas of coconut crops in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli.

Forty-four families of the landless agriculturists in Ramanathapuram and also the Ceylon repatriates were given lands and seedlings to take up coconut cultivation. An area of 132 acres was developed and 18,000 seedlings were raised during the year.

To meet the present deficit of coconut oil, new areas were brought under coconut cultivation and the yielding capacity of the existing palms was also increased by adopting intensive cultivation practices and plant protection measures. An area of 1.18 lakhs acres was actually brought under coconut cultivation during 1960.

The Tobacco Development Scheme envisaged grant of crop loan advances to deserving growers, supply of quality seeds at nominal rates, conducting demonstrations on proper methods of manuring, plant protection, curing and processing and providing technical assistance to growers in regard to all aspects of tobacco cultivation. The area covered by this scheme during 1960 was 193 acres. Seventy-two demonstration plots were organized during the year. A comprehensive scheme for tobacco

development was sanctioned for the entire State and implemented in the year. This scheme is to improve the yield and quality of chewing and smoking tobaccos in the State by propaganda and demonstration in the scientific methods of cultivation, harvesting and curing, processing, handling, grading, storage and disposal.

**AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.**—To meet the dearth of trained hands in the Agricultural field, admission to the B.Sc. (Agricultural) Degree course was increased and 158 additional students were admitted in the year under review. Against this number, 156 students had joined the I Year B.Sc. Agricultural class. The pre-professional course in Agriculture was conducted at the Government Arts College, Coimbatore, and St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai, with 88 and 51 students respectively admitted to these two institutions.

Further, to provide facilities for post-Graduate training in appropriate fields leading to M.Sc. and Ph.D. Degree, courses under Horticulture, Plant Pathology, Plant Breeding, Genetics and Social Science were started at Coimbatore and thirty-nine candidates were admitted during the year. In the year, 40 candidates were selected. 35 were for M.Sc. (Ag.) and 5 for Ph.D. Of these, 20 were from Madras State and 20 from other States of India. The University Examinations for the award of M.Sc. (Ag.) Degree were held for the first time at this college during July 1960. Thirty-eight candidates appeared for the examination. Thirty candidates were declared to have qualified for the degree of whom 17 students were placed in first class while one candidate was exempted from dissertation.

A refresher course for young farmers was started on 15th October 1960. Twenty trainees were undergoing training which will terminate by 14th April 1961. Practical and theoretical aspects of agriculture and allied subjects including Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Vegetable Cultivation, Fruit Production, Marketing, etc., were taught to these trainees.

Refresher courses for Extension Officers were held in two batches at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. The first batch was trained in January 1960 with a strength of 47 and the second batch in February 1960 with 37 candidates. The trainees underwent orientation training in order to appraise themselves of the recent advances in the field of Agriculture and allied subjects.

The Eleventh Farmers' Day Celebrations at the Central Farm, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, was conducted on 20th August 1960.

The construction of the Post-graduate Block was completed and declared open on 19th August 1960 by the Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India.

**AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INFORMATION AND STATISTICS.**—Agricultural information was spread out through the media of books, periodicals, film shows and exhibitions. Literature on the subject were printed and distributed to farmers. The officers appointed for the purpose toured the Community Development areas and equipped the village level workers with the best method of passing on to agriculturist the improved methods of cultivation. Two Agricultural information workshop seminars were organised.

Studies on testing of various fungicides, for their efficacy in the control of betelvine wilt and the optimum interval for their application, irrigation trials, spacing trials, manurial trials and testing of potentialities of different species of pepper resistant to the disease were undertaken.

Studies were undertaken at the Sugarcane Research Station, Gudiyatham, to produce good quality gur and jaggery, which will preserve for a long term in storage without deterioration.

Simple fertilizer trials on cultivators' fields were conducted during the Second Plan period with the following objectives, viz. (1) to study the response of important

cereals, cash and oilseeds crops to nitrogen, phosphorous and potash individually and in combination; (2) to compare the production values of different, nitrogenous fertilizers; (3) to estimate the relative value of the important phosphatic fertilizers on legume crops; (4) to compare the relative merits of nitro-phosphatic complex fertilizers; (5) to inter-relate date of crop response to soil tests; and (6) to draw up schedule of fertilizers application in different parts of the country.

The Central Sugarcane Research Station at Cuddalore and the two sub-stations at Kumaramangalam and Gudiyatham continued to conduct research on heavy and alluvial wet soil condition of the Cauvery Basin and Varietal selection work. Research work on the cultural and irrigation requirements of various trials on mango, citrus and grapes was carried on in the Research Station at Periyakulam. The Central Research Station, Aduthurai, conducted a series of field studies and trials on planting material, proper rotation of crops with bananas, treatment of suckers optimum manurial practices, proper desuckering practices and beneficial cultural and summer irrigation practices. Model Agronomic experiments at the Agricultural Research Stations at Bhavanisagar and Aduthurai were continued in the year with satisfactory results. In addition to these research schemes, 19 new schemes were in the various stages of implementation.

**LAND DEVELOPMENT.**—To provide agricultural machinery to the cultivators for the reclamation of virgin lands and the current fallows, the Tractor Hiring Scheme and the Tractor Hire Purchase Scheme were implemented. Sixty-eight ordinary tractors and 74 tractors with bulldozers attached were hired to the Agriculturists. An extent of 11,816 acres of both virgin and current fallows was reclaimed and brought under cultivation. Nine Tractors were supplied to ryots under the Hire Purchase Scheme.

**MINOR IRRIGATION.**—Sinking of 75 subartesian wells in the South Arcot district, 50 subartesian wells in Ramanathapuram district and 375 subartesian wells in nine other districts was sanctioned in the year and the work was in progress.

The filter point Scheme is intended to supplement the irrigation facilities to food crops, the entire cost of sinking being recoverable from the ryots. Under the scheme loans were granted to ryots up to Rs. 2,500 per head in the shape of pumping machinery on a hire purchase basis. During the year, 700 wells were sunk.

To conserve and utilise the waste water in the rivers and drainage channels, etc., for irrigation purposes, oil engines or electric motor pumping sets were installed in selected areas for pumping water from such rivers and channels for irrigation purposes. One such pumping scheme was started in the year, mainly for the benefit of the poor ryots.

Besides, departmental oil engines were hired out to needy, poor and middle class ryots at concessional rate of hire charges for irrigation purposes. Two hundred and ninety units were made available for hire during the Second Plan period, and an area of 7,119 acres was irrigated.

One hundred and seventy-eight oil engines and 716 electric motors were also purchased and distributed to the ryots during the year.

**SOIL CONSERVATION IN AGRICULTURAL LANDS.**—The aim of soil conservation is to protect the top layers of the soil, which are apt to be constantly shifted from one area to another by wind and water and also to conserve the moisture in the soil. Measures such as contour bunding, plugging gullies, providing vegetative cover, etc., were undertaken to arrest soil erosion and the consequent loss of fertility of the lands.

The scheme was in operation in North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai, Nilgiris, Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts. An area of 60,170 acres was tackled under this scheme.

**RESEARCH.**—Under the three-year programme of work, the Teaching section had undertaken four experiments. Firstly, the experiment on the placement of phosphates by paddy did not give any significant results. This was given up. Next, the experiment to study the combined effect of tillage, irrigation and manures on Garden land crops and treatments did not show significant differences individually, but irrigation in combination with manures gave significant results. Two different levels of tillage both by Country and Iron ploughs with and without 5,000 lb. of green leaves were given for paddy. The results were not known as the crop was not harvested yet. In the rotation experiment in Garden lands, the results were satisfactory. This experiment conducted on green manure crop which received 100 lb. P. 205 in the first rotation produced not only higher yields of green matter but also increased the yield of the succeeding crops in the second year rotation.

(The following schemes were taken up for investigation and experiment in the year. Experiments were conducted, observations recorded, necessary data collected and further developments were being watched. In cases where the experiments were completed final reports were sent to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research:—

(a) Scheme for investigation in the methods of practices of Farming;

(b) Scheme for the Chemical investigation of the cause of blast resistance in paddy;

(c) Scheme to study the nature and uptake of phosphates;

(d) Scheme for soil survey and classification on soils of the cane tract;

(e) Scheme for simple fertilizer trials in cultivators fields;

(f) Scheme for model Agronomic experiments at Aduthurai and Bhavanisagar;

(g) Bhavanisagar Soil Investigation Scheme;

(h) Pilot scheme of Agronomic Research in the Black Soil Regions in Tirunelveli district.

The Analytical section analysed 374 samples of soils, irrigation water, manures, food stuffs, fodder and other agricultural materials, received from the public and the departments. Based on the results of these analyses, advice was given to the ryots, manure firm and Government institutions and others on matters relating to Agriculture.

**SOIL SCIENCE.**—Preliminary studies on the effect of indigenous soil conditioners on the laterite soils, indicated that tamarind seed powder is superior to the other conditioners like saw dust and paddy husk.

Studies on the effect of cations like calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium and hydrogen on the physico-chemical properties and of the alluvial soils from Aduthurai and Kulithalai indicated beneficial influences of calcium and magnesium and the adverse effects of sodium on these soils. Pot culture experiments to study the effect of organic manures on the exchangeable phosphate and anion exchange capacity revealed slight increase in PH and available phosphate with different doses of green leaves, and an increase in the available phosphate with farm yard manure, while there was not much variation in the total anion exchange capacity in both the cases.

Field and pot experiments and also laboratory investigations were continued as per the technical programme approved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to study the availability of phosphate by the addition of organic matter and lime in the laterite soils of Nilgiris.

The results of field experiments revealed the beneficial effects of lime for potatoes in the lateritic soils of Nilgiris. Under the scheme for soil survey of the Amaravathy Reservoir Project ayacut area, a quality appraisal of the irrigation water in the ayacut area, revealed that the canal and river waters in the ayacut area were of low sodium and low salinity while the well waters were of medium to higher salinity. A general improvement of the drainage system and its maintenance in good repair was recommended as essential for good response to irrigation in that area. The scheme for soil survey of the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project area was implemented and the reconnaissance Soil Survey of the area was in progress.

Under the Permanent Manurial Experiments, the cumbu crop harvested from the new permanent Manurials recorded the highest yield in the "Cattle Manure" plots of both the Eastern and Western series. To study the nutritive value of the Ragi grains from the differently manured plots of the New Permanent Manurial Experimental plots ten samples were also analysed for Phytin and total phosphorous, potassium, calcium and also the amino acid contents as a fertilizer was found to result in higher contents of total and non-phytin phosphorus in the grains.

To study the role of Calcium and Aluminium in the fertility of the South Indian Soils, complete chemical analysis and physical analysis of the soil samples were being conducted. Research on storage of seeds and groundnut cakes was made to study the nature and degree of deterioration of the same during storage in different kinds of containers. Insects, pests and diseases found during storage were identified and control measures suggested. The scheme for maximisation of phosphate potential in soils of Madras State (I.C.A.R.) was started on 20th October 1960 and was in progress.

During the year 1960, the total number of soil samples and water samples analysed in the soil testing service at Coimbatore was 2,400 and 175 respectively. Recommendations were sent in the case of 2,057 samples.

ENTOMOLOGY.—Studies on bionomics, alternate hosts, natural economics and control of various crop pests were continued in the year. Results of the studies were recorded in the spraying of Parathion and BHC dust in Cholan stem borer, use of Marathion spray on castor shoot, guava used on tapioca variety, use of BHC dust on chillies, Toxaphene and Dieldrin on redgram, Endrin and Parathion on paddy, parathion on cotton, etc.

Investigations on the insecticidal properties of some indigenous poisonous plants were also taken up. Life history studies of Indigenous coccinellids were in progress to find out the possibility of controlling scales and mealybugs. Fundamental studies on pests of green manure crops, jasmine, tamarind, pulses and roses were in progress.

Detailed investigation on the paddy stem borer *scionobius incertulas* W., were in progress at Aduthurai. All the six varieties tried—ADT. 1, ADT. 2, ADT. 8, ADT. 25, Co. 19 and Co. 25 were found susceptible to the pest to varying degrees. Parathion and Endrin sprays applied at the time of emergence of the moths caused a reduction in stem-borer infestation.

Field experiments on the control of cotton bollworms, *carias* spp., cholan stemborer *chilo zonellus* S., the Paddy stemborer—*Schoolnebus Incertulas* and Bhendai virus by the use of the three systemic insecticides—Systex, Pestox 3 H and Metasystox were in progress.

Application of DDT. 0.1 per cent spray to brinjal seedlings was found to keep off the damage by weevils, beetles and jassids. Two rounds of Endrin 0.02 per cent or Parathion (Folidol) 0.025 per cent sprays given at weekly intervals to the transplanted crop of brinjal were



found to ward off the damage by *Epilachna* beetles. The Bhendai jassid was effectively controlled by three applications of Endrin and D.D.T. sprays.

Research on bee-keeping was continued in the year. Breeding of pedigree queens, the performance of bees housed under Newton 7 and 10 framed hives and studies on pollen and nectar sources were in progress.

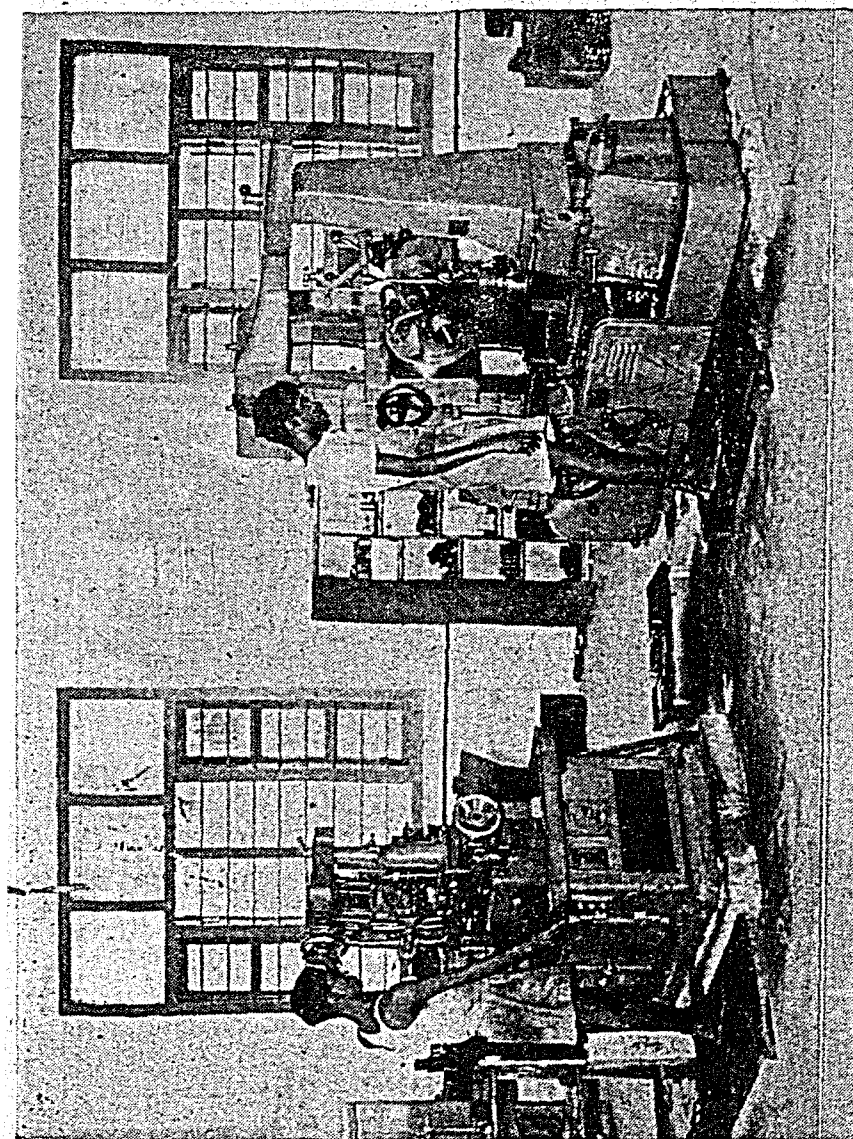
The study on the incidence of the three major pests of sugarcane *Chilotræa Infuscatella* K., *Proceras Indicus* K., and *Scirpophaga Nivella* F. on varieties Co. 413, Co. 419 and Co. 421 was continued. Application of Heptachlor, Aldrex and Dieldrex was found effective. Parathion 0.05 per cent followed by Endrin 0.05 per cent spray gave good control of the aleurodid *Aleurolobus Sarodensia* M. A general survey of sugarcane pests was taken up in Pugalur, Cuddalore, Vadapathimangalam and Ambur Sugar Factory areas.

MYCOLOGY.—Seventy-four cultures of paddy comprising of 25 long 31 medium and 18 short duration cultures were tested for their relative resistance to blast under field conditions.

A field experiment for the control of Ragī blast by the application of nine fungicides was laid out at the Central Farm, Coimbatore. The yield data recorded have shown that plots treated with Dithane Z-78 gave the maximum yield.

Experiment for the control of black arm of cotton was conducted with two antibiotics and five fungicides at Agricultural Research Station, Bhavanisagar.

A study on the efficacy of the fungicides and chemicals in the control of brown-rot disease of potato was conducted at the Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad, with eight different treatments. The results showed that minimum wilting was noticed in the pelts treated with mercurine.



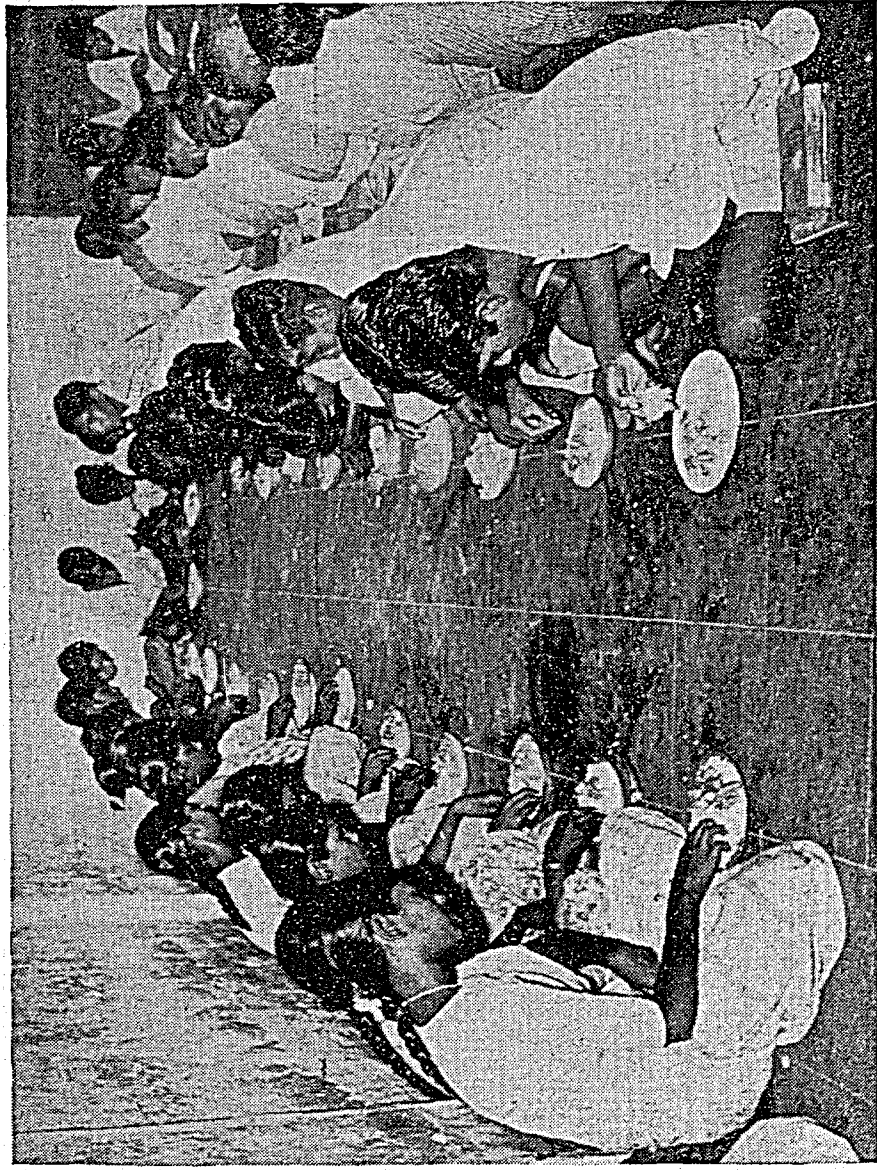
9. Interior view of Industrial Estate, Guindy.



12. Tiger at Mudumalai Forest.



13. Madhavaram Milk Colony.



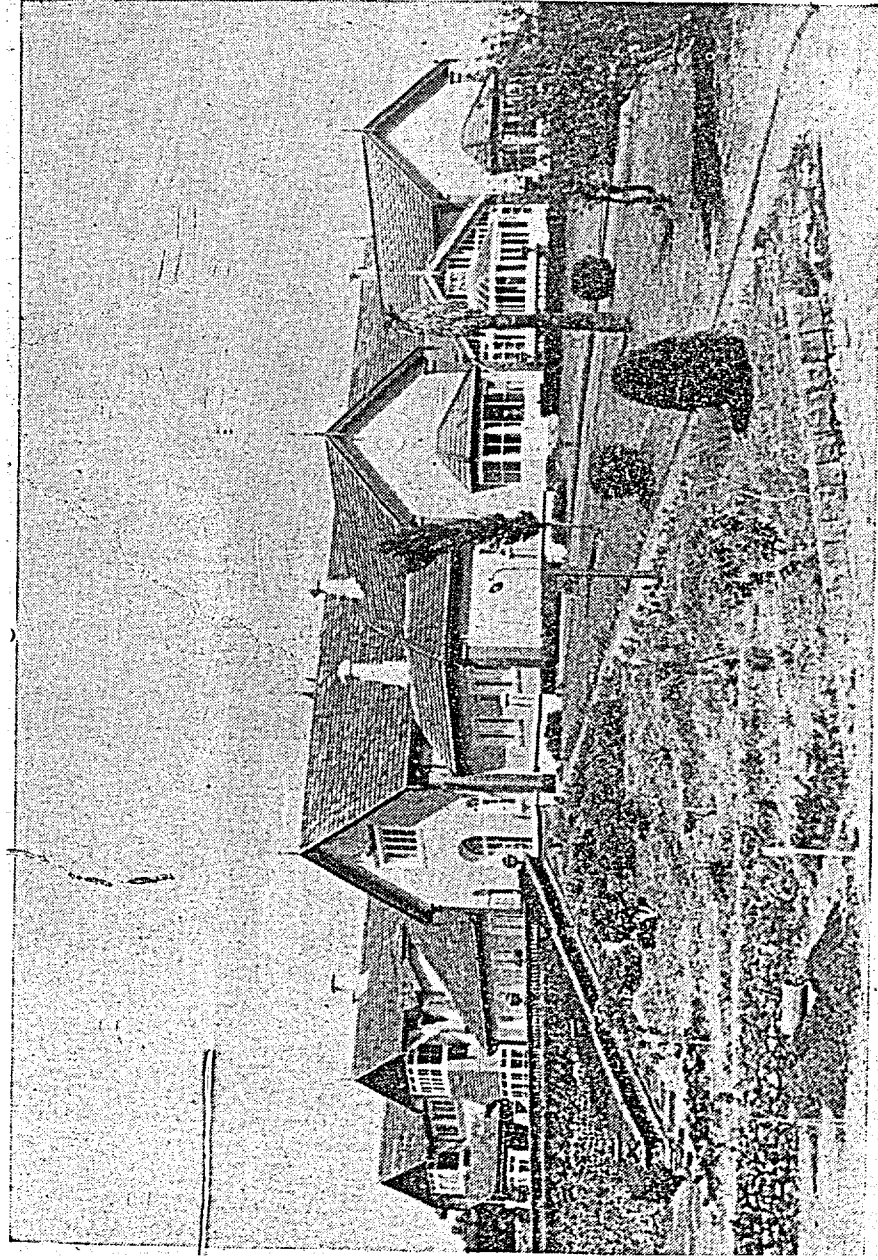
14. Mid-day meals.





15. Old Courtallam Waterfalls (Renovated).





10. 'Tamilagam', Ooty.

R



11. Sculpture Training Centre, Malabalipuram.

(SCHEME FOR RESEARCH ON FUNGICIDES.—Fungicidal treatments against blast disease of rice were found effective to control the disease. Arasan followed by Tillex and Ceresan had a good effect on the attack on paddy, while the disease on tobacco seeds responded well to Ceresan and Agrosan.)

SCHEME FOR THE INVESTIGATION ON THE NITROGEN FIXING BLUE-GREEN ALGAE.—The rice soils at the Paddy Breeding Station and wet lands and its vicinity at Coimbatore and at the Rice Research Stations, Tirurkuppam and Agaram near Madras were surveyed and specimens of blue-green algae collected. Species belonging to four genera were reported to fix elemental nitrogen. It was also found that this algæ exhibited good growth in sterilized paddy soil and also in coarse sand.

SCHEME FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF STEM ROT DISEASE OF RICE.—Application of Wet Ceresan thrice proved to be the best among the fungicides tested for the control of stem rot incidence under field conditions.

SCHEME FOR THE BANANA DISEASE IN MADRAS STATE.—The scheme was started on 31st July 1960. Banana wilt was observed in Thottiam and Musiri in Tiruchirappalli district, Gobi, Bhavani, Thudiyalur and Pollachi in Coimbatore district and Mohanur in Salem district. The varieties found susceptible were Resthali, Monthan and Pachanadan. Experiments and observations were in progress.)

BACTERIOLOGY.—Bacterial cultures for inoculating the following legume seeds were supplied to selected community development blocks during the period :—

Kolinji—55 Flasks.

Daincha—89 Flasks.

Sunnhemp—16 Flasks.

Sesbania—2 Flasks.

(NOTE.—Each Flask was sufficient for treating 30 lb. of seeds.)

BOTANY.—About a hundred species of plants were introduced for trial under the Plant Introduction and

Acclimatization trials at Coimbatore and at other research centres. *Sesbania Kiril* was found to be a very promising short duration green manure plant. Studies on the effect of gibberellic acid on crops like maize, cholam, cumbu and ragi, indicated early flowering and increase in grain yield. Twenty-seven species of grasses and legumes were introduced for trial in the fodder scheme. *Cenchrus Glaucus* (Blou buffel) was outstanding during the year and responded well to all manurial treatments. Rotation of a legume increased the straw and grain yield of subsequent crop of cholam. Combining cowpea with *Sorghum* and *Pennisetum Pedicellatum* was the best among grass-legum combinations.

AGRICULTURAL METEOROLOGY.—Meteorological and Microclimatic observations were recorded daily, both in the morning and evening at stipulated hours in the observatory, while microclimatic observations were recorded in each of the two varieties of cotton, cholam and paddy crops. The weekly observations of growth and fortnightly observations on pests and diseases in cholam, cotton and paddy were also continued. Paddy emergence counts were recorded daily in paddy crops.

The thermal requirements of the three crops of paddy, viz., Swarnawari, Samba and Navarai, raised at Agricultural Research Station, Tirukuppam were worked out and published for the information of the agriculturists.

With a view to explore the possibility of predicting the incidence of pests and diseases, with reference to the foregoing weather conditions, daily microclimatic observations were continued on 1st cotton MGU. 1. crop. Weekly observations on the incidence of pests and diseases were made, in collaboration with the Government Entomologist and Government Mycologist, Coimbatore.

The monthly reports on the incidence of pests and diseases on the major crops, received from the Agricultural Research Stations were compiled.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH.—The following machinery were either designed or improved to attain efficiency and save labour and time. Rotary sprinklers which could cover a circular area of 120 feet diameter were fabricated and put to use. Provision of a protractor and vertical view slits was made in the levelling instruments at the suggestion of the Soil Conservation Officers. The efficient stripping of bark mechanised mallothing was introduced in the place of such removal by hand. Improvements were made to the Compost Sieve to minimise labour and to increase the output. A table model shelter for shelling paddy without polishing the bran was designed and developed. The tractor drawn angle dozer for bunding in Soil Conservations and a gadget for making fertilizer pellets were developed.

Extensive trials were taken up in Coimbatore, Chingleput and Thanjavur districts on the two types of Land Mast Tractors sent to this State by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

CROP IMPROVEMENT—PADDY.—The research stations at Coimbatore, Aduthurai, Pattukkottai, Palur, Tirurkuppam, Ambasamudram and Paramakudi, produced a total quantity of 1,24,316 kgms. of nucleus paddy seeds of all improved strains. The two blast resistant cultures, 6,522 of crops Co. 13 x Co. 4 and 6,538 of Cross GEB. 24 and Co. 4 were released as improved strains with the station numbers Co. 29 and Co. 30 respectively.

At the Paddy Breeding Station, Coimbatore, out of eleven selections compared for yield with the standard Tiruchengode samba, eight were promising and gave significantly higher yield. The 24 cultures derived from GEB. 24 x Kolamba varieties were again tested for yield performance against GEB. 24 and from the results it was seen that six cultures from two cross combinations yielded better than the standard. The three cultures obtained from the crosses CH. 2 x Co. 13 and CH. 2 x Co. 10, to evolve a short duration non-lodging strain, were

found to yield better than their respective standards Co. 13 and Co. 10. Three high yielding cultures with fine grain were obtained from the cross Co. 23 x GEB. 24 and these were sent for district trial. With a view to reduce the number of strains under cultivation by evolving a few cosmopolitan varieties, a number of crosses was made between selected parents and the 13 promising selections made were tested in the districts. Hybrid progenies were studied critically for evolving strains with lodging resistance, flood resistance, saline and alkaline resistance, etc. Fresh crosses were effected between ASD. 1 and Japanese types, and ASD. 1 and ASD. 3 to evolve a non-shedding strain and the F1 plants were studied critically. The cultures for various other purposes like non-shattering, non-lodging, grain quality improvement and other economic attributes were on the field. Besides these, the material obtained from seeds of 8 popular departmental varieties irradiated at the atomic garden, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, was observed critically for spotting out economic mutants from the wide range of variations created by irradiation of the seeds. A collection of 2,453 types and varieties was maintained to provide a store house of valuable genes.

The following schemes were operated in the year at the Paddy Breeding Station, Coimbatore:—

(1) Scheme for breeding *Piricularia* resistant paddy strains of different durations;

(2) Scheme for evolving superior drought resistant strains; and

(3) Scheme for the evolution of short-term rice strains with seed dormancy.

Observations recorded on the crops grown under the *Piricularia* scheme disclosed that the weather conditions were conducive for the occurrence of blast disease.

Under the Drought Resistance Scheme, out of 112 varieties and cultures studied, 90 promising ones were carried forward. In the comparative yield trial with

hybrid progenies, culture 27,639 of cross TKM. 2. x BAM. 3 and culture 29,232 of cross Co. 13 x T. 469 were found promising. The work was carried out at Tirurkuppam also as per technical programme.

Under the Dormancy Scheme, twenty pure breeding cultures were under yield trial while other segregating progenies were critically observed for dormancy. Besides, a number of F2 population and types were examined by conducting germination tests to isolate desirable lines.

The work was carried out at Coimbatore and Aduthurai as per technical programme. All the 21 homozygous cultures that were under yield trial at Coimbatore were found to be highly dormant also. From the segregating progenies of different cross combinations, 219 further selections were made based on their economic attributes. Laboratory tests to find out their resistance to sprouting were continued. Besides, 844 short duration types from the germ plasm maintained at Coimbatore and the departmental strains also were grown to screen dormant types and strains.

Eleven promising mutants obtained by treatments with chemicals like ceresan, acenaphthene and benzene vapour and X-rays were again tested in ryots' holdings. Natural crossing in rice was found to range between 0.04 per cent and 0.05 per cent.

At the Agricultural Research Station, Aduthurai, three cultures of Mattaikuruvai, a popular variety in Mayuram and Sirkali taluks were compared for yield with ryots' bulk and two promising cultures were fixed up for district trials. The non-lodging varieties received from Cuttack and planted in Samba season for assessing their yield performance flowered during the period. Sixteen cultures isolated from Japonica indica cross progenies were tested in yield trials with ADT. 20 TKM. 6 and ADT. 14 as standards in different series. Of these 16, only 4 that were similar to ADT. 20 recorded better yield than ADT. 20. The six Cuttack varieties, considered for introduction and com-



pared with strains ADT. 9 and ADT. 16, were found better yielding than the standards but they were longer in duration.

In the Permanent Manurial Experiment Farm Yard manure plots recorded the highest yield followed by green manure plots in Kuruvai season.

At the Research Station, Tirurkuppam, the trial with nine cultures from GEB. 24 x Co. 10 was repeated under normal and heavy manuring conditions. The yield data collected from the trial with GEB. 24 x Co. 10 hybrid progenies were under statistical scrutiny as also the data from the trial of progenies from the cross ASD. 5 x TKM. 3. These experiments were conducted in soranavari season. A total of 47 japonica x indica progenies, was under yield trial besides 161 progenies under observation. Culture 4761 of Co. 4 x Vadan Samba was compared for yield against ADT. 22. The trial with promising Chinese varieties and a few short duration strains was laid out and the performance of the Chinese varieties in the districts was said to be encouraging. T. 1791 was superior to three other types and TKM. 6 and Co. 18 in the Navarai season. In the experiment to ascertain the seed rate for broadcast paddy, the yield data when analysed did not attain statistical significance. Sowing behind the country plough or by drill at the rate of 80 lb. an acre gave the best yield.

The Agricultural Research Station, Palur, conducted a series of trials with the selection of Soranavari, Thillainayagam, Seevan samba, Thuyamalli and the results in promising cases recorded for the trial in the districts. CH. 62, the Chinese variety, showed promise in an yield trial with other local strains.

At the Rice Research Station, Ambasamudram, three selections from Maikuruvai, were tested for yield and two were found to fare well. The two cultures from Arikiravi which performed well on the farm, were sent for district trial.

At the Deep Water Rice Research Station, Talainayar, seven promising cultures from Co. 10 x Burma Types (T. 301 and T. 285) were compared with the standards PTB. 15 and Thiruthuraipoondi Kar. The performance of the cultures was very promising.

The Saline Rice Research Station, Peravurni, was newly opened in the middle of the year to study the different varieties and available hybrid progenies of a number of crosses under typical alkaline conditions. Cultures were under various stages of trials. From the varietal collection 109 varieties, reported to be saline resistant, were grown under moderately and highly saline and sweet soil conditions. The observations showed that 12 varieties were capable of withstanding even highly adverse soil conditions. A total of 1,076 hybrid progenies was critically studied for their saline resistance as well as other desirable economic attributes.

MILLETS.—The Quality of Fodder of the popular dry land cholam strain Co. 1 was improved by hybridisation with juicy stalked types and two selections A.S. 9,071 and A.S. 9,079 with juicy stalks and reddish purple coloured straw were found to be promising in yield trials. These selections were sown in the monsoon season for confirmation of results. In irrigated cholam, economic single plants were isolated from the progenies of the crosses between the bold red grained cholam selection A.S. 7,589 and the vellai cholam strain Co. 18 for further work. Two juicy stalked selections with pure white grains were equal in yield to Co. 18 and they await further trials.

Under the Scheme for rapid multiplication of hybrid cumbu seeds financed entirely by the State Government, large scale distribution of hybrid cumbu seeds to the farmers was continued and the available area in the State Seed Farms in Coimbatore district and at the Agricultural Research Station, Bhavanisagar, were utilised for hybrid

seed production. At the Millet Breeding Station, Coimbatore, work on the building up of high yielding synthetics was continued.

The latest strain Co. 7 of ragi maturing in 100 days fared well in Chingleput district registering an average increase in yield of 43 per cent over the local. The short duration selection E.C. 4,728 (85 days) consistently recorded higher yield over the standard strain AKP. 2 in four seasons of trial. This selection was issued for trial in the districts.

The two short duration selections of Tenai with profuse tillering habit and drought resistance evolved by hybridisation between the strains Co. 2 and Co. 3 were found suitable for cultivation under rainfed and irrigated conditions. They were released for trial in the districts.

**PULSES.**—In lab-lab, under the scheme partly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the progenies of the crosses effected between the field and garden lab lab types were sown for selection of single plants giving vegetable and beans under rainfed conditions. Out of the six lab lab selections tested in yield trial, two of them were significantly superior to the standard D.L. 231. In redgram, work for the evolution of early strains was continued and among the short duration selections tested for yield, one of them 2603/2 proved to be the best, registering 15 per cent higher yield over the local. Cowpea Co. 521 proved an ideal green manure crop, yielding 26,700 lb. of green matter in 60 days with a seed rate of 70 per acre.

During the year, a total quantity of 72,000 lb. of millets and pulses, of improved seeds were distributed from the Millet Breeding Station, Coimbatore.

**GROUNDNUT.**—An East African Selection, viz., A.H. 6,857 was found to be consistently superior to all the standards in three years of trials and recorded an average increase of 44.3, 32.7 and 28.7 per cent over the local strains TMV. 1 and TMV. 3 respectively. This was multiplied and issued for trials in the districts during the year

1960-61. Twelve high yielding selections were issued for trials in 24 centres in the districts. Under the scheme of research for improvement of Pollachi Red Groundnut, four promising selections from varieties, A.H. 815, A.H. 6,645, A.H. 6,743 and A.H. 6,811, seven mass selections made from the local red groundnut and four new mass selections from four different centres were put under comparative yield trials. Three pure lines, viz., A.H. 4,218, A.H. 6,179, and A.H. 6,279 were tried under scattered block lay out for the third time in the ryots' holding in Pollachi tract with local red groundnut and TMV. 2 strains as control. It was found that all the selections and TMV. 2 gave significantly higher yield than the local, while they were statistically on a par with each other. The maximum yield was recorded by section A.H. 6179.

Under the scheme for the intensive breeding of groundnut, harvest of 220 new varieties, 144 pure lines and 10 bunch selections from the progenies of crosses in initial yield trial was completed at the Agricultural Research Station, Tindivanam. Studies in the groundnut physiology also were carried out here.

**GINGELLY.**—A number of selections were taken up and studied at Tindivanam to record the increase in the yields over the standard. In the cold weather season, 46 selections and in the summer season, ten selections were compared and the results recorded at Tindivanam. Selections S.I.941.2, S.I.42.1 and S.I.946.1 were tried for the fourth year under comparative yield trial in succession at Coimbatore. Eleven selections were tested under preliminary yield trials in two series with TMV. 3 gingelly as control. Twenty-one selections were tested under replicated row test against the standard strain TMV. 3.

**CASTOR.**—At Coimbatore, fundamental studies on the inheritance of number of nodes in castor were attempted and the crossing between the tall parent TMV. 3 and dwarf parents Baker and R.C. 1098 Baker (U.S.A.) carried out. Crosses were also attempted between local

perennial x TMV.1 and Co.1 x local perennial. At Tindivanam, two short duration cultures, viz., R.c. 1146 and 1147 maturing in 5½ months recorded 18.4 and 18.8 per cent increased yields respectively, over TMV.2. These were issued for trials in the cultivator's holdings during 1960-61. The three short duration cultures, viz., R.C. 1074, R.C. 1075 and R.C. 1076 released earlier, registered increased yields ranging from 4.9 to 16.3 per cent in Madurai, 34.4 to 98.8 per cent in North Arcot and 97.8 to 176.9 per cent in Salem districts over the local varieties. In the replicated row tests with eight short duration selections conducted during 1959-60 five yielded increase up to 43.6 per cent over the general mean and were on a par with it. These were advanced and sown in preliminary yield trials.

**MINOR OILSEED CROPS—NIGER AND SAFFLOWER:**—The scheme for the improvement of safflower and Niger in Madras State was implemented from 29th July 1960 at Koilpatti. Six units of safflower varieties were raised under observational study. A spacing trial to determine the optimum spacing for safflower under black soil conditions was laid out and studied. An observational trial to find out the suitability of raising safflower as a mixed crop with cotton was initiated with K6 cotton and 852 safflower. Scattered block trials with selection 852 were arranged in 16 centres of the Southern districts.

**COCONUT:**—At the Regional Coconut Research Station, Veppankulam, scheduled observations on the growth, performance and characters of the palms were recorded. Seedlings of 18 types were under study of exotic types. Six seed nuts of spikata type and 15 nuts of Ayirankachi were sown in the nursery beds. Thirty-nine tall x dwarf seedlings planted during 1959 were under observation for their growth and performance. Twenty-one mother palms were selected among the semi-tall palms of Nagercoil with 7 palms in each of the three colours, viz., green, red and yellow and 10 seed coconut in each were sown. Seed nuts procured from other palms were under study.

**COTTON:**—The scheme at Srivilliputhur which commenced functioning from 23rd November 1956 entered the fourth year of its working with its objective being the evolution of an extra long staple cotton of 1-3/16 inch capable of spinning 50's HSC. During the year under report, one culture, E.L. 192 in the main strain trial was found to be outstanding for maximum yield of kapas (1,598 lb. per acre), extra long staple 1.25" and appreciable degree of fineness of 0.096 x 10 x 6.02 per inch. The scheme functioning at Periakulam for the evolution of a suitable type of Cambodia cotton for the cultivation under unirrigated conditions in the winter tract was terminated on 14th September 1960. The final results of the scheme work revealed that the new strain 9030 evolved for the irrigated winter tract, found itself suitable and promising for the unirrigated tract as well as judged from the results of the scattered block trials and main strain trials. Under the scheme for improvement of Tinnevelles and Karunganni cotton for evolving a strain superior to the new strain K6, breeding work was continued at Koilpatti and Coimbatore. In the scattered block trials, the strains 9705 C and 9978 B.5 recorded significantly better ginning per cent over K6 (Pandyan) while being on a par in yield and length. In the main strain trials, strain 9978 B.5 maintained its superiority in yield over K6 (Pandyan) both at Koilpatti and Coimbatore with higher ginning per cent.

**SEED NUCLEUS:**—In order to supply pure seeds with the standard quality inherent in the strains evolved, seed nucleus plots were maintained for the improved strains MCU.1, MCU.3 and K5 together with Mass Pedigree Rows and Primordial nucleus plots. The areas sown under seed nucleus plots in different strains were as follows:—

|              |     |     |     |     |      |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| MCU.1        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.65 |
| MCU.2        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.48 |
| Karunganni 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.00 |

The quantity of pure pedigree seeds obtained amounted to 1,086 lb. in MCU.1, 568 lb. in MCU.3 and 158 lb. in K5. At Koilpatti, seed nucleus plots were maintained for

the new strain K6 (Pandyan) and MCU. 2. From the seed nucleus plots of 6.17 acres under K6, a quantity of 695 lb. of pure selfed seeds was obtained and distributed for multiplication.

**SUGARCANE:**—Eight new Coimbatore seedlings obtained during 1960 from Co. 1,309 to Co. 1,313, Co. 1,315, Co. 1316, Co. 1321 and three foreign varieties, viz., Ragnar, Trojan and B.37172 were planted for multiplication. Twenty-four varieties of 1958 release were planted for the second year in the varietal study plots for selection of suitable varieties for promotion to next stage of trial.

The experiments pertaining to nutrition of sugarcane, foliar application of nitrogen to sugarcane, insecticidal control for early shoot borer and smut varietal resistance trial were conducted during the year 1960.

The different trials planted during the year 1959 were harvested during January-April 1960. Among the varieties harvested in the main yield trial early the maximum yield and sugar was recorded by Co. 740 and Co. 658. The variety Co. 997 though a rich cane was a poor yielder. The main yield trial (late) was harvested and it has completed its 3 year period of study. Variety Co. 853 gave maximum yield and sugar per acre.

About 2,650 samples of juice drawn from experiments laid out in Agronomy, Chemistry, Mycology and Entomology sections were analysed during the year.

Fifty-six samples of gur collected from different centres were analysed for sucrose, moisture, glucose, lead number, pore space, PH and nett rendement at a monthly interval to study the chemical criteria for the best keeping quality and formulate a basis for gur grading. The study was in progress.

**HORTICULTURE—FRUITS:**—At Kallar Fruit Station, the grafts of custard apple on Bulls heart rootstocks recorded the maximum growth increment, though the yields were poor in general. Out of 23 parental types

drawn from nine mandarin tracts in India, five types, viz., Nagpur, Sangtra, Poona Sangtra, Lower Palanis, Kallar and Kookal types were found to be of good quality in the order given. In the Jack root stock trial the grafts "RUDRAKASHI" recorded best vigour while those on jack seedlings recorded maximum yield. At Coonoor, twelve varieties of apple were confirmed as superior among the 32 bearing varieties. In plum, spraying of sandolin 'A' was found to advance the breaking of dormancy by about 20 days and also gave increased yields. At Periakulam, collections of off-season bearing mangoes consisting of 24 selections in 17 varieties were planted out. Fruit quality tests were conducted on 21 varieties. Selections of Poovan, Monthan and Rasthali for high grade of bunch were isolated and put under study. In the manurial trial (observational) in perennial area, the date on the second generation crop indicated that in the variety Monthan, application of manures in trenches appeared to enhance the yield than the method of manuring in basins. In the irrigational trial with Monthan and Poovan varieties it seemed that there was no difference in yield due to irrigation in the former but the latter variety responded well. In papaya, the type "Boanist selection" introduced from Ceylon, gave indication of higher yield of papain. In sapota, there was indication of hybrid vigour in the progeny. In grapes, the variety Anab.E.Shahi continued to show its superiority over other varieties. The pandal system of training appeared to be the most suitable for maximum cropping in Anab.E.Shahi. Preliminary indications had shown that the Bangalore Blue Grape variety can be made to produce fruits all through the year by pruning different vines in different months of the year in a staggered manner.

**VEGETABLES:**—In tomato, the type H.123 recorded the highest yield of 14,693 lb. in the bulk yield trial out of three types studied. In brinjal, among six selections, two varieties, viz., H.129 and H.128 were found to lead others in respect of yield.

A total number of 54,350 fruit plants, 1,530 vegetable seedlings and 191,520 ornamental and economic plants including green manure plants were distributed from all the horticultural centres, during the period under report. Ninety-three thousand one hundred and thirteen lb. of seed potatoes and 215 lb. of vegetable seeds were also distributed.

**PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY:**—Agricultural Extension activities were continued to be carried out intensively by the Community Development and the departmental staff. Great attention was paid for the distribution of improved seeds of crops of paddy, millets, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane and fruit plants. Apart from making available the maximum quantity of chemical fertilisers, vigorous attempt was also made for the maximum utilisation of local manurial resources. Plant protection measures were made increasingly popular by concessional sale of pesticides and chemicals and by prompt technical advice besides practical demonstrations. Special efforts were taken to extend the area under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation and to sink more filter point tube wells.

The active co-operation of the village agricultural associations and progressive farmers was also enlisted to popularise improved agricultural practices. There were 12,427 agricultural associations functioning in the State. The agricultural information service was continued during the year and besides Mezhichelvam, leaflets and pamphlets were also issued wherever necessary. Radio talks were given on agricultural matters by the Technical Officers of the department. Sixty-five thousand four hundred and eighteen demonstration plots were run, 12,687 propaganda meetings were held, 91 exhibitions were conducted and 21,557 demonstrations with improved implements conducted.

**CROP YIELD COMPETITION:**—Crop competitions were organised in respect of crops like paddy, cholam, cumbu, potato, groundnut and sugarcane in the following areas:—

Paddy—All over the State.

Cholam—Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

Cumbu—Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Ramana-thapuram.

Potatoes—The Nilgiris.

Groundnut—South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Ramana-thapuram, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli.

Sugarcane—Sugar factory areas in South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thanjavur.

The total number of competitors enlisted and the highest yields obtained are given below in respect of the competitions for 1958-59 which were finalised during the year under review:—

| Name of the crop. | Number of competitors enrolled. | Highest yield per acre. |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1)               | (2)                             | (3)                     |
|                   |                                 | LB.                     |
| Paddy .. .. .     | 10,482                          | 8,300                   |
| Cumbu .. .. .     | 248                             | (Not yet finalised)     |
| Cholam .. .. .    | 508                             | 6,040                   |
| Potatoes .. .. .  | 158                             | 14,800                  |
| Sugarcane .. .. . | 530                             | 145 tons and 2,222 lb.  |
| Groundnut .. .. . | 1,712                           | 4,980                   |

**AGRICULTURAL MARKETING:**—A special scheme was sanctioned for the revision of Survey reports on the marketing of agricultural commodities in the Madras State. Synopsis for the Survey reports on millets, pulses, paddy and rice, gingelly and tapioca was prepared and communicated to the Regional Assistant Marketing Officers for collection of particulars. Reports on the marketing of turmeric in India, development of fruit production in the State, marketing of tomatoes, rape seeds and castor seeds were all prepared and furnished in the year.



During the year, the Madras Commercial Crops Market Act, 1933, was in force in South Arcot district for groundnuts, cotton and gingelly in North Arcot for groundnuts, in Coimbatore for cotton, tobacco and groundnut and in Tiruchirappalli for groundnut and tobacco.

There were twenty-six regulated markets in the different market committees centres in the districts of Coimbatore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.

Enquiries on market information from Growers' Co-operative Societies and members of the trade were attended to. A directory of merchants, growers, etc., was maintained and information furnished to all when required. Besides, weekly, fortnightly and monthly reports of prices for important agricultural commodities from the important assembling markets were obtained and published in certain important dailies.

Effective propaganda was done for pushing up the grading work of ghee, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, rice, fruits, potatoes, eggs, etc. With a view to grade ghee and edible oils of the small merchants, the State Laboratories at Karur, Dharapuram and Coimbatore functioned during the period under report. Additional laboratories were sanctioned at Madras and Madurai for ghee and oils, at Vellore for jaggery and other miscellaneous articles and at Virudhunagar for cotton and other commodities.

The progress of grading by the authorised packers of different commodities for internal consumption during the period was as detailed below:—

| Commodity.               | Unit. | Number of authorised packers. | Quantity graded. |       | Value in rupees. |
|--------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------|------------------|
|                          |       |                               | Tonnes.          | Kgs.  |                  |
| (1)                      |       | (2)                           | (3)              | (4)   | (5)              |
| 1 Ghee .. ..             | ..    | 14                            | 675              | 471   | 43,63,680        |
| 2 Gingelly oil .. ..     | ..    | 4                             | 131              | 390   | 3,49,200         |
| 3 Groundnut oil .. ..    | ..    | 1                             | 103              | 97    | 2,39,165         |
| 4 Rice .. ..             | ..    | 17                            | 3,156            | ..    | 20,97,175        |
| 5 Potato .. ..           | ..    | 7                             | 99               | 112   | 48,200           |
| 6 Jaggery .. ..          | ..    | 1                             | 4                | 572   | 3,000            |
| 7 Eggs (in numbers) ..   | ..    | 10                            | 1,741            | 910   | 2,33,400         |
| 8 Fruits (in numbers) .. | ..    | 1                             | ..               | 9,764 | 1,160            |

The quantity of ghee graded by the packers at the State Ghee Laboratories during the period under report was as follows:—

|                  | Quantity in tonnes and K. gms. |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Karur .. ..      | 25·846                         |
| Dharapuram .. .. | 5·278                          |
| Coimbatore .. .. | 23·550                         |

WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE:—The Madras State Warehousing Corporation steadily expanded its business during the period under report. The Corporation had established so far 11 temporary warehouses in the State. A large number of people took advantage of the warehousing facilities afforded by the Corporation. Local Advisory Committees were constituted at six centres consisting of officials and representatives of Co-operative Societies, Agriculture and Trade. The committees met at intervals and discussed matters of local importance, probable effect of increase in storage charges and availability of suitable godown accommodation on hire and held discussions on specific subject referred to them for opinion.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS:—The particulars of target and consumption of Nitrogenous Chemical Fertilizers in the calendar year 1960 are furnished below:—

|                            | Target.       | Consumption. |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| (1)                        | (2)           | (3)          |
| Ammonium Sulphate ..       | 174,401 tons. | 79,406 tons. |
| Urea .. ..                 | 11,847 ..     | 10,127 ..    |
| Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate. | 27,120 ..     | 12,741 ..    |

The shortfall in consumption was due to the inadequate allocations received from the Government of India against the firm demand.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The activities of the Veterinary Department have been gradually expanding year by year, and with this, the courses of study too have all found favour with the students who applied for the Veterinary course of studies.

All encouragement was given to attract candidates for this course as will be seen from the following factors, that there was an increase made in the number of candidates for admission to the B.V.Sc. course, that the Stockmen course was given effect to earlier and that the post-graduate course was also continued.

**EDUCATION:—B.V.Sc. DEGREE:—**The pre-professional course in Veterinary science was integrated with the professional course during the period under report and the integrated course in B.V.Sc. Degree of Five Years and one term duration introduced from the current academic year 1960-61.

**INTEGRATED B.V.Sc. DEGREE COURSE:—**Out of 120 seats available under this course, 107 were allotted to Madras State candidates, 6 to Government of India nominees, 3 to Central Government officials and Demobilized personnel and 2 to Jammu and Kashmir State nominees, thus making a total of 118 seats leaving 2 seats vacant.

**FIRST YEAR B.V.Sc. DEGREE COURSE (REVISED REGULATIONS):—**Out of 120 seats available, 110 were offered to Madras State candidates, 2 to Government of India nominees and 3 to candidates nominated by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, leaving 5 seats vacant.

At the beginning of the academic year there were 603 students on the rolls in the B.V.Sc. Degree course inclusive of the students in the Integrated course.

In June 1960, out of 105 final year B.V.Sc. students who took up the B.V.Sc. Degree final examinations, 46 passed, qualifying themselves for the Degree.

The two years course of post-graduate training leading to B.V.Sc. Degree which was instituted to train candidates in groups III and V (Pathology, Bacteriology and Parasitology, Animal Genetics, Animal Nutrition and Dairy Science) in the Madras Veterinary College in September 1958 entered its third year. A fresh batch of 18 students

was selected and admitted to the above course. Consequent on the grant of affiliation of the Madras Veterinary College in two more branches I and II (Anatomy, Surgery and Obstetrics; physiology, Pharmacology and Therapeutics) the course under these groups was also introduced during the period under review. Another batch of 15 students to the above groups was also selected and admitted. Out of these 33 candidates, seventeen were from the Madras State and the rest from other States, viz., Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, National Dairy Research Institute, West Bengal, Punjab, Bihar, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir.

In the examination for the M.V.Sc. Degree course held in May 1960, out of 18 candidates that appeared, 8 came out successful.

**STOCKMEN COURSE:—**The Stockmen course was continued at the three District Livestock Farms, viz. Hosur Cattle Farm with 100 students and the District Livestock Farms at Orathanad and Pudukottai with 50 students each. One hundred and ninety-nine students joined the course finally; besides these, 2 candidates of Pondicherry Administration and one of Dohanwar fellowship from Tirunelveli district were also admitted to this course as private candidates. There were, thus, 201 students on the rolls at the end of the year.

**FLAYING COURSE:—**During the period under review, a second batch of 20 amateurs was undergoing training in addition to 17 amateurs who were trained at Vaniyambadi centre. Training was also given to 71 extension officers for Animal Husbandry in the art of Scientific flaying.

**RESEARCHES:—**Facilities for research work were given to the staff and the students for the post-graduate degrees of M.Sc. and Ph. D. courses. Two staff members secured the M.Sc. degree by research and another the Ph. D. degree during the year under review. Consequent on the release of two Government of India research training scholars

who had finished their research work, two fresh candidates were selected for the above vacant scholarships for research work to the level of Ph. D. degree. These candidates are now conducting their research work, one in Genetics and the other in Parasitology from 17th October 1960.

**DEPUTATIONS:**—Three professors who were deputed for training under the T.C.M. programme, returned after completing their training while five other members of the staff of the Madras Veterinary College were undergoing this training.

**DISEASE CONTROL INSTITUTE OF VETERINARY PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, RANIPET:**—**BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS:**—The quantities of Biological products manufactured and issued during the period are as shown below:

| Serial number and name of product.                  | Quantity.                  |                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                                     | Produced<br>(in<br>doses). | Issued<br>(in<br>doses). |
| (1)                                                 | (2)                        | (3)                      |
| 1 Anti-Anthrax Serum .. ..                          | 4,380                      | 6,220                    |
| 2 Anti Rinderpest Serum .. ..                       | ..                         | 6,240                    |
| 3 Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Vaccine.                 | 18,41,700                  | 19,09,676                |
| 4 Black Quarter Vaccine .. ..                       | 20,47,260                  | 20,56,766                |
| 5 Bovine Lymphangitis Vaccine ..                    | 1,153                      | 1,231                    |
|                                                     | courses                    | courses                  |
|                                                     | 40 cc.                     |                          |
| 6 Fowl Cholera Vaccine .. ..                        | 2,340                      | 1,780                    |
| 7 Anthrax Spore Vaccine .. ..                       | 3,81,000                   | 1,84,614                 |
| 8 Rinderpest Goat Tissue Vaccine<br>(Freeze dried). | 32,63,050                  | 51,19,450                |
| 9 Ranikhet Disease Vaccine (Freeze<br>dried).       | 22,04,000                  | 23,74,200                |
| 10 Pigeon Pox Vaccine .. ..                         | 1,60,150                   | 1,42,900                 |
| 11 Fowl Pox Vaccine .. ..                           | 78,000                     | 84,200                   |
| 12 Sheep Pox Vaccine .. ..                          | 2,36,900                   | 1,76,700                 |
| 13 Cl. Welchii Anaculture .. ..                     | 1,83,420                   | 1,86,540                 |
| 14 Brucella Abortus Vaccine .. ..                   | 5,310                      | 4,920                    |
| 15 Brucella Plate Antigen .. ..                     | 450 cc.                    | ..                       |
| 16 Brucella Tube Antigen .. ..                      | 1,000 cc.                  | ..                       |

The biological products were supplied to the staff of this Department and also to the other States, viz., Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Pondicherry, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

**INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SCHEMES:**—The following research schemes were continued and were under progress in the year under review:—

(1) Scheme for the Survey and control of Brucellosis in Madras State; and

(2) scheme for the increased production of Freeze dried Rinderpest Goat Tissue vaccine for use in the All-India Scheme for the total eradication of Rinderpest from the country.

On research, it was found that the addition of adjuvants like Aluminium Hydroxide and Alum in one per cent concentration to Anthrax spore vaccine, increased its immunizing value considerably. Immunity conferred by the Anthrax spore vaccine manufactured at this Institute was found to last for a period of one year.

Further studies with Aluminium gel absorbed sheep pox vaccine both in the field and under laboratory conditions showed that the vaccine is quite safe and efficient for immunizing sheep against sheep pox.

Experiments in Ranikhet disease against poultry conducted during the period showed that the Freeze dried R.D.V. conferred satisfactory immunity in vaccinated birds for a period of over 3 years.

One thousand and fifty-nine specimens consisting of blood, spleen, liver impression, muscle and culture smears, and of faeces, scrapings, nasal washings, etc., were examined microscopically.

**DISEASE INVESTIGATION:**—The three Veterinary Disease Investigation Officers were continued during the year, one for Cattle, another for Sheep and Goats and the third for Poultry.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:—The field staff carried out inoculations against various diseases and actual outbreaks as well as preventive inoculations in free areas endemic to different diseases as shown below:—

| Name of the Disease.             | Number of Outbreaks. | Number of inoculations done in affected as well as free areas. |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                              | (2)                  | (3)                                                            |
| 1 Haemorrhagic Septicaemia .. .. | 540                  | 4,51,921                                                       |
| 2 Black Quarter .. ..            | 439                  | 3,92,390                                                       |
| 3 Anthrax .. ..                  | 44                   | 17,471                                                         |
| 4 Surra .. ..                    | 7                    | 302                                                            |
| 5 Enterotoxemia in Sheep .. ..   | 47                   | 31,609                                                         |
| 6 Sheep pox .. ..                | 104                  | 53,541                                                         |
| 7 Foot and Mouth disease .. ..   | 47                   | 2,714                                                          |
| 8 Anthrax in Sheep .. ..         | 67                   | 40,205                                                         |
| 9 Ranikhet disease .. ..         | 107                  | 1,36,770                                                       |

Generally, the disease position was well under control and the State continued to be free from Rinderpest.

VETERINARY MOBILE UNITS:—At the beginning of the year, there were seven mobile units each in the districts of Chingleput, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram. Seven more units, one for each of the following districts were established in the year under review, viz., South Arcot, Madurai, Salem, Nagapattinam, Ariyalur, Coimbatore and Dindigul. There were 14 mobile units in all at the end of the year. Four more units were also sanctioned in the year 1960-61 for the districts of Madras, Krishnagiri (Salem North), Erode (Coimbatore East) and the Nilgiris.

VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS AND TOURING BILLETTS:—During the period under review 35 veterinary hospitals, 85 veterinary dispensaries, 83 minor veterinary dispensaries and 19 touring billets were functioning in the State. The number of cases treated and castrations done in the Veterinary Hospitals and Veterinary Dispensaries were 3,02,193 and 54,034 respectively. The Touring Veterinary

Assistant Surgeons in-charge of the Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and in-charge of touring billets treated 232,138 cases and castrated 61,986 animals in the Minor Veterinary Dispensaries in the course of their tours. There were 12 clinical laboratories functioning in the State for examining the specimens received from the Veterinary Institutions in the State.

LIVESTOCK FARMS:—HOSUR CATTLE FARM:—At the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, there were 1,004 heads of cattle of different breeds, such as, Sindhi, Kan-gayam, Sahiwal, Hallikar, Gir, Murrah, etc. The cows yielded on an average of 45,722 lbs of milk per month during the year. There were 426 sheep at the farm at the end of the year. Poultry section produced 2,927 chicks hatched besides 37,688 eggs at the farm. The total quantity of fodder produced was 51,77,209 lbs. while a total quantity of 8,51,055 lbs. was converted into silage.

DISTRICT LIVESTOCK FARM, PUDUKKOTTAI:—The strength of cattle at this farm was 372 at the end of the year. A total quantity of 1,80,737.5 lbs. of milk was produced at this farm, of which 1,69,521 lbs. were sold to the public and staff of the farm. A quantity of 8,68,148 lbs. of fodder was produced in the year at this farm.

DISTRICT LIVESTOCK FARM, ORTHANAD:—The strength of cattle of different breeds on 31st December 1960 was 696. The total quantity of milk produced was 4,40,542.6 lbs. Of this, a quantity of 3,20,381.6 lbs. were sold to the public and the farm staff. 674.24 lbs. of ghee was produced from 14,702.20 lbs of milk separated during this year.

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT LIVESTOCK FARM, CHET-TINAD:—There were 666 heads of cattle of different breeds at this farm. A total of 2,26,968 lbs. of milk was produced while a quantity of 2,02,657.5 lbs were sold to the public.

**SALVAGE AND DRY COWS FARM, ALAMADI:**—There were 286 cows in the farm at the beginning of the year. Three hundred and nineteen cows were admitted, 233 returned after calving and 44 returned in pregnancy in the year under report. Ninety-four cows were returned as unfit for salvage, and there were 13 deaths during the year. The strength at the close of the year was 221.

**SHEEP AND GOATS:**—The Sheep and Goat Development officer, with the assistance of the Seven Sheep demonstration units under his charge carried out propaganda work and educated the sheep owners on the scientific breeding and management of Sheep and Goats, Shearing, Washing, Grading and marketing of wool. The staff of the sheep units visited 1,216 villages, washed 12,480 sheep and shorn 10,311 sheep. They also undertook deworming and deticking work in the villages visited.

Sixteen Sheep and Wool Extension Centres were functioning in the districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Salem. At the end of the year there were 514 heads of sheep at the Sheep Farm, Ootacamund and 613 numbers at the Sheep Breeding Research Station, Chinnasalem, all of various breeds. At the latter station, a quantity of 258·500 kilograms of wool was clipped in the year. At the Ootacamund station, the scheme of cross-breeding was continued where 2,908 cases of insemination and 332 cases of castration were conducted. Eight hundred and eighty-two calves were born at this station. A quantity of 1,30,884 lbs. of fodder was produced at this station.

**KEY VILLAGE SCHEME, CENTRAL LABORATORY, MADRAS:**—A Central Laboratory at Madras was started from 14th April 1960 for preparation and distribution of semen diluents to the State Artificial Insemination and Key village centres functioning under the various schemes. It prepared and supplied Glycine citrate solution and Sodium citrate solution to the centres abovesaid to ensure

uniformity in the preservation of semen and to obtain a higher fertility rate. There were 39 Key Village Centres and 46 Key Village Extension Centres besides 38 Artificial Insemination Centres at the end of the year 1960. Four hundred and ninety-three stud bulls were maintained at the Key Village Centres. These bulls performed 12,007 natural services. One lakh eight thousand and fifty-one artificial inseminations were carried out and a total of 29,053 calves born. The staff allocated to these blocks performed 13,101 castrations and carried out 4,86,608 inoculations.

At the Key Village Extension Centres, 2,073 bulls were maintained which performed 64,045 natural services. A total of 12,993 calves were born. The extension staff castrated 17,032 cases and inoculated 2,34,463 animals.

**FODDER DEVELOPMENT:**—During the period under review, two more livestock farms, one at the Salvage Farm, Alamadi and the other at the Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam were taken up for establishing improved pasture plots under establishment of 100 acres pasture plots. Under establishment 10 acres demonstration plots, five plots were established at different places in Vedasandur, Thoppambatti, Aravakurichi, Chikkanapuram and Neikarapatty Key Village Blocks. Kolukkottai grass seeds, Australian grass seeds and Lucerne seeds were procured from agriculturists, firms and the Government farms and supplied to the ryots in the Key Villages areas. Besides there, 3,43,500 grass slips of guinea grass and buffalo grass were supplied from the State Livestock farms to the ryots in the Key Village areas.

**PROPAGANDA:**—The propaganda unit of this Department participated in the following shows:—

- (1) All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition.
- (2) World Agricultural Fair 1959-60.



- (3) More Milk day celebrations.
- (4) Gosamvardhana day celebrations.
- (5) Pongal day celebrations.

**SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN SCHEMES:**—During the period under review, in addition to the already existing schemes started in the previous years, 7 All-India Key Village Centres with 6 Key Villages attached to each, 6 Artificial Insemination Centres in urban areas and 17 Supplementary extension centres were started to accelerate the development of cattle. Two thousand calves were included in the calf subsidy scheme. Four Poultry grading centres, 4 Poultry extension centres and one Duck rearing centre were also started.

**BUILDINGS:**—During the year under review, a three storeyed building for the Clinical department was under construction, the Anatomy block was completed and additional wing to Animal Husbandry block at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.75 lakhs was under progress.

### MILK COLONY, MADHAVARAM.

The Milk Colony, Madhavaram, at present consists of four units in all to accommodate 2,000 animals. Its first unit for accommodating 500 animals was inaugurated by Union Minister for Food and Agriculture in October 1959. Three other units to accommodate 1,500 animals were inaugurated by the Chief Minister, Madras State, on 27th September 1960. These last three units were constructed at a cost of Rs. 33.50 lakhs. The work of construction of the remaining four units to accommodate another 2,000 animals was taken up at a cost of Rs. 45.00 lakhs and the work is to be commenced shortly.

There was a good response to these units from the public. By the end of the year under review, 46 licensees were registered and 265 cows and 486 buffaloes were

admitted in these units. All requisite facilities were being provided at the milk colony to enable the licensees to maintain their milch animals in good condition and to increase the production of milk. The Government undertook the purchase of milk produced at the Milk Colony. The Department also purchased and kept stocks of cattle food required for the animals at the Colony at a no-profit and no-loss basis. Milk collected in the colony was transported to the Government Milk Factory for processing. The Colony was supplying daily about 3,175 litres of milk for processing and sale in the City. The activities of the Colony also included lectures on scientific feeding of the livestock, free veterinary aid for the animals, free advice to the licensees in the matter of proper maintenance of the animals and their calves and also breeding facilities by obtaining semen of improved breeds of animals, namely, Sindhi, Jersey, Murrah, etc., animals from Bangalore and other places. In order to replace dry animals with freshly calved animals and to maintain uniform production of milk, the licensees were given financial help by way of loans to purchase milch animals of good quality. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was disbursed by way of loans to the licensees.

To supplement the supplies from the Milk Colony at Madhavaram, Rural Co-operative Supply Societies, 14 in number, were started, to begin with, in Chingleput district, to procure milk from rural areas and transport it to the Government Milk Factory, Madras. This scheme is proposed to be extended to North Arcot and South Arcot Districts shortly. An average of 720 litres of milk per day was being received at the Government Milk Factory from these rural co-operative milk supply societies.

**GOVERNMENT MILK FACTORY, MADRAS:**—The Government Milk Factory, Madras, was utilised for production of toned milk and skimmed milk for supply to Government

institutions like hospitals, jails, etc., and the public. In the middle of the year 1960, Departmental Kiosks were opened and milk sold to the public departmentally. An Assistant Milk Commissioner (Distribution) was appointed during the year to organise proper distribution and sale of milk through these Kiosks. Pasteurised cow milk, pasteurised buffalo milk and pasteurised toned milk were sold to the public through these milk Kiosks about 10 in number, functioning in various parts of the City. Proposals were on hand to open 7 more Kiosks in different parts of the City.

Pasteurised milk of different kinds were sold at varying rates in the earlier part of the year and finally the following rates were fixed by Government from 1st October 1960:—

|                  | PER LITRE. |
|------------------|------------|
|                  | RS. NP.    |
| (1) Buffalo milk | 0.84       |
| (2) Cow milk     | 0.76       |
| (3) Toned milk   | 0.56       |

Government fixed the selling prices of cream and butter for different periods ranging from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 1.80 per lb. for cream and Rs. 2.25 to Re. 2.50 per lb. in respect of butter.

In addition to the supply of milk to the public through the Kiosks, a new House Delivery Scheme was introduced for supplying milk to the consumer at his door. A sum of Rs. 2 p.m. was collected from such customer over and above the cost of the milk supplied. This supply was made through the Cycle Delivery Boys from the nearby kiosks. This had a good response from the public. These apart, the Government Milk Factory supplied milk in bulk quantities to private consumers on demand. The

following statement gives the details of the milk and its by-products produced and sold under the scheme:

|                      |    |    |    | From 1st<br>January<br>to 1st September<br>1960. | From 1st<br>October<br>to 31st<br>December<br>1960. |
|----------------------|----|----|----|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|                      |    |    |    | LB.                                              | LITRES.                                             |
| (1)                  |    |    |    | (2)                                              | (3)                                                 |
| <i>Production.</i>   |    |    |    |                                                  |                                                     |
| 1 Toned milk         | .. | .. | .. | 12,83,140                                        | 2,21,441                                            |
| 2 Buffalo milk       | .. | .. | .. | 5,94,722                                         | 1,03,160                                            |
| 3 Cow's milk         | .. | .. | .. | 2,09,009                                         | 98,856                                              |
| 4 Cream              | .. | .. | .. | 14,363                                           | ..                                                  |
| 5 Butter             | .. | .. | .. | 793                                              | ..                                                  |
| 6 Skimmed milk       | .. | .. | .. | 1,14,445                                         | 24,549½                                             |
| <i>Distribution.</i> |    |    |    |                                                  |                                                     |
| 1 Toned milk         | .. | .. | .. | 12,90,000                                        | 2,13,216                                            |
| 2 Buffalo milk       | .. | .. | .. | 5,96,806                                         | 96,966                                              |
| 3 Cow's milk         | .. | .. | .. | 2,08,128                                         | 93,979                                              |
| 4 Cream              | .. | .. | .. | 14,363                                           | ..                                                  |
| 5 Butter             | .. | .. | .. | 793                                              | ..                                                  |
| 6 Skimmed milk       | .. | .. | .. | 1,14,445                                         | 24,549½                                             |

All steps were under way to construct the buildings and to obtain the plants and machinery from foreign countries for establishing a central dairy for Madras at the Milk Colony, Madhavaram for processing of milk, utilising the aid of Rs. 29.00 lakhs from the Government of New Zealand.

#### INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT PROGRAMME.

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme, popularly known as "Package Programme," was inaugurated by the Chief Minister, Madras, on the 13th April 1960, the Tamil New Year Day. The scheme was formulated by the Government of India, based on the recommendations of the Ford Foundation Team which toured this country some time back. Seven States were selected by the Government of India for implementing the scheme of which Madras State is one.

The scheme envisages intensification of Agricultural production in selected areas on a pilot basis for five years. One of the essential features of the scheme is that individual farm production plans will be prepared to supply the full requirements of each farm and thus enhance its production. In other words, each farmer will be helped to draw up a plan of increasing food production in respect of his farm and achieve the planned target by providing technical guidance and timely credit and supplies required under his farm plan. The scheme will be financed partly by the Ford Foundation and partly by the Centre and State Governments.

This integrated approach to intensified agricultural production envisages the meeting of the following requisites:—

(i) Adequate and timely credit to all farmers made available without impediments, based on production plans.

(ii) Adequate and timely supply of the means of production such as improved seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, farm implements, etc., within bullock-cart distance.

(iii) Intensified education of farmers in improved methods and practices through demonstration and advice.

(iv) Adequate extension and other staff to be provided for intensified work among farmers and to meet the above requirements in a more systematic manner. The expenditure on staff during the first year (1960-61) will be shared by the Ford Foundation and the Government of India on 50:50 basis. During the remaining four years the Ford Foundation will be meeting half the total cost and the Government of India and the State Government will be meeting 25 per cent of the cost each.

(v) The loans to be granted under this scheme will be based on production plans of almost every cultivator in the selected areas. The amount of loan shall meet the full requirements of seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, implements and other means of production.

In Madras State the scheme was introduced in 23 blocks in Thanjavur district. The scheme is in operation in 312 villages covering an area of about 2,25,000 acres of cultivated lands.

A Co-ordination Committee at State level has been constituted with the Commissioner of Food Production as Chairman, and the Director of Agriculture as Secretary, and other State and other representative Officers as members to make recommendations to the Government in regard to the various problems for effective implementation of the Scheme. The Committee reviews the progress and estimates results achieved from time to time.

The Collector of Thanjavur district is in overall charge of the scheme, assisted by the Joint Director of Agriculture (Package Programme) who is in charge of the technical part of the scheme.

As a first step in the implementation of the programme the Extension Officers for Agriculture were given a short course of training for one week by the Extension Specialist, Coimbatore on the principles of Farm Management and the preparation of farm production plans.

Out of 38,354 holdings for which farm plans had to be prepared, 37,184 farm plans have so far been prepared. Each cultivator is to be provided with short term loan of Rs. 125 per acre for meeting the following requirements:

|                                                                   | rs. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Cost of seeds at 40 lb. per acre .. ..                          | 10  |
| 2 Cost of green manure seeds at 25 lb. per acre ..                | 5   |
| 3 Cost of Ammonium sulphate at 150 lb. per acre ..                | 26  |
| 4 Cost of Super Phosphate at 150 lb. per acre ..                  | 15  |
| 5 Cost of Muriate of Potash at 50 lb. per acre ..                 | 8   |
| 6 Cost of Prophylactic measures including pre-treatment of seeds. | 12  |
| 7 Cultivation advances .. ..                                      | 44  |
| 8 Cost of control measures against rats .. ..                     | 5   |
| Total .. ..                                                       | 125 |

Medium term loans for purchase of implements, bulls, etc., are to be sanctioned to 10-15 credit worthy farmers with an average holding of 10 acres each in the jurisdiction of each village level worker at Rs. 3,000 to each farmer. All loans are to be sanctioned and distributed by the Co-operative Societies.

A programme has been laid out to construct a number of godowns for stocking fertilisers, seeds, pesticides and agricultural produce. The Director of Statistics has drawn up a programme for conducting crop cutting experiments and collecting information for preparing an assessment survey under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme.

The progress made in arranging supplies and credit for the package programme is given below:—

(a) Progress of supplies (1960-61).

| Details.                        | Requirements as per farm plans. | Progressive total of supplies up to 31st December 1960. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>a. Seeds.—</b>               |                                 |                                                         |
| Paddy .. .. .                   | 42 tons.                        | 220 tons.                                               |
| Green manure seeds .. .. .      | 72 "                            | 30 "                                                    |
| <b>b. Manures.—</b>             |                                 |                                                         |
| Local manurial resources—       |                                 |                                                         |
| (i) Farm yard manure .. .. .    | 1,13,54 tons.                   | 78,393 tons.                                            |
| (ii) Green manure .. .. .       | 51,31 "                         | 31,967 "                                                |
| (iii) Compost .. .. .           | 63,69 "                         | 39,383 "                                                |
| <b>c. Chemical manures.—</b>    |                                 |                                                         |
| (i) Ammonium Sulphate. .. .. .  | 9,923 tons.                     | 5,185 tons.                                             |
| (ii) Super Phosphate .. .. .    | 8,831 "                         | 2,775 "                                                 |
| (iii) Muriate of Potash .. .. . | 2,351 "                         | 35 "                                                    |
| <b>d. Pesticides.—</b>          |                                 |                                                         |
| (i) DDT 5 per cent } .. .. .    | 301 tons.                       | 156 tons.                                               |
| (ii) BHC 10 " }                 |                                 |                                                         |
| (iii) Others }                  |                                 |                                                         |
| <b>e. Implements.—</b>          | 1,422 "                         | 1,874 "                                                 |

(b) Requirements of credit (1960-61).

|                                                               | RS.         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Credit required (nett)—</b>                                |             |
| Short term .. .. .                                            | 1,39,73,257 |
| Medium term .. .. .                                           | 61,83,431   |
| Credit made available to cultivators upto 31st December 1960. |             |
| <b>Short term—</b>                                            |             |
| By Co-operative Societies .. .. .                             | 18,60,517   |
| By other sources .. .. .                                      | 14,83,481   |
| <b>Medium term—</b>                                           |             |
| By Co-operative Societies .. .. .                             | 2,28,150    |
| By other sources .. .. .                                      | ..          |

## CHAPTER XIII—CO-OPERATION

### CO-OPERATION

The co-operative movement was progressive in all its activities during the year 1960. Two thousand, two hundred and sixty three co-operative societies of all types were organised in this year. By the end of the year, there were 16,097 societies in the State on the whole as against 14,163 at the close of the year 1959. The progress was significant in the sphere of credit, supply and marketing, dairying and milk supply, handloom industry and housing.

The co-operatives met the demands of the agriculturists in production and marketing finance. The agricultural co-operatives covered all the villages in the State and brought within their membership about 57 per cent of the rural population. The village credit societies, agricultural banks, rural banks and credit unions advanced loans amounting to Rs. 18.07 crores to the agriculturists. These societies and also the marketing societies, distributed manure, improved seeds and agricultural implements to the tune of Rs. 3.25 crores to their members.

The credit and marketing societies constructed 248 godowns to provide storage facilities for the agriculturists. The marketing societies issued loans amounting to Rs. 1.75 crores on the pledge of their members' produce and also marketed their produce to the value of Rs. 2.07 crores.

The milk co-operatives sold milk and milk products to the value of Rs. 2.45 crores. Their sales included supplies made to the State institutions, such as hospitals, jails, etc., to the value of Rs. 46.59 lakhs.

The weavers' co-operatives brought within their fold nearly 45 per cent of the handlooms in the State and produced handloom goods of different varieties. Out of

the three spinning mills in the State, one namely, the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, commenced production of yarn during the year. The District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies and also the Consumers' Co-operative Societies expanded their activities to a large extent by way of purchase of goods and provisions, stationery, fuel, medicines, etc. Their purchases worked upto Rs. 38.19 crores in all and their sales to Rs. 42.15 crores.

During the year, one sugar mill was organised at Mohanur in the Salem district, bringing the total number of sugar mills in the State to four.

Under the urban housing schemes, one thousand and seventy houses were constructed and 97 houses under the rural housing scheme, while 1,722 houses were in various stages of construction. The Madras Co-operative Central House Mortgage Bank issued loans to the tune of Rs. 12.68 lakhs to the affiliated primary house mortgage banks.

Other co-operative societies, such as, Motor Transport Societies, Printing Presses, Labour Contract Societies, Health Societies, etc. made good progress during the year under review.

The training institutes, both in the City and in the districts, trained a large number of personnel, both for official and non-official employment.

**AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.**—On 31st December 1960, the Madras State Co-operative Bank had a membership of 15 District Co-operative Central Banks and 131 individuals with a paid up share capital of Rs. 182.58 lakhs. It had a working capital of Rs. 24.26 crores and its borrowings amounted to Rs. 15.46 crores. It had advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 18.18 crores. The Reserve Bank granted a credit limit of Rs. 11.15 crores to the State Co-operative Bank for the year 1960-61 to enable it to finance agricultural production and marketing, through the Central Banks. It also sanctioned a credit limit of Rs. 1.10 crores to the



State Co-operative Bank against the pledge of Government Promissory Notes to enable it to finance the Central Banks to provide credit for agricultural operations. The State Co-operative Bank drew in all a sum of Rs. 24.46 crores and repaid Rs. 22.00 crores. It had to repay a sum of Rs. 10.35 crores on 31st December 1960.

Under the scheme of State participation in the share capital of co-operative societies, the State Co-operative Bank received a sum of Rs. 21 lakhs from Government during the period and the entire amount was passed on to the Central Banks for investment in the shares of agricultural banks.

There were 15 Co-operative Central Banks in the State, with a membership of 1,859 societies and 13,226 individuals and a paid up share capital of Rs. 3.02 crores. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 29.78 crores. These banks sanctioned loans and cash credits to an extent of Rs. 40.44 crores to the various co-operatives in the State.

Government had sanctioned the employment of additional Supervisors to effectively supervise the working of these societies.

**VILLAGE CREDIT SOCIETIES.**—There were 9,401 village credit societies, with 13.28 lakhs members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 2.00 crores. The working capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 14.20 crores. Loans to the tune of Rs. 15.10 crores were issued to the societies from the Central Banks. In turn these societies issued loans amounting to Rs. 13.41 crores to their members. Besides loans, these societies distributed agricultural implements, seeds, manures, etc. to the agriculturists to the value of Rs. 54.95 lakhs. The reserve fund and other funds held by these societies amounted to Rs. 1.75 crores.

**AGRICULTURAL BANKS.**—There were 329 agricultural banks, with a membership of 3.39 lakhs and a paid up share capital of Rs. 93.76 lakhs during the year 1960.

The banks had a working capital amounting to Rs. 7.44 crores. They issued loans to their members to the tune of Rs. 3.37 crores, on the pledge of produce and on the pledge of jewels. One hundred and twenty three godowns were constructed by these banks by 31st December 1960 with the financial assistance received from the Government.

**RURAL BANKS.**—There were 22 rural banks with 40,807 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 14.40 lakhs. These banks issued loans to their members to the tune of Rs. 103.77 lakhs on pledge of jewels, produce, immovable properties and security of deposits. In addition to the supply of credit, the banks supplied agricultural requisites, such as implements, seeds, Ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and other chemical fertilisers to the value of Rs. 37.51 lakhs.

**CREDIT UNIONS.**—There were 150 credit unions, with 507 multipurpose societies functioning as their adjuncts. They had 38,634 members, with a paid up share capital of Rs. 6.61 lakhs. They disbursed loans to their members to the tune of Rs. 25.04 lakhs. The societies affiliated to the unions distributed to their members agricultural requisites worth Rs. 1.13 lakhs.

### LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, continued to provide long term credit to the ryots for the discharge of prior debts and for land improvement purposes. The paid up share capital of the bank on 31st December 1960 was Rs. 26.50 lakhs and the working capital of the bank amounted to Rs. 8.50 crores. The bank advanced loans to primary land mortgage banks to the tune of Rs. 1.25 crores. The reserve fund and other funds of the bank amounted to Rs. 26.68 lakhs.

There were 92 primary land mortgage banks, with a membership of 1.11 lakhs and a paid up share capital of Rs. 46.75 lakhs. Their working capital amounted to

Rs. 5.69 crores. A sum of Rs. 1.22 crores was issued as loans to these primary banks. The outstanding balance due from these primary banks to the Central Land Mortgage Bank was Rs. 4.96 crores at the end of the year 1960. The primary banks in their turn issued loans to the tune of Rs. 103.75 lakhs to their members towards land improvement, consolidation of holdings and discharge of prior debts. The reserve fund and other reserves held by these banks amounted to Rs. 27.23 lakhs.

**FULL FINANCE SCHEME.**—The Full Finance Scheme which provided for the short-term and medium-term credit needs of the rural population through the co-operatives alone was in operation in 43 Community Development Blocks, including the 23 blocks in the Thanjavur district, in which the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, otherwise known as the Package programme, was introduced. This scheme which was first introduced in two blocks in 1956-57 and extended to eight blocks in 1957-58, was further extended to 43 blocks in all during the year 1959-60. Besides land owners, tenants and agricultural labourers were also benefitted by this scheme. This scheme became very popular and achieved good results, with the increase in the membership and a considerable rise in the credit facilities year by year.

The societies in the Full Finance areas also undertook service activities other than credit by way of distribution of chemical fertilisers, groundnut oil cake and other manures, seeds, pesticides, etc.

**NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.**—There were 158 urban banks and 563 employees credit societies, with a membership of 7.32 lakhs and an aggregate paid up share capital of Rs. 2.61 crores. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 19.95 crores. They issued loans to their members to an extent of Rs. 18.07 crores. The reserve fund held by the societies aggregated to Rs. 85.72 lakhs.

**THE STATE CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY AND MARKETING SOCIETY.**—The Madras State Co-operative Supply and

Marketing Society, the apex co-operative marketing organisation in the State, had 16 'A' class members, 191 'B' class members on its rolls, with a paid up share capital of Rs. 5.96 lakhs. The purchases and sales of commodities made by it during the year amounted to Rs. 65.94 lakhs and 70.39 lakhs, respectively. This society purchased imported camphor in powdered form, converted it into tablets with a machine owned by it for the purpose, and distributed these tablets to the public through the district supply and marketing societies and co-operative stores.

**PRIMARY MARKETING SOCIETIES.**—There were 126 primary marketing societies in the State. They had 1.91 lakhs members, with a paid up share capital of Rs. 37.02 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.75 crores was advanced as loans to the members against the pledge of their produce. These societies marketed the produce of the members to an extent of Rs. 2.07 crores. The value of agricultural requisites, such as, fertilisers, manures, seeds and other implements supplied to their members amounted to Rs. 2.33 crores. These societies owned 115 godowns and hired 278 more godowns to provide storage facilities to their members.

**CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS.**—There were four co-operative sugar mills in the State, including a new mills formed at Mohanur in the Salem district during the year. The four mills had 8,320 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 133.46 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 55 lakhs was contributed by the Government as State participation. The construction of buildings and the erection of machinery were completed by the North Arcot and Amaravathi Sugar Mills, while in the Madurantakam Sugar Mills, the works were nearing completion. The new Sugar mills organised at Mohanur placed orders for the purchase of the required machinery. The Industrial Finance Corporation had sanctioned loans to the North Arcot District Sugar Mills, the Madurantakam Mills and

the Amaravathi Mills to an extent of Rs. 160 lakhs. The State Bank of India sanctioned under Government guarantee, a clean cash credit of Rs. 30 lakhs to each of the three mills toward their working capital expenses.

The Amaravathi Mills commenced production on 22nd June 1960. It crushed 86,394 metric tons of canes and produced 7,925 metric tons of sugar. The North Arcot District Mills commenced production on 25th November 1960 and produced 17,510 bags of sugar of 100 kilograms each.

### CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

Seven new joint farming societies were formed during the year. There were thus 17 joint farming societies in all in the State. These societies had a total membership of 815 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 36,768. Out of an extent of 2,095 acres of lands pooled by the members, an extent of 1,352 acres was brought under cultivation and the total value of agricultural produce harvested amounted to Rs. 1.77 lakhs. During the year, Government loans amounting to Rs. 2.39 lakhs were disbursed to these societies.

There were two collective farming societies functioning at Avanamperungudi in the Thanjavur district and Kallampalayam in the Nilgiris district. They had 196 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,962. Government loans and subsidies amounting to Rs. 9,500 were disbursed to the society at Avanamperungudi for the purchase of agricultural implements, carts, bullocks, etc.

The society at Kallampalayam mainly for the benefit of Irulars was started during the year. Besides the lease of an extent of 100 acres of forest lands for assignment, the Government also gave financial assistance by way of loans and subsidies to this society.

Under tenant farming there were 97 societies. The societies had 5,305 members and a paid up share capital

of Rs. 2.09 lakhs. Out of 18,123 acres of lands assigned to the societies, 14,142 acres of lands were brought under cultivation. The total value of the yield obtained from the lands amounted to Rs. 10.58 lakhs.

### DAIRYING AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

There were 20 milk supply unions, with 3,102 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 4.12 lakhs. The unions sold milk and milk products worth Rs. 154.37 lakhs. The sales included the milk supplied to public institutions like the State hospitals, jails, child welfare Centres and other institutions for a total of Rs. 46.59 lakhs.

Besides the above Milk Supply Unions, there were 870 milk supply societies, with 75,474 members on their rolls and a paid up share capital of Rs. 12.16 lakhs. They produced milk valued at Rs. 68.42 lakhs and sold milk and milk products to the tune of Rs. 90.12 lakhs. The daily average production of milk by the societies and unions during the year was 49,994 lbs.

There were 19 cattle breeding societies in the State with 3,252 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 35,497. These maintained 68 stud-bulls and 16 buffaloes, which rendered 2,514 services and brought forth 925 superior bull calves and pedigree heifers. These societies received Government loans to an extent of Rs. 10,600 under 'heifer scheme'.

THE MADRAS STATE HANDLOOM WEAVERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, the apex weavers organisation in the State had 1,173 members on its rolls, with a paid up share capital of Rs. 13.53 lakhs, inclusive of Rs. 6 lakhs invested by the Government. It maintained 280 selling units throughout the State. Its purchases and sales of finished goods on outright basis amounted to Rs. 2.51

crores and Rs. 2.43 crores, respectively. The value of yarn purchased was Rs. 2.37 crores, while the sales of yarn amounted to Rs. 2.28 crores. At the Silver Jubilee of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society celebrated from 20—8—1960 to 26—8—1960 goods worth Rs. 2.83 lakhs were sold at the exhibition stalls.

**PRIMARY WEAVERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.**—There were 1,050 weavers' co-operative societies, with 2.16 lakhs members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 1.10 crores. Out of 4.66 lakhs looms registered in the State, about 2.08 lakhs looms were in the weavers' societies. The societies produced handloom goods of various varieties valued at Rs. 9.36 crores and effected sales amounting to Rs. 9.80 crores and paid wages to an extent of Rs. 2.46 crores to their members.

**CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS.**—There were 3 spinning mills in the State, viz., the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills at Pettai, Tirunelveli district, the Ramanathapuram Co-operative Spinning Mills at Srivilliputhur and the Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills in Tirunelveli district. The mills at Pettai in Tirunelveli district produced 27.35 lakhs lbs. of yarn worth Rs. 58.84 lakhs and sold 27.17 lakhs lbs. of yarn for Rs. 58.05 lakhs. The construction of the buildings and erection of the machinery in respect of the other two mills were in progress during the year.

**DISTRICT SUPPLY AND MARKETING SOCIETIES.**—There were 13 district co-operative supply and marketing societies in the State. They had 13,251 members, with a paid up share capital of Rs. 18.15 lakhs. The value of goods purchased by them was Rs. 8.17 crores, while their sales amounted to Rs. 9.12 crores. These sales included supplies made to public institutions like the jails, hospitals, educational and other institutions to the value of Rs. 12.78 lakhs.

**PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE STORES.**—There were 868 primary co-operative stores, including the stores formed for students and railwaymen. They had 3.47 lakhs members, with a paid up share capital of Rs. 45.93 lakhs. They purchased goods to the value of Rs. 33.02 crores and effected sales to the tune of Rs. 33.03 crores. They also procured foodgrains under the State Trading Scheme and sold foodgrains to the value of Rs. 30.84 lakhs.

**CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.**—There were 187 building societies, 49 house building societies, 16 house construction societies and 34 industrial workers' housing societies, besides one co-operative township society and 228 rural housing societies. They had in all 41,720 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1.71 crores. They received loans from Government to the tune of Rs. 85.22 lakhs. They issued loans to their members to an extent of Rs. 1.65 crores. During the year, the societies constructed 1,167 houses. The total number of houses constructed so far by these societies was 9,539, while 1,722 houses were under various stages of construction.

The Madras Central House Mortgage Bank was formed in the year 1959, with the object of financing the primary house mortgage banks, which provide long term credit in urban areas for repairs, additions and improvements to existing houses, for discharge of mortgages and for the construction of new houses. The Bank had 41 members, consisting of 13 individuals, 27 primary house mortgage banks and the State Government, with a total paid up share capital of Rs. 10.22 lakhs. The bank issued loans to the tune of Rs. 12.68 lakhs to the affiliated primary banks. During the year, Government sanctioned a temporary advance of Rs. 3.50 lakhs to the bank repayable in one year, and also a sum of Rs. 8,769 as subsidy to the bank to enable it to meet its initial expenditure and to compensate the net loss sustained by it during the co-operative year 1959-60.

Besides these, there were 27 primary house mortgage banks, with a membership of 11,815 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 10.74 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 72.12 lakhs. These banks issued loans to their members on the mortgage of their houses to an extent of Rs. 24.72 lakhs. As the banks did not have sufficient income in their initial stages to meet the expenditure on establishment, Government sanctioned a subsidy at Rs. 125 p.m. to each of the 20 new primary banks during the first year and two third and one-third of the amount for the second and third years, respectively. Three Co-operative Sub-Registrars were sanctioned by the Government to attend to the proper functioning of these banks.

### OTHER TYPES OF SOCIETIES

**THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.**—This Society had 616 "A" class members and 5,086 "B" class members and its share capital amounted to Rs. 3.99 lakhs. During the year, the society received 182 claims involving Rs. 1,08,361 and settled 69 claims amounting to Rs. 44,887. The amount of risk reinsured at the end of the year was Rs. 11.68 crores.

**CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.**—There were 9 printing presses, with a membership of 3,654 and a paid up share capital amounting to Rs. 3.03 lakhs. The societies owned machinery worth Rs. 3.90 lakhs. They executed printing, binding and other job works to the value of Rs. 6.78 lakhs. They made books and forms worth Rs. 5.21 lakhs and effected sales amounting to Rs. 5.69 lakhs.

**CO-OPERATIVE MOTOR TRANSPORT.**—There were 7 Co-operative Motor Transport Societies for ex-servicemen in Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli Districts. The Societies had 316 ex-servicemen as members, with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1.97 lakhs. These societies owned

29 lorries and 75 buses and earned a total income of Rs. 35.12 lakhs by way of passenger fares and lorry hire charges.

**SOCIETY FOR CIVILIANS.**—The Pudukottai Co-operative Transport Society for Civilians in the Tiruchirappalli district had 43 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 6.30. It owned 8 buses, of which 6 were plying on routes, while the remaining two were kept as spare buses. It earned an income of Rs. 2.51 lakhs by way of passenger fares and paid Rs. 40,259 as wages to the workers.

**LABOUR CONTRACT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.**—There were 39 labour contract societies with 5,171 actual workers and sympathisers as members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.67 lakh. The societies executed contracts worth Rs. 3.65 lakhs and disbursed Rs. 1.68 lakhs as wages to their members. Contract works valued Rs. 2.97 lakhs were pending execution at the end of the year.

**HEALTH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.**—There were 5 Health Co-operative Societies in the State for providing cheap medical facilities to their members and villagers. The total number of patients, members and non-members, treated was 12,725. Free treatment was given to the poor and deserving people.

**CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION AND TRAINING.**—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union conducted supervisor's training course at Coimbatore, Kancheepuram, Madurai, Salem and Thanjavur and conducted final examinations in June 1960. Out of 1,124 candidates that appeared for the examinations, 840 were declared successful. This union continued to implement the scheme for the training of non-official personnel of the co-operative movement. Four hundred and twenty five office-bearers, 2,481 panchayat-dars, 12,255 members and 851 potential members were given training during the year.

The Central Co-operative Training Institute at Madras continued to impart training to the departmental candidates. Three hundred and thirty-eight Senior



Inspector/Trainees, fifty Senior Inspectors and ten Co-operative Sub-Registrars were given training. Twenty-five Senior Inspectors and five Co-operative Sub-Registrars were undergoing training during the year.

The Five Co-operative Institutes at Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Madurai, Salem and Kancheepuram trained non-official candidates required for employment in co-operative institutions. There were 1,106 candidates undergoing training in all these institutes at the end of the year. Three hundred candidates, selected for appointment as Junior Inspectors by the Madras Public Service Commission, were also undergoing training in the institutes at Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Madurai.

A short term course of training for six months was conducted by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union for untrained employees of co-operative institutions, who had put in a service of 5 years in the co-operative institutions. The first session started on 1st May 1960 and completed before 30th November 1960. Forty candidates underwent such training.

Two Co-operative Sub-Registrars and six non-officials were deputed to undergo intermediate officers course in co-operative marketing and land mortgage banking at the Regional Training Centre, Madras, for a period of eleven months from 1st July, 1960. Co-operative Sub-Registrars of this State selected as Extension Officers for Co-operation in Community Development Blocks were deputed for training at the Block Level Officers Training Centre at Tirupathi.

### (HOUSING SCHEMES

The following housing schemes, assisted or sponsored by the Central and State Governments, were implemented during the year:—

#### PLAN SCHEMES

- (1) Subsidized Industrial Housing Schemes
- (2) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

- (3) Slum Clearance Scheme.
- (4) Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.
- (5) Village Housing Project Scheme.
- (6) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

#### NON-PLAN SCHEMES

- (1) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
- (2) Rental Housing Scheme.
- (3) State Urban Housing Scheme.
- (4) State Rural Housing Scheme.

#### PLAN SCHEMES

**SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME.**—The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme is intended for the benefit of the industrial workers employed in private industrial establishments. The allocation for the implementation of this scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan was raised from Rs. 75.10 lakhs to Rs. 94.89 lakhs. Out of this plan provision, a sum of Rs. 69.94 lakhs was earmarked for Government Projects and the balance of Rs. 24.95 lakhs for Co-operative Projects.

**GOVERNMENT PROJECTS.**—Twenty-three Government projects in all were sanctioned for construction of 1,700 tenements under the two Five-Year Plans. Ten Projects were completed already and 10 new Projects sanctioned during the year were taken up. A total of Rs. 70.87 lakhs was utilized so far and 998 tenements were completed while 320 tenements were under construction.

Under *Co-operative Projects*, 14 projects were sanctioned for constructing 1,377 tenements. Of these, 413 tenements were completed and 440 tenements were under construction. A sum of Rs. 12.13 lakhs was utilized in the year under review while the total amount so far utilized under the Second Five-Year Plan pertaining to these projects was Rs. 17.22 lakhs.

**LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME.**—This is a Centrally assisted scheme for the benefit of the lower middle classes whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000/-. Under this scheme, long-term loans are granted to such persons upto 80 per cent of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000/- per house, provided they do not already own houses. These loans are repayable in a period not exceeding 30 years, with interest at 4 to 4½ per cent per annum.

Short-term loans are granted to local bodies including the Madras Corporation and the City Improvement Trust, for acquisition and development of house sites for sale to eligible person on a 'no-profit no-loss basis'. The loans are repayable in 3 to 5 years with interest at 3½ to 35/8 per cent per annum.

This scheme is implemented in this State through (1) Co-operative Societies, (2) City Improvement Trust, (3) Corporation of Madras, and (4) other Local Bodies. A sum of Rs. 208.11 lakhs was allocated for this scheme and this was later raised to Rs. 239.10 lakhs. Up to the end of the year 1960, a sum total of Rs. 244.04 lakhs was utilised. Against the target of 958 plots for development, 484 plots were developed and against the target of 3,652 tenements to be constructed, 3,122 were constructed, while 1,289 tenements were either nearing completion or in progress.

**SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME.**—This is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme extended to Madras City for the improvement or clearance of slums in the City. This scheme contemplates provision of open developed plots on which the beneficiaries can put up structures, and for construction of pucca tenements. The developed plots or tenements are leased to allottees on a rental basis. Assistance is given under this scheme in the shape of loan and subsidy by Government of India and subsidy alone by the State Government. A sum of Rs. 168.00 lakhs was set apart in the Second Five-Year Plan for the implementation of this scheme. There are about 300 slums and 6,500

families living in pavements or open plots in the Madras City. This scheme is implemented in the City through the Corporation of Madras and the City Improvement Trust. Against the target of 6,970 plots to be developed, 1,954 plots were actually developed and against the number of 2,670 tenements for construction, 238 tenements were constructed up to the end of the year. Out of these, the Corporation of Madras developed 977 plots, constructed 238 tenements in all and construction of 312 tenements was under progress; while the City Improvement Trust developed 977 plots and had taken up the development of 691 plots and construction of 440 tenements. Up to the end of the year under review, the Corporation of Madras had actually spent a sum of Rs. 35.41 lakhs, and the City Improvement Trust a sum of Rs. 39.23 lakhs.

In respect of projects received from Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, and Tuticorin Municipal Councils, a sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was set apart for execution of such projects in 1960-61.

**PLANTATION LABOUR HOUSING SCHEME.**—This is also a Centrally assisted scheme under which loans were given to Small Planters to construct houses for their resident workers. The Commissioner of Labour is in charge of the implementation of the scheme. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, out of the target of 180 houses for construction, 124 were completed and 31 were in the completion stage. Out of the allotment of Rs. 3.46 lakhs under the Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 2.74 lakhs was sanctioned to the Planters up to the end of the year 1960.

**VILLAGE HOUSING PROJECT SCHEME.**—This Centrally-sponsored scheme is implemented in selected villages in N.E.S. and C.D. areas. Under the scheme, loans are given to villagers for construction of houses subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per house recoverable in 20 years. Against the allocation of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the State, loans to an extent of Rs. 7.15 lakhs were disbursed in the year 1960 to 1,395 villagers in 160 villages.

**LAND ACQUIRING AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.**—This is also a centrally-sponsored scheme to develop the neighbourhood area in and around the Madras City by acquiring lands and constructing houses. Out of the allocation of Rs. 24.25 lakhs under the Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 21.92 lakhs was spent up to the end of the year under review.

#### NON-PLAN SCHEMES.

**MIDDLE INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME.**—This is a non-plan scheme formulated by the Government of India and financed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Persons with an annual income of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 12,000 are eligible for long term loans up to Rs. 20,000 per house including the value of the site. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 67.00 lakhs by the Government of India up to the end of the year under review, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was distributed to the Housing Agencies, namely, the Co-operative Societies, the Corporation of Madras, and the City Improvement Trust. During the year under review, 33 houses were completed, 23 were nearing completion and 167 houses were under various stages of construction.

**RENTAL HOUSING SCHEME.**—This is a non-plan scheme formulated by the Government of India, for the specific purpose of enabling the State Government to construct houses for being let out to their employees on rent. The Life Insurance Corporation of India is financing this scheme and the loans advanced under the Scheme are repayable in a period not exceeding 20 years. The allotment for the year 1960 was about Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

A tentative project for the construction of 30 blocks with 176 flats by the Public Works Department on Government lands in Todhunter Nagar, Saidapet, at a cost of Rs. 16.00 lakhs was sanctioned during the year. The Public Works Department have also proposed to construct houses at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore.

Two projects, one for the construction of 96 flats by the City Improvement Trust in Kilpauk Garden area at a cost

of Rs. 11.13 lakhs, and the other for construction of 260 apartments by the same agency in the Foreshore Santhome area at a cost of Rs. 16.27 lakhs, were under execution during the year.

#### URBAN HOUSING SCHEME.

**CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.**—Funds are provided in the State Budget every year for grant of loans to the Madras City Improvement Trust for execution of housing schemes outside the plan. These schemes are open to all classes of people irrespective of income. The allotment for 1960 was about Rs. 15.00 lakhs and the following schemes were under execution:—

| Name of Project.                                                                                                      | Approved Cost.   | (Units Tenements or houses.)   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                       | RUPEES IN LAKHS. |                                |
| 1 N.G.G.O's Scheme, Nandanam.                                                                                         | 22.66            | 137 houses and 14 house sites. |
| 2 Nandanam Extension . . . .                                                                                          | 9.25             | Houses sites.                  |
| 3 Kilpauk garden area scheme . .                                                                                      | 15.17            | 293 house sites.               |
| 4 Hamilton bridge scheme . . .                                                                                        | 10.23            | 192 house sites.               |
| 5 Rental Housing for Lower Middle classes on Government lands in City Improvement Trust Nagar and Nandanam Extension. | 3.13             | 48 houses.                     |

**CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.**—Under the State Co-operative Housing Scheme which is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, loans are disbursed through Co-operative Housing Societies to individuals for construction of new dwellings, subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,000 per house per individual repayable in a period not exceeding 20 years. This scheme is also open to all classes of people irrespective of income. Funds to the extent of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 lakhs are provided in the State Budget every year for grant of loans under the Scheme. The allotment for 1960 was about Rs. 40.00 lakhs and this was fully utilised. Two hundred and fifty houses were

completed, 470 were nearing completion and 251 were under various stages of construction during the year under report.

#### CO-OPERATIVE RURAL HOUSING SCHEMES

This scheme intended for helping people in rural areas to construct houses is administered by the Co-operative Department. Loans are disbursed through Co-operative Societies to its members subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per house, repayable in a period not exceeding 20 years. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is made in the Budget every year for this scheme. Allotment for the year 1960 was made for about Rs. 3 lakhs. During the year under report, loans amounting to Rs. 9.02 lakhs were sanctioned and 174 houses were under construction.)

## CHAPTER XIV—NATIONAL RESOURCES.

### FORESTS.

Great strides were taken by the Forest Department to improve, extend and protect the forest areas and their products for the benefit of the increasing population in the State.

The forests were worked for timber, sandalwood, fuel, bamboo and minor forest produce as per the working plans. All forest areas except the area under active regeneration were open throughout the year for grazing of cattle except goats, at the usual nominal rates. The rehabilitation of ex-panchayat forests and ex-estate forests was in progress under the schemes of reclamation of eroded lands and soil conservation works in degraded forests.

Increased areas were brought under regeneration and afforestation programmes. Concerted efforts were made to stock large areas with timber and other valuable species while plantations of softwood were extended. To augment fuel supplies, further plantations of casuarina were formed.

Bamboo areas were worked as usual on a three-year felling cycle. With the increase in demand, bamboos were used solely for non-industrial purposes. Bamboo coupes were, therefore, exploited heavily.

**SUPPLY OF TIMBER.**—Logs and teak and other hardwoods, Railway sleepers and transmission poles were supplied to the full extent to the Indian and State Government Departments including Railways and the House-Building Co-operative Societies. Teak and hard wood to the extent of 24,667 cubic feet were supplied to Government Departments and institutions besides 23,552 cubic feet of bamboo timber to the Nambikulam Project.

Barring trees for oil seeds and other minor forest produce, fuel coupes were worked under the simple coppice system as usual.

For the first time in this State, removal of firewood and faggot wood from the forests of Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk was regulated by issue of free permits.

At the auction sales conducted at Kuthiyamangalam and Tirupattur in July and December 1960, a total quantity of 1,105 tons of sandalwood was sold for Rs. 76,72,649-88 working out to an average rate of Rs. 6,943 per ton.

An area of 149 acres was planted in selected forest areas of Kanyakumari district with rubber during 1960 utilizing nursery stock raised in departmental nurseries.

The sale of minor forest produce in the State in auction and the departmental collection of honey in Salem North Division were continued.

To augment the supply of forest produce and afford better facilities to the villagers, the following schemes were taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan in ex-panchayat and ex-zamin forests towards their rehabilitation:—

- (1) Reclamation of eroded areas;
- (2) afforestation of dry fuel forests; and
- (3) creation of fodder, bamboo and improvement to grazing.

Fuel and minor forest produce were worked out from the estate forests which were all notified under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act.

**HILL TRIBES.**—The Hill Tribes formed the nucleus of the welfare activities of the Forest Department. They were employed mainly for labour on departmental works, like sandalwood extraction, lac operations, etc. They were given lands for cultivation free of assessment and were also allowed free grazing. In return their services were also utilized for protecting the forests and its produce against fire, theft, etc.

Nine elementary schools were run by the Forest Department for the welfare of the children of the Hill Tribes of the Javadi Hills. Midday meals were provided in these schools. Adult education was also introduced in these areas. One mobile medical unit is also working in Javadi to give free medical aid to the Malayalees. At the Hill Tribes' school in Tunacadavu Range, 54 pupils were given free education, besides books, slates, food and clothes free.

The right to collect minor forest produce, the lease of some of the fuel coupes, and also the fishery leases in forest areas in certain Hill Ranges were given to the Co-operative Marketing Societies concerned for the benefit of the Hill Tribes.

**LIVESTOCK.**—The Department maintained 13 elephants in the Coimbatore South and 16 elephants in the Nilgiris Divisions, mainly for timber operations.

Barring the prohibited areas, the other Reserved Forests were open to grazing throughout the year. Watering facilities in grazing grounds and penning areas were improved. The Todas of Nilgiris were allowed free grazing for their cattle and also free penning. The concession of free removal of grass in head-loads was continued during the period.

**SUPPLY OF GREEN MANURE LEAF.**—Green manure leaf was allowed to be removed from the manure leaf coupes and also from fuel coupe and other felling areas in advance of tree fellings.

**WILD LIFE.**—A separate organization was started in the Chief Conservator's Office with effect from 1st July 1960 under the State Wild Life Officer, who is assisting the Chief Conservator of Forests in matters pertaining to Wild Life. Preservation of Wild Life in all the forests was continued in the year.



The following forest ranges remained closed to shooting during the period under report:—

1. Tunacadavu Range of Coimbatore South Division.
2. Sathyamangalam Range of Coimbatore North Division.
3. Mannargudi Range of Thanjavur Division.
4. Tindivanam Range of Cuddalore North Division.
5. Anchetty Range of Salem North Division.

The Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary, The Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary in Chingleput Division and the Guindy Park Reserved Forest and the Children's Corner were maintained well during the year.

The checking gate put up near Papanasam in the Papanasam-Mundanthurai Road in Tirunelveli North Division to prevent poaching in the Reserved Forests was continued.

The Wild Life Week was celebrated in October 1960. Public meetings were held at Madras during the week and lectures delivered in various institutions in the City by the Chief Conservator and the Wild Life Officer. The inaugural meeting held at Children's Corner at Guindy Park was presided over by the Governor of Madras.

Against the contracted quantity of 20,000 B.G. of sleepers units for 1960-61, a quantity of 5,862 B.G. units was supplied during the first half-year. A quantity of 3,540 lb. of raw honey was received from various divisions and of these 576 lb. were processed and placed for sale. Lac polish, lac wax and sealing wax were manufactured in the Lac Factory and sold.

The following works of 1959-60 were continued during 1960-61 in the Engineering Division of the forest:—

1. Construction of Tholthukki-Chitteri Road.
2. Construction of Puliur-Melpet Road.

3. Construction of Aijur Tholuvabetta-Anaipudda-halla Road.

The new works undertaken during the year were:—

1. Improvement by retmetalling the 4th section of Gillman Road in Vellore East Division.
2. Improvement to Harur-Vallimadurai Road in Harur Range.

#### DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES UNDER SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

**CASHEW CULTIVATION IN FOREST AREAS.**—Against the Plan target of 40,000 acres to be planted at a cost of Rs. 25.16 lakhs, an extent of 38,584 acres was raised with cashew at a cost of Rs. 20.93 lakhs. During 1960, 8,797 acres were so cultivated at a cost of Rs. 8.06 lakhs.

**LAC CULTIVATION.**—Under lac cultivation, a quantity of 1,89,300 lb. of lac was produced during 1959-60 and an expenditure of Rs. 1.40 lakhs was incurred in rearing this commodity. Two hundred and forty acres were planted with lac host trees. During 1960 alone, an extent of 85 acres was planted with lac host trees at a cost of Rs. 0.81 lakh and the expected yield was 62,000 lb. For the plan, 2,51,300 lb. of lac will be the production figure.

**PRESERVATION OF WILD LIFE.**—To preserve wild life in the Mudumalai Sanctuary area, improvements were made and facilities were provided for the upkeep of the wild animals by providing salt licks, water tanks, adding new species of fauna; and a sum of Rs. 3.18 lakhs has so far been spent. During 1960 alone, a sum of Rs. 1.09 lakhs was spent in this direction.

An extent of 9,477 acres was improved for increasing the availability of fodder and grazing resources. A sum of Rs. 145 lakhs has so far been spent for the purpose. During 1960 alone, 1,436 acres were improved at a cost of Rs. 0.43 lakh.

Teak and other plantations along the banks of the rivers Cauvery and Tamiravarun were raised over an extent of 3,046 acres at a cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs against the target of 4,000 acres and an allocation of Rs. 8.00 lakhs. In the Odanthurai Reserved Forest (Coimbatore district), during the year 1960, a total extent of 1,953 acres was raised with teak, bamboos, teak under irrigated technique and other species of timber at a cost of Rs. 2.79 lakhs. The total extent covered by such cultivation under the Plan Scheme so far was 4,613 acres in all and a sum of Rs. 7.26 lakhs was spent up.

In the year under review, an extent of 2,103 acres was raised with Matchwood plantations at a cost of Rs. 1.88 lakhs. The total extent so far cultivated was 5,972 acres and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 5.08 lakhs. Similarly, wattle and bluegum was raised over an extent of 15,741 and 2,026 acres, respectively, at a cost of Rs. 14.41 lakhs. During the year 1960 alone, an extent of 4,603 acres was cultivated with wattle and 1,000 acres with bluegum at a cost of Rs. 6.01 lakhs.

Towards the rehabilitation of degraded forests and also the afforestation of low hills, an extent of 13,268 acres was raised with fuel. Under another scheme for development of farm forestry, an extent of 2,343 acres was converted to form village forests near and around the villages solely for the benefit of the villagers closely. A sum of Rs. 1.28 lakhs was spent in the year. Similar schemes were under way in the year under review in some blocks of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts.

Casuarina was raised over an extent of 919 acres at a cost of Rs. 1.26 lakhs. The total extent so cultivated so far was 2,354 acres and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.34 lakhs.

FINANCE.—Up to the end of the financial year 1959-60 the total receipts were Rs. 1,69,23,870 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 94,48,369 leaving a surplus of Rs. 74,75,501.

### FISHERIES.

'Fisheries' play a vital role in solving the food problem and in supplementing food supplies in the State. The Fisheries Department, therefore, continued to undertake progressive work in the conservation, development and exploitation of the fishery resources of the State. Special attention was paid to the implementation of the schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan and Socio-Economic rehabilitation of the fisherfolk.

FISHERIES RESEARCH.—At the Marine Biological Stations in Cape Camorin, Kurusadai, Ennore and Tuticorin, studies were made on the Hydrography, Plankton, Meteorology and Biology of fisheries of the coastal waters. In addition, studies were made on biology and ecology of the species of fish of commercial importance, edible oysters, chanks and lobsters. Statistics of landings of fish at these Research Stations were collected and recorded. At the Kurusadai Research Station, studies on the growth, bionomics and adaptability of chanos were conducted; and at the Tuticorin Research Station, inspection of Paars was conducted to assess the oyster population in the banks and also the age of Pearl Oysters.

Under instructions of the Research Council, the following experiments were conducted at the Fresh Water Biological Research Station, Bhavanisagar and the results noted as detailed below:—

Experiments on induced breeding with pituitary injection were carried out on carps in a tank at Nallur (Thanjavur district). Five lakhs of spawn were hatched out and released in the Cauvery River system. Based on this experiment, it was proposed to set apart tanks so

that commercial raising of spawn can be taken up. Plankton studies were correlated with landings in the Bhavanisagar Reservoir. The catches of the Reservoir were also analysed to study the change in the composition of fishes in the Bhavanisagar and Mettur Reservoir. Aquatic manuring experiments to determine the productivity of plankton, studies on the bionomics of catla and wallago and Hydro-biological investigations in the Cauvery-delta were carried out at the Research station at Bhavanisagar. Field experiments with fish poisons and experiments with tranquilisers to reduce the mortality of fish in transport were successfully carried out. Studies on the presence of free amino acids in some fresh water fishes and experiments to assess the utility of manures in increasing fish production were also carried out with success.

**FISHERIES TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH.**—The following items of work were carried out at the Fisheries Technological Station, Tuticorin:—

(i) Fishes were tested and analysed for moisture, Protein, fat ash  $P_2O_5$  and CAO contents.

(ii) Bacteriology of inshore and off-shore waters off Tuticorin was studied.

(iii) Improvements in handling and processing of iced fish and the use of anti-biotics in preservation of fish were studied.

(iv) The edible oysters at Ennore were analysed bacteriologically and the index of pollution was established.

(v) Samples of Shark Liver oil were also analysed.

(vi) To attain a superior quality salt, samples of salt from fish curing yards were tested for their chemical impurities.

(vii) Studies on the seasonal variations in the acid value, vitamin 'A' and Iodine value of Shark Liver oil were also carried out.

(viii) Experiments on iced fish in ordinary fish baskets lined with and without alkathene paper lining

were conducted which showed that fish transported in baskets with alkathene paper lasted for about 3 hours more than the ordinary baskets.

**FISHERIES TECHNOLOGICAL SUB-STATION, CAPE CAMORIN.**—Investigation on the quality of salt fixed for fish curing and the use of anti-biotics in the preservation of fish were carried out at this station besides study on the shelf life of cured fish was taken up as recommended by the Central Fisheries Research Committee.

**SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.**—Schemes for the development and exploitation of Inland, Estuarine and Inshore Fisheries and for introducing improved techniques and technological methods were implemented during the year. Under the scheme for assistance of Fishermen Co-operative Societies, a sum of Rs. 3.92 lakhs was distributed as long term and medium term loans and subsidy for the construction of godowns and fish-curing yards. Twenty-one fish-curing yards were maintained by the department for supply of good quality subsidized salt. Eight thousand two hundred and five tons (8,336 m. tons) of cured fish were produced under the scheme in the various Government fish curing yards. Good progress was attained in the construction of the fishing harbour at Cuddalore. Proposals to acquire the Malayan Emigration Depot at Nagapattinam were under way for constructing a fishing harbour. In respect of the scheme to provide Mooring Buoys at Colachel, plans and estimates were under the scrutiny of the Chief Engineer. Observation and collection of wave data at Kasimode area (Madras city) was taken up by the departmental officers on the question of the integration of the construction of the Fishing Harbour at Royapuram with the programme of the City Corporation for constructing a sea-face wall.

The construction of small mechanised boats of the Pablo type was continued at the Boat Building Yard at Madras and also by some private firms. Six boats by

private firms and two boats by the department were constructed during the year. Of these, one boat was supplied to the Nagapattinam Training Centre and another for the Pearl Fishery Operation at Tuticorin and the remaining six boats were supplied to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies. The construction of hulls at Cochin was completed. Fifteen engines manufactured by Messrs. Mitsubishi & Company were supplied to private contractors for installation in the boats. One thousand six hundred and ninety pounds of synthetic yarn were distributed to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies at subsidized rates. At the training centres at Nagapattinam and Tuticorin, 80 fishermen-candidates were trained during the year. Three hundred and one lakhs of fish seeds were collected from natural sources and stocked in various public and private waters in the State to enrich the fish wealth of the State. The Bhavanisagar, Amaravathi, Krishnagiri, Sathanur, Manimuthar and Vaigai reservoirs were intensively stocked with 28.21 lakhs of quick growing seeds. A quantity of about 28,750 lb. of fish was landed and sold as a result of the experimental fishing conducted at the Bhavanisagar Reservoir.

A number of three-wheeler lambrettas and other transport vans were supplied to the societies on hire basis and hire-purchase system to provide quicker transport of the fish stocks to the marketing areas. Two new vehicles fitted with insulated bodies were in operation on the two major routes, viz., Madras to Mahabalipuram and Madras to Pulicat.

Subsidy for the improvement of ten fish markets including the markets at Timiri (North Arcot district), Pudukkottai, Melapalayam, Palayamkottai, Tuticorin, Thoduvetti, Sivaganga and Tiruppur were sanctioned by the Government. One guide light was installed in the hospital compound at Cape Comorin for the guidance of the fishermen at sea. Two more sites at Enayam and Puthenthurai were selected in the year for the installation of guide

lights. The two plants at Mettur Dam and Tuticorin for cold storage of fish were put in operation in the year. The plant at Mettur Dam produced a quantity of about 34,115 lb. of ice and that at the Tuticorin produced 27,300 lb. of ice during the year.

Proposals are under consideration for erection of more ice plants at Cuddalore, Colachel, Ennore, Nagercoil, Thangichimadam and Cape Comorin.

**PEARL FISHERY.**—The pearl fishery operations were conducted between 17th March and 7th May 1960 at the Tholayiram, Athonbathu, Melaonbathu, Kodamuthi, Karuwall and Poonthottam Paars; 161.76 lakhs of pearl oysters were fished. One hundred and sixty-six canoes and 1,821 divers participated in the operation. The Government share of oysters numbering 103.08 lakhs fetched a total revenue of Rs. 2,15,266.88 nP.

**CHANK FISHERIES.**—A total number of 11,4,096 full-sized, 47,976 under-sized and 64,828 wormed chanks were fished off the coast of Tirunelveli district. The chank fishery operations at Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga were conducted by private firms on lease. A total of 7,9,299 full-sized chanks, 53,059 wormed-chanks and 12,77 under-sized chanks were obtained at these fisheries; 37,331 full-sized, 8,061 under-sized and 5,790 wormed chanks were procured departmentally from the Thanjavur Chank Fisheries. The right to collect chanks in South Arcot and Chingleput districts for three years ending with 30th June 1960 was granted to 'Sangu Company', Kilakarai for a sum of Rs. 15,106 per year and the lease for the next three years was continued to the same agency for a sum of Rs. 15,111 per year.

**INSHORE FISHING UNIT, RAMESWARAM.**—Experimental fishing operations were commenced at this centre from January 1960 with four departmental boats. A total quantity of 75,486 lb. of fish was landed by this unit fetching a sum of Rs. 9,534.95 nP. during the year. The survey boat was used throughout the year and it landed

32,650 lb. of fish in 222 operations realising a sum of Rs. 6,8638.32 nP. The Pablo Boat No. 32 was provided with a mast and suitable sail and set nets were operated from the boat for 36 days in the year and a quantity of 5,616 lb. of fish was caught realising a sum of Rs. 1,181.18 nP. Pablo Boat No. 35 operated set nets and drift nets for 93 days in the year and a quantity of 14,289 lb. of fish was caught and sold for Rs. 2,982.61 nP. Boat I.B. No. 23 operated set nets, drift nets and small-sized canoes during the three months of its stay at the centre; 14,351 lb. in 36 operations were landed realising a sum of Rs. 2,614.17 nP. A 'Twine Testing Apparatus' for testing the breaking strength, elasticity and elongation of net making twines, was designed and made at Rameswaram.

Experiments with various types of floats at different depths were undertaken using imported glass floats, Thermocole floats, Polythene floats and Japanese Poly-Urithene floats. The local fishermen were assisted to select the suitable floats based on the results of the experiments.

**SHARK-LIVER OIL EXTRACTION.**—42,233 lb. of Shark liver oil were extracted at the various centres in this State. Out of this, a quantity of 41,380 lb. was sold to the Government Oil Factory at Kozhikode in Kerala State. In addition, the following bye-products were manufactured at the demonstration factories at Adirampatnam, Rameswaram and Mallipatnam in the State. A total quantity of 11,311 lb. of Shark Liver oil, 1,568 lb. of skate liver oil and 12,008 lb. of fish manure were manufactured during the year.

**INLAND FISHERIES.**—For the proper conservation of Inland fisheries, the licensing system was enforced and more concentrated attention was paid in the direction. Licences were issued and vigilant conservancy measures adopted in the Mettur Reservoir, Poondi Reservoir, Hope Lake, Kadamba Reservoir, Vellore Moat, Adyar Estuary, Vellar Estuary, Kolavory lake, Veeranam lake, Vadavar

river, etc. Unauthorized erection of saars (fixed engines) was prevented in the several channels in the Cauvery delta by effective supervision and surprise checks. Cases of illicit fishing were detected by the staff and prosecutions launched. The Ullar by-pass in the Grand Anicut was closed for fishing during the months of June and October in the year and the breeders were protected with special staff.

At the Mettur Reservoir Fisheries, 264 licences were issued during the year and a quantity of 424.6 metric tonnes of fish was landed from the Reservoir. Mirror Carp fingerlings, 37,862 in number, were collected from Pykara and Katteri Reservoirs in Nilgiris district. These were distributed for stocking in several departmental waters, and private tanks in Block Development areas in the State.

**FISH MARKETING AND STATISTICS.**—To check up and improve the sanitary conditions, the fish markets in the City were regularly inspected. The local bodies in the various districts were also induced to improve their fish markets. Efforts were made to popularise iced fish, fish meal, shell grit and other by-products.

Statistical surveys of marine and inland fish landings in the State were continued. The total production of fish in the State during the year 1960 was estimated at 1,33,260 metric tons consisting of 91,200 metric tons of sea-fish and 42,060 metric tons of inland fish.

**PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY.**—Dissemination of information and publicity was given through the newsletter published every month for the benefit of the fishermen and others engaged in the fishing industry. Films of fisheries interest were shown in fishing villages, fairs, festivals and educational institutions with the aid of an Audio-visual van. Special attention was paid to the development of fisheries in the various Community Development Projects.



and National Extension Service areas. Interested pisciculturists were given advice on pond management and other matters relating to fish culture. Propaganda on fish culture was carried out by participating in the fairs and in all the important exhibitions in the State including Farmers' Day celebrations, cattle shows, local festivals, etc.

Advertisements relating to the availability of departmental products, pearl fisheries and chank fisheries were given in all the leading newspapers throughout India for the purpose of publicity.

The fisheries library at Madras continued to cater to the needs of departmental officers, trainees, students, research workers and also the members of the public.

The fresh water Aquarium on the Marina attracted a total number of 106,601 persons during the year, fetching a gate fee collection of Rs. 10,118.48 nP.

**BIOLOGICAL SUPPLY STATION, ENNORE.**—This station continued to supply biological specimens to Colleges, Universities and private institutions throughout India. Three thousand, four hundred and forty-two pounds of shell grit were supplied to various poultry farms in India. About 12,000 edible oysters were supplied to hotels and private parties besides supply of public health fish sets to the departmental officers, Corporation of Madras and other institutions.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC WORK.**—The number of Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the State increased to 235 consisting of 161 Marine Societies and 74 Inland Societies. District federations of these societies functioned at Madras, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. Under the scheme for assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies, loans were distributed to fishermen for the purchase of improved craft and tackle, for the construction of

godowns and curing sheds and for clearing the prior debts. The various relief measures were canalised through the Fishermen Co-operative Societies and their Federation. The construction of Feeder Roads fishing villages with main roads was sanctioned in several places during the year to enable a quicker transport of fish catches. The provincialised waters in the State were also leased to Fishermen Co-operative Societies on the basis of average rentals wherever desired. Motor vehicles and three wheeler lambrettas (delivery vans) were sold to Fishermen Co-operative Societies on hire-purchase basis or hired for transport of fish to the consuming centres. Mechanised boats were built and supplied to Fishermen Co-operative Societies and Federations at subsidised rates with the object of introducing modern methods of fishing. Besides the subsidy on price, facilities were also given to purchase them on hire-purchase basis. Synthetic fish net twine and nets were also supplied to the societies at subsidised prices. Some of the societies were assisted in obtaining the "Actual Users Licence" for the import of synthetic twine for manufacture of nets. Interest-free loans and subsidy were also sanctioned to societies for construction of houses. The Kille Fishermen Co-operative Society completed the construction of 10 houses during the year.

Three Elementary schools at Alambarikuppam and Sathankuppam in Chingleput district and Kaveripatnam in Thanjavur district were continued to be maintained in the year. Free mid-day meals and milk were supplied to children in these schools besides free supply of books and slates to fishermen children studying in the "Karankadu Elementary School".

Loans and free grants were sanctioned in special cases to the heirs of the fishermen who lost their lives at Sea in boat accidents.

**MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES.**—The fifth meeting of the State Fisheries Research Council was held on 20th January 1960 at Madras to review the research activities of the department, with special reference to Pearl Fisheries, Chank Fisheries, Biology of fishes and Planktology. The State Fisheries Advisory Board held its fifth meeting at Thanjavur under the chairmanship of the Minister for Local Administration and Fisheries, Madras on 22nd February 1960 to discuss the various aspects of the fishing industry in the State. On 23rd February 1960, the departmental officers met at a conference at Thanjavur under the chairmanship of the Minister for Local Administration and Fisheries, Madras, and considered the various ways and means of effecting improvements in the working of the Department and in the implementation of the Plan schemes.

**FINANCE.**—The total expenditure and receipts of the department during the year was Rs. 37,21,919 and Rs. 25,09,302 respectively.

### CINCHONA DEPARTMENT.

**GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATIONS.**—There was no fresh planting of Cinchonas during the period under report. All routine seasonal operations, such as weeding, pruning, maintenance of paths and drains, firelines, budding, etc., were carried out according to requirements.

**CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL AND ESSENTIAL OIL-YIELDING PLANTS.**—In addition to the maintenance of the existing areas already planted with medicinal and essential oil-yielding plants, about 33.59 hectares in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamallais and 109.06 hectares in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, were planted with *Eucalyptus citriodora*, *Geranium Patchouli*, *Mentha Arvensis*, *Mentha Piperita*, *Vetiver*, etc. Various other medicinal and essential oil-yielding plants were also raised on a small scale.

The Distillation of *Vetiver*, *Geranium Patchouli*, *Eucalyptus Citriodora*, etc., essential oils was done in the plantations as usual. The purification and testing of these oils were done in the Quinine factories. There was good demand for all essential oils produced by this department especially for *Geranium* oil.

The distillation of *Eucalyptus* oil was done as before. A total quantity of 6,442.68 litres of *Eucalyptus* oil was refined during the year. The demand for this oil has been steadily on the increase.

Budding was done in the areas budded in the previous years in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamallais. Work on the schemes of research on Medicinal and Essential oil-bearing plants sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, respectively, was commenced in March-April 1960 and is in progress.

### QUININE FACTORIES.

**QUININE FACTORY, NADUVATTAM.**—During the year 1960, a quantity of 1,14,370.59 Kg. of cinchona bark was issued for processing. The following quantities of Quinine products were manufactured:—

|                                 |        |              |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Quinine Sulphate Powder         | ...    | 1,960.31 kg. |
| Quinine Selicylate Powder       | ...    | 0.62 kg.     |
| Quinine Dihydrochloride Powder. |        | 46.07 kg.    |
| Cinchona Febrifuge Powder       | ...    | 1,657.88 kg. |
| Totaquina Powder                | ... .. | 757.50 kg.   |
| Quinine Base                    | ... .. | 2.15 kg.     |

Various quinine products valued at Rs. 6,72,055.17 were sold during the year under review.

Purification, bottling and sale of *Eucalyptus* oil were all done on a commercial sale. The total value of the *Eucalyptus* oil sold during the year amounted to rupees 51,662.13.

QUININE FACTORY, ANAMALLAIS.—The Quinine Factory, Anamallais, continued to work exclusively on Government of India account throughout the year. A total quantity of 5,41,407·4 kg. of cinchona bark was extracted during the year. The quantities of Quinine products manufactured during the year were as detailed below:—

|                           |     |               |
|---------------------------|-----|---------------|
| Quinine Sulphate Powder   | ... | 10,100·24 kg. |
| Cinchona Febrifuge Powder | ... | 5,590·26 kg.  |
| Totaquina Powder          | ... | 2,521·97 kg.  |
| Quinine Sulphate tablets  | ... | 467·20 kg.    |

The following quantities of quinine products were despatched from the Quinine Factory, Anamallais:—

|                           |     |                |
|---------------------------|-----|----------------|
| Quinine Sulphate Powder   | ... | 15,744·179 kg. |
| Cinchona Febrifuge Powder | ... | 7,892·501 kg.  |
| Totaquina Powder          | ... | 1,132·166 kg.  |
| Quinine Sulphate Powder   | ... | 467·200 kg.    |

Sampling and analysing the cinchona bark received from the plantations were done and the large scale distillations of essential oils made by the plantations were supervised by the factory staff. The crude oils received were also purified in the factory.

## CHAPTER XV—TRADE, INDUSTRY AND PORTS.

### TRADE

#### SEA AND AIRBORNE.

The total value of imports into and exports from Madras to foreign countries during the period 1st January 1960 to 31st May 1960 were as follows:—

|           |    | Value in lakhs of Rupees. |                  |
|-----------|----|---------------------------|------------------|
|           |    | Foreign imports.          | Foreign exports. |
| By Sea .. | .. | 4,253·10                  | 2,610·75         |
| By Air .. | .. | 29·84                     | 77·39            |
| Total ..  |    | 4,282·94                  | 2,688·14         |

Figures for the period June to December, 1960 are not available.

### MADRAS PORT TRUST

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The total tonnage of goods handled during the year was 2,924,409 as against 2,668,899 in 1959.

IMPORTANT WORKS.—During the year, the following works were completed:—

- (i) Ore Berth,
- (ii) Coal Berth,
- (iii) Marshalling Yard. (The railway tracks were extended by about 1,800 feet in all).
- (iv) South Quay II.
- (v) New Sub-station (Sub-station 'D'), at the northern end of the Ore Yard.
- (vi) The Trust's new Administrative Office building.

The following works were in progress:—

- (i) A multi-storeyed building for the Signal Station at the eastern end of the Passenger Station.

(ii) Seafarers' Club Building, south of the new Administrative Office building.

(iii) Wet Dock side walls (50 per cent of the work was completed by the end of the year).

(iv) Entrance to Wet Dock.

(v) 'K' Warehouse. (Electrification was completed and the major portion of the road and railway track work was also completed).

**HOUSING SCHEME.**—The construction of 280 units, comprised of 156 units of Type I and 124 units of Type II quarters, were completed and occupied by the employees during the year. The work on the construction of eight additional units (4 of Type IV and 4 of Type III quarters) in lieu of the 14 units Type III originally proposed was taken up during the end of the year. Five hundred grounds of additional land were acquired in the areas adjacent to the existing housing colony.

The following machinery were acquired during the year:—

Three long jib Morris mobile cranes for handling cargo by barges;

Three 10-ton capacity tractors and six 6-ton capacity trailers;

Two Hyster and one Yale fork lift trucks;

One hundred and fifty rubber tyred steel hand barrows;

Four Hunslet diesel locomotives;

One connecting rod fine boring machine; and

Three 6 inches centre lathes.

**DREDGING.**—During the year 4,71,934 tons of sand was dredged outside the Harbour by the Sand Pump and floating dredger 'Sir Godfrey Armstrong'. The new 1,500 tons capacity Twin Screw Drag Suction Hopper dredger ordered on Messrs. Orenstein Koppel Und Lubecker Maschinenbau, Lubeck, West Germany, was under construction and its delivery expected by the end of the year 1961. A total number of 1,233 vessels arrived during 1960 as against 1,195 last year. The Port Trust's new

Administrative Office Buildings were declared open by Minister for Transport and Communications, Dr. P. Subbarayan, on the 20th June 1960.

**FINANCE.**—The revenue receipts for the year 1960 amounted to Rs. 289.80 lakhs. Including the contribution of Rs. 35 lakhs to Capital Account, Rs. 6.79 lakhs to Renewals and Replacement Fund Account, Rs. 1 lakh to the General Insurance Fund Account, the expenditure for the year 1960 including interest on Capital and amortisation of Government loans and interest and commitment charges on I.B.R.D. loan, amounted approximately to Rs. 216.28 lakhs. The outstanding balance of loans due to the Government of India at the end of the year 1960 was Rs. 4,40,32,825 and the amount due to the I.B.R.D. was Rs. 1,65,78,500.

### TUTICORIN PORT TRUST

The Port continued to stand first in rank among the Minor Ports and third in trade in South India, next to Madras and Cochin.

The gross revenue of the Port Trust during the year 1960 amounted to Rs. 19,17,118.49 as against Rs. 18,86,614.91 for the previous year.

The total imports for the year amounted to 381,272½ tons and the amount of dues collected was Rs. 4,37,418.95 nP. The total exports for the year amounted to 586,857½ tons and the amount of dues collected was Rs. 8,81,771.83 nP.

**SHIPPING TRAFFIC.**—Six hundred and thirty-five steamers calling 1,142,941 tons, and 1,396 sailing vessels with a total tonnage of 170,178 tons called at this Port. The amount of Port dues collected was Rs. 2,94,329.19 nP. as against Rs. 2,09,340.71 nP. during 1959.

**PASSENGER TRAFFIC.**—Five adults arrived and 4 adults departed from this Port as against 22 adults that arrived and 5 adults that departed in 1959.

Normal weather conditions prevailed during the year.

A branch of the Madras Government Fire Service on a round-the-clock basis continued to function within the Port Trust Foreshore premises during the year. The cost of establishment was met from this Port Trust Fund.

After completion of the work of dredging the sand bank channel at Pamban on 15th April 1960, the dredger 'Tuticorin' resumed its work at this Port. On 12th May 1960 while proceeding to the dumping ground, the dredger hit the reef at the bar in the channel and got damaged resulting in a leak in the bottom plate near the engine room. Though the leak was temporarily stopped by cement concreting the spot, but on 1st June 1960, the vessel was sent to Mandapam for dry docking for urgent repairs due to the above accident. After due repairs, it returned to Tuticorin on 4th July 1960 and resumed dredging operations. The dredger was again sent to Mandapam for annual dry docking and repairs on 24th October 1960.

The motor tug 'Mannar' of this department was placed at the disposal of Captain Davies in connection with the survey of the Sethusamudram Project work at Mandapam between 8th September 1960 and 18th October 1960.

A separate statistical section was opened from July 1960 for compiling various statistics of cargo exported and imported through Tuticorin Port to be furnished to the Central Statistical Organisation, Calcutta, etc. functioning under the control of the Director General of Shipping.

The Intermediate Ports Development Committee, appointed by the Government of India submitted its report and recommendation to the Government of India with proposals for developing the Tuticorin Port into a 30 feet harbour with four alongside berths at a cost of Rs. 10.27 crores in the Third Five-Year Plan.

A scheme for the training of tindals of sailing vessels in the traditions of the sea was started on 18-7-1960 and completed at this Port on 19-8-1960 during the period under review. Twenty-two tindals were admitted for training and all of them passed the oral test and satisfactorily completed their training.

The wireless station and the second class meteorological observatory continued to function satisfactorily.

The construction of R.C.C. Jetty at Veppalodai entrusted to a private firm was completed and handed over to the Department in the year under review.

### MINOR PORTS

The trade at the Port of Cuddalore steadily increased during the period under review. The main import was coal for the Southern Railway. Iron ore was exported to Japan in large quantities, tiles and cement were also exported to Ceylon ports. There was an appreciable increase in the number and tonnage of vessels entering the Port of Nagapattinam. Fertilizers and steel billets were imported through this port. Passenger and cargo traffic at Dhanushkodi Port continued to be the same as before. The rates of landing and shipping fees leviable at the ports of Nagapattinam and Kulesekarapattinam were amended during the year. The daily plying of ferry service between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar was revived this year from May 1960 and instead of the restricted service of three times a week introduced in October 1959.

The following are the particulars of some of the important works executed or that were in progress during the year:—

Construction of the building of the marine workshop at Cuddalore was completed and the erection of machinery was in progress. The estimated cost was Rs. 98,000. Lighting the wharf in coal creek was completed. Tenders were called for and iron materials



were being received in respect of the six jetties in coal creek at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.36 lakhs. At Nagapattinam, the work of hard standing on quay and also the work of water supply to ships were all completed. All sanitary arrangements and sinking of R.C.C. well at the staff quarters, Kilakarai were also completed. At Pamban the construction of staff quarters was almost completed.

## INDUSTRIES

The activities of the Department of Industries and Commerce related mainly to the development of the large scale, small-scale and cottage industries in the State and the method of such development was by grant of loans and subsidies to private sector, assistance to industrial concerns in procuring controlled commodities and machinery from abroad, promotion of technical education and running of commercial concerns by the Department.

**STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES.**—During the year 1960, loans to the extent of Rs. 21,94,765 were sanctioned under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 and the rules framed thereunder to 4,579 Small-Scale, Village and Cottage Industrialists and Industrial Co-operatives. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 11,38,022 was granted to 4,474 individuals and artisans by the Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce and Village Industries Officers who were empowered to sanction loans upto Rs. 2,000 in each case. The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, granted loans over the limit of Rs. 2,000, but not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in each case in 105 cases to the tune of Rs. 10,56,743.

**CHEMICAL TESTING AND ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, MADRAS.**—Analysis of industrial raw materials and finished products was conducted at this laboratory. One thousand two hundred and three samples were received for analysis, of which 793 were from Government departments and 410 from private parties. The total revenue collected as testing fees from private parties amounted to

Rs. 9,618.75. Technical advice and information relating to Chemical Industries were given to both Government Departments and Private bodies free of charge. The laboratory had also taken up during the year under review investigation of Bauxite and Iron ore, investigation of cashew shell oil in paint and varnish industry and utilisation of Sea Bitterns scheme.

**MINES AND MINERALS.**—The administration relating to the Mines and Minerals continued to be under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, with the assistance of the Joint Director (Planning and Development). Ore samples received from the District Collectors on reported occurrences of important minerals were tested in the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory and the test reports communicated to the Collectors concerned and to the Superintending Geologist, Geological Survey of India, Madras, for further investigation. The number of fresh certificates of approval granted was 38 and the number renewed was 158. Eighteen prospecting licence and 12 Mining lease applications were granted in the year.

**INVESTIGATION OF BAUXITE DEPOSITS, REFRACTORY CLAYS AND IRON-ORE DEPOSITS.**—To supplement the supplies of Bauxite for the proposed Aluminium plant at Mettur, Salem district, prospecting work of Bauxite in the Nilgiris district was intensified during the year under review. Samples collected and tested at the Analytical Laboratory produced encouraging results. Bauxite finds were located in Elada village in Coonoor taluk, Doddabetta and Boradai hill, Ooty and Kirakombai village near Kotagiri, all in Nilgiris district.

With a view to set up a Refractory Unit in Ramnathapuram district, prospecting work was taken up in certain areas near Sivaganga Railway station, Manamadurai and in Palayamangudi, Sengulipatti and Pudukottai of the district. Samples of refractory clays collected by the Ceramic Experts disclosed that there were suitable refractory properties available in the clays.

An important development was envisaged in the Project for the production of iron and steel in respect of the iron ore found in Salem district and the lignite in Neyveli as a result of the discussions between the Government of Madras and the Trade Delegation from the German Democratic Republic in February 1960. Subsequent to this, a team consisting of six Experts visited Madras State during April-May 1960 and submitted a preliminary report in the matter after a detailed study of the iron ore deposits in Salem, the limestone deposits in Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts and of the operations in Neyveli connected with the mining of lignite. The experts held that the low shaft furnace technique could be successfully applied to the production of iron and steel based on magnesite ores of Salem which, they stated, were superior to the ores used in the German Democratic Republic and on the high temperature coke produced from Neyveli lignite which they claimed would be an excellent reducing agent because of its low content in sulphur and ashes and its good briquetting and coking properties.

On the expert report of this team, the Technical Committee appointed by the Government of India in August 1960, held that the preliminary investigations and Pilot Plant tests in respect of Salem ore and Neyveli lignite should be carried out in the German Democratic Republic as soon as Neyveli lignite was available in quantity and that the applicability and economics of the electric low shaft furnace technique to the production of iron, based on these raw materials, should also be gone into, and for this purpose, metallurgical tests could be conducted in Norway. Besides, this Committee was also of the view that metallurgical tests should be conducted in the low shaft furnace in the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur using Salem iron ore and non-coking coal in the immediate absence of Neyveli lignite.

In order to implement the suggestions, the Government appointed a Special Officer with the appropriate technical and administrative staff and assisted by a

Special Cell consisting among others of the Finance Secretary, the Chairman of the State Electricity Board, Industries Secretary, Director of Industries and Commerce and Industrial Consultant (Sri R. N. Dutt). The technical staff appointed for the project took charge in December 1960 and has taken up the geological and survey work in respect of Kanjamalai Hills which is one of the two hills bearing iron ore in Salem district. A programme was drawn up which included a similar mapping of Godumalai, the other iron ore bearing hill in Salem district and also of the limestone deposits in Salem. The work has also been taken on hand in regard to the mining of 2,000 tons of iron ore and 2,000 tons of limestone for metallurgical tests in the low shaft furnace of the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur. The Government had also been in touch with the experts in German Democratic Republic in working out the details of the Pilot Plant trials which had been suggested in the Report of the experts. Besides, arrangements were also made with M/s. Elektrokemisk of Norway for metallurgical tests in the electric low shaft furnace on the lines suggested by the Technical Committee. As a first step in this direction, 60 lb. of Salem iron ore and 60 lb. of lignite high temperature coke have been sent to Norway for tests. Preliminary reports indicate that the lignite has excellent reactive properties. A detailed report from M/s Elektrokemisk is awaited.

An inspection of certain areas to select suitable sites for setting up a heavy electrical plant in this State was taken up. Besides detailed investigation was conducted to assess the availability of ground water for supply to the industrial concerns near Avadi and to study the fluctuations in the underground water levels for setting up the Surgical Instruments Factory.

**SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES.**—The Schemes formulated for the development of Small-Scale industries during the Second Five-Year Plan included 19 Model Production Centres of a Pilot nature, six demonstration and training

centres, 19 common service facility workshops, 5 social welfare centres, one technical information centre, one raw materials depot and 11 sales depots. Besides, provision was made for granting loans to Small-Scale Industries under State Aid, for organising Industrial Co-operatives, for securing the services of foreign experts and for strengthening the State Directorate of Industries. The most important among the schemes was the establishment of Industrial Estates and Colonies where several facilities were offered to Small Industrialists to set up new production units. Of the 19 model Production Centres, 11 had already gone into production, manufacturing a variety of articles such as pressure die casting parts, ferrous castings, scientific glass apparatus, splints and veneers, dies, jigs and fixtures, centrifugal machines, bolts and nuts, cycle parts, sheet metal articles, etc., as also consumer goods, such as, footwear.

The six demonstration centres trained 175 persons in wood working, machine shop, blacksmithy and sports goods. Thirteen out of the 19 Common Service Facility Workshops functioned providing service facilities in the fields of tools, jigs, fixtures, precision works, locks, forgings, heat treated parts, wood work, sheet metal articles, electroplated parts, textile mill parts, agricultural implements, tin containers, brass articles, footwear, finished leather and processed hides, etc. Six hundred and fifty small entrepreneurs, artisans and industrial co-operatives took advantage of the servicing facilities, the total value of which amounted to Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

Under the State Aid to Industries Act, loans to the extent of Rs. 83 lakhs were sanctioned to 11,611 small industries during the period from 1956 to 1960.

The Industrial Estates established at Guindy and Virudhunagar and the colonies at Madurai, Erode, Tiruchirappalli, Pettai and Marthandam commenced working during the year. Out of 158 units, 156 units were already occupied. The Guindy Estate employed

nearly 1,500 persons and produced goods worth Rs. 172 lakhs, thus reducing the quantum of imports from abroad.

**FOREIGN EXPERTS.**—During the year under review, a Swedish expert in surgical instruments was deputed by the Government of India, who trained the staff of the Surgical Instruments Unit in forging and manufacture of surgical instruments. Three Hungarian technicians had seen to the erection of machinery at the Electrical Goods Unit, Guindy, and also trained the staff.

**HANDICRAFTS.**—Besides the various Handicrafts Sales Depots and units already functioning in this State, six new centres were sanctioned in the year, viz.,

#### PLAN SCHEMES—

1. Production centre for Bell Metal Articles at Vagaikulam.
2. Production centre for weaving sunhemp and woollen druggets in Salem district.
3. Production wing in the Training Centre for weaving sunhemp carpets and druggets at Gopalsamudram.
4. Production wing in the Demonstration-cum-training centre for Aloe fibre industry at Neduvayal.

#### NON-PLAN SCHEMES—

1. Training Centre for Artistic Glasswares at Madurai.
2. Training-cum-Production centre for Glass Toys at Madras and Tirunelveli.

The Training-cum-Production centre for glass toys at Madras commenced functioning from 1st October 1960. The Wool Processing Centre at Vinnamangalam was opened on 17th December 1960 and the Training centre for fancy leather goods at Ilayangudi sanctioned in 1959 started functioning from 1st June 1960.

A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was allotted by the Government of India under the Second Plan for development of Handicrafts during the year 1960-61.

About 250 candidates were given training during the year in crafts such as sculpture, plaster moulds making, art metal works, bell metal works, manufacture of ornamental handles, dolls and toys, Thanjavur painting, Kalamkari printing, sunhemp and woollen carpets and druggets, manufacture of fancy leather goods, etc. The following new Handicrafts Industrial Co-operatives were organized during the year 1960:—

(1) The Madras State Handicrafts Marketing Co-operative Society, Madras.

(2) The Bell Metal Workers Industrial Co-operative Society, Nachiarkoil, Thanjavur district.

(3) The Thanjavur Paper Toys Manufacture Industrial Co-operative Society, Thanjavur.

Financial assistance was given to the several existing industrial co-operative societies for their development and also to the Stree Seva Mandir, Santhome, Madras, and Welfare Extension Project, Chingleput, for training women in the manufacture of dolls.

The All-India Handicrafts Week was celebrated in December 1960.

**SERICULTURE.**—During the year, activities of the Sericulture section were continued in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Nilgiris, North Arcot, Tirunelveli and South Arcot. The total acreage under Mulberry in the Sericulture tracts was 2,986.46 acres. At the Government Silk Farm, Hosur, 18 lakhs of foreign races of cocoons were produced, the Cross Breed Grainage at Berigai produced 250,000 cross breeds of cocoons and the Hill Rearing Station at Coonoor produced 32,500 disease-free layings. The Government Gut Manufacturing Section, Coonoor, produced 1.25 lakhs of silk guts and 1 lakh cocoons. A quantity of 972 lb. of silk was produced at the Demonstration Silk Reeling Unit, Hosur.

**CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEMES.**—The Craftsmen Training Schemes continued to be implemented during the year. Nine hundred and forty-five candidates from the

institutions and 47 private candidates appeared for the trade tests in the engineering trades, while the number of candidates under the non-engineering trades was 110. Of these, a total of 1,053 candidates came out successful. The Selection Committee interviewed 4,782 candidates for the August 1960 session and selected 1,608 candidates for the training. To meet the demand for training of the skilled craftsmen, the total number of seats in the Institutes/Centres was raised by 500 seats, i.e., from 2,668 to 3,168 in respect of the following trades, viz., Carpentry, Line-man jobs, Turner course, Motor Mechanics, Welding, Moulding, Fitters job, Electricians and Sheet metal workers.

The Principals and Craft Instructors were given a refresher course at the Central Training Institute, Aundh and Bilaspur. A fillip was given to the National Apprenticeship training scheme by increasing the number of seats from 150 to 350 in the Madras City Unit in the year under review. Evening classes continued to be conducted for the industrial workers to improve their theoretical knowledge and their ability to handle precision instruments at the Industrial Training Institutes, Guindy, with a provision for 400 seats in all.

Orientation courses were conducted at the Institutes at Guindy, Madurai and Coimbatore for the benefit of the educated unemployed to enable them to acquire technical knowledge for their future career.

The All-India Trade Test was conducted in July 1960 and admission under Craftsmen Training Scheme was made in August 1960 to the ten Institutes/Centres at Madras, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Nagercoil and also in the Industries Training Centre, Stree Seva Mandir, Madras.

A total capital expenditure of Rs. 15.03 lakhs was incurred towards these orientation centres and refresher courses by way of purchase of lands, construction of buildings and purchase of equipments.

**PRIVATE AIDED SCHOOLS.**—Sixty-three industrial institutions recognised by the Government continued to function during the year managed by private agencies and local bodies. A sum of Rs. 1,43,548 was paid to these institutions by way of grants. Besides, a capitation grant of Rs. 2,850 was paid for the teacher's training course in some of the Industrial Schools (Private) at Madras and Tiruchirappalli. Five schools run by private management in Kanyakumari district were taken over by this department after the State Reorganisation. Government ordered that the three District Board Industrial Schools, Tiruchendur, Pollachi and Thanjavur be taken over for management by the Government during the year.

**COIR DEPARTMENT UNITS.**—During the year, the Government sanctioned the establishment of a Pilot plant for the manufacture of mattress and bristle fibre in Tirunelveli district and also a coir training-cum-demonstration centre at Adhirampatnam, Thanjavur district and Periapatnam, Ramanathapuram district.

**INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES.**—One hundred and nineteen Industrial co-operatives for different types of industries were registered as shown below:—

|                                                   |        |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Village Industrial Co-operatives               | ... 53 |
| 2. Jaggery Manufacturing Industrial Co-operatives | ... 2  |
| 3. Small-scale Industrial Co-operatives.          | 34     |
| 4. Handicrafts Industrial Co-operatives.          | 26     |
| 5. Coir Co-operatives                             | ... 3  |
| 6. Miscellaneous Industrial Co-operatives.        | 1      |

Total ... 119

The total number of societies at the end of the year was 591 excluding Palm-Gur Societies.

**VILLAGE AND PALM-GUR INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES.**—There were 1,729 Village Industrial Co-operatives including 1,430 palm-gur co-operatives. They deal with

a variety of industries like rice hand-pounding, oil pressing, pottery and brick, bee-keeping, hand-made paper and leather tanning, etc. The number of members on the roll was 1.82 lakhs and their share capital amounted to Rs. 10.17 lakhs. They produced goods worth of Rs. 296 lakhs and effected sales to the tune of Rs. 300 lakhs in the year under review.

There were 105 Industrial Co-operatives for Handicraft workers like Mat Weavers, Bamboo and Basket Makers, manufacturing of musical instruments, toys, etc., with a membership of 4,570. There was one State Handicrafts Marketing Co-operative Society. They produced artistic and utility goods like fine mats, ordinary mats, baskets, pith articles, veenas, fiddles, toys and dolls to the value of Rs. 5.75 lakhs and effected sales for Rs. 5.93 lakhs. A scheme for the establishment of a common Facility Centre at the Nagercoil Bell Metal Casting Workers' Co-operative Society was sanctioned in the year.

There were 29 industrial co-operatives for coir workers with 1,847 members on the rolls. The coir societies produced coir goods to the value of Rs. 3.62 lakhs and effected sales amounting to Rs. 4.08 lakhs during the year. A scheme for the establishment of a Central Coir Marketing Industrial Co-operative Society in Kanyakumari district was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3.61 lakhs.

**SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES.**—There were 158 societies for Small-Scale Industries like co-operative workshops for ex-servicemen, match factories, metal workers' co-operatives, artisan societies, carpentry and blacksmithy societies, women societies, etc., with a membership of 10,605. These industrial co-operative societies produced goods worth Rs. 41.22 lakhs and effected sales to the value of Rs. 52.63 lakhs.

### LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES.

**STATE INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.**—With a view to accelerate the industrial development in the



Madras State, the State Industries Development Committee was constituted in 1957 with some industrialists and technical experts as members and the Minister for Industries as Chairman. It continued to function during the year under review. Nine sub-committees were constituted to assist the State Industries Development Committee. The State Industries Development Committee met on 6th May 1960 when project reports prepared by sub-committees were discussed. It was decided to print and supply such project reports to the interested entrepreneurs. A sub-committee for the Finishing of East India Tanned Hides and Skins was formed at the suggestion of this State Committee with a view to study intensively the raw materials (both indigenous and foreign) required for the various kinds of finishing given to the East India Tanned Hides and Skins, the various methods employed and to consider all questions relating to the problems of finishing the hides and skins.

**LICENSING OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS.**—During the year 1960, 133 licences were issued to the applicants for starting new industrial undertakings and for expansion of the existing undertakings and manufacture of the new articles under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 by the Government of India. The important industries for which licences were issued were as shown below:—

|                                                                                                                                  |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Metallurgical Industries—Ferrous, such as iron and steel castings, pipes, etc.                                                   | 18 |
| Metallurgical Industries—Non-ferrous, such as, metals and alloys, aluminium ingots, etc.                                         | 2  |
| Fuels .. .. .                                                                                                                    | 1  |
| Boilers .. .. .                                                                                                                  | 1  |
| Prime movers .. .. .                                                                                                             | 3  |
| Electrical equipments, such as, generation, transmission, distribution of electricity, electrical motors, electrical lamps, etc. | 15 |
| Tele-communications (radio receivers, amplifiers, etc.).                                                                         | 1  |
| Transportation (bus bodies, engines, carburettors, dynamos, lamps for auto-cycles, etc.).                                        | 20 |

|                                                                                               |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Industrial machinery (textile machinery) ..                                                   | 1   |
| Conveying equipments, elevators, air compressors, etc.                                        | 5   |
| Machine tools (lathes, presses, etc.) .. ..                                                   | 3   |
| Agricultural machinery (tractors, etc.) .. ..                                                 | 1   |
| Earth moving machineries .. .. .                                                              | 2   |
| Plastic moulded goods .. .. .                                                                 | 2   |
| Commercial, office and household equipments (calculating machine, refrigerators, etc.).       | 3   |
| Industrial instruments (water meters) .. ..                                                   | 1   |
| Fertilisers, (ammonium phosphate, etc.) .. ..                                                 | 4   |
| Chemicals other than fertilisers (fine chemicals, synthetic resins, paints, varnishes, etc.). | 12  |
| Drugs and pharmaceuticals .. .. .                                                             | 2   |
| Paper and pulp including paper products .. ..                                                 | 10  |
| Sugar .. .. .                                                                                 | 2   |
| Food processing industries, flour, vegetable oil, soaps, etc.                                 | 12  |
| Leather goods .. .. .                                                                         | 4   |
| Fire bricks .. .. .                                                                           | 1   |
| Ceramics .. .. .                                                                              | 3   |
| Cement .. .. .                                                                                | 1   |
| Timber products (matches) .. .. .                                                             | 3   |
| Total ..                                                                                      | 133 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**INSTITUTE OF LEATHER TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS.**—For the academic year 1960-61, 12 students were admitted for the Artisan course and six students were sent for training in fancy leather goods centre at Guindy. This course runs for a period of two years.

**RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION SCHEME.**—This scheme was implemented in the State in 17 blocks in the districts of Chingleput, Thanjavur, Salem, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, and Tiruchirappalli. The following industries were run under the scheme:—Blacksmithy, carpentry, oil pressing, charka manufacturing, sheep rearing, coir industry, handpounding of rice, brassware industry, dairy industry, brick making and pottery industry.

**CHARKA PRODUCTION.**—There were 27 charka production centres approved under the Rural Industrialisation

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

### CONTROLLED COMMODITIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### FIRMS.

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

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

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

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

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

### LABOUR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**HOUSING:** The Government of India had provided a sum of 69.94 lakhs for construction of houses under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme under the Second Five-Year Plan. The Government had sanctioned 23 schemes for the construction of 1,700 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. Out of the 23 schemes, 14 schemes for construction of 500 houses were placed under the administrative control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, and the remaining schemes for the construction of 1,200 houses were under the administrative control of the Labour Department. The construction of 1,098 houses was completed and that of 154 houses was nearing completion. Preliminary work was in progress in respect of the other schemes.

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

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

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



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

**THE MADRAS CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1958:** Forty four appeals from the discharged employees were pending at the beginning of the year. Four hundred and thirteen appeals were received and 227 disposed of during the year. Prosecutions were sanctioned for the contravention of provisions of the Act and Rules in 1,042 cases during the year, most of them being for failure to register the Catering Establishments under section 4 of the Act. Thirty eight prosecutions were pending at the beginning of the year. Out of the total of 1,080 prosecutions sanctioned during the year, 456 ended in conviction, three in acquittal, 83 were cancelled and 513 were pending at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 4,740.50 P. was realised towards fines.

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

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

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

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

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

**THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948:** At the beginning of the period under review, there were 5,843 factories. Four hundred and forty factories were added and 399 removed from the registers during the year. There were 5,884 factories at the end of the year. During the year, the Inspectors of Factories made 5,188 regular inspections of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|                                                                  |                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Category—I.                                                      |                                                                                                                 |
| Plantations employing more than 200 but less than 1,000 Workers: | Combined garden hospital and own dispensary.                                                                    |
| Category—III.                                                    |                                                                                                                 |
| Plantations employing 200 or less workers.                       | Dispensaries either individually or for groups with necessary equipments and arrangements for visiting doctors. |

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

### HANDLOOMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

these countries and had submitted their report to the Government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

During the first 10 months of the year, the mills in the State produced 258.8 million lb. of yarn and 111.00 million yards of cloth, respectively, as against 247.8 million lb. of yarn and 108.9 million yards of cloth produced during the corresponding period of 1959. Though there was some setback in the export of yarn, there was a noticeable increase in the export of cloth during the year.

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

#### GOVERNMENT KHADI SCHEME.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

During the year, under this scheme 19,558 charkhas were introduced, 1,293,608 hanks of yarn purchased and khadi worth Rs. 3,04,294 was sold.

**AMBAR CHARKHA SCHEME:** The Ambar Charkha was introduced in 1956 to produce more yarn in less time. This charkha being of a complicated mechanism, the spinners had to be trained to operate these charkhas through Harijshramalayas or Training Centres which were about 58 in number. Twenty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-six spinners were trained on the Ambar Charkha since 1956 and 23,417 Ambar Charkhas distributed.

During the year 1960, 10,292 spinners were trained and 2,000 were undergoing training, the number of Ambar Charkhas distributed was 8,686 and a quantity of 953,064 yards of cloth under this variety was produced.

**MODEL WEAVING CENTRES:** Twenty-eight model weaving centres were started for giving training to new weavers in weaving handspun yarn. Six hundred and thirty-three weavers were trained in these model weaving centres during the year 1960. Ten more model weaving centres were sanctioned to train more number of weavers. Of these, four Centres had commenced to function by the end of 1960.

**CENTRAL GODOWN:** The surplus stock of Khadi, produced in all Centres over and above the stock required for self-sufficiency and local sales in production centres, was being stocked at the Central Godown, Tirupur; which serves as the distributing centre for supplies to all Sales Depots, Government Departments, other institutions, etc. Ten lakhs forty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight yards of khadi goods valued Rs. 26,43,169.81 were distributed to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Government Departments, etc., through this Godown during the year under review.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

### A. FACTORIES:

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

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

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

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

**MEN WORKERS:** The average per capita monthly earnings of men workers worked out to Rs. 100.91 of which Rs. 50.59 or 50.1 per cent were basic wages, Rs. 43.21 or 42.8 per cent dearness allowance and Rs. 7.11 or 7.1 per cent "Other allowances". The average per capita monthly earnings of men were more than the State average only in the four industries, viz., "Textiles, etc.", "Products of petroleum and coal", "Transport and Transport equipment" and "Electricity, gas and steam" and less than the State average in the remaining 21 industries.

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

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

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

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

| Industry                                                                  | Men.            |                 | Women.          |                 | Children.       |                 | All workers.    |                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                                                           | December, 1959. | December, 1960. | December, 1959. | December, 1960. | December, 1959. | December, 1960. | December, 1959. | December, 1960. |
|                                                                           | (2)             | (3)             | (4)             | (5)             | (6)             | (7)             | (8)             | (9)             |
| 1 Processes allied to agriculture..                                       | 67.73           | 68.88           | 23.03           | 15.29           | ..              | ..              | 61.03           | 61.22           |
| 2 Food except beverages..                                                 | 67.12           | 74.36           | 30.90           | 40.86           | 18.50           | 17.00           | 62.83           | 60.90           |
| 3 Beverages ..                                                            | 44.48           | 48.45           | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | 44.48           | 48.45           |
| 4 Tobacco ..                                                              | 51.20           | 61.14           | 23.34           | 42.60           | 17.67           | ..              | 48.19           | 59.47           |
| 5 Textiles ..                                                             | 97.60           | 116.38          | 87.02           | 103.40          | 16.00           | 12.22           | 96.00           | 114.41          |
| 6 Footwear, other wearing apparel and made up textile goods               | 59.17           | 65.16           | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | 59.17           | 65.16           |
| 7 Wood and cork except furniture..                                        | 80.56           | 79.96           | 21.83           | 11.18           | ..              | ..              | 77.70           | 74.27           |
| 8 Furniture and fixtures ..                                               | 69.18           | 67.22           | ..              | ..              | 2.44            | 2.96            | 26.06           | 25.70           |
| 9 Paper and paper products ..                                             | 59.51           | 40.64           | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | 59.51           | 40.64           |
| 10 Printing, publishing and allied industries.                            | 90.56           | 97.04           | ..              | ..              | 11.50           | 34.50           | 90.53           | 97.01           |
| 11 Leather and Leather products..                                         | 69.67           | 74.84           | 30.28           | 36.84           | ..              | ..              | 66.73           | 70.65           |
| 12 Rubber and rubber products ..                                          | 56.22           | 78.60           | 33.60           | 31.88           | ..              | ..              | 55.98           | 78.00           |
| 13 Chemicals and chemical products.                                       | 107.54          | 115.59          | 37.99           | 41.09           | 16.25           | 16.76           | 100.29          | 108.15          |
| 14 Products of petroleum and coal.                                        | 164.42          | 176.57          | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | 164.42          | 176.57          |
| 15 Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal). | 94.46           | 88.60           | 26.76           | 35.74           | ..              | ..              | 22.19           | 56.73           |
| 16 Basic metal industries ..                                              | 81.48           | 84.75           | 60.11           | 76.75           | ..              | ..              | 81.32           | 84.69           |

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

| Industry.<br>(1)                                              | Men.                  |                       | Women.                |                       | Children.             |                       | All workers.          |                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|                                                               | December 1959.<br>(2) | December 1960.<br>(3) | December 1959.<br>(4) | December 1960.<br>(5) | December 1959.<br>(6) | December 1960.<br>(7) | December 1959.<br>(8) | December 1960.<br>(9) |
| 17 Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment). | 110.18                | 105.18                | 78.42                 | 99.43                 | ..                    | ..                    | 109.85                | 105.14                |
| 18 Machinery (except electrical machinery).                   | 91.90                 | 100.77                | 60.00                 | 65.00                 | 9.50                  | 19.00                 | 91.85                 | 106.74                |
| 19 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies.  | 94.54                 | 117.81                | 115.36                | 139.38                | ..                    | ..                    | 94.71                 | 117.97                |
| 20 Transport and transport equipment.                         | 110.87                | 122.96                | 106.00                | 112.07                | ..                    | ..                    | 110.87                | 123.08                |
| 21 Miscellaneous industries                                   | 81.38                 | 92.55                 | 42.29                 | 45.10                 | ..                    | ..                    | 78.33                 | 88.44                 |
| 22 Electricity, gas and steam                                 | 116.75                | 124.22                | 53.00                 | 78.00                 | ..                    | ..                    | 116.55                | 124.07                |
| 23 Water and sanitary services                                | 78.97                 | 82.63                 | 55.78                 | 50.56                 | ..                    | ..                    | 77.63                 | 81.10                 |
| 24 Recreation services                                        | 97.26                 | 96.58                 | ..                    | ..                    | ..                    | ..                    | 97.26                 | 96.58                 |
| 25 Personal services                                          | 82.00                 | 87.56                 | 37.75                 | 36.32                 | ..                    | ..                    | 76.19                 | 79.00                 |
| All industries:                                               | 97.06                 | 111.01                | 79.64                 | 93.98                 | 10.09                 | 9.02                  | 95.13                 | 109.64                |

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

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

#### B. PLANTATIONS:

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

**TEA PLANTATIONS:** Of the total number of workers employed in December 1960, in the Tea plantations 43.7 per cent were men, 54.0 per cent women and 2.3 per cent minors. The average daily attendance of workers was 85.9 per cent of the total. Of these 37.6 per cent were men, 46.5 per cent women and 1.8 per cent minors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Name of plantation. | Men.            |                 | Women.          |                 | Minors.         |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                     | Perma-<br>nent. | Tempo-<br>rary. | Perma-<br>nent. | Tempo-<br>rary. | Perma-<br>nent. | Tempo-<br>rary. |
|                     | RS.             | RS.             | RS.             | RS.             | RS.             | RS.             |
| (1)                 | (2)             | (3)             | (4)             | (5)             | (6)             | (7)             |
| Tea .. ..           | 47.79           | 37.96           | 34.08           | 33.17           | 22.86           | 20.49           |
| Coffee .. ..        | 44.97           | 35.05           | 32.73           | 26.65           | 32.05           | 20.41           |
| Rubber .. ..        | 71.57           | 41.42           | 53.66           | 28.83           | ..              | 28.75           |
| Cinchona .. ..      | 41.03           | 35.48           | 33.48           | 29.72           | ..              | 15.10           |

## CHAPTER XVI—PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY IRRIGATION.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS.

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

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

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

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

| Works.                   | Allotment.<br>(RUPEES<br>IN<br>LAKHS.) | Expenditure.<br>(RUPEES<br>IN<br>LAKHS.) |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Government roads—        |                                        |                                          |
| (a) Repairs .. ..        | 254.57                                 | 264.44                                   |
| (b) Original works .. .. | 193.92                                 | 131.35                                   |
| Total ..                 | 448.59                                 | 395.79                                   |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (EXCLUDING IRRIGATION).

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

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

Under the Non-Plan Housing Scheme, construction of 488 tenements in Madras City at a cost of Rs. 39.19 lakhs was sanctioned for the benefit of the Government Press Workers and for other Government servants. Of these, 104 tenements were completed and the construction of remaining tenements was under progress. A sum of Rs. 6.10 lakhs was sanctioned for construction of 100 tenements for the benefit of the Workers of Public Works Workshops and Stores (Madras).

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

### BOILERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ELECTRICITY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Seven Hydro-Electric Power Stations, viz.—*

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

*Two Thermal Power Stations, viz.—*

Madras.  
Madurai.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER XVII—CIVIL SUPPLIES

### COST OF LIVING INDEX

The statement below shows the trend of the cost of living index numbers for Madras City and certain Mufassil centres :—

| (1)                 | Madras City.<br>(2)               | Cuddalore.<br>(3) | Tiruchirappalli.<br>(4) | Madurai.<br>(5) | Coimbatore.<br>(6) | Nagercoil.<br>(7)        |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
|                     | (Base: Year ended June 1936=100). |                   |                         |                 |                    | (Base: August 1935=100). |
| 1960—               |                                   |                   |                         |                 |                    |                          |
| January .. ..       | 441                               | 435               | 420                     | 412             | 465                | 482                      |
| February .. ..      | 448                               | 432               | 415                     | 411             | 463                | 473                      |
| March .. ..         | 446                               | 421               | 410                     | 411             | 464                | 470                      |
| April .. ..         | 446                               | 422               | 407                     | 414             | 466                | 470                      |
| May .. ..           | 452                               | 441               | 423                     | 425             | 489                | 483                      |
| June .. ..          | 462                               | 458               | 427                     | 445             | 508                | 488                      |
| July .. ..          | 467                               | 468               | 433                     | 454             | 521                | 496                      |
| August .. ..        | 470                               | 476               | 441                     | 462             | 525                | 494                      |
| September .. ..     | 472                               | 477               | 445                     | 465             | 518                | 498                      |
| October .. ..       | 477                               | 479               | 446                     | 465             | 507                | 495                      |
| November .. ..      | 484                               | 494               | 464                     | 483             | 509                | 504                      |
| December .. ..      | 488                               | 484               | 447                     | 476             | 491                | 503                      |
| Average for 1960 .. | 463                               | 457               | 432                     | 444             | 494                | 488                      |
| Average for 1959 .. | 429                               | 428               | 414                     | 409             | 461                | 471                      |

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

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

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

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

### PRICES IN 1960

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

As usual, during the harvest months of February and March, there was a recession in the index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains, while it showed a rise until the commencement of the next harvest in December as will be seen from the fact that the index which was at 549 in January 1960 reached the level of 622 in November 1960 and receded to 614 in December 1960.

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

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

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

### CIVIL SUPPLIES.

#### Food Supply.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FOOD PRODUCTION

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

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

## CHAPTER XVIII—SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

### HARIJAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

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

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

To expedite matters, the work relating to the sanction of Rs. 1 scholarships for unlimited courses was decentralised and entrusted to the concerned Collectors in the districts and the District Welfare Officers with effect from the academic year 1960-61. The grant of scholarships to main courses and grant of scholarships in the City were sanctioned by the Director of Harijan Welfare as usual.

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

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

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

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIPS (DECENTRALISED):** Award of scholarships to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, Scholarships under Government of India scheme was made every year for post-matric studies in India by the Government of India, Ministry of Education. The Government of India had since decentralised and transferred this work to the respective State Governments from 1959-60 and also agreed to place the available funds at the disposal of the respective State Governments. A sum of Rs. 2,29,63 was paid towards grant of Government of India scholarships during 1959-60 under the supervision of Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras.

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

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

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

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

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

|                                  | Eligible Communities. | Backward Classes. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (1)                              | (2)                   | (3)               |
|                                  | RS.                   | RS.               |
| State .. .. .                    | 5,07,400              | 2,00,000          |
| Grant-in-aid .. .. .             | 6,96,000              | 2,80,000          |
| For advanced communities .. .. . | 35,000                | ..                |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b>             | <b>12,38,400</b>      | <b>4,80,000</b>   |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Name of the Scheme.            | Amount sanctioned. | Expenditure up to 31st December 1960 | (Physical target achieved.) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1)                            | (2)                | (3)                                  |                             |
|                                | RS.                | RS.                                  |                             |
| 1 Education ..                 | 38.57              | 25.17                                |                             |
| 2 Agriculture ..               | 10.67              | 4.87                                 | 1,597 pairs and 13'         |
| 3 Cottage Industries.          | 1.00               | 0.06                                 |                             |
| 4 Housing ..                   | 20.00              | 4.17                                 | 285 houses                  |
| 5 Public Health ..             | 10.00              | 9.81                                 |                             |
| 6 Publicity and other schemes. | 32.12              | 1.35                                 |                             |
| Total ..                       | 83.452             | 45.43                                |                             |

## Social Services and Welfare

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

|                           | RS.      |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. Housing ...            | 93,000   |
| 2. Education ...          | 3,72,600 |
| 3. Agriculture ...        | 1,30,000 |
| 4. Public Health ...      | 25,000   |
| 5. Cottage Industries ... | 87,000   |
| 6. Miscellaneous ...      | 51,000   |
| 7. Roads ...              | 20,000   |
| Total ...                 | 7,78,600 |

of the amount of Rs. 7.79 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 3.90 lakhs to be met by the Government of India.

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

|                           | RS. IN LAKHS. |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Education ...          | 13.48         |
| 2. Agriculture ...        | 4.70          |
| 3. Public Health ...      | 0.24          |
| 4. Cottage Industries ... | 3.02          |
| 5. Housing ...            | 1.25          |
| 6. Miscellaneous ...      | ...           |
| Total ...                 | 22.69         |

of the amount of Rs. 22.69 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 9.82 lakhs to be met by the Government of India.

**SCHEMES FOR THE WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES:** The State Government sanctioned a sum of



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

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

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

CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES: The following schemes were sanctioned by the State Government under the 'Centrally-sponsored Schemes for Scheduled Castes' during the year under review:—

| Name of the scheme.                | Revised allotment for 1960-61. | Expenditure 31st Dec 1961 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
|                                    | (IN RUPEES.)                   | (IN RUPEES.)              |
| Scholarships .. .. .               | 3,53,000                       | Nil                       |
| Economic uplift .. .. .            | 13,94,000                      | 9,22,633                  |
| Health, Housing and other schemes. | 13,62,000                      | 5,19,937                  |
| Total .. .. .                      | 31,09,000                      | 14,42,570                 |

During the year, the Government sanctioned Rs. 7.19 lakhs on the following developmental schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes:—

| Name of the Scheme.                | Revised allotment for 1960-61. | Expenditure (up to 31st Dec 1961) |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                                    | (IN RUPEES.)                   | (IN RUPEES.)                      |
| Scholarships .. .. .               | 8,000                          | 1                                 |
| Economic uplift .. .. .            | 2,57,000                       | 1                                 |
| Health, Housing and other schemes. | 4,54,000                       | 1,5                               |
| Total .. .. .                      | 7,19,000                       | 1,7                               |

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

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

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

The housing scheme was implemented in all the districts of the State except the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari. The technical training scheme for the grant of industrial residential scholarship to Denotified Tribe people was extended for implementation throughout the State. The Cottage Industries Scheme was being implemented by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, and the Department of Women's Welfare, Madras, in the districts of Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The State Backward Classes Advisory Committee was reconstituted with sixteen members with the Minister for Works as the Chairman. It met three times on 11 1960, 26th July 1960 and 3rd December 1960 at Madurai and Rameswaram, respectively, and discussed various problems relating to the welfare of Backward Classes.

On the instructions from Government, a Conference of District Welfare Officers was held on 2nd May 1960 at Tiruchappalli and on 19th and 20th December 1960 at Tiruchirappalli. In these Conferences the progress of the work done by the District Welfare Officers was reviewed and the measures to overcome the difficulties were discussed.

### HABITUAL OFFENDERS' SETTLEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### DECLARATION OF KALLARS AND KORAVARS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|          |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Adults   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 |
| Children | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60  |

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

|                |     |     |     |     |    |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Widows         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 |
| Deserted wives | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 |
| Destitutes     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT ORGANIZATION.

In the Madras State 14 Employment offices continued to function during the period under review. In addition, two Registration Units were started functioning from November 1960 for registering applicants living in remote parts of the districts by periodically visiting the taluk headquarters of Sivakasi, Mudukulathur and Tiruvadanai of Ramanathapuram district and the taluk headquarters of Harur, Hosur and Krishnagiri of Salem district. The total number of applicants registered for employment assistance at the District Employment offices was 187,270 while the number of applicants placed in employment was 3,778. The total number of applicants waiting for employment on the registers of the District Employment offices at the end of the year was 128,341. The Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, to provide for the compulsory notification of vacancies to Employment Exchanges was introduced in the State from June 1960 which resulted in a large number of vacancies from private sector being notified to the District Employment offices in the State. The District Employment Officers continued to participate in the Community



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**OCCUPATIONAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS.**—The State Occupational Information Unit attached to the Director of Employment, Madras, continued to function during the period. The District Employment Officer (Occupational Information) visited factories, institutions and other work places and consulted a number of experts for conducting analysis of various occupations. Based on such field study, detailed definitions in respect of 243 occupations covering 5 groups, 3 families and 6 industries were

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

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

### SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S BOARD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A sum of Rs. 47,083-94 nP. was received from the Record Offices as final settlement of accounts of 579 ex-servicemen. Out of this, Rs. 44,537-88 nP. were disbursed during the period under review.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER XIX— RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND PLANNING

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.—There were fourteen Community Development, 112 Stage I, 56 Stage II and pre-extension Blocks functioning in the State at the beginning of the year. During the year 26 pre-extension blocks entered Stage I, and 7 out of 14 Community Development Blocks entered the Stage II. During this transition from Community Development to Stage II, two of the seven Community Development Blocks were bifurcated. Besides 2 Stage I Blocks of May 1954 series entered Stage II. In addition, 32 pre-extension Blocks were launched for preliminary work connected with Block Survey, before they enter the Stage I development. In all, there were seven Community Development Blocks, 136 Stage I and 56 Stage II Blocks, functioning in the State at the calendar year 1960. These 210 Blocks covered 1,16,300 miles in 10,163 villages, with a population

-A quantity of 4.63 lakh maunds of 24.56 lakh maunds of chemical fertilizer during the year to further agricultural one thousand and three improved and compost prepared out of used as manure. A total acreage Japanese method of cultivated eight hundred and it under irrigation ration programme. eighty-two acres

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

**HEALTH AND RURAL SANITATION.**—Towards the improvement of health and to afford sanitary facilities the block staff took up the construction of rural latrines, soakage pits and drains. During the year under review 6,666 rural latrines, 20,895 soakage pits and 1,077 yards of drains were constructed. To ensure supply of drinking water, 2,737 drinking wells were constructed and 3,258 wells renovated.

**SOCIAL EDUCATION.**—Promotion of education is one of the important items of development during the year in the field of Social Education. One thousand, seven hundred and four new Centres were started during the year. 37,427 adults were made literate and 37,427 adults were made literate. In all, 1,379 such institutions were started. To make the rural farmers' unions, 1,379 such institutions were started. Community Development facilities were provided. 658 Cultural Centres were started. 40,000 copies of books were distributed.

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

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

**WOMEN'S WELFARE.**—Seventeen Women's Welfare Branches were functioning in the Community Development Blocks and 626 voluntary helpers were working in these branches. The staff of the women's welfare branches contacted 21,064 families during the year. Nine hundred and sixty-four persons were hospitalised and 8,607 were given first aid and medical aid. Forty-five Tuberculosis and 51 Leprosy cases were investigated by the staff of the Women's Welfare Branches during their house visits. One hundred and twenty-eight children were admitted to schools and 36 persons were sent to teacher's training. Under the Cottage Industries Scheme, women were engaged in crafts and industries, according to their aptitude and preference. Pre-basic classes were conducted for women and children also.

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

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

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

PEOPLE'S CONTRIBUTIONS.—A sum of Rs. 63.08 lakhs was collected as People's contribution for different programmes undertaken during the year under review.

PANCHAYAT UNION COUNCILS IN THE DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS.—Under the Madras Panchayat Act, 1947, Panchayat Union Councils were constituted in 75 blocks in the State. The services of Block Development Officers, Extension Officers, Gramasevaks and other trained personnel grouped together as the National Extension Service establishment in each Block were placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Union Council for effectively implementing the new schemes of that Block free of charge to the Panchayat Union.

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

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.—During the year, the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan scheme continued to receive emphasis. The anticipated expenditure during 1960-61 was Rs. 43.43 crores as against Budget Estimates of Rs. 38.44 crores for that year. The anticipated outlay under the Second Plan, viz., 195

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