

Madras State Admin Report

Acc. no.
36958

1964-65

INTRODUCTION.

This Administration Report for the Calendar year 1964 gives a vivid picture of the activities of the Government and the progress achieved by Madras State in various spheres during the period. The outstanding features are briefly referred to in this introduction. There has been some re-arrangement of Chapters. A summary of the varied aspects of the State and a note on the Government of India's public sector projects in Madras State have been given in Chapter I. The salient features of the recently created Directorates of Small Savings, and of Vigilance and Anti-corruption are mentioned in Chapter V and Chapter VII respectively. A new colour Map of Madras State (showing also the proposed Dharmapuri District) has been appended to the Report. 251X

The major portion of the year 1964 relates to the fourth year of the Third Five-Year Plan. It will be evident from a perusal of the ensuing Chapters that Madras State is not only speedily implementing the Plan but without any increase in the Central assistance, has continued to maintain an excellent record of overfulfilment of targets—both physical and financial. During the year the Plan expenditure was Rs. 78.21 crores as against the approved outlay of Rs. 69.23 crores. A significant feature is that the State income for 1963-64 recorded an increase of 10.8 per cent over 1960-61 while the per capita income rose by 7.2 per cent.

Highest priority was accorded to the stepping up of food production potential within a short period under Crash Programmes relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries at a cost of Rs. 300.62 lakhs. Against a production of the order of 53 lakhs of tonnes at the commencement of the Third Plan, the actual production during the year was 63.98 lakh tonnes, registering an increase of nearly 22 per cent.

As the State has reached the limit in the matter of irrigation potential and the area of cultivable land is also limited, it has to take up intensive cultivation by improving farming techniques. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme launched with the assistance of the Ford Foundation in Thanjavur district has helped to raise the agricultural output considerably. To increase food production in the non-deltaic districts in the State, Intensive

Agricultural Area Programmes were implemented during the year. The introduction of new and improved strains of paddy, viz., ADT 3 and ADT 27 (Japanica Indica) to enhance the quality and yield has proved successful. Adequate attention is being paid to step up the production of cotton, tea, coffee and other commercial crops.

All the Major Irrigation Schemes have been implemented. The mammoth Parambikulam-Aliyar Project—a multi-purpose and multi-valley scheme—designed to irrigate 2.40 lakh acres in Coimbatore is under execution. It has brought so far 33,000 acres under irrigation and the area will be increased to one lakh acres before 1965. The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project Utilisation Team formed during the year under review has established a number of agricultural farms to demonstrate to the ryots the improved agricultural practices and economic utilisation of water. During the year under report the total expenditure under irrigation was Rs. 788.06 lakhs. The completed minor irrigation works are expected to benefit 18,676 acres and produce 15,078 tonnes of additional foodgrains. Seven hundred and fifty-nine new minor irrigation works at a cost of Rs. 110.41 lakhs to benefit 13,596 acres and yield 12,315 tonnes of foodgrains have been sanctioned.

The dominant object under the development of Animal Husbandry is to upgrade the breed of cattle and to increase the productivity of milch animals. Forty new veterinary dispensaries were set up during 1964. The Madhavaram Milk Project with a daily capacity of 75,000 litres has been established. The Chilling Centres at Wallajabad and a Pilot Dairy at Erode were commissioned during the year. The Madurai Milk Project is under progressive execution.

The Fisheries Programme envisages the modernisation of fishing industry to increase production as the State holds tremendous potentialities for deep sea-fishing. One hundred and thirty-one mechanised boats, 15,000 KGs. of nylon nets and other accessories were supplied to the fishermen. The construction of fishing harbours at Nagapattinam and Cuddalore and the boat building yards at Royapuram and Nagapattinam will help deep sea fishing to get into stride. The Indo-Norwegian Project to develop fishing industry has been extended during the year to Mandapam area under an agreement executed by the United Nations, Norway and India.

This State has achieved remarkable progress in the stupendous task of providing education to one and all. Levy of fees in secondary schools was abolished and education made universal and free. The scheme of compulsory education is in operation in this State. During 1964-65, nearly 6 lakhs additional pupils of the age group 6-14 were brought to the portals of learning. Under the subsidy scheme for the supply of meals to poor children in schools, nearly 16 lakhs of pupils are being fed daily. Uniforms free of cost were provided to 8 lakhs of pupils.

Ten colleges were opened during the year. In the sphere of Technical Education, the Regional Engineering College at Tiruchirappalli was inaugurated and the Fundamental Research Station set up, the latter with U.S. aid to undertake research problems in engineering subjects.

Public Health in the State was satisfactory. Incidence of epidemics and endemics was brought under control and programmes to eradicate malaria, small-pox and T.B. were vigorously implemented. Many new hospitals were built and improvements to the existing hospitals effected. To cope with the increasing demand for medical personnel, two new Medical Colleges are proposed to be opened at Chingleput and Tirunelveli. During the year, a College of Indian Medicine to teach indigenous systems of medicine was started. The health, medical and research institutions continued to function satisfactorily.

The Family Planning Programme has been well received in this State. 23,605 vasectomy and 3,206 Salpingectomy operations were performed during 1964.

The State Government's purposeful guidance has altered the pattern of industries, and much stimulus has been provided to private enterprise. The State sponsored Madras Industrial Investment Corporation has rendered financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 13 crores to large scale industries and Rs. 45 lakhs to small industries up to June 1964. The Government have decided to take up directly the development of large scale industries, and arrangements are under way to set up a Continuous Casting Mill at a cost of Rs. 3.5 crores and a Cement Plant at a cost of Rs. 5 crores besides a few sugar and spinning mills in the public sector. The project report on the Neyveli-Salem Steel Plant, capable of producing

2.5 lakh tonnes of special steel based on iron ore and lignite available at Salem and Neyveli is under the examination of the Planning Commission and the Government of India. The Government propose to set up an industrial estate in each revenue division apart from the existing 21 estates, a carpentry and blacksmithy unit in each block and a general purpose engineering workshop in each taluk headquarters. The industrial co-operatives are functioning satisfactorily.

Madras State continues to lead the rest of India in rural electrification, hydro-electric development and the use of electricity for agricultural purposes. At the end of the year, 18,523 towns and villages and 213,180 agricultural pumpsets were deriving the benefits of electricity. Nearly 70 per cent of the power was consumed by the industrial and agricultural sectors. The Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Scheme undertaken with the assistance of U.S.S.R., is nearing completion. The tunnel of this scheme when completed will irrigate 140,000 acres and produce 2 lakh tonnes of foodgrains annually.

The co-operative movement continued to make progress. The number of co-operatives which stood at 18,637 rose to 19,164 at the end of the year 1964. The co-operatives covered 85 per cent of the rural population as against 82 per cent during 1963 and issued loans to the extent of Rs. 47 crores by the end of 1964-65. Out of the four Co-operative Sugar mills targetted for during the Third Plan, two have been established. The work on nine spinning mills in the co-operative sector is progressing.

The Panchayat Raj Scheme was initiated in this State in 1960. The panchayat institutions have been vested with the power to levy imposts to secure necessary income for carrying on development activities. Funds are made available to Blocks under the Community Development Schematic Budget for promoting Education, Health, Housing, Rural Industries, etc. Besides, for the execution of schemes of agricultural development, special allocations are made for minor irrigation works digging of wells and soil conservation. These institutions implement special programme for gainful utilisation of unemployed rural manpower, and expanded nutrition programme to increase the output and consumption of nutritious food articles.

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The State possesses a good record in the implementation of welfare programmes for women and for the advancement of depressed classes. A sum of Rs. 48 lakhs was disbursed as scholarships. Many ameliorative measures were undertaken.

The State of Madras continued to follow a sound financial policy. During the year, strenuous efforts were made to step up the tempo of collection of all revenues and to check the evasion principally of commercial taxes. The revenue receipts of the State for 1963-64 reached an all time record of Rs. 13,476.77 lakhs, registering a remarkable increase of Rs. 1,707.02 lakhs. Owing to the increased pace in the development activities, there was a revenue deficit of Rs. 22.97 lakhs. No open market loan was raised during the year. The total amount of open market loan discharged during the year was Rs. 957.87 lakhs as against Rs. 301.86 lakhs only during the previous year. The net collections in small savings securities rose to Rs. 6.12 crores comparing very favourably with the collections of Rs. 2.19 crores made in 1962-63.

The devastating cyclone accompanied by high tidal waves which hit Dhanushkodi and Rameshwaram was a major calamity that occurred during the year. Thousands were rendered homeless; considerable damage to public properties was caused. The Government promptly undertook necessary relief measures and rescue operations.

Crop position and seasonal conditions in the State during the year were satisfactory. There was initially low storage in reservoirs due to the late setting of South-West Monsoon, but later on, favourable conditions set in and supply of water for irrigation was assured.

Towards the end of the year, a serious food situation arose in the normally surplus State of Madras. The position in Madras City was restored to normalcy by immediately rushing in large quantities of rice and paddy from the surplus districts and from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. To ensure steady supply and equitable distribution of foodgrains, free movement to places outside the State from principal producing areas was restricted. Internal procurement and establishment of fair price shops were some of the measures taken to improve the position. The law and order situation was quite satisfactory during the year. The State

received a large number of refugees from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma. Special steps to rehabilitate them were taken.

The Home Guards in this State rendered yeoman service to the Civil Supplies authorities in preparing and distributing family rice cards for nearly 540,543 families in record time during the food crisis in Madras City. Four companies of Women Home Guards were under training.

The State has recorded an all round progress during the year, and is well poised for making further progress in the future.

C. A. RAMAKRISHNAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

CHAPTER I.

THE PORTRAIT OF A PROGRESSIVE STATE.

Madras State, popularly known as "TAMILNAD" forms the southern most part in the Indian Union. It is a miniature India as it reflects truly the Indian way of life. The History of Tamilnad is a sweet mixture of myths and legends, facts and fables. In ancient days, three empires namely, the Chola, Chera and Pandya flourished in this region. The boundaries provided by nature helped the formation of Kerala unit of the Chera Empire. These Pristine kingdoms had trade and cultural, contacts with Greece, Rome, Arabia, China, Java, Malaya and other far eastern countries whose ships came to the ports of these empires with cargoes and they went back laden with the produce of Tamilnad. The Sangam literature, the earliest piece of Tamil literature available belonging to the early centuries of the Christian era, gives a clear picture of the prosperity and richness of life, cultural development and customs and practices prevalent in those days.

Now Madras State stretches over 50,331 square miles (130,357 square kilo meters) and has a population of 33,686,953 according to 1961 census. Madras State ranks tenth among the States of the Indian Union in area, while in population it occupies the fifth place. The State is bounded on the North by Andhra Pradesh, North-West by Mysore State, West by Kerala, and South and East by the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal respectively. The Eastern ghats, a portion of the western ghats and the Nilgiris form the main mountainous region of the State. Other prominent hills are Shevaroy, Pachamalai and Kollimalai in Salem district, Palani Hills in Madurai, Javadi Hills in North Arcot district etc. The important among the rivers in this State, are Cauvery, Periyar, Vaigai, Palar, Tambiraparani, Bhavani, Amaravathi, Sholayar, Parambikulam and Aliyar. The agricultural prosperity and industrial advancement of Madras State depend on Cauvery river which starts from Coorg and after traversing Mysore State enters our State in Salem, flows through the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur to enter Bay of Bengal. The Mettur reservoir across Cauvery in Salem district, completed in 1934 to irrigate 3 lakhs acres of land, was the biggest of its kind in the then British Empire. The Mettur Hydro-electric plant is one of the oldest and largest in the country. Commissioned in 1935, it is now producing 40,000 K.W. This State with a continuous coastline of 620 miles and large fishable area holds tremendous potentialities for the development of fisheries. The annual rainfall in this State is 946.8 Millimeters.

The density of population in Madras State is 680 per square mile as against the All-India average of 373. Of the total population of 33,686,953 men are 16,910,978 and women are 16,775,975. Nearly 26.7 per cent of the population lives in urban areas and 73.3 per cent is in rural areas. Kanyakumari district has the highest density of population, namely, 1,550 per square mile as against the lowest density of 416 per square mile in the Nilgiris district. According to 1961 census, the percentage of literacy in Madras State was 31.4. Madras City

has the highest percentage of literacy, i.e., 59.5 per cent while Salem has the lowest percentage, i.e., 19.9 per cent. Madras State ranks Second in female literacy. The population consists of Hindus, Muslims and Christians. The languages spoken are Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Urdu, Malayalam and Tulu.

Agriculture is the chief occupation in this State, and nearly 61 per cent of the population is engaged in it. The total area of land is 32,191,964 acres, of which the net area sown is 14,809,198 acres excluding forests, barren lands, non-cultivable lands, grazing grounds, etc. There are 757,681 acres of cultivable waste lands besides 2,422,454 current fallows and 1,502,177 acres of other fallows. There are 2,336,074 acres of barren and uncultivable lands in this State.

In this State paddy is the main crop grown in 2,566,000 hectares, millets and cereals, are grown in 2,123,800 hectares. Sugarcane in 728,000 hectares, cotton in 406,500 hectares, groundnut in 840,700 hectares gingelly in 123,300 hectares, tobacco in 17,200 hectares and coffee in 19,489 hectares are grown in Madras State. Thanjavur, the main paddy growing centre of this State is described as "Granary of the South".

Out of 14.9 million acres of net area sown, 6.2 million acres are irrigated. This State has more or less reached the limit in the matter of irrigation potential. All the rivers have been harnessed. Efforts are being taken vigorously to tap the ground water in the river basins. The total net area irrigated by various sources of irrigation like canals, tanks wells, springs, etc., is 2,517,986 hectares. The Lower Bhavani Project irrigates nearly 2,07,000 acres. The mammoth Parambikulam-Aliyar Project will irrigate 240,000 acres after completion. Other important irrigation projects are Cauvery-Mettur, Periyar, Vaigai, Sathanur Amaravathi, New Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme, Pullambadi, Scheme, etc. In the deltaic district of Thanjavur in this State, the percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown was maximum at 85.8. The non-deltaic district of Chingleput comes next, the percentage being 76.5 of net area irrigated to the net area sown. It was 50.9 per cent in South Arcot and less than 50 per cent in other districts. In Nilgiris the percentage of irrigated area to net area sown is only 2.7, the lowest in the State. Government canals are the principal sources of irrigation in Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Kanyakumari district. Tanks are main sources in Ramanathapuram, Chingleput, Tirunelveli, South Arcot and North Arcot districts. Wells are the chief irrigation sources in Salem and Coimbatore districts. Spring channels and Kasams are important in Nilgiris district and accounted for the entire net area irrigated in that district. The area irrigated more than once is 1.7 million acres. The ryots of Madras are diligent and resourceful.)

The area of reserved forests is 17,236 square kilo metres which comes to about 13.2 per cent of the total land area of the State. During the year 1963-64, the output of timber was 53,188 cubic metres. Two lakhs seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight cubic metres of fuel and 1,772 tonnes of Sandalwood were extracted realising a sum of Rs. 2,59,03,043 as revenue. Under the various Forestry Schemes of the Third Five-Year Plan being implemented in this State, Bluegum and Wattle in 20,000 acres, Teak in 5,500 acres,

Softwood in 5,500 acres, Bamboo in 5,000 acres, Rubber in 2,000 acres, Casuarina in 3,000 acres and Cashew in 10,000 acres will be grown. Farm forestry will be undertaken in 262,000 acres. The Madras State can boast of a fine bird sanctuary at Vedanthangal, a Game Sanctuary at Mudumalai in Nilgiris district and Deer Sanctuaries in Guindy park (Madras) and Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district, etc. The Nilgiris district offers rich variety of beautiful forests.

The State has an uninterrupted coast line of 620 miles. The Deep sea fishing is yet to be developed in this State. Effective steps with the Norwegian collaboration are being taken in this regard. During of 1963-64, in the marine and inland fisheries resources, 186,327 tonnes of fish valued at Rs. 1,383.597 lakhs were caught.

According to 1961 census, the total number of livestock in this State is 24,638,800 of which 10,825,903 are cattle, 2,594,271 are buffaloes, 7,159,956 are sheep and 34,28,847 are goats. The total number of poultry is 11,293,241 of which 10,718,153 are fowls and 485,931 are ducks. There are 841 veterinary institutions including a veterinary college, 271 veterinary dispensaries, 36 hospitals, 12 laboratories and various livestock farms, Key Village centres, poultry units, etc. The Hill Cattle Development Scheme at Kodaikanal is being successfully implemented.

(The quality of medical education imparted in this State is the best in India and the Madras doctors have wide reputation for their skill and knowledge. There are five Government Medical Colleges in the State. A college of Indian Medicine was opened during the year at Palayamcottah which will be shifted to Courtallam. A private Medical College is run at Vellore. There are 247 Government Hospitals, 54 privately managed hospitals and nursing homes and 27 hospitals run by local bodies. The bed strength in Government Hospitals is 19,578 and in non-Government Hospitals is 6,902. The number of doctors and nurses including Maternity Assistants in Hospitals is 2,092 and 4,087 respectively. There are 353 Government (including subsidised), 275 Local bodies and 44 private dispensaries in the State. As on 22nd September 1964, there were 13,557 registered medical practitioners in this State. Two Medical Colleges are proposed to be opened in Chingleput and Tirunelveli in 1965.)

(Public Health in this State continues to be satisfactory. Effective steps to control and eradicate epidemics and endemics have been undertaken. The State abounds in Primary Health Centres and Child Welfare Centres to cater to the Health needs of rural population in this State. The Health Unit at Poonamallee functions as a model unit and its functions touch every sphere of public health. Health programmes are vigorously implemented in this State with the munificent grants from UNICEF, W.H.O. and other International Organisations. The provision of sanitary conveniences is ensured both in rural and urban areas by enforcing the provisions of Madras Public Health Act. The National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme is continued.)

(The State of Madras has shown commendable reception to Family Planning Programme and among the States in the Indian Union our State alone has achieved significant results and Shown remarkable progress

under Family Planning schemes. During the year 1964 nearly 23,605 vasectomy and 3,206 salpingectomy operations were performed in this State.

The percentage of literacy is 31.4, of which 44.5 per cent are men and 18.2 per cent are women. Our State ranks second next to Kerala in female literacy. To make Secondary Education more universal, the Government have abolished the levy of tuition fees in Secondary schools from the academic year 1964-65. There are 2,163 Secondary schools including 53 Anglo-Indian and Matriculation schools. In these schools 761,742 boys and 337,254 girls are studying. In the field of Primary education, the scheme of compulsory education for the children of the age group 6-11 is being satisfactorily implemented according to a phased programme. At the end of 1964, there were 30,397 elementary schools. The State of Madras was first to implement in India the subsidy scheme of Midday meals to the poor children in Primary schools to attract more children to attend schools. Nearly 1,594,809 children studying in 30,169 primary schools are given free midday meals. The scheme is functioning, purely on a voluntary basis in 512 Secondary schools, in which 15,452 pupils are fed. Nearly 8 lakhs of pupils have been provided with one set of uniforms free of cost. The total cost of the schemes voluntarily undertaken by the public of Madras State in the School Improvement conferences in various places of the State, of which schemes worth about 6 crores were carried out so far. Large quantities of milk powder, corn meal, etc., received under CARE programme from U.S.A. are distributed to various Midday Meals Centres in this State. There are 143 teachers training schools, 4 pre-primary training schools and 1 institution for training teachers for Anglo-Indian schools.

Regarding Collegiate education, there were 2 Universities in this State, namely, the Century old University of Madras and the Annamalai University. A third University is proposed to be started at Madurai. During 1964, ten new colleges including 4 Government Colleges were opened. Recently a College of Oriental Culture at Poompuhar, Thanjavur, was also opened. There are 78 colleges of General Education including 22 for women excluding the Arts and Science Departments of Annamalai University. The strength in the various classes of these two Universities including teaching departments is 70,982 of which 16,646 are women. There are 18 Teachers Training Colleges including 6 for women. There are 2 privately managed colleges for Physical Education in this State. For agricultural education, there are Government Agricultural College at Coimbatore and the Agricultural Education Department of Annamalai University. A new College of Agriculture at Madurai will be opened in 1965 by the Government.

This State is witnessing considerable progress in the matter of adult literacy. There are 302 Adult Literary Schools which are attended by 7,062 men and 558 women. Two Adult Education Mobile Units are also functioning.

A Regional Engineering College has been started in 1964. There are 11 Engineering Colleges including the Government Colleges at Guindy and Coimbatore. In the 32 Polytechnics of which three are Government Polytechnics for women, nearly 10,955 students including 408

women are studying in these institutions. The State has one Law College also at Madras run by the Government.

There are 790 Public Libraries including 12 District Central Libraries. The Connemara Public Library at Madras opened in 1896 is one of the oldest institutions in the country and it is the repository centre for United Nations publications. It is one of the 3 libraries in India to get all materials published in India under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954. The Madras Museum is renowned for its variety of objects and rare specimens. This and the Pudukottai Museum are maintained by the State Government.

All the villages in this State are covered by co-operatives. Eighty-six per cent of the rural population has been brought within the fold of the village co-operatives. There are 19,164 co-operative societies including 11,366 village credit societies, 332 agricultural banks, 22 rural banks, 102 primary land mortgage banks, 15 central Banks, 129 primary marketing societies, 13 district co-operative supply and marketing societies, 288 farming societies, 1,396 milk societies, 275 house building societies, one co-operative township, 1,401 primary stores, 14 wholesale stores, a co-operative fire and general insurance society, 14 printing presses, 7 health co-operative societies, 5 co-operative laundries and 2 barbers societies. Thus co-operation touches all the spheres of human activity in this State.

Madras State ranks third among the States of the Indian Union in respect of the number of Industrial Establishments and employees. This State occupies an important place in the manufacture of wide range of articles like caustic soda, calcium carbide, textiles, paper, leather and finished products, non-metallic mineral products, Automobile parts, Electrical machinery, beverages, metal products, basic metal products, cement, fertilisers, synthetic gems, rayon, transport equipments, Aluminium, chemical products, glass products, sugar, rubber, cars, tricycles, matches, etc. The State Government are rendering valuable assistance to industrialists and entrepreneurs to develop the existing industries and to start new ventures. The State sponsored Industrial Investment Corporation, which extends financial aid to industries, has lent Rs. 13 crores to large scale industries and Rs. 44,41,600 to small-scale industries up to 30th June 1964.

As on 31st December 1963, there were 6,365 factories in this State employing 3,52,563 workers. The Employees' Insurance Scheme is being successfully implemented in this State. A separate fully equipped hospital for employees at Madras is functioning. New Hospitals at various places including Coimbatore and Madurai will be constructed shortly.

The major ports in this State are Madras, Tuticorin and Nagapattinam and the minor ports are Cuddalore, Adirampattinam, Thondi, Keelakarai, Kayalpattinam, etc.

Madras State leads the rest of India in rural electrification and in the use of electricity for agricultural purposes. Nearly 18,523 towns, villages and hamlets have been electrified. The State has developed an efficient inter-connected net-work of transmission system, connecting all

the power stations. The number of agricultural pumpsets working on electricity is 2,13,180. The installed capacity of power generation in Madras Grid comprising ten Power stations is 8,65,000 KW. Out of this capacity 84 per cent was from Hydel areas. The Thermal content has been proposed to be increased appreciably to overcome the vagaries of monsoon especially during the failure of South-West Monsoon. In Madras, 23 per cent of the electric power is supplied to agricultural pumpsets and the industries consume 47 per cent of the total power generated. The consumption of power in agricultural sector has increased from 129 million Kilo Watts in 1956 to 780 million K.W.H. in 1964. During the Fourth Plan, a target of 2.5 lakhs of additional pumpsets to be connected to power, has been set up. The Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Scheme, nearing completion, is the largest Hydel station in the State with a capacity of 200 K.W. and the power generated from this station will be the cheapest. The Tunnel of this scheme is probably the largest in Asia. This scheme when completed apart from generating electricity, will irrigate 1,40,000 acres and help to produce 2,00,000 tons of foodgrains annually. Thermal stations will be started at Ennore and Tuticorin. On completion of these schemes and the Atomic Energy Power Stations at Kalpakkam, stability of power supply will be ensured.

Madras State has a fine net work of roads. The length of National Highways and State Highways in this State is 1,756 kilometres and 1,758 kilometres, respectively. The length of Panchayat Union and Panchayat roads is 29,721 kilo metres. Municipalities maintain 6,017 kilometres length of roads. Thirteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-three kilometres of Major district roads and 6,472 kilo metres length of village roads are maintained by Government the total length of roads in Madras State is 59,647 kilometres. Nearly, 23,566 public transport vehicles of all categories including 6,214 buses with a seating capacity of 3,04,486 passengers, 663 auto-rickshaws and 2,930 taxis are in Madras State. Madras is well served by a net work of communications. The total rail length of Southern Railway in the Madras State territory is 3,597.48 kilo metres, of which the length of the metre-gauge is 2,735.24 kilo metres. The Railways connect all the important towns, villages and commercial and industrial centres. The railway design in the Nilgiris is unique in South India enabling the trains to climb to a height of 8,000 feet. The railway workshops in Perambur, Ponmalai near Tiruchirappalli and other places employing large number of workers are functioning well. Madras City is an important rail terminus with routes radiating to all sections of the vast country.

The main air-ports in this State are at Madras, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. Madras City is one of the main centres of internal air traffic in India and from here one can fly by Indian and foreign airlines to North India, East Asia, Ceylon, Australia, Singapore and other countries. This city has the nationalised bus service and 612 services are provided in basic routes covering a mileage of 1,97,12,113 in a year. Eighty-seven long distance services with a mileage of 6,65,291 are operated. The Express Buses of the State Transport Department are very popular as they touch all important places in the State. The fare structure of the Madras State Transport is one of the lowest in India and well below the rates charged in neighbouring States.

Madras is an internationally known port and ships from all countries call here almost every day. This port is "Gateway to India" from East.

Regarding Community Development, there are 375 development blocks in the State, covering the entire 18,056 villages of the State and 87.84 per cent of the total population. There are 71 Municipalities, 438 Town Panchayats, 374 Panchayat Unions, 12,905 Village Panchayats, and a few Townships in the State including the townships of Mahabali-puram, Kodaikanal, Mettur, Highways (Madurai), etc. One of the earliest Municipal Corporations in India, the century old Madras Corporation looks after the welfare of more than 20 lakhs of citizens. Its annual income is Rs. 1,139.84 lakhs. Excellent health services are offered through Ashok Vihar, the health-cum-recreation centre, maintained by this body. The century old zoo, the only one of its kind in the State is maintained by the Corporation.

For the purpose of efficient general administration, the State is divided into 13 districts each in charge of a Collector. The districts are further divided into revenue divisions each in charge of a Revenue Divisional Officer or a Sub-Collector. The village is the unit of the district administration. The collector assisted by the divisional officers supervises the development activities in the district. The biggest district in Madras State is Salem. It is 7,000 square miles (nearly 18,000 square kilo metres) in area and larger than Israel and half of Switzerland. This district consisting of 11 taluks is equal to the combined area of Tiruchirappalli, Kanyakumari and Nilgiris. The smallest district in the State is Kanyakumari. District is Nilgiris bordered by Kerala and Mysore States.

The State of Madras zealously looks after the disabled and physically handicapped persons. There are many schools and asylums for blind, deaf and dumb children including Orthopaedics. The State renders yeoman service through the Employment Officer for physically handicapped at Madras by finding out suitable employment opportunities for them. During the year 1964, out of 277 physically handicapped applicants for jobs, 151 persons including 18 blind, 53 deaf and 80 Orthopaedics were placed in employment.

There are several Beggar and Charity Homes to look after the disabled beggars. The interests of ex-service personnel are taken care of by the State Ex-services Personnel Organisation. Special steps are taken to uplift the economic and social conditions of women, helpless widows, destitutes, orphans, etc. In this State, there are 3 Service Homes for the rehabilitation of helpless women run by the State besides 5 privately run Homes assisted by the Government. There are 5 Government Approved Schools (four for boys and 1 for girls) for the reception of youthful offenders and uncontrollable children, 8 Reception Homes (including the 2 State run Homes), 2 Long Stay After-Care Homes to look after the discharges from correctional institutions 3 Rescue Homes (1 Government) to receive and rehabilitate unfortunate girls and unmarried mothers, 2 Vigilance Homes (including one Government run) and 5 Vigilance Rescue Shelters-cum-Reception Centres.

In order to educate the women of the rural parts of the State, there were 8,848 Madhar Sangams functioning. They provide facilities to the village women folk to learn crafts, mother and child care, health habits and sanitation. There are 221 Radio Listening Clubs exclusively for women in the villages.

The Government are vigorously implementing the ameliorative measures for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. During the year 1964 alone, 2,21,682 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 14,778 Denotified Tribes students and 33,157 students belonging to Backward classes were granted scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,73,23,222 to pursue Pre-matric and Post-matric studies. The State Harijan Welfare Department is running 835 Harijan Welfare schools, in which 59,602 boys and 44,089 girls are studying besides 240 Government Hostels for Harijan boys and 87 for girls, in which there are 16,246 boys and 5,445 girls staying as boarders.

During the year 1964, the total number of applicants registered for employment at the 17 Employment Offices in the State was 2,95,884. Out of which, nearly 56,000 persons were placed in employment. Mobile employment registration units are also functioning in this State.

Training schemes to give specialised training in technical and vocational trades on modern methods to young men and women and to prepare them as skilled and semi-skilled workers in trades are implemented in this State. During the year under review, Sri R. Thulasidass, one of the Trainees in the State Industrial Training Institute, Madurai, came first in the All-India Skills Competition under the scheme for award of prizes to the Best State, the Best Institute and the Best Trainee held in May 1964. He will be sponsored for study-cum-training in the United States of America.

There are nearly 7,872 temples, 119 mutts, 942 specific endowments, 102 Charitable Endowments, 5 Jain institutions and 5,310 minor institutions under the control of the Hindu Religious Endowment Department. The State Wakf Board looks after the functioning of Mohammedan Charitable institutions in the State.

The leading English daily newspapers of India, namely, "The Hindu", "The Mail", and the "Indian Express" are published in Madras State besides the daily papers in various Indian languages. Large number of periodicals, monthly and weekly journals in Tamil, Telugu, English, etc., are also published in this State.

The State income increased steadily during the Third Plan period. The income for 1963-64 recorded an over-all increase of 10.8 per cent over the 1960-61 level and the per capita income increased by 7.2 per cent by the end of Third Plan period over the figures at the end of Second Plan.

The Indo-German Project for the Intensive Economic Development of the Nilgiris district will be inaugurated soon. The Government propose to raise essential oils and aromatic plants on a vast scale as there are excellent possibilities for producing essential oils and aromatic plants which are Foreign exchange commodities. For preparing medicinal and essential oils and also for the manufacture of Quinine, the State is maintaining an Essential Oils Factory at Naduvattam (Nilgiris) and Quinine Factory at Anamalai.

The State Legislature is bi-cameral. The strength of the State Legislative Assembly is 207 and that of the Legislative Council is 63. During the year 1964 the State Legislature passed 47 Acts.

The Judiciary in this State has been separated from the Executive. The Madras High Court of Judicature is one of the three oldest High Courts in India.

The Police force in this State is noted for its sense of discipline, courage and hard work. The brave men of our State Special Armed Police are guarding the frontiers of India far away from their Homes at Nagaland, Assam and Manipur. They have been also deputed for service in Pondicherry and Orissa States. In the whole of India, Madras was the first State to introduce a "Dog Squad" in the investigation of crimes. The services of this squad are being utilised by the neighbouring States of Mysore, Andhra, etc. The Finger Print Bureau at Vellore is one of the few institutions devoted for scientific investigation of crimes. The 'May I Help You Squad' of the Madras City Police renders valuable assistance to the public especially visitors, old and infirm persons, children, etc.

The Madras Record Office is a premier Archive in India. This Office is a member of the International Council of Archives, Paris and British Records Association, London.

The State Government maintains three Tourist Bungalows at Madurai Tiruchirappalli and Ootacamund. The State Bhoodan Yagna Board implements the ideals of Bhoodan.

Home Guards in Madras State are rendering valuable services for the cause of the welfare and security of citizens. There are 9,045 Home Guards in the State. The women's wing of the Home Guards was inaugurated during December 1964. The Home Guards in Madras City turned out excellent work during November 1964 when there was acute food scarcity in the City. They prepared in record time under the supervision of the Joint Collector of Madras Sri N. Haribhaskar, I.A.S. Family Cards for distribution of food articles like rice, wheat, sugar, etc., for 540,543 families covering a population of 1,621,407 adults and 8,64,318 children. In Thanjavur town, the Home Guards prepared Family Cards under the instructions of the Collector Sri P. N. Vedarayanan, I.A.S., for over 23,000 families.

Madras City, the capital of Madras State, is a busy metropolis, where the visitor feels at home immediately on arrival. (The Marina Beach in Madras City is the second longest beach in the world next only to Rio de Janeiro in the western hemisphere) Mahabalipuram, where the last word in Indian Architecture of Pallava school is depicted in the shore temples, rock cut caves and the seven pagodas and Kancheepuram one among the sacred 7 places of Vedic India, noted for its grand temples and rich variety of hand woven silk sarees, are within easy reach from the City of Madras. The film studios in Madras State produce films in 4 Southern languages and in Hindi also. The next important city in the State is Madurai, ancient capital of Pandya Kingdom and the seat of Tamil culture. The presiding deity of this town is the fish-eyed Goddess Meenakshi and Her temple was recently renovated at a huge cost. Rameshwaram, the foremost religious centre is also near Madurai, which attracts large number of pilgrims from all over India every year. The Pamban Bridge which connects the main land with Rameshwaram is a symbol of engineering skill in India. The jewel of the deep south is Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari) the tip of Indian sub-continent, where

the three great water spreads of the world, namely, Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea meet and mingle and from where one can see the beauty and grandeur of the setting sun and the rising moon in all splendour. Thanjavur District is known as "Granary of the South" being the main paddy producing centre in the State. Nearly 86 per cent of the total area of this district is covered with golden ripe paddy. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme sponsored by the Ford Foundation of United States of America to increase food production is being vigorously implemented. This district abounds in temples, most famous among them is Brahadeeswarar Temple, otherwise known as "Big Temple of Thanjavur" whose shadow does not fall on the ground, the noblest and magnificent achievement of Chola Emperors. The Renovation Committee under the leadership of the Collector of Thanjavur is piously active to refurbish this temple. It was here across Cauvery, King Karikala Chola built Kallanai (Grand Anicut) in Second Century A.D., the first project to harness the river. It is still in existence, renovated and remodelled in 1883 for the first time after its construction. Thanjavur district is the home of Bharata Natyam, the classical dance of South India. This district is the birth place of three great composers of Carnatic Music, namely, Thyagaraja, Muthuswamy Dikshitar and Shyama Sastri. The Annual Thyagabrahma Festival at Thiruvaiyaru near Thanjavur attracts large number of music lovers. Other places of interest around Thanjavur district are Kumbakonam, a commercial town known as "Oxford of South". Chidambaram renowned for its Nataraja temple, where the presiding deity Lord Nataraja is portrayed as performing cosmic dance and also for its Annamalai University, Nagore and Velanganni, the pilgrim centres for Muslims and Christians respectively.

Coimbatore occupies an important place in the Industrial map of India. It is rightly called "Manchester of South India" because of its many textile mills, a Synthetic Gem Factory with Swiss collaboration, a rayon Factory with Italian assistance and several engineering works, etc. The Lower Bhavani Irrigation Project irrigates nearly 207,000 acres in this district. Another giant scheme is Parambikulam-Aliyar Project under execution, designed to irrigate 240,000 acres of land and produce power with an installed capacity of 180,004 Kilo Watt. The Agricultural Research Institute and Sugarcane Research Centre at Coimbatore are doing good research work. Cotton is grown in a large area in this district. The only Forest College in this State is at Coimbatore and the museum of this college contains certain rare collections. The cattle and groundnut market at Pollachi and the cotton market at Tiruppur of this district are famous.

Madras State has the advantage of many hill stations with scenic grandeur and beauty spots, chief among them is Ootacamund in the Nilgiris district known as Queen of Hill Stations. Coonoor and Kotagiri are other pleasant resorts for health and recuperation in Nilgiris. It is good fortune of Madras State that nature has endowed her with Nilgiris Hills, where the climate is delightful and salubrious and where the temperature seldom raises above 75 degrees. These Hills have all the attraction of sports-cum-health resorts with its commandable peaks, thick forests, beautiful lakes and lushy gardens. It continues to be the most sought after resort of honeymoon couples. Potato, tea and coffee are grown in large areas. The State Government maintain

Cinchona plantations, where essential oils are manufactured to meet world-wide demand. The Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund and the Sim's park at Coonoor are the gardens maintained by the State Government. The Pomological Gardens and Fruit Research Station at Coonoor and Burliar in Nilgiris district grow large number of different varieties of fruits and do research work to increase fruit production in the State. The lake at Ootacamund which adds charm to it is a pleasant sight for visitors. The Highest peak in the South India called Thoddabettah which is more than 8,000 feet is situated at Nilgiris. The Ministry of Defence, Government of India, is having its Army Training Centre at Wellington which is also the Headquarters of the Madras Regimental Centre. The Defence Services Staff College at Wellington imparts training to the personnel of Army, Navy and Air Force of India. The State Governor sojourns at Ootacamund during Summer. The Flower Show and the Dog Show at Ootacamund and the Fruit Show at Coonoor attract large number of people. The State Government have built a fine tourist home at Ootacamund recently. Mudumalai Game Sanctuary is one of the popular rendezvous for animal lovers in India.

Kodaikanal in Madurai district, Yercaud in Salem district, Yelagiri (Javadi Hills) in North Arcot are other beautiful hill stations in Madras State. The oldest observatory in India is situated at Kodaikanal and the Kodaikanal lake is one of the most beautiful lakes in South India.

The other important towns in Madras State are Tirupur, Pollachi, Erode, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Kumbakonam, Salem, Tuticorin, Nagercoil, Dindigul, Vellore, Palayamcottah, Karur, Pudukottai, Virudhunagar, Karaikudi, etc.

Madras has helped to fashion the soul of India. In architecture and sculpture, in music and painting; in philosophy and literature, and in the art of Government it has been the main source of inspiration to other States of India. She has shown great imagination and vision. From the days of Buddha down to those of Mahatma Gandhi she has produced a succession of mighty leaders who made lasting contributions in different fields of human endeavour.

Public Sector Undertakings in Madras State :

Madras State had a very slender industrial base at the commencement of the Plan era. A long period of economic stagnation coupled with an increasing pressure of population had weakened the State's economic foundations, and the population was suffering under the weight of the traditional agrarian structure. The only industry of some importance in the State was textiles.

Our plans were drawn up with the realistic objective of securing with the utmost speed possible, a high rate of economic growth. Rapid industrialisation, together with increased productivity in agriculture was found to be the only means to achieve this end. In a State like Madras, where natural resources were scanty and basic raw materials and fuel had to be brought from miles away and where the available small entrepreneurial class was afraid to take risks by investing in the industrial sector, this posed a great challenge. The private sector could not be expected to take up the challenge and the Government had to enter the field in a big way with the twin objectives of encouraging the private initiative and enterprise by providing them opportunities, raw materials

and capital, and developing industries of basic strategic importance which would provide further momentum for the growth of medium and small industries. A good portion of the plan outlays had thus to be invested in the public sector against criticisms, risks and impediments. This process of industrialisation which became active in the first plan gathered considerable momentum in the second plan and now in the fourth year of the third plan, we are proud of the fact that Madras has secured an important place in the industrial map of India.

It is now considered that the State Government should not be content with encouraging co-operative and small-scale sectors only, but that they should take up directly and vigorously, the development of large scale industries also. For the Fourth Plan, proposals for setting up a continuous casting mill at a cost of Rs. 3.5 crores and a cement plant at a cost of nearly Rs. 5 crores have already been taken on hand. The State Government will also be setting up a few public sector sugar mills and spinning mills during the Fourth Plan.

The promotion of large scale industries had been more or less left to the Central Sector during all these years. We are grateful that the Centre has been helpful too. The Central investment in the various projects in the state aggregating to about Rs. 175 crores so far, has helped in a large measure, the rapid industrialisation of the State. The first major undertaking in the Central sector in this State is the Integral Coach Factory built with Swiss assistance, involving a capital outlay of about Rs. 12 crores and providing employment to 10,000 workers. It has reached its full production capacity of 700 coaches per year on double shift and has started diversification of its production pattern. During the Fourth Plan it will be necessary to step up its production capacity to about 800 coaches per year and also to diversify its lines of production for the fuller utilisation of existing capacities.

By far the biggest industrial venture of the Centre in this State, is the Integrated Neyveli Lignite Corporation, which involves a final capital outlay of Rs. 160 crores. The initial investigations on the lignite deposits, estimated at over 2,000 million tons occurring in an area of about 100 square miles, were carried out by the State Government at a cost of about Rs. 76 lakhs. The Project was taken over by the Government of India in 1955 and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation was formed in 1956 and ever since the project has been progressing well according to schedule. The first mine out of a capacity of 3.5 million tons is already under operation and steps are being taken to increase the capacity to 6.5 million tons per year. An installed capacity of 250 MW of thermal power has been commissioned and the work in regard to stepping up of this capacity to 400 MW has already been taken on hand. The Fertiliser Plant for the production of urea, costing about Rs. 35 crores, is expected to commence production on a commercial scale by March 1966. The Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant being set up at a cost of about Rs. 26 crores, is also expected to go into full production in the near future. The Clay Washing Plant has already gone into production and is supplying washing clay to the ceramic units and paper mills. In view of the need to expand the capacities of the Power Station and the fertilizer plant and the requirements of the Salem Steel Plant and other industries, it is proposed to open a second mine cut. This is expected to cost about Rs. 46 crores and the preliminary investigations in this regard have been completed.

The Raw Films Factory at Ootacamund involving a capital outlay of Rs. 11 crores and designed to produce photographic films, photographic papers, etc., is yet another important public sector undertaking. This project is being set up with the technical collaboration of a French concern and is expected to commence production shortly.

The Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, a fully owned Government of India concern, has set up a teleprinter factory at Guindy with the collaboration of Messrs. Olivetti of Italy. The State Government provided the necessary land and other facilities. The licensed capacity of this unit is 1,300 teleprinters per year. The factory has already taken up expansion schemes with a view to produce about 8,500 machines per year by 1971.

The High Pressure Boiler Plant near Tiruchirappalli which has gone into production recently, involves a capital outlay of about Rs. 25 crores. This Government acquired an extent of about 1,800 acres and handed it over to the Project, free of cost.

The two defence-oriented industries, are, the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi and the Small Arms Factory near Tiruchirappalli. The Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi has already started functioning and the first tank is likely to roll out before the end of this year. The Small Arms Factory at Tiruchirappalli is making progress.

Another important public sector undertaking in this State is the Surgical Instruments Project, undertaken with Soviet collaboration and scheduled to produce 2.5 million pieces of surgical instruments annually, this project involves a capital outlay of about Rs. 5.25 crores, including the township. The extent required for the project, viz., 207 acres in Nandambakkam near St. Thomas Mount was given free of cost by this Government. The township which occupies about 130 acres has its own arrangements for water-supply, roads and drainage. The plant is expected to provide employment to about 1,300 persons. The project will not only be an asset to our industrial wealth, but will also help in a large measure to improve our medical centres which are at present ill-equipped. The Oil Refinery and Petro-Chemical Complex and a Fertiliser Factory as an adjunct thereto, to be established near Madras will be other important milestones in our industrial development. The State eagerly awaits the decision of the Government of India on the establishment of a Marine Diesel Engine Factory near Madras.

The growth of the public sector in this State is thus a matter for gratification.

CHAPTER II

THE EXECUTIVE

Administration :

His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur assumed office as Governor of Madras on the forenoon of 4th May 1964 in succession to Sri Bisnuram Medhi. The Governor entered upon leave with effect from 24th November 1964 to proceed on a foreign tour. During his absence, Sri Justice Palagani Chandra Reddy, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, discharged the functions of the Governor of Madras.

2. The Cabinet headed by Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam continued in office throughout the calendar year. The Cabinet consisted of the following members :—

- (1) Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam.
- (2) Sri R. Venkataraman.
- (3) Sri P. Kakkan.
- (4) Sri V. Ramaiah.
- (5) Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum.
- (6) Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar.
- (7) Sri G. Bhuvarahan.
- (8) Sri S. M. A. Majid.

During the year, Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, attended the Sessions of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal during April-May at Paris and again at Geneva in November 1964. During his absence, the subjects allotted to him were distributed among the other Ministers.

Governor's Tours and Engagements :

Shri Bisnuram Medhi continued as the Governor of Madras from 1st January to 3rd May 1964, when he retired. His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., was appointed as the Governor of Madras, and he took the oath of office as Governor on 4th May 1964. His Highness continued in office as Governor until 24th November, when he took leave to proceed on a foreign tour. Sri Justice P. Chandra Reddy, Chief Justice of Madras, was appointed by the President to discharge the functions of the Governor of Madras until His Highness returned from his tour abroad. Sri Chandra Reddy acted as Governor for the remaining period under review.

As there have been two changes in the Governorship of the State during the period under review, this report is in three parts—Part I dealing with tours and engagements undertaken by Shri Bisnuram Medhi; Part II relating to those fulfilled by His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur and Part III referring to the tours and engagements undertaken by Sri P. Chandra Reddy.

PART I.

Tours undertaken by Shri Bismuram Medhi (Between 1st January and 4th May 1964.)

The Governor toured in Ramanathapuram district accompanying the Vice-President of India to Karaikudi on 22nd January 1964. He presided over the Decennial Celebrations of the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi and attended a civic reception accorded to the Vice-President by the Karaikudi Municipal Council.

ENGAGEMENTS IN MADRAS.

The most important engagements of the Governor during this period were as follows :—

In January 1964, the Governor addressed a joint session of the Madras Legislative Assembly and Council. He attended a tea party in connection with the 16th anniversary celebrations of the Union of Burma. He presented medals to Police Officers for their distinguished service, etc., at a Police Medal Parade.

On the Republic Day 26th January, the Governor attended a Ceremonial March Past and took the salute at the Marina, distributed prizes and sweets to children at the Raj Bhavan School and held a large reception later in the evening at Raj Bhavan.

He attended the Commemoration function at the Fort St. George and observed two minutes silence on 30th January. He distributed tools to Harijans during the Harijan Week celebrations in the City.

In February, Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium visited Madras. The Governor received Their Majesties at the airport on the 10th February and saw them off on 12th February. He also gave a dinner party at Raj Bhavan in their honour.

The Vice-President of India visited Madras during the latter half of March. The Governor accompanied him to the Legislative Assembly, where the Vice-President unveiled the portrait of Tiruvalluvar. He also visited the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council and watched the proceedings.

There were numerous engagements to bid farewell to the Governor during the month of April. The Governor gave a farewell broadcast on the All-India Radio. He attended an official lunch party given by the Chief Minister and a few farewell parties arranged by the Committee of Hosts, the Citizen's Committee, the Guild of Service (Central), the Lakshmipuram Young Men's Association, Royapettah, the Sheriff of Madras, the Governing Body of the Cancer Institute, Adyar, the Mayor of the Madras Corporation, and the G.O.C. of Madras, Mysore, Kerala Area. He attended as Chief Guest a Banquet by the Lions Club of South Madras, a tea party at the High Court, and a farewell party by the Shree Gujarati Mandal, Madras and the Assamese residents in the City. He distributed milk to the children at the Raj Bhavan School on the occasion of the 'More Milk Day' (Tamil New Year's Day).

Shri Bismuram Medhi left Madras for Gauhati on 3rd May 1964.

PART II.

His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., assumed office as Governor on 4th May.

Tours in Madras State.—The Governor toured in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts during the year.

In the course of his tours, the Governor visited local institutions serving public needs in various fields. He also evinced keen interest in the educational, agricultural, religious, medical, cultural and industrial institutions, social service organisations, irrigation projects, local development works, etc., during those tours. In many places, the Governor was presented with addresses of welcome by the Chairman of the Municipal Councils, Presidents of Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils and the Governor replied to them suitably. He took the opportunity to appeal to the citizens and the local bodies concerned to co-operate with each other in the nation building activities.

Tours outside the State.—During the period under review, the Governor toured in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, and visited Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. In Mysore State, the Governor received an address by the Citizen's Committee at Bangalore and inaugurated the Eighth Annual Conference of the Fellowship of Truth. He inaugurated the Golden Jubilee festivities of Sri Chintalapalli Venkatamuniah Chetty's Free Boarding Hostel at Bangalore and declared open a Seminar on the Fourth Centenary of William Shakespeare at the Vallabhai Patel Memorial National Society. He presided over the Maha Vidwat Sammelana under the auspices of the Sri Parakala Mutt, Mysore. He unveiled the statue of Sri Kempa Gowda at Bangalore and inaugurated the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Nelamangala Town Co-operative Bank, Nelamangala. In Andhra Pradesh, the Governor visited Tirupathi, Tirumalai and Tiruchanur.

In Calcutta, the Governor presided over the Birth Centenary Celebrations of Acharya Brajendra Nath Seal on 2nd September. He attended the First Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Indian Board for Wild Life in New Delhi, presided over the Executive Committee meeting of the Sangeet Natak Academy at Delhi, and attended the presentation of the President's Awards of the Sangeet Natak Academy at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. His Highness left on his tour abroad on 25th November 1964.

Engagements in Madras City.—His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur addressed a Press Conference in Madras immediately after assumption of office as Governor and he also gave a broadcast talk over the All-India Radio to the people of Madras on May 4th.

In June 1964, His Highness presided over a public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras to condole the death of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and laid a wreath on Sri Nehru's ashes when the urn was brought to Madras and kept at Rajaji Hall. His Highness declared open a branch orphanage of the Chennapuri Annadana Samajam at Adyar.

In July 1964, His Highness took the salute on the occasion of the Annual Day Celebrations of the Home Guards in Madras at a ceremonial parade and attended the 188th Independence Day Reception

by the United States Consul-General in Madras. He received the President of India at the Madras Airport on 11th July and accompanied him to the Convocation of the Indian Institute of Technology, Guindy; he gave a luncheon party at the Raj Bhavan in honour of the President. He released the 11th Volume of Gandhiji's complete works on Gita under the auspices of the Gandhiji Works Publication Committee, presided over the World Health Day Celebrations, 1964 and participated at a function organized by the Madras Presidency Tamil Sangam for the formal release of the "Madras District Temple Gazetteer". He gave a tea party to legislators at Raj Bhavan.

In August 1964, His Highness received a civic address from the Corporation of Madras, and performed the Dedication Ceremony of the Voluntary Health Services, Adyar and laid the foundation-stone for two new blocks. On the Independence Day on 15th August, His Highness inspected a Guard of Honour and hoisted the National Flag on the ramparts of the Fort St. George. He held the Independence Day Reception in Raj Bhavan. He presided over the first session of the Convocation of the University of Madras.

In October, His Highness met the players of the Australian and Indian Test teams and witnessed the Cricket Test Match at the Nehru Stadium. He received the President of India at the Madras Airport and accompanied him to the laying of the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at Mylapore, and to the laying of the foundation-stone for the Stanley Medical College Silver Jubilee Auditorium. He presided over a symposium organized by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Madras Centre. He gave a lunch party in Raj Bhavan in honour of the President and saw the President off at the Madras Airport.

In November 1964, His Highness received the Prime Minister of India on arrival at the Madras Airport on 6th November and accompanied him to the functions at the Madras Port when the Prime Minister inaugurated the Wet Dock. He attended the inauguration of the Central Polytechnic by the Prime Minister. He received the Vice-President on arrival at the airport on 7th November and gave a lunch party in Raj Bhavan in honour of the Vice-President. He saw the Vice-President off at the airport. He presided over the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Young Men's Indian Association and the All-India Co-operative Day of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union, Madras. He presided over a meeting of the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee and a meeting of the Madras City Standing Flag Day Organization Committee at Raj Bhavan. He unveiled the statue of late Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad at the Tamil Isai Sangam, Madras.

Engagements in Ootacamund.—The Governor spent about a month and a half at Ootacamund. He received addresses of welcome from the municipal councils of Ootacamund and Coonoor, and declared open the 69th Flower Show held under the auspices of the Agri-Horticultural Society. The Governor returned to Madras in the last week of June.

Significant events while on tour in the districts.—In June 1964, the Governor visited Kancheepuram and also Mahabalipuram in Chingleput district.

In August, the Governor inaugurated the 11th Annual Meeting of the Association of Planters of the State of Madras at Coonoor (Nilgiris district) on the 12th. He toured in Coimbatore district in August, in the course of which he addressed the students of the Avinashilingam Home Science College, received a civic address from the Coimbatore Municipal Council, inaugurated the Sixth Annual Conference of the South Indian Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, and declared open the Housing Colony of the Industrial Workers' Co-operative Housing Society at Perianayakanpalayam. He also declared open the 'Nachimuthu Nagar' Weavers' Housing Colony at Chennimalai, the Ghat Road to Chennimalai and visited the Cattle Farm at Palayakottai. He inaugurated the Erode Co-operative Literary and Cultural Association and received a welcome address from the Erode Municipal Council.

He also toured South Arcot district during the month. He received addresses of welcome from the Villupuram and Chidambaram Municipal Councils, laid the foundation-stone for the water-supply scheme at Villupuram, declared open the Chemical Engineering Block in the Annamalai University, inspected the Neyveli Lignite Project and presided over the Convocation of the Annamalai University and delivered the Convocation address.

In September 1964, the Governor toured in Salem district when he released the 50,000th reel of paper at the Seshasayee Paper and Boards Factory at Pallipalayam and received an address of welcome from the Mettur Township Committee and inspected the Mettur Dam, the Power House and the Tunnel. He also visited the Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Corporation.

In the same month, the Governor visited Tirunelveli and Thanjavur districts. In Tirunelveli district, he visited the Manimuthar Irrigation Project and the dam-site and inspected the Hydro-Electric Works at Papanasam. He declared open a new bridge at Cheranmahadevi and inspected the Harbour Project at Tuticorin. In Thanjavur district, the Governor visited the Saraswathi Mahal Library, the Art Gallery and the Sangeetha Mahal, declared open a new building for the Kalaivani Nilayam, received addresses of welcome from the Thanjavur and Kumbakonam Municipal Councils and the Sirkali Panchayat Union Council, presided over the Centenary celebrations of the Kumbakonam Town High School, and inaugurated the Poompuhar College of Indian Culture at Kaveripoompattinam. He presided over a function for laying the foundation-stone for staff quarters of a girls' high school at Tiruvengkadu.

He visited Kancheepuram (Chingleput district) on September 22nd, when he declared open the Third Annual Session of the Vyasa Bharata Agama Silpa Kala Conference under the aegis of the Hindu Religious Endowments and Administration Department. He also received a civic address from the Municipal Council, Kancheepuram.

On 25th September, the Governor presided over a meeting of the Chairmen of State Sangeet Nataka Academies at Raj Bhavan, Ootacamund.

PART III.

Sri P. Chandra Reddy took the oath of office as Acting Governor of Madras on the afternoon of 24th November 1964.

TOURS UNDERTAKEN BY SRI CHANDRA REDDY.

Immediately after taking over office as Governor, Sri Chandra Reddy left for Delhi to attend the Governors' Conference on 24th and 25th November. He then visited Tirupati and Tirumalai in Andhra Pradesh and also Tiruttani and Mahabalipuram in Chingleput district. He toured Tiruchirappalli district in December, in the course of which he received an address of welcome from the Tiruchirappalli Municipal Council, addressed the students of the Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College for Women and the members of the Bar Association, Tiruchirappalli. He visited the Regional Engineering College and High Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruverambur and the Grand Anicut, the blind school at Puthur and the Burmese Repatriates Camp at Kottapattu near Tiruchirappalli. He also visited Annamalai nagar when he inaugurated the Indian Political Science Conference of Professors at the Annamalai University. During this period, Dhanushkodi was unfortunately hit by a cyclonic storm taking a heavy toll of life and causing great damage to property. Sri Chandra Reddy surveyed the areas in an I.A.F. Dakota and held discussions with the Collectors of Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts about the action taken for providing relief to the distressed.

Important engagements in Madras City.—In December, the Governor presented medals to Police Officers at a Police Medal Parade. He also presided over a meeting organized to facilitate Dr. Martin Luther King (American Negro Leader) who had been awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. He was present when Sri T. S. Narayanaswami took the oath of office as Sheriff of Madras at Raj Bhavan, Guindy.

During the year under review, the hospitality of the Governor was extended to a number of distinguished persons. Notable among the guests who stayed at the Raj Bhavan were Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Vice-President of India, the Prime Minister, the Governors of Punjab, Mysore, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, the Lieut. Governor of Pondicherry, Srimathi Indira Gandhi, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting and a few Union Ministers and Ministers of other States. H.E. Mr. Hans Lenz, Minister for Atomic Energy and Scientific Research, Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Lenz, Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar, Chief Justice of India, H.E. Sir James Plimsoll, High Commissioner for Australia in India, Mr. Gordon M. Bryant, Member, Australian Federal Parliament and Mrs. Bryant also stayed as guests in Raj Bhavan. A number of distinguished persons called on the Governor.

CHAPTER III

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Madras Legislative Assembly :

1. *Number of Sessions.*—During the Calendar year 1964, two sessions were held. The Assembly sat for 46 days and transacted official business for 44 days and non-official business for 2 days during the fourth session. The Assembly sat for 8 days and transacted official business only during the fifth session.

2. *Governor's Address.*—The Governor of Madras addressed the Members of both the Houses of Legislature on 16th January 1964. The discussion thereon took place for 5 days. A motion of thanks moved by Sri K. B. Palani was adopted by the Assembly. All the 22 amendments moved were either withdrawn or put and lost except one which was pressed to a division and lost.

3. *Obituary References and Condolence Resolutions.*—A Condolence resolution on the demise on 27th May 1964 of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India was passed in the Assembly.

Obituary references were made on the demise of Sri T. P. Srinivasa Varadhan and Dr. A. Sreenivasan sitting members of Legislative Council and Sri K. Ramaswamy Doss, Sri T. Shanmugham, Sri A. K. Hanumantharaya Gounder, Sri P.M. Adikesavalu Naicker and Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao, former Members of the Legislative Assembly.

4. *Committees.*—For the year 1964-65, eight Committees for (1) Business Advisory, (2) Rules, (3) Privileges, (4) Subordinate Legislation, (5) Government Assurances, (6) House, (7) Public Accounts and (8) Estimates, were constituted.

5. *Financial Business.*—On 17th January 1964, the Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1963-64, was presented by the Chief Minister. After general discussion the Demands for Grants were voted. The Appropriation Bill on the above statement was passed on 23rd January 1964. The Budget for the year 1964-65 was presented by the Chief Minister on 29th February 1964 and was discussed for 6 days. Voting on Demands for Grants lasted for 16 days. The Appropriation Bill was passed on 30th March 1964.

During the year, the following Supplementary Statements of Expenditure and Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure presented to the Legislative Assembly were also discussed and voted.—(1) The Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1963-64, (2) The First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1964-65, (3) The Demand for Grant for Excess Expenditure in the year 1959-60, (4) The Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1964-65, (5) The Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1961-62. All the Appropriation Bills in respect of the above financial statements and Demands were passed.

6. *Reports presented.*—The following were the reports presented to the Assembly by the respective Chairmen:—

- (1) Report of the Committee on Rules.
- (2) Report of the Estimates Committee on Technical Education.
- (3) Reports of the Committee of Privileges on "Broadway Times" Case Nos. 1 and 2 and on "Tamil Seithi" case (interim).
- (4) Seventh and Eighth Reports of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.
- (5) Fourth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.
- (6) Second and Third Reports of the Estimates Committee on (i) Police and (ii) Madras Dairy and Milk Project.
- (7) Reports of the Committee on Public Accounts (i) The Accounts of the State of Madras for the year 1961-62 and the audit report for 1963 and (ii) the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Madras State Electricity Board for the year 1957-58.
- (8) Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Madras Prevention of Begging (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (9) Report of the Select Committee on the following Bills.—
(i) The Madras (Transferred Territory Ryotwari Settlement) Bill, 1964, (ii) The Kanyakumari Sreepandaravaka Lands (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1964, (iii) The Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1964, and (iv) The Madras Transferred Territory Thiruppuvaram Payment Abolition Bill, 1964.
- (10) Report of the Committee of Privileges on "Tamil Seithi" case.
- (11) Report of the Select Committee on the Madras (Transferred Territory) Jenmikaram Payment Abolition Bill.
- (12) Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Madras Public Buildings (Licensing) Bill, 1964.
- (13) Fifth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

7. *Government Motions and Resolutions.*—During the period, 3 Government Motions and 2 Resolutions were discussed and adopted in the Assembly.

8. *Statements.*—During the period under review, 31 statements were made by the Ministers on the floor of the Assembly on their attention being called under Rule 41 of the Assembly Rules on matters of urgent public importance and 3 statements were made by the Ministers, *suo moto*, under Rule 82 of the Assembly Rules.

9. *No-Confidence Motions.*—On 22nd October 1964, Sri K. A. Mathialagan and Sri M. Kalyanasundaram moved the Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers and the motion disapproving the food policy of the Ministry respectively. The above 2 motions were put to vote and lost after a discussion for 3 days.

10. *Discussions.*—Under Rule 57 of the Assembly Rules, discussions were held for short duration on urgent matters of Administration, viz., fixing of price for sugarcane supplied to the Private sugar factories, wearing of uniform dress by teachers, fixing rates of compulsory procurement of paddy and rice, procedural defects in sugar distribution and Madurai School tragedy.

The Madras State Electricity Board Budget for 1964-65 and the report on the Mid-term appraisal of Third Five-Year Plan in the State were also discussed.

11. *Matters of Privilege.*—Three matters of privilege against the 'Broadway Times', a news magazine, for having published certain articles were raised and they were referred to the Committee of Privileges for enquiry and report. A matter of privilege relating to a publication in "Tamil Seithi" was referred to Privileges Committee and the recommendation of the Committee to drop the matter as it was trivial, was approved by the House. During the period, 4 other matters of privilege were also raised and they were rejected as not involving any matters of privilege.

12. *Adjournment Motions.*—During the period, 34 adjournment—Motions were sought to be raised. Consent to raise the matters was withheld or they were not admitted by the Honourable Speaker.

13. *Non-official Bills.*—During the year, 3 non-official bills, namely, (1) The Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Bill, 1964, (2) The Hindu Marriage (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1964, and (3) The Disclosure of Assets of the Members of the Legislature Bill, 1964, were introduced. The motion for the consideration of the first Bill was put and lost. The motion for the consideration of the second Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

14. *Non-official Resolutions.*—During the year, 6 Non-official resolutions were moved and discussed in the Assembly. They were: (1) Appointment of a Committee to enquire and report on the measures to secure reduction of prices of essential commodities, to prevent hoarding speculations and black-marketing, etc. This resolution was negatived. (2) Amendment to Madras Act XX of 1951 raising the salary of the Members of the Legislature. This resolution was adopted. (3) Fixing a reasonable teacher-pupil ratio in elementary schools. This resolution was by leave, withdrawn. (4) To urge upon the Government of India to change the name of Madras State into "Tamilnad" by bringing in a suitable legislation. This resolution was deemed to have been withdrawn. (5) To urge upon the Government of India the need to include Tamil also as one of the media for Union Public Service Commission Examinations. The discussion on this resolution was postponed to a later date. (6) Appointment of a Committee to enquire and report on the working of the State Transport System. The discussion on this resolution was not concluded.

15. *Elections—Indirect Elections to Rajya Sabha*—(a) *Biennial Elections.*—Six members were duly elected by the elected Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly to fill the vacancies in the Council of States due to the retirement of 6 members by efflux of time.

(b) *Bye-election.*—Sri P. Thanulinga Nadar was elected in the vacancy caused by the vacation of seat by Sri M. A. Manickavelu, consequent on his election to the Legislative Council.

Indirect Elections to Legislative Council—(a) *Biennial Elections.*—Seven members were elected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly to fill 7 vacancies in the Legislative Council on account of the retirement of 7 members by efflux of time.

(b) *Bye-Election*.—Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar was elected in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sri M. G. Ramachandran.

16. *Questions*.—During the year, 889 starred, 239 unstarred and 14 Short Notice questions were answered in the Assembly.

17. *Party Position*.—Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, continued to be the Leader of the House. The strength of the House was 207 including the Speaker. There was one vacancy. The strength of the Congress, D.M.K., Swatantra and Communist Parties was 138, 50, 8 and 2 respectively. There were 7 Independents including one member belonging to Samyukta Socialist Party and one member of Tamilnad Forward Block Party.

The Madras Legislative Council :

1. *Strength*.—The Legislative Council comprised of 63 members including the Chairman. Of the 63 members, 42 were Congress Party members, 7 United Party, 6 Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 1 Muslim League and 6 Independents.

2. *Chairman*.—On the retirement of Hon. Dr. P. V. Cherian, Sri M. A. Manickavelu was declared unanimously elected as Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council with effect from 22nd April 1964.

3. *Sittings*.—During the year, there were 2 Sessions. The Council sat for 40 days, transacted Official business on 38 days and non-official business for 2 days.

4. *Governor's Address*.—The Governor addressed the Joint Session of both Houses on 16th January 1964 and the discussion thereon took place in the Council for 5 days. The Motion of Thanks was adopted after the amendment was withdrawn.

5. *Condolence Resolutions and Obituary References*.—Condolence Resolutions were passed on the death of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister and Sri T. P. Srinivasa Varadhan and Dr. A. Sreenivasan, Members of the Council. Obituary references were made on the death of Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, Sri N. Sivaraj and Sri K. Suryanarayana, former members of the Council.

6. *Committees*.—Business Advisory Committee, House Committee, Committee on Government Assurances and Committee of Privileges were constituted. Three members of the Council were nominated to associate with the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Legislative Assembly. Five members were nominated to associate with each of the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Estimates of the Legislative Assembly for 1964-65.

7. *Financial Business*.—The items of Financial Business transacted in the Council during the period were as follows.— (1) Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1963-64, (2) Budget for 1964-65, (3) Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1963-64, (4) First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1964-65, (5) Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for 1959-60,

Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), and a new section 27-A in the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958) regarding the form of oath to be taken by councillors and members so as to be in consonance with the form adopted by the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, requiring the members of the State Legislatures to swear or solemnly affirm that they would uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India. This Act also repeals the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1921 (Madras Act II of 1922).

12. *Madras Act 3 of 1964*.—The Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Act, 1964, enables the transport authorities to continue to grant either variation or extension of existing routes, wherever necessary subject to the condition that the variation or extension is limited to a distance of 24 kilometres. It also empowers the Regional Transport Authorities to curtail the route in suitable cases.

13. *Madras Act 4 of 1964*.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1964, 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 Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the year 1964-65; and

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

14. *Madras Act 5 of 1964*.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1964, 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 1963; and

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

15. *Madras Act 6 of 1964*.—The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Act, 1964, extends also to the Deputy Speaker and the Deputy Chairman and to any Member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Legislative Council for the period when he performs the duties of Speaker or Chairman, as the case may be, free medical facilities and enhances the monthly salary of the members of the Legislature from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

16. *Madras Act 7 of 1964*.—The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1964, omits certain items in the First Schedule to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act I of 1959), in view of certain difficulties and hardships caused by the levy of a single point tax on certain goods. The Act also amends—

(i) item 3 of the First Schedule so as to specifically include trailers making them liable to a single point tax at the point of first sale in this State;

(ii) item 47 in the First Schedule so as to include within its scope all kinds of mineral oils (not otherwise provided for in the main Act) and quenching oils and greases and thus make them liable to a single point tax at the point of first sale in the State;

(iii) amends items 2 and 3 of the Second Schedule and items 16, 17 and 18 of the First Schedule so as to increase the levy on cotton and other products of cotton from 1 per cent to 2 per cent.

17. *Madras Act 8 of 1964*.—The Madras (Added Territories) Extension of Laws Act, 1964, seeks to extend certain enactments to the territories added on to this State from the State of Andhra Pradesh so as to secure uniformity in the laws in force in the added territories and the rest of the State.

18. *Madras Act 9 of 1964*.—The Thiruchirappalli *Kaiaeruvaram* and *Mattuvaram* (Extension of Application) Act, 1964, extends the provisions of the Thiruchirappalli *Kaiaeruvaram* and *Mattuvaram* Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXVI of 1958), to the three villages of Mayanoor, Manavasi and Ranganathapuram in Kulitalai taluk of the Thiruchirappalli district with suitable modifications.

19. *Madras Act 10 of 1964*.—The Land Improvement Loans (Madras Amendment) Act, 1964, amends section 7 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Central Act XIX of 1883), so as to remove the apparent conflict between the provisions of that section and section 28 of the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934 (Madras Act X of 1934), and section 32 (5) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 (Madras Act 53 of 1961).

20. *Madras Act 11 of 1964*.—The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1964, omits clause (iii) of section 30 of the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 (Madras Act 18 of 1960), so as to withdraw the exemption provided to non-residential buildings the rental value of which exceeds four hundred rupees per mensem.

21. *Madras Act 12 of 1964*.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1964, 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 1964; and

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

22. *Madras Act 13 of 1964*.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1964, 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 the grants made by the Legislative Assembly, to cover the excess expenditure incurred during 1959-60.

23. *Madras Act 14 of 1964*.—The Madras Rinder-pest (Amendment) Act, 1964, provides for the compulsory marking of inoculated animals with a prescribed mark.

24. *Madras Act 15 of 1964*.—The Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1964, amends the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), for the following purposes.—

(i) to include in the definition “business” certain transactions of sale by establishments such as canteens run without profit motive and to validate the levy and collection of tax in respect of past sales in the course of business whether or not it was carried on with a motive to make gain or profit;

(ii) to enable the dealer to claim within a period of six months from the date of the sale, deduction of the tax levied in respect of articles returned by customers to whom the dealer has refunded the price;

(iii) to amend sections 31 (1), 32 (1) and 34 (1) to enable an assessee to seek his remedy by way of appeal, etc.;

(iv) to amend section 46 so as to enable a person who has committed or is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence, under the Act to make an application for composition, if he so desires so that any order of refusal to allow composition by the prescribed authority under that section will be one which will also be revisable under section 33;

(v) to amend items 36, 41 and 60 of the First Schedule.

25. *Madras Act 16 of 1964*.—The Madras City Tenants Protection (Amendment) Act, 1964, amends the definition of the term “building” in clause (1) of section 2 of the Madras City Tenants Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922), so as to extend the benefits of the Act to non-residential buildings also in municipal towns other than the municipal towns of Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Tiruchirappalli to which the provisions already apply. It also provides that when the Act is extended to any municipal town all proceedings pending against the tenants of non-residential buildings in the municipal towns shall abate.

✓ 26. *Madras Act 17 of 1964*.—The Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Act, 1964, amends section 5 of the principal Act, namely, the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXIII of 1958), specifying the substituted holiday allowable to an employee who is required to work on a holiday, as one of the three days immediately before or after the day on which he so works.

27. *Madras Act 18 of 1964*.—The Madras Panchayats (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1964, amends the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958), for the following purposes.—

(i) to provide for the composition and strength of panchayat union councils and for the reservation of seats for the members of the Scheduled Tribes in panchayats;

(ii) to amend sections 25 (2) (c) and 26 (d) disqualifying a member of a panchayat union council if he acquires any interest in any contract made with or work done for any other panchayat or panchayat union council also;

(iii) to substitute a new Explanation to section 115 so as to include “royalty, lease amount and other sums payable to the Government” within the definition of “Land revenue”;

(iv) to provide for making rules defining the powers of auditors to disallow and surcharge items and providing for appeals against orders of disallowance or surcharge;

(v) to make provision enabling the Government to appoint a special officer to exercise the powers of Panchayat Union Council in respect of the panchayat unions newly constituted;

(vi) to provide for the constitution of Panchayat Union Councils in the added territories and to validate levy and collection of tax, cess or fee made by Panchayat Union Councils or panchayats in the added territories.

✓ 28. *Madras Act 19 of 1964.*—The Madras Compulsory Labour (Amendment) Act, 1964, amends sections 1 and 2 of the principal Act, namely, the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858 (Central Act I of 1858), so as to bring the provisions of the Act into accord with Article 11 of the International Labour Organisation, Convention No. 29 which lays down that only adult able-bodied males who are of an apparent age of not less than 18 years and not more than 45 years may be called upon for forced or compulsory labour.

29. *Madras Act 20 of 1964.*—The Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1964, amends the principal Act, namely, the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (Madras Act IX of 1955), so as to—

(i) insert a new section 3-A in the principal Act for disqualifying a person who has been convicted of an offence under the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act X of 1939) from holding a licence under Madras Act IX of 1955 for a period of two years since his conviction; and;

(ii) amend sections 5 and 9 of the principal Act, enabling the licensing authority to take into consideration the antecedents of the applicant also in deciding whether to grant or refuse a licence or to revoke or suspend the licence of a licensee who has been convicted of an offence under section 14 of Madras Act X of 1939, or who has been permitted to compound such offence under section 15 of that Act.

30. *Madras Act 21 of 1964.*—The Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act, 1964, amends the principal Act, namely, the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911 (Madras Act V of 1911), for the following purposes.—

(i) to include hand-carts also in the definition of hackney carriage and provide for the licensing of hand-carts;

(ii) to designate the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic and Licensing) in the City of Madras as the registering and licensing authority and to provide for an appeal against the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras;

(iii) to provide for the confiscation of any unlicensed hackney carriage where a person is convicted for a second or subsequent offence of keeping such carriage.

(iv) to provide for maximum laden weight and height of hand-carts and the minimum age limit of persons driving hand-carts and consequently to omit section 71-M of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Madras Act III of 1888), which deals with those matters;

2. *Biennial Elections—(a) Council of States.*—Six members (4 Congress, 1 Swatantra and 1 Muslim League) were elected by the elected Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly to the Council of States.

(b) *Madras Legislative Council.*—In the 21 vacancies which arose on 21st April 1964, 18 members were elected, seven (five Congress and two Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) by the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly, two by the Graduates' Constituencies, two by the Teachers' Constituencies and seven by the Local Authorities Constituencies, while three members were nominated by the Governor.

3. *Bye-Elections—(a) House of the People.*—Consequent on the death of Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar, a bye-election was held in the Aruppukottai Constituency on 15th April 1964, in which a Congress candidate was declared elected.

(b) *Council of States.*—(i) A Congress candidate was elected unopposed to fill the vacancy in the Council of States caused by the resignation of Sri M. A. Manickavelu on his election to the Madras Legislative Council on 15th April 1964.

(ii) A Congress candidate was declared elected unopposed to fill the vacancy in the Council of States caused by the death of Sri G. Rajagopalan on 10th November 1964.

(c) *Madras Legislative Council.*—(i) In the poll taken to fill the vacancy that occurred on 23rd December 1963 consequent on the death of Sri T. P. Srinivasa Varadan from the Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Teachers' Constituency, Sri M. Sankaralingam Pillai of Nagercoil was declared elected.

(ii) A Congress candidate was declared elected unopposed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sri M. G. Ramachandran, a member elected by the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

(iii) Consequent on the death on 9th October 1964 of Dr. A. Sreenivasan, elected from the Madras South Graduates' Constituency, a bye-election was held and Sri A. Srinivasa Raghavan of Tuticorin was declared elected unopposed.

(iv) Sri S. D. Sundaram, a playwright of Madras, was nominated by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. P. V. Rajamannar, a nominated member, on 13th May 1964.

(d) *Madras Legislative Assembly.*—The vacancy caused on 26th October 1964 by the death of Sri R. S. Veerappa Chettiar, elected from Dharmapuri Assembly Constituency, remained unfilled at the end of the year. Steps were being taken to fill up the vacancy.

4. *Election Petitions.*—The one petition pending at the beginning of the year and one of the two petitions filed during the year were dismissed. The remaining one petition and an appeal in High Court were pending disposal at the end of the year.

CHAPTER IV

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary has been separated from the Executive in Madras State. All the Subordinate Courts, both Civil and Criminal and tribunals other than those constituted under any law relating to armed forces function under the direct control and supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Madras. During 1964, the Madras High Court consisted of 12 permanent Judges including the Chief Justice.

Civil Justice :

High Court, Madras.—High Court has both Original and Appellate jurisdiction.

During 1964, there has been an upward trend in the institution of writ petitions, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Civil Revision petitions, Special Tribunal Appeals Referred Cases, Tax cases, Matrimonial causes and Civil Miscellaneous petitions.

The institution of letters patent appeals, Writ Appeals, Original side Appeals, Second and Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals has registered a decrease.

On the criminal side, the institution of Criminal Appeals, Criminal Revision cases and Criminal Miscellaneous petitions has registered a decrease.

There was an increase in the number of cases referred to the High Court (Referred Trials) under section 374 of Criminal Procedure for confirmation of sentences of death when compared with the figures for 1963.

On the Original Side the institution of Civil Suits, Testamentary Original Suits, Original matrimonial suits and Insolvency petitions has registered a decrease.

Madras City Courts.—In the City Civil Court, Madras, there was an increase in the institution of Original Suits, Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals and Original petitions. No case was dealt with under section 35-A of the Civil Procedure Code. In the Court of Small Causes, institution of House Rent Appeals, Election petitions, Motor Accident Claims, Co-operative Societies Appeals has shown an increase. But the institution of Municipal Taxation Appeals, payment of wages Act cases, Ejectment appeals and execution petitions showed a decrease.

Mofussil Courts.—During 1964, the institution of Original Suits in both Superior and Inferior Courts has shown an upward trend. In the Superior Courts, the number increased from 2,875 to 3,305. In the Inferior Courts, the number rose to 44,215 to 44,791.

The same upward trend prevailed in the institution of Small Cause Suits. In the Superior Courts, the number of cases rose from 3,095 to 3,358 and in the Inferior Courts, it increased from 62,466 to 67,183.

The institution of appeals in the Superior Courts decreased from 7,006 to 6,976. The number of execution petitions filed in the Superior Courts increased from 7,258 to 7,499, whereas it showed a decrease in the Inferior Courts. Institution of Insolvency petitions has increased slightly in the Superior Courts, whereas in the Inferior Courts, it showed a decrease. Inferior Courts alone try House Rent Control original petitions, the institution of which showed an increase from 4,965 to 5,810 during the year 1964.

Labour Courts.—The institution of Industrial Disputes cases registered an increase during the year 1964. The Industrial Tribunal held 12 camps.

Estate Abolition Tribunal.—In the District of Ramanathapuram alone a separate Estate Abolition Tribunal was functioning. In all other districts, the District Judges functioned as Estate Abolition Tribunals except in Thanjavur, where the District Judge, West Thanjavur functioned as Estate Abolition Tribunal for the whole of Thanjavur district.

Criminal Justice.

There are 13 Sessions Divisions in the State and the figures of institution, disposal and pendency during the period under report in these courts were 1,458, 1,461 and 200 respectively as compared to the previous years' figures of 1,412, 1,412 and 205 respectively.

There was an increase in the receipt of cases in North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, East Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Madras City Divisions, 111, 49, 193, 194, 93, 121, 254 and 45 cases were filed in 1964 as against 93, 47, 180, 190, 40, 113, 176 and 29 cases respectively for the same period last year.

There was a slight fall in the receipt of cases in the Divisions of South Arcot, Kanyakumari, Madurai and West Thanjavur. The fall in Ramanathapuram district from 154 in 1963 to 119 in 1964 is worth mentioning.

The Sessions Judge, Madras and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras functioned as Special Judge and Additional Special Judge for the trial of offences specified in Section 6 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952. The District Magistrate of Thanjavur at Kumbakonam functioned as the Special Judge for Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts under Criminal Law Amendment Act for the trial of cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act and has disposed of all the 10 cases filed during the year under Report.

Magistrates' Courts.—The figures of institution, disposal and pendency in all the Magistrates' Courts in the State during the year were 9,09,775, 9,15,674 and 24,241 respectively compared to 9,37,956, 9,33,517 and 22,371 respectively during 1963. There was no increase in the institution of criminal cases except in South Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Kanyakumari, Salem, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts. In general, there was an overall increase in a majority of districts. Hence the pendency was also slightly on the increase.

Grave crimes.—During the year, 3,279 grave crime cases were instituted, 3,192 cases were disposed and 292 cases were pending disposal. The fall in the institution of cases in the Madras City, Kanyakumari

Coimbatore and North Arcot districts is appreciable. There was considerable increase in the institution of grave crimes cases in other districts especially Chingleput, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram.

Prohibition and Forest cases.—There was slight increase in the institution of prohibition cases in the districts of Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and South Arcot. There was slight fall in the institution of prohibition cases in the districts of Kanyakumari, North Arcot, Chingleput, and Nilgiris. In general, there was an overall increase of institution of prohibition cases. In 1963, the figure was 1,17,687 and during the period under report, it rose to 1,27,862.

The institution of forest offence cases was on the increase in the Districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. The decrease in a majority of districts particularly North Arcot, Chingleput, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli is noticeable.

Special Courts.—In Chingleput district, the Courts of District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate have been constituted as Juvenile Courts.

In Madurai Division, a Special First-Class Magistrate's Court was formed to try cases instituted by the Andipatti and Madurai Town Police stations and 4 other cases connected with Urappanur Police firing.

In Tiruchirappalli Division, a Special First-Class Magistrate's Court was functioning at Jayankondan from 23rd March 1964 to 22nd June 1964 for the trial of 2 gang cases in Ariyalur Division. In Tirunelveli Division, a Special First-Class Magistrate's Court functions from 6th February 1964 to 6th June 1964 for the trial of some heavy cases.

The District Magistrate, Tirunelveli presided over the Juvenile Court constituted both for Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts.

Madras City Courts.—During the year under review, 8 Courts of Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates functioned in various parts of the City including the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. There were 22 men Special Honorary Magistrates and 3 lady Special Honorary Magistrates for the City.

There were five Bench Courts in the City, two at each of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Egmore and George Town and one at Saidapet. Two Railway Courts each presided over by a Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate, one at Egmore Railway station and the other at Central Railway station continued to function and dispose of cases under the Indian Railways Act.

In addition to the 3 existing mobile courts functioning daily in the North, Central and Southern ranges at the City, the Government have sanctioned one more mobile court for trying exclusively the traffic offences, which will start functioning soon.

For the trial of cases of cruelty to animals, a Special Court continued to function at the premises of S.P.C.A. Madras, presided over by a Special Honorary Magistrate, sitting in the mobile court attached to Egmore.

During the year under report, the Juvenile Court at Egmore continued to function for the trial of cases of Juvenile delinquency.

State of file.—Three lakhs, six thousands and eighty-nine cases were instituted during the year in all the courts as against 3,41,172 cases in the previous year. This is a welcome trend.

The total number of cases disposed of under the provisions of Indian Penal Code has considerably increased from 2,661 in the previous year to 6,965 in 1964.

General.—During the year under report, the volume of work has increased considerably and the disposals have also kept pace with the corresponding increase in work. All the departmental officials co-operated with the magistracy in the speedy disposal of cases.

On the whole the administration of Criminal Justice in the State of Madras was effective and good.

134,99.74
134,76.77
22,97

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE.

I. State Finance.

The total revenue of Madras State for 1963-64 was Rs. 13,476.77 lakhs, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,499.74 lakhs, resulting on a deficit of Rs. 22.97 lakhs. The total Capital expenditure for 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 2,211.14 lakhs, the main items being Rs. 662.31 lakhs under "Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works (Commercial)" and Rs. 587.13 lakhs under "Capital Outlay on Public Works". Besides this, the total capital expenditure on the State Trading Schemes amounted to Rs. 152.96 lakhs. There was a gross disbursement of Rs. 3,128.17 lakhs under "Loans and Advances" by the State Government during the year against a gross payment of Rs. 3,309.00 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate. The cash balance of the Government (inclusive of deposit with the Reserve Bank) was Rs. 25.30 lakhs on the 1st April 1963 and Rs. 182.72 lakhs on 31st March 1964.

II. Revenue and Expenditure.

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1963-64 are shown in the following tables :—

TABLE I.

A STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND FOR 1963-64 UNDER PART I.

<i>Head of Account.</i>					<i>Receipt during 1963-64.</i>
(1)					(2)
					RS.
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue—</i>					
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	..	..	..	11,07,59,564
V	Estate Duty	..	..	..	38,47,000
IX	Land Revenue	..	..	..	8,92,36,778
X	State Excise Duties	..	..	..	40,70,525
XI	Taxes on vehicles	..	..	..	12,33,58,623
XII	Sales Tax	..	..	..	27,01,73,238
XIII	Other taxes and duties	..	..	..	6,73,15,641
XIV	Stamps	..	..	..	6,68,20,527
XV	Registration Fees	..	..	..	1,51,43,098
XVI	Interest	..	..	..	11,21,64,996
XVII	Administration of Justice	..	..	..	87,02,880

Head of Account.		Receipt during 1963-64.
(1)		(2) RS.
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue—cont.</i>		
XVIII	Jails	41,19,148
XIX	Police	31,38,995
XXI	Miscellaneous Departments	38,51,049
XXII	Education	1,54,72,397
XXIII	Medical	94,60,433
XXIV	Public Health	13,96,827
XXV	Agriculture	2,80,74,062
XXVII	Animal Husbandry	16,94,781
XXVIII	Co-operation	35,04,341
XXIX	Industries	3,46,89,806
XXXI	Community Development Project, National Extension Services and Local Development Works	2,56,698
XXXII	Miscellaneous, Social and Developmen- tal Organisations	23,62,366
XXXIV	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Commercial ..	9,01,665
XXXV	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Non-commer- cial	2,09,501
XXXVII	Public Works	1,14,55,550
XLIII	Road and Water Transport Scheme ..	5,18,73,083
XLVIII	Contributions and recoveries towards Pension and other Retirement benefits.	24,61,943
XLIX	Stationery and Printing	43,45,297
LI	Forest	2,59,03,043
LII	Miscellaneous	86,35,132
LV	State's share of Union Excise Duties ..	9,40,43,000
LVI	Grants-in-aid from Central Government.	16,70,30,311
LVII	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	1,03,477
LVIII	Dividends, etc., from Commercial and other Undertakings	10,07,410
LIX	Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments	4,175
LX	Extraordinary Receipts	89,205
Total Revenue Heads		1,34,76,76,565

TABLE II.

CONSOLIDATED FUND FOR 1963-1964.

Head of Account.		Expenditure during 1963-64.
(1)		(2)
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund expenditure charged to Revenue—</i>		
<i>A. Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues—</i>		
		RS.
4.	Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	12,77,036
9.	Land Revenue	64,95,326
11.	Taxes on vehicles	17,51,073
12.	Sales Tax	76,66,045
13.	Other taxes and duties	5,64,515
14.	Stamps	31,22,576
15.	Registration fees	50,06,018
Total A.		2,58,82,589
<i>B. Debt Services—</i>		
		RS.
16.	Interest on debt and other obligations ..	11,28,86,130
17.	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of debt	1,23,89,800
Total B.		12,52,75,930
<i>C. Administrative Services—</i>		
18.	Parliament and State Legislatures	20,14,138
19.	General Administration	6,95,46,296
21.	Administration of Justice	1,67,36,958
22.	Jails	1,45,37,072
23.	Police	6,75,83,730
26.	Miscellaneous Departments	66,43,695
Total C.		17,70,61,889

TABLE II—cont.

CONSOLIDATED FUND FOR 1963-64—cont.

Head of Account.	Expenditure during 1963-64.
Part I—Consolidated Fund expenditure charged to Revenue—cont.	
	RS.
<i>D. Social and Developmental Services—</i>	
27. Scientific Departments	6,64,475
28. Education	27,41,46,262
29. Medical	8,20,23,643
30. Public Health	2,41,40,728
31. Agriculture	6,81,89,561
33. Animal Husbandry	1,89,01,070
34. Co-operation	2,29,58,699
35. Industries	4,94,86,712
37. Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works	6,68,65,105
38. Labour and Employment	1,28,93,967
39. Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisation	4,80,20,900
Total D ..	66,82,91,122
<i>E. Multi-purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes—</i>	
	RS.
43. Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment Works—Commercial	4,39,37,932
44. Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment Works—Non-commercial	1,76,07,161
Total E ..	6,15,45,093
<i>F. Public Works (including roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements—</i>	
50. Public Works	10,00,33,911
<i>G. Transport and Communications (other than roads)—</i>	
57. Road and Water Transport Schemes	5,35,81,030
<i>I. Miscellaneous—</i>	
64. Famine Relief	58,38,245
65. Pensions and other retirement benefits	3,56,16,221
66. Territorial and Political Pensions	59,633
67. Privy Purses and allowances to Indian Rulers.	3,72,700
68. Stationery and Printing	1,65,90,930
70. Forest	1,06,14,594
71. Miscellaneous	2,82,51,087
Total I ..	9,73,43,410

Head of account.	Expenditure during 1963-64.
(1)	(2)
<i>II. Miscellaneous Capital Account within the Revenue Account—</i>	
72. Commutation of Pensions	6,08,394
<i>J. Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments—</i>	
76. Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.	3,94,47,948
<i>K. Extraordinary Items—</i>	
77. Extraordinary charges	9,02,646
Total expenditure charged to Revenue ..	1,34,99,73,962

III. Budget at a Glance.

The following table gives a summary of the budgetary position from 1963-64 to 1965-66. The figures were gathered from the Budget Memorandum presented to the Legislature on 1st March 1965.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees.)

	Accounts, 1963-64.	Budget Estimate, 1964-65.	Revised Estimate, 1964-65.	Budget Estimate, 1965-66.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
REVENUE ACCOUNT.				
Revenue Receipts	1,34,77	1,38,48	1,47,01	1,63,63
Expenditure on Revenue Account.	1,35,00	1,40,82	1,51,77	1,70,60
Revenue Deficit (—)	— 23	— 2,34	— 4,76	— 6,97
ALL ACCOUNTS.				
Receipts—				
Opening Balance	25	40	1,83	40
Loans from the Government of India.	57,69	50,68	65,36	49,78
Open Market Loans.	..	13,00	14,29	14,00
Loans from Autonomous Bodies.	2,98	1,72	1,86	1,87
Way and Means Advances	..	..	1,60	2,20
Deposits	13,71	3,94	10,61	10,01
Total ..	74,63	69,74	95,35	78,26
Disbursements—				
Revenue Deficit	23	2,34	4,76	6,97
Capital Expenditure	23,64	24,04	38,27	29,05
Repayment of Government of India Loans.	19,32	20,00	27,05	20,88
Loans and Advances (Net)	23,79	19,82	20,87	20,24
Loans from Autonomous Bodies.	36	46	47	58
Repayment of Open Market Loans, etc.	5,46	2,68	3,53	14
Closing Balance	1,83	40	40	40
Total ..	74,63	69,74	95,35	78,26

IV. State Borrowings.

(1) *Open market loans*.—No open market loan was raised by the Madras Government during the year. The total amount of open market loan discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 959.87 lakhs. The recovery from the successor States, made towards the discharge, amounted to Rs. 413.32 lakhs. The net decrease in liability on account of open market loans was Rs. 546.55 lakhs.

(2) *Ways and Means Advance 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 report.

(3) *Loans from the Government of India*.—The total loan assistance received from the Government of India, during the year, for financing the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 5,768.77 lakhs.

(4) *Other loans*.—Besides the loans from the Government of India, etc., mentioned above, the Government received loans totalling Rs. 297.79 lakhs for specific purposes from certain autonomous bodies, viz., Life Insurance Corporation of India, National Co-operative Development Corporation, Central Warehousing Board and Reserve Bank of India from its National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operation) Fund. The principal portion of loan repaid to them during the year was Rs. 36.43 lakhs.

V. Assets and Liabilities.

<i>Liabilities.</i>					<i>Liabilities as on 31st March 1964. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)</i>
<i>Loans—</i>					
Due to Government of India	..	..	..	..	2,04,69.56
Open market loans	..	..	..	..	73,62.61
Special irredeemable loans	..	..	..	..	1.29
Other floating loans	..	..	..	..	..
Other loans	..	..	..	..	11,11.09
<i>Other liabilities—</i>					
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposits	..	..	..	..	13,33.43
Total liabilities	..	..	..	..	3,02,77.98

<i>Assets.</i>					(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Loans advanced (due to Government)	..	..	..	..	67,24.04
Loans to Electricity Board	..	..	..	..	L. 1,45,28.79
Capital expenditure	..	..	..	..	B. 1,66,28.31
Cash balance and investments	..	..	..	..	5,82.16
Total assets	..	..	..	..	3,84,63.30
Excess of assets over liabilities	..	..	..	..	81,85.32

L. Includes an amount of Rs. 71.46 crores roundly being the capital outlay on Electricity Schemes to end of June 1957, and a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs roundly shown under loans to Community Development Programme.

B. Pending allocation of Capital Expenditure on certain items consequent on Andhra Partition and on States Reorganization, the figures represent the approximate share of the present State of Madras worked out roughly on population basis.

VI. Special Funds.

(1) *Famine Relief Fund*.—This Fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by famine, serious draught, flood or other natural calamities as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or works undertaken for the prevention of famine. Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States in accordance with the States Reorganization Act, 1956, the entire balance has been provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the reorganized Madras State. The balance in the Fund at the beginning of 1963-64 was Rs. 83.08 lakhs comprising a cash of Rs. 62.50 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.58 lakhs (purchase price). A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was transferred to this fund from the Revenue Account during 1963-64 including the *pro forma* allocation of the share of the Madras Government in the Famine Relief Fund of the former Travancore-Cochin State on 31st October 1956 in the population ratio of Rs. 1.27 lakhs and the interest realised on the investments during 1963-64 (Rs. 0.73 lakh), the balance in the Fund on 31st March 1964 was Rs. 133.81 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 113.23 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.58 lakhs (purchase price).

(2) *Zamindari Abolition Fund*.—This Fund was constituted in 1951-52 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 sum of Rs. 41 lakhs was made to the Fund and invested as above. The contribution from the revenues to the Fund after Andhra Partition has been made at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum. As the

balance in the Fund on the 31st March 1961 was sufficient to make future payment, it was decided to discontinue contributions to the fund from 1961-62. The balance in the Fund as on the 1st April 1963 was Rs. 189.13 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 140.19 lakhs and securities for Rs. 48.94 lakhs (purchase price). Interest on investments was also realised (Rs. 1.78 lakhs) during 1963-64. The balance in the Fund as on 31st March 1964 was Rs. 157.66 lakhs comprising Rs. 108.72 lakhs in cash and Rs. 48.94 lakhs in securities (purchase price).

VII. Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts.

This Directorate functions under the control of the Finance Department. Further steps were taken during the year towards a general pattern of distribution of work in this Directorate.

2. *Administration.*—The service rules of gazetted and non-gazetted posts in the Treasury and Account Service and Subordinate Service were issued during the year. Proposals regarding fixation of seniority and regularization of appointments in the Madras State Treasury and Accounts Service were under the consideration of the Government. The question of fixing seniority and regularization of appointments in the Subordinate Service was being pursued. Amendments to the special rules for Madras Ministerial Service, General Subordinate Service and Last Grade Service for the categories of upper division clerk and below under the respective service were sent to Government for approval. Orders fixing the functions of the Accounts Officers in the various heads of Departments and orders allocating the work between the Administrative and Accounts branches were issued during this year.

3. *Training.*—An In-Service Training for the accounts staff of administrative offices of heads of departments and unit offices in the City in the Pay and Accounts Office and for the staff of District Treasuries and the loan staff of the Collectors' offices was conducted to teach them the system of maintenance of Government accounts, preparation of various kinds of bills, etc., and to have better co-ordination between the administrative departments and the Pay and Accounts office and the treasuries.

4. *Inspection.*—The system of intensive inspection of Huzur and Sub-treasuries and the Pay and Accounts office was continued during this year also. All the sub-treasuries in the State have been inspected at least once either by the Director or Deputy Director or the Treasury Officer during the year. In addition to this, one day inspection of important accounts and registers of sub-treasuries was conducted by the Treasury Officers and by the Director and Deputy Director during their tours.

The services of Inspection Cells of the Directorate were utilized to reduce the heavy pendency of old audit objections raised by the Accountant-General, Madras. Several lakhs of rupees held under objections have been cleared by collecting the documents, certificates of payments, etc., on the spot and handing over them at Accountant-General's office.

Proposals to minimise wrong classifications of receipts by introducing coloured chalans with printed heads of accounts for certain Major heads of accounts where receipts are heavy, and also to

dispense with the system of drawing money on abstract contingent bills by the departmental officers were sent to the Government. Steps were taken for prompt reconciliation of departmental figures with treasury figures and two days have been allotted for departments having heavy transactions in the treasuries. Instructions for the guidance of drawing officers to ensure accuracy and avoid misclassifications were issued. Treasury records were separately kept in the room of the Collectorates and Taluk offices till separate record rooms are constructed for Huzur and sub-treasuries. Proposals for additional accommodation in sub-treasuries were being submitted to the Government. During the year a bank sub-treasury was opened at Karaikudi. Consequent on the opening of branches of the State Bank, the non-banking treasuries at Tiruchengode, Sivakasi, Devakottai, Bhavani and Musiri were converted as bank sub-treasuries during the year.

The Director of Treasuries and Accounts continued to function as the Administrator of National Defence Fund in this State and also the Director of Small Savings for the Madras State.

VIII. Small Savings.

During the year under review a separate Directorate of Small Savings was formed. The Director of Treasuries and Accounts was appointed as Director of Small Savings in addition to his duties as Director of Treasuries and Accounts and Ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, to review the progress of Small Savings in the districts at State level and undertake Small Savings propaganda. The State Panchayat Development Organization is the main organ for promotion of Small Savings in the State. The field staff for Small Savings work in the district consisting of one Special Tahsildar for each development District, is to tour the area keeping close liaison with the Panchayat Organisation and promote savings. A better co-ordination has been brought about between the staff of the National Savings Organization and the Small Savings Organization in the districts.

A full time officer designated as Assistant Director of Small Savings drawn from the Labour department was appointed to assist the Director in the Small Savings work in the City. To intensify Small Savings collections in City, the City Savings Committee was reconstituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. Subsequently, Zonal Committees were also formed to help the Small Savings collections area wise in the City. The Director of Small Savings personally contacted top managements and intensified efforts were undertaken resulting in a diversion of a sizable amount of Provident Fund collections in many exempted industrial undertakings.

The Director of Small Savings toured the districts with Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board for National Savings and the Regional Director, National Savings, and addressed meetings to augment savings with the help of the Collectors in the blocks. Tours were specially undertaken to Industrial Centres for formation of Pay Roll Savings Scheme groups in the districts. The Neyveli Project was brought under the purview of the Pay Roll Savings Scheme. Several meetings were convened in the City also towards this end. A mail campaign announcing the attraction in investments in Small Savings securities was taken up and appeals

were issued to lawyers, doctors, chartered accountants and other types of self-employed citizens. The State Advisory Board for National Savings met twice to discuss steps to improve savings.

The work of collections in Small Savings in Madras City was transferred to the Collector of Madras. The Assistant Director of Small Savings was transferred to work under the direct control of the Collector of Madras with effect from 10th August 1964. Following this step, the Collector of Madras was made the Member-Secretary of the City Savings Committee. The post of the Member-Secretary of the State Advisory Board for National Savings which was held by the Regional Director, National Savings, was taken over by the Director of Small Savings.

The Publicity Sub-Committee for savings met twice during the year. Oratorical contests were conducted on Small Savings in colleges and high schools. During this period, under review, training camps were conducted on Small Savings to activate agency force in many districts.

Net collections in Small Savings securities in 1963-64 rose to a record collection of Rs. 6.12 crores inclusive of prize bonds sales to the tune of Rs. 69 lakhs. This compares very favourably with the collections made in the previous years, namely, Rs. 3.50 crores in 1961-62 and Rs. 2.19 crores in 1962-63. For the calendar year 1964, a sum of Rs. 5,19,15,418 was collected under Small Savings. Efforts are being made to secure sustained results through the help of non-official agencies and the Panchayat Development Organization in the mofussal.

CHAPTER VI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Board of Revenue.

The statutory body of the Board of Revenue controls the revenue administration in this State. It exercises general superintendence of the revenues from whatever source they may arise and recommend to the Government propositions which in its judgment may be calculated to augment or improve the revenues. The Board has authority to superintend and control all persons employed in executive administration of revenues. Before 1803 the Board was exercising judicial authority in the determination of certain cases of civil nature appealed from the decision of Collectors, who were entrusted with the administration of the revenues and distribution of justice in their respective districts. After the establishment of civil and criminal courts of judicature in the districts to administer justice, this power of the Board of Revenue was abrogated. The Madras Regulation I of 1803 defines the duties of the Board and determines the extent of the powers vested in them.

2. The Board consisted of 5 members from 1st April 1964 to 2nd December 1964, on which date the post of Fifth Member was abolished. The First Member acted as Development Commissioner, the Second Member was Commissioner of Land Revenue, Settlement of Estates and Land Reforms, the Third Member functioned as Commissioner of Food Production and Civil Supplies, the Fourth Member was Commissioner of Prohibition, Excise and Transport and the Fifth Member acted as Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.

3. During the year under review Sri T.A. Varghese, I.C.S., Sri M.S. Sivaraman, I.C.S., Sri C.A. Ramakrishnan, I.C.S., Sri N.S. Mani, I.C.S., Sri S.R. Kaiwar, I.C.S., Sri E.P. Royappa, I.A.S., and Sri S. Visvanathan, I.A.S., acted as Members of the Board of Revenue.

Seasonal Conditions.

The rainfall during the South-West Monsoon extending from June to September 1964 in the State of Madras as a whole was 23.2 per cent above normal and 19.6 per cent above the rainfall during the corresponding period in the previous year. The average rainfall of this monsoon was 379.1 mm. which was 71.4 mm. above the normal rainfall of 307.7 mm. for the State. The average rainfall during the North-East Monsoon from October to December 1964 was 490.6 mm. which was 8.9 per cent above the normal rainfall of 450.4 mm. It was 3.0 per cent below the rainfall during the corresponding period of the previous year.

During the North-East Monsoon, three cyclonic storms developed in the Bay of Bengal. Two depressions formed in the Bay in the third week of November 1964, the later intensified into a severe cyclonic storm and persisted till 25th November 1964. The third cyclonic storm formed on 21st December continued to be active till 24th December 1964. In the Coastal and Southern districts of the State, widespread

heavy rainfall occurred accompanied by cyclonic storms, which caused heavy damages. The district-wise figures of normal and actual rainfall during the two monsoons are given below :—

Districts.	South-West Monsoon June 1964 to September 1964.		Percentage of increase or decrease.	North-East Monsoon October 1964 to December 1964.		Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Normal.	Actual.		Normal.	Actual.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	363.7	419.4	15.3	795.3	903.8	13.6
Chingleput ..	397.7	372.2	- 6.4	691.0	556.6	-19.5
South Arcot ..	391.8	420.3	7.3	627.8	549.1	-12.5
North Arcot ..	440.1	501.1	13.9	385.5	517.6	34.3
Salem	360.8	503.6	39.6	296.5	592.0	99.7
Coimbatore ..	199.9	391.3	95.7	332.1	695.9	109.5
Tiruchirappalli ..	310.6	307.9	- 0.9	390.0	372.2	- 4.6
Thanjavur	286.0	306.2	7.1	663.5	478.3	-27.9
Madurai	233.2	308.7	32.4	409.0	507.4	24.1
Ramanathapuram ..	185.4	239.9	29.4	455.5	332.3	-27.0
Tirunelveli ..	109.5	165.5	51.1	485.8	188.5	-61.2
The Nilgiris ..	1,061.3	1,265.7	19.3	513.6	737.4	43.6
Kanyakumari ..	546.2	482.5	-11.7	564.0	353.2	-37.4
Madras State ..	307.7	379.1	24.2	450.4	490.6	8.9

Crop conditions.

The condition of crops was reported to be generally fair, except for reports of pest attack from certain areas in Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. Dry crops in parts of Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts were reported to be withering in October 1964 due to inadequate rainfall. In Madurai taluk, however, paddy crop was reported to have been damaged to some extent owing to overflow of certain tanks towards the end of October 1964. Potato crop in the Nilgiris district was reported to have been affected much by 'Late Blight' disease and also by pest. During the period from June 1964 to December 1964, paddy crop was affected by pest in parts of Kancheepuram, Chidambaram, Dharapuram, Gobichettipalayam, Tiruchirappalli, Kuzithalai, Udayarpalayam, Papanasam, Kalkulam taluk, Tirumayam sub-taluk and in certain parts of Tirunelveli district.

Cyclone.

The severe cyclone of December 1964, the tidal waves and unprecedented heavy rains caused considerable damage to property and lives particularly in the Rameswaram Island and adjoining areas. There had been widespread calamities in several villages beyond Paramakudi and up to Dhanushkodi. Large numbers of people were stranded in Dhanushkodi surrounded by sea on all sides. The huts were washed away. A train proceeding from Rameshwaram to Dhanushkodi was hit by tidal waves. It was lost. Several miles of railway

track in the Island were eroded. The Pamban Bridge, except for a few spans was washed away. For six days continuously the I.A.F. Dakotas air-dropped food packets to nearly 3,000 people stranded in Dhanushkodi which was completely cut off from the main Rameshwaram Island. These persons were rescued by I.N.S., Sharada and launches. The evacuees were given free clothing, mats, utensils and gifts received were also distributed to them. A feeding centre was opened at Rameshwaram.

Apart from the heavy damages at Rameshwaram Island, the Coastal villages in Ramanathapuram and Thiruvadanaitaluku and interior villages of the main taluks of Mudukulathur, Sivaganga and Paramakudi and in the sub-taluku of Kamudi, Tiruchirappalli, Devakottai, Manamadurai and Elayangudi were also affected. Thousands were rendered homeless. Twenty-five roads including two National Highways suffered damage. Two hundred and eighty-nine tanks breached and 95 tanks damaged due to scour. About 4,000 heads of cattle and buffaloes and about 20,000 sheep were lost. One hundred and seventy-nine gruel centres were started in the cyclone affected areas. Loans and subsidies for the purchase of boats and fishing nets and effecting repairs to the damaged boats, etc., were given to the fishermen. Occupational loans to displaced persons, loan of Rs. 250 for reconstruction of house and cash grant of Rs. 100 per family, subsistence allowance to prohibits and guides for temporary loss of livelihood, interest-free loan of Rs. 500 per individual who lost his cattle to buy sheep or milch cows, loan for reclamation of lands which have become silted or sand cast due to breaches and interest-free loans to the cultivators owning betelwine, plantation, etc., which were damaged were granted.

Pattukottai and Arantangi taluks of Thanjavur district were also hit by the cyclone wind and heavy rains. About 739 thatched houses were damaged, salt pans in Arantangi, a few heads of cattle, fishing boats, etc., were washed away. Floods in Vellar River caused obstruction to traffic. The District Collector, the Revenue Divisional Officer and the local officers took prompt relief measures. The families of fishermen were temporarily accommodated in their Co-operative Society premises and Panchayat Board Office. Gruel centres were opened and a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh was sanctioned to afford relief measures to the victims.

Cyclonic wind and heavy rains hit several parts of Madurai district on 23rd December 1964. Sixty-six tanks breached as a result of which 2 adults and a child were washed away in Kodai Road. Four persons and one child living in thatched sheds died due to drowning, as the flood waters engulfed them. About 3,000 houses and standing crops of paddy, plantain, sugarcane and betelwine were damaged. About 1,100 heads of cattle including 550 sheep were lost in the taluks of Nilakottai and Dindigul. The total loss as a result of cyclone was estimated at about Rs. 2 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned as cash grants to the victims.

Due to rains in October and November 1964, many minor irrigation tanks in Salem breached and there were heavy floods in Thirumanimuttar River. Huts on the river banks and low lying areas were washed away or damaged. About 1,394 families were affected. They were afforded immediately relief by way of cash and clothing grants.

In the Madras City, due to the incessant rains and stormy weather, 1,589 huts in low lying areas were badly damaged, in the inundation of rain waters during November 1964. Cash relief was afforded to 1,134 families.

Adverse seasonal conditions.

Seasonal remissions of land revenue were granted and the collection of current loan and last arrear instalment was postponed in some villages of Thirumayam, Alangudi and Kolathur taluks in Tiruchirappalli district, where crops did not come up well due to failure of monsoon. In the eastern part of Ramanathapuram district due to late monsoon and inadequate supply of water from the tanks including those fed by Vaigai River in Sivaganga and Paramakudi taluks and Elayangudi sub-taluk, crops became shabi or the out-turn was very poor. The Board of Revenue recommended grant of remission of land revenue in respect of wet or dry lands according to the yield or out-turn and suspension of collection of current loan instalment and all but the last arrear instalment for one year.

In Tirunelveli district, the North-east Monsoon, which is its mainstay, failed during the year. Consequently, crops in Tiruchendur, Srivakuntam, Nanguneri, Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli, Sankarankoil, Koilpatti taluks and Sattankulam sub-taluk withered. On the basis of the personal assessment made by the Commissioner of Land Revenue, the Board of Revenue recommended grant of remission of wet and dry assessment, either full or part, postponement of the current land revenue cesses, local cess surcharge, current loan instalments, etc., according to the yield of the crops in the various taluks and adequacy of water supply from irrigation channels. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs for sinking subsidy wells in Koilpatti, Sankarankoil and Nanguneri taluk was also recommended.

There was no famine or near famine condition anywhere in the State during the year under review.

Land Revenue for Fasli 1373 (1st July 1963 to 30th June 1964).

The demand under Land Revenue for Fasli 1373 'arrear' and 'current' amounted to Rs. 121,227,014 of which a sum of Rs. 106,942,644 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 14,284,370 under both 'arrear' and 'Current'. Out of this balance, the collection of a sum of Rs. 878,135 was suspended or postponed. The percentage of the net collectable balance to demand under arrear and current was 36 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. The collection work was reviewed every month and instructions were given to step up the tempo of collection.

Forest Panchayat.

Forest Panchayats are functioning only in Madurai district. There are two Forest Panchayats in Madurai West Development district, comprising an area of 1,923.29 acres, and three forest Panchayats in the East Development District with an area of 2,080.74 acres. Proposals to transfer these Forest Panchayats to the Forest Department for proper maintenance are under the consideration of Government.

this State or by paid Civil Surgeons in the State to which the visitors belonged. The quantity of liquor allowed to Indians was subject to a maximum of four units per month.

Consequent on the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures in alcohol industry from 1st April 1961, the rates of duty on Indian made Foreign spirits, wine and Rectified spirit, beer and imports by Canteen Stores Depot were revised. The rates of gallonage fees levied on liquor sold in retail were also revised. These revised rates continued to be levied during the year under review. The rate of sales-tax continued to be 50 nP. per rupee on the price of imported foreign liquor sold to permit holders and licenced clubs.

There were 27 form F.L.1 (formerly Form X), licensees at the end of the year for sale of bottled liquor to permit holders and clubs and 7 Form F.L. 3 (formerly Form X-A) licensees for possession of Foreign liquor and Indian made foreign spirits by Hotels run on Western style for supply to foreign tourists and foreign residents in India holding permits for consumption within the licensed rooms or for removal to their private rooms in the Hotel in which they stay for consumption there.

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 thereunder. Consequent on the introduction of metric system in alcohol industry, the Schedule to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act containing the rates of duty leviable under the Act was amended by the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise and Duties) Amendment Act, 1961 with effect from 1st June 1961. These rates were revised with effect from 1st March 1963 and again from 1st March 1964.

Inter-State movement of medicinal and toilet 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 notifications issued under section 16 of the Madras Prohibition Act imposing certain restrictions on the preparations capable of being consumed as substitutes for alcoholic beverages 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 revised from Rs. 17-50 per proof gallon to Rs. 4 per proof litre from 1st April 1961, consequent on the introduction of metric system and the revised rate continued during the year.

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

The Madras Distillery Rules, 1960 framed under the Madras Prohibition Act governing the establishment and working of Distilleries and regulating manufacture, issue, transport and export of spirits including Denatured Spirit therefrom and also the Madras Rectified Spirit Rules,

1959 which control the import, possession and use of rectified spirit and absolute alcohol continued to be in force.

Metric System was introduced from 1st April 1962 for the issue of Opium from taluk offices to permit holders and licensees and for the issue of Ganja to licensees from the State Forensic Science Laboratory, Madras. Consequently, the issue price (including duty) of opium sold to registered addicts was revised. After the introduction of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 from 1st April 1957, duty on opium issued to licensees for manufacture of medicinal preparations was given up. The issue price in such cases was also revised to cost price plus Re. 1 per Kgm. and this rate was in force till September 1963 when it was enhanced to cost price plus Rs. 4 per Kgm. Issue of opium to old addicts and to new applicants was made only on the strength of medical certificates.

Indents for the supply of ganja to licensees for manufacture of medicinal preparations were continued to be met from the confiscated stock stored at the Excise and Prohibition Wing of the State Forensic Science Laboratory. In view of the provisions of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, no duty was levied on such issues. Consequent on introduction of metric system, cost price collected in respect of all such indents was revised.

The total number of cases reported in the State under the Madras Prohibition Act, Opium Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act for 1964 is 135,963 as against 123,327 in the year 1963. There is an increase of 10.9 per cent in the total cases reported as compared with the number reported in the previous year. The increase is noticeable under the head "smuggling of liquor" from other States, i.e., 29.1 per cent, under the head "illicit transport of liquor" viz., 32.6 per cent. The percentage of increase under the head "unlicensed possession of liquor" is 13.1 percent, under "unlicensed possession of drugs," 10.1 per cent and under "miscellaneous" 10.1 per cent.

Commercial Taxes.

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following Acts during the year.—(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, (5) The Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935, (6) The Madras Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.

Departmental Organisation.—Sri E.P. Royappa, M.B.E. (Mily.), I.A.S., assumed charge as Commissioner of Commercial Taxes on 29th February 1964. He inspected personally some of the assessing offices and checked critically assessment files with a turnover exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs. He found that large scale evasions were taking place in many sectors of trade and that the composition and structure of the administrative machinery were to work with maximum efficiency. The Commercial Taxes Organisation was therefore re-organised by undertaking the following measures.—

(i) A secret cell was constituted in the Office of the Board of Revenue (Commercial Taxes) to assist the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in dealing with top secret matters, particularly for combating evasion of tax.

(7) Preparation of street field tracings.—The original street field tracings for street survey field 1 to 59 of Gudalur Panchayat have been prepared and sent for printing.

(8) Union and inset maps.—The finalising of the original Union and Inset maps of Cuddalore Panchayat has been completed and the maps sent to Press.

(9) Special Townships.—The original Tracings of the villages and Revenue Divisions within the Madras extended area, namely, (1) V. No. 114, Government Farm, (2) V. No. 75, Periakudal, (3) V. No. 78, Maduvakkarai and V. No. 79, Tirumanjalum, (4) V. No. 74, Mullam and three Revenue divisions of Chintadripet, Vepery and Saidapet, have been prepared for supply of Amonia Prints of those maps to the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax, Board of Revenue, Madras.

(10) Colour guides and district touring maps.—Drawing work for the reparation of the original map of Ramanathapuram district and the preparation of colour guides of South Arcot district touring maps were completed.

(11) Fair Originals and Field Measurement Books.—Drawing work of 10 taluks (viz.) Sriperumbudur, Madurai, Kallakurichi, Tirukoilur, Mayuram, Thanjavur, Lalgudi, Kovilpatti, Sankarankoil and Arantangi in Madras State has been completed. Andhra Pradesh, nil.

Karnam copies of F.M. Books of 34 villages comprising 14,411 fields of Arkonam taluk and 109 villages comprising 92,666 fields of Dindigul taluk were prepared. Out of the total estimated length of 3,268.4 Linear miles in the four districts, viz., Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput, Tirunelveli and Salem, the work of preparation of three copies of road F.M. Books in respect of roads comprising an aggregate length of 813.6 Linear miles has been completed during the Calendar year 1964. On an average, an aggregate length of 1,000 Linear miles can be completed in a year. On this basis, the balance of work is expected to take about three years for completion.

In addition to the programmed departmental items of work referred to above, several kinds of extra departmental and special maps were prepared and supplied to the various departments. Besides this, several miscellaneous items of work, such as supply of extracts from the cadastral and town survey records, furnishing the particulars regarding the nature and validation of surveys, scrutiny of main circuit proposals and furnishing of side tracings, etc., were also attended to, on requisitions from the Government Departments and Ranges. Extracts from the Cadastral, Town and Street survey records were supplied to the private parties on receipt of fees.

(d) Cost of work.—The cost of work charged to the other Departments of Government, local and statutory bodies was Rs. 5,963. The cost of work charged to the Andhra Pradesh Government during the year was Rs. 20,459.76. The amount realised by the sale of maps to Government Departments and Statutory bodies by Adjustment bills was Rs. 41,731.77. The value of copies taken from the Cadastral Survey records, boundary tracings and special maps supplied to the various Departments amount to Rs. 76,549.46. The amount realised from the

private parties towards the printing and supply of maps and extracts from the survey records, etc., during the year was Rs. 6,543.42. The cost of maps supplied free of cost to the Collectors and other officers was Rs. 3,07,425.57. The amount realised by the sale of maps in sales room was Rs. 2,898.83 excluding an amount of Sales tax of Rs. 57.54. The total expenditure on account of the Survey office during the year was Rs. 8,34,912.11. Adjustment bills sent to various Departments of Madras Government from 1st January to 31st December 1964 was Rs. 86,125.14. Expenditure incurred towards the establishment charges for the period under report was Rs. 8,34,912.11.

Revenue Records and Registration.—(a) The percentage of disposals of applications for the transfer of Revenue Registry in the State during the period under report was fair in all the districts. During the period, the total number of sub-divisions to be check-measured was 28,031 out of which 19,643 sub-divisions check-measured. Requisite additional staff has been posted to clear up the outstanding items. There were 6,374 sub-divisions to be incorporated in the taluk copies of F.M. Books during the year. Of these 5,881 sub-divisions were mapped.

(b) *Stone Maintenance.*—The total number of stones requiring renewal including the number of discoveries during the year was 222,681 and the number renewed was 37,323 leaving a balance of 185,358. The Board is reviewing the work turned out in this regard every quarter. Necessary arrangements for the clearance of arrears accumulated under this item have been made by posting the requisite number of Surveyors from the Survey and Land Records Ranges.

(c) *Maintenance of Surveyors in Municipal and Panchayat Areas.*—Town surveyors are working in all the Town surveyed Municipalities and Panchayat Surveyors in the street surveyed Panchayats. In Madras City, the revised maintenance rules as amended were followed. Regular maintenance work stands suspended pending completion of survey work connected with the City Urban Taxation.

Transfer of Revenue Registry.—During the period under report 62,352 cases of enjoyment and 34,596 cases of successions were reported by the Karnams and 2,432 cases of wrong registration were detected by the Revenue Inspectors. The cases of Revenue Registry fall under the following heads :—

(i) Transfers made with reference to application and notices received from Sub-Registrars.

(ii) Transfers effected on application and intimations received from the registered holders, village officers and others.

The total number of applications under the above categories including the number pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 84,654 of which 62,561 were disposed during the period, leaving a balance of 22,093. Of the total number disposed of, 88,372 were accepted, 6,954 were rejected on grounds like non-production of documentary evidence, etc. The progress in this respect is remarkably good.

Revenue Survey Advance.—The discrepancies noticed between the departmental figures and the figures furnished by the Accountant-General, Madras, are being reconciled by the respective Collectors/District

Revenue Officers. In most of the districts, a special staff was employed for the purpose. The reconciliation work is being checked by the Inspector and Range Officers, Survey and Land Records during their routine visits so as to ensure correct maintenance of the Survey advance accounts at the taluk and district levels. The Board has already issued suitable instructions to the Collectors/District Revenue Officers to complete the reconciliation work quickly. Inspection of the taluk offices is being made by the District Inspector and by the Range Officer (50 per cent by turns.)

General.—The Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records inspected the work in field and in the Offices of the Survey Parties and Survey and Land Records and the Central Survey Office, Madras, and checked also the maintenance, mobile and ad hoc survey works during the period under report.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC SERVICES

The Madras Public Service Commission.

In the year 1964, direct recruitment was made by the Commission to 76 classes of posts. Competitive examinations were held for recruitment to the following categories of posts during the year :—

Category of services.	Number of qualified candidates admitted to the examination.	Number of vacancies.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Group I Services and the posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police and Assistant Commandant (Master's Degree standard).	338	8
Group I-A Services (Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Madras Forest Service).	64	5
Group II Services (Bachelor's degree standard).	1,601	235
Group III Services (Pre-University standard).	477	151
Group V Services (Audit Clerks in Local Fund Audit Department).	77	25
Group VI Services (Forest Apprentices in the Madras Forest Subordinate Service).	80	7

The written examination (Bachelor's degree standard) for recruitment to the posts included in Group V services served as an examination for the purpose of short-listing the applicants to the post of District Employment Officer in the Madras General Service. The Commission as usual held a competitive examination comprising a written test for recruitment of clerks, steno-typists and typists in the various services of the State Government. Eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-one candidates were qualified for admission to the examination. This competitive examination as in the previous years was open to persons already in service and who did not possess minimum educational qualification. The number of such persons admitted was 958.

Civil Services Joint Council—

The Madras Civil Services Joint Council was established in 1955 on the lines of the Whitley Councils functioning in the United Kingdom. The Council is only a recommendatory body. The Chief Secretary to the

State Government and the Assistant Secretary, Public (Services) Department, are the ex-officio Chairman and Secretary of the Council respectively. The Deputy Secretary, Public Department, also attends the meetings by special invitation. To start with, the Secretariat, Revenue, Forest, Medical and Public Works Departments are participating in it.

The Council is to meet once in 3 months. Due to National Emergency, it meets once in 6 months. During 1964, 2 meetings were held. The recommendations of the Council were submitted to the Government and the decisions taken thereon by the Government were communicated to the Council.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras—

Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., held the office of the Chief Secretary to Government till 2nd December 1964 when he retired. Sri T. A. Varghese, I.C.S., assumed charge as Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras on 3rd December 1964.

Cost of Public Services—

The cost of Public Services excluding the salary of Governor, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, M.L.As. and M.L.Cs., under various categories in 1963-64 was as shown below :—

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1963-64.	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1963-64.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RUPEES IN LAKHS.		RUPEES IN LAKHS.
I.C.S. including High Court Judges.	18	320.72	24	362.19
I.A.S. Direct recruits ..	91		..	
I.A.S. Promotees ..	27		69	
Other All-India Services ..	61		..	
State Higher Judicial Service.	28		..	
State Criminal Judicial Service.	62	1,870	..	..
Other State Service ..	6,436		1,870	
Subordinate Ministerial and Superior Service (excluding Village Establishment).	1,62,055	1,972.30	23,693	..
Village Establishment ..	47,502	111.17	..	..
Government contribution payable under I.C.S. Family Pension Rules.	..	..	..	..
Contribution payable to Central Revenue towards the pension, etc., of Military Offices in respect of Civil Employment.	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,16,280	2,404.19	25,656	362.19

Total salaries and pension in 1963-64— $2,404.19 + 362.19 = 2,766.38$ lakhs.

The total State Budget on Revenue Account (Expenditure) for 1963-64 was Rs. 13,499.74 lakhs. Total salaries and pensions of public services amounting to Rs. 2,766.38 lakhs formed 20.49 per cent of the total State Budget on Revenue Accounts. A sum of Rs. 320.72 lakhs representing 2.37 per cent of the total State Budget on Revenue Account was paid as salaries to the gazetted officers.

Disciplinary Proceedings—

As in the previous years, the Tribunal mainly conducted cases of corruption against Government servants on a monthly salary of Rs. 200 and above and a few cases against officers drawing less than Rs. 200 which the Government considered, should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

Sixty-five cases were pending as on 1st January 1964 and 42 new cases were received during 1964 making a total of 107 cases for disposal. Nine gazetted officers and 30 non-gazetted officers were involved in the new cases received. Out of 107 cases for disposal, 41 were disposed of during the year. Two cases against non-gazetted officers were merged and dealt along with the cases against gazetted officers. In one case, the reference was returned to Government as the delinquent officer in that case had expired. Thus 65 cases were pending disposal on 31st December 1964. Out of 41 cases disposed of, acquittal was recommended in 7 cases; and in 4 cases the accused officers were recommended to be fully exonerated. In the remaining 30 cases, punishments were recommended including 8 dismissals, 1 removal from service, 4 compulsory retirement, 12 stoppage of increment, 1 reduction in rank, 1 reduction of pay, 2 censures and one cut in pension.

Final orders were received in 14 cases during the year. The recommendations of the Tribunal were accepted in 11 cases and modified in 3 cases. According to final orders passed, 2 officers were acquitted of the charges framed against them and in two cases the accused officers concerned were fully exonerated. In the remaining 10 cases, 3 officers were dismissed, 3 were compulsorily retired, one was reduced in rank, pay was reduced in one case and in 2 cases increment was stopped. Final orders are due in 51 cases. In the enquiries disposed of during the year, 338 witnesses were examined. Ten camps were held during the year.

Vigilance and Anti-Corruption—

The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption was constituted during the year 1964 with a Director of the grade of Inspector-General of Police, as the Head of the Department. The X Branch of the Police Department, which dealt with the cases of corruption against Government officials was merged with this Directorate after its formation.

During the year under report 2,407 petitions were received. One hundred and thirty-four cases were taken up for detailed enquiry and 352 cases were taken up for preliminary enquiry. Final reports were sent to the Government in 58 cases. The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings recommended action in 17 cases and criminal action in one case. Departmental action was recommended in 22 cases and in 2 cases criminal action was recommended. The allegations in 16 cases, out of 58 were not substantiated and report were sent accordingly.

The percentage of the cases in which allegations were substantiated was 72. At the end of the year, preliminary enquiries were pending in 96 cases. Twenty-eight cases before the Tribunal and 45 cases before the Departmental Heads were pending at the end of the year under review.

Out of 46 trap cases registered and investigated during the year, 9 ended in conviction, 17 were awaiting sanction for prosecution, 2 were referred to Departmental Heads for action and 18 cases were under trial.

Out of the 5 non-trap cases, 1 ended in conviction, one was referred to the Department concerned, one was pending sanction for prosecution, one was under trial and one was pending investigation.

As regards punishment, 8 officers were removed or dismissed from service, 5 were compulsorily retired, increment was stopped or postponed in 4 cases, pension was reduced in one case, censure and other punishments were awarded in 7 cases and reduction in pay or to lower rank was effected in 3 cases.

Official Language Committee—

On the recommendation of the Official Language Committee, Madras, Tamil was introduced as the Official Language for correspondence in all the Government offices up to the district level. The total number of such offices is about 8,000. The Government introduced the first stage of the Partial Scheme of Tamil Correspondence in the offices of 47 Heads of Departments and 34 Regional Offices. Under the first stage, the Heads of Departments are required to reply in Tamil to letters received from the members of the public in Tamil. The first stage has been working satisfactorily. A report was submitted by the Official Language Committee reviewing the working of the first stage in the offices and proposing the issue of orders for the introduction of the second stage of the Tamil Scheme.

During the year under review, the Government have decided that the first stage of the Tamil Scheme should be introduced in the Departments of the Secretariat except Law and Finance Departments from 1st May 1966. The Legislative Assembly and Council Departments will be requested to introduce the Tamil Scheme in their offices by adapting it suitably.

The Government have decided that the training in Tamil typewriting on the Standard Key-Board should be made compulsory for all Secretariat typists and Steno-typists who are below 45 years of age. They will be deputed for training in Tamil typewriting from this year.

Training classes are conducted for the Government servants who do not possess adequate knowledge in Tamil. The training is for a period of 11 months at the rate of two classes for each week. The training for the first batch was over by April 1964. Final examinations were conducted in April 1964. Two hundred and thirty-four non-gazetted officers passed the examination, 42 failed and 69 absented themselves from the examination. As regards gazetted officers, 11 passed the examination, 2 failed and 2 were absent. In the districts, 526 officials

were trained during the year 1963-64, out of which 319 passed the examination and the remaining 207 failed or absented themselves. The instruction classes for 1964-65 were functioning satisfactorily. 612 non-gazetted Government servants and 36 gazetted officers are now undergoing training in the State. The examinations for these candidates will be held in 1965.

The scheme of In-Service Training in Tamil for those who have no adequate knowledge of Tamil has also been introduced in the Secretariat during 1964. Under the subsidised scheme for the training of typists in Tamil typewriting the private institutions which undertake the training of Government typists are paid a lumpsum of Rs. 50 per typist as fee for the whole course and in addition are paid Rs. 25 for each candidate who passes the Higher Grade Examination in the first attempt. Tamil typewriters have been supplied to almost all the Government offices which have been notified and which have already an English typewriter.

The Revised General Glossary of Administrative Terms has been printed and supplied to all departments for distribution to each drafting clerk, Section Head and Officer. An Addenda and Corrigenda to the Revised Glossary have also been printed and supplied. The Supplementary Glossaries of Special Terms relating to 42 departments have been printed and supplied to them.

The Supplementary Glossaries relating to two departments were under print and two were under scrutiny. Addenda to the Supplementary Glossary of the Co-operative Department and the Public Works Department (Irrigation) have been printed and supplied. The question of consolidating all the Supplementary Glossaries into a single volume is under consideration. The translation of Acts, Rules, Manuals, Codes, etc., is done by a panel of translators and Scrutiny Officers. The Special Officer (Translations) finally checks up these translations.

It is proposed, generally, to take up the translation of Acts and Rules only after the Legal Terms Committee functioning under the Director of Legal Studies, completes the preparation of the Glossary of Legal Terms in Tamil. However, five Acts and nine Rules, have been translated and sent to the Departments concerned. The translation of the Board's Standing Orders, Volumes I to IV has been completed. Out of nine Codes taken up for translation, the translation and scrutiny of six Codes have been completed and sent to the Departments concerned. The translations of the Madras Road Traffic Code, Volumes I and III and the Madras Public Works Department Code are under scrutiny. The translation of 20 Manuals has been completed and sent to the Departments concerned. Nine Manuals are under translation or scrutiny. The forms relating to 37 Departments have been translated and scrutinised and sent to the departments concerned. The translation of the forms of Agriculture Department are under scrutiny. Shorthand Manual in Tamil following the Srinivasa Rao system, has been compiled and will be released for sale very shortly.

The Special Officer (Inspections) has been inspecting Government offices below the level of District Heads to see how far they are implementing the Official Language Act. It has been decided that the Special Officer should make preliminary inspection of the Collectors' Offices

in regard to the Tamil scheme before the Board Members inspect these offices, and the Secretary, Official Language Committee should inspect the offices in the City of Madras one day in a week. Out of 991 offices inspected in 1964, 367 offices have been classified as 'Good'; 260 as 'Fair'; and 364 as 'Poor'. A circular has been issued recently to all Heads of Departments to instruct all Inspecting Officers who conduct periodical inspections of their subordinate offices to scrutinise critically the progress made in the implementation of the Tamil Scheme and to see that a copy of the Questionnaire used is sent to the Official Language Committee for information. The Scheme of Tamil correspondence in the Government Offices, where it has been introduced was working, on the whole satisfactorily during the year under review.

CHAPTER VIII

POLICE, PRISONS, VIGILANCE HOMES, FIRE SERVICES, ETC.

Law and Order situation :

1. *Labour*.—There were only a few industrial strikes during the year under report. They were all on local issues and were invariably short lived. In Kadiri Mills at Coimbatore District, due to the intervention of the Police, a clash between workers and management was avoided.

The Units of Southern Railway Mazdoor Union observed "Dearness Allowance Day" to focus the attention of the Railway administration to grant adequate relief to the Railway employees and Public meetings were also held. In response to a call from All India Civil Aviation employees, 495 employees at Meenambakkam, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai Air ports deferred receipt of pay on 1st May 1964. The employees of Life Insurance Corporation of India undertook mass hunger strikes in important towns in the State.

2. *Services*.—The Tamilnad N. G. G. Os.' Union, at its 40th State Annual Conference passed a resolution to hold a referendum on the question of holding a strike and to issue a notice to the Government in the event of referendum deciding in favour of the strike. The Central Committee decided to defer the holding of the referendum till after a deputation could wait on the Chief Minister and plead their case. The activities of the various unions for the Central Government employees also centered round demands for increased allowances to neutralise the rising prices and increasing cost of living.

3. *Kisan*.—Kisan unrest and organised agitations by the kisans were absent during the year. A State Level Kisan workers meeting was held in Thanjavur by the Left Communists during December 1964, wherein they demanded an immediate 25 per cent increase in the wages.

4. *Students*.—There was no widespread student agitations or demonstrations during the year 1964. There were a few stray cases of unrest in the educational institutions mostly on issues like detention of students, dissatisfaction over the conditions in the hostel, etc., and lent themselves amenable to the intervention of elders and authorities.

During July 1964, on the intervention of the Chief Minister, the student inmates of the Victoria Hostel in Madras City called off their agitation against the increase in mess rates and demanding better administration of the mess and hostel. The Police firing on the students at Nagercoil was the cause of a general student strike in Kanyakumari District on 7th December 1964. The students of other educational centres responded to the call of Nagercoil Students against the action of the Police. The student leaders presented a memorandum to the Chief Minister demanding a judicial probe into the police firing and the withdrawal of cases against teachers and students in Kanyakumari district. The Government taking into account the extenuating factors have since ordered withdrawal of cases.

5. *Elections*.—One bye-election to the Union Parliament and the Civic elections were held during the year. No untoward incident happened during these elections.

6. *Communal Clashes*.—Communal harmony prevailed in the State except for a few isolated incidents that occurred during the year. In all the clashes between Gounders of Sellandipalayam and Pallars of Pallapalayam in Tiruchirappalli district, Harijans and Thevars of Vadakakoor village in Ramanathapuram district, Hindus and Muslims in Mettupalayam in Coimbatore district, Harijans and caste Hindus in Padunalli in North Arcot district and Uthapuram in Madurai district, the police immediately took stern action against the offenders and also adequate precautions were taken to prevent the situation taking ugly turns.

7. *Rioting*.—A single instance of rioting occurred in the State during the year at Pillur Dam area in Coimbatore district, where about 200 labourers enraged by the temporary scarcity of rice looted 5 provision shops and took away property worth Rs. 3,800. The Inspector-General of Police visited the scene and conducted, on the spot enquiry, into the incident. The offenders were dealt with according to law.

Madras State Police :

1. *Strength*.—The strength of the Police force as on 31st December 1964 excluding Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police was 1 Inspector-General of Police, 6 Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, 35 Superintendents of Police, 5 Commandants, 8 Additional Superintendents of Police, 17 Assistant Superintendents of Police, 117 Deputy Superintendents of Police including 7 belonging to Category II, 304 Inspectors, 31 Reserve Inspectors, 172 Reserve Sub-Inspectors, 1398 Sub-Inspectors, 75 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 119 Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 3,687 Head Constables and 25,719 Police Constables.

2. *Crimes*.—The total number of crimes including murders during the year was 22,076 as against 20,731 in 1963 indicating an increase of 6.5 per cent. The increase is noticeable under all the heads of crimes except minor thefts which recorded a decrease when compared with the previous year. Seven hundred and one murder cases were registered during the year as against 610 in the previous year. All the districts except Kanyakumari, Madurai, Nilgiris, and Chingleput contributed to this increase. Twenty-four cases of dacoity were reported in the year as against 15 in the previous year.

Of the 22,076 cases reported this year, 11,561 ended in conviction. The percentage of detection was 52.3 as against 52.2 in 1963.

3. *Juvenile Delinquency*.—1,498 Juvenile delinquents came to notice in property offences in 1964 as against 1,413 in 1963. In Madurai City, a gang of 6 juveniles came to notice in a series of 24 thefts. The Juvenile Aid Police Unit and the Juvenile Guidance Bureaux are functioning well. Twenty-seven Police Boys clubs intended to wean away, slum children from crimes continued to do good work.

4. *Prohibition*.—During the year, 113,486 cases were detected as against 102,969 in 1963, recording an increase of 10.2 per cent.

5. *District Intelligence Bureaux*.—These institutions functioned satisfactorily in collecting and disseminating intelligence about crime and criminals and advising the investigation staff in handling professional crimes. The experts attached to the Finger Print Bureau visited the

scenes of crime to trace finger print clues in important cases. In 124 instances, culprits were located through the scene of crime prints. The Police Research Centre attached to the Crime Branch, C.I.D. maintained close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureau. Three Homicide squads were formed during the year, one each in Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Salem districts to deal with serious cases. One more single Digit Finger Print unit was commissioned in Tiruchirappalli during the year.

6. *Home Guards*.—Three hundred and sixty-two officers of the rank of Section Leaders and above in Madras City were drawn in for an advanced course for Home Guards. There were 9,045 Home Guards as on 15th December 1964 in the State. The Home Guards in Madras City turned out excellent work during November 1964 in enumerating about 4 lakh house-holders for the purpose of introducing Family cards system for rice and in distributing the cards in record time. The Womens' wing of the Home Guards was inaugurated in Madras City on 6th December 1964.

7. *Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police*.—One company of Malabar Special Police I continued to be on deputation in Pondicherry State, 10 companies of S.A.P. and one Battalion continued to be on deputation in Manipur State. M.S.P. II Battalion continues to be on deputation to Government of India for duty in Nagaland and Dibrugarh. Six companies of Special Armed Police II Battalion were on duty in Orissa State. A Battalion known as "Special Armed Police III Battalion, Alamadhi" was being formed.

8. *Recruitment and Training*.—Six Reserve Sub-Inspectors were directly recruited during this year and sent to the S.A.P. for training. Seven Sub-Inspectors were deputed to undergo training in the 2 Central Detective Schools at Calcutta and Hyderabad. Sixty Sub-Inspectors were recruited during the year and sent to Police Training College for training. Another batch of 60 Sub-Inspectors will be recruited soon. Seven Gazetted Officers, 88 Inspectors and 131 Sub-Inspectors have undergone annual refresher course at Police Training College, Vellore. A Refresher course for Police constables also was conducted in all District Headquarters and they were taught subjects including law and latest enactments, crowd control, Police Public relations, etc. Eighty-two Head constables and 8 Assistant Sub-Inspectors were undergoing training as regular Sub-Inspectors in the Police Training College, Vellore.

9. *Police Radio Branch*.—There are 15 Static and 18 Transportable Radio stations attached to the State Police. All the District Headquarters with the exception of Chingleput are linked with Radio communications with Madras, which has 3 controls (viz.) Southern, Central and Western. There are 4 Static and 10 Transportable Radio stations in the Malabar Special Police, 2 Static and 10 Transportable in the Special Armed Police, 2 V.H.F. and 27 Mobile stations in the Madras City Police Radio Networks and 17 H.F. Radio stations in the Urban Radio networks at Tiruchirappalli and Madurai, 15 V.H.F. sets, 9 at Madurai and 6 at Coimbatore Radio network. All the Radio stations did good work, particularly during Civic elections, cyclone at Madurai, Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi and on the demise of Prime Minister Nehru in May 1964. These stations were used for dissemination of information in connection with the crime and maintenance of law and order. Special mention should be made about the valiant manner in which the wireless staff at Rameswaram stood in waist deep water and stormy weather and carried on their duty efficiently.

10. *Tear Smoke Squads*.—Tear gas was used only on one occasion in Kanyakumari district to disperse an unlawful assembly of students. During the year, police resorted to opening of fire in seven instances. Three of these were occasioned while dealing with illicit distillers or drunkards who resisted their arrests and attacked the Police parties. In self-defence, the police had to open fire. In three other instances, to disperse riotous mobs and also to save Government properties, the police had to open fire. The last instance was in which a Police constable opened fire on a party of students who indulged in stone throwing and did not disperse, despite the use of tear-gas. In six cases, Magisterial enquiries were held and in three of them, the police action was justified. The three others are sub-judice.

11. *Dog Squads*.—There are two dog squads in the State, one at Madras City with a strength of 9 dogs and the other at Madurai with three dogs. The City police dogs were called out in 91 cases and the Madurai dogs in 120 cases during the year. The neighbouring States also utilised their services in one or two cases. The City Police dogs participated in the dog show held at New Delhi, Ootacamund and Hyderabad during the year and won prizes and certificates. Dog "Chief" of Madras City Police Dog squad died on 16th October 1964 due to natural causes after rendering invaluable services to the department.

12. *Traffic*.—A Traffic Planning (Police) Cell was formed to attend to traffic problems arising in this State and to effect proper effective traffic improvements. The functions of the Cell will be co-ordinating the work of the traffic engineering cell in undertaking surveys, collection and compilation of traffic data, preparation of traffic plans and co-ordinating the work of various districts, road development and Traffic Planning Committee in the districts and City.

13. *Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption*.—The 'X' Branch of the Madras C.I.D. which was hitherto functioning as an anti-corruption wing to deal with complaints of corruption and allied subjects relating to all State Government servants including the Police was separated from the Police Department, expanded and set up as Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption with effect from February 1964 in charge of a Director of the rank of an Inspector-General of Police.

14. *Madras City Police Act*.—Provisions of this Act were extended to 64 places in this State during 1964. The provisions of the Madras Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 were not extended to any place during the year.

15. *Sports*.—The XIII All-India Police Games Meet was held at Jaipur, Rajasthan. The teams of the Madras State Police participated and won in six events. The Madras State Police team also participated in the All-India Open Athletic Meet held at Delhi. In the South Zone Tournament of XIV All-India Police Games held at Hyderabad, the Madras Police team won in Football in the finals played against Andhra Pradesh. In the All-India Police Duty Meet, 1964 held at Bhopal, the Madras Team acquitted well in Revolver Shooting and Medico-Legal written test and won two gold medals, a silver medal in Finger prints and a bronze medal in Photography. The Annual State Police Sports was held at Madras in December 1964. The State Police Duty Meet was held at Madras in August 1964. Hav. 2279 Narayanan came second

in both forward and back dives and got two silver medals in the Aquatic competition of XIII All-India Police Games held at Jaipur in August 1964.

16. *Benevolent Schemes*.—During the academic year 1963-64, under Madras Police Centenary Scholarship Scheme, 58 children of non-gazetted Police officers were granted scholarships to study engineering, medical and other professional courses. From the Madras Police Benevolent Fund, a sum of Rs. 23,450 was given as scholarship to 93 children of the non-gazetted Police officers to study various courses. Twenty-three scholarships were granted under the Ministerial Awards for 1963-64. From the Madras Police Benevolent Fund, a sum of Rs. 1,13,868-60 was spent during the year for various welfare amenities and reliefs, to the members including educational aid, relief to families of deceased Police officers, treatment and nourishment of Police officers and their families, rehabilitation of ex-police officers, etc.

17. *Police Housing Scheme*.—During the year under review, quarters for 2 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 22 Head constables and 127 Police constables were completed and occupied. Three Subedars, 8 Jamedars and 32 non-commissioned officers and other rank of Special Arms Police men were provided with free quarters during the period. Sanction was accorded during the year for the reconstruction of 6 Police constables quarters in Chingleput district. The Government have sanctioned all the plans and estimates for the provision of electric street lights, flush out latrines and other amenities in the Police lines.

18. *Village Development Scheme*.—In Chingleput district, the formation of a road in Gandhinagar, Tiruvallur High Road, Avadi Circle, was completed during the year. The construction of a mud road between Semmagoor and Arali for a distance of 6 furlongs was undertaken in South Arcot district during the year. In Kanyakumari district, the formation of Ganapathipuram-Poochikadu road was under progress. In Coimbatore district, repairs of road to the extent of 1 mile and 4 furlongs in Dhaliyur village was taken up. So far 6 furlongs have been completed. In Ramanathapuram district, formation of a link road from Sanarpatty to Anaikootam Police village has been taken up. In North Arcot district, tree planting within the compound of Tuberculosis Hospital at Pennathur was taken up and 325 trees have been planted so far.

19. *Police Medals*.—Ten Police officers of various ranks were awarded medals by the President of India on Republic Day, 1964, for their meritorious services. President's Police and Fire Services Medals for distinguished service for Independence Day, 1964, was awarded to selected Police officers in the State. Two medals were awarded to Sarvashri Rajamony Nadar and T. Immanuel for gallantry. Thirteen Police officers of various ranks were awarded Police Medals for meritorious service.

20. *General*.—Six officers of the Police department were attending the fifth Session of Diploma Course in Criminology and Forensic Science in the Faculty of Medicines, Madras. Steps were taken in accordance with the deliberations of the Central Committee on Forensic Science to educate people and students on the importance of scientific detection of criminal cases and the need for leaving scenes of crimes, undisturbed, to enable finger-prints, etc., to be developed.

Due to National Emergency, the Annual Conference of Superintendents was not held this year. Telephones were installed in 33 Police stations during the year. Adequate bundobast was provided to the visits of very important personages during 1964 including Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium, His Holiness The Dalai Lama, the President of India, the Vice-President and the Prime Minister.

The morale of the Police force continued to be excellent. Special mention should be made about the manner in which the Police acted during the food crisis and the catastrophe of cyclone at Rameswaram Island. Some of our policemen continued to guard the frontiers of India at places many miles away from their home towns.

Madras City Police :

The Madras City Police force consists of 1 Commissioner of Police, 4 Deputy Commissioners, 12 Assistant Commissioners, 1 Additional Superintendent of Police and Adjutant for Home Guards and 4,883 other officers including Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head constables, etc.

2. *Law and Order.*—The communal clash between Hindus and Muslims at Pulaianthope was immediately put down. Due to effective preventive measures and efficient bundobast arrangements by the Police, the demonstrations, agitations, processions of various political parties went off peacefully without any incidents. The watchfulness and tact of City Police averted possible ugly situations during the strikes of Harbour workers, taxi and autorickshaw drivers and the State Transport employees. The Madras Corporation elections were conducted smoothly. The Police took strong measures and maintained law and order during the difficult days of food crisis in the City.

3. *Crimes.*—Total volume of crimes registered an increase during this year. The increase was noticeable under the heads, namely, house brothels, murder, house-breaking and thefts, cheating and criminal breach of trust and juvenile delinquency. There were no cases of murder for gain and dacoity.

4. *Percentage of Detection.*—The percentage of this year was 67.7 per cent compared to 66.6 per cent of last year. The percentage of recovery of property was 61 per cent as last year. Improved methods of detection and investigation, the public co-operation and preventive and security measures were the reasons for the increased percentage of detection.

Analytical study of each crime was made once in a week and a month with reference to the factors influencing each pattern to combat such crime and locate the criminals responsible. Three thousand one hundred and eighty-two persons were placed under corrective restraint provided by sections 106, 109 and 110 of Criminal Procedure Code.

Out of 15 cases of murder reported during the year, 13 were detected. The detection under house-breaking and thefts was maintained at a high level of 84 per cent compared to 66.8 per cent during 1963, despite the increase in the number of cases. During the year under review, 387 and 289 cases of cheating and criminal breach of trust respectively, were reported as against 259 and 233 cases respectively in 1963. Two hundred and eighty-one prostitutes and 43 pimps were charge-sheeted for offences under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act. Twenty-seven cases of house-brothels were put up as against 22 during the previous year.

5. *Record Section.*—The Record Section continued to function usefully in the detection of large number of crimes. There were Seven hundred and thirty-seven History sheets at the end of the year 1964 as against 726 in 1963. One thousand six hundred and seventy-one "A" card category History sheets were in existence during the year. One hundred and thirteen sheets were maintained for habitual offenders. Based on the criminal propensities of the old offenders, 12 of the "A" card criminals were registered as known depredators and 37 history sheeted bad characters were demoted to "A" cards. In 1964, 250 "A" card history sheets were opened for criminals who have come to repeated notice. After due consideration, 15 "A" card criminals and 18 history sheeted bad characters were discarded from surveillance when they exhibited tendencies of reformation. 663 advisory memos were issued from the Record section to the investigating officers as against 609 in 1963. Twelve of the stolen cycles traced with the aid of property index maintained in the Record room. During the year, 1,424 pre-trial criminals including history sheeted criminals and 146 Finger prints at the scenes of crimes were photographed by the photographic studio attached to the Record Section.

6. *Single Digit Finger Print Section.*—The officers of this section visit the scenes of crimes, to identify the criminals by studying their finger prints. In 226 instances finger print experts visited the scenes of crimes and developed as many as 336 prints in 126 cases. During the year, finger prints in 37 cases were indentified to be those of 24 criminals who were finally found responsible for 66 other cases. Ten thousand two hundred and ninety-two finger print steps of persons arrested under suspicious circumstances were compared with the scenes of crime collection prints which was the only method of locating a new offender whose finger prints are not on record and this has been very fruitful.

7. *Police control Room.*—During the year under review, 2,332 calls were received as against 3,717 in 1963. This unit rendered valuable service during the Corporation elections and food crisis in the City.

8. *Police Dog Squad.*—At the beginning of the year, the Squad had 5 dogs and 1 pup. 3 pups were purchased and 2 pups were presented. Two dogs and 1 pup died due to natural causes during the year. The strength of the squad as on 31st December 1964 was 6 dogs and 2 pups. During the year, the dogs were called out in 91 cases of which 32 calls including 23 murders, 1 dacoity and robbery and 5 house breakings, were successful. Training was given to the dogs and police personnel of Andhra Pradesh. Two dogs and handlers of the Madras Port Trust were also given training. Senior I.P.S. officers who were undergoing refresher course and I.P.S. cadets visited the Kennel and studied the methods adopted in the training of dogs. Police dogs participated in the Dog shows at Delhi, Hyderabad and Madras and won several prizes and cups.

9. *Traffic.*—The total number of vehicles a running in the City will be between 60,000 and 71,000 including those from mofussil and other States visiting the City. There were 1,848 taxis, 206 Auto-rickshaws, 3,602 hand pulled rickshaws, 1,004 cycle rickshaws, 438 Jutkas and 220 single bullock carts and 12,000 hand carts plying for hire in the City, besides one and a half lakh of cycles. 3,308 accidents were reported during the year as against 3,083 in 1963. The total number of fatal

accidents was 88 as against 76 last year. The increased number of vehicles that use the roads in the City called for intensified attention from the Traffic staff. A number of traffic improvements, and arrangements like pedestrian crossing, car parking, etc., were done in various places of the City. Twenty-three permits of transport vehicles and 9 permits of contract carriages were cancelled. Forty-nine permits of contract carriages were suspended and disciplinary action was taken against 29 drivers for infringement of permits and Motor Vehicles Act and Rules. Twenty-one thousand one hundred and ninety-two cases against cyclists were charged during the year as against 14,965 cases for riding without lights, riding abreast, etc. In the speed traps, 6,481 cases of overspeeding by motorists and 1,823 cases of overloading were detected.

The number of traffic cases put up during the year was 1,50,289 as against 98,737 in 1963. A total amount of Rs. 4,08,232 was collected as against Rs. 3,04,436 last year. A sum of Rs. 20, 890 was also collected as fines towards compounding fees from permit holders of transport and public service vehicles for violation of permit conditions.

The reorganised set up of the Traffic Branch consequent on the formation of a new Traffic Range and opening of new traffic stations was functioning satisfactorily. A new automatic traffic signal has been installed at the Whites Road intersection. The 6 lane traffic at the Mount Road was working satisfactorily. The Burma-Shell Oil Company has constructed a Children's Park in the compound of the Deputy Commissioner's Office and this was proposed to be used to give training to the school children in road safety and to create road sense among them.

10. *Prohibition.*—The 3 Special prohibition mobile parties of the City have detected several cases of transport of arrack by bus and boats, tinctures by rail and road and foreign liquor from ships through catamarans. During the year 8,823 cases of distillation, transportation, possession and sale of contraband liquor and 13,198 cases of drunkenness were reported.

11. *Homeguards.*—During the year under review, 328 Homeguards were trained bringing the total number to 3,024. One company of Women Homeguards was under training. The recruitment to 3 more companies of the women's wing was under way. 362 officers were given advanced course and 4 officers were deputed to Central Emergency Relief Training Centre at Nagpur for training. The Homeguards rendered yeoman service to the Civil Supplies Authorities in preparing and distributing family rice cards in record time. They also assisted the Police in the control of traffic.

12. *Juvenile Delinquency.*—Juvenile delinquency in the year under review increased to 11,035 as against 5,967 in 1963. 10,138 Juveniles were placed before Juvenile Courts in 1964 as against 5,180 in 1963. The main reasons for the increase were lack of education, malnutrition, lack of affection and care at home and the existence of slums.

Of the children placed before the Court, 190 juveniles were committed to institutional care and others were restored to parents or guardians on the latter executing a bond or placing under the supervision of the probation officers. The Juvenile Aid Police unit continued its work and restored 848 destitutes and unmanageable children to their parents and traced a number of missing children.

The 2 Boys Club at Chintadripet and Royapuram were functioning satisfactorily. A third Boy's Club was proposed to be constructed at Kodambakkam.

13. *Welfare.*—There were 9 lines in the Police quarters having reading rooms. With the aid of the grants from Madras Police Benevolent Fund, play-grounds were provided in many police lines and a radio was installed in the Police hospital for the recreation of patients.

The envelope making units at Kilpauk, Pudupet and Kondithope, book binding unit in Washermanpet and Mannadi Police lines and garment and scarf making units at "Cochin House" Police Quarters provide work for the families of the Policemen to augment their incomes. Extensions to Madar Sangam Buildings in Kondithope and Kilpauk lines were opened during the year. The womenfolk of the Police personnel were given training in tailoring, book-binding, spinning, etc. The Madras City Police won the Trophy in the Police Cultural Meet, 1964.

14. *General.*—The City Police received the evacuees from East Pakistan and diverted them to their destination in the State. The Harbour Police turned out very useful work in receiving the continuous flow of Indian repatriates from Burma. The City Police expressed their sympathy and sorrow to the victims of the cyclone at Dhanushkodi by sending 6,000 food packets for being air-dropped. The Police provided effective bundobust during the visit of important personages to the City.

Prisons.

The Jail Department functioned under the control of Inspector-General of Prisons. There were 1 District Jail, 1 State Jail for Women, 7 Central, 4 Special and 123 Subsidiary Jails in the State.

2. *Prisoners.*—The daily average number of prisoners in all the jails excluding subsidiary jails during the year under review was 13,483.70. There were 5,250 prisoners convicted under the Madras Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year and during the year 33,236 prisoners were admitted, 33,451 prisoners discharged leaving 5,035 at the end of the year under report.

3. *Prison offences.*—During the year, 421 offences were committed by the prisoners in the jail as against 324 in 1963. The increase was due to hunger strike by D.M.K. prisoners in January 1964. Four hundred and fifteen cases were dealt with by Superintendents and 6 by Criminal Courts for offences like escape from lawful custody, theft, attempt to commit suicide, etc. In 1964, there were 8 escapes against 15 in the previous year and 3 of them were recaptured.

The conduct and health of the inmates of all the jails were satisfactory.

4. *Education.*—Education was imparted to selected prisoners under the Adult Education Scheme. Nine came out successful out of 11 prisoners in the E.S.L.C. examination during the year. Two prisoners appeared for the Matriculation Examination, but none passed. Out of 12 prisoners who appeared for the Entrance Test to the Oriental Title Examination, 5 passed. Nineteen out of 27 prisoners came out successful in the Hindi Examination and among the 19 prisoners, 7 secured

I Class. Convict No. 9030 of Central Jail, Madurai passed the Preliminary Vidwan Course Examination, to which he appeared at his own cost. Coaching was given to the prisoners for various examinations to be held in 1965.

The number of books in the jail libraries was 9,190 including 1,283 new books purchased during the year. Religious and moral lectures were given by the visiting honorary lecturers and members of the teaching staff. Modified Borstal treatment, vocational and general educational training were given to adolescents of all jails.

5. *Release under the Advisory Board Scheme.*—The Advisory Board reviewed the cases of 1,073 prisoners during the year and recommended to the Government for the release of 141 prisoners. The Government ordered the release of 47 prisoners and declined to release 9 prisoners. Orders in respect of 85 cases were awaited at the end of the year. Three hundred and twenty-six cases not recommended by the Board, but required to be submitted under rules to the Government were accordingly submitted.

6. *Borstal School.*—There is only one Borstal School for the State at Palayamkottai. Its average daily strength was 132 as against 116-30 in 1963. On all working days, the inmates were given 5 hours vocational training and 2 hours literary training. One inmate appeared for the E.S.L.C. examination and passed. Of the 3 inmates who appeared for the Weaving Lower Grade examination, one succeeded.

7. *Training.*—Inmates are given training according to their aptitudes in (1) Tailoring, (2) Paper making, (3) Blacksmithy, (4) Carpentry, (5) Cotton weaving, (6) Book-binding, (7) Agriculture and (8) Masonry. Training is also given in First-Aid, Ambulance and Scouting.

8. *Offences.*—The number of offences and punishments inflicted on the inmates was 3 as against 4 in 1963.

9. *Discharge.*—Thirty-nine inmates were discharged on licence during the year. The Central and District Committees of Discharged Prisoners Aid Society continued to help the discharged inmates during the period under report.

10. *Finance.*—The total expenditure on the department from 1st January 1964 to 30th November 1964 excluding the outlay on jail buildings and the charges in England amounted to Rs. 123-83 lakhs as against Rs. 120-41 lakhs for the corresponding period of the previous year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 38-37 lakhs as against Rs. 45-16 lakhs for the corresponding period of the year 1963.

11. *Rehabilitation of Koravas.*—According to the scheme to rehabilitate Koravas, lands in Vaduvarpatti village in Ramanathapuram district will be assigned to the Korava prisoners who can take up cultivation in those lands after their release. A Committee has also been formed to implement the scheme. Forty-three applications received from the willing Korava prisoners have been forwarded to the Collector of Ramanathapuram. The Special Deputy Director of Agriculture, Ramanathapuram, will take suitable action in this regard.

12. *General.*—Twenty-five emery stone chukkiees have been purchased from Rajasthan to start Handpounding of Paddy industry at Central Jail, Vellore. The Government have sanctioned one huller each to the six Central Jails and also to the District Jail, Pudukottai. The posts of one additional male nursing orderly in the hospital and one bandyman for the Central Jail at Coimbatore have been sanctioned. Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a shed for hand-made paper industry in the Central Jail at Coimbatore. Sanction was accorded for the constitution of Madras Jail Benevolent Fund for affording monetary and other relief to the non-gazetted staff of the Jail Department. A double bullock-cart to provide transport facilities for the school going children of the staff of the Central Jail, Cuddalore, was purchased. Film shows were conducted in the Central Jail, Madurai and the Borstal School, Palayamkottai by the Information Officer. The dairy animals of Borstal School at Palayamkottai participated in the cattle show at Reddiarpatti and received several first prizes. The warder, staff and adolescent prisoners of Central Jails, Cuddalore and Tiruchirappalli were given training in the use of band instruments by the Bandmasters of the Armed Reserve Police. The Government have sanctioned training of jail staff with the District Armed Reserve Police. The Modified Earning Scheme in the factory section of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, was made permanent during the year.

Probation Branch.

The Chief Probation Superintendent is assisted by seven Regional Probation Officers for each region. The total strength of Probation Officers was 54 at the end of the year.

2. *Orientation and Pre-discharge work.*—The Regional Probation Officer, Madras City, continued to attend to the orientation and pre-discharge work in the Central Jail, Madras. The Regional Probation Officer, Tirunelveli, did similar work in the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, during the first half of 1964. In addition, the Probation Officers in the State have conducted pre-discharge work of each pupil and inmate and submitted reports to the concerned approved schools and the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, enabling them to send the pupil or inmate to their parents or relatives after discharge. The Regional Probation Officers, Tirupathur, Chingleput, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli, did this work in respect of Central Jail, Vellore, Salem, Cuddalore, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, District Jail, Pudukottai and Borstal School, Palayamkottai, respectively. The Women Welfare Officer attached to the Central Jail, Madras, has been doing welfare work in the Central Jail, Madras, Stri Sadana and the Government Vigilance Home and Girls' Approved Schools, Madras. The Welfare Officers, Central Jail, Vellore and State Jail for Women, Vellore, have been doing the welfare work in their respective jails.

3. *Probation and After-care work.*—The Probation Branch continues to be in-charge of the work of probation and After-care and allied subjects under the Madras Probation of Offenders' Act (Central Act), Madras Children Act, the Madras Borstal Schools' Act and Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act. The Probation Officers also continue to be in charge of the supervision of ex-convicts released prematurely under the Advisory Board Scheme. The courts in Madras City made use of the services of the Probation Officers in settling maintenance cases coming under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure.

4. *General.*—Consequent on the introduction of Probation of Offenders' Act, 1958 (Central Act) with effect from 1st May 1964 throughout the State, there has been two-fold increase in the number of cases dealt with in North Arcot district and in other districts there has been gradual increase. Proposals have been sent to Government for appointment of Additional Probation Officers to cope up with the increased work.

Approved Schools.

There are five Government Approved schools—Four for boys and one for girls. Of the four institutions for boys, two are Senior Approved Schools intended for the reception of youthful offenders and uncontrollable children, while the other two are Junior Approved Schools intended for destitutes and delinquents. The Government Girls' Approved School at Madras receives both Senior and Junior Approved Girls. There are 14 Government-aided private Junior Approved Schools. The daily average strength of these schools during the year was 4,605 and the total strength as on 31st December 1964 was 4,681. There are two Government Reception Homes at Madras City and Palayamcottai, and six Private Reception Homes at Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur. Besides there are two Reception Homes for boys functioning as an annexe to each of the Government Approved Schools at Chingleput and Thanjavur. A Reception Home is attached to the Government aided Junior Approved School under the Bala Mandir, Madras for children below 3 years of age. The above Reception Homes are for temporary custody during the period of trial and investigation of their cases.

Two long-stay After-Care institutions were opened under the After-Care Programme. The After-Care Home for Women at Vellore gives shelter and further training to the discharges from Correctional Institutions. The strength of the Home as on 31st December 1964 was 46. The After-Care Home for Boys at Chingleput receives boy discharges from Approved Schools and imparts training in Blacksmithy and Book-binding. The strength as on 31st December 1964 was 71.

There are three Juvenile Guidance Bureaux to help the Juvenile Courts by giving suggestions and recommendations on the problem cases referred to them.

Psychology Study Circles.—The Psychology Study Circles continue to meet every month to discuss about the newly admitted pupils. All the pupils in the approved schools except those in the Junior Approved Schools for mentally defective boys and girls under Bala Vihar, Madras and the children below 5 years in the Junior Approved Schools under the Madras Society for the Protection of Children and the Junior Approved School under the Bala Mandir, Madras, are given general education up to VIII Standard. In all the approved schools, out of the 10 pupils appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination, 6 came out successful. In the E.S.L.C. Examination, 7 out of 14 pupils came out successful. In the VIII Standard Examination, 40 were successful out of 53 pupils. Besides General Education, vocational training is also given to the pupils and they are sent for various Government Technical Examinations, viz., Drawing, Tailoring, Agriculture, Carpentry, etc.

The total expenditure on account of the Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service excluding the expenditure on Vigilance Service which is debitable to a different head of account for the calendar

year was Rs. 27,64,988.41. The receipts during the year was Rs. 1,28,731.57. The Government have sanctioned the construction of three thatched sheds in the Government Reception Homes, Madras, to provide additional accommodation, opening of a Special School for the children of Burma Repatriates, Madurai and also the opening of a Child Welfare Home at Thanjavur under the Third Five-Year Plan.

Vigilance Institutions.

The Girls and Women committed under the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 are taken care of in the three types of Protective Homes, namely, Rescue Homes, Vigilance Homes, and Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres.

2. *Rescue Homes.*—There are three Rescue Homes in this State including the Government approved free-aided institution at Adaikalam in Tirunelveli district. These Homes are intended to receive, reform and rehabilitate girls below 21 years of age rescued from brothels, unmarried mothers and women with illegitimate pregnancies. There were 174 adults and 9 children at the end of the year in these Homes. The daily average strength was 181 during the year.

3. *Vigilance Homes.*—Girls and women convicted by Courts under the provisions of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act are received in these Homes. There is one Government institution in Madras City and a private institution aided by the Government is functioning at Madurai. There were 176 adults and 9 children at the end of the year. The daily average strength was 181 during the year.

4. *Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres.*—There are 5 Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres in the State intended for the intermediate custody of girls and women who are undergoing trial or interrogation under the provisions of the Act. These centres are situated in Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Vellore. The two Government Vigilance institutions in the City have also a shelter or short-stay Home annexed to each.

A Special school with 8 standards is functioning for the inmates of Government Vigilance Home and Stree Sadana Rescue Home. Two inmates who appeared for the E.S.L.C. Examination as private candidates came out successful. Twenty-seven inmates of the Vigilance institutions were undergoing various courses of training in outside institutions. One girl who appeared for Embroidery (Lower grade) examination came out successful. Five girls have appeared for Lower Grade examination in Needle-work and Dress-making and one for Embroidery (Higher) during November 1964. The educational section of the Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli, was recognised as a Special School with eight standards by the Education Department. Out of the five inmates who appeared for the E.S.L.C. Examination, four came out successful. A Special school with five standards has been attached to the Vigilance Home under the Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai. The inmates of the Vigilance Homes are imparted vocational training in Spinning, Tailoring, Weaving, etc.

The total expenditure of all these institutions for the year 1964 was Rs. 2,73,769.23. The receipts derived from industrial sections and other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 20,166.99.

State Forensic Science Laboratory.

The Chemical Examiner's Unit of this Laboratory undertakes the examination of dangerous and poisonous articles including weapons, used in the commission of crimes, blood and semen in the cases of rape and other offences, medico-legal and chemico-legal examination of fire-arms, bullet bombs, explosives, etc., involved in criminal cases. The neighbouring States of Mysore and Kerala also send articles for examination.

2. The document wing continues to undertake examination of documents for identification of handwriting and typewriting and for the detection of alterations, erasures, etc. Forged currency and counterfeit coins are also examined. Foot prints are analysed. Scientific photography is also done in this wing. During the year 6,130 documents were examined.

3. The work carried out in the Excise and Prohibition Wing relate to the Madras Prohibition Act, Distillery Manual, Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (Excise Duties) Rules, Spirituous Essence Rules, 1959, Dangerous Drugs Act and Opium Act. This wing also carries out the examination of the confiscated articles and disposes them of after obtaining the orders from the Board of Revenue.

4. During the year, 6,757 samples under Excise and Prohibition offences were received. 12,253 articles in the Chemical Division, 5,780 in Biological Division, 323 in Physical Division and 242 in Ballistics Division were received for examination during the period under review.

Fire Services.

The Inspector-General of Police is in-charge of Fire stations. There are 53 fire stations in Madras State, of which, 11 are in Madras City and 42 in mufassal towns. Fire stations have to be established in 30 more towns according to the revised programme. Three new fire stations have been opened at Saidapet, Vyasarpadi and Mylapore in Madras City. The opening of 4 more stations at Sembiam, Tondiarpet, Royapuram and Kodambakkam in the Madras City was pending for acquisition of suitable sites.

2. *Fire calls.*—During the year, the Madras Fire Service responded to 3,846 calls, as against 2,861 in 1963. Of these, 55 were false alarms and 373 were emergency and rescue calls. Of the 3,418 actual fires, 1,625 occurred in urban areas and 1,793 in rural parts. 43 were serious fires involving loss of life or loss of property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case. 57 were medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 and 3,318 were small fires involving loss of property, worth Rs. 10,000 and below in each case. The estimated value of property lost or damaged by fire throughout the State was Rs. 43.8 lakhs and the estimated value of property saved from destruction was Rs. 256.3 lakhs. 80 human lives were lost and 161 persons were injured in the fire accidents. The most serious fire during the year under report was the one that occurred at a two-storeyed residential building in Georgetown, Madras on 19th May 1964, due to the explosion of chemicals that had been stored in the ground floor. The fire was extinguished in four hours by the Fire Units of the six stations in the City. The injured persons were rushed to the hospital in the Fire Service Ambulances. Of these, 21 persons later succumbed to their injuries.

3. *Rescue work.*—The most outstanding item of work during the year was the rescue operation conducted by the fire units of Madurai City when a two storeyed higher elementary school building at Maninagaram collapsed on 4th April 1964. The speed and rapidity with which 115 children in all, who were trapped in the collapsed building were extricated and removed to the hospital and the skill with which the cracked walls which were standing dangerously, were demolished and the debris was cleared evoked praise from the public.

4. *Ambulance service.*—Ambulances are attached to Fire Stations and cases of accidents in public or private premises where loss of life is apprehended are attended to free of charge. There are 51 ambulances in the State. 21,932 calls during the year were attended to as against 21,740 in 1963. The number of paid calls was 21,099. A sum of Rs. 1,63,986 was realised on account of the paid ambulance calls, as against Rs. 1,59,521 in 1963.

5. *Special services rendered.*—The number of standbys and private pumping jobs to afford fire protection and private pumping during the year was 252 and a sum of Rs. 30,062 was collected as standby and pumping charges. The Fire Units were also lent for supply of drinking water to the public in water scarcity areas and for pumping out water in flooded areas.

6. *Emergency breakdown van.*—The emergency breakdown van attached to Madras City is equipped with special accessories. It attended to 87 calls during the year and a sum of Rs. 4,212 was realised. It was utilised for lifting and towing crashed vehicles involved in accidents, removing debris in rescue work, rescuing animals from depths, etc.

7. *Fire prevention work.*—The officers of this service inspected places licensed or to be licensed under the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, Places of Public Resort Act, and the Madras Factory Rules, etc., and gave advice on fire precautionary measures. 8,782 inspections were carried out during the year. The Government buildings were also inspected once in six months.

8. *Organisation of Village Fire Watching and Fire Fighting Squads.*—These squads continued to render useful assistance to the Fire Service in fighting fires in rural areas. They rendered assistance on 217 occasions during the year.

9. *Workshops, repairs and maintenance.*—At the beginning of the year two workshops at Madras and Madurai were functioning. With the formation of Mobile Repair Squads in the mufassal divisions, the Regional Workshop at Madurai was abolished. The Madras workshop attended to repairs to Fire Service vehicles, fabrication of silencer mufflers, pump shafts, etc. 336 jobs costing Rs. 66,467 were executed during the year. In order to carry out repairs to fire appliances, a mobile Repair Squad for each of the six mufassal towns was formed with necessary tools and accessories.

10. *Training.*—The Madras Fire Service State Training School in Madras City conducted two courses of training and trained 71 Firemen, and 10 Sub-officers. Two Refresher Courses for 51 leading Firemen were also conducted during the year.

11. *Training for Departmental officers.*—This department imparts training in elementary fire-fighting to select staff of the permanent officers in the Central and State Governments. During the year, 601 officials were trained. 1,188 leaders of the Village Volunteer Force were given training in fire-fighting at fire stations. 192 persons were trained during 1964 and a sum of Rs. 2,845 was collected as fees for the training. Four Sub-officers were deputed to undergo the Station Officers and Instructors' Course at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur this year.

12. *Rewards.*—For exhibiting extraordinary courage and sincerity to duty at considerable risks to their persons while rescuing life and property, 650 Fire Service personnel were awarded cash rewards amounting to Rs. 10,284. Three Firemen of Madras City Division were awarded the Police Medal for gallantry for exhibiting exceptional courage and devotion to duty of a high order in extinguishing a fire aboard the collier 'S.S. Bharat Veer' in October 1963.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

Public Health.

General.—The year under review witnessed further progress in the Public Health conditions in the State. With the munificent assistance from World Health Organisation, United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, etc., special programmes embracing every branch of Public Health in the State were undertaken and successfully implemented. The health of expectant mothers, infants and school children were looked after with particular care. This State has shown commendable reception to the Family Planning Programme and this programme is implemented through Primary Health Centres in rural areas. The Public Health Department functions with the Director of Public Health as its head.

I. *Vital Statistics.*—During the year under report there were 827,260 births, 351,641 deaths, 59,991 infant deaths, 14,199 still births and 3,037 maternal deaths. The vital statistics compilation system was continued on the same lines. A statistical Bureau was started during the year to improve and check the Birth and Death Registration note in the State. As the vital statistics provide basic data for planning, one of the important Centrally sponsored and assisted scheme, namely, Sample Registration was being implemented during the year.

II. *Control of Communicable Diseases*—(a) *Cholera.*—It broke out in an epidemic form in the latter part of 1963 and continued during 1964 also. The incidence was widespread in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli. In September and October sporadic cases of cholera occurred in the Madras City and Chingleput district. On all these occasions, intensive preventive and control measures were taken by the Public Health staff, particularly the State Epidemic and Additional Cholera Reserve. There were 10,784 attacks and 4,042 deaths due to cholera in the whole State.

(b) *Dengu-like fevers.*—A sudden increase in the number of fever cases in Madras City was noticed from October 1964 with symptoms to that of "Flu". Experiments revealed that the virus of "Chikungunya" caused the infection. This fever was classified as "Epidemic Haemorrhagic Fevers" which included Dengue, Dengu-like fevers and "Chikungunya". Seventeen deaths were recorded due to it in Madras City. A 2 per cent sample survey to assess the probable extent of the incidence of Dengu-like fevers was undertaken.

(c) *Small-pox.*—The incidence was sporadic in nature. There were 5,257 attacks and 1,343 deaths due to small-pox in the State during the year. Under National Small-pox Eradication Programme, 836,087 primary and 11,195,290 re-vaccinations were performed on a mass scale. The districts of Kanyakumari and Nilgiris were free from the incidence.

(d) *Plague*.—During the year under report, 46 attacks with one death was reported from Salem district. Necessary staff were posted to carry out systematic anti-plague work throughout the year. By way of abundant precaution, anticipatory anti-plague inoculations were arranged in the areas of Ootacamund, Coonoor, Thiruvannamalai and few other areas. During the year a total number of 87,900 anti-plague inoculations were performed.

(e) *Malaria*.—There were 32 units under National Malaria Eradication Programme, covering a population of 35 million. D.D.T. spray, Active and Passive Surveillance operations were successfully carried out. The progress under National Malaria Eradication Programme was assessed by an Independent Appraisal Team constituted by the Government of India. One hundred and twenty Primary Health Centres to implement the maintenance phase of the National Malaria Eradication Programme were sanctioned during the year.

(f) *Filaria*.—The 4 Filaria Control Units under the National Programme at Chingleput, Chidambaram, Kumbakonam and Vellore functioned satisfactorily. Anti-mosquito and anti-Filaria schemes were in operation in 89 Municipalities and 49 Panchayats.

(g) *Mobile Epidemic Units*.—Three mobile units were functioning. They afforded quick mobility to the staff and equipment and prompt transportation of cases to the hospitals.

III. *Special programmes of Public Health*.—1. *B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign*.—It was successfully completed in Thanjavur district and moved to Tiruchirappalli district during the year. Four B.C.G. Teams of the Mass Vaccination Campaign Unit II were attached to District Tuberculosis Centres at Madras, Vellore, Thanjavur and Ootacamund. Out of 6 B.C.G. teams of Unit I, one team was attached to District T.B. Centre at Ramanathapuram. Other teams will be attached after upgrading the clinics. During the year, 663,113 persons were tuberculin tested and 193,520 were vaccinated. Active and intensive educational campaign was organised. During the year, 180 meetings were held and 270 film shows were conducted in 209 taluks in the State.

2. *Guinea Worm Eradication Programme*.—During the year 9,788 villages were surveyed in all districts except Nilgiris and Kanyakumari for Guinea Worm infection. 4,464 persons in 459 villages were found infected. Chemical treatment was carried out in 2,961 tanks and wells in the infected villages. The infected persons were all given proper treatment.

3. *Yaws Eradication Programme*.—This programme was continued in Coimbatore district in 1964. 105,136 houses were surveyed, covering a total of 924 villages and 408,596 persons were examined, recording 1,521 cases of yaws. Treatment was given to 1,278 persons. Preliminary surveys were done in the neighbouring districts of Salem, Tiruchirappalli and the Nilgiris.

4. *Whooping cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus*.—Experimental trial programme to assess the effects of Triple Vaccine was conducted. Arrangements were made to procure bulk stock of Triple vaccine for implementing this health scheme.

5. *Epidemiological Unit*.—Mobile Laboratory van of this Unit was utilised for anti-cholera and small-pox work and also for collection of data about attacks and deaths due to various diseases. During the year, about 500 Fairs and Festivals were held in the State and adequate precautions were taken including the provision of sanitary arrangements.

IV. *UNICEF Gifts*.—One hundred and ninety-six packages of UNICEF gift drugs and Diet Supplements were supplied to Maternity and Child Welfare and Primary Health Centres in the State during the year.

To improve the health and Nutritional status of mothers and children, the UNICEF assisted, Long Range Skim Milk Feeding Scheme was continued. During the year, a quantity of 6 lakhs pounds of skim milk powder was distributed to 60,000 children under 14 years and expectant and nursing mothers.

V. *Nutrition and Diet*.—The diet of 491 families and 11 institutions and Nutrition amongst 98 children were surveyed to know the consumption of protective foodstuffs, protein, calcium, etc.

VI. *Prevention of Food Adulteration*.—Two hundred and sixty-seven local bodies sent 17,793 food samples under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act for analysis and 4,593 samples were found to be adulterated. There were 1,444 convictions and a total amount of Rs. 1,64,816 was realised as fines till June 1964. Further measures towards more vigorous implementation of the Act were taken.

VII. *Water Analysis*.—The Water Analysis Department continued to test the hygienic quality of drinking water supplies in the State. During the year 8,524 samples were analysed. From Rural Water-Supply Schemes it received 790 samples and tested them. The important field investigations and researches like studying, air pollution, investigation, treatment and disposal of sewage water and Factory waste, investigations of corrosive properties of water, occurrence of worms in drinking water taps, etc., were undertaken during the year.

VIII. *Dangerous and Offensive Trades*.—Investigations of the nuisance due to the working of dangerous and offensive trades were continued and measures were undertaken towards abatement of such nuisance to protect public health. Nuisance due to atmospheric discharges from various factories were studied. Measures to eliminate industrial and occupational hazards were also undertaken. Certain zones, where industries are predominant were declared as Industrial Zones during the year.

IX. *Health Unit, Poonamallee*.—It continued to function as a model area usefully embracing every branch of public health. Efforts were being made to get all vital events registered in the model area. A part-time T.B. Clinic was conducted to treat T.B. patients. At the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, services were rendered to expectant mothers, infants and school children.

X. *Rural and Urban Sanitation*.—The provisions of Madras Public Health Act were vigorously enforced. The scheme to provide sanitary facilities in 500 selected schools in the State during the Third Five-Year Plan was under progress.

XI. Health Education.—The State Health Education Bureau planned and organised Health Education programmes. The Bureau conducted Health exhibitions and published Health Journals and news letter in English and Tamil respectively. Illustrated folders and booklets on Smoking, Tuberculosis and Filariasis, etc., were produced during the year. "Anti-Fly Week", "World Health Day", "Family Planning Week", "Anti-Leprosy Day", etc., were also celebrated.

The Research-cum-Action Projects at Poonamallee, Thanjavur and Madurai and Pilot Health Project, Gandhigram continued to impart Health Education including Environmental Sanitation, Small-pox Eradication Programme, Family Planning, etc. A Regional Health Education Cell was formed during the year at Thanjavur.

The Orientation Training Centre, Poonamallee continued to give training to reorient doctors and other Health personnel, laying special emphasis on the preventive aspects of diseases. Provision of facilities for Post-Graduate study for Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres was under consideration.

XII. Primary Health Centres.—There were 144 centres in the State. To provide Health and Medical facilities in rural areas, 220 more Primary Health Centres will be established during the Third Five-Year Plan. One hundred and twelve Primary Health Centres have been provided with UNICEF vehicles. The new scheme for immunization of children upto 6 years of age against whooping cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus was implemented.

XIII. Third Five Year-Plan Schemes.—Out of 20 schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan, 16 were under implementation during 1964. The total Budget provision for 1964-65 was Rs. 100.49 lakhs.

General.—When Rameshwaram Island was hit by cyclone and high tidal waves during the year, effective health relief measures including the protection of water sources, disposal of dead bodies and preventive inoculations were undertaken promptly. The Public Health Board met twice during the year.

Administration of Special Acts on Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration.

During the year under report, the returns for 17 births and 5 deaths under the Municipal Acts and 5 births and 10 deaths under the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899 were filed.

During the year, 6,407 marriages were registered under the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 as against 4,873 during the year 1963, and 448 marriages under the Special Marriage Act of 1954 as against 335 in the previous year.

During the year under review, counterfoil entries of deaths of 1 Belgian, 4 French and 10 U.K. Nationals were received and reports were forwarded to the respective Consular Officers. Returns of Births and Deaths of European British subjects were sent as usual to the Common wealth Relations Office, London. Copies of marriages of European British subjects for the year 1963 were forwarded to the Registrar-General, Government of India under Section 81 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872.

Medical Services.

1. General.—The Director of Medical Services is in charge of Medical Education and also functions as the ex-officio Drug Controller. During the year under review, a separate post of Assistant Director of Medical Services, Family Planning was created. The State Family Planning Officer was transferred to work under the control of Director of Public Health as the Family Planning Crash Programme has been extended to Primary Health Centres. The recruitment of Assistant Surgeons was kept in abeyance owing to National Emergency. The leave reserve posts of Assistant Surgeons were increased from 64 to 155 including 45 posts for filling up vacancies caused due to deputation of Medical Officers with G.C.I.M. qualification to the condensed D.M. & S. Course. Forty-one additional posts of Assistant Surgeons were also created in various Medical institutions. During the year Government have ordered that no person shall be appointed as Honorary Medical Officer or Assistant Medical Officer for more than two terms (10 years) in each category in the same institution—a third term being considered only in special cases. The rules relating to recruitment and appointment of Honorary Medical Officers were simplified by classing the officers into three groups and fixing the dates of termination of their services.

2. Deputation.—During the year under report, six Medical Officers were selected to proceed abroad under Colombo Plan for training in Placentology, Endocrinology, Genito Urinary Surgery, Forensic Medicine, Neuro Pathology, Surgical treatment of stibomas and Microbiology in Australia and one officer for training in Cardiology in New Zealand. Besides these, one officer for training in Dentistry under the Leverhulme Trust Fund in United Kingdom and another officer for training in Physiology of Human Reproduction in United States under Worcester Foundation Fellowship were deputed during the year. One officer was deputed for training in the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at Bombay. Two Medical Officers were deputed for training in Leprosy at Nagpur and Tuberculosis in Madras during the year. The Director of Medical Services was deputed abroad under Ford Foundation Grant to study Intensive Rural and Urban Health and Family Planning Programmes with a view to effectively implementing them in this State.

3. New Schemes—(1) Hospitals.—The implementation of the scheme of bifurcation of the Casualty Department of the Government General Hospital with two sections, one to attend to Medico legal and prohibition cases and the other to look after accident and emergency cases yielded fruitful results. The scheme was therefore extended to the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras during the year. Three Assistant Surgeons and two nurses and other ancillary staff are now attached to each of the Casualty Departments of the above two hospitals.

A Paediatric unit has been opened to give specialist treatment in Paediatric surgery at the Government General Hospital, Madras. A Neuro Surgery Department to provide clinical training to Post-Graduate students of Stanley Medical College was also created during the year and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned to equip this unit. To provide clinical

facilities in specialities like Neuro surgery, Plastic surgery, Thoracic surgery and Paediatric surgery to the population of Southern districts separate departments for the above specialities have been started at the Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

To satisfy the requirement of the Medical Council of India and also to provide adequate clinical training to the Medical students of Madurai, Kilpauk and Thanjavur Medical Colleges, the teaching units have been increased from 4 to 6, both on the medical and surgical side at the Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai; an additional unit on the surgical side was created at the Government Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur, and a non-teaching Honorary Medical unit and a non-teaching Honorary surgical unit at Government Royapettah Hospital, were converted into honorary teaching units. In addition to the above, one honorary teaching unit on the medical side and one on the surgical side have been created at Kilpauk Medical College, Madras. There are now five teaching units on Medical side and five on surgical side for teaching the students of Kilpauk Medical College, Madras. The bed strength of the Government Royapettah Hospital has been increased from 280 to 340: During the year, the posts of two Nursing Superintendents, Grade I, one Nursing Tutor, Grade I, 13 Head Nurses, 106 Nurses and 46 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives were created in various hospitals in this State.

(2) *New Hospitals.*—The construction of new Government Hospitals with 32 beds at Polur, 48 beds at Wandiwash and 48 beds at Arni was completed. A new District Headquarters Hospital with 100 beds at Ramanathapuram, and a new Tuberculosis Sanatorium with 104 beds at Pennathur were constructed in 1964. During the year, three Local Fund Medical Institutions, namely, Karaikudi Municipal Hospital for Men and Kothai Achi Municipal Hospital for Women and Children at Karaikudi the Panchayat Union Dispensary, Kadayannallur and Somanathapuram Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Devakottai have been ordered to be taken over by Government.

(3) *Improvements.*—The construction of buildings with three floors to accommodate 100 beds in Government Headquarters Hospital at Vellore, a Medical Officers' quarters at Therazhandur, Komarapalayam and Azinnagar, Nurses quarters at Krishnagiri, Udumalpet and Moolakaraipatti, additional buildings-cum-clinic with conversion of Government Headquarters Hospital at Chingleput as a teaching institution for condensed M.B.B.S. course, buildings for the Dry plasma unit at the King Institute, Guindy, an additional ward of 96 beds in Government Hospital, Kancheepuram and an additional ward of 20 beds in Government Papayee Achi Hospital, Valayapatti were some of the improvements effected during the year under review.

The following building schemes were in progress during the year 1964:—

(1) A new Out-patient Block in Government Hospital, Mettupalayam, (2) A 20-bed ward in Government Ranees Hospital, Pudukkottai, (3) A 64-bed Out-patient ward, an admission block, a Mortuary Block and a kitchen block in Government Hospital, Koilpatti, (4) A Post-operative ward of 60 beds at Government Head-quarters Hospital, Salem, (5) New buildings for Government Hospital, Bodinaickanur, (6) An X-ray annexe to the Out-patient Department of Government

General Hospital, Madras, (7) A modern Children Hospital at Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, (8) A new Medical College and Hospital, Thanjavur, (9) An additional Block for 150 men and 50 Women students in Madurai Medical College, Madurai and (10) a Principal Laboratory at Coimbatore.

Medical Education.

The State Government run five Medical Colleges, three at Madras, one at Madurai and another at Thanjavur. Two more Medical Colleges, one at Chingleput and the other at Tirunelveli are proposed to be opened shortly. Several steps have been taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Medical Council of India to upgrade the quality of medical education including clinical training imparted by the newly started medical colleges in the State during the year. A private Medical College is functioning at Vellore.

In order to relieve the medical personnel from teaching non-clinical subjects in Medical Colleges, M.Sc. Courses in subjects like Anatomy, Physiology, Bio-chemistry, Pharmacology and Microbiology have been instituted at the Madras Medical College for Science graduates. During the year, 150 candidates with G.C.I.M. qualifications in Government service have undergone condensed D.M. & S. Course which makes them eligible for appointment as Assistant Surgeons in the Madras Medical Service.

2. *Scholarships and Educational Loan.*—During the academic year 1963-64, three students of Madurai Medical College and one student of Dhanvantry Medical College, Pondicherry were granted scholarships under the Scheme of Educational Concession to the children of Political sufferers. Two students of Stanley Medical College, Madras, were granted scholarship under the scheme of Financial assistance to the children of Defence Service Personnel.

During the academic year 1963-64, an amount of Rs. 1,28,348-72 was disbursed as Educational Loans to the various categories of students studying in the State Medical Colleges.

3. *Dental Education.*—The Madras Medical College imparts dental education in this State. So far 125 candidates since 1957 have passed out from this institution. Based on the recommendation of the Inspection Commission appointed by the Dental Council of India, six posts of Dental House Surgeons (paid) in the Madras Medical College and Government General Hospital, Madras, have been created to improve clinical training and experience. Post-Graduate Courses in Periodontology and oral surgery, financially assisted by the Ministry of Health, Government of India will be started in the Madras Medical College from the academic year 1965. Necessary steps have also been taken to implement the Centrally financed scheme for training of Dental Hygienists and Dental Mechanics and these courses will commence at the Dental Wing of Madras Medical College from the next academic year. Training facilities will be offered soon to enable the dentists who are registered under Part B of the Dentist Register for transfer to Part A thereof under the provisions of the Dentists Act, 1948, with the financial assistance of Union Health Ministry.

4. *Nursing Education*.—During the year under review, two Nurses and one Head Nurse were deputed to Australia under the Colombo Plan for training in Thoracic Surgical Nursing, Paediatric Nursing and theatre work in Thoracic Surgery respectively. Besides 14 nurses were deputed to undergo various courses of training sponsored by organisations like UNICEF and WHO and also with the assistance of Government of India, in Psychiatric Nursing, Paediatric Nursing, Public Health Nursing, etc., in India at Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Calcutta, Trivandrum and Bangalore. Arrangements are under way to start a Degree Course in Nursing for qualified Nurses in Madras. A project with a World Health Organisation Nurse Educator has been started to upgrade the Post Certificate Course in Nursing (D.N.) during the year. The Government have accorded permission to conduct periodical short-term refresher course for two Head Nurses and Nurses in the State.

5. *Indian System of Medicine*.—During the year under review, a separate College of Indian Medicine to teach Pure Indian Systems of medicine like Siddha, Unani and Ayurveda without any subjects of modern medicine was started at Palayamcottah. This college offers a five-year duration of Bachelor of Medicine Degree Course including one year in Hospital practice, as House Surgeons, recognised by the University of Madras. The College is temporarily located at Palayamcottah, from where it will be shifted to Courtallam when permanent buildings are constructed. At the first instance, only Siddha system has been started in the College and when adequate number of candidates come forward for the Ayurveda and Unani systems, the same will be opened for the ensuing sessions.

Drugs Control.

The Director of Medical Services is the ex-officio Drugs Controller in this State, assisted by the Assistant Drugs Controller. During the year, 2,004 sales and 42 manufacturing licences were issued and 3,530 sales and 50 manufacturing licences were renewed. Fifteen prosecutions were launched for manufacturing and selling of spurious drugs. During the year under review 78 Essentiality certificates for raw materials and machinery for use in the Pharmaceutical industry were issued for a total value of Rs. 32 lakhs. Recommendations were made to State Trading Corporation for allotment of raw materials and machineries for about 15 cases. The State Chemists and Druggists Association organised a series of lectures on various topics of interest with a special emphasis on the working of the Drugs Act. The Drugs Control Administration participated in the Congress Exhibition at Madras and efforts were taken to educate the public on the main aspects of its activities, namely, eradicating the menace of spurious drugs, the necessity to buy or sell schedule H and L Drugs on a physician's prescription, storage of poisons, control over cosmetic, homeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani drugs, prohibiting advertisements of magic remedies and spurious drugs and dangers of self medication. In this State, the provisions of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act are vigorously implemented with the assistance of the Director of Information and Publicity.

Medical Stores.—During the year, nine institutions were enrolled with the Medical Stores Depot, Madras, for the supply of medicines, etc.

Leprosy Control.

Leprosy control work in Madras State achieved substantial progress during the year. The main activities are: opening of new units and training centres and convening social workers camps to educate villagers about leprosy. The State Leprosy Officer's Headquarters at Tirukoilur has been shifted to Madras during the year with a view to intensifying the leprosy control.

All the seven Leprosy control units included in the Third Plan were established during the year. There were 16 Survey Education and Treatment Units in the State including 15 new units which were opened during the year 1964. These units attached to general dispensaries engage in leprosy work in the areas around the dispensaries under the supervision and help of the general duty Medical Officers to integrate Leprosy relief with general medical services.

Under the training programme, one more training centre for para-medical workers was established at Chetput, North Arcot district, in addition to the unit at Tirukoilur. This centre will train 10 para-medical workers for 6 months. So far 139 workers have been trained, out of whom 125 are in service in the Leprosy units of this State.

Camps of social workers meant to educate rural population were held at Tirukoilur, Mazhavanthangal in South Arcot district, and in Arokiapuram in Tirunelveli district during the year under review.

Under the Wallajah Scheme of Integrated Leprosy Control at Ranipet, nearly 10,000 patients were under treatment. During the year reconstructive surgery work has been started in this centre. In the Polambakkam Leprosy Centre which was formerly run by Belgian Social Workers, 15,300 patients were under treatment during the year. Proposals—(1) to improve teaching facilities in Leprosy in the Medical colleges, (2) to expand treatment facilities in the Hospitals, and (3) for establishing a rehabilitation centre for ex-leprosy patients at Chingleput are under the consideration of the Government.

Employees State Insurance Scheme.

During 1964, the scheme was extended to the Insured persons and their families in Vellore, Nagapattinam, Vedapatti and Othakalmandapam (Coimbatore district) and Tirunagar (Madurai district). Necessary arrangements have been made for in-patient treatment of insured persons belonging to these areas only. New X-ray plants will be installed in the Government Hospitals at Pollachi and Tirupathur. The upgrading of the Employees State Insurance Dispensary, Perambur I, as a 6,000 type Dispensary and the posting of necessary additional staff have been sanctioned.

During the year under review, two Regional Offices, one at Coimbatore and the other at Madurai, each in charge of a Civil Surgeon and designated as the Regional Administrative Medical Officer have been set up. These Regional Officers besides being the Medical Officers-in-charge of the

respective Central Medical Stores at Coimbatore and Madurai, assist the Deputy Director of Medical Services (E.S.I.) in the Administration of Employees State Insurance Medical Institutions in their respective regions comprised as follows :—

I. Madurai Region—Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur.

II. Coimbatore Region—Coimbatore, Salem and North Arcot.

Consequent on the extension of the Employees State Insurance Scheme to the Insured persons and their families in Nagapattinam area, 5 posts of part-time specialists have been sanctioned in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam for providing specialist advice and treatment.

Further, one post of part-time specialist in Psychiatry at the Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai was also sanctioned. The total number of posts of part-time specialists sanctioned under the Employees State Insurance Scheme at the various Government Medical Institutions in this State is 89.

The Second Mobile Van for Coimbatore area is rendering mobile medical aid to the insured persons residing at the out skirts of Coimbatore. In addition to the existing two Ambulance vans at Employees State Insurance Hospitals, Madras, the provision of two more Ambulance vans to serve the Madras area has also been sanctioned. A separate Employees State Insurance Hospital with a bed strength of 200, which will be ultimately raised to 500 is functioning in the City of Madras. The construction of another hospital with a bed strength of 270 has been approved.

During the year, the construction of following works has been sanctioned :—(1) Second and third floors over the main building of the Employees State Insurance Hospital at Coimbatore, (2) An Employees State Insurance ward with 32 beds in the Government Hospital at Koilpatti, (3) An Employees State Insurance ward with 26 beds in the Government T.B. Hospital, Nagercoil, (4) An Employees State Insurance Dispensary with staff quarters at Udumalpet, (5) A Central Employees State Insurance Medical Stores at Coimbatore, and (6) Employees State Insurance Dispensary buildings in 27 places in the State.

During the year, the construction of a 270 bedded Employees State Insurance Hospital at Coimbatore, a 32 bedded Employees State Insurance ward in the Government Hospital, Koilpatti, and the conversion of the Government Infectious Diseases Hospital at Madurai into an Employees State Insurance Hospital were in progress. Proposals for constructing hospitals at Tiruchirappalli, Tirupur, Vikramasingapuram, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Rajapalayam, Udumalpet, Salem and Mettur Dam were under consideration.

Panel system under the scheme.—This system under the Employees State Insurance Scheme is in vogue only in Coimbatore area in this State. The total number of Employees Insurance Medical Practitioners so far appointed under panel system in Coimbatore area is 61, including 4 practitioners appointed during the year.

Family Planning.

Madras State has shown commendable reception to the Family Planning Programme and successfully implements the same.

During the year under review a separate post of Assistant Director of Medical Services exclusively for the implementation of Family Planning Programme in Government Medical Institutions in this State was created.

2. There are 15 Urban and 85 Rural Family Planning Clinics attached to the Government Hospitals in the State. Besides, there are 9 Urban Clinics under Local Bodies including Corporation of Madras and 3 Urban and 5 Rural Clinics attached to private institutions. There are 306 approved Family Planning surgeries including the 9 surgeries in the private and quasi-Government Hospitals and 6 in Railway Hospitals. Vasectomy operations are conducted in all the Government Hospitals. Salpingectomy operations are undertaken in all the District Headquarters Hospitals and also in certain Taluk and non-Taluk Hospitals, where facilities are available. There are 21 full-time Vasectomy Surgical Units in the Government Hospitals in Madras City and District Headquarters. Each unit is under a full time medical officer assisted by necessary staff. In other approved surgeries, a sterilisation special allowance of Rs. 50 per month is paid to each medical officer for conducting 30 vasectomy operations in a month. The family planning operations are done free of cost.

3. During the year under review, 23,605 vasectomy and 3,206 Salpingectomy operations were conducted in the State. In Madras City alone 6,770 vasectomy and 1,241 Salpingectomy operations were conducted.

4. Training in Family Planning work is also given. During the year 1,760 persons including 630 Gramasevikas, 89 Mukhyasevikas and 553 Maternity Assistants were trained at the District Headquarters Hospitals and 159 persons including 18 Medical Officers, 8 Social welfare workers, 30 non-medical officers were trained at the Regional Family Planning Centre at Madras. Under the auspices of the Institute of Intensive Rural Health and Family Planning Programme, reorganised and extended Family Planning Programme has been implemented in Authur Block. Orientation training courses are conducted for block staff and others.

5. *Crash Programme on Family Planning.*—This programme was launched in August 1964 to popularise surgical methods of family planning. The Field workers appointed under this scheme are themselves sterilised persons. They should contact fathers, impress on them the need for family planning, also convince them of the effectiveness and harmlessness of sterilisation and bring them to the hospitals to undergo operation. As an incentive, the field workers are paid an honorarium of Rs. 10 for every case brought to undergo family planning operations. Retired Government Officers have been appointed in Madras City as Liaison Officers. The function of Liaison Officers is to screen eligible fathers and to prevent malpractices.

6. Field workers and Liaison Officers have been appointed in the Vasectomy Surgical Units in the 11 District Headquarters Hospitals, Government Hospitals at Madras City and Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur. Twelve Family Planning Officers in the grade of Tahsildars, one for each of the 12 districts have been appointed to be incharge of family planning programme in their respective districts. To assist the surgeons in Primary Health Centres, Taluk Headquarters and non-Taluk headquarters hospitals, one nurse for each of these institutions has been appointed. Conducting of a pilot survey of 1,000 sterilised persons at Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras has been sanctioned. As mothers are more receptive to Family Planning advice during the period of confinement, 4 female Family Planning Educators have been appointed in the Government Hospital for Women and Children at Egmore, Madras to persuade eligible mothers to undergo sterilisation operations immediately after confinement.

7. Family Planning Day was celebrated on 18th December 1964 throughout the State in a fitting manner.

8. The State Family Planning Officer and the staff attached to the Family Planning Bureau were transferred to the administrative control of the Director of Public Health during September 1964. The State Family Planning Board continued to function with the Minister for Public Health as Chairman. There are 12 District Family Planning Committees with the Collectors of the districts as Chairmen. These Committees review the progress of implementation of family planning programme and suggest ways and means for further implementation.

9. The public are educated on Family Planning by way of display of posters, distribution of pamphlets, exhibitions, cinema slides, screening of film "Kudumba Nalam", etc. Prominent persons are appointed by the Government of India as Honorary Family Planning Education leaders to help in intensifying the Family Planning Programme by organising group meetings, talks, seminars, etc.

King Institute of Preventive Medicine

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine at Guindy, Madras functions under the control of the Director of Medical Services. It is one of the pioneer Health and Medical Laboratories in India. It consists of (1) Vaccine Lymph, (2) Anti-toxins, (3) Animal, (4) Biological control, (5) Clinical, (6) Seroology, (7) Media's, (8) Therapeutic Vaccine, and (9) Prophylactic vaccine sections with a School of Laboratory Technology and a Central Blood Bank attached to it.

(1) *Vaccine Lymph Section*.—During the year under report, 101,250 doses of 1 in 5 dilutions of liquid lymph and 11,539 gms. of crude pulp were manufactured. As the Russian Freeze dried vaccine was being used in the State for small-pox eradication, the demand for liquid small pox vaccine was low. The issues for the whole year amounted to 572,245 doses of 1 in 5 dilutions. For routine vaccination and manufacture of crude pulp, 230 cow calves and 183 she buffalo calves were used. The average yield per cow calf and per buffalo calf are 23.6 gms. and 42.9 gms. respectively. Except foot and mouth disease in one batch of cow calves received, there was no other incidence of infectious diseases

among calves this year. The pilot work on the manufacture of dried vaccine was completed and 14 batches were freeze-dried. The Lister Institute certified that the final products complied with the requirements of the International standards in safety, purity and potency. Preliminary experiments carried out on calves and rabbits to obtain high quality of pulps yielded satisfactory results. The produced pulps possessed the initial high bacteriological purity and potency essential for manufacture of dry vaccine.

The construction of a new Freeze Dried Vaccine Block has been completed and it will be occupied when gas, water and air-conditioning of the ground floor are provided. Quarantine and vaccinated calf sheds have been constructed. The UNICEF has gifted one shelf drier. The production of freeze dried vaccine will be increased to 15 to 20 million innervations per year after this new equipment is installed.

(2) *Anti-Toxins Section*.—The main activities of this section are standardisation of Antigens, immunisation and bleeding of horses, concentration of anti-toxic plasmas, filling and testing and issue of sera. In spite of the increase in the production of anti-toxine doses, four-fifth of the demand of the State Hospitals is met by purchases from outside. They are issued after testing. The 45 horses scheme to double the existing manufacture is being implemented. To begin with, the production of Tetanus Toxoid has been increased. Suitable horses have been purchased for immunisation and bleeding purposes. There are 100 horses including 45 horses added during the year under review. The new horses are under progressive immunisation. A new building to centralise the serum concentration section has been proposed, so that the production can be increased. A pilot work on the investigation of methods for production of scorpion Anti-toxin was sanctioned during the year. The Biological standardisation of antisera, investigation of samples for clostridial contamination and chemical and safety tests on sera (manufactured and purchased) were carried out as usual.

(3) *Animal Section*.—The breeding and upkeep of all the laboratory animals were satisfactory except that of rabbits due to Coccidiosis disease and their scarcity in the local markets. The breeding of white rats and pigeons is encouraging. During the year under review, 352 white rats, 50 mice and 30 Guinea-pigs were sold to various research and medical institutions after meeting the demands of this institute. The stock of rabbits, Guinea-pigs, Swiss mice, pigeon, white rats, Jap mice and King Institute mice was satisfactory.

(4) *School of Laboratory Technology*.—This school was started in 1960 with the financial assistance of the Government of India to train technicians for the Public Health and Medical laboratories in the State and to conduct courses on uniform scientific methods of diagnosis of diseases, which will ensure effective implementation of health scheme of five-year plans. The construction of the building for the training has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The successful candidates trained in this institute are posted to the various Medical and Public Health Laboratories of the Government of Madras.

(5) *Biological Control Section.*—It continued to function as the Standards Control Laboratory for (1) drugs samples falling into the category of Schedules C and C-1 under the Drugs Act, 1940, (2) the biological products and other parenterals manufactured in this institute and (3) similar preparations received from Government hospitals, private practitioners and institutions, etc., in the State. The total number of specimens received during the year was 12,162. Seventy-seven samples of C and C-1 drugs comprising mostly of parenterals like water for injections, glucose injections, aminophylline, calcium gluconate, etc. and biologicals like tetanus, Anti-toxins, etc., Anti-biotic drugs and vitaminised drugs were analysed and out of the 77 tests under Drugs Act, 3 were declared as below standard. Three thousand two hundred and seventy-five sterility tests were conducted on 3,181 samples. Besides these tests, phyrogen, toxicity, antibiotics, sensitivity and chemical tests were also conducted. During the year, a sum of Rs. 7,443 was realised as fees towards tests done for private individuals and institutions. This Department participated in the programme of collaborative assay of provisional National Reference Standards for certain drugs prepared by the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta. Accordingly, the proposed standards for tetracycline and oxytetracycline were assayed with reference to the respective International Standards.

(6) *Clinical Section.*—During the year, a total of 11,125 specimens were examined including 8,762 bacteriological, 534 haematological and 358 motion and urine examinations.

(7) *Serology Section.*—This section deals with the sero-diagnosis for syphilis by the standard kahn, VDRL and Wassermann reaction tests. The tests are conducted on the specimens of blood received from hospitals and private medical practitioners. Reagents for Kahn and Wassermann reaction tests are manufactured in this section and supplied. The preparation of anti-sheep amboceptor (Haemolytic serum) was also continued. During the year, 45,246 specimens were examined and 2,904 specimens were found positive. Five thousand and twenty c.c. reagents were manufactured and 2,910 c.c. were supplied to various institutions.

(8) *Media Section.*—During the year under report, 30,942 litres of various medias and 2,36,613 sterilised articles like 5 c.c. wassermann ampoules, faeces tubes, throat swabs, test tubes and urine bottles were manufactured. Thirty thousand nine hundred and six litres of various medias and 344,422 sterilised articles were supplied to District Public Health laboratories, Health personnel, Government Hospitals and Water Analyst Department.

(9) *Prophylactic Vaccine Section.*—During the year 1,224,327 c.c. of cholera vaccine and 1,12,662 c.c. of T.A.B. vaccine were manufactured and 11,113,165 c.c. of cholera vaccine, 153,006 c.c. of T.A.B. vaccine and 1,52,720 c.c. of plaque vaccine were issued. A quantity of 1,24,600 c.c. of plaque vaccine was received from Haffkine Institute, Bombay, during the year 1964.

(10) *Therapeutic Vaccine Section.*—In this section, 22,911 doses of stock vaccine, 1,82,510 c.c. of bacterial suspensions, 476 doses of auto-vaccine, 1,168 c.c. of high titre sera, 419 strains of live cultures and 18,010 old tuberculin for Mantoux and V.P. test were supplied during the period under report.

(11) *Central Blood Bank.*—This Blood Bank of King Institute manufactures blood grouping sera and Wet plasma and distributes to State hospitals and private institutions. This Bank carries out Blood Grouping, haemato-serological tests concerned with blood transfusion, experimental observation and research work. The Mobile Blood Bank Team collects blood from the inmates of Central Jails in Madras State. During the year 902.41 litres of blood were collected, 865 × 500 c.c. bottles of wet plasma and 34,386 × $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. ampoules of group serum were manufactured and 1,482 haemato-serological tests were conducted.

The Central Blood Bank offers training to medical officers of Madras and other States in the techniques of blood transfusion and resuscitation work. Active propaganda work is being carried out to promote voluntary blood donations with the help of Blood Donors Club, Red Cross Society, etc. Arrangements are under way to commission a Freeze Drying Plant to process Human Dry Plasma.

Department of Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works

The Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Municipal Works and Buildings is the Head of the Department. The investigation, design and execution of water-supply and drainage schemes of Municipalities and Urban Panchayats and effecting further improvements to the existing schemes are the main functions of the Department. The Sanitary Engineer and Superintending Engineer (Public Health) are in charge of the respective circles dealing with investigation and design and execution of the schemes.

Sanitary Engineering Circle.—The Circle continued to deal with the Investigation and Design of Water-supply and Drainage Projects of Local Bodies (other than the Corporation of Madras) in the Madras State. The Sanitary Engineer continued to have overall control of Water-supply and Drainage Projects maintained by the local bodies, which he inspected periodically. Suitable advice was continued to be given to the local bodies to secure a chemically and bacteriologically safe drinking water-supply to the public based on the water analysis report of the King Institute, Madras. The Special Water Resources (Public Health) Division and the two sub-divisions formed for investigating the possibilities of meeting the water-supply needs for industries in and around Madras and Tuticorin Harbour from the River Palar and Tambaraparani respectively continued to function. The Research Unit at the College of Engineering, Guindy, under the control of the Sanitary Engineer conducted studies on various treatment methods of trade wastes. The Government Experimental Filter Station at Kilpauk continued to work under the control of the Sanitary Engineer. The strength of the Madras Municipal Engineering Service in the First Grade, Second Grade and the Third Grade was 7, 16, 26 respectively.

Thirty-two Water-supply Schemes and 10 Drainage Schemes were under various stages for investigation during 1964. Twenty-four Water-Supply Projects and 5 Drainage Schemes were in different stages of design and detailed plans and estimates for 16 Water-supply Schemes and 3 Drainage schemes at a total cost of Rs. 299.435 lakhs were submitted for technical sanction. Technical sanction to 45 estimates aggregating to Rs. 9.9 lakhs for miscellaneous works was also accorded.

The Sanitary Engineer, in his capacity as the Inspecting Officer, continued to deal with references relating to designs, estimates, grant statements, loan applications, etc., pertaining to grants-in-aid water-supply and drainage works of Madras Corporation. Proposals in respect of Water-supply and Drainage Schemes receiving financial aid from the Union Government under the Five-Year Plans were also examined and suitable recommendations were made to the higher authorities. The Sanitary Engineer continued to be a member of (i) the Public Health Board, (ii) Water and Sewage Purification Committee, and (iii) the High Power Committee for tapping water resources for Madras and Tuticorin.

Public Health Engineering Circle.—The execution of Water-supply and Drainage Schemes for all urban areas and institutions other than the Corporation of Madras continued to be entrusted to this Circle for execution. The Superintending Engineer was the Head of the Public Health Engineering Circle. In order to complete the works for the supply of 3 million gallons of protected water to the Defence Industries Project of the Government of India at Avadi, Madras, one Special Public Health Division was also functioning during the year.

Administrative sanction was accorded for 13 Water-supply Schemes during the year. Ninety-nine Water-supply Schemes (including the new schemes and improvements to existing systems) and 23 Drainage Schemes were under execution during the year. The total outlay on all these works was Rs. 146.590 lakhs (Rs. 132.149 lakhs on water-supply and Rs. 14.441 lakhs on drainage). These works cover 56 Municipalities and 92 Panchayats. Besides this an expenditure of Rs. 19.715 lakhs has been incurred during the year for the water-supply to the Defence Project at Avadi. Technical sanction was accorded for 24 works amounting to a total estimate value of Rs. 226.414 lakhs. Sanction was also accorded for 2 works costing Rs. 1.12,050 during the year. Nine Water-supply Schemes were put to beneficial use during the year.

The year under review is also notable for the emphasis and priority laid for Water-supply and Drainage Schemes by the Committees constituted by the Government of India, namely, the Central Council of Health, the National Water-supply and Sanitation Committee and the Committee on Plan Projects, etc. Their recommendations enabled the Department to formulate a basis from which the programme for the Fourth Five-Year Plan could be worked out.

CHAPTER X

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

The State of Madras is taking supreme efforts to increase the agricultural output in the shortest time possible. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the population of Madras and paddy is the main crop grown extensively in this State.

As the State has reached the limit in the matter of irrigation potential and as the cultivable area is also limited in this State, we are taking up intensive cultivation by improving farming techniques. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme popularly known as 'Package programme' launched with the assistance of Ford Foundation of United States of America in Thanjavur District has spread the message of scientific farming. Production is going up progressively and there is a great spurt in the use of chemical fertilisers, plant protection, equipments insecticides, etc.

The State Government are implementing Intensive Agricultural Area Programme to increase food production in the non-deltaic districts. The introduction of new strains of paddy, namely, ADT3 and ADT 27 has revolutionised the Agriculture in this State.

Agricultural Education.

In the only Government Agricultural College at Coimbatore for the entire State, 162 students were admitted to the First Year of the Four Year B.Sc. (Agriculture) Integrated Course, of whom 4 were nominees of Government of India. During the year, out of 136 students who appeared for the B.Sc. (Agriculture) examination under Old Regulations, 113 passed and 43 out of 44 students who appeared for M.Sc. (Agriculture) second year examination came out successful. The scale of admission to Post-Graduate course leading to M.Sc. (Agriculture) and Ph. D. at Post-Graduate Training Centre at Coimbatore continued to be 46 during the academic year 1964-65.

Agricultural Extension.

(a) *Farm Training.*—Two months intensive farm and extension training was conducted for the outgoing agricultural graduates of 1963-64 numbering 141 and 51 belonging to Madras and Annamalai Universities respectively.

(b) *Minor Irrigation Training.*—Three months training about various agronomic and engineering aspects of water use and irrigation was given to 57 Agricultural Extension Officers and 29 Minor Irrigation Overseers during the year.

(c) *Survey.*—Four surveys were completed during the period, namely, (1) Survey to estimate the area covered by the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, (2) survey to estimate the extent of application of phosphatic manures to irrigated crops and to assess the reasons for the slow spread in their use, (3) survey to estimate the area under improved strains of

groundnut and to assess the adoption of improved agricultural practices for groundnut during 1962-63, and (4) preliminary survey to assess the extent of benefit derived due to soil conservation works in Ketty valley in the Nilgiris District.

Agricultural Research.

(A) *Paddy*.—Four improved strains were released during the year, two by pureline selection (CO 32 and TNR 1) and the other two by hybridisation (ASD 12 and ADT 27) thus bringing the total number of improved strains to 81. Strain CO 32 will be suitable for lower Bhavani Project area, Kalingarayan channel ayacut, etc., replacing local Thiruchengode samba. TNR 1 which registered 16 per cent increased yield will be suitable in areas where deep water conditions prevail especially in Thiruthuraipundi taluk of Thanjavur district. ASD 12 has recorded 16 per cent highest yield. It will be suitable in Tirunelveli district by replacing ADT 6. The new strain AD 7 by replacing ADT 20, can be profitably grown in Thanjavur and other districts over an area of about 2 lakhs acres. This strain has given nearly double the yield of existing strains.

In the Rice Research Station at Tirurkuppam, two promising selections were fixed in the variety of Mottakar for district trial. In the interstrain trial of the five varieties tried in the Sornavari season TKM 6 was found to be the best. At the Agricultural Research Station, Palur, under pureline selection, six cultures in Thuyamalli samba recorded higher yields than the standards. Manurial experiments were also conducted.

(B) *Millets*.—A comparative yield trial for cholam was laid out in 1964 summer to evolve a high yielding juicy stalked strain to replace the existing pithy stalked strain K2. Three derivatives were found to give increased yield of grain. Another pureline selection KS 417, though pithy stalked, has proved its superiority over K2 in yield. To study the adaptability and performance of the above cultures, district trials will be conducted during the summer of 1965.

Two hundred and fifty crosses and 118 single crosses of cumbu were tested to study their combining ability.

(C) *Oilseeds*.—Under the Integrated Scheme for breeding, improved varieties of groundnuts a total number of 518 varieties was studied in germplasm at selected places in the districts. At the Groundnut Research station, Pollachi, a total number of 218 varieties was raised in the germplasm. The trials gave significant results. At Coimbatore, 2 high yielding selections in Gingelly tested under comparative yield trials recorded increased yields over the strain TMV 3.

At the Castor Research Station, Salem, in the yield trial, 4 short duration selections and one selection R.C. 1188 recorded 11 per cent increase than the strain TMV 2. At Coimbatore among the varieties and 6 hybrids of perennial castor recorded increased yields over the strain CO 1.

(D) *Coconut*.—Study of major experiments in coconuts was continued. Palms receiving 30' spacing and NPK fertilisers appeared to be more vigorous. In planting, it was found that 2 or 3 feet depths were more beneficial for growth and vigour of palm.

(E) *Fruits*.—At the Fruit Research Station, Periakulam, seedlings of 'Bapakkal' were found to import greater vigour to young mango grafts than other rootstock seedlings. In Sathugudi and acid lime, the rootstock of Jamberi was found to promote more vigorous growth in the initial stages. It was also found that packing of mangoes and grapes in wooden craft with paper clippings helped to reduce the damage in transport. At the Fruit Research Station, Kanyakumari, 5 mango varieties were isolated as being consistent in the production of off-season fruits. Regular irrigation in these tracts to mango trees found to improve the yielding and also the size of the fruits. At Coimbatore, under the scheme for research on grapes, the grape varieties, viz., Anab-Shahi-Muscat and Khandari were found to yield good grapes. Girdling of trunks and canes was found to lead to greater sugar percentage and bunch weight in Anab-I-Shahi and Bangalore blue varieties. At the orchard in Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore, pruning in Fig and Guava by tipping was found beneficial in increasing the yield. Experiments to increase the yield of apples were conducted at Kodaikanal. At the Pomological Station at Coonoor in the Nilgiris district, tests were continued for the fourth year in succession on plum trees to induce earlier flowering and higher yields. At the Central Banana Research Station, Aduthurai, the semi tall mutant of the dwarf Mauritius banana has proved to be more profitable and economic to grow than its dwarf mutant. The schemes for research on hill bananas and wet land bananas were implemented during the year.

(F) *Vegetables and Tuber crops*.—At Coimbatore, fertiliser tests on bhondi, drumstick and brinjal were conducted to increase yield. At the Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad in the Nilgiris district, the best seed size for getting higher potato yields was found to be 2 to 2½ ounces. Companion cropping of potato with French Beans was found possible both in the summer and winter seasons without affecting the yield of the main potato crop.

Agronomy.—In the pilot scheme for agronomic research in the black soil region, the yield data of cumbu and cotton was statistically analysed.

Entomology.—During the year under report, investigation on crop pests and experiments to control them were continued. Trials to control the major pests of cotton, treatment against the pests of paddy, tests to reduce the population of castor alouridid and castor capsull borer, experiments to control Melopolities in guava and to minimise the infestation of fruit fly were conducted successfully.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Plan), Thanjavur.

(i) From 1st April 1964, the scheme has been extended to all the 36 blocks in Thanjavur district, (In 100 per cent of the cultivated area in 24 blocks 65 per cent of the cultivated area in 2 blocks and 30 per cent of the cultivated area in eight blocks retaining the coverage of 40 per cent and 30 per cent in Vedaranyam and Avadayarkoil Blocks). The total area covered under Intensive Agricultural District Programme due to the above extension was 11,02,080 acres in 1,557 villages.

(ii) During the year, 1,56,556 farm production plants were prepared covering an area of 9,30,357 acres. The requirements of various Agricultural requisites for paddy were assessed and supplies arranged together with the credit required as detailed below :—

Items.	Requirements as per farm production plans.	Quantity. made available Metric tonnes or Numbers.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Paddy seed distributed ..	8,030 Metric.	2,843 Mt.
2 Green Manure Seeds distributed.	789 ..	66 ..
3 Nitrogenous Fertilisers in terms of Ammonium Sulphate distributed.	25,045 ..	26,242 ..
4 Manure mixture equivalent to Ammonium Sulphate distributed.	..	5,359 ..
5 Super phosphate distributed.	25,965 ..	29,190 ..
6 Manure Mixture equivalent to super distributed.	..	2,940 ..
7 Muriate of Potash	339 ..	481 ..
8 Pesticides	1,888 ..	2,259 ..
9 Ploughs	4,868 Nos.	7,673 Nos.
10 Burmese setturn	879 ..	1,369 ..
11 Japanese inter cultivator ..	167 ..	236 ..
12 Sprayers	104 ..	223 ..
13 Dusters	44 ..	139 ..
14 Short Term Credit disbursed.	Rs. 1,66,71,000	Rs. 1,50,12,047
15 Medium Term Credit disbursed.	Rs. 14,74,000	Rs. 6,92,449

(iii) During the year under report, the scheme was extended to other crops also. The requirements of fertilisers to these crops and the quantity actually made available are furnished below :—

Name of crop.	Requirements.			Quantity sold up to 31st December 1964 in tonne.				
	Ammonium Sulphate.	Super.	Potash.	Standard Mixture.	Ammonium Sulphate.	Super.	Potash.	Standard Mixture.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Banana ..	48	33	..	16	27	10	7	71
2 Sugarcane ..	125	22	..	38	92	17	9	37
3 Coconut ..	117	94	..	102	70	69	24	16
4 Irrigated Millet.	6	5	..	..	3	2	..	1
5 Groundnut ..	54	170	67	4	..	..	..	1
6 Vegetables ..	3	3	..	4	3	3	3	..
7 Tobacco ..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	21
8 Gingelly ..	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
9 Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

(iv) *Scientific Demonstration*.—Composite, Manurial, Varietal and special demonstrations were conducted in the holdings of progressive cultivators. The results were examined. Further, during this year, it was proposed to conduct demonstrations on other crops also.

(v) *Quality Seed Programme*.—The pilot scheme for organising "Block Seed Farms" in four centres in this district adjoining the existing State Seed Farm at Sakkottai, Nedumbalam, Nagamangalam and Sikkal was continued. The Block farms were run in the holdings of a few Gramasahayaks for producing certified seeds. These seeds will be processed with the help of the four sets of seed cleaning and processing units supplied by the Ford Foundation and distributed through the local co-operative societies to selected ryots.

(vi) *Soil Analysis*.—During the year under review, the additional establishment sanctioned for expanding the Soil Testing Laboratory at Aduthurai was continued. In the laboratory at Aduthurai 19,502 soil samples were received and 9,534 samples analysed.

(vii) *Establishment of the Agricultural Implements Workshop at Tiruvarur*.—The Agricultural Engineer, Intensive Agricultural District Programme continued to be in charge of the Agricultural Implements Workshop, Tiruvarur and the supervision over the maintenance of twenty-six tractors with trailers received under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme for supply to farmers on hire for ploughing as well as for transport of seeds, fertilisers, implements, etc. During the year, 12,340 acres were ploughed with the tractors and a sum of Rs. 2,18,589-88 was collected as Revenue. Out of 387 work orders taken up, 359 were completed and the total turn over was Rs. 11,558-73.

(viii) *Agricultural Information Unit*.—During the year, 35 dramas, 208 exhibitions, 360 field days and festivals were conducted. One thousand-three hundred and sixty meetings were held.

(ix) *Pilot Project of Japonica X Indica (ADT 27)*.—This scheme fully financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was run for the first time in Madras State in Kumbakonam division, in 200 acres. The entire quantity of seeds has to be procured for further multiplication.

Agricultural Demonstrations.

(A) *Seed Multiplication*.—During the year, more than 50 schemes included in the plan were implemented. The Agricultural Extension staff continued to do intensive propaganda and conduct demonstrations to popularise improved methods of agriculture. Improved seeds of paddy and millets were produced in the 190 State Seed Farms and multiplied through Gramasahayaks for bulk distribution. A quantity of 1,544 tonnes of green manures was also distributed.

(B) *Japanese Method of Cultivation*.—An area of 1,53,000 acres and an area of 20,86,570 acres were covered by improved seed beds and optimum spacing respectively. Green manure was applied to 29,00,000 acres. Sixty-six thousand, eight hundred and fifty-nine implements were distributed and 12,794 fertiliser demonstrations were conducted. An area of 32,000 acres was covered by fertiliser application.

(C) *Plant Protection*.—An effective campaign against red hairy caterpillar pest on groundnut was organised. In Pollachi area, the pest incidence was controlled by aerial spraying. Pre-treatment to paddy, cholam, groundnut and cotton seeds were given.

(D) *Compost Schemes*.—A quantity of 35,14,864 M.T. was produced in 2,66,630 farm yard manure and compost pits during 1964. A sum of Rs. 2,27,300 was sanctioned as loan to 82 panchayats under the scheme for the development of night soil compost in the bigger Panchayats. A quantity of 63,683 tonnes of compost was manufactured. The Urban Compost Scheme was implemented in 72 municipalities including the Corporation of Madras, three hundred and twenty-four notified Panchayats and 5 township Committees. Loans under this scheme amounting to Rs. 2,14,900 was sanctioned during the year to the local bodies. Subsidy amounting to Rs. 58,069.82 was sanctioned to cover the loss incurred in the sale of compost. A quantity of 4,71,937 tonnes of compost was produced.

During this year the bacterial cultures scheme to improve the growth and formation of nodules of green manure was extended to all the blocks in the State. Seven thousand two hundred and twenty-six flasks of bacterial cultures were distributed to the Panchayat Unions.

Agricultural Development Schemes.

1. *Oil seeds Development*.—During the year 1964, nearly 50,030 acres of waste lands were reclaimed, improved strains were spread in 2,55,812 acres, plant protection measures were taken in 5,78,238 acres and improved agronomic practices were followed in 5,69,377 acres. Fourteen Zonal Nucleus Seed Farms were functioning. Three thousand nine hundred and twenty-five competitors were enrolled during the year for the crop yield competition (oilseeds). A quantity of 32,600 kilogram of castor seeds was distributed. The 5 units under Groundnut Package Scheme at Cuddalore, Anamalai, Thiruvannamalai, Cumbum and Villupuram achieved satisfactory results. Under the scheme for multiplication and distribution of groundnut seeds through co-operative societies each society multiplied seed on an area of 250 acres each year, the aim being to cover 1,000 acres by each society. During the year, 3,500 acres of tertiary seed farms were run by 6 co-operative marketing societies at Salem, Tiruchengode, Krishnagiri, Dindigul, Bhavani and Tindivanam and 11,983 bags of seeds were procured.

2. *Cotton Development*.—The Assistant Cotton Development Officers at Tiruppur, Kovilpatty and Tiruchirappalli multiplied the five improved strains of cotton in their respective seed farms and distributed the procured quantity to the cotton growers. Improved agricultural practices in the cultivation of cotton were followed in 5,12,597 acres. Out of a target of 9,000 acres, nearly 7,712 acres of fallows and waste lands were reclaimed during the year. Out of a target of 6,15,000 acres 4,71,920 acres were covered by improved strains. Contour bunding was done in 13,799 acres.

3. *Cotton Package Programme*.—During the year 30,000 acres each under summer and winter cambodia were under package programme. Plant protection measures were taken during winter and summer. Fertiliser and composite demonstrations were laid. During winter, 0.27 lakh

acres out of 0.30 lakh acres and during summer the entire 0.30 lakh acres were covered by improved methods of cultivation. Loans amounting to Rs. 35.31 lakhs were disbursed during both the seasons.

Improvement of Sea Island Cotton.—During 1964, a total quantity of 3,207 Kgs. of Sea Island cotton seeds were distributed to the ryots in Kanyakumari, Salem, North Arcot and Coimbatore districts for conducting trials. One hundred and nine trials covering an extent of 79.37 acres in Coimbatore district. Ten trials extending to five acres in Salem district and 17 trials covering 16.20 acres in North Arcot district were conducted under irrigated conditions. Besides this, in an area of 501 acres of Sea Island cotton crop has been raised as inter-crop in young rubber plantations under rainfed conditions in Kanyakumari district.

3. *Sugarcane Development*.—During the year thorough preparatory cultivation was done in 65,440 acres. Proper irrigation and drainage facilities were afforded to 66,440 acres. In an extent of 41,548 acres, sugarcane crops were harvested at optimum maturity. 516 varietal demonstrations and 705 cultural demonstrations were conducted during the year under review. Effective measures against pests and diseases were taken in 77,911 acres. A sum of Rs. 3,58,670 was disbursed as loans to encourage raising and planting of short crop nursery material. Three hundred and forty-six entrants were enlisted for the crop competition.

4. *Tobacco*.—During the year, a target of 400 acres was set out for the extension of F.C.V. Tobacco at Hosur. But the coverage was limited to 27.5 acres only because of the adverse seasonal conditions. Exploratory trials of Jafna Curing of Vedaranyam Tobacco to examine if by smoke curing of the tobacco better return could be obtained were conducted.

Package programme for tobacco in Coimbatore district was put into operation in Bhavanisagar and Karamadai blocks. A total extent of 1,363 acres out of the target of 2,000 acres were covered by Farm plans. Loans were sanctioned to the Farm Plan holders of 924 acres under the scheme.

5. *Coconut*.—During the year, 15 nurseries were functioning. The total number of seed coconut procured was 5,70,849. Both during 1963-64 and 1964-65, 3,49,235 seedlings were distributed, among which 31,465 were dwarf coconut seedlings. Under the development scheme, 3,49,235 coconut seedlings were planted. Irrigational facilities were provided to 19,133.05 acres and plant protection measures were taken in 40,310.30 acres. Manurial and cultural practices were also followed. One hundred and fifty-four sprayers were distributed at half cost. In the coconut mother palm competition 7,638 mother palms were selected and prizes at Rs. 2 per palm was distributed to all the competitors. The State prize of Rs. 500 was awarded to the Manager, Now Ambadi Estate, Kanyakumari district for having the maximum number of mother palms in his holding.

Under the Special scheme for coconut development in Ramanathapuram district, 6 double unit nurseries including the one started in Paramakudi during this year were functioning. 2,40,000 seednuts were procured and sown and 1,41,038 quality seedlings were supplied. The overall percentage of germination of seednuts for all the nurseries

was 90. Under the scheme of development of coconut plantations in the holdings of pattadars, financial assistants was given and 1,695 acres were developed during the year as against 1,261 acres in the previous year. Non-loanee pattadars were also supplied seedlings at concessional rates for developing 397 acres. The total loan sanctioned to the pattadars was Rs. 6,62,081 during the year as against Rs. 5,12,714 in 1963.

6. *Fruit*.—The five model orchards cum nurseries at Athur, Courtallam, Kodaikanal, Periakulam and Thimmapuram continued to produce and distribute pedigree fruit plants like plum, pear, mango, papaya spices and beverage plants like citrus, grapevine, acid lime, glyricidia seedlings, vegetable and Kapok seeds, ornamental plants and other plants of economic importance. During the year, long term loans amounting to Rs. 3,54,254 were granted to 428 cases to cover an area of 1,251.33 acres. Short term loans amounting to Rs. 78,157 were granted to 339 cases to cover an area of 1,513 acres.

7. *Cashew*.—Under the general scheme, a sum of Rs. 1,92,470 was disbursed as loan to 380 cultivators and 18 panchayats to cover an area of 2,406 acres. The cashew Development Officer and his staff inspected 60 sites proposed for raising cashew and 90 newly raised cashew plantations for follow-up action and technical assistance was rendered to the growers. A quantity of 8,405 Kgs. of seeds was procured from selected parent trees for distribution.

Under the Special scheme for Cashew Development in East Ramanathapuram, an extent of 4,675.48 acres has been brought under cashew, 8,188 Kgs. of seeds have been distributed and loans amounting to Rs. 3,29,410 were disbursed to the growers. The noteworthy feature under this scheme was the work taken up by the Panchayat Unions of Sivaganga and Thiruppuvanam to raise cashew in 810 acres and 190 acres block of assessed waste lands in Iluppakudi and Kulatheri villages respectively. The long term loans to Sivaganga and Thiruppuvanam Panchayat Unions for Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively have been sanctioned and first instalment towards these loans was paid to them.

Agricultural Marketing.

The activities of this section during the year were as follows :—

(1) Conducting market survey and preparing survey reports on important agricultural commodities.

(2) Collection and dissemination of market intelligence to Government and private agencies.

(3) Enforcement of Madras Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1959, with a view to regulate the trade practices in respect of Chief Agricultural produce.

(4) Grading and standardisation of agricultural produce under Agmark specification.

(5) Commercial Grading of essential commodities at the producers level,

(6) Undertaking propaganda and publicity among the public on the benefits of the Regulated Market and to limelight the quality of Agmark products.

Regulated Markets.—During the year, the Madras Agricultural Produce Market Act of 1959 was in force. At the end of year, 76 Regulated Markets were functioning as against 54 of last year. There are seven Market Committees functioning. In the districts of Kanyakumari, Chingleput and Madurai, final notification is already over and the Market Committees are to be formed. Ten crops notified are: Paddy, Cotton, Groundnut, Chillis, Gingelly, Coconut, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Jaggery, Cashewnuts and Turmeric.

Grading and Standardization.—In grading of Agricultural produce, notable progress was recorded this year. In all about 136 Agmark packers were enlisted for grading of Agricultural commodities under Agmark specifications during this year also grading of the ghee, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, rice potatoes, jaggery, eggs and fruits were continued and about Rs. 24.43 millions worth of produce were graded. A total quantity of 13,238 quintals of ghee and 15,596 quintals of groundnut oil were graded during this year. Two thousand eight hundred and four quintals of ghee and 8,017 quintals of gingelly oil were graded by State Laboratories situated at Coimbatore, Erode, Karur, Salem, Madras, Virudhunagar, Madurai and Tirunelveli. The miscellaneous laboratory at Vellore continued to function during the year. There is one pilot scheme for grading of Arcanuts at Mettupalayam and a quantity of 554,385 quintals was graded during this year.

Settlement of landless poor and Ceylon Repatriates.—During the year, 183 families of landless poor and Ceylon Repatriates were settled in 862 acres of government lands under this scheme as against 79 families settled in 370 acres during the previous year. An extent of 511 acres was brought under coconut cultivation by the settlers during the year as against 154 acres during 1963. Steps were taken to get more State lands for settling large number of families. An additional interest free loan of Rs. 300 to each allottee towards the fulfilment of any of the five items, namely : (1) Supply of cement rings for putting up a well (2) grant of a pair of bulls (3) Supply of a milch cow (4) Supply of Pedigree birds and equipments for setting up poultry farm and (5) for raising coconut in the remaining 2 acres. One hundred and twelve allottees were so far given loans. A special loan up to Rs. 100 per allottee has been sanctioned to rebuild the fences damaged by the recent cyclone.

Food Production Circle.

During the year under review, the activities of Food Production Circle extended over the Districts of Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram.

Seven hundred and fifty-nine works under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme costing Rs. 110.41 lakhs were sanctioned during the year which when completed are expected to benefit an extent of 13,596 acres and yield 12,315 tonnes of additional foodgrains.

Also 616 Special Minor Irrigation Programme works costing Rs. 77.09 lakhs were completed during the year. These works are expected to benefit an extent of 18,676 acres and produce 15,078 tonnes of additional foodgrains.

Animal Husbandry.

1. *Administration.*—The Director of Animal Husbandry was continued to be assisted in the administration and technical supervision of the Department by 3 Deputy Directors at State level, who were in charge of (1) Disease control (2) Livestock Development and (3) Key Village schemes including artificial Insemination and cross breeding work.

2. *Veterinary education.*—There is only one Veterinary College at Madras for the State. The strength of B.V. Sc. (Integrated) course was increased to 136 from 120 during this year. The total number of students for the M.V.Sc., Degree course was 37. Two hundred and fifty students were undergoing Stockmen Training Course at Hosur, Pudukottai Chettinad and Orathanad Centres. During the year under review, 34 amateurs were trained in the art of scientific flaying at the Flaying School attached to the Madras Veterinary College and the next batch of 15 was undergoing training. Twenty-four Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) were also trained in the centre. Scholarships and stipends were continued to be given to all eligible students. The Government have increased the grant of scholarships to the departmental candidates from 10 to 17, in addition to the other facilities already in force, like exemption from payment of tuition fees, study allowance, etc.

3. *Veterinary Institutions*—(a) *Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.*—This Institute continued to produce various biological products including vaccines for Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Blackquarter, Ranikhet, Pigeon Pox, Fowl Pox, Fowl cholera, Anthrax spore and Anti-Anthrax serum, Anti-Rinderpest serum, etc. The products were supplied to Madras, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra, Andhra and Pondicherry States, Dandakaranya Project and Military Dairy Farm, Bangalore. Several Biological products including South African Horse sickness vaccine, Tuberculin avian, Lapnised Rinderpest vaccine and Lapnised Avianised Rinderpest vaccine were received from the Indian Veterinary Institute, Izatnagar, Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore and Bengal Veterinary College. Experiments and research were continued in all the branches of this Institute. The schemes financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and under the Third Five-Year Plan were continued to be implemented.

(b) *Disease Investigation.*—The Veterinary Disease Investigation Officers for cattle, sheep and goats and poultry with their Headquarters at Ranipet continued their investigation and research during the period under report. Rinderpest broke out in Madhavaram Milk Colony and Thiruvottiyur Cattle Shandy. Immediate steps were taken to arrest the further spread of the disease with sufficient checkpoints in the border districts. Necessary preventive vaccines were carried out throughout the State against this disease.

(c) *Veterinary Mobile Units.*—The 20 mobile units in 20 Veterinary districts functioned satisfactorily and large number of villages were covered under mass campaign against contagious diseases.

(d) *Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc.*—Thirty-six Veterinary Hospitals, 196 dispensaries, 73 minor dispensaries and 19 touring billets were functioning during 1964. The number of cases treated and castration done during the period under report were 4,69,377 and 88,375 respectively. The Corporation of Madras also maintained 5 veterinary dispensaries. An annual grant of Rs. 800 was paid to each of them.

There are 13 clinical laboratories functioning in this State.

Livestock Farms.

1. The five Livestock Farms of the Department located in suitable centres produced the much needed pedigree stock for upgrading the local stock and also served as demonstration centres for practical Animal Husbandry on modern lines.

2. *Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm.*—There were 1,077 heads of cattle of Sindhi, Gir, Hallikar, Kangayam Jersey and Horses, 7,629 poultry of white leghorn, black minorca, R.I.R., 353 sheep comprising of Bellary, Bikaneer, Mandya, Mecheri, Russian graded Russian X Mecheri and Russian X Mandya, 174 pigs of large White Yorkshire Breed and 31 Ducks.

3. *District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai.*—There were 1,048 animals including Sindhi, Kangayam, Gir and Murrahs and 1,963 birds.

4. *District Livestock Farm, Orathanad.*—There were 285 Sindhis, 622 Murrahs, 14 Kangayams, 47 Sindhi Umbalacherry Cross and 2 Umbalacherry work cattle, 1,365 poultry and 42 ducks.

5. *Annex to the Livestock Farm, Orathanad at Korukkai.*—The strength at the end of the period was 475 animals.

6. *Ramanathapuram District Livestock Farm, Chettinad.*—There were 1,321 animals including 169 Tharparkar, 444 Murrah, 99 Harijana, 150 Pulikulam, etc., and also, Nine hundred and thirty-six heads of sheep consisting of 7 rams, 765 cows, 164 lambs, 546 white leghorns and 31 R.I.R. birds.

7. *Government Dairy Farm at Ootacamund.*—The stock at the end of the year was 172.

8. *Salvage of Dry Cows Farm, Alamadhi.*—During the period under report, 724 cows were admitted, 554 cows returned after calving, 93 returned as pregnant and 54 as unfit for salvage. There are 6 breeding bulls in the Farm. The strength at the end of the period was 367.

9. *Sheep Breeding Research Station, Ootacamund.*—The strength at the beginning of the period was 712 and at the end of the period was 82, including 160 Nilgiris, 63 Romney March and 1 Kiribisher.

10. The Sheep and Goat Development Officer with the assistance of sheep demonstration units and Sheep Breeding Cumbly Weaving Co-operative Societies carried out propaganda work and educated sheep owners on the scientific breeding and management of the sheep and goats, shearing, washing, grading and marketing of wool, etc.

11. *Sheep Breeding Research Station, Chinnasalem.*—There were 25 sheeps consisting of 162 blackwooly, 82 Magra, 191 Mandya, 148 graded I generation, 34 graded II generation and one graded III generation. The strength of cattle was 148 comprising 136 Alambadi cattle, Kangayam and 2 Gir bullocks. The strength of birds at the end of the year was 436.

12. *Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam.*—The strength of the Farm was 116 at the beginning of the year and 637 at the end of the year under review. The closing stock of pig was 168 with 9 stud bear, 18 young bear, 10 dry sows, 8 milch sows, 14 gilts, 38 male and 35 female piglets.

13. *Cross Breeding Scheme, Ootacamund.*—The scheme with the main centre at Ootacamund and four sub-centres continued to function satisfactorily. During the year, 2,901 inseminations and 271 castrations were done. Eight hundred and eight cases were treated and 782 calves were born.

14. *Poultry Research Station, Teynampet.*—The stock of birds at the beginning of the period was 13,530 and at the close of the period it was 9,710. Three lakhs, nineteen thousand and four hundred and forty-four eggs were collected during the period.

15. Intensive egg and poultry production-cum-marketing scheme with headquarters at Kattupakkam was started to produce more eggs and poultry meat for human consumption at cheaper rate.

16. *Key Village Extension Centre.*—During the year 1964-65, five Key Village Extension Centres were established at Cheyyar, Ponnar, Saram, Rasipuram and Natham. The total number of Key Village Extension Centres was 73 and they were functioning satisfactorily.

17. *Artificial Insemination Centres.*—The centres at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput and Salem have been converted during the year into key villages centre. The centre at Madras Veterinary College has been shifted to Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet, and the sub-centre at Saidapet was transferred to the Veterinary College. There were in all 36 Artificial Insemination Centres at the end of the year 1964.

18. *Hill Cattle Development Scheme.*—This Centrally sponsored scheme started in 1963 at Kodaikanal was continued. Five sub-centres and eight subsidiary centres were attached to the main centre at Kodaikanal, where two Jersey Bulls are stationed.

19. *Fodder Development.*—The schemes to develop fodder were continued to be implemented. Subsidies are given to land owners for increasing the fodder produce in their fields.

20. *Key Village Scheme.*—The four Artificial Insemination Centres at Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Chingleput were converted during the year into Key Village Blocks with ten Key Villages attached to it. There were 61 Key Villages functioning at the end of the year 1964. The centres at Thanjavur, Cuddalore, Vellore, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Nagercoil and Erode will be converted into Key Village Blocks soon. Two new posts of Inspector of Key Villages at Thanjavur and Tirunelveli have been sanctioned during the year and the office of the Inspector of Key Villages, Thanjavur, has started functioning.

21. *Goshala Development Scheme.*—During the year 1963-64 Goshalas at Ramalingam T.B. Sanatorium at Perundurai and Sacred Heart College at Shenbaganur, were taken up for development. Six new Goshalas to be taken for development during 1964-65 are those at (1) Mahatma Gandhi Memorial T.B. Sanatorium, Sengipatti, (2) Kaveri Gokulam Sivaswami Iyer's High School, Thirukkattupalli, (3) Ramanathaswami Devasthanam, Rameswaram, (4) Gowmara Madalayam, Saravanapuram, (5) Sri Ramakrishna Ashramam, Thiruvadanagur, (6) Dayapuram Hospital and Home for Lepers, Manamadurai.

The Madras Dairy and Milk Project.

The Milk Colony at Madhavaram covering an area of 778.23 acres and providing accommodation for 4,000 milch cattle apart from dry animals and calves was completed in all respects. Acquisition of an additional extent of 38.42 acres adjoining the colony has been taken up. The number of licensees and the number of animals as at the commencement and end of the year is as follows :—

	Number of licensees.	Cows.		Buffaloes.		Total.
		Milch.	Dry.	Milch.	Dry.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1st January 1964	299	2,151	152	1,677	43	4,023
31st December 1964	229	1,667	93	1,120	30	2,910

The total number of animals in the colony reached its peak in January 1964. But even by March 1964, the number had come down. Since the original objective of evacuating the City cattle could not be implemented in full without an element of compulsion, a major part of the animal population at present is owned by fresh entrants who have come in on account of the facilities afforded. In due course, a stable population of such cattle owners may be built up. During the year a total quantity of 4,688,006 litres of milk was produced in the colony as against 4,561,233.6 litres in the previous year. In order to avoid the possibility of neglect of the calves due to their cost of maintenance, which usually happens in the case of City cattle, a scheme for rearing of calves departmentally has been implemented in the colony. Young calves are taken over from the licensees to be reared at Government cost up to maturity and sold back to the owners at actual cost incurred or at a reasonable price. At the beginning of the year, there were 168 cow calves and 25 buffalo calves under the scheme. During the year 9 cow calves were admitted. A total of 57 animals were released and 5 died.

Salvage of dry animals is another essential step taken for improvement of the livestock. For cows, salvage facilities are available at the Salvage Farm maintained by the Animal Husbandry Department at Alamadhi. A unit with accommodation for 100 dry animals (buffaloes) was sanctioned in the colony and was implemented from 20th September 1963. The licensees were required to pay a sum of Rs. 15 per mensem, which roughly amounts to one half of the actual expenditure on each animal. One hundred and ninety-one buffaloes were admitted during the year besides 40 animals at the beginning of the year, out of which 141 were returned to the owners. Apart from the veterinary staff consisting of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Livestock Assistants attached to the units for advice and assistance to the licensees for all cattle developmental activities, a Veterinary hospital is also functioning in the colony. During the year, 6,853 cases were treated as against 4,415 cases during the previous year.

Cultivation of fodder grass in the colony making use of the wash water from units was continued and expanded during the year. An area of 53.38 acres was brought under cultivation and 2,946,825

kilograms of grass were obtained during the year and distributed to the licensees or utilized for feeding the animals in the calf rearing and salvage units. Paddy was cultivated in an area of about 18 acres. The fruit-bearing trees in the colony were leased in the auction. The palmyrah and coconut trees were leased to the Madras State Palmgur Federation. During the year, a total quantity of 11,800 tons of compost was made out besides 838 tons of opening balance at the commencement of the year, of which 785 tons were used in the colony for agricultural purposes. Six thousand eight hundred and forty-two and a half tons were sold. A building has been constructed for a Hospital in the colony. At present, the Assistant Civil Surgeon attached to the Municipal Dispensary at Tiruvottiyur visits the colony thrice a week. Till 19th October 1964, the purchase price for milk in the colony was 80 paise per litre for cows milk and 92 paise per litre for buffaloes milk. The prices were revised with effect from 20th October 1964, according to which the price of the milk per litre was 82 paise and that of buffaloes milk ranged from 92 to 96 paise based on the fat content.

A sum of Rs. 3,11,750 was disbursed as loans to the licensees for purchase of milch animals. The charges payable by them continued to be 20 paise as accommodation charges and 2 paise as licence fees per animal. Apart from the grass cultivated within the colony, fodder grass is obtained from the Sewage Farm at Kodungaiyur. Other items of cattle food purchased in bulk by inviting tenders and were supplied to the licensees at cost. The total value of the cattle feed and fodder supplied during the year is Rs. 16,88,110-56. As an experimental measure a cow-dung gas plant has been set up at a cost of Rs. 82,000 and gas was being supplied to 20 houses at the end of the year.

Collection of milk from the adjoining rural areas in Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts was continued during the year. Twenty-five new societies were formed during the year in addition to 218 societies existed at the commencement of the year. 2,697,239-60 litres of milk were received during the year from these societies. Loans amounting to Rs. 10,54,630 were disbursed to the societies for purchase of milch animals.

Milk was also obtained from the Nilgiris district through the Ooty Co-operative Milk Supply Society. The milk was processed at Coimbatore in the plant of the Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Coimbatore and transported to Madras by train till the Erode Dairy was commissioned in November 1964 from which date it is transported to Erode and after processing at Erode Dairy, sent to Madras with Erode milk. A total quantity of six lakhs seventy-nine thousands two hundred and thirty-eight litres of cow's milk was received during the year. The purchase price for milk from the rural areas was revised with effect from 1st April 1964 and further revised on 16th September 1964 and 1st November 1964. Government have sanctioned the establishment of 15 milk collection centres. The scheme contemplates construction of milking sheds, well and supply of essential equipment for collection and handling of milk in the most hygienic manner. Construction has been taken up in nine villages by the Co-operative Societies concerned. Government have also sanctioned the establishment of a dairy at Erode to enable milk to be collected from the rural areas around Erode in Coimbatore and Salem districts where there is scope for development of milk production. Initially a pilot dairy is being set up largely with the plant and machinery available at the Government Milk

Factory at Teynampet, which was no longer required after the commissioning of the Central Dairy at Madhavaram. Milk was purchased in these areas at 58 paise per litre till 19th October 1964. From 20th October 1964 the price was revised.

Cow's milk.—Pending establishment of the Pilot Dairy, milk was collected and processed at a private dairy at Erode which had a limited capacity and the collection was in the nature of a pilot project only. The Dairy (Pilot Dairy) was commissioned on 5th November 1964 from which date the milk is processed in this dairy. During the year, a quantity of 1,167,200 litres of liquid milk was despatched to Madras. The surplus milk in the Erode area was being purchased by the creameries for manufacture of butter and ghee. In order to avoid loss to the producers, soured milk which was not fit for processing and despatch to Madras was also purchased at 40 paise per litre being roughly the cream value. The skimmed milk was disposed of locally after separating the cream to the extent possible. During the year a quantity of 11,910-5 kilograms of cream was sent to Madras.

The Central Dairy at Madhavaram was commissioned on 28th January 1963. Supply to the rated capacity of 75,000 litres a day could be obtained only over a period. During the year 9,158,457-60 litres of milk were received at the dairy from several sources. The quantities of products sold are as follows :—

	KGS.
Buffalo's milk	4,496,130-00
Cow's milk	3,557,838-75
Toned milk	1,372,223-00
Ghee	17,609-95

About one fourth of the total quantity of milk is supplied to bulk consumers such as hospitals, hostels and other institutions. The rest is supplied in bottles through depots located in various parts of the City. The bulk of the sales was through House Delivery System whereby milk is delivered at the house. The number of depots increased during the year from 50 to 67 and the number of house delivery staff from 350 to 383. The house delivery system was discontinued with effect from 25th November 1964. About 32,000 families were drawing supplies from the Project at the end of the year.

For effective supervision of the large number of cycle delivery staff, nine milk distribution officers have been appointed. Three Zonal Officers were established to provide facilities for the consumers and for dealing with all matters connected with supply. The issue of coupons to be exchanged for supply of milk was changed to that of card system from August 1964.

The receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 90,78,144 and Rs. 1,32,34,768 respectively.

Civil Supplies.

A Member of the Board of Revenue (Sri Kaiwar, I.C.S., Commissioner of Land Reforms, Civil Supplies and Settlements), continued to be in charge of the Civil Supplies work during 1964 also.

1. *Rice Mills*.—The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 has been in force from April 1959. It continued to be in force during the year. Issue of permits for opening new rice mills and for recommencing milling operations in defunct mills and renewal of old licences are regulated under the terms of this Act.

2. *Sugar*.—The control over the price and distribution of sugar within the framework of the Sugar Control Order, 1963, which was brought into force in April 1963 continued to be in force during 1964 also. The quota of sugar released every month by the Government of India to the Madras State was distributed to the Madras City and districts and Collectors/Districts Revenue Officers sub-allocated their quotas to the several approved wholesalers and retailers who were selling the stocks to the public at the prices fixed and notified by the District authorities.

The Collectors/District Revenue Officers with the assistance of the Civil Supplies Inspectorate staff and Commercial Tax Department staff continued to have a close watch over the distribution of sugar by the wholesalers/retailers. The Collectors/District Revenue Officers have arranged with the inspecting staff of Civil Supplies to make frequent inspection of shops of wholesalers and retailers in sugar, check their accounts critically to ensure proper distribution of sugar in all places and to send special reports on the irregularities, if any, noticed by them. The State Police and the Inspecting staff of the Revenue and Commercial Tax Departments are also on the watch for any illicit transport of sugar outside the State.

3. *Gur and Khandasari*.—The Madras Gur and Khandasari Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1963, continued to be in force during 1964. The Commercial Tax Officers were the licensing authorities till June 1964. Consequent on the creation of the posts of District Supply Officers in all the districts except Nilgiris, the powers of licensing authorities were withdrawn from the Commercial Tax Officers and the District Supply Officers were appointed as licensing authorities under the above order from July 1964 onwards. In respect of Nilgiris, the Personal Assistant to the Collector of Nilgiris has been authorised to exercise the powers of licensing authorities.

4. *Licensing of Foodgrain Dealers*.—The Madras Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order, 1958, was replaced by the Madras Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order, 1964, which was promulgated in April 1964 for a more effective regulation of trade in foodgrains. Under the new order, the administration of licensing of foodgrain dealers was transferred from the Commercial Taxes Department to the Civil Supplies Department.

5. *Civil Supplies Inspectorate*.—For the strict enforcement of the licensing order and other regulatory measures, a Civil Supplies Inspectorate was formed in the State in March 1964 in the districts of Madras, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore and extended subsequently to other districts in July 1964.

6. *Procurement of rice on behalf of Government of India*.—In 1964, the Government of India requested the State Government to procure one lakh tonnes of rice on their behalf, and for this purpose, they notified the Rice (Madras) Price Control Order, 1964 and the Madras Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1964, and these two orders came into force on 7th January 1964.

The price of rice was fixed under the price control order and procurement of rice was done under the levy order.

A target was fixed for procurement in the districts with reference to the number of registered licences operating in the various districts and with a view to secure stocks as quickly as possible, advance quotas were fixed under an undertaking to set off the excess against the quotas that fell due subsequently. The scheme was wound up at the end of June 1964.

7. *Wheat and wheat products*.—The Inter-zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1964 came into force in the last week of March 1964.

In August 1964, there was scarcity of wheat in North India and the allotment of wheat to Roller Flour Mills was reduced. The Regional Director (Food), Madras, directed all the Roller Flour Mills in Madras State to place the wheat products produced by them at the disposal of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, for distribution under his own control in order to tide over the situation. Accordingly the Board took over distribution of wheat products from 15th August 1964.

Due to scarcity of wheat, the wheat quota to Madras State was reduced from September 1964. From September 1964, State quota was fixed by the Regional Director (Food) and the quota fixed was distributed by the Board among the districts.

8. *Kharif cereals*.—In Madras State, the production of rice was estimated at 39.16 lakhs of tonnes during 1963-64. There was an unprecedented export of rice to Kerala of 4.38 lakhs tonnes from January to September 1964, as against an import of only two lakhs tonnes from Andhra. Thus the surplus was drained off without an expected inflow and an acute situation was created. Added to this a fall in production of millets with a shift in the preference for rice millets had further accentuated the pressure on the demand for rice.

A steady increase in prices of paddy and rice were noticed in the year 1964. Though there was a decline in prices immediately after the procurement by levy on behalf of Government of India was given up, the downward trend was not kept up. In order to control the prices and to freeze the prices at the prevailing levels, the Government promulgated the Madras Coarse Rice (Maximum Prices) Order, 1964 and Madras (Medium and Fine) Rice Maximum Price Order, 1964. With the freezing of the prices of rice, paddy ceased to be available at reasonable rates and thus millers were not able to supply rice at the notified prices. The Government therefore notified the Madras Paddy (Price Control) Order, 1964. To make paddy and rice available at the notified rates, the Madras Paddy and Rice (Declaration and Requisitioning of Stocks) Order,

1964 was issued. By another order called the Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Order, 1964, issued by the Government of India, movement of rice and paddy from one State to another State within the Southern Zone was also restricted.

With the fixation of prices, open market trade practically came to a standstill. The Government found it hard to ensure sufficient supplies due to paucity of stocks in the State. The short term crops in Thanjavur district eased the situation to a very great extent and intensive procurement was undertaken when about a lakh tonnes of rice was procured and distributed. Special quotas of rice were also obtained from Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Sufficient quantities of wheat were also rushed to the State by the Government of India. The introduction of family card system in Madras City, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts and in major municipalities and major panchayats of the other districts controlled the critical situation to an appreciable extent.

With the commencement of the short term harvest, the Government issued the Madras Paddy (Maximum Prices) Order, 1964 and the Madras Rice (Maximum Prices) Order, 1964, fixing revised prices for paddy and rice. As the dealers depressed the price of paddy much lower than the notified prices, support prices for various varieties were fixed. The prices kept within notified rates in the main producing centres of North Arcot, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli and with the onset of harvest of long term crop, the prices tended to fall even below the support prices in certain areas.

It was expected that the trade would continue to resist attempts at price discipline. The more effective and feasible way for Government was to procure sufficient stocks and arrange releases wherever prices tended to rise and also to ensure minimum supplies to the people during the lean months of the year. It was therefore decided to build up a buffer stock of rice to be purchased and held by the Government. The major portion was expected to be procured from the Cauvery-Coleroon delta areas in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot.

Civil Supplies and Food Distribution in Madras City.

The food situation was not satisfactory during the year under review in the City because of the steady increase in the price of both raw and boiled rice from the beginning of the year. During September 1964, the Collector of Madras selected certain wholesalers including some co-operative societies to take up fair distribution of rice at the rate of 2 litres per adult, from the stocks taken from the Regional Director of Food, Government of India. As the stock available from the Regional Director of Food was meagre, the Government decided to rush large quantities of rice from other places to the City to tide over the supply position. The Secretaries to Government in Food and Agriculture and Public Works Departments (Sri S. Visvanathan, I.A.S. and Sri R. Tirumalai, I.A.S.) were sent to Andhra Pradesh and Orissa State respectively to make purchase of rice. Sri V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S., was appointed as Special Officer for large scale procurement of paddy and rice in Thanjavur and movement of the same to Madras City.

In Madras City, Sri R. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S., was appointed as Special Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies to look after the distribution. Sri N. Hari Bhaskar, I.A.S., was appointed as Joint Collector, Madras District, for receiving the stocks of rice and wheat at Harbour and Railway Heads in the City. About 12,340 tonnes of Kuruvai rice procured by the Collector of Thanjavur were brought by lorries and rail from Thanjavur. The special Officer for purchase of rice at Orissa despatched the consignment to Madras. The arrivals at Madras were so heavy that 6 posts of Deputy Collectors were posted to work under the Joint Collector at 6 rail heads at Madras Beach, Royapuram, Salt Cotaurs, Egmore, Basin Bridge and Pattabiram Military siding for reception and movement purposes. The godowns at Avadi were used for storing 12,300 tonnes of rice received from Orissa. In the first instance, Sri K. A. Nambiar, I.A.S., then Special Officer (Complaints), Public Department, attended to rice reception work and Sri J. Shivakumar, I.A.S., was later appointed as Rice Reception Officer. The Joint Collector of Madras, Sri N. Hari Bhaskar, I.A.S., the Rice Reception Officer, 6 Deputy Collectors, 6 Tahsildars and 5 Deputy Tahsildars constituted the nucleus of movements section of the Civil Supplies Branch in the City.

The main godown at E.T. Mills, Choolai, started functioning from November 1964 with a Deputy Collector as Storage Officer. Subsequently the Central Storage godowns at Avadi were also taken over and additional godown space was also secured by requisitioning a godown at Royapuram and F-3, Ware House, Harbour.

Sri N. Hari Bhaskar, I.A.S., Joint Collector of Madras, was entrusted with the task of distributing rice and wheat to nearly 2,485,725 residents of Madras City. To assist him, a District Revenue Officer designated as Special Officer, Family Cards and 2 Deputy Collectors were posted in November 1964. With the valuable assistance of Home Guards of Madras City, Family cards were prepared and distributed to all the families in the City in record time. Five lakhs, forty thousand, five hundred and forty three families covering a population of 1,621,407 adults and 864,318 children received their family cards. The family Cards system is functioning smoothly.

Ten private wholesalers and 4 co-operative societies were appointed as wholesalers for the distribution of grains. Six hundred shops were selected to function as Family Cards shops. The quota of ration given to a Family card holder was 8 oz. of rice and 4 oz. of wheat per unit per week. Thus effective steps were taken to resist the deteriorating food situation. The supply and distribution of rice and wheat in the City are now satisfactory.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ZOO AND ARCHIVE.

I. Primary Education.

The State of Madras continued to make satisfactory progress in the field of Primary Education in 1964. There were 30,397 Elementary Schools including Basic Schools in the State at the end of 1964. In 1963, there were 30,020 Elementary Schools.

The Scheme of Compulsory Education for the children of the age group 6-11 was introduced in 1960-61 according to a phased programme and one third of the State was covered in each year for a particular age-group. Thus by the end of the Third Plan (1965-66) compulsion will be in force throughout the State for the age group 6-11. The target for the additional enrolment of pupils for the age-group 6-11 for 1964-65 is 5 lakhs and the achievement during the year was 4.7 lakhs.

Against a plan target of 2.15 lakhs of the age group 11-14, about 2.5 lakhs of pupils have been enrolled during the first 3 years of the Plan period. The target for 1964-65 is the additional enrolment of 90,000 pupils and the achievement during the year was 1.3 lakhs.

The Subsidy Scheme for the supply of meals to the poor children in Primary Schools continued to make satisfactory progress during 1964. Nearly 14,93,265 pupils were fed in 29,017 schools in the State. Besides the scheme was in operation in 1,152 Harijan Welfare Schools, wherein 1,01,554 children were fed. The scheme was functioning purely on a voluntary basis, in 512 Secondary schools, in which 15,452 pupils were fed.

Nearly 8 lakhs of pupils have been provided with atleast one set of uniforms free of cost. The total cost of the schemes undertaken in the School Improvement Conferences was 9.04 crores, of which schemes worth about 6.00 crores were carried out so far, benefiting about 31,000 schools. During the year, 52 School Improvement Conferences were held in various districts of the State.

Government have sanctioned the construction of 724 quarters for women teachers in rural areas, out of which 64 quarters have been constructed and 152 were under construction during 1964.

'CARE' Programme.—During the year under review 1,11,57,480 lb. of Milk Powder, 1,62,91,800 lb. of Corn Meal and 43,62,369 lbs. of Cooking oil were received as CARE commodities and 91,97,334 lb. of Milk Powder, 1,56,23,000 lb. of Corn meal and 34,85,622 lb. of Cooking oil were distributed to the Midday Meals Centres.

General.—Various measures introduced in the previous year to improve the quality of primary education imparted in the schools were continued during this year also. Accordingly 40 physical training instructors were appointed in schools having a strength of 400 and above and a play area of 1½ acres; 55 Higher Elementary training sections have been converted into secondary grade sections. Hundred Graduate trained teachers were permitted to be appointed as Headmasters in Higher Elementary or Senior Basic Schools during the year. The teacher pupil ratio in elementary schools has been liberalised. Four thousand and four hundred Elementary schools and 1,000 Higher Elementary schools have been provided with libraries. The Director of Public Instruction was empowered to sanction the opening of new schools or new standards and also the distribution of allotment of teachers for them. The pilot project of Science Consultant Scheme was continued during this year.

II. Secondary Education.

During 1964, nine Government High Schools for Boys were opened; two in the Madras City, one in Tirunelveli district and six in the Kanyakumari district. Besides the above schools, 172 High Schools (129 for boys and 15 for girls) under Local Bodies and 27 High Schools, (18 for boys and 9 for girls) under private management were also opened during the year.

During the year 1964, there were 2,163 Secondary schools including 53 Anglo-Indian and Matriculation Schools. The number of Scholars in them was 10,98,996 (7,61,742 boys and 3,37,254 girls).

To make Secondary Education more universal, the Government have abolished the levy of tuition fees in Secondary schools recognised under Madras Educational Rules with effect from the beginning of the academic year 1964-65. Levy of special fees will be continued to be regulated by the existing orders on the subject. An important feature in the field of secondary education in 1964-65 is the introduction of new pattern of aid to secondary schools from 1st April 1964 consequent upon the abolition of levy of tuition fees, with a view to relieve the managements from the difficulty of finding the resources for paying the monthly salaries of the staff. Under this scheme, the grant towards the pay and allowances of the approved staff of every aided secondary school is paid monthly to the management concerned and a separate maintenance grant is payable to the management.

The schemes for improving the quality of Secondary Education, viz., improvement of existing facilities for teaching of science in 13 schools, core subjects in 60 schools and improvement of libraries in 100 schools have been implemented during 1964-65.

III. Social Education.

There were 302 Adult Literacy Schools which were attended by 7,062 men and 558 women. The ban imposed by the Government in 1959 has not yet been lifted. Hence new schools were not opened during 1964.

Government Training School for adult school teachers at Tirumangalam was closed on 1st April 1964. Forty-one teachers were trained in two batches in that school up to 31st March 1964.

IV. University and Collegiate Education.

The number of Universities continued to be 2, namely, Madras University and Annamalai University. The proposal to start a new University at Madurai is under the active consideration of the Government.

Four new Government colleges and six new aided colleges were opened during the year 1964-65. They are—

Men—

- (1) Government Arts College, Cuddalore (South Arcot district).
- (2) Government Arts College, Gudiyattam (North Arcot district).
- (3) Government Arts College, Krishnagiri (Salem district).
- (4) Christian College, Marthandam (Kanyakumari district).
- (5) D. G. Vaishnav College, Arumbakkam, near Madras City.
- (6) G.T.N. Arts College, Dindigul (Madurai district).
- (7) Lakshmipuram College of Arts and Science, Neyyoor P.O. (Kanyakumari district).
- (8) Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya Arts College, Perianaickenpalayam (Coimbatore district).

Women—

- (1) Government Arts College for Women, Broadway, Madras.
- (2) Sri Parasakthi Arts College for Women, Courtallam, Tirunelveli district.

Besides, Poompukar College of Oriental Culture, Melayur in Thanjavur district, was also opened during this year.

There were 78 colleges for general education including 22 for women in the State excluding the Arts and Science Departments of Annamalai University.

The strength in the various classes of the University including the teaching departments of Madras and various faculties at Annamalai University was 70,982 (54,336 men and 16,646 women).

Teacher training.—The number of teachers training colleges in Madras State was 12 for men and 6 for women.

Training schools.—There were in the State, 143 Teacher Training schools, of which 69 Basic Training schools and 7 non-Basic Training schools were for men and 49 Basic Training schools and 13 non-Basic Training schools were for women, 4 Pre-Primary training schools and 1 training institution were for teachers of Anglo-Indian schools.

Mobile Units.—Two Adult Education Mobile Units are functioning as usual, one at Madras and the other at Madurai. An abstract showing the number of lectures delivered, film-shows screened, etc., for the period from 1st January to 31st December 1964 is given below :—

1 Total number of propaganda lectures delivered by the Deputy Inspectors	199
2 Number of days toured by the Mobile Units	216
3 Total number of film-shows given	182
4 Approximate number of people that attended the lectures	91,305
5 Number of Adult Literary schools visited	19

Technical Teachers Diploma and Certificate courses were conducted during 1964 also at Teachers College, Saidapet, Madras, Pasumalai High School, Pasumalai (Madurai), Bishop Sergeant Basic Training School for Men at Palayamcottai (Tirunelveli), Union High School, Coimbatore, Government School for Blind, Salem, the High School for Boys at Srirangam (Tiruchirappalli) and Scott Christian High School, Nagercoil (Kanyakumari) in the subjects, namely, Music, Drawing, Weaving, Sewing, Woodwork, Agriculture, etc. Technical Teacher's Diploma courses in Agriculture, Engineering and Secretarial subjects were also conducted.

SCHOLARSHIP AND EDUCATIONAL CONCESSION.

1. *National Scholarships.*—Under this scheme formulated by the Government of India, 194 students have been selected for the award of scholarships, 15 Merit Scholarships were awarded for post-graduate studies in Humanities and Sciences.

2. *Merit Scholarships.*—Forty-seven children of Primary and Secondary School teachers have been selected for the award of scholarships under this scheme.

3. *National Loan Scholarships Scheme.*—This scheme has been formulated by the Government of India with a view to provide financial assistance to needy and meritorious students to complete their higher education, namely, full time, post-metric or post Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Courses of Studies. In 1964, National Loan Scholarship was sanctioned to 723 students in this State. Educational concessions are continued to be given to the students of Backward communities, Scheduled Tribes and Classes and also to the children of Defence Service personnel.

National Awards.—During the year under review Government of India gave National Awards to three Primary School teachers and four Secondary School teachers. Each recipient was given a certificate of merit and a sum of Rs. 500.

State Awards.—The State award for teachers for the year 1962-63 was made in March 1964 when 53 teachers received their awards consisting of a silver medal, a certificate of merit and a cash prize of Rs. 200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. *English Teaching.*—During 1964, ten courses in English Teaching were conducted in 5 centres in the various districts of the State and 359 Secondary Grade teachers were trained. Besides 3 pilot project schemes for the benefit of teachers in Standards VI to VIII have been conducted during 1964 in the Government Training School for Masters, Egmore.

2. *Nationalisation of Text-books.*—Under this scheme, Tamil-Text books for Standards III, IV and V and English Text-books for Standard IV were published during 1964-65 in addition to the text-books already published.

3. *Audio-visual Education.*—During the year under review, 33 schools were equipped with 16 m.m. film projectors, 22 schools were equipped with 35 m.m. film projectors, 3 schools were equipped with radio sets and 11 schools were equipped with tape recorders, raising the number to 373 film projectors, 671 filmstrip projectors, 705 radio sets and 190 tape records respectively. During the year 16 films were purchased and 5,707 film shows were held in schools with films and filmstrips hired at nominal rates from the State Film Library.

Short training courses in Audio-visual Education and in the elements of photography were conducted. The total number of courses was 15, in which 376 teachers were trained.

4. *Reorganisation of School Education.*—According to the recommendation of the State Legislature, the pattern of school education of 10 years was changed to 11 years duration and the revised pattern was introduced in 1963-64. Accordingly, there will be three stages in the school education, viz., Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary. A Special Committee has suitably revised the syllabi in various languages and subjects. The new syllabi will be introduced in 4 stages in the various standards commencing from 1965-66. This will enable the department the time required for preparing the text-books according to the revised syllabi.

5. *Boarding Homes and Orphanages.*—There were 318 aided orphanages in the State including 6 new orphanages, admitted to aid during 1963-64. Five orphanages were closed during the year. By a Government order, inmates of Anglo-Indian orphanages were permitted to remain there till they completed their High School courses and up to the age of 20 as in the case of inmates in Indian orphanages.

Special Elementary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examinations were conducted for the candidates who have undertaken the condensed courses of instructions in Social Welfare Institutions and Service Homes of the Women's Welfare Department.

6. *National Cadet Corps*.—Some of the important features of National Cadet Corps in the Madras State during 1964 are :—

(a) New Units were raised and the total strength of Senior division National Cadet Corps rose from 53,700 to 60,000. The main emphasis was to raise more technical units.

(b) Officers Training Unit facilities were withdrawn from technical units who had the advantage of University entry scheme.

(c) National Cadet Corps Rifles were abolished and National Cadet Corps Infantry Battalions with eight companies were introduced.

(d) Seventeen Junior division camps were conducted. 11,483 Junior division cadets attended these camps from the State.

(e) Twenty Senior division camps were conducted and 11,000 cadets attended these camps.

(f) Our contingent in the Republic Day parade at New Delhi acquitted itself very well and we got the prize for the best junior division cadet and the performance of the contingent of this State during the Republic Day Parade celebrations both in Madras and Delhi was acclaimed by all.

(g) After the recent cyclone, some of the National Cadet Corps Units had collected money for flood relief which has been handed over to the Chief Minister.

(h) The National Cadet Corps day was celebrated throughout the State on 15th November 1964. Parades, route marches, sports and shooting competitions at various centres were conducted.

The camp programme was re-orientated to include out-door exercises which were fully enjoyed by the cadets. Besides these camps, the cadets of this State took part in All-India Camps and courses at the Himalayan Mountaineering Institutions at Darjeeling and Manali. The Air Wing Cadets have been trained in gliding and power flying whilst the Naval Wing Cadets have been trained with regular naval establishments. From only one National Cadet Corps Group Headquarters in 1962, the movement has spread and now there are ten National Cadet Corps group Headquarters in the State. Out of these, nine are looking after the Madras University Institutions and one looks after the Annamalai University.

7. *General Administration*.—The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, visited the United States in 1964 at the invitation of that Government on a grant under the United States Educational and Cultural Exchange Programme to observe the organisation and administration of Local and State Educational Systems.

The Special Officer for Text Books was deputed to the United Kingdom for undergoing training in writing, production and distribution of Text Books in the University of London Institute of Education, London under a Bursary awarded under the Commonwealth Education Co-operation Scheme. One Professor and an Assistant Professor of English and one Assistant Professor in Chemistry proceeded to United Kingdom under scholarships awarded by the British Council.

An additional post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Planning), was sanctioned during the year in lieu of the post of Additional Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction. Two new posts of District Educational Officers, one with Headquarters at Mayuram and another with Headquarters at Usilampatti were created during 1964. The posts of Physical Director, Law College, Madras and Chief Professor of Tamil in the Madras Educational Service were revived.

Legal Education.

During the year under review, the Department of Legal Studies continued its efforts to upgrade the quality of legal education in the State. The only Law College in Madras State functions under its control. The students were benefitted by the lectures delivered by eminent jurists and lawyers. Seminar method of teaching in law was implemented from the academic year 1963-64. The part time post graduate Diploma courses in Law and the subjects Company Law, Banking and Insurance (Group I), Taxation Laws (Group II) and Labour and Administrative laws (Group II) were started in the Law College during 1963-64. Special lectures by experts on the above subjects were arranged for the benefit of the Diploma Course students.

The Sixth and Seventh Volumes of the Year Book of Legal Studies consisting of articles from Scholars and distinguished writers were brought out during 1964. The Committee of Direction, under the Chairmanship of the Director of Legal Studies for the compilation of a "Glossary of Legal Terms" for academic instruction in law in the regional language, viz., Tamil continued its work for translation of terms in the regional language.

Technical Education.

Engineering Colleges.—The Directorate of Technical Education controlled 6 Engineering Colleges. In these colleges 4,930 students were on the rolls. A Regional Engineering College was started at Tiruchirappalli from the Academic year 1964-65, with an initial intake of 120 students. In the College of Engineering, Guindy, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore and P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore, 160 Bachelors of Science who studied Physics and Mathematics in their Degree course were admitted for a separate Three year B.E. Degree course during this year also as in 1963-64. The total intake for admission to Bachelor Degree courses was 1,380 in all the Seven Engineering Colleges including the Regional Engineering College.

Research.—A Fundamental Research Station has been set up at the campus of the College of Engineering at Guindy with a view to provide research facilities for the Post-Graduate students of the Engineering colleges to undertake research problems in Engineering subjects of a fundamental nature. The construction of new buildings for the Research Station has been completed and a 1,620 Digital computer given as a gift by the Michigan State University under the United States Aid Programme has been commissioned.

Polytechnics.—There were 32 Polytechnics under the control of this Directorate during the year under review including the Government Polytechnic for Women at Coimbatore started during 1964-65. The total

number of students studying in all the 32 Polytechnics was 10,955, the total annual intake being 4,300. The number of women students studying in three Government Polytechnics for Women was 408.

A Post Diploma Course in Refrigeration and Air-conditioning has been started in the Central Polytechnic, Adyar, with 23 students in co-operation with the United States Agency for International Development through the University of Houston College of Technology. The Association of Principals of Technical Institutions sponsored a summer school programme for the benefit of teachers of polytechnics in the Southern Region.

4. A new campus for the following technical institutions built at a cost of Rs. 1.30 crores known as "Central Institutes of Technology Campus" at Adyar covering an area of about 900 acres was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India on 6th January 1964.—

1. Central Polytechnic.
2. Institute of Leather Technology.
3. Institute of Film Technology.
4. Institute of Chemical Technology.
5. Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition.
6. Government Polytechnics for Women.

5. *Office of the Directorate.*—A new building at Guindy was put up at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs in which the Office of the Directorate of Technical Education has been functioning from 16th September 1964.

Government Examinations.

Government Examinations.—For the S.S.L.C. Public Examination held in March and October 1964 the number of candidates registered were 1,12,604 and 34,608 respectively and the candidates appeared for the above examinations were 1,10,532 and 33,257 respectively. The number of candidates declared eligible for College course is 60,243 in March and 7,934 in October 1964.

Oriental School-Leaving Certificate Examination under the old scheme concurrently with O.S.L.C. Examination under the new scheme was held for the benefit of the candidates who have once appeared under the old scheme for a period of 2 years during 1965-66 as a transitory measure. The Basic schools were permitted to present their candidates for the S.S.L.C. Examination with effect from March 1965.

2. *Technical Examinations.*—Government have accepted the transfer of the certificate course examination in Commerce subjects conducted by the Commissioner of Government Examinations to the Technical Education Department. But the Commissioner will conduct the examination for 1965 only as hitherto.

3. *E.S.L.C. Public Examination.*—Government have accepted the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction for the approval of the Social Welfare Institutions running the condensed courses of instruction and the Service Homes of the Women's Welfare Department as institutions which can coach adult women for the E.S.L.C. Examination subject to certain conditions and also the recommendation that a special E.S.L.C. Public Examination may be conducted only for these candidates.

Public Libraries.

At the end of 1964, there were 790 Public Libraries including the 12 District Central Libraries and the number of delivery stations increased from 644 to 939. During the year 152 Branch Libraries were newly opened. The following schemes to expand the library movement were implemented :

(1) Scheme for Home delivery of books in Salem, Chingleput, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts.

(2) Hospital Library Service at the Madras City in Government Stanley Hospital, Government Royapettah Hospital and Government Kilpauk Medical College Hospital.

(3) In North Arcot District, a Children's section at the District Central Library at Vellore and in Ramanathapuram district, a Women's section at the Branch Library at Sivakasi were permitted to be attached.

Good progress has been made in the library movement in the State. The number of visitors and the members of libraries have considerably increased. In many places, people have donated either books or articles like furniture, fans, tube lights, etc., to the libraries. Steps were taken to open more branch libraries and delivery stations.

Connemara Public Library.—The Connemara Public Library opened in 1896 is one of the oldest public libraries in India. It is the State Central Library and also a repository centre for publications of United Nations Organisations and its specialised agencies and organisations. This Library is one of the three libraries in India to get all materials published in India under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act of 1954.

The library can accommodate 250 readers at a time in its reading rooms. Having 18,100 feet of shelving space, this library held 1,69,603 volumes at the end of 1964. It received 2,215 periodicals and 243 newspapers. The number of books added during the year was 7,763. The total number of members as on 31st December 1964 was 6,027 and the number of new depositors during the year was 639. In 1964, 1,56,456 readers have used 5,88,618 volumes including 1,24,650 volumes lent. The cost of the service for the year was Rs. 1,16,502.91. The scheme of Home Delivery Service is functioning in this library. Books were lent to District Central Libraries, University Libraries and other institutions under Inter-Library-Loan Scheme. This library continued to compile "The Madras State Bibliography of Children's Literature" and also started compiling the "Madras State Bibliography in Tamil Monthly List" from June 1964. The Basic principles of UNESCO Manifesto for Public Libraries were put into practice in Connemara Library.

State Museums.

Government Museum, Madras.—The Museum at Madras continued to be popular and a number of eminent scholars and foreign dignitaries including the following visited it during 1964.—

(1) Mr. Flavien Ranaivo, Director-General of Information, Government of Malagasy Republic, Madagascar.

(2) Eleven-Member Goodwill delegation from Sikkim.

- (3) Mr. Andrew Fontaine, Foreign Editor of "Le Monde", France.
- (4) Dr. A. C. Broad, Professor of Zoology, Ohio State University, U.S.A.
- (5) Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, British Council.
- (6) Dr. Hans Beenedar, Vice-President, International Federation of the Modern Language Teachers and Chairman of the Austrian Modern Languages Association.
- (7) Messrs. Y. V. Gankorshi and V. N. Moskolanko, Soviet Scientific Workers in the interest of peoples of Asia, U.S.S.R.
- (8) Dr. N. N. Chevoksavov and Mr. M. K. Kundyavtsov.
- (9) Mr. M. R. Appa Rao, Minister for Excise, Prohibition and Cultural Affairs, Andhra Pradesh.
- (10) His Holiness the Dalai Lama.
- (11) Mr. J. Plimsoll, High Commissioner for Australia in India.
- (12) Mr. P. S. Rawson, UNESCO Expert in Museology.

2. *Special Exhibitions.*—The following special exhibitions were arranged during the year :—

- (1) Queen Victoria's Indian Medals.
- (2) Natural Abrasives.
- (3) Vegetable Insecticides.
- (4) Costume Dolls of Germany.
- (5) The Macaw Parrots.
- (6) Tribal Photographs of the Nagas and N.E.F.A. area Tribes.

A Special Exhibition in connection with the celebration of the International Campaign for Historical Monuments sponsored by the UNESCO was held and lectures were arranged to focus the public attention on the importance of preservation of monuments.

3. *Reorganisation and Development.*—The Third Plan Schemes of reorganisation and development of the Museum were nearing completion during the year under report. The second Ethnology and Kathakali galleries were modernized with the construction of newly built in cases with concealed fluorescent lighting. A new gallery of Bhuddist antiquities from Amaravathi, Sankaram and Peddamudiyam and small-scale models of excavated relics from Nagarjunakonda was organised during the year. Twelve old cases were remodelled and used for this new gallery. The peripheral cases in the Bird gallery were modernised and the birds were displayed in the new illuminated cases without shelves. Three new dioramas were also constructed in the Bird gallery during the year. The scheme of modernizing the Metalware Gallery was completed.

4. *Publications.*—The following publications were brought out by the museum during the year :—

- (1) Bronzes of South India—by P. R. Srinivasan.
- (2) Handbook of the Madras Government Museum—Edited by Sri S. T. Satyamurthi.
- (3) Guide to Mammal Gallery—by S. T. Satyamurthi.
- (4) Guide to the Anthropological Galleries—by C. J. Jayadev.

The following bulletins are in the press in various stages of printing :—

- (1) Nolamba Sculptures in Madras Museum by C. Sivaramamurti.
- (2) Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts by C. Sivaramamurti (reprint).
- (3) Nagapattinam and other Bhuddist Bronzes in Madras Museum (reprint) by T. N. Ramachandran.

The catalogue on "Wood Carvings" was continued. The bulletin on "Jain Sculptures in Madras Museum" has been completed.

5. *Archaeology.*—One stone sculpture, eleven metal images, two copies of mural paintings, and three copper plates were added to this section during the year. The system of giving dates for the bronzes in the labels was commenced during the year under review. Card indexing of the specimens of wood carvings and paintings was continued during the year and is now nearing completion.

Facilities were afforded for doing research work in the subjects, viz., Bronzes, and Industrial Arts, Jain Sculptures, Terracottas, Epigraphy, Ancient Ports, Hindu stone sculptures, South Indian paintings, Early Pallava charters and Amaravathi and Nagapattinam bronzes to twelve scholars, of whom four were from foreign countries of Australia, Burma, Denmark and Canada. Two students of Museology Department of Baroda University, Sri Tiwari of M G M Museum, Raipur and the Epigraphist of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, Madras, were given training in the Archaeology section. Students of the Diploma course in Archaeology of the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi and City College Students were taken round the galleries on a special guided tour.

Mr. Sen and another German producer were given facilities for preparing a documentary film on "Indian Culture".

During the year, the Superintendent inspected Government Museums at Pudukkottai, Padmanabhapuram Palace and Museums of Antiquities in Kerala State, and submitted reports, embodying his suggestion for improvement. The Curator toured Sirukarimbur, Kaveripakkam, Gudalur, Narthamalai, Sithannaval and Pudukkottai and also Tiruparangode (Kerala State) and Tirumalaipuram for study and research.

6. *National Art Gallery.*—A meeting of the Committee was convened during this year. Seven paintings from contemporary artists were purchased and arrangements were made to buy a set of colour reproductions of famous modern artists from the Pallas Art Gallery, London. In the two new illuminated and modernized show cases added to the gallery during the year, Rajasthani and Mughal paintings presented by the Late Sri V. T. Krishnanachari were displayed. A script for the Guide book on the National Art Gallery will be sent to the press shortly.

7. *Anthropology.*—One plaster cast bust of Savora Male, one gold tali, and one gold necklace (Veera Srinkhala), one exploded shell and on unexploded shell from the destroyer Ex. S.S. Emden of the First World War four Adichanallur burial urns and one steel ring with soolayutham, a spear, a sword with a cover and a bitchuwa with cover as criminal case properties from Salem Railway Police were added to the collections.

Apart from the schemes of modernization already described above, the Prehistory and the Adichanallur galleries were re-arranged and the Musical Instruments Gallery was extended to the old Saivaite Bronze Gallery.

Facilities in this section were rendered to nineteen scholars, of whom eight were from abroad, to undertake research work in the subjects, namely, Antiquities of Nilgiris, Village Gods of South India, Prehistoric paintings and collections, Adichanallur skulls, etc. Notable among the foreign scholars were Dr. Ludmila Shaposhnikova, Lecturer in Russian of the Madras University, Mr. David T. Sandford of the University of Hawaii, Messrs. Peter Gardener and Clarence Malony of University of Pennsylvania, Miss. Yvonne Hannemann of Columbia University, Prof. Jacques Millot, Director of Musée de l'Homme, Paris, Dr. F. Seltmann, Stuttgart—Degerlich and Mr. Bradeley Blake, Research Scholar from the University of Wisconsin. Highlights of the Anthropology section were cinematographed by the Films Division Government of India, for preparing a documentary on Indian Sculpture to be screened during the New York World Fair.

The Curator was sent to Kalibangan in Rajasthan to undergo training in methods of excavation. Thousand one hundred and sixty-three Index cards for objects in this section were prepared and a tape recorder was purchased during the year.

8. *Numismatics*.—No treasure trove hoards of coins were acquired during the year. Seventy copper Rectangular 243 copper round Pandyan coins, one gold sequin of the Venetian Duke Paulo Remier and one gold coin of Carol III of Spain were purchased during 1964. Sri N. Sundar presented one brass medal of the Diocese of Dornakal. A set of Metal casts of selected Hoysala gold coins was prepared for the Archaeological Museum, Halebid.

Sri T. Balakrishnan Nair's bulletin on "Dowlashwaram in hoard of Chola and Eastern Chalukyan Coins" is in the press. The Curator continued his research work in the late South Indian copper coins. The Curator went to Puthukkottai in Kanyakumari district to examine the collections in the Children's Museum set up there, by Rev. Fr. C.M. Hilary, with a view to its acquisition by the Government.

9. *Zoology*.—A very large number of specimens were added to the collections during the period under report. Various schemes to improve the coral, Fish and Invertebrate galleries were undertaken. Old and discoloured specimens were renovated. The specimen of African lion was exhibited in a modernised show case of the Mammal gallery during the year. A collection of Birds from the scrub jungles around Pudukkottai was secured. Bulletins on South Indian Amphibians and South Indian Butter flies are under publication.

10. *Botany*.—Root-barks of *Ventilago Maderaspatensis* roots of *Derris scandens* and *Acorus calamum* and seeds of *Peorolia corylifolia* and *Madhuca longifolia* were the new additions to the collections during the period under review. Twenty-eight herbarium specimens, three life-history charts of Pteridophytes and a model of the "Tree of plant classification" were added to the systematic botany gallery. Seeds of twelve new strains of millets formed the new additions to the exhibits.

A special exhibition of 'Vegetable Insecticides' was organised and conducted for two months.

11. *Geology*.—Fossils, specimens of a crab, a tooth of *Hippopotamus*, a tooth of *Archidiskodon* sp., *Conoclypeus* sp., and *Flosculina*, sp., specimens of metallurgical coke, ores of lead, zinc and copper, specimens of banded agate with amethyst crystals and large number of other specimens were added to the collections during 1964. Thirteen soil samples were added to the exhibits pertaining to soils and a specimen of chromite was added to the exhibits pertaining to Refractories.

12. *Chemical Conservation Section*.—Four Bronzes were electrolytically cleaned and restored. One small bronze image was chemically treated and restored. 29 wood carvings were cleaned of the tarry crusts and the artistic details on them were revealed. All the wood carvings were given a protective coating of Ascu after treatment. 326 coins, 40 pottery pieces, 7 musical instruments, 2 Bamboo vessels were chemically conserved. A silver bangle which was covered over with corrosion crusts was cleaned to reveal its ornamental details. An X-Ray apparatus was installed in the laboratory and experimental radiographs of paintings were taken for study. Ultra violet and Infra red lamps and a recording Thermolytograph were acquired.

13. *Children's Section*.—Additions to collections during 1964 are as follows:—

(1) Six dolls dressed in the regional costumes of Germany presented by the Children of Marienschule for Girl's Saarbrücken, West Germany.

(2) Two dolls dressed in the traditional costumes of the districts of Marburg in Hessen, West Germany, presented by the Sorophilist clubs of Frankfurt.

(3) 15.4" cloth dolls dressed in Indian costumes.

(4) Twenty pieces of wooden furniture for furnishing the dolls house in the children's gallery.

(5) Two Japanese costume dolls purchased from the Industries Department.

(6) Eight cloth dolls dressed in the regional costumes of India. These were sent in exchange for the eight dolls dressed in German traditional costumes received from Saarbrücken and Frankfurt.

A Special Exhibition of the German costume dolls with the help of Dr. Werwie, Director of Max Muller Bhavan, New Delhi, was arranged in August 1964.

Government Museum, Pudukkottai.—Two lakhs fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-three people visited the Museum during the year 1964. This Museum is increasingly becoming popular and useful to the people. The Curator of the Museum delivered a lecture at the B.T. College, Pudukkottai on "The Monuments of South India" in connection with the International Campaign for Monuments in India organised by UNESCO.

2. *New Additions*.—A rat snake about 7'3" in length and a Pangolin (Ant eater) both caught in Pudukkottai were added to the collections. 0 different photographs illustrating different aspects of Natural resources

and effects of Nature and 12 Photographs illustrating some of the Tribals in India were procured from the Madras Museum for the Geology and Ethnological galleries respectively.

3. Several schemes to renovate the galleries including renewal of labels, giving chemical treatment to protect palm-leaf Gazettes in the Epigraphy section from insect attacks and preservation of wet specimens were undertaken during the period under report. 20 books were added to the library making up the total volumes to 1180. A new Air rifle was purchased to shoot birds for Natural History Gallery.

Zoological Gardens.

The 110 year old Madras Zoological Gardens continued to provide interest and attraction to a large number of visitors to the Zoo. On an average 1,600 adults and 400 children visited the Zoological Gardens daily.

At the beginning of the year 1964, there were 215 mammals, 381 birds and 13 reptiles. There were 48 additions by births and gifts. There were disposals by sales and deaths also. The total livestock as on 31st December 1964 was 564.

A colourful procession of Wild Animals was taken out from the Zoo on 2nd October 1964 during the State Wild life Week.

Madras Record Office.

The main work of the Record Office is to receive, issue and preserve the permanent records and documents of the State Government. The office also furnishes records to the departments of the Government whenever they are required by them.

1. *Accessions.*—The records of the Board of Revenue (Settlement Estates) and (Commercial Taxes) for the year 1953, the records of the Chief Conservator of Forests for 1952, the records including those of confidential nature of all Department of the Secretariat pertaining to the year 1960 and certain records of the Board of Revenue of the erst-while Travancore-Cochin State were transferred to this office for permanent custody during the year 1964. The non-current records of the Madras High Court continued to be transferred for centralising and custody. 11,941 strong almirah documents from the Departments of Secretariat, Heads of Departments and other officers in the State and 1891 printed specifications from the Patent Office, Calcutta, were transferred to this office for custody.

2. *Requisition for Records and Restoration of Records.*—During the year under report 23,588 requisitions were received, of which 537 involved detailed searches. 33,431 records were furnished to the various departments of the Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh Governments. 59,398 records were restored.

3. *Cataloguing and Listing.*—During the year 11,380 files of Persian records were listed and catalogued by the special staff. The question of reviving the work of listing and cataloguing Modi records of Thanjavur Collectorate by a Modi Pandit was under the consideration of the

Government. A classified catalogue of books registered during the years 1901-1910 has been issued. The re-intergration of the common records of erstwhile British India and Indian States was completed during the year.

4. *Mending and Preservation of Records.*—One lakh forty-two thousand and forty-six sheets were mended and 1,100 volumes register, etc., were bounded. Training in mending, preservation and binding of records and archives keeping, was given to one member each from Mysore Secretariat and Oriental Research Institute, Mysore respectively. Information and advice regarding preservation of records damaged by white ants, silver fish, etc., and methods of eradicating them, fumigation methods of taking records from bundles with reference to requisitions, preservation, weeding, classification and other archival matters were offered to various Government Officers.

5. *Weeding and Destruction of Records.*—The passport records issued up to 1941 have been weeded out and those marked for destruction have been destroyed.

6. *Publications.*—The volume of "Public Despatches from England 1753-54 (Vol. 57)" was issued during the year. The next volume under the series and the Compendium on the origin and History of the Board of Revenue (Madras) were under print. The classified Catalogue of Books registered during the period 1911-15 and 1916-20 were in final stage of publication. The catalogue for the year 1901-10 has been published during the year.

7. *Library.*—During the year, 948 Books, 1,578 periodicals and 1,901 books were added to the library. Forty-eight Research scholars were afforded facilities for doing historical research, of these eight belonged to Australia, United States, etc. The Section of the Tamil Development and Research Council engaged in the preparation of the Tamil Bibliography continued to function in this office.

8. *General.*—The Director of International Centre for Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome visited this office and observed the methods adopted for preserving records. The office continues to be a member of the International Council of Archives, Paris and British Records Association, London.

CHAPTER XII

IRRIGATION, PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY.

Irrigation.

Madras State is noted for its judicious exploitation of the waters of rivers, streams, etc., to derive maximum benefits and in extending irrigational facilities to vast areas of cultivable lands. The important among the rivers in the State are Cauvery, Periyar, Vaigai, Sholayar, Parambikulam-Aliyar, Amaravathi, Bhavani, etc. The Agricultural prosperity and industrial advancement of Madras State depends on Cauvery, which starts from Coorg and after traversing Mysore State, enters our State in Salem, flows through the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur to enter the Bay of Bengal. The Mettur Reservoir across Cauvery in Salem District, completed in 1934 to irrigate three lakhs acres of land was the biggest of its kind in the then British Empire. The oldest irrigation project in the Indian sub-continent is probably the one known as Grand Anicut (Kallanai) built by the Chola King Karikala in the Second Century B.C. to harness the river Cauvery at Tiruchirappalli-Thanjavur border. It is still in existence, renovated and remodelled in 1883 for the first time after its construction.

The mammoth Parambikulam-Aliyar Project which is a Multi-purpose and multi-valley project envisaging the utilisation of waters of seven rivers, which flow through both the States of Madras and Kerala and ultimately fall into the Arabian Sea, when completed will irrigate an extent of 2.40 lakhs acres in the dry regions of Coimbatore District.

I. The regulation of water-supply in the various irrigation systems during the year under review is indicated below :—

1. *Cauvery Delta System.*—This year, the Mettur Reservoir was opened for irrigation on 6th July 1964 against the normal date of 12th June 1964. This was due to the low storage obtained in the reservoir in the month of June 1964 and also due to the late setting of South-West Monsoon. At the beginning of the irrigation season, the South-West Monsoon was not active and the inflows into the Reservoir were not encouraging. The rainfall in the delta was also not appreciable. Hence the regulation was done judiciously to keep down the demand to the minimum. The South-West Monsoon was active from the first week of August 1964 and the reservoir received good inflows. The full requirements of the delta was met thereafter without any difficulty. The reservoir reached F.R.L. on 10th August 1964 and surplussed.

The regular bi-weekly turn system between the Cauvery and the Vennar was introduced from 15th October 1964 (two weeks after the Scheduled date of 1st October 1964 due to late opening of the reservoir), after due notification to the ryots.

The North-East Monsoon was, only normal, during the year. Extension of supply was allowed due to late transplantation of the Thaladi crop and the Reservoir was closed on 21st February 1965.

2. *Periyar System*.—The Reservoir did not reach F.R.L. The storage in the Reservoir was low at the commencement of the irrigation season and supply to the double crop area was allowed from 15th June 1964, instead of 1st June 1964. Supply was however allowed for the single crop area on the scheduled date, viz., 15th August 1964. Extension of supply was allowed for the double crop area up to 15th March 1965.

3. *Kodayar System*.—The Pechipparai and Perunchanai Reservoirs did not reach F.R.L. this year. Irrigation supply was allowed this year from 1st June 1964, the normal date. Supply was extended up to 7th March 1965.

4. *Lower Bhavani Project*.—The Government decided to adopt a revised pattern of irrigation under this project from this irrigation season, i.e., 1964-65 onwards. According to this, new pattern there will be no crop restriction during the First turn period and only dry crops will be permitted for the second turn. So, the main canal was opened for irrigation this year for the first turn ayacut from 7th August 1964. Extension of supply was allowed for the first turn up to 15th December 1964.

Due to good storage available in the reservoir and with a view to increase the food production, the Government decided to follow the old pattern for the second turn ayacut without enforcing dry cultivation on the entire extent. Supply was allowed for the second turn ayacut from 8th December 1964 to 11th April 1965 including extension of supply beyond 18th March 1965.

This year, water was stored in the reservoir up to a maximum of 0.7' below F.R.L. This was the maximum impounded so far.

5. *Mettur Canals Scheme*.—Due to low storage obtained in the Mettur Reservoir in the first week of August 1964, the West bank and East bank canals were opened for irrigation on 10th August 1964. The entire area was thrown open for irrigation. Supply was extended up to 10th February 1965.

6. *Manimuthar Project*.—The Main Canal was closed for 1963-64 irrigation season on 25th April 1964. During this year, the water level in the reservoir did not rise above the sill of the canal sluice after 5th June 1964. Hence the main canal was not opened at all for irrigation during 1964-65. Special release to an extent of 450 M. Cft. was allowed from the reservoir for the benefit of old irrigation in Thambaraparani System during June and July 1964.

7. *Amaravathy Project*.—Intermittent supply for the sugarcane crop and also for the sugar factory was allowed in the Main Canal in the months of May, June and July 1964. Due to low storage in the Reservoir, the opening of the main canal was postponed from 1st August to 7th August 1964. The reservoir reached F.R.L. on 14th August 1964 and surplussed. Supply was extended up to 15th March 1965.

8. *Vaigai Project*—(1) *Tirumangalam Main Canal*.—The canal was opened for irrigation only on 15th September 1964 as against 1st June 1964, the normal date for opening. This was due to low storage in the Periyar and Vaigai Reservoirs at the beginning of the season and partial failure of the South-West Monsoon. Supply was extended for one month beyond 15th January 1965.

(2) *Periyar New Extension area*.—Supply was allowed to this area from the usual date of opening, 15th September 1964 to 15th February 1965. With the inflows received due to early onset of the North-East Monsoon, supplies were allowed to non-Vaigai basin areas also. The Vaigai Reservoir did not reach F.R.L. during the year under review.

9. *Krishnagiri Reservoir Project*.—In view of the favourable storage in the reservoir, both the left and right side canals were opened for irrigation on 1st July 1964, i.e., one month ahead of the scheduled date of opening. The reservoir attained F.R.L. on 10th November 1964 and surplussed. Supply was extended in the main canals upto 15th January 1965. Special releases were also allowed to Barur Tank in April 1964.

10. *Sathanur Reservoir*.—The Reservoir reached F.R.L. on 7th September 1964. As the ryots were not ready to utilise the canal supplies from 1st November 1964, the canal was opened for irrigation on 1st December 1964 and the supply will be extended upto 15th May 1965.

11 and 12. *New Kattalai High Level Canal and Pullambadi Canal Schemes*.—The canals were to be opened for irrigation on 1st of August. This year due to low storage in the Mettur Reservoir, these canals were opened both for the direct and indirect ayacuts only on 10th August 1964. Supply was extended upto 28th February 1965.

13. *Vidur Reservoir Project*.—The main canal was opened for irrigation on 12th October 1964 against the normal date 1st October 1964. The reservoir reached F.R.L. on 25th November 1964. Supply was extended upto 15th April 1965.

14. *Neyyar Irrigation Project*.—The Kanyakumari Branch of Madras State starts from mile 24-2-80 of Neyyar Left Bank Canal of Kerala State and this forms part of the Neyyar Irrigation Project. Supply was allowed in the Kanyakumari Branch Channel for the first time from 5th June 1964 to 28th February 1965. The area thrown open for irrigation was 5,670 acres including wet and dry.

II. *Progress of New Schemes*.—(1) *Korangan Pallam and Perumpallam Schemes*.—These two major schemes are intended for utilising the regenerated waters from the ayacut of Lower Bhavani Project in Coimbatore District. They have been sanctioned this year and the works are in progress.

(2) *Gomukhi Nadhi Reservoir Scheme*.—A Public Works Division for the execution of the scheme for the formation of a reservoir across Gomukhi Nadhi at a cost of Rs. 87 lakhs for benefitting an extent of 5,000 acres was formed in April 1963 with headquarters at Kallakurichi, South Arcot District. The work was taken up for execution in 1963 and was in rapid progress during the year under review. An expenditure of Rs. 42.27 lakhs was incurred during the year.

(3) *Manjalar Reservoir Scheme*.—A Public Works Division with headquarters at Periakulam has been formed for attending to the works of Manjalar Reservoir Scheme, which is one of the Medium Irrigation Projects in Madras State under Third Five-Year Plan and is estimated to cost Rs. 65.8 lakhs. By the completion of the scheme, about 1,200 acres (New) and 3,249 acres of the existing ayacut are expected to be benefitted.

The Project consists of a reservoir of 386 M.Cft. capacity across the Manjar River at about 3½ miles North of Devadanapatti village in Periakulam taluk, Madurai district. All the preliminary works were completed. Foundation, excavation for the earth dam had been taken up and about 30 per cent of the total cut off trench had been completed. The expenditure incurred upto the end of 1963-64 is Rs. 4.90 lakhs.

(4) *Chittar-Pattanamkal Scheme*.—The Chittar-Pattanamkal Scheme one of the irrigation projects included in Third Five-Year-Plan was sanctioned for Rs. 6.67 crores in G.O. Ms. No. 3418, Public Works, dated 31st December 1964. One special Public Works Division was formed to attend to this work with headquarters at Nagercoil on 1st December 1963. The second division was formed on 6th November 1964 with headquarters at Cheruppaloor. Preliminary works such as Field investigation for the dam line, inter-connecting channel and feeder channel were completed. The construction work of store shed, Nissan shed, etc., were also completed. The construction of staff quarters and temporary buildings for the Division Office at Cheruppaloor was in progress. Works on Radhapuram and Pattanamkal canals were in good progress.

(5) *Improvements to Palar Anicut and Supply Channels*.—The Special Division formed for carrying out improvements to Palar anicut system to bridge a gap of 3,285 acres continued to carry out the improvement works at the head works to supply channels, tanks and silt clearance during the year under review.

(6) *Sathanur Reservoir Project-II Stage*.—The Project aims at increasing the capacity of Sathanur reservoir from 4,500 to 8,100 M.Cft. Erection of gates on spillway and provision of a surplus course in the right flank were in progress.

(7) *Parambikulam-Aliyar Project*.—The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is a multi-purpose and multi-valley project envisaging utilisation of waters of the rivers having their sources in the Anamalai Hills which flow through both the States of Madras and Kerala and ultimately fall into the Arabian Sea. The Project in brief contemplates integration of seven rivers, five on the Anamalai Hills and two on the plains by constructing reservoirs across them and inter-connecting them through tunnels. These tunnels carry water thus impounded in the reservoirs to Lower level and ultimately to the plains of Coimbatore District. It will provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 2.40 lakhs of acres in the dry and arid regions of Coimbatore District in Pollachi, Udumalpet, Dharapuram and Palladam taluks and will produce power with an installed capacity of 1,85,000 KW. in Madras State, in addition to irrigation benefits to Kerala. The present estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 48.00 crores. During 1963-64 water was let down from Aliyar Dam for irrigating an extent of 17,500 acres. The progress of works during the year is as follows :—

(a) *Sholiyar Dam*.—The work involves 150,000 units of masonry and 57,000 units of earthwork. Out of this, 26,426 units of masonry have been completed.

(b) *Sholiyar Power Tunnel*.—Out of a total length of 8,819 Rft. of this unlined tunnel, 3,082 Rft. of mining has been completed.

(c) *Parambikulam Dam*.—Out of a total quantity of 79,000 units of Masonry and 14,900 units of earthwork, 62,323 units of masonry and 10,488 units of earth work have been completed.

(d) *Parambikulam Tunnel*.—The mining of the tunnel was completed in December 1963. The construction of control tower in the tunnel entry was in progress.

(e) *Thunacadavu Dam*.—The work involves 4,000 units of masonry and 9,000 units of earth work. So far 1,780 units of masonry and 5,887 of units of earth work have been completed.

(f) *Surkarpatti Power Tunnel*.—The mining of the tunnel was completed and the mining work was in progress and a length of 5,575 Rft. has been completed out of a total length of 12,633 Rft.

(g) *Contour Canal*.—Lining work was in progress and 112,725 Rft. of lining has been completed against the total length of 123,400 Rft.

(h) *Short Tunnels in Contour Canal*.—Out of a total length of 15,165 Rft. a length of 14,489 Rft. of mining and 2,918 Rft. of lining have been completed.

(i) *Navamalai Tunnel*.—The length of the lined tunnel was 15,925 feet and the mining of the tunnel has been completed. The lining of the tunnel was in progress. So far 6,600 Rft. of lining has been done.

(j) *Thirumurthi Dam*.—The total quantity of earthwork involved is 125,652 units for this dam, out of which 99,333 units have been completed.

(k) *Canals—Vettaikaranpudur Canal and Aliyar Feeder Canal*.—All works have been completed.

(l) *Sethumadai Canal*.—Out of a total quantity of 5,592 units of earth work and 25,540 Rft. of lining, 5,367 units of earthwork and 23,325 Rft. of lining have been completed.

(m) *Pollachi Canal*.—Earthwork and lining have been completed except in front and rear of the railway crossing work at Mile 22-6-45. This railway crossing work was in progress.

(n) *Parambikulam Main Canal*.—Out of a total quantity of 167,494 units of earthwork and 407,590 Rft. of lining 156,443 units of earthwork and 280,155 Rft. of lining have been completed.

(o) *Udumalpet Canal*.—The total quantity of earthwork and lining involved are 11,000 units and 105,600 Rft. respectively. Works done so far are 8,432 units of earthwork and 57,445 Rft. of lining. There is an allotment of Rs. 2,112.07 lakhs for Parambikulam-Aliyar Project during the Third Five-Year Plan period. The revised allotment for Parambikulam-Aliyar Project for Third Plan is Rs. 2,640.73 lakhs. The expenditure on the project upto Second Plan period was Rs. 426.71 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 1,433.14 lakhs has so far been incurred during the year 1963-64. The expenditure upto December 1964 during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 357.97 lakhs and the up-to-date expenditure on the project was Rs. 2,217.82 lakhs. The Budget Estimate for 1964-65 is Rs. 588.29 lakhs.

III. *Central Designs Office*.—Design and drawings for the major schemes such as Chittar Pattanamkal, Gomukhi Nadhi, Manjalar, etc. were prepared. Technical remarks were also offered on the papers received from several National Institutions such as Central Water and Power Commission, Central Board of Irrigation, etc.

IV. *Irrigation Research Station Division, Poondi*.—The Irrigation Research Station, Poondi continued its research activities during the year 1964. Due to the receipt of certain Fundamental and Basic Research problems sponsored by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, there was definite increase in the tempo of work. Investigations financed by the State Government included basic studies in Hydraulic phenomena, studies on Parambikulam-Aliyar Project structures, applied studies on other irrigation schemes and maintenance problems coming within the ambit of the Public Works Department. Nineteen Irrigation Research Station Reports and one Miscellaneous Report were prepared. Technical papers were prepared and presented at various Conferences and Symposiums.

V. *Concrete and Soil Mechanics Laboratory, Madras*.—A number of soil samples and other materials such as cement, steel, tiles, etc., were received in this laboratory during the year 1964 for testing and determining their properties. Tests on soils and other materials and manufacture and supply of equipments were taken up for Public Works Department and other departments of Government, private bodies and other States. Basic Fundamental Research Work was continued in Soil Mechanics and other works allotted by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

VI. *Gauging Division*.—During the year 1964, two issues of the New Irrigation Era, viz., Vol. IX No. 1 and 2 were released and distributed. Sixty-five current metres were re-rated and sent back to respective divisions. The second round of silt survey work at Wellingdon Reservoir was completed. The work of silt survey of Poondi Reservoir was taken up and about 60 per cent of the reservoir bed was surveyed. The final results of current Meter Gaugings conducted at various gauging stations were scrutinised. The irrigation reserve stock held by the various Public Works Divisions were physically verified during the year. The river diagrams for Anicuts and Reservoirs are to be prepared by this Divisions in future from the diagrams from 1963-64 onwards. Out of 37 River Diagrams, computation books for four River Diagrams were prepared during the year.

VII. *Special Minor Irrigation Programme Works in-charge of Public Works Department*.—During the year 1964, 636 continuation works and 187 new works were in progress at an estimated cost of about Rs. 242.19 lakhs.

VIII. *Desilting-cum-Reclamation Scheme*.—Under the Desilting-cum-Reclamation Scheme, 39 continuation works and 25 new works costing about Rs. 17.16 lakhs were in progress during the year 1964 in North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram and Chingleput districts.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.

Project Utilisation Team.—This team incepted in February 1964, consists of a Special Officer of the rank of a Senior Collector, an Executive Engineer, a Special Deputy Director of Agriculture and a Special Deputy Collector (Localisation). Its scope is to induce the ryots to utilise the waters from the project economically and profitably, to evolve a suitable cropping and irrigation pattern for the project area on the basis of availability of water, rainfall, texture of soil, etc., and to effectively implement the area Programme of Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. Some of the important features of the Area Programme will be, expeditious construction of field channels, Tractorisation and levelling of cultivated lands, conducting surveys for deciding crop pattern and fertiliser application, providing marketing, storage, communication and credit facilities to the ryots, supplying improved seeds, fertilisers, consolidating holdings and developing local manurial resources, etc.

2. During the year 1964, the Team observed the cropping patterns and irrigation practices, in stages during the third and fourth spells of irrigation. Thirty Cotton demonstration farms cultivated by the ryots but under the direct supervision of the Special Deputy Director of Agriculture were under observation from 10th September 1964 under the fourth spell of irrigation. Thirty-three similar demonstration farms with cotton and millets were put into commission during the fifth spell of irrigation.

3. Under the scheme of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation loans were granted to the ryots for reclamation and improvements of lands. Speedy action has been taken to localise large extent of ayacuts by the Special Deputy Collector since 1st March 1964.

4. An extent of 1,246.01 acres remained unirrigated out of 18,159.82 acres thrown open for irrigation in the third spell due to non-excavation of field bothies by the ryots and due to disputes among them. Similar figures at the end of the fourth spell of irrigation are 273.32 acres out of 20,615.42 acres. This reduction of the unirrigated area is due to conciliation work done by the Special Deputy Collector (Localisation). An extent of 317.79 acres remained unirrigated, out of 18,159.82 acres thrown open for irrigation in the third spell, due to inadequacy of supply in the tail end and defective sluices. The corresponding figure after the fourth spell of irrigation is 161.49 acres out of 20,615.42 acres thrown open. The reduction was due to remedial steps taken by Public Works Department Officers.

5. During the year under review, the Project Utilisation Team conducted a detailed economic survey of the project area and submitted a report in connection with the question of World Bank's aid to the project. Final action on most of the petitions relating to the exclusion and inclusion of lands in the ayacut for the entire project, was taken and the P.A.P. Co-ordination Board met several times to discuss and take action on various issues such as progress of works, finalisation of ayacut, etc. The important issues decided by the Board are : (1) Design of Parambikulam Main Canal below mile 72/0 and 2 major distributories taking off at 54/7 and 68/2 of Parambikulam Main Canal to permit of improvements in case of availability of additional waters, and (2) finalising the ayacut

in Pollachi taluk. All other issues including reclamation proposals for the entire Parambikulam-Aliyar Project and discussion with Kerala regarding the utilisation of waters were dealt with by the Special Officer in consultation with the Chief Engineer of the Project.

The expenditure incurred on the Project Utilisation Team during 1964-65 was Rs. 1.68 lakhs. The Project Team will be continued until about 75 per cent of the irrigation potential created has utilised the facilities given or one year beyond the physical completion of Public Works Department works whichever is later.

Public Works.

1. *General.*—The Public Works Department of this State functions under the control of a Chief Engineer with five Superintending Engineers in charge of the Circles at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur and Coimbatore. The Special Circles, each in charge of a Superintending Engineer are as follows:—(1) Designs, (2) Special Buildings Circles at Madras and Tiruchirappalli, (3) Irrigation Planning, (4) Marine Works, Planning and Designs, (5) Parambikulam-Aliyar Project Canals Circle, and (6) Parambikulam-Aliyar Project Head Works Circle. The Food-grains Godown Construction Circle to construct giant godowns at Thanjavur, Mannargudi, Tiruchirappalli, etc., and a Small Arms Project Circle were formed during the year under review besides the formation of Special Divisions for (1) Pumping Scheme at Nagappattinam, (2) Chittar Pattanamkal No. II Radhapuram Canals, (3) Divisions I to III and VII Small Arms Project, (4) Periyar Improvement Division, Madurai, and (5) Special Minor Irrigation Programme Execution Division, Palayamkottai.

2. *Building Works.*—The progress in the construction, etc., of the buildings of various departments of Government and other Public buildings achieved during the year is as follows:—

(1) *Agriculture.*—During the year under review, 22 Seed Stores at Pungalur, Bhavani, Uthukkottai, Kolandalore, Sirukaveripakkam, Adanur, Durairajanagar, Athiyandal, Navlock, Vazhavachanur, Vandiyampatti, Vilpatti, Rifle Ranges and Puduruthamanur villages were constructed. Staff quarters for the personnel of Agriculture department were constructed in seven places, namely, Bhavani, Sathiamangalam, Bhavanisagar, Adanur, Nagamangalam, Papparapatti and Sakkottai. A soil testing laboratory at Cuddalore and buildings for the Agricultural School at Paramakudi were also constructed.

(2) *Fisheries.*—During the year the construction of four buildings for Ice Plant at Nagercoil, Nagappattinam, Keelakarai and Bhavanisagar was completed and the same work was nearing completion at Pulicat, Thanjavur, Covelong, Madurai and Punnakoyal. Construction of Fish Farms at Manakudi and Aliyar Dam, fish nurseries at Poondi, Thattankulam and Poongulam, Jetty at Pulicat, Fish Curing yard and staff quarters at Kadapakkam and Sotankuppam and store-cum-watchman sheds in Fish Nursery at Kulithalai was completed.

The construction of buildings for Canning Plant at Tuticorin and the construction of a boat building yard at Royapuram and a Fishing Harbour at Nagappattinam were nearing completion during the year.

(3) *Education.*—The works completed in 1964 were (1) Additional buildings for Presidency Training School for Girls at Egmore, (2) Additional Weaving Shed for the Government Basic Training School at Chingleput, (3) Science Block Buildings for the Government Girls' High School in Walajabad, (4) Weaving Shed for the Model School in Basic Training School, Orathanad, (5) Buildings for Government Training College and Hostel, Pudukkottai, and (6) Buildings for Government Primary Schools in Kanyakumari district (out of 73 schools sanctioned, 72 buildings were completed in this district).

(4) *Harizan Welfare.*—The construction of buildings for additional accommodation in Government Nandanar's Girls' Hostel, Chidambaram, School buildings at Papanasam and a compound wall for Government Girls' Hostel at Mayavaram was completed during the year and the construction of buildings for Boarding Home at Cheekanurani was nearing completion.

(5) *Police Quarters.*—During the year under review, quarters for eight Sub-Inspectors, two Inspectors, 22 Head Constables, 127 Constables three Subedars, eight Jamedars and 32 non-Commissioned officers were constructed at Sholurmattam (Nilgiris district), Avadi, Pattabiram, Thoovan, Dharmapuri, Pennadam, Kallakurichi, Kanyakumari, Tiruvalam, Pudukkottai, Periakulam, Theni, Uthamapalayam, Srirangam, Palayamkottai, Ayyapuram and Tuticorin.

(6) *Animal Husbandry.*—The following works were completed during the year under report:—(1) Buildings for the three Poultry Extension Centres, one each at Karuthapaliampatti, Amaravathipudur and Alamadhi, (2) A Block in Madras Veterinary College, (3) A cow and calf shed and extension of the milk shed at Dairy Farm, Pudukkottai, (4) Two overhead tanks in the Livestock Farm, Orathanad and Livestock Research Station (Cattle Farm) at Hosur, (5) The flooring with rough stone paving in the yard of Government Dairy Farm at Ootacamund and (6) Quarters for Veterinary Assistant Surgeon of Key Village Centre and Police personnel at Madhavaram.

(7) *Medical.*—The important works completed during the year were: construction of (1) Two new Government Hospitals at Arni and Polur, (2) An X-ray Block in the Government Hospital at Tiruvarur, (3) District Medical Officer's quarters, Komarapalayam (Salem), (4) Biochemistry Block in Government Royapettah Hospital, (5) A ward of 20 beds in Government Papayee Achi Hospital at Valayapatti, (6) Medical Officer's quarters at Therizhandur and Vazhikondapuram, (7) Six quarters for nurses at Udumalpet, and Moolakaraipatti, (8) Additional works in 100 horses stables in the King Institute, Guindy, (9) An Out-patient Block at Stanley Hospital and Government Royapettah Hospital at Madras and also an Administrative Block in the latter Hospital, (10) Additional buildings in Government Erskine Hospital at Madurai, (11) A.T.B. Clinic at Nagappattinam, (12) Improvements to the Government Hospital at Melur, (13) Quarters for two lady wardens in Madras Medical College, (14) A kitchen block at the Government Hospital, Paramakudi and (15) Additional buildings-cum-clinic by converting the Government Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput, as a teaching institution for condensed M.B.B.S. Course.

(8) *Primary Health Centres*.—During the year, construction of buildings for two Primary Health Centres at Kalambur and Thamara-kottai villages and staff quarters for the personnel of the Primary Health Centres at Avadi, Perambakkam, Velliyam, Kalambur, Kom-mendinlal, Perungalatoor, S. V. Nagaram, Vaduganthangal, Orathur, Thurinjapatti, Guruvareddiyur, T'Oranalli (Nilgiris), Pappanpatti and Nallatipalayam villages was completed. Further improvements to the buildings of the Centre at Thottium, construction of Dispensary buildings and staff quarters for the Primary Health Centre at Thevur of Kivalur block and construction of buildings including wards, kitchen and menial quarters for the centre at Somanur were also completed during the year.

3. *Non-Plan Schemes*.—During the year under review, the construction of (1) Tourist Bungalow at Ootacamund, (2) Additional block and additional floors over the City Civil Court Buildings, (3) Combined Court-house at Vellore, (4) A Circuit House at Vellore, (5) A New High School building at Tiruvannamalai, (6) First floor over Chemistry block in the Government College, Salem, (7) Three Quarantine sheds, etc. at King Institute, Guindy, and (8) a compound wall for Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet, was completed.

Town Planning.

The Madras Town Planning Act, 1920 was in force in 72 Municipalities in the State including Corporation of Madras; 82 Town Panchayats, 183 Village Panchayats and 7 Townships during the year.

1. *Functions under the Madras Town Planning Act, 1920*.—Under the Third Five-Year Plan, Outline Development Plans for 22 Municipal Towns have to be prepared. The field investigation and Survey operation were completed for the following towns and their environs, viz., Coonoor and Palani (First Unit) and Virudhunagar (Second Unit). Survey operation was in progress at Mayuram (First Unit) and Dindigul (Second Unit).

2. *Drawing and Design Unit*.—The data gathered by the Field Units and other information and particulars collected, pertaining to Kancheepuram, Coonoor and Virudhunagar and their environs were processed and the particulars for Palani were being processed at the end of the year. Preparation of study maps, charts, reports, etc., were taken on hand for the towns of Tirunelveli, Palayamkottai, Melapalayam, Kancheepuram, Coonoor and Virudhunagar during the year and were in progress at the end of the year. Outline Development Plans for the towns of Pollachi, Srirangam and Tiruppur were being finalised during the year. The preparation of Outline Development Plans for the towns of Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Palayamkottai, Melapalayam and Kancheepuram was in progress.

3. *Detailed Town Planning Schemes*.—Under the Third Five-Year Plan, many new Town Planning Schemes were suggested. Twenty-seven new Detailed Town Planning Schemes were notified and are under preparation with the various local bodies. Draft schemes and layouts were prepared and furnished by the Department in respect of 18 notified areas. At the end of the year, there were in all 605 Town Planning

schemes including Corporation of Madras, Municipalities, Town Panchayats, Village Panchayats and Townships, out of which 87 Town-Planning Schemes were already sanctioned and are under various stages of execution, Six Town-Planning Schemes were finalised. The Government have sanctioned 3 Town-Planning Schemes during the year.

4. *Functions under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920*.—The enforcement of the provisions of Chapters IX and X of the Act relating to street making control and building regulations was satisfactory in all local bodies. This Department disposed of 1,000 appeals for exemption from building rules received from various municipalities and panchayats. Exemption was granted in 429 cases and exemption was refused in the remaining 571 cases. The Department also examined and forwarded 40 appeals addressed to the Government against its orders. Industrial areas under the provisions of Madras District Municipalities Act were notified during this year by one municipality, 6 panchayats and 3 panchayat unions.

5. *Functions under the Madras Public Health Act*.—Residential areas under the provisions of Madras Public Health Act were notified during the year by 2 municipalities and 1 panchayat. This Department has also received a number of proposals for exclusion from residential areas from the local bodies, out of which 15 proposals were approved.

6. *Functions under Factory Act and Panchayat Act*.—This Department scrutinised and approved 40 factory plans received from various factories under the Madras Factory Rules 3 (i) (c). Four hundred and seventy-three cases of installation of machineries in the panchayats and panchayat union areas were scrutinised and approved under the Panchayat Rules.

7. *Industrial Estate Planning*.—During the year, layout designs for industrial estates and developed industrial plots were furnished by the Department in respect of the following:—(1) Sivakasi Co-operative Industrial Estate, (2) Sakthi Co-operative Industrial Estate, Udumalpet, (3) Sakthi Co-operative Industrial Estate, Pollachi, (4) Guindy Industrial Estate Phase II and (5) Ambattur Industrial Estate.

8. *Housing*.—All layouts for public housing and slum clearance projects and housing of municipal sweepers and scavengers in the City and mufassal areas were prepared and approved by the Department. During the year, the Department prepared layouts for an area of 2,065.18 acres and provided accommodation for 30,882 families under various housing schemes.

9. *Neighbourhood Development Schemes*.—During the year the Department furnished detailed Development Plans for the 2 neighbourhood schemes, viz., (1) Kodambakkam-Pudur Part II covering an area of 517 acres and (2) Kovai-Pudur neighbourhood scheme covering an area of 286 acres. The Department also finalised the outline Development Plan for the Madurai East neighbourhood for an area of 243 acres and furnished proposals for the development of Korattur neighbourhood.

10. *Regional Planning Scheme for 1964*.—Under the Regional Scheme, the preparation of Regional Plans for two District Regions of Coimbatore and Chingleput have been included in the Third Five-Year Plan. Survey work in five taluks of Chingleput district was over during the year and survey work was commenced in the Coimbatore district. Field survey work

in five taluks of Coimbatore district region was completed in all respects during the year and compilation of the survey data was also partly completed.

11. *Design Work*.—(1) Base maps for two district regions were finalised in all 58 maps. (2) Methodology for the preparation of Regional Schemes and regulations for controlling the Regional development were formulated. (3) Geological assessment was made with the maps showing topography, contour, etc., charts and tables pertaining to wind, climate, etc. (4) (a) Population studies have been completed in all aspects, population growth and projection for the planning period was worked out in respect of Chingleput and Coimbatore district regions. (b) Village-wise population density map was worked out for the Chingleput district region and the same was consolidated in 1"=1 mile map. (5) (a) Landuse break-up for Chingleput district region was calculated for the taluks so far surveyed. (b) Landuse was worked out on the village map so far surveyed in Chingleput district and they were consolidated 1"=1 mile map. (The consolidated map consists of 16 sheets). Landuse colouring on the village maps was under progress for Coimbatore District Regional Plan. (6) Evaluation of economic pattern of settlements in Chingleput district region was under progress. (7) Classification of settlements by size of population, area of settlement, etc., was under progress for the Chingleput district region. (8) Information gathered regarding the services, facilities such as medical, educational, etc. Utilities such as water-supply, power supply, etc., and other amenities were under compilation. (9) Maps showing the existing routes of communications such as roads, railways, waterways, power-supply, etc., have been completed. (10) Tentative proposals have been worked out in respect of the proposed landuse map. (11) Tentative proposals with regard to the future routes of communication were under preparation.

12. *Future Programme for 1965*.—(1) The survey work in (i) Madurantakam, (ii) Kancheepuram and (iii) Tiruttani will have to be taken up on hand during the financial year and the survey work so far carried out will also be compiled and finalised during the period. The interim Regional Plan for Coimbatore District Region was expected to be completed by 31st March 1966, and that for Chingleput district region was expected to be completed by 30th June 1966.

(2) *Coimbatore City Master Plan*.—The field survey work both for the urban and rural areas covered by the delineated region were in progress for the preparation of Outline Development Plan under Central financial assistance. The landuse survey and also industrial, socio-economic and traffic surveys were undertaken. Demographic statistics were worked out and projections arrived at.

(3) *Master Plan for the Metropolitan Region of Madras City*.—The field survey work both for urban and rural areas and landuse and industrial surveys within the delineated metropolitan region of Madras were in progress under Central financial assistance. Population figures and projections for the region as well as the classification of the population were worked out. The socio-economic aspects were also studied.

(4) *Tuticorin (Harbour and Development) Master Plan*.—The physical surveys, landuse surveys, warehouse surveys, surveys connected with the study of fishing facilities, manufacture of salt were conducted and studies made under Central financial assistance. Practically, the

Highways and Rural Works.

General.—The Highways and Rural Works Department continued to function with a Chief Engineer, 4 Regional Superintending Engineers in-charge of circles at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli, one Superintending Engineer in-charge of investigation and a Director in-charge of Highways Research Station. There were 22 regular divisions and 16 special divisions each under a Divisional Engineer. There were 107 sub-divisions and 64 special sub-divisions. During the year under review, no special division was created and the special division for training at Madras was closed. Thirteen special sub-divisions were formed and 15 special sub-divisions were closed.

This Department continued to execute works under Development Schemes, Five-Year Plans, etc., on National and State Highways and supervise the execution of rural works relating to panchayats and panchayat unions.

2. *Highways*.—(1) *National Highways*.—The development works and maintenance of National Highways are fully financed by the Government of India. The expenditure incurred during 1964 on capital outlay works on National Highways was Rs. 34.54 lakhs. During the year, technical sanction was accorded to 4 projects concerning National Highways at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.96 lakhs.

(2) *State Highways*.—In the Third Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 4 crores was made for the development of Governmental roads. Top priority was given to roads serving industrial areas. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 148.42 lakhs.

(3) *Other Roads*.—An amount of Rs. 160 lakhs was provided in the Third Five-Year Plan for the development works on roads vested with the panchayats and panchayat unions. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 30.14 lakhs.

(4) *State Roads of Economic and Inter-State Importance*.—This is a Centrally sponsored and financed scheme. The Government of India give grants-in-aid of varying percentage and State Government meet the excess expenditure from their funds. Most of the works under this scheme were already completed. Two new works sanctioned during the year under report for Rs. 31.50 lakhs will be executed shortly. An outlay of Rs. 38 lakhs was provided in the State's Third Plan for meeting State's share of expenditure on the works. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 7.54 lakhs has been incurred.

(5) *Central Road Fund Scheme*.—This scheme includes works on Government as well as former district board roads now vested with the panchayats and panchayat unions. An outlay of Rs. 175 lakhs was provided in the Third Plan for works financed under State's share of Central Road Fund Allocations. For the works taken up under Central Road Fund Reserve, the Government of India sanction either full grant or part grant to be met from Reserve Fund and the balance is met from the Central Road Fund (Allocations). Further, 16 new works costing Rs. 55.75 lakhs have been sanctioned under Central Road Fund (Reserve) Scheme and the grant provided is Rs. 26.75 lakhs as against the estimated cost. The sums of Rs. 20.23 lakhs under 'Allocations' and Rs. 6.98 lakhs

(6) *Construction of Over/Under Bridges.*—The total cost of 2 works under execution in Madras City, namely, a sub-way near Lighthouse and an overbridge on Thiruvottiyur High Road was Rs. 93 lakhs and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 21.77 lakhs. An overbridge on Kodambakkam High Road has also been taken up at a cost of Rs. 36 lakhs and it was in progress.

(7) *Security Measures and Flood Damage Works.*—An expenditure of Rs. 3.40 lakhs under the Security Measures Scheme was incurred during the period under review to provide better communications to the backward areas of Ramanathapuram district and an amount of Rs. 22,500 was sanctioned for repairing certain panchayat union roads formed under this scheme which were damaged by heavy rains in 1962.

Owing to cyclone and tidal waves on 23rd December 1964 followed by heavy rain extensive damages were caused to the roads in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Thanjavur and prompt action was taken to repair the damaged roads.

(8) *Schemes.*—The Government have approved a priority list of works on roads during the Third Five-Year Plan period. During the year under review, 11 schemes in the State costing Rs. 79.61 lakhs were sanctioned. The length of roads ordered to be taken over by Government during the year was 533 miles 7 furlongs and 573 feet including bus route road of 500 miles length. Twelve bridge works including causeways, pedestrian sub-ways, etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 56.66 lakhs were sanctioned technically. Under the economic and inter-State importance, Road Schemes, 2 works costing Rs. 33.40 lakhs were accorded technical sanction. Four works at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,39,500 under Tuticorin Harbour Project scheme and another 3 works including improvements to road from Athur to Punnakayal, widening Thanjavur-Tiruchi Road, etc., costing Rs. 8.32 lakhs were also technically sanctioned. In the Madras City, to repair, improve and widen the Poonamallee High Road, Mount Road and Great Northern Trunk Road, six schemes costing Rs. 102.68 lakhs have been technically sanctioned. For improving road in Nellikuppam Sugar Factory area under the Sugarcane Areas Road Scheme, one work costing Rs. 9.85 lakhs and for widening and metalling of road along left bank of Vennar Vettar regulator up to Palliagraharam in Thanjavur district under the Fisheries Road Scheme, one work costing Rs. 2.50 lakhs have also been accorded technical sanction during the year under review.

(9) *Highways Research Station.*—Research was conducted in the various laboratories, viz., (1) bitumen (2) soils, (3) concrete and structures, (4) tar, (5) aggregate, (6) traffic, etc., to ensure consistent quality of existing materials and to design new and improved mixes with the available materials. Scientific equipment for this station were purchased.

(10) *Traffic Division.*—The Traffic Engineering Cell under a Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) deals with the traffic improvements in Madras City to cope with the increased traffic. Traffic survey, field survey and speed survey were conducted and suitable proposals were sent to the Madras Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee. This cell also gives, to the Madras City Police and Director of Transport, technical notes and guidance on traffic engineering matters.

Five delegates from this State attended the 28th Annual Session of the Indian Roads Congress at Japan in November 1964. The Traffic Census for the year 1963-64 has been completed and the report was under printing. The next census will be conducted during 1966-67.

(11) *Tools and Plants.*—Sanction has been accorded for the purchase of 4 jeeps, one station wagon for special division for rural water-supply works at Tiruchirappalli, one staff car, six Tipping trucks for maintaining Madras City roads and machinery and equipments for a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs. During the year, a sum of Rs. 13.13 lakhs was spent in the purchase of Scientific equipment required for the Research Station and machineries required for executing road and bridge works out of a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for the Third Plan. Under Part II Scheme 1962-63, ten road rollers were sanctioned, of which nine are in use and the release order for the remaining one was awaited. During the year, sanction for the purchase of 6 road rollers at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs was accorded.

(12) *Transport and Machinery Organisation.*—This organisation undertakes as usual major repairs to plant of this department in addition to the manufacture of plants like tar boilers, drum mixers, wheel barrows, trailer carts, water carts and bridge bearings. The inspection of plants in various divisions in all the circles was continued by Inspection Squad for the period under review.

(13) *Tourism.*—Under this scheme the improvements to Rani Mangammal Chatram at Madurai were completed during the year.

Electricity.

MADRAS STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD.

1. *Power Supply.*—Madras State leads the rest of India in rural electrification. It has built up an Electricity grid extending to all the rural areas. This State ranks third in India in the generation and utilisation of power, Maharashtra and West Bengal are leading. Our State stands first in respect of utilisation of power for irrigation purposes, judging by the number of consumers, consumption and connected loads. During the year under review, over 81,419 new consumers were given supply bringing the total number of consumers to 12,11,653 with a total connected load of 2,193,927 M.W. Two thousand eighteen villages were electrified and 27,909 agricultural pumpsets connected up. At the end of the year, 18,523 towns, villages and hamlets and 2,13,180 agricultural pumpsets were deriving the benefits of electricity. About 70 per cent of the power output is used in industries and agriculture. All the villages with a population of 5,000, 70 per cent of villages with a population of 2,000 to 5,000, 60 per cent of villages with a population of 1,000 to 2,000 and about 50 per cent in the group 501 to 1,000 would be electrified before the end of the year 1965.

2. *Madras Power Grid.*—The Madras Power Grid comprises of eight Hydro-electric Power stations, namely (Installed capacity of each station is noted in the brackets), (1) Periyar (1,05,000 KW), (2) Kundah II (1,75,000 KW), (3) Pykara (70,000 KW), (4) Kundah I (60,000 KW), (5) Mettur (40,000 KW), (6) Moyar (36,000 KW), (7) Papanasam (28,000 KW), (8) Kundah V (20,000 KW) and 2 Thermal stations, namely, Madras (87,000 KW) and Madurai (14,000 KW). Relief availed from Neyveli was 2,50,000 KW.

During the year additional installed capacity added to the grid was 75 M.W. With the commissioning of the 3 units included in the mammoth Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme, the installed capacity of Madras Power Grid rose from 560 M.W. during 1963 to 635 M.W. in the year 1964. In all the Power stations including the Neyveli Thermal Station, 3,465 Million units were generated during 1964. The average daily grid power generation during the year was 95 lakhs compared to 81 lakhs during the previous year. Madras State has developed a fine interconnected network of transmission system connecting all the Power stations and major towns, so as to meet demand for power at any part of the State efficiently. The 230 K.V. line of the Madras Grid will facilitate the effective utilisation of power within the State and also the interchange of power between Madras and the neighbouring States in future. It is also proposed to connect the Kothagudam Thermal Station and the Kalpakkam Atomic Station with Madras. Due to very poor storages in all the reservoirs, a 50 per cent cut in Hydro areas and a 40 per cent cut in Thermal areas to all High Tension industries except those engaged in continuous process was introduced from 15th June 1964 and the same was removed on 4th July 1964 due to favourable inflows. The supply position of coal for the two Thermal stations was satisfactory throughout the year. All the eight operating systems, namely, (1) Pykara Electricity System, (2) Mettur Electricity System, (3) Madurai Electricity System, (4) Vellore Electricity System, (5) Tiruchirappalli Electricity System, (6) Tirunelveli Electricity System, (7) Chingleput Electricity System and (8) Madras Electricity System, the 2 generation circles at Madras and Erode and all the construction circles under the Board continued to function satisfactorily. The sub-stations at Mayanur, Orathanad, Puliangudi and Thondrampet were commissioned during the year.

3. Progress under Five-Year Plan Schemes.—The erection of an additional 150,000 lb. boiler for the Madras Basin Bridge Thermal Station to augment the capacity was under progress. Preliminary works relating to the installation of a 30 M.W. turbo alternator set with the 175,000 lb. boilers under the Madras Plant Extension IV Stage and the new Thermal Power Station at Ennore have been commenced during the year. The works connected with the Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Scheme, Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme III Stage, Anamalai Hydro-Electric Scheme, Parambikulam Projects Transmission and Distribution Scheme, Rural Electrification and Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme II Stage under the Third Five-Year Plan progressed satisfactorily. The Government of India have agreed to the inclusion of (1) Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Scheme II Stage, (2) Works relating to the remaining two power stations under the Parambikulam-Aliyar Hydro-Electric Scheme, and (3) The Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme during the Third Five-Year Plan period itself and the works connected with these schemes were in progress.

A revised report for the Hogenakkal Hydro-Electric Scheme to generate electricity without affecting the interests of Mysore State has been submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission for approval. Investigation of five Hydro-Electric Schemes, namely, (1) Pandiyar Punnapuzha, (2) Upper Tambaraparani, (3) Upper Manimuthar, (4) Paralayar, and (5) Suruliur was in progress. Preliminary investigation works like reconnaissance, etc., connected with (1) Kadampariar Hydro-Electric Scheme, (2) Pykara Ultimate Stage, (3) Lower Cauvery, and (4) Lower Moyar were in progress. Five transmission lines were

commissioned during the year and work connected with the erection of 21 transmission lines were in different stages of progress. Besides various works to improve the transformer capacity and voltage conditions, etc., were carried out during the year. Out of the installed capacity in the Madras Grid, 84 per cent was from Hydro areas. The Thermal component of the grid has been proposed to be increased appreciably to overcome the vagaries of monsoon especially during the failure of the south-west monsoon in the coming years.

4. Finance.—The gross revenue for the year under review was Rs. 2,715.15 lakhs. Revenue expenses amounted to Rs. 1,977.39 lakhs and the Capital expenditure was Rs. 2,566.85 lakhs. The Madras State Electricity Board floated a loan of Rs. 3 crores redeemable after 12 years, carrying an interest of 5 per cent per annum and issued at Rs. 99.75 per cent during the year.

Electrical Inspectorate.

The Electrical Inspectorate functions under the control of the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government. There are 13 Electric Licensees in the State, of which 8 are private licensees and the remaining 5 are municipal licensees. During the year, additional compensation under the Madras Electricity Supply Undertaking (Acquisition) Act, 1954, was declared to (1) Ponnamaravathy, and (2) Ambur-Vaniyambadi undertakings. The Vellore Electric Corporation Limited was permitted to borrow a sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs from the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Limited. No loan was granted to any Private Electrical Licensees during the year. The Salem-Erode Electricity Distribution Company Limited, and the Tinnevely-Tuticorin Electric Supply Company Limited were permitted to obtain cash credit facilities from the Central Bank of India Limited for a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs and 15 lakhs respectively. Consequent on the revision of tariff by the Madras State Electricity Board during the year all the private electric licensees have increased the rates of supply for the High Tension and Low Tension tariff. During the year, four thousand and sixty-seven inspections under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, were done, including the inspection of 1,531 cinemas, 7 X-ray plants, 21 generating sets, 91 Neon-signs, etc. One factory was granted relaxation of Rule 31 (1) of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956. One hundred and fourteen High Voltage routes and 112 methods of construction in High Voltage consumer cases were approved. Four hundred and ninety-six permits were revalidated and issued. Three licensees were permitted to effect supply of electricity to certain consumers outside their area of supply. During the year, there were 421 electrical accidents in the State (both in the licensees' and in the State Electricity Board areas of supply) out of which 187 proved fatal. Twenty-seven new High Voltage consumers installations were brought into beneficial use during the year under review. Out of 432 candidates appeared for the Cinema Operators Licence Test, 170 passed. Four hundred and twenty Cinema Operators Licences (including 228 renewals and 3 Duplicate licences) were issued during the year. There were 533 permanent and 758 touring cinemas in Madras State. Thirty permanent cinemas came into existence during the year. Seventeen High Voltage

tests and 2,555 laboratory tests of Electrical Appliances like Meters, Transformers, Fire Extinguishers, etc., were conducted. High voltage D.C. Tests of Generators of Kundah Project were also conducted. During the year 1964 also a cut in electricity consumption was imposed and operative in varied degrees under the system grouping areas. The number of inspections carried out under the Madras Electricity Duty Act and Rules, 1939, and Madras Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962, were 17 and 77 respectively.

The total revenue realised by way of Electricity Tax, Electricity Duty and Receipts under Indian Electricity Rules was Rs. 244.54 lakhs and the total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5.49 lakhs.

CHAPTER XIII

TRANSPORT, HOUSING AND CO-OPERATION.

Madras State Transport.

The fleet strength at the end of the year under review was 890. The services were augmented by 119 more routes during the year. To serve the transport needs of the Madras City and its neighbourhood, 612 services were provided in basic routes covering a mileage of 1,97,12,113 in the year. Eighty-seven services were operated exclusively in long distance services with a mileage of 6,65,291. The peak hour split services were continued to be operated to ease the congestion at important places. During the year 23,28,26,688 passengers were carried and a sum of Rs. 4,62,67,221 was collected.

2. During the year under report, 426 City services in 76 routes, 14 City peak hour services in 3 routes, 12 city shuttle services (Split shifts) in 12 routes, 12 city shuttle services (straight shift) in 14 routes, 148 suburban and Kancheepuram services in 30 routes and 87 Express services in 30 routes were operated.

3. The following new routes were introduced in long distance services during the year:—

- (1) Route No. 124—Coimbatore to Ramanathapuram.
- (2) „ 125—Madurai to Salem.
- (3) „ 126—Vellore to Thanjavur.
- (4) „ 127—Madras to Coimbatore.
- (5) „ 128—Nagapattinam to Nagercoil.
- (6) „ 129—Tiruchirappalli to Ootacamund.

The Inter-State services operating between Madras-Tirupathi and Madras Venkatagiri were cancelled during July 1964. The long distance routes No. 111 (Tiruchirappalli to Nagercoil) and No. 114 (Coimbatore to Nagercoil) were augmented by 2 more services.

4. Three new City routes were introduced during the year. Besides the regular services, special services were operated during fairs and festivals and on Sundays for sight-seeing in and around the City and to Mahabalipuram, Vedanthangal, etc. The City Transport buses were also chartered to the public and educational institutions. Out of 2,238 accidents during the year, 25 were fatal, 36 were major, 599 were minor and 1,578 were insignificant. A noteworthy feature was the decrease in the number of breakdowns during the year, which was 9,209 as against 14,091 during the previous year, despite the fact that the number of vehicles has increased considerably.

5. *State Transport Central Workshop at Chromepet.*—During the year, the workshop mainly attended to the construction of long distance express coaches, ordinary buses, annual overhauls and major repairs. Vulcanising of tubes and the collection of distilled water were continued to be done at the main department at Transport House. Three hundred and twenty engines were overhauled and 291 bodies were built for luxury buses, lorries, rice carriers, Mobile court vans, etc. A lorry unit was started to build a fleet of lorries to clear the arrival of foodgrains at the railway stations and harbour, during the year when there was a critical food situation in the State. To begin with 30 buses of the department with limited book value were converted into lorries at a cost of Rs. 3,500 per vehicle.

During the last week of October 1964, 11,726 bags of foodgrains were transported covering a distance of 3,000 miles. The strength of the fleet rose to 60 at the end of the year. Ninety-nine thousand three hundred and fifty-nine bags of foodgrains were transported covering a distance of a lakh of miles by the end of December 1964.

The Civil Engineering Branch of the Department turned out good work. A modern bus stand at Coimbatore, sub-depots at Salem and Ayanavaram were constructed during the year.

6. *Amenities*.—Season ticket facilities were extended to all the City and in 16 suburban services. Concessional monthly season tickets to bona fide students were issued at a nominal cost of Rs. 10 for an up and down journey every day in any City route. The Passenger Amenity Fund was utilised for providing waiting shelters at important places. The City Transport Advisory Committee was reconstituted during the year with representatives from among the public, students, etc. This Committee met periodically, discussed the transport needs of the public and made suggestions to improve the services. Pocket Time-tables in Tamil and English containing the timings of the Express services were brought out periodically and sold at a nominal price. An abstract of timings of long distance routes was printed and distributed to the public. There were innumerable instances in which valuable properties left behind by passengers in buses were resorted to the owners. For the outstanding services of some of the conductors, medals were proposed to be awarded to them.

7. *Staff Welfare*.—The Works Committee consisting of employees and managements met periodically. A sum of Rs. 780 was paid to 45 employees or their dependants being the sanction from the Compassionate Relief Fund towards funeral expenses. A sum of Rs. 10,120.17 was reimbursed to the employees, being the cost of special medicines purchased by them. Three thousand seven hundred and sixty-five medical certificates were issued for treatment in Government Hospitals for the employees and the members of their families. An ex-gratia allowance was paid to tuberculosis patients among the employees when they were on leave on loss of pay. Thirteen tuberculosis cases were hospitalised at various tuberculosis hospitals and clinics 52,582 cases were treated as out-patients in the Departmental Dispensary and 422 cases were referred to various hospitals.

8. *General*.—Due to increased cost of transport operation, the fares were revised with effect from 1st April 1964. The revised fare of 10 paise will be charged for the first stage of 2 kilometres and 4 paise for every subsequent stage of 2 kilometres each. The fare in long distance services was increased from 4½ paise per mile to 5 paise per mile. The fares were revised accordingly in Kanyakumari district. Even after these increases, the fare structure in the Madras State Transport Department is still one of the lowest in India and well below the rates charged in neighbouring States.

9. *Kanyakumari Branch*.—The fleet strength in the year was 132 as against 124 in 1963. Five new routes were introduced during the year of which one was in the Town. Specials were operated during important fairs and festivals, namely, Suchindram Car festival, Visagam Festival Kodai festival, etc. During the year, 2,36,34,852 passengers travelled as against 2,25,59,986 during the previous year. Out of 252 accidents 6 were fatal, 3 major and the rest minor. Amenities such as a recreation club, a canteen and a Co-operative credit society were continued during this year.

Motor Vehicles Administration.

1. *Organisation*.—The Transport Department continued to be under the administrative control of the Transport Commissioner who is a member of the Board of Revenue. He was assisted by the Deputy Transport Commissioner, two Assistant Transport Commissioners and two Assistant Secretaries and one Regional Transport Officer (Planning and Development) at the State level. At the District level, the Collector of the district continued to be the Regional Transport Authority with the Regional Transport Officer as his Secretary. The State Transport Appellate Tribunal also continued to function as a full time officer during the year.

2. *Grant of permits*.—The system known as "Marking System" adopted for the grant of stage carriage permits, was given up following the ruling of the Supreme Court. The Regional Transport Authorities and the State Transport Authority who exercise their functions in a quasi-judicial manner have been left free to make their own selection of candidates for permits on merits. The ruling of the Supreme Court in a case that private bus operators cannot be allowed to operate even a part of a route notified for exclusive operation by the State Transport undertaking, affected a very large number of existing routes operated by private operators, as the Madras State Transport Department has been operating on a net-work of long routes covering the length and breadth of this State. Even the renewal of permits on such routes stood threatened. To overcome this situation, the Government have been examining the question of either modifying the notified schemes of the Madras State Transport Department or making saving provisions in the Act itself. The system of getting the prior confirmation of the Transport Commissioner for all proposals for opening of new routes, putting additional buses on existing routes and variation of existing routes has been dispensed with for all such proposals except those relating to inter-State routes. With a view to avoid competition of private operators with Madras State Transport Department proposals for opening of new routes between 75 miles (120 km.) and 120 miles (192 km.) were referred to the Government for approval. The policy of operation by the Madras State Transport Department of Express services on long routes exceeding 120 miles (192 km.) in length was continued. At the end of 1963, as many as 362 appeals were pending and 918 appeals were filed during the year. The State Transport Appellate Tribunal has disposed of 856 appeals leaving a balance of 424 appeals at the end of 1964.

3. *Vehicular position*.—The total number of transport vehicles of all categories was 23,566 during the year 1964 as against 22,472 during the previous year. There were 6,214 buses with a seating capacity of 304,486 during 1964 as against 5,878 buses with a seating capacity of 273,848 in the previous year. The seating capacity has increased owing to vehicles of larger seating capacity being pressed into service. During the year, the policy of permitting maximum laden weight for all vehicles of public carriers up to 12 tonnes was continued. Increase of laden weight was effected in respect of 4,497 vehicles of public carriers and 1,012 vehicles of private carriers leaving a balance of only 162 and 92 vehicles respectively as on 31st December 1964. This enabled additional facilities both to the public and the trade.

The grant of public carrier permits with State-wide validity continues. The number of vehicles for which public carrier permits can be issued has been fixed for all the districts of the State on the basis of demand assessed by the respective Regional Transport Authorities.

Nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight public carrier vehicles have been given permits. There were 3,672 vacancies existing at the end of the year under review. Permits for private carriers were continued to be given liberally. The increase in the number of private carriers was due to the increase in the various development activities in the State. To put down the plying of illicit taxis, permits were continued to be granted liberally for taxi-cabs. After the decision to encourage fleet taxis, 4 operators owning 81 cabs have come into the field in Madras City. During the year, common permits for taxis to ply in Madras City and Chingleput district were issued. The tourists were greatly benefited by this, as they were able to visit places of importance in Chingleput district from Madras City.

4. *Express buses of the Madras State Transport Department.*—During 1964, 8 Express service routes were opened. The Express buses were becoming more popular and there was need for increasing the number of buses on existing routes and for opening of new routes.

The order of the Government to aim at an annual increase of 10 per cent of the number of buses and seats all over the State to meet the increasing transport needs was being implemented during the year under review.

5. *Fares.*—In G.O. No. 841, Home, dated 23rd March 1964, fares have been increased with effect from 1st April 1964. As against the old maximum rate of 7½ (old) pies per mile for ordinary stage carriages plying on the plains the revised maximum fare is 3 Paise per kilo meter. This is equivalent to 4·8 Paise per mile. On the basis of the enhanced rates, the Transport Commissioner has fixed the working rate of fare that can be permitted to be collected by the operators to a maximum of 2·5 Paise per kilometer, more than the previous maximum. This working rate has been fixed with a view to have elbow space for future increase.

6. *Amenities to Passengers.*—In order to provide better amenities and comforts to the travelling public, Government have ordered that stage carriages with forward facing seats should be allowed in the following categories of stage carriages with an overall width exceeding 7'6"—

- (a) Express Buses.
- (b) Buses plying on ghat roads.
- (c) Buses plying on town services or ordinary buses plying on routes exceeding 80 miles in length.

These stage carriages will have two seats on each with a gang way in the centre, all seats facing forward. In buses covering a distance 80 miles in length or less there will be one row of longitudinal seats on one side and on the other side parallel rows of forward facing seats. The number of longitudinal seats will be restricted to 30 per cent of the total number of seats in the vehicles and the entrance will be in the middle with a clear width of at least 24".

Wherever possible buses have been speeded up and the long gaps in between timings have been bridged by reducing the running hours and introducing additional trips. Express buses have been introduced on a number of routes with vehicles of higher standard and with limited stops to speed up the travel.

To make full use of the services of buses the ordinarily permissible maximum daily mileage of 200 miles for buses on the routes in the plains and on routes lying partly in the plains and partly on ghat roads and 140 miles for buses plying on routes covering ghat roads and 250 miles for Express buses is relaxed by Government in deserving cases. This enables the operators to perform more mileage and serve the travelling public in a large measure. Replacement of buses having lesser seating capacity with buses of higher seating capacity is also allowed freely.

7. *Planning and Development.*—As a result of the promulgation of emergency in October 1962, all jeep-type vehicles and trucks of certain make were frozen for defence purposes. Hence the proposals for introduction of jeep stage carriages and short wheel base buses had to be deferred. Consequent on the ruling of the Madras High Court the Planning and Development wing could not formulate proposals but the services of the wing were profitably utilised.

8. *Supply Position of chassis.*—The supply position of chassis for transport vehicles (both buses and lorries) was fairly satisfactory, the distribution and supply of such chassis being regulated by the Commercial Vehicles (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1963 on and from 1st May 1963. A good number of short wheel base buses have been replaced by long wheel base buses with larger seating capacity.

9. *Revenue.*—As against the anticipated revenue of Rs. 12·40 lakhs during 1964-65 provided in the Budget Estimates, the receipts under the three Acts for the first 9 months, that is upto the end of December 1964 come to nearly Rs. 9·22 lakhs, and so the Revenue anticipated is likely to be realised. It has been decided that motor vehicles tax may be collected either by cash or by Crossed Bank Drafts drawn on any scheduled banks.

10. *Tourism.*—In order to encourage tourism, contract carriage permits are granted for luxury coaches to ply throughout the State. Such coaches maintained by private sectors are allowed to pay concessional tax at the rate of Rs. 10 per seat per quarter. To cater to the needs of the foreign tourists, permits for tourist taxis are issued to select applicants. There are 31 tourist taxis and 9 tourist luxury coaches now available.

11. *Advisory Bodies.*—(i) The State Transport Advisory Committee met once during the year 1964. This Committee has recommended that one of the conditions of a town service route should be that one of the terminal should be within the Municipal limit subject to an overall length of the route not exceeding 15 miles or 24 kms. It has also called for proposal from the Police for controlling accidents and over-speeding of vehicles generally in all roads including the National Highways for discussion at the next meeting.

(ii) At the district level, the Development Councils continue to advise the Government on matters relating to motor transport.

(iii) The Greater Madras Road and Development Committee met on 9th April 1964 and has recommended improvement of some of the most important roads within City and its environs at a cost of Rs. 5.50 crores. The Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) has sent necessary proposals for implementation of the recommendations during the IV Plan period.

(iv) The State Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee also met on 6th March 1964 and has given a number of recommendations. The important among them were (a) Provision of weigh bridges at strategic points around Madras City and in important towns, (b) classification of roads in major towns as artery roads and special allotment of funds for widening them, (c) Provision of rest houses on the lines of Motels in the United States of America on long distance roads and (d) regulation of trailer carts and bullock carts using the roads in Madras City and municipal towns. The recommendations were under examination.

12. *Enforcement.*—The taxation enforcement staff continue to do effective work during 1964. As a result of checks made by the enforcement staff, several cases of vehicles plying without payment of tax and with tax paid less were detected.

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation.

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation which was a service wing under the Board of Revenue was transferred to the control of the Director, Madras State Transport Department and from 1st April 1964 it was working as a separate wing in the Madras State Transport Department on a commercial basis and the departments to which the vehicles belong will have to pay for the spare parts and services rendered including administrative charges direct and indirect. The Government accorded sanction to the creation of the five service stations to cope with the increase in the work of the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation. As it was felt that the entire Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation should be reorganised, certain proposals in this regard have been submitted to the Government and they are under their consideration.

The existing four Automobile Workshops at Madras, Thanjavur, Madurai and Salem attended to repairs and periodical servicing as in the previous years. The organisation attended to 6,070 servicing operations, 4,444 minor repairs and 164 major repairs during the year. It purchased spare parts and consumable articles to the value of Rs. 14,36,220.08. The organisation also purchased and supplied tyres and tubes under the rate contract system to the various officers to the value of Rs. 1,87,148.11.

The Central Workshop at Madras and the two Regional Workshops at Madurai and Thanjavur continued to operate both petrol and diesel oil pumps but the Regional Workshop at Salem has only a petrol pump. Due to National Emergency the difficulty in getting new vehicles continued and some of the old vehicles, which in the normal course would have been pulled off the road as unfit for further use were also renovated and were being put to further use.

The Madras State Housing Board.

The Madras State Housing Board was constituted in April 1961 under the Madras State Housing Board Act, 1961. This statutory body has state-wide jurisdiction with four Housing Units at Madras, Madurai,

Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. This Board was created for speedy execution of housing and improvement schemes, sponsored or assisted by the Central or the State Governments, besides planning and co-ordinating the housing activities in the State.

PLAN SCHEMES.

1. *Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.*—(a) Government Projects—The Budget Estimate for 1964-65 was Rs. 14.81 lakhs. Up to December 1964, an expenditure of Rs. 9.88 lakhs was incurred and 50 houses were completed. The construction of 100 houses at Ambattur will be commenced soon. At Singanallur, Tirupur and Kodaikanal, the construction of 50, 52 and 52 houses respectively has been taken up. The construction of 200 tenements at Pasumalai (Madurai Housing Unit) was completed during the year.

(b) *Co-operative Societies.*—The target for the year 1964-65 was construction of 100 tenements and issue of loan and subsidy of Rs. 10 lakhs. As against this target, a sum of Rs. 2.07 lakhs has been spent by way of loan and subsidy up to the end of December 1964.

(c) *Private Employees' Project.*—A sum of Rs. 0.38 lakh out of a Budget provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh for the year 1964-65 was disbursed as loans and subsidies to private managements. Up to December 1964, 20 houses have been completed in the projects. New projects have not been sanctioned due to the National Emergency.

2. *Low Income Group Housing.*—(a) Co-operative Societies—Up to the end of December 1964, a sum of Rs. 0.86 lakh has been disbursed and 118 houses were completed as against the target of 120 houses for 1964-65.

(b) *Local Bodies.*—As the Housing Units of the State Housing Board can construct houses, the Government have decided not to sanction loans to local bodies under the scheme.

(c) *State Housing Board.*—Up to the end of December 1964, 1,226 houses were constructed and 216 houses were under various stages of construction. In Coimbatore, 24 houses were nearing completion. The construction of 108 flats in three different areas in Coimbatore has also been undertaken. The Madurai Housing Unit has taken up construction of 12 flats and 264 apartments and the work was in progress. The Tiruchirappalli Housing Unit has on hand the projects for construction of 20 flats in Varaganeri. It has also got the projects for construction of 120 flats at Salai Road, Tiruchirappalli and 56 houses in Cuddalore. Against the target of construction of 100 houses for the State Housing Board including units for 1964-65, 47 houses were completed, 87 houses completed but awaiting provision of amenities, 12 houses were at lintel level and 16 houses were at ground level.

(d) *Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.*—Since the planters to whom loans were sanctioned to complete the construction of houses have not done so, no amount has been disbursed to them.

(e) *Village Housing Project.*—The allotment for 1964-65 is Rs. 2 lakhs with physical target of construction of 200 houses in rural areas. An expenditure of Rs. 1.26 lakhs has been incurred and 167 houses were completed during 1964 as against the financial and physical targets.

3. *Slum clearance/Improvement Scheme.*—Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, the re-housing of slum dwellers was done on two patterns, viz., providing open developed plots with amenities or provision of pucca tenements. The scheme has also been extended to Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Tirunelveli. In Madras City, up to the end of 1963-64, 4,729 open developed plots and about 970 tenements were completed. The pavement dwellers (about 400 families) in Madras City were rehabilitated in open developed plots. About 700 tenements in various areas are under construction. Four projects at Tirunelveli Municipality have been taken up for execution. In Coimbatore, socio-economic survey of 3 projects has been completed. In Salem, works in 4 projects were under progress and three revised projects for provision of open developed plots have been taken up for execution. The Tiruchirappalli Housing Unit has taken up Kalmandai Project at a cost of Rs. 6.09 lakhs, which provides for 23 two-storyed blocks to house 92 families. The work in Peechankulam Project at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs was being put through. The financial and physical targets for 1964-65 is Rs. 60 lakhs and provision of 1,320 open developed plots and 850 tenements respectively. Up to December 1964, an expenditure of Rs. 31.86 lakhs has been incurred, 570 open developed plots have been provided, 14 tenements completed and 1,720 tenements were under various stages of construction.

4. *Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.*—Under this scheme, 5 neighbourhood projects around Madras City and also around Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli will be developed. An extent of 230 acres for Kodambakkam-Pudur (Part II), 120 acres in west Madras Neighbourhood and 250 acres in Kovai-Pudur (Coimbatore) have been taken over by the Board. Up to December 1964, an expenditure of Rs. 77.87 lakhs was incurred on land acquisition and development. The lands required for other neighbourhoods in Madras and three Municipal towns are under various stages of acquisition.

NON-PLAN SCHEMES.

1. *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.*—In Madras 302 houses were completed and 421 houses were under construction at the end of 1964. Six projects for the construction of 124 houses at a cost of Rs. 24.23 lakhs have been sanctioned during the year. In Coimbatore, 24 three-storyed flats were completed. The construction of 18 flats in Sengulam colony in Tiruchirappalli was in progress and construction of 46 flats in Salai Road also was in progress. Work was started to construct 24 apartments in Madurai.

2. *Low Income Group Housing Scheme.*—(Financed from Life Insurance Corporation.)—The Government have allotted Rs. 20 lakhs out of Rs. 150 lakhs granted by the Life Insurance Corporation for the year 1964-65. The projects for the construction of houses and flats in Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Ooty, Kodaikanal, Salem and Cuddalore have been drawn up and the work was under progress.

3. *Union Government Rental Housing Scheme.*—This scheme is to benefit the employees of State Government with an income not exceeding Rs. 500 per mensem. The funds for the scheme are financed by the Life Insurance Corporation. Up to the end of December 1964, 186 flats were

nearing completion and about 834 flats were under various stages of construction, in the Kilpauk Garden area, Foreshore Estate and Llyods Road area in Madras City and in the Municipal towns of Madurai, Palayamcottai, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Cuddalore.

GENERAL SCHEMES.

Ancillary Services Scheme.—This scheme provides for the construction of bachelor's quarters, shops, stall, community halls, garages, etc., in the scheme areas as amenities and also separately in certain other areas. An expenditure of Rs. 2.02 lakhs was incurred during 1963-64.

The Board has been attending to the work connected with the maintenance of subsidised industrial housing colonies in Madras City and other districts. The Board has started a wood working unit for the manufacture of doors, windows, ventilators and precast works. A kiln for the production of lime and lime mortar is functioning from 1963. A mechanised brick plant is proposed to be set up near Ambattur Industrial Estate. The Board has set up allotment Committees for making allotment of houses, house-sites, etc. The new office building of the State Housing Board was inaugurated in March 1964.

Co-operation.

In Madras State, the Co-operative Movement continued to make satisfactory progress in various spheres. The Co-operative Department functions under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The total number of Co-operative Societies which stood at 18,637 at the beginning of the year rose to 19,164 at the end of the year.

Agricultural Credit.

All the villages in the State are covered by co-operatives. Eighty-six percent of the rural population has been brought within the fold of the Village co-operatives. The Village Credit Societies, Agricultural Banks, Rural Banks and Credit Unions constitute the Credit co-operatives at the primary level.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks at the taluk level issue long term loans for land development, redemption of prior mortgages, etc., for periods ranging up to 20 years. At the District level, the Co-operative Central Banks are the financing agencies for all Societies in the districts in respect of short term and medium term loans. At the State level the Madras State Co-operative Bank is the financing agency for all the Central Banks in respect of Short and Medium term loans. The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank is the apex Bank financing all the Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

(1) *Village Credit Societies.*—During the year, there were 11,366 societies with 25.36 lakhs members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 5.90 crores. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 40.17 crores. They issued loans amounting to Rs. 23.89 crores. The societies also distributed agricultural requisites such as seeds, implements, manure, chemical fertilisers, etc., to their members to the value of Rs. 2.02 crores.

(2) *Agricultural Banks*.—There were 332 banks with a membership of 5.19 lakhs and paid up share capital of Rs. 1.68 crores. Their working capital was Rs. 11.27 crores. They issued loans amounting to Rs. 7.16 crores including the loans issued on the pledge of jewels and agricultural produce. Agricultural requisites were distributed to the value of Rs. 0.87 crore.

(3) *Rural Banks*.—There were 22 rural banks with 56,871 members and paid up share capital of Rs. 0.21 crore. Their working capital was Rs. 1.46 crores. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 0.98 crore including the loans on the pledge of jewels and produce. In addition to the supply of credit, they supplied agricultural requisites to the value of Rs. 0.13 crore.

(4) *Credit Unions*.—There were 151 Credit Unions with one lakh of members and paid up share capital of Rs. 0.31 crore. These unions have a working capital of Rs. 2.79 crores and they issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 1.10 crores. These unions and their affiliated Service Co-operatives distributed agricultural requisites worth Rs. 0.09 crore to their members.

(5) *Primary Land Mortgage Banks*.—There were 102 Primary Land Mortgage Banks with a membership of 2.24 lakhs and paid-up share capital of Rs. 1 crore. Their working capital was Rs. 15.41 crores. The banks issued Rs. 3.50 crores as loans to their members during the year.

DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANKS.

(1) *District level societies*.—There were 15 Central banks with a membership of 1,719 individuals and 16,785 co-operative societies and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7.68 crores. The banks had a working capital of Rs. 66.96 crores including the deposits to the extent of Rs. 17.47 crores. During the year, these banks issued loans and cash credits to co-operative societies to the extent of Rs. 50.15 crores.

(2) *State level societies*.—(i) *The Madras State Co-operative Bank*.—This Bank had 15 Central banks, 113 individuals and the State Government as its members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 3.05 crores. Its working capital was Rs. 49.11 crores. It advanced loans amounting to Rs. 37.71 crores. The bank drew a sum of Rs. 51.23 crores during the year, out of the credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank.

(ii) *The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank*.—The Bank had 102 primary land mortgage banks affiliated to it with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1.05 crores. Its working capital was Rs. 19.13 crores. During the year, the bank issued the 66th and 67th series of ordinary debentures for Rs. 150 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs respectively and the VII series of rural debentures for Rs. 11.25 lakhs. The total amount of debentures in circulation at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 15.95 crores. The bank advanced loans to Primary Land Mortgage Banks to the extent of Rs. 3.50 crores during the year.

Besides the scheme of expansion of co-operative credit on a statewide basis, an intensive scheme known as the "Full Finance Scheme" aimed at supplying the entire agricultural credit, was undertaken in select areas. In such areas, 'taccavi loans' not involving an element of

subsidy or technical guidance are not given. The scheme has been successfully operated in 274 blocks including 92 new blocks at the end of the year. The total amount of loan issued through the co-operatives in the Full Finance Scheme areas during the years was about Rs. 22.39 crores.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT PROGRAMME. ✓

In Thanjavur district, with a view to maximise agricultural production by providing ryots with credit and other facilities, to the full extent required and at the appropriate time, a scheme known as the 'Intensive Agricultural District Programme' was introduced. At the beginning of the year, the Programme was implemented by 601 co-operatives over an area of 6.92 lakhs of acres of cultivable land covering 957 villages in the 28 blocks in that district. At the end of the year, the Programme was in operation over an area of 10.94 lakhs of acres of cultivable lands in 1,557 villages in the 36 Blocks and implemented by 909 societies. The Programme covered paddy and other crops like bananas, sugarcane, groundnut, coconut, vegetables, tobacco, millet, maize and cotton.

The co-operatives provided finance to the agriculturists on the basis of farm production plans, prepared for each farmer. They disbursed short-term and medium-term loans amounting to Rs. 150.84 lakhs and Rs. 9.43 lakhs respectively during the year as against Rs. 126.89 lakhs and Rs. 32.35 lakhs respectively disbursed during the previous year. The Reserve Bank of India has sanctioned special short-term credit limit of Rs. 200 lakhs to the two Co-operative Central Banks at Thanjavur and Kumbakonam for providing finance to the societies implementing the Package Programme. The two Central Banks have drawn Rs. 145 lakhs out of this limit up to the end of the year.

Non-Agricultural Credit.—There were 168 Urban banks and 866 employees and 135 other non-agricultural credit societies with a membership of 10.97 lakhs with a paid up share capital of Rs. 4.80 crores. Their working capital was Rs. 28.23 crores including deposits amounting to Rs. 18.40 crores. During the year, a sum of Rs. 26.78 crores was issued as loan.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

The Co-operative marketing structure consists of primary marketing societies at the primary level, district supply and marketing societies at the district level and the State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society at the apex level.

(1) *Primary Marketing Societies*.—There were 129 primary marketing societies in the State with 2.94 lakhs members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.79 crore. Both as owners and as agents, they marketed members produce for Rs. 6.11 crores during the year. A sum of Rs. 2.28 crores was advanced as loan to their members against the pledge of produce. The value of agricultural requisites supplied to the members was Rs. 3.97 crores. The societies owned 163 godowns and hired 369 godowns to provide storage facilities to their members. At the end of the year 26 societies owned lorries purchased with State assistance. The marketing societies had 14 ginning factories, 20 decorticators, 28 rice mills and two oil expellers established with State assistance for providing processing facilities.

(2) *District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies*.—There were 13 District Supply And Marketing Societies with a paid up share capital of Rs. 27.67 lakhs and with 18,470 members. These are the federations of Primary Marketing Societies of the district for promoting the marketing of agricultural produce and supplying the agricultural requisites to the farmers.

(3) *The Madras State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society*.—This Society had 239 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 6.05 lakhs including Rs. 3 lakhs invested by the Government. The Society was running 22 fair price shops in the Madras City under the Centrally sponsored Consumers Scheme to hold the price line of essential commodities. With the introduction of family card system from the middle of November 1964, 212 retailers were attached to the Society for drawing Government stock of rice and other foodgrains. The Society also sold commodities like coffee seeds, cloves, dry fruits, etc., to the primaries. It continued to be one of the wholesalers and stockists of sugar in the City. The Society was appointed as a wholesaler for the distribution of wheat products. The Society secured an agency for the distribution of kerosene oil from the Indian Oil Corporation in Madras City.

The Society also undertook the distribution of imported almonds, raisins, pistachio, dates and cloves from the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation, New Delhi. Being an approved manure mixing firm, it manufactured and sold mixtures worth Rs. 0.15 lakh. The Society was supplying essential commodities to the consumers stores in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Society opened a cloth shop and effected sales of textiles.

Co-operative Sugar Mills.—There are six Co-operative Sugar mills in this State with 18,406 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 289 lakhs including a sum of Rs. 127.50 lakhs contributed by the State Government. Of the six mills, four have already gone into production. During the year, they crushed 4.77 lakhs tons of cane and produced 4.29 lakhs bags of sugar of 100 Kg. each. They sold 3.87 lakhs bags of sugar. They borrowed from the Industrial Finance Corporation, the State Bank of India, the Refinance Corporation for Industries and the Co-operative banks the sums of Rs. 443 lakhs, Rs. 38.45 lakhs, Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 89.79 lakhs respectively.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

There were 288 Farming societies, of which 184 societies were of individual farming type, 69 were of joint farming type and 35 were of collective farming type.

(1) *Individual Farming Societies*.—(a) *Societies formed on Government waste lands*.—Eighty-five societies were formed for Harijans, other landless poor and ex-servicemen. They had 5,087 members with paid up share capital of Rs. 4.37 lakhs. They held an extent of 23,246 acres, of which 13,296 acres were reclaimed and 12,208 acres were brought under cultivation. The value of the crops harvested during the year was Rs. 21.09 lakhs.

(b) *Societies formed on Public Trusts Lands*.—There were 99 societies with 5,434 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 93,457. The societies held and brought under cultivation 11,039 acres. During the year, the value of the crops harvested was Rs. 31.89 lakhs.

(c) *Joint Farming Societies*.—The 69 societies had a membership of 2,224 and a share capital of Rs. 72,170. Out of 5,382 acres held by them, an extent of 2,182 acres was brought under cultivation. The value of the crops harvested was Rs. 2.44 lakhs.

(d) *Collective Farming Societies*.—There were 4 societies formed on Government lands, 30 societies on Gramdhan lands and one society on Bhoodan lands. They had 1,745 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 5,876. Out of 2,629 acres held by them, an extent of 2,110 acres was brought under cultivation and the value of the crops harvested was Rs. 4.05 lakhs.

CO-OPERATIVE MILK SUPPLY.

There were 1,396 milk supply societies and 21 milk supply unions which supplied quality milk to the consumers and at the same time provided a remunerative subsidiary profession to agriculturists and others.

(1) *Milk Supply Societies*.—The 1,396 milk societies were having 1.14 lakh members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.25 crore. During the year, they produced milk worth Rs. 2.01 crores and sold milk and milk products for Rs. 2.16 crores to the two milk supply unions. The 21 unions had 3,732 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 6.19 lakhs. They purchased and sold milk and milk products worth Rs. 1.29 crores during the year. They also sold milk on special contract to State Hospitals, Jails, Child Welfare Centres and other public institutions.

HANDLOOM WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

(1) *Cotton Weavers Co-operative Societies*.—The 1,029 cotton weavers Societies had 2.08 lakhs members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 1.43 crores. They produced handloom goods of different varieties valued at Rs. 11.18 crores and effected sales amounting to Rs. 11.49 crores. A sum of Rs. 3.32 crores was paid as wages to their members.

(2) *Silk and Art silk weavers societies*.—The 29 silk and art silk weavers societies were having 5,353 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.06 crore. Silk and art silk worth Rs. 0.87 crore were produced. The goods were sold for Rs. 0.74 crore. A sum of Rs. 0.22 crore was paid as wages.

(3) *The Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society*.—The society had 1,268 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.23 crore including Rs. 8 lakhs invested by the Government. The society maintained 334 selling units, 5 collective weaving centres, 4 pattern weaving factories and one other weaving factory, all of which produced goods worth Rs. 22.68 lakhs. There were four dye factories owned by the society, in which 38,081 bundles of grey yarn were dyed, yielding an income of Rs. 4.95 lakhs. The society's yarn and cloth processing centre at Erode processed 8.02 lakhs meters of cloth and bleached 23,720 kgs. of yarn during the year. Its purchases and sales of finished handloom goods amounted to Rs. 3.76 crores and 3.54 crores respectively.

CONSUMERS CO-OPERATION.

(1) *Primary Co-operative Stores*.—There were 1,401 primary stores including those formed for students and railway workers with 4.63 lakhs members and paid up share capital of Rs. 64.40 lakhs. They purchased consumer goods to the value of Rs. 13.47 crores, and effected sales for Rs. 14.36 crores during the year.

(2) *District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies.*—The 13 District societies purchased consumer goods worth Rs. 14.23 crores and sold them for Rs. 14.87 crores. These societies functioned as supply societies on the consumer side.

(3) *Wholesale Stores.*—There were 14 wholesale stores with a share capital of Rs. 14.33 lakhs and 96,262 members. The total value of purchases and sales made during the year amounted to Rs. 611.66 lakhs and Rs. 649.33 lakhs respectively.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING.

There were 275 ordinary building, 83 house building, 25 house construction and 41 Industrial Workers Housing Societies, besides one Co-operative Township and 4 tenancy housing societies. There were also 363 rural housing societies. These societies had 56,868 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2.19 crores. The societies issued loans amounting to Rs. 0.68 crore to their members. The Government have sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 0.76 crore to the societies during the year. They constructed 880 houses, while 738 houses were under various stages of construction.

HOUSE MORTGAGE BANKS.

The House Mortgage banks issued long term loans to house owners for repairs, renewals, remodelling and for redemption from prior mortgages.

1. *Primary House Mortgage Banks.*—There were 45 house mortgage banks with a membership of 27,478 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.28 crore. During the year they issued loans to their members on the mortgage of their houses to the extent of Rs. 0.68 crore.

2. *The Madras Co-operative Central House Mortgage Bank.*—The bank had 60 members consisting of 45 Primary House Mortgage Banks, 14 individuals and the State Government with a total paid up share capital of Rs. 16.19 lakhs. The total borrowings of the Bank at the end of the year were Rs. 130.02 lakhs including a loan of Rs. 113.30 lakhs from the Life Insurance Corporation and fixed deposits for Rs. 15.71 lakhs. During the year, the bank has drawn the balance of Rs. 50 lakhs out of Rs. 60 lakhs in the third loan by the Life Insurance Corporation. A sum of Rs. 6.70 lakhs towards the first instalment in the second and third loans was paid to the Life Insurance Corporation. The bank collected fixed deposits to the extent of Rs. 1.28 lakhs. It issued loans to the primary banks to the extent of Rs. 48.68 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 133.06 lakhs was outstanding against the Primary House Mortgage Banks at the end of the year.

OTHER CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES.

(1) *The Madras Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society.*—This Society had 7,163 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 3.98 lakhs. During the year, it issued 9,316 proposals under all categories amounting to Rs. 49.89 crores. It received during the year 170 claims for settlement for Rs. 0.68 lakh and settled 79 claims amounting to Rs. 0.34 lakh. The premium income for the year was Rs. 9.24 lakhs.

(2) *Printing Presses.*—There were 14 printing presses with a membership of 6,344 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 6.38 lakhs. The societies owned machinery worth Rs. 11.28 lakhs. The income was Rs. 14.87 lakhs. During the year they manufactured books and forms and effected sales amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs.

(3) *Motor Transport Societies.*—There were 9 societies with 542 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 2.95 lakhs. These societies maintained 85 passenger buses and 4 goods transport lorries. The total income for the year was Rs. 54.18 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.09 lakhs was paid as bonus to their worker-members.

(4) *Labour Contract Societies.*—There were 97 labour contract societies having 14,667 actual workers and 2,069 sympathisers as members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2.69 lakhs. During the year, they secured contracts worth Rs. 20.33 lakhs and executed contracts for Rs. 12.88 lakhs. They disbursed Rs. 5.5 lakhs as wages to their members.

(5) *Salt Workers Societies.*—There were 16 salt workers societies with 1,771 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.64 lakh. They took on lease 7,043 acres of land for cultivation of salt and produced salt worth Rs. 2.33 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.07 lakhs was paid as wages to their members.

(6) *District Washermen Societies.*—There were 12 District Washermen Societies with 2,717 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.67 lakh. They distributed professional requirements of their members to the value of Rs. 0.22 lakh. They undertook washing contracts and earned an income of Rs. 0.16 lakh and paid Rs. 0.14 lakh as wages to their members.

(7) *Co-operative Laundries.*—There were 5 laundries including one taluk washermen society with 602 members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.12 lakh. These laundries undertook washing contracts and earned washing charges amounting to Rs. 1.21 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.16 lakhs was disbursed as wages to the members.

(8) *Barbers Societies.*—Two societies were formed in the Tirunelveli district, one at Tuticorin and the other at Tirunelveli with a view to provide facilities to the members for the purchase of shaving equipment and to run saloons on modern and scientific lines. Government sanctioned financial assistance to these societies towards members share capital, purchase of professional equipment and other saloon furniture. One Junior Inspector is working as Secretary in each of these societies.

(9) *Health Co-operatives.*—There were 7 Health Co-operative Societies with 1,445 members. Their main object is to provide cheap medical facilities to their members and to give free treatment to the poor and deserving people. Subscriptions and donations to the extent of Rs. 17,057 was collected during the year. They treated 38,719 patients including non-members. Medicines worth Rs. 2,627 was dispensed to the members and others.

CHAPTER XIV.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forests.

I. Working plans.—The forests were worked, as usual, for timber, sandalwood, firewood, bamboos, minor forest produce and grazing in accordance with working plans, which were generally followed in all divisions. A consolidated working plan was prepared for Coimbatore. The revision of plans for Nilgiris and Vellore divisions was in progress.

II. Supply of Timber.—The categories of Timber supplied to State and Union Governments included logs of wood of teak and other hard woods, railway sleepers and electric transmission poles. The demand for fuel and small timber of the rural population was met by the Contractors of fuel coupes. Fuel coupes were worked under simple coppice system, reserving trees, yielding minor forest produce and oilseeds.

III. Sandalwood sales.—During the year, auctions were held at Tiruppathur and Sathyamangalam, in which a quantity of 1,400 tonnes of Sandalwood were sold for Rs. 92,09,364.35.

IV. Bamboo.—Bamboo coupes were worked according to the working plan through the agency of contractors. In Nilgiris division Theppakadu block of Mudumalai range and Segur B.C. II were departmentally worked. Supply of bamboos to Seshasayee Paper Mills at Pallipalayam continued to be made through contractors.

V. Minor forest produce.—All the minor forest produce units were sold in auction as usual. Departmental collection and selling of honey was continued.

VI. Grazing.—The rates for grazing were revised during the year. All the Reserved Forests except plantations, felled coupes and areas permanently closed for grazing were kept open to grazing under permit system. The Todas and Kotas of Nilgiris division were allowed to graze their cattle free of charge. Concession of free removal of grass was continued to be extended to the right holders under settlement in Ampt Hill Downs Reserved Forests in Kodaikanal and the hill Villagers of Javadis in Vellore East and West divisions. Penning was allowed. Watering facilities were provided to the grazing cattle.

VII. Supply of green manure leaf.—Green leaf for manure was permitted to be removed in the course of working of fuel coupes by issue of permits and also from the Reserve Forests from the manure leaf coupes. Cattle manure in pens and silt from Tank bunds were allowed to be removed. Manure leaf coupes were leased out to the contractors for supply of manure leaf to the ryots in Turaiyur and Pudukottai Ranges.

VIII. Wants of local population.—The requirements of villagers such as fuel, small timber, bamboos, green manure leaf, etc., were supplied at fixed rates by the departmental contractors according to conditions. The requirements for cottage industries were also met by them.

IX. Welfare of the Hill Tribes.—The Department looked after the welfare of the hill tribes in the forests. They were assigned lands, permitted to graze their cattle freely and their services were utilised in protecting forest wealth. They were employed on payment of wages. Free education was imparted to their children. There were 11 elementary and 2 higher elementary schools for the Hill tribes of Javadis and one school at Anaigundy. The children were given free meals and 2 sets of clothes per annum. Nine adult schools were also functioning. The Mobile Medical party at Javadis and the Skippo Roadside Hospital in the Upper Palnis rendered free Medical Aid to the Hill Tribes. Woollen cumblies were supplied free of cost to the labourers. Two community Radio sets at Berijam and Vandaravu functioned satisfactorily.

X. Co-operative Societies.—The avaram bark lease in Tirunelveli North division was given to Sri Krishna Rayagiri Tanning Workers' Co-operative Society and the lease of the right to collect the usufructs of Palmyrah was given to Naripaiyur Palm Gur Manufacturing Co-operative Society in Ramanathapuram.

The lease of right to collect Minor Forest Produce in Tunacadavu Range was continued to be given to the Hill Tribes Co-operative Society. The provisions required for the elephants, etc., were being purchased from this Co-operative Society. The Hill Tribes Co-operative Society at Punachi was given the lease of Minor Forest Produce of Punachi Range. The Sathyamangalam Range Hill Tribes Co-operative Marketing Society continued to be given the lease of the right to collect and remove stone and tree moss in the Reserved Forests of Sathyamangalam Range. The Talamalai Range Hill Tribes Co-operative Marketing Society and the Co-operative Marketing Society formed for the benefits of the Malayalees of Pachamalai continued to function. The Thengumarahada Co-operative Land Colonization Society continued to have the lease of 202 hectares in the eastern slopes of the Nilgiris division and the lease of 40 hectares to Kallampalayam Co-operative Collective Farming Society for cultivation purposes was continued. The right of collection of Minor Forest Produce in Segur and Coonoor Ranges of the Nilgiris Division has been given to the Forest Labourers Co-operative Society at Masinagudi and Thengumarahada.

XI. Livestock.—There were 41 departmental elephants at Coimbatore South and Nilgiris divisions at the end of the year. One pair of bulls in Mudumalai Range was also maintained.

(2) **Five-Year Plan Schemes.**—Satisfactory progress was maintained in respect of various forestry schemes under Third Five-Year Plan. The details of target and achievement during 1964 under each scheme are as follows :—

Scheme.	Target in acres.	Achievement in acres.
1 Cashew plantations	10,000	2,459
2 L.A.C. development	500	75
3 Afforestation of dry forests	57,000	2,744
4 Farm forestry	2,62,000	8,234
5	5,000	1,030

Scheme.	Target in acres.	Achievement in acres.
6 Softwood plantations	5,000	1,279
7 Casuarina	3,000	674
8 Wattle and blue gum	20,000	3,321
9 Bamboo plantations	5,000	1,160
10 River and Lake fringe forests	4,000	1,358
11 Rubber plantations	2,000	829
12 Rehabilitation of degraded forests	18,000	2,163
13 Consolidation of ex-zamin forests	522	194.64
	(sq. miles.)	(sq. miles.)

(3) **Preservation of wild life.**—The Madras State is proud to have attractive wild life zones for animals and birds. Preservation of wild life in all the reserved forests was satisfactory. Steps were taken to protect the fauna of the State. The State Wild Life Officer, Madras, continued to be in-charge of the State Wild Life Organisation during the year.

The Bird Sanctuary at Vedanthangal, described by the 6 eminent Zoologists of Russia including the Director of Moscow Zoo who visited it during 1964, as a "paradise for ornithologists and coccidologists" continued to be very popular. Seethaparanallur water fowl refuge in Tirunelveli is noted for painted storks and Devarayan Eri in Tiruchirappalli district is noted for Bar headed goose. Painted storks and spot bills have been afforded protection under the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912.

During the year under review, 3,563 tourists foreign and home, visited the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary and a revenue of Rs. 17,480 was realised as admission fees. Eighty American tourists constituting Wally Byam Caravan visited it. This sanctuary has gained world wide publicity.

During the period 1964, Tindivanam, Anchetty, Tunacadavu, Sathyamangalam and Mannargudi Ranges and the entire Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts were closed to shooting of all animals and birds. Shooting of tigers in Segur area was prohibited for a period of one year. Spotted deer was afforded protection within a radius of 20 kilometres from the Guindy Park Reserved Forests under the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912.

Intensive survey was undertaken to explore and document wild life zones in the Reserved Forests and outside. Nesting studies of rare and uncommon birds were made and the behaviour of animals studied and recorded. To encourage the breeding of peacock, the National Bird of India, a grant of Rs. 500 was sanctioned to Islamia Uravinmurai Trust, Veeracholam for the initiation and interest it has been taking in breeding peafowl. The VIII meeting of the State Wild Life Board was held at Ootacamund. The Vedanthangal Advisory Board met in June 1964. The Tenth Wild Life Week was celebrated throughout the State in a fitting manner and the need for conserving wild life was explained during

the celebrations. It is interesting to record that a number of animals including gaur, squirrels, sambar, spotted deer, wild pig, peafowl, etc., come close to the Rest Houses, roads and foot-paths in Sanctuaries attracted by the salt licks, feeding grounds and artificial water sources to the enjoyment and thrill of the visitors. Malabar squirrels and Common Langurs have shed their shyness. Improvements to Abhayaranyam Rest House were carried out.

(4) *Vanamahotsava*.—The Fifteenth Vanamahotsava was celebrated in a befitting manner in all the divisions in July and October 1964. Seeds and seedlings were distributed to the general public, schools, public institutions and other sister departments. Seedlings were planted on the banks of lakes, poramboke lands, roadside and regeneration areas in Reserved Forests. In addition, seeds were sown by broadcast in blank spaces of forest areas and in the felled coupes. Meetings were conducted and the need for planting trees and improving the forestry wealth was explained to the public.

(5) *General*.—During the year, residential quarters for the staff were constructed in various divisions. Under the scheme for Forest Research, 4 centres at Vandalur, Coonoor, Denkanikottai and Kodaikanal conducted experiments on cashew, sandal and wattle. The roads in forests were maintained well and 2 new roads were taken up. Four Special Mobile Parties (2 in Salem and one each in Coimbatore and Madurai circles) functioned satisfactorily. Surprise raids and detection of offences ensured adequate protection of forests. The centrally sponsored schemes, viz., Bamboo plantations, River Valley (Soil Conservation Project) at Kundah and Training in Soil Conservation Research were implemented during the year. The Forest Utilisation Officer continued to be in-charge of 7 Firewood depots in Madras City. Comprehensive work plans for 3 sub-catchments of Avalanchi, Emerald and Kateri were approved by the Kundah Soil Conservation Board. Survey of Vaigai Dam catchment area was in progress.

(6) *Revenue*.—During the year 1964, the figures of Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus were as follows:—

Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
RS.	RS.	RS.
2,84,64,080.93	1,75,69,545.34	1,08,94,535.59

Cinchona Department.

I. *General*.—This department participated in the International Fair held at Helsinki (Finland) and the Flower Show at Ootacamund during the year by exhibiting its important products. The research scheme on Medicinal plants started under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, was continued during the year and fruitful results were obtained. The cultivation and extraction of various Medicinal and Aromatic plants was continued.

II. *Cinchona Plantations*.—There was no new planting during the year. An extent of 50 acres in Dodabetta Division of Cinchona Plantation was handed over to the Agricultural Department. All the routine seasonal operations were carried out in cinchona plantations. During

1964-65, a quantity of 657,962 Kgs. of Cinchona bark was collected. The National Tree Planting Week was celebrated in the Departmental plantations during the year as usual. *Eucalyptus grandis*, *Alkas*, wattle, etc., were planted.

III. *Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants*.—During the year 1964, the Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of *Geranium*, *Cymbopogon winterianus* and *Eucalyptus citriodora* were planted in 36.02 hectares on a commercial basis besides the maintenance of existing areas. An area of 13.50 hectares was planted with blue gum under fuel tree planting *Vetiver* and *Mentha Arvenis*, etc., were also planted in small areas.

IV. *Distillation*—(1) *Essential Oils*.—The distillation of *Geranium Patchouli*, *Eucalyptus citriodora*, *Cymbopogon winterianus*, etc., and *Ocimum campher oil*, *Digitalis purpurea* and *Lanata* and *Ipomea punga* were done in the plantations as usual. The purification, re-distillation, packing, standardisation, etc., of the above oils were done in the Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam.

(2) *Eucalyptus Oil*.—A total quantity of 3,202 Kgs. of *Eucalyptus oil* of different grades as Double Distilled, Extra-refined oils of I.P. standard and oil of B.P. standard were taken to stock after refining. There was much demand for the *Eucalyptus oil* produced by this Department and the production could not be increased due to lack of sufficient raw materials.

V. *Factories*—(1) *Quinine Factory, Anamallais*.—A quantity of 610,280 Kgs. of cinchona bark was extracted in the factory during the year 1964-65. Fifteen thousands nine hundred and five Kilograms of Quinine sulphate powder, 12,295 Kgs. of *Cinchona febrifuge*, 548 Kgs. of Quinine bisulphate powder, 4,033 Kgs. of Quinine Hydrochloride powder, 99 Kgs. Quinine Dihydrochloride and 0.400 Kgs. of Quinine Hydrobromide Powder were manufactured in this factory during the year and taken to stock. A quantity of 550,583 Kgs. of Cinchona bark was received from the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamallais and Nilgiris and also from the Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam. The above stock of bark was sampled and analysed.

(2) *Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam*.—The work in this factory is confined to the distillation, re-distillation, purification and packing analysis of various Medicinal and Essential oils. One thousand five hundred and twenty-three Kilograms of *Eucalyptus oil D.D.*, 1,529 Kgs. of *Eucalyptus oil E.R.*, 150 Kgs. of *Eucalyptus B.P.*, 377 Kgs. of *Eucalyptus citriodora oil*, 1,158 Kgs. of *Geranium oil*, 15 Kgs. of *Patchouli oil*, 12 Kgs. of *Camphor oil*, 1,806 Kgs. of camphor crystals, 7 Kgs. of *Winter-green oil*, 7 Kgs. of *Mentha arvensis oil*, 5 Kgs. of *Lemon-grass oil* and 18 Kgs. of *Citronella grass oil* were refined and tested, standardised and got ready for sale. In the Laboratory attached to this factory analysis, of all the crude products received from the plantations, final batch supplies and the intermediary samples, Test check and counter analysis of finished quinine products and cinchona bark samples were done. It was found that oil collected using multi-tubular condenser fabricated in the Plantation workshops was superior in quality to that collected from the conventional type of coil condenser. Hence a programme for switching over to multi-tubular condenser in all the distilleries was drawn up.

VI. *Sales*.—During the year under review, large quantities of quinine products were exported to foreign countries and the total sale amount was Rs. 35 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 3,41,000 was also realised by the sale of various medicinal herbs, medicinal and essential oils including eucalyptus oil during the period.

VII. *Labour Welfare*.—Schools and creches provided in the plantations continued to run satisfactorily. A new branch post office has been opened at Government Plantations, Dodabetta, during the year. The old and weak mazdoors were retrenched and paid compensation as per rules. The inadequate strength of permanent labour force was mainly due to grant of higher wages to labourers in the neighbouring tea estates.

Fisheries.

Madras State has a long coast line besides the rivers and reservoirs which are exploited by the fishermen numbering more than a quarter of a million. This State is implementing schemes of marine, and fishing industry to increase the production of fish. Special programmes envisage the construction and supply of improved mechanised boats and nylon nets and other accessories to the fishermen, provision of adequate harbour facilities and cold storage, transport and marketing facilities.

The Fisheries department in this State functions under the control of Director of Fisheries assisted by two Deputy Directors, one for Inland and the other for Marine Fisheries and three Assistant Directors, one each for Marine Biology, Craft and Tackle and Planning. There are 12 divisions under this Directorate functioning in various parts of the State.

(1) *Madras Division*.—During the year under review, 10 schemes were in operation in this division. They are: (1) Rural Fishery and Intensive Seed Collection, (2) Salt Subsidy Scheme, (3) Provision of Ice Plant-cum-Cold Storage, (4) Transport facilities, (5) Improvement of Fish Markets, (6) Assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies, (7) Construction of Fish Nurseries, (8) Induced Carp Spawning, (9) Estuarine Fish Farm, and (10) Major Reservoir Fisheries.

A quantity of 11,745,450 Kgs. of fish was caught from the demonstration tanks and sold for Rs. 8,631.80. From natural sources in Inland water in the Madras and Chingleput districts, a total number of 1,541,913 seeds was collected.

Under the Salt Subsidy Scheme, the two fish curing yards at Sathan-kuppam and Kadapakam were functioning satisfactorily. There is one cold store at Ennore and one ice plant at Neelankarai. The building work for the erection of ice plant-cum-cold store at Pulicat and Covelong was in progress. To ensure quick transport facilities, the Co-operative Fish Marketing Union, Pulicat, utilised one insulated vehicle for Transport of fish on hire basis to Madras. In this division, there are three fish marketing unions, at Neelankarai, Ennore and Pulicat. A sum of Rs. 22,000 was given to each union as loan for pooling and marketing the catches. A proposal for sanctioning subsidy for the fish market at Kancheepuram is under scrutiny. By way of assistance to fishermen co-operative societies, a sum of Rs. 13,500 was disbursed as loan. During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 78,056.66 was collected towards loan

and interest. The Madras Fishermen Co-operative Federation was supplied 597,371 Kgs. of Garware Nylon twine at subsidised cost valued at Rs. 25,089.56. Loans and subsidies to fishermen affected by cyclone, fire accident, etc., were distributed to the extent of Rs. 850.

During the period, a quantity of 1,574,000 Kgs. of Nylon valued at Rs. 23,776.12 was distributed to 13 groups of fishermen for fabrication of nets to be used in mechanised fishing boats. Ten numbers of 30 footer boats and one 25 footer boat were distributed to 11 groups of fishermen.

One set of nursery at Sriperumbudur, 2 sets at Atcharapakkam and three at Kattankolathur were completed. The work was in progress in other sets. In induced carp spawning, experiments were conducted from which 187,250 hatchlings were obtained and supplied to blocks and to other waters in this division.

In Poondi Reservoir, 123,209 fingerlings were stocked. A total quantity of 6,782,288 Kgs. of fish was landed and a sum of Rs. 12,431.54 was realised.

(2) *Cuddalore Division*.—During the year under review 1,547,289 fingerlings were collected from rural fishery demonstration tanks and local collection centres. A sum of Rs. 7,328.32 was realised by the sale of fish seeds. In this division comprising of South Arcot and North Arcot districts, 17 rural fishery demonstration tanks were maintained in which a total quantity of 6,197,510 Kgs. of fish was caught and a sum of Rs. 3,562.50 was realised. The fishery rights of 33 river sources in South Arcot, 11 tanks in North Arcot district were sold in public auction to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies and a total revenue of Rs. 81,733 was realised in the sale. The Sathanur Reservoir was stocked with 925,395 major care fingerlings during the year. A quantity of 10,750,600 Kgs. of fish was caught in the departmental fishing conducted in this reservoir and a sum of Rs. 7,655.99 was realised. Two thousand and seventy-four licences were issued for fishing in Veeranam and Vadavar, realising a sum of Rs. 10,999. Seven hundred and fourteen licences were issued for fishing in Vellar river and a sum of Rs. 621 was realised.

The collection of chanks in South Arcot, Chingleput and Madras was sold for Rs. 25,001. Nine hundred and seventy-five undersized chanks were seized from the lessees.

A sum of Rs. 18,700 was given as loans to the four Fishermen Co-operative Societies, namely, Omamapuliur, Sathanur, Desur and Thaikal Thonithurai. One 2-ton ice plant with 2-ton cold storage facilities was maintained at Cuddalore O.T. A quantity of 487,200 Kgs. of ice was produced and a sum of Rs. 32,079.50 was realised. An amount of Rs. 233.60 was realised towards rent for storage of 17,140 Kgs. of fish in cold storage. The 3 mechanised boats of Inshore Fishing Station were used for exploratory survey work. To provide quick transport facilities, a fish van was given to the Cuddalore Taluk Co-operative Fish Marketing Union on hire basis. This van is now under repairs. In this division there are 71 Fishermen Co-operative Societies. The formation of feeder roads from Panichamedukuppam and another road from, Chettikuppam was under progress during the year.

(3) *Thanjavur Division*.—Under Intensive Seed Collection Scheme 29,624,420 fingerlings were collected during the year; 13,808,412 fingerlings were stocked in provincialised waters; 1,271,417 fingerlings were supplied to private parties, 99,071 fingerlings were stocked in departmental waters, 5,392,777 fingerlings were distributed to other divisions in the State and 19,365 fingerlings were supplied to other States.

From the total number of 17 Rural Fishery Demonstration Tanks in this division, a quantity of 25,365·500 Kgs. of fish was caught and a sum of Rs. 12,700·46 was realised by sale. During the year, a sum of Rs. 14,140 was disbursed to the three Fishermen Co-operative Societies at Thuraikadu, Kodiakarai and Dodiadadu. A total quantity of 414·761 Kgs. of Nylon twine at a cost of Rs. 11,762·18 was issued at subsidised rates. During the year, 12,190 full sized, 11,088 under sized and 3,013 wormed chanks were collected departmentally in this Division. There are five Fish Curing Yards in this Division, in which, during the year 2,375·163 Kgs. of fish were let in and 1,672·513 Kgs. of fish were let out and the total quantity of salt issued was 399·500 Kgs. Three mechanised boats were allotted to this division during the year. Under Panchayat Nursery Scheme, 86 nurseries were completed, 3,454,500 hatchlings were supplied 464,059 hatchlings were produced and 132 sites were selected.

(4) *Nagapattinam Division*.—The scheme of training fishermen in handling of marine diesel engines and the operation of improved fishing gear from mechanised boats continued to operate. During the year 75 fishing trips were made by the trainees on board the Mechanised Boats of the Training Centre and a total quantity of 7,281½ Kgs. of fish was landed by them and a sum of Rs. 2,488·67 was realised by its sale. A Fisheries Bye-product unit is functioning at Nagapattinam. The Ice Plant-cum-Cold Storage at Nagapattinam commenced production during August 1964. A total quantity of 31,700 Kgs. of ice was sold realising a sum of Rs. 1,578·50. Besides, a quantity of 2,575 Kgs. of fish was stored in the Cold storage of the plant and a sum of Rs. 47·30 was realised as storage charges. The construction of an overhead tank for the Ice Plant was in progress at the end of the year.

(5) *Sivaganga Division*.—Special Schemes like supply of cotton yarn, Pablo Boat, Synthetic Yarn, improvement of indigenous crafts besides the useful schemes were implemented in this Division. During the year in the Ramanthapuram tanks 363,046 Full, 44,547 wormed chanks and in the Sivaganga tanks 96,525 full and 5,761 wormed chanks were fished.

(6) *Indo-Norwegian Project, Mandapam Camp*.—The salient features of the Project are:—Establishment of a Boat Building Yard with Norwegian collaboration besides Ice-cum-Cold Storage Plant with freezing unit, and establishment of a Fishermen Training Centre. It is proposed to survey and explore fishing grounds. Transport and marketing will be properly organised. A fish meal plant, a Fishermen colony and a Health centre have also been established. The progress of the various schemes are detailed herein:

(1) *Land and Building*.—An extent of 5 acres and 63 cents of railways lands and the assets thereon consisting of transport shed, R. C. E., Jetty, etc., have been acquired at a cost of Rs. 3,12,469 from the

Southern Railway for the Project. A sum of Rs. 8,34,500 has been sanctioned for the construction of a building to house the boat building yard, ice plant-cum-cold storage, fishermen training centre, etc., in the project. The construction work is in progress.

(2) *Boat Building Yard*.—The construction of 40 boats in Indo Norwegian Project Boat Yard at Mandapam would be started soon. Apart from this, it is proposed to construct 80 more boats for 1965-66.

(3) *Fishermen Training Centre*.—The Training Centre for the first batch of 60 fishermen trainees commenced the 10 months' training from 23rd October 1964.

(4) *Exploratory Survey*.—This survey has been started with Norwegian boats M2 and M3 and also with Inshore Fishing Station Boats ISF—1, 2, 3 and 4. These operations were discontinued due to the havoc caused by the cyclone and the tidal wave that struck this coast on 22nd and 23rd December 1964. As soon as the boats are repaired, the exploratory survey will be revived.

Inshore Fishing Station, Rameswaram.—The main object of the scheme is to survey the Palk Bay and the Gulf of Mannar areas with a view to locate fishing grounds—suitable for the operation of trawl and bottom set nets. The area covered in the Gulf Area lay at 10—11 fathoms contour due south by west off Palk Island. The area covered in the Palk Bay lies 5 to 10 miles off Rameswaram Island Coast on the Northern side. The total area covered during the survey was 120 square miles. During the survey operations, a quantity of 2,61,522½ kilograms of fish was landed and a sum of Rs. 30,415·44 was realised. By the operation of Bottom set nets, a quantity of 36,069½ kilograms of fish was landed and a sum of Rs. 11,531·74 was realised.

(6) *Madurai Division*.—The Rural Fishery Demonstration Scheme functioned with the existing demonstration tanks at Madurai, Vadugapatti, Kodaikanal, Sinnamanur, Kulithalai, Palani, Dindigul, Ariyalur and Pudukottai. A quantity of 23,528·955 kilograms of fish was removed and sold for Rs. 2,727·08. The Vaigai Reservoir was stocked with 6,82,520 carp fingerlings. A total quantity of 25,715·250 kilograms of fish was landed against the target of 15,000 kilograms and a sum of Rs. 9,947·76 was realised. Induced Spawning work was carried on successfully at Vaigai. Out of 81 experiments conducted, 28 responded, from which 1,68,500 Bangkok strain hatchlings were obtained and supplied to blocks and stocked at Periyakulam, Batlagundu, Nilakottai, Madurai and T. Kallupatti. The Expanded Nutrition Programme was continued in T. Kallupatti of this Division, which is one of the 7 blocks of this State where the programme is being implemented. One lakh and sixty-nine thousand fingerlings of cultivable species were stocked in 38 out of 42 tanks selected. A quantity of 8,000 kilogram of fish was distributed during this year. The construction of nurseries has been taken up in 19 blocks of Madurai district and 11 blocks of Tiruchirappalli district. Most of the provincialised waters were leased out to Fishermen Co-operative Societies and a sum of Rs. 6,505 was realised. Licensing system was introduced in Manalar hill streams. The construction of two ton ice plants with cold storage at Madurai was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,16,800. The construction of a model fish market at Madurai has been completed and it will be handed over to the Madurai Municipal Council, which met 50 per cent of the construction cost, viz., Rs. 24,250.

Under the scheme of assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies, a sum of Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned to two Fishermen Co-operative Societies and Rs. 480 as subsidy and Rs. 480 as loan were also granted to 17 Fishermen of the Vaigai Dam Fishermen Co-operative Society who lost their nets due to the floods in the Vaigai Reservoir. A sum of Rs. 998.91 was disbursed under the yarn subsidy scheme out of the allotment of Rs. 2,000 to the Vaigai, Srirangam and Melamayanur Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

(7) *Manimuthar Division*.—The important scheme in operation in this division was the development and exploitation of Major Reservoir Fisheries in Manimuthar Reservoir and Hope Lake. Under the Intensive Seed Collection by Induced Spawning Scheme, 300 pairs of the Common carp *Cyprinus Carpio* (Bankok strain) were raised and reared in the Fish Farm. Seventy-eight lakh and ninety thousand hatchlings of Bankok strain were produced from Manimuthar Farm and distributed to Thanjavur, Madurai, Tuticorin and Nagercoil divisions.

Under the programme of development and exploitation of Major Reservoir Fisheries, a pilot project of 2 units was put into operation in Manimuthar Reservoir during the year but could not be operated in Hope Lake for want of suitable fishermen. With the introduction of pilot exploitation, four units consisting of two fishermen in each, operated gill nets and hooks and lines in the reservoir and landed 2,489 kilograms of fish from Hope lake, 1,710 kilograms of fish were landed with one unit. The total sale proceeds was Rs. 2,663.30. To prevent illicit fishing, patrolling of Manimuthar Reservoir was conducted. One hundred and one monthly licences and three annual licences were issued in Hope Lake realising a licence fee of Rs. 262.

(8) *Tuticorin Division*.—There has been a steady increase in the sales of Ice compared to previous years and correspondingly there was appreciable increase in the revenue during the year under review. The total revenue towards sale of ice and renting of refrigeration space during 1964 was Rs. 52,952.94 as against Rs. 43,565.08 during 1964. In addition to cold storage facilities afforded to fishermen, 6,829 kilograms of turtle meat were frozen in this plant and the quality of the frozen meat was reported to be good. The schemes of assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies, applied nutrition, improvement of crafts and tackles and yarn were also implemented in this division. During the year a total number of 1,926,452 fish seeds of chanks, Tilapia, O. reba, Eels and Murrels was collected. A total quantity of 1,184,900 kilograms fish was caught. Two hundred and fourteen licenses were issued in Kadamba tank. Four 30-footer Fabio Boats were supplied. The construction work of Ice Plant Punnakoyal has been completed and the machine will be installed soon. In Idinthakarai, construction work was in progress. In the Tuticorin Training Centre, a ten months' course to impart training in fishing methods, gear technology, principles of navigation, First Aid and Life saving at sea, etc., was conducted. During the year, 19 fishermen were trained. A total quantity of 13,803.75 kilograms of fish 1,213.50 kilogram of prawn and 48.65 kilograms of lobsters were landed and a considerable quantity was supplied to the Fisheries Technological Station for processing and fish meal preparation. In the second batch of Junior Mechanics Training at this Centre, 20 fishermen from all over the State were undergoing training.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries.—In Tuticorin 3,54,484 full sized, 70,694 Wormed and 37,827 undersized chanks were fished. Nine thousand five hundred and twenty-seven undersized shells were confiscated from the divers and returned to sea alive. A quantity of 8,74,143 full sized, 63,942 wormed and 54,238 undersized chanks of 1959-60 season were sold at Rs. 1,011 per 1,000 chanks and Rs. 61 per 1,000 wormed and undersized chanks. Besides the physical verification of chanks relating to the season 1961-62 and 1962-63 was completed during the year. Vigorous patrolling of pearl banks was conducted throughout the year especially at Manapad, Theradipidithapar and Semmanapidithapar. Surface samples of plankton were collected and analysed both qualitatively and quantitatively for zoo as well as phytoplankton among zoo plankton copebods which were the most dominant and found in good numbers throughout the period. Cystic larval nauplius were also seen throughout the period, but zoea were totally absent. During the two months some samples were collected and analysed. Studies on the growth and migration of chanks by marking experiments and on the fauna of pearl banks with special reference to enemies of pearl oyster such as balistis, scolopsis and modiola and their bionomics were conducted. The effect of the effluents of the Dharangadara Chemical Works on the fisheries of Madras was tested. Statistics of fish landings, biology of *Sardinella Fimbriata*, meteorology and hydrography of pearl banks and hydrology of gill net fishing grounds and studies on the size of chanks were also conducted.

Craft Research Section, Tuticorin.—The survey of indigenous crafts and work on their improvement were continued in this division. Ten numbers of 30 feet boats constructed at Tirunelveli District Fishermen Co-operative Federation, Tuticorin and supervised and engine installation was also done by this section. The above 10 boats were later delivered to the allottees by the department. Twenty numbers of 30 feet boats and 10 numbers of 32 feet boats were under construction by the Federation. The work was being supervised by this section. Thirty numbers of Torpedo marine diesel engines were received for installation in the above boats.

(9) *Nagercoil Division*.—During the year 2,520.07 lb, of nylon yarn were distributed to the fishermen in Kanyakumari district, valued at Rs. 2,61,312.71. Sixty-six thousand and two hundred Tilapia fingerlings were supplied realising a sum of Rs. 612. There are six fish curing yards functioning under Salt Subsidy Scheme, in which 2,286.828 M. tonnes of fish were cured, six hundred and ninety-three M. tonnes of salt were consumed and the amount realised was Rs. 14,210.62. To provide ice-cum-cold storage facilities at Cape, a building has been constructed and the machinery will be installed soon. The works at Colachel and Muttom were under progress. In order to provide quick transport facilities, a vehicle was hired to the Cape Fishermen Co-operative Society for the transport of landings at Cape to the marketing places for two months. Proposals for the construction of a fish market at Vilavancode and another at Cape in Agastheeswaram Panchayat Union were under consideration. Under the Subsidy Scheme, a sum of Rs. 2,408 was granted for the construction of additional stalls in Vadasery fish market, Nagercoil. A long term loan of Rs. 34,984 and a medium-term loan of Rs. 10,200 were given to the fishermen co-operative societies in Kanyakumari district. Under the scheme of

Development of major reservoir fisheries in Pechiparai and Perunchani reservoirs, 1,53,175 and 1,03,600 fingerlings respectively were stocked and 864 kilograms of fish were produced realising a sum of Rs. 376.69. The Fish nurseries in the Panchayat Unions of Agastheeswaran, Rajakamangalam, Kurunthancode and Thuckalai were under construction. Eleven Mechanised boats were given to the fishermen groups in Kanyakumari district. In the Estuarine Fish Farm at Manakudy lake, 9,338 kilograms of fish was caught in the farm itself. The amount realised during the year was Rs. 418.06 from this farm.

(10) *Mettur Dam Division*.—Under the Intensive Seed Collection and Distribution Scheme, 4,835,812 seeds were collected including those received from other divisions. In the two reservoirs, at Mettur and Krishnagiri, 4,002,678 fingerlings were stocked besides 6,56,760 fingerlings stocked at A.N.P. Tanks. Twenty-eight thousand, seven hundred and twenty-one fingerlings at Yercaud lake, 76,109 fingerlings in the departmental waters, 96,648 fingerlings in the provincialised tanks and 3,617 fingerlings in the rural fishery demonstration tanks were also stocked. A sum of Rs. 198.79 was realised by the sale of 357.25 kilograms of fish caught in rural fishery demonstration tanks. Krishnagiri Reservoir has been selected under the scheme of development of major reservoir fisheries. During the year under review, 1,046,503 fish seeds were stocked, a quantity of 4,768½ kilograms of fish was caught and a sum of Rs. 2,309.93 was the value thereof. In the Yercaud lake, 111 licences were issued for angling realising a sum of Rs. 111. A quantity of 201-915 kilograms of fish was caught and sold for Rs. 284.16. Boating in this lake continued to be a popular recreation and sum of Rs. 497 was collected during the year. In the Mettur Reservoir fishing is controlled by issue of licences and the Mettur Dam Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Society procures from the licensees who are members of the society and markets the catches. The department runs a unit with two fishermen on experimental basis to assess the efficiency of various tackles proposed after constant research by various research units. In this reservoir, the quantity of fish landed by licensees was 386,508.240 kilograms. The experimental unit caught a quantity of 2,200 kilograms of fish. Three hundred and sixty licences were issued during the year and a sum of Rs. 29.124 was realised. Unlawful fishing was checked. 914.4 kilograms of fish was confiscated and 37 cases were charge-sheeted realising a sum of Rs. 385.00 as fine for unlawful fishing.

To ensure quick transport facilities from landing centres to markets, insulated vehicles and boats were hired out to Mettur Dam Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Society on mileage basis. During the year under review, 386,508.240 kilograms of fish were transported by the hire vehicles and boats, the hire charges being Rs. 10,164.77.

Krishnagiri Panchayat Union in this division has been selected to implement the fisheries scheme under Applied Nutrition Programme. Sixteen tanks in this union with a water area of 1,286 acres were selected. In these tanks, 656,760 fish seeds were stocked, 87,139 kilograms of fish were caught and 60,601 kilograms of fish were distributed to 193,207 beneficiaries. The scheme is manned by one Assistant Inspector of Fisheries. In this division 70 fishermen were trained during the year under review.

(11) *Bhavanisagar Division*.—The scheme for the intensive exploitation of the Bhavanisagar Reservoir was continued. Seven departmental and two share basis fishing units were functioning. A total quantity of 115,705.00 kilograms of fish was exploited during the 353 fishing days, yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,04,012.50. A total of 1,400,000 fingerlings consisting mainly of Catla, Mrigal and Fimbriatus collected by the Thanjavur Centre was stocked in this reservoir.

The cold storage in this division was used mainly for keeping the second harvest of ice and the evening catches for delivery on the next day. A total quantity of 37,186 kilograms of ice were sold for Rs. 2,430.30. The total receipts on account of cold storage and ice plant was Rs. 2,445.63.

The Inland Fisheries scheme for the conservancy of the breeding grounds in Sirumugai and Moyar was continued. By way of induced breeding and natural collection for the year 1964, 8,33,335 fish seeds were produced and stocked. The Applied Nutrition Programme was continued in this division. The two Research Assistants continued to assess the productivity of the tanks in the different Applied Nutrition Programme blocks and gave recommendations for stocking.

(12) *Inland Fisheries Research at Thiruvidadimarudoor*.—Thiruvidadimarudoor is an Applied Nutrition Programme Block, thirty-seven tanks covering 80 acres were stocked with 283,405 fingerlings. 17,079 lb. of fish harvested and distributed to 11,020 beneficiaries from these tanks. In the Inland Fisheries Research, population studies of *Labeo ealbasu*, *Catla catla liza corsula* and *Wallago attu* were conducted in the reservoirs of Krishnagiri, Sathanur and Bhavanisagar. *Liza corsula* species was found in large numbers in the Krishnagiri and Sathanur reservoirs. This fishery was accidentally introduced along with the major carp consignment from Bengal and this became a new addition to the Fishery wealth of this State.

Cauvery River Survey.—*Pangassius* spawn and eggs and *Labeo Arantis* spawn were encountered in Fry nets operated during the last week of May. During the on set of south-west monsoon in August, survey was conducted in Kilithalai and Moolathurai and a record collection of Catla. Mrigal and *Labeo fimbriatus* fry was made.

Hydrological Station, Bhavanisagar.—(1) *Limnology of Bhavanisagar Reservoir*.—Fortnightly and monthly samples of water and plankton from different depths were collected and analysed.

(2) *Studies, Research and Experiments*.—Biochemical studies on the maturation of *Labeo fimbriatus*, aquatic manuring experiments, field experiments, study on fish toxicants, pond bottom deposits for their nutrients, the life history of *Najas* and study on productivity of Reservoirs and lakes and pollution were conducted.

(13) *The Nilgiris Division—Hydrobiological Station, Ootacamund*.—In the Nilgiris Division, 23 schemes including major reservoir fisheries, inland fisheries, rural fishery intensive seed collection, etc., were in operation. The Hydrobiological Station is situated at Ootacamund. The major reservoir fisheries are Sandynalla, Pykara and Glemmorgan.

A total number of 167,000 eggs were stripped from collected breeders in these reservoirs. A total of 237,170 mirror carp fingerlings were collected. Thirty-seven thousand six hundred Cumbasia were collected and distributed.

Under the I.N.L. Scheme, the waters in (1) Ootacamund lake, (2) Maravakandy lake, (3) Masinagudi tank, (4) Katteri Reservoir, (5) Wellington lake and (6) Moyar river were exploited. The Ootacamund lake was regularly and judiciously exploited with Rangoon nets and cast nets. The landing for the year under report totalled to 3,331.200 kilograms of fish realising an amount of Rs. 3,665. The landing in Maravakandy lake accounted to 164.600 kilograms of fish, by the sale of which a sum of Rs. 181.17 was realised. The Masinagudi tank landed 213.150 kilograms of fish and Rs. 233.56 was realised. Wellington lake landed 132.00 kilograms of fish realising a sum of Rs. 145.20. Moyar river landed 17.750 kilograms realising an amount of Rs. 19.55. In the Katteri Reservoir a quantity of 12,500 kilograms of fish was landed realising a sum of Rs. 13.75.

Staff Training Institute, Madras.—During the year under review four Inspectors and 12 Research Assistants were trained. The important feature of the year was that the trainees were taken on study tour to supplement their theoretical knowledge with practical demonstrations at various centres of fishing importance both within and outside Madras State, viz., Cochin, Ernakulam, Calicut, Mangalore, Malpe, etc., The foreign experts and departmental officers gave special lectures to the trainees in gear technology, improved and mechanised fishing methods, fish processing and fisheries research and development. The trainees were also taken to private fishing industrial institute to study methods of canning and freezing.

Fisheries Training Centre, Madras.—The Institute continued to function satisfactorily, for the third year. During the year ten trainees fishermen including 2 from Pondicherry State completed their training. The fourth batch of 20 trainees, 18 from this State and 2 from Pondicherry State were undergoing training. In this Institute intensive, theoretical and practical training in the design and operation of different types of modern gear, elementary principles of Navigation, maintenance of Marine Diesel Engines, etc., was given.

Survey-cum-Inshore Fishing Centre, Madras.—This Centre was established during the year under review, in order to conduct exploratory fishing within 20 fathoms off Madras and conduct survey in the above area to find out good fishing grounds and introduce them to the fishermen for their regular fishing. This Centre consists of one Assistant Director of Fisheries, two Inspectors and one Assistant. Preliminary steps for the organisation of the Centre, fabrication of tackles, etc., have been taken. Fishing operations will be conducted soon.

Boat Building Yard, Marina.—The boat building yard, Marina was originally started during 1955-56 and at the initial stage one 25 feet mechanised fishing boat was constructed. The capacity was gradually increased and the target for 1964-65 was fixed as 80 Nos. of 30 feet boats against the construction of 47 Nos. 30 feet boats during 1963-64. During the year under review, 40 out of 80 boats were constructed and 14 boats were handed over to allottees.

Boat Building Yard, Royapuram.—This yard started functioning from 26th November 1964 with a strength of 15 workers deputed from the Marina Boat Building Yard. Preliminary arrangements for construction of boats were made. Keel was laid for boat No. 1.

Fishermen Training Centre, Cuddalore.—During the year under review, the establishment of two Fishermen Training Centres—One at Cuddalore and the other at Colachel was sanctioned under the Crash Programme at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 2,55,200 with a view to meet the demand for trained fishermen for the proper maintenance and management of mechanised boats to be supplied to the fishermen. The Government of India have approved this scheme with 100 per cent grant at a total cost of Rs. 2.78 lakhs.

The Fishermen Training Centre at Cuddalore commenced its training course to 20 fishermen students on 14th December 1964. The trainees of this ten month's course will be taught in modern methods of fishing, gear technology, elementary principles of navigation and seamanship and running and maintenance of the Marine Diesel engines.

Boat Building Yard, Nagapattinam.—During the year, the Government have sanctioned the construction of a boat building yard at Nagapattinam, which started functioning from 5th June 1964. The first keel was laid on 15th October 1964 and so far nine keels have been laid and five boats were in the completion stage with hull. One boat was fixed with the engine during the end of the year. In the second set of boats, 4 keels have been laid and the keel stern and stern assembly have been filled up and the plate fixed. The tenth keel was prepared and would be laid in the first week of January 1965.

Geology and Mining :

The geological wing of Industries and Commerce Department is headed by the State Geologist. During the year under review he carried out several field investigations including mineral investigations in various parts of this State, groundwater surveys, selection of sites for Industrial Colonies and other miscellaneous investigations. Systematic mapping and mineral surveys conducted in some of the unexplored regions of the State have revealed the occurrence of useful deposits of limestones, bauxite, sulphides, etc. During the year under review 1,268 mineral samples and 38 water samples were chemically analysed in the Chemical Laboratory.

Laboratories.—The Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Mechanical and Metallurgical Laboratory at Madras, the Sago Research Laboratory continued to be under the administrative control of the Joint Director, Chemical Engineering and Testing.

A total number of 2,911 samples received from public and private bodies were tested during the period and a sum of Rs. 13,823 was collected towards fees. Four hundred and seventy-six technical opinions were offered both for private parties and public bodies free of charge. Pilot experiments on the production of light basic magnesium carbonate were completed and a scheme to set up a Unit to manufacture one ton of light basic magnesium per day was drawn up and approved by Government. In addition to the work on clays utilisation already published in 1963 further work was undertaken, completed and papers published in 1964.

Mining.—During the year under review, 45 leases were granted for mining and six for prospecting minerals. One hundred and forty-three certificates of approval were granted during this year.

Sericulture :

The Sericultural activities were continued in the districts of Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Madurai. The mulberry acreage which was 1,362 hectares at the beginning reached 1,478 hectares engaging over 4,000 agricultural families directly connected in the industry. The Government Silk Farm, Hosur produced 18.22 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons which were utilised for hybridisation work in Government Cross Breed Grainage, Berikai. A total quantity of 85,928.235 kilograms of Cocoons was transacted during the year in the eight Government Cocoon Markets in the State. 2,155.255 kilograms of silk and 31.720 kilograms of silk waste were produced during the year. The Government Gut section, Coonoor, produced 181,321 ligature guts and Cocoon.

CHAPTER XV

INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Industries.—The State of Madras occupies an important place in the Industrial Map of India. The available industrial economic data of the States in India bring out and emphasise the fact that Madras State ranks third in the number of industrial establishments and employees. The purposeful guidance of the State Government has altered the pattern of industries. During the year under review, the inauguration of many new industries devoted to new products served to dispel the deep-rooted scepticism about the industrial destinies of the State and induced a mood of vibrant optimism. The State sponsored Madras Industrial Investment Corporation provides financial assistance to industries and much stimulus was given to private enterprise.

For a State lacking in conventional fuel and other resources, Madras has done well in cashing in on the skill, capacity for hard work and enterprising ability of its people in getting going a large number of small scale industries in the light engineering field. The industries consume nearly 47 per cent of the electricity generated in this State.

The Industries and Commerce Department functions under the control of a Director assisted by five Joint Directors, each in charge of Engineering, Chemical Engineering and Testing Industrial Co-operatives, Planning and Development and Small Scale Industries and other technical and administrative personnel. Besides, there are Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors in important regions of the State.

(1) *Small Scale Industries.*—During the year under report, the Small Scale Units started during the Second and Third Plan, continued to make steady progress. A few units sanctioned in the Third Plan are in various stages of implementation.

During the year 1963-64 the Small Scale Industries Units made a net profit of Rs. 15.86 lakhs with a production of goods worth Rs. 225.91 lakhs. This has exceeded the anticipated production of goods worth Rs. 195 lakhs.

During the year under review the Ceramic School, Virudachalam, started functioning. The scheme contemplates admitting 15 students every year for a three year course in Ceramic Technology followed by one year of inplant training at the Government Ceramic Units at Virudachalam. The students are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per month. The first batch of trainees was admitted during August 1964.

The Quality Marking Scheme sanctioned by the Government is being implemented. The Quality Marketing Board consisting of Small Scale Industrialists, representatives of Central and State Government Departments, the Indian Standards Institution, Large scale manufacturers and consumers has been formed to advise for the successful implementation of the scheme.

During the period under review, three officers belonging to the Government Small Scale Industries Units were deputed abroad for specialised training.

Various propaganda measures were arranged to give wide publicity for the products manufactured as well as the service facilities available in the departmental units. This Department also took part in various exhibitions conducted in different parts of the State. The survey and statistical wing of this department has registered and issued certificates of Registration to 1,140 Small Scale Industries Units during this year. The compilation of the second "Directory of Small Scale Industries Units in Madras State" was taken up during this year.

(2) *Handicrafts*.—During the year under review, handicraft units were functioning in various centres of the State. Different schemes sanctioned under the Third Plan were implemented during this year. The centres started for imparting training in handicrafts continued to function satisfactorily. These centres also provided facilities for training to persons from the Goldsmith community.

The two Sales emporia at Madras and Dindigul and the five Sales depots at Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli continue to market the products of the departmental units as well as the products of the private artisans. The seasonal emporia at Courtallam, Coonoor and Kodaikanal functioned and showed increased sales during the year.

(3) *Financial Assistance*.—Loans to the extent of Rs. 26.20 lakhs were granted to 2,107 private industrialists in the Small Scale sector. A sum of Rs. 79.84 lakhs was disbursed to 9,125 goldsmiths who have been adversely affected by the Gold Control Order during the year 1964 under the Special Scheme as an ameliorative measure.

Industrial Estates, Colonies and Developed plots :

The nine Industrial Estates started during the Second Five-Year Plan, viz., Industrial Estates at Guindy, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Pettai, Marthandam, Erode, Katpadi, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur functioned satisfactorily. Two hundred and thirty-seven Industrial units occupying the Estates referred to above were engaged in the manufacture of different varieties of light engineering goods. The total employment position in these nine estates ranged from 3,500 to 4,500. The Government Industrial Units such as Tool Rooms, Servicing Corporations, Foundries, etc., located in these Estates also continued to give service facilities to the other industrialists.

Besides these, the 13 Industrial Estates sanctioned under the Third Five-Year Plan are under various stages of implementation. Of these two are functional one for Ceramic Industries at Vridhachalam and the other for Leather Goods at Madhavaram. The other eleven estates are located at Ambattur (Chingleput district), Dindigul, Pudukottai, Karaikudi, Kovilpatti, Krishnagiri, Arkonam, Theni (Madurai district), Nagercoil, Kumbakonam and Sivaganga (Ramanathapuram district). These 13 Estates have got 276 units. The construction of the units in these Estates is taken up in suitable places based on the demand from the industries and the allotment of the units already constructed has almost been completed.

The Industrial Estate at Ambattur differs from the Industrial Estates at other places in certain respects. It provides not only built in units for Small scale industries, but also developed sites for small, medium and large Scale industries. It also provides adequate residential, commercial and recreational facilities and in other words it envisages a complete and self-contained Industrial Township by itself. The non-recurring expenditure sanctioned for the scheme is Rs. 272.63 lakhs. Total extent of land acquired for this purpose is about 1,200 acres.

With a view to provide facilities to the entrepreneurs who propose to set up industries ancillary to the High Pressure Boiler Plant and the Small Arms Factory near Tiruchirappalli, Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of developed plots estates in Thuvakudi village in Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli main road. An extent of about 477 acres of land is under acquisition for this purpose. The non-recurring expenditure sanctioned is Rs. 16.53 lakhs.

Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the setting up of a similar estate near Ranipet. The non-recurring expenditure sanctioned is Rs. 12.55 lakhs. Land acquisition proceedings for acquiring 622 acres of land have almost been completed.

Industrial Co-operatives, etc:

There are 386 Industrial Co-operative Societies under the control of this department, the break-up for which are given below :—

1. Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank ..	1
2. Co-operative Industrial Estates	4
3. Small Scale Industrial Co-operative Societies ..	213
4. Handicrafts Industrial Co-operative Societies ..	131
5. Coir Industrial Co-operative Societies	36
6. Sericultural Industrial Co-operatives	1
Total ..	386

These societies had 27,856 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 61.10 lakhs. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 185.05 lakhs. During the year, a loan of Rs. 14.01 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 3.14 lakhs were sanctioned to the Industrial Co-operatives. Goods worth Rs. 119.61 lakhs were produced in these Industrial Co-operatives. Goods were sold to the extent of Rs. 149.28 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 22.38 lakhs was paid as wages to the workers.

There were three State level Industrial Co-operative Institutions during the year under report :—

(1) Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank, (2) Madras State Handicrafts Co-operative Marketing Society and (3) The Tiruchirappalli Co-operative Rolling Mills.

Apart from these, there were five Central societies, two for primary women societies, two for primary Coir societies and one for primary Mat Weavers societies.

SPECIAL SCHEMES.

(1) *Work Centres.*—The following schemes started during the Second Five-Year Plan continued to function :—

1. Hand-made Paper Unit, Mamandur,
2. Hand Printing Unit, Mamandur.
3. Switch Base Unit, Virudachalam.
4. Blacksmithy and Carpentry Unit, Kamudi.

The following three schemes sanctioned under the Third Five-Year Plan are under various stages of implementation :—

1. Blacksmithy and Carpentry Unit, Wallajapet.
2. Ceramic Rural Centre, Athoor.
3. G.P.E. Work/Work Centre, Kangayam.

These schemes are part of the ameliorative measures designed by the State Government for the uplift of youths in rural areas, i.e., those who have discontinued their studies at middle school stage, by imparting to them vocational training in trades like blacksmithy, carpentry, cloth printing, hand-made paper making etc.

(2) *Coir Schemes.*—The Government Coir School at Ethamozhi is imparting training to 40 persons every year in the manufacture of coir goods. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 20 p.m. each. The expansion schemes are being implemented. The pilot plant for the manufacture of mattress and bristle fibre is being set up at Tenkasi.

Controlled Commodities :

(1) *Iron and Steel.*—The Iron and Steel Order, 1956 continued to be in force during this year also. Cases relating to the misuse of iron and steel materials contravening the provisions of the Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956, were successfully prosecuted. Out of 81 cases pending, 77 cases ended in conviction and three cases are yet to be finalised by the police. A quantity of one thousand one hundred and twelve M. Tonnes of controlled categories of steel was allotted to this State for the year 1964-65. A quantity of 11,880 M.T. and 1,000 M.T. of pig iron was allotted to this State for the year 1964-65 for distribution to the private foundaries and Government departmental units in the State.

(2) *Coal and Coke.*—The Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the State Coal Controller. The distribution control over steam coal, grades II and III, slack coal and soft coke was removed with effect from 1st July 1964. However the price control for these items continued to be in force. Consequent on the removal of distribution control over these items the State quota has been reduced to 330 wagons. The off take of sea borne steam coal continued to be poor throughout this year. There were only three shipments aggregating to 7,035 tonnes to this State. A sum of Rs. 1,76,023-60 was received from the Government of India as subsidy for sea borne steam coal. A sum of Rs. 20,232 was realised during this year towards permit fees under Madras (Permit Fee) Coal Control Order.

(3) *Cement.*—The Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the State Cement Controller and cent per cent control over the distribution of cement was continued. During this year the allotment

of cement to this State was 511,200 tonnes against a demand for 1,128,387 tonnes. Allotment of cement to the major consuming departments was continued to be made on a percentage basis as fixed by the Government. A quantity of 4,895 tonnes has been allotted for agricultural purposes. Surrenders received from Government departments were utilised for making increased allotments to educational, medical, religious, charitable and other institutions of public utility in addition to the regular minimum allotment of one wagon load each quarter.

(4) *Allocation of non-ferrous metals.*—A statement showing the details of allocation of non-ferrous metals received from the Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries is given below :—

1. Copper—1,326 m.t.
2. Tin—28,200 m.t.
3. Zinc—1,160 m.t.
4. Lead—43,400 m.t.
5. Aluminium Rods—198 m.t.
6. Aluminium—No allotment.

Allotment of nickel during this year was 8,600 m.t.

During this calendar year 8,640 kilograms of synthetic camphor was allotted to the State against an half year demand of 3 lakhs kilograms. A further allocation of 2,400 kilograms was received from the State Trading Corporation and this was distributed among actual users engaged in the manufacture of painbalsms and other medicaments. Four thousand five hundred kilograms were distributed among 58 tablet manufacturers on pro rata basis.

Four thousand one hundred and sixty-six applications for issue of Essentiality certificates were received and in 3,898 cases the Essentiality certificate has been issued. The remaining certificates are expected to be issued before 15th January 1965.

Indian Partnership Act, 1932 :

The Inspector-General of Registration continued to be the Registrar of Firms during the period under report. Three thousand eight hundred and eighteen firms were registered and 416 notices of dissolution of firms were filed during the year 1964. In the previous year 3,381 firms were registered and 368 notices of dissolution of firms were filed. The total receipts during the year 1964 amounted to Rs. 20,166 while the expenditure came to Rs. 20,634. In the previous year 1963, the receipts and expenditure were Rs. 18,130 and Rs. 27,904 respectively.

Handloom :

The Department of Handlooms under the Director of Handlooms as its Chief Officer, attends to the development of handloom and textile industries and the distribution of raw materials required by them. The Plan schemes for weavers co-operative societies are also implemented.

1. *Handloom.*—The Plan scheme of collection of statistical data relating to production, stocks and sales of handloom goods both within and outside the co-operative sector in the State, is implemented by the Director of Statistics adopting the method of random sampling taken from the local centres of all the districts, for every month.

The Textile (Production by Handloom) Control Order, 1956, has been repealed during the year in view of the introduction of the above Plan Scheme and also because of the non-suitability of the method of compulsory registration of handlooms. The third meeting of the State Handloom Committee met twice during the year to discuss the general progress made in the development of the handloom industry and to consider the report of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee. After the expiry of the term of the State Handloom Committee in November 1964, the Government have reconstituted it for a further period of three years from March 1965. The question of reconstituting the District Handloom Boards after their expiry is under consideration. The handloom prize award scheme, intended to, stimulate the production of new and attractive designs was continued during this year also. The scheme was implemented in the districts and all weavers have been permitted to compete for the award. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned for the scheme during the year.

2. *Handloom Finance Corporation.*—The Madras Handloom Finance Corporation was started during the year under review, to benefit the weavers outside the co-operative sector by providing financial assistance for production and marketing of handloom fabrics. The Corporation has issued its entire authorised share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs privately at par. The share subscription was closed at Rs. 50.49 lakhs. The State Government have subscribed Rs. 12.60 lakhs towards share capital. Ten thousand and fifty-six shares were subscribed during the year under review. The Corporation has applied to the State Bank of India for a cash credit accommodation of Rs. 1.75 crores and the Government have guaranteed the cash credit accommodation up to Rs. 200 lakhs. Fixing of credit limits and scrutiny and sanction of loan application of weavers are in progress and the operation of loan schemes by the Corporation will commence in April 1965.

3. *Export of handloom fabrics.*—During the year under review 33,889,067 metres of handloom fabrics valued at Rs. 7,96,66,614 were exported from Madras harbour. The export of "Bleeding Madras" fabrics to American markets during 1964 achieved a new record. It exceeded by 4.62 million yards, the target of 12 million yards fixed for the year.

4. *Distribution of raw materials.*—Under the All-India Distribution Scheme, the Textile Commissioner allots cotton every month through the Director of Handlooms to Co-operative Societies, etc. Seven thousand and four hundred bales and 5,000 bales of cotton yarn were allotted to the Tamilnad Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and the Master Weavers and Exporters Associations respectively. More than half the total requirements of the handloom industry in the State was being met under the distribution system.

The Director of Handlooms continued to distribute imported raw silk allocated by the Central Silk Board to the Co-operative Societies and other registered Handloom Weavers' Associations through the Tamilnadu (Madras State) Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Limited. During 1964, out of 54 bales of raw silk allocated by the Central Silk Board, five bales were distributed, leaving a heavy balance which was due to the sudden fall of price in the open market. The stocks have since been liquidated.

During the year 1964, an allocation of 0.140 lakh kilograms of imported art silk yarn made by the Textile Commissioner was entirely released to the Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Limited. Essentiality certificates for the import of art silk yarn under Actual Users Licensing Scheme were issued to 90 associations and the State Handloom Society for the year 1964-65 for 173,626 looms working on art silk yarn, mixed fabrics, etc.

5. *Dyes and Chemicals.*—A total ceiling of Rs. 88,000 for this State for the licensing year 1963-64, for import of hydrosulphite of soda by the State Handloom Society and 43 other associations, was fixed. Under the "Export Promotion Incentive Scheme", and import licence for Rs. 6,42,598 against the exporters of "Bleeding Madras" was issued. The total availability of import licence at the beginning of the year 1964 was Rs. 7,74,494. At the end of the year, the total available value amounted to Rs. 10,07,830, out of which allotments were made to Apex societies, association and exporters of "Bleeding Madras".

6. *Levy of administrative charges.*—To meet the cost of administering the distribution scheme, a service charge of 5 Paise per kilogram of art silk yarn and 50 Paise per kilogram of raw silk distributed to the Associations is being collected. The proposal for discontinuance of the collection of service charges because of the fall in the off-take of imported raw silk is under the consideration of Government.

7. *Cotton control.*—Cotton Control Order, 1955 and Cotton Licensing and Trading Regulations continued to be in force during the year. The Director of Handlooms as State Licensing Authority for 'B' and 'C' class licences issued 530 'B' class licences, out of which 390 were renewals. The total fee collected during the period was Rs. 13,950.

8. *Textile Industry.*—101.905 million kilograms of cotton yarn were produced by the Mills in the State from January to August 1964. 77.437 million kilograms of yarn were delivered for home consumption and 4.792 million kilograms were exported during the said period. Nearly 94.399 million metres of cloth were produced by the mills, 91.084 million metres of cloth were delivered for exports and home consumption during the same period. At the end of the year, there were 7,502 powerlooms in the decentralised sector in the State, of which 581 were unauthorised. During the year, Government of India granted licences to set up 13 new spinning mills in the private sector with a capacity of 12,000 spindles each. During the year under review, with a view to ensure adequate supply of quality cloth of popular varieties at reasonable prices for mass consumption, the Government of India introduced price and production control over the manufacture of mill made dhoties, cloth, shirting and drill. The Director of Handlooms has been empowered to implement the order in this State with a State Level Vigilance Committee to advise him.

9. *Co-operative Spinning Mills.*—Lands have been acquired for all the eight new co-operative spinning mills in the State. Tenders have been invited on behalf of all the mills as a common arrangement for the construction of main factory buildings, cotton godown, office buildings, etc. The works are in progress and will be completed by the end of 1965.

All items of indigenous machinery have started arriving at the mill sites. Regarding the imported machinery, the Kancheepuram Kamakshi-amman Co-operative Spinning Mills and the 'B' unit of the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, Pettai, have received Blow Room and preparatory machinery from Switzerland. Import licences to get the same machineries from Japan for the mills in the districts of Thanjavur North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Kanyakumari have been obtained. Necessary steps have been taken and the machinery will be arriving during the middle of 1965. A few items with testing equipments and card room accessories, shipped from United Kingdom, have been received at the mills sites and other items were in transit.

Regarding share capital eight mills have exceeded the initial target of Rs. 20 lakhs each and were making efforts to increase their share capitals further. The four other mills are taking steps to reach the initial target of Rs. 20 lakhs each. The total paid-up share capital of all the 12 Co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 31st December 1964 amounted to Rs. 268.38 lakhs including the Government contribution of Rs. 128.78 lakhs.

All the new mills have been registered with the revised Model By-laws framed under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1961. The South India Co-operative Spinning Mills was taking steps to adopt the revised by-laws.

The Industrial Development Bank of India has sanctioned refinance facilities to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs each in respect of 9 co-operative spinning mills at Salem, Dharapuram, Karur, Melur, Kancheepuram, Mayuram (Manalmedu), Nagercoil, Tindivanam and Vellore. The mill at Salem has already availed itself of the entire refinance facilities. The other 8 mills have commenced drawing loan amounts in instalments.

All the 8 new mills and the 'B' unit of the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills are expected to go into production during 1965.

Khadi :

Madras State was the first in India to take up Khadi Scheme with a view to provide gainful employment to the rural population. The State Khadi and Village Industries Board constituted under the Madras Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1959, implements Khadi and other schemes of Agro-rural Development.

I. Programmes—(1) Weaving Subsidy Scheme.—During the year under review the Weaving Subsidy Scheme was introduced replacing the old rebate system on Khadi cloth. According to this "Free weaving service" a person who produces cotton and spins for himself will get Khadi at no cost. A person who does not produce but spins Khadi will get it approximately at the price of cotton. This scheme tends to revive rural economy in the State. Another significant feature of the year was the upward revision of purchase price of kisan and Ambar yarn according to the weight of yarn. The revised price for kisan yarn ranged from 25 to 40 Paise and that for ambar yarn from 20 to 40 Paise.

(2) Naya Morh Programme.—The integrated development programme (Naya Morh) continued to be implemented direct by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board and also by certain private institutions and 208 'Ekais' worked in the State during the year. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has decided to appoint one Assistant Organiser at the rate of one for each block.

(3) Ambar Charkha Programme.—To provide remunerative employment to the agricultural population in their off-season, 39 training centres to train spinners in Ambar Charkha were opened and 35,222 Ambar Charkhas were distributed. As a result of further research, a new model of four-spindle gear wheel, and six-spindle charkhas came to be introduced in the place of old model Ambar Charkhas. At Gandhigram, Sri P. Ekambaranathan, the founder of Ambar Charkhas, evolved a new model charkha called "High-draft Charkha". Initially 500 high-draft charkhas will be introduced in the field. During the calendar year, 5,848 spinners were under training and 1,717 Ambar Charkhas were introduced by the Department.

(3) Production and Marketing.—During the year under review, a quantity of 6,84,197.757 Kilograms of cotton valued at Rs. 14,20,324.13 was purchased. 53,39,368.323 metric Hanks of Kisan yarn and 55,66,198.486 metric Hanks of Ambar yarn were produced. 33,43,103.22 Kilograms of cotton khadi and 1,28,481.82 Kilograms of silk cotton were also produced. The total value of Khadi production (silk and cotton) excluding subsidy was Rs. 1,05,26,706.82 and the weaving wages subsidy was Rs. 23,39,164.60.

The main centre at Dindigul was shifted to Madurai and the sub-centre functioning at Madurai was shifted to Dindigul. Sub-centres at Tiruvadanai, Poonamallee and Veerahanur were closed down and new sub-centres in lieu of them were opened at Singampuneri, Pattuthurai and Kallukudi. The sub-centre and sales depot at T. Kallupatti were shifted to Natham and Theni respectively. Thirteen new sales depots were opened during the year. A Sales depot at Neyveli was opened in lieu of the one closed down at Pappanaickenpalayam.

During the year 31,274 spinners (both Kisan and Ambar) were enlisted. There were 1,07,106 spinners on the roll to whom a sum of Rs. 34,82,000.37 was paid as wages. The number of weavers on roll was 4,242 to whom a sum of Rs. 29,01,971.19 was paid as wages.

(4) Dying, Bleaching and Printing Units.—During the year, 60,344.53 metres of Khadi were bleached, 7,68.514 Metric Hanks of yarn and 10,18,579.77 metres of Khadi were dyed and 2,53,437.36 metres of Khadi were printed at the units at Erode and Tirupur. During the year 33,48,873 metres valued at Rs. 1,32,93,987.71 were sold. A temporary Sales depot was opened at Courtallam for 5 months during the season and in this depot khadi goods worth Rs. 54,770.08 were sold during the year 1964 as against Rs. 48,400.52 during 1963.

(5) Sales.—Khadi worth Rs. 67,03,583.58 was sold during the special rebate period in October and November 1964. Godowns have been built to store Ambar Charkhas, Khadi and cotton.

(6) General.—During the year one more Khadi Co-operative Society at Kodanthur was opened in addition to the one functioning at Vanjipalayam. During the year, 75 untrained assistants of the department were trained in the Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya at Kamuthi. The construction of sheds for the Model-cum-Production Centre at Permanallur was nearing completion.

Madras Port Trust :

The new Wet Dock was inaugurated by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister on 6th November 1964 and was named Jawahar Dock. With the commissioning of this Dock, the berthing capacity of the Madras Port increased from 11 to 17.

2. *Revenue*.—The receipt and expenditure during the year under review were Rs. 429.55 lakhs and Rs. 556.52 lakhs respectively, as against the corresponding figures of Rs. 451.07 lakhs and Rs. 437.29 lakhs for the previous year 1963. The outstanding balance of loans due to the Government of India was Rs. 478.88 lakhs and the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development was Rs. 361.62 lakhs.

3. *Imports and Exports*.—The tonnage of imports and exports during the year were 2,962,252 and 1,467,483 respectively as against the corresponding figures of 2,572,658 and 1,475,026 for the last year. One thousand three hundred and fifty-six vessels arrived during the year as against 1,287 in the year 1963.

4. *Dredging*.—Annual surveys conducted during the year revealed a net accretion of 7,43,830 tonnes in the area from Cooum river to Agalight as against a net erosion of 281,953 tonnes recorded in the previous year.

5. *Important works*.—During the year the newly built 6 berths "Jawahar Dock", five Wharf cranes for the Jawahar Dock, 3 transit sheds on the west side of the Wet Dock and a Transit shed-cum-office at centre berth of West Quay were completed and commissioned. The construction of 120 units of houses for Dock Labour Board and reclamation of 14 acres of land in Royapuram Bay were also completed. The works relating to the reconstruction of South Quay I, laying of separate water main from Kilpauk to the Harbour, remodelling of boat basin, construction of 3 swing bridges (one for wet dock entrance and two other for boat basin and a double storeyed transit shed at South Quay I), construction of workshop, warehouse building, refreshment stall, tiffin shed and 136 units of type I and 272 units of type II under Port Trust Housing Scheme at Tondiarpet were in progress during the year. A 120-ton floating crane "Vaigai", 9 mobile cranes and 14 Fork Lift Trucks were acquired during the year. Orders have been placed for the supply of 14 Fork Lift Trucks.

6. *General*.—The Port experienced bad weather and was hit by cyclonic storms twice in November 1964. Due to the above cyclonic storms, the Marine Department suffered damages to crafts, fenders and chain to the extent of Rs. 23,500. The Light House continues to be operated with incandescent light. The Trust Board implemented during the year Liberalised Pension Schemes, the revised rate of House Rent and City Allowances, and an Incentive Scheme for good attendance of workers essentially required for the movement of cargo. A third shift working system was made permanent.

Tuticorin Port Trust :

1. *General*.—This Port continues to rank first in trade among all the Minor and Intermediate Ports in India. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, inaugurated the Tuticorin Harbour Project work on 5th November 1964. During the year, the Study Group II of

the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the National Shipping Board visited the Port, to study its development and the needs of shipping respectively. The Port of Tuticorin is administered by the 17-member Port Trust Board constituted by the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924 (Madras Act II of 1924) under the Madras State Government. The Chairman and 5 trustees are appointed by Government and eleven are elected from the various trade interests connected with the Port.

2. *Revenue*.—The gross revenue of the Port Trust for the period amounts to Rs. 19,56,662.80 as against Rs. 16,67,780.91 for the corresponding period in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,88,881.89.

3. *Imports and Exports*.—The total imports for the year amount to 4,72,277 tonnes and the revenue collected is Rs. 5,40,146.44. The total exports for the year amount to 5,44,766½ tonnes and the revenue collected is Rs. 7,93,664.46.

4. *Shipping and Passenger Traffic*.—During the period under report, 268 steamers of 24,37,198 cubic metres and 1,014 sailing vessels of 4,37,876 cubic metres called at this Port. The amount of Port dues collected is Rs. 2,26,185.37 as against Rs. 2,36,514.87 during the previous year.

Three adults arrived at the Port and one adult departed from this Port as against 9 adults in arrival and 4 adults in departure respectively during the previous year.

5. *Weather*.—Normal weather conditions prevailed during the period.

6. *Fire Service and Wireless Station*.—A branch of Madras Government Fire Service, on a round the clock basis, continued to function within the Port Trust foreshore premises during the year. The cost thereof, is being borne by the Tuticorin Port Trust Board as usual. A second class wireless station is working round the clock at the Port.

7. *Floating Crafts*.—The dredger was engaged in deepening the boat channel and also alongside the wharves. The dredger returned from Mandapam to Tuticorin on 21st June 1964 after completion of dry docking. M. T. Mannar and M. L. Comorin at the Port were in good working order.

8. *Signal Station*.—The Signal station continued to function efficiently. Facilities for signalling to vessels in the anchorage by means of Morse Signalling are available throughout day and night. The Hare Island lighthouse and flag staff are maintained in efficient condition.

9. *Buoys' Moorings and Beacons*.—They are being maintained in good order.

Minor Ports :

1. *General*.—The important minor ports, looked after by the Port Department in the State of Madras, are Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Adirampattinam, Colachel, Tondi, Kilakarai, Pamban and Dhanushkodi. All labour in the Minor Ports in the State was declared to be public utility service for the purpose of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2. *Weather*.—Squally weather was prevalent on 22nd and 23rd December 1964 and the force of the wind went up to 66 kilometres per hour. There was no damage worth mentioning. Tondi and Kilakarai experienced cyclonic storm on 22nd and 23rd December 1964. Slight damages to the port properties were reported. The severe cyclone attended by tidal waves that passed through Rameshwaram Island caused damages to the portions of the Port Office and staff quarters at Pamban Port. The railway bridge on the channel connecting Mandapam and Pamban has been badly damaged rendering the bridge completely useless.

3. *Tonnage and dues*—(1) *Cuddalore*.—The trade has been steady during the period under review. The main import was coal on Southern Railway account and Industrial purposes. Rock phosphate and sulphur were imported. The exports were iron ore, cement, onions, palmyrah and sugar candy through sailing vessels to Ceylon ports.

(2) *Nagapattinam*.—Due to fall in trade with Ceylon ports, there was considerable decrease in the number and tonnage of vessels and in the collection of port dues.

(3) *Kilakarai*.—During the year, there was slight decrease in the quantity of import and export of cargo due to loss in shipment of firewood than that of the previous year.

(4) *Passenger Traffic*.—There was no appreciable change in the number of passengers arrived and sailed at the Dhanushkodi Port.

(5) *Development and other schemes*—(1) *Cuddalore*.—(1) The construction of R.C. wharf wall connecting the existing wharf wall at coal creek near slipway, (2) construction of an open continuous R.C.C. jetty on the eastern side of spoil island, (3) conducting surveying and levelling operations and (4) hand dredging the bar, were some of the important works completed during the year. The construction of breakwaters and river training works at an estimated cost of Rs. 120.74 lakhs, re-construction of entire North wharf (southern reach) 900 feet at a cost of Rs. 4,40,000 and the entire south wharf at a cost of Rs. 5,25,000 and construction of a revetment and wharf at spoil Island at a cost of Rs. 3,80,000 were some of the important works under progress during the year under review.

(2) *Nagapattinam*.—Provision of pier with mobile sand pump, improvement to timber wharf (construction of eastern wall facing the sea) and improvement of timber wharf including revetment were the major development schemes completed during the year. The non-plan scheme of extension of wharf wall in continuation of the present wharf was in progress. Twelve ordinary works were completed and 3 were in progress.

(3) *Pamban*.—All the five ordinary works have been completed.

(4) *Kilakarai*.—The development scheme of construction of wharf wall with R.C.C. jetty at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,54,000 was under progress. The ordinary works have been completed.

(5) *Colachel*.—The boring operation connected with the development scheme of construction of pier with stacking platform at an estimated cost of Rs. 87,000 was under progress.

Weights and Measures :

The provisions of the Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, were enforced compulsorily in different stages in the State. During the year under review 3,812,655 metric weights, 1,794,867 capacity measures, 57,943 Linear measures, 18,526 platform scales, 5,197 petrol pumps, 373,634 Beam scales and 15,993 other weights and measures were verified and stamped.

To give wide publicity to the metric system, Tamil dramas on Metric systems were enacted in various places. A Tamil film entitled 'Metric Measures' was screened in all centres. Hoardings showing the new units of Weights and Measures were erected in 5 important centres in the Madras City. The department participated in the Exhibition conducted in Thanjavur to raise funds for the Raja Serfoji College organised under the Presidentship of the Collector of Thanjavur. The department has a publicity van also.

During the year 119,327 pieces of non-standard weights and measures were seized from 37,953 shops. All the Inspectors of Weights and Measures in this State were supplied with Working Standard Balances, Weights, Capacity measures, etc. They are also equipped with sufficient number of tools to carry on re-verification work. Out of 55 cases prosecuted for various offences under the Act, 26 cases ended in conviction, 2 cases were acquitted and the rest were pending trial. During the year, a sum of Rs. 9,49,051.33 was collected towards verification, Stamping and Licensing fees. The expenditure of this department amounted to Rs. 6,92,219.06.

Labour :

1. *General*.—The Labour Department in Madras State functions under the control of Commissioner of Labour who is also the Registrar of Trade Unions. He is designated as Chief Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Chief Inspector of Factories assists the Commissioner in the administration of factories wing of the department. During the year, the department was reorganised into three Regions at Coimbatore, Madurai and Madras City—each in charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Labour. The strength of the Department of Labour consists of 3 Deputy Commissioners of Labour, 2 Assistant Commissioners, 14 Labour Officers in the districts, 8 Inspectors of Labour, 5 Inspectors of Plantations and 129 Assistant Inspectors of Labour. The administrative set-up of the factories wing was reorganised during the year with the Chief Inspector of Factories as its head, one Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, two Superintending Inspectors of Factories, one for productivity and the other for Accidents, Statistics and Research in the Headquarters and 6 Superintending Inspectors of Factories, 23 Inspectors of Factories, 1 Inspectress of Factories, 5 Assistant Inspectors of Factories and 3 Statistics Inspectors of Factories at the district level. This department implements various Acts relating to Industrial disputes and labour co-operatives. A brief review of the activities of the department during the year 1964 under the various Acts is given below :

(1) *Industrial Disputes Act, 1947*.—During the year 1,186 Industrial disputes were settled by conciliation and 189 disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, and the Labour Courts, Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai. Ninety-one industrial disputes under the

Industrial Truce Resolution were referred for informal arbitration by the Commissioner and one dispute was referred for arbitration under section 10-A of the Act. Out of 92 cases referred to above, 66 cases were decided and the rest were pending. During the year, 234 awards in respect of disputes referred under section 33-A of the Act were passed by the above bodies. The Conciliation Officers settled 5,787 complaints relating to the demands for increase in wages, bonus, etc. Ten prosecutions were launched for non-implementation of awards or settlements, of which 3 ended in conviction. Four hundred and twenty-four working committees under section 3 of the Act including 13 newly constituted committees were functioning during the year under review.

There were 223 strikes affecting 63,882 workers and resulting in loss of 445,981 man-days. There were no strikes in plantations.

The period of declaration of the following 14 industries as Public Utility Services was extended during the year: (1) Labour in minor ports, (2) Leather, Oxygen and Acetylene industries, (3) Sugar, (4) Cotton textiles, (5) Cement, (6) Iron and steel, (7) Motor Transport services, (8) Fire Brigade Service, (9) Air Transport Services, (10) Services in Hospitals and dispensaries, (11) Dhall mills and flour mills, (12) Rice mills and oil mills, (13) Milk and milk products and (14) Banking. Unit Production Committees were functioning in 85 establishments and in many cases the Working Committees functioned as Unit Production Committees.

(2) *Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923*.—During the year under review out of 827 cases, 476 were disposed under this Act. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned towards deserving workmen or their dependants claiming compensation under the Act. Legal assistance was rendered in one case.

(3) *Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926*.—During the year, 185 unions were registered, the registration of 105 unions were cancelled, 2 unions were amalgamated and one union was dissolved. At the end of the year, the number of trade unions functioning in the State was 1,242.

(4) *Payment of Wages Act, 1936*.—This Act covers factories, omnibus services, catering establishments, plantations and beedi industrial premises. Out of 894 cases under this Act, 335 were disposed during the year. Out of 61 prosecutions launched, 54 ended in conviction.

(5) *Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions, Act, 1955*.—There were 452 Newspaper establishments in this State covered by the Act. The Inspectors of Labour are conducting periodical inspections of the establishments. The Presiding Officers of Labour Courts at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore have been appointed as authorities under section 17 of the Act and also under the Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act to determine the amounts due to the working journalists in cases of disputes.

During the year, the State Evaluation and Implementation Committee with the Commissioner of Labour as Chairman, met twice and discussed about the breaches of the Code of Discipline by Unions, recognition of the National Carbon Employees' Union and the Tamilnad Thotta Thozhilalar Munnetra Sangam. So far 255 managements, 820 unions and 24 local bodies have ratified the Code of Discipline.

(6) *Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946*.—The total number of orders certified was 4,269 including standing orders of 24 industrial establishments certified during the year under review. Draft amendments to Standing Orders of 14 industrial establishments were also certified during the year.

(7) *Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947*.—During the year under report, 409 cases were filed under the Act. Of the 569 cases including 160 cases pending as on 1st January 1964, 236 cases were disposed of during the year. The Commissioner of Labour gave a ruling under section 51 of the Act regarding the applicability of the Act in 7 cases during the year.

There were 181,225 establishments in this State which employ 196,447 employees. The Inspectors made 564,305 regular 2,901 surprise and 12,900 holiday inspections under the Act. They also settled amicably 575 complaints relating to dismissals, non-payment of wages, non-grant of leave, etc. Five hundred and forty-nine prosecution under the Act were launched, of which 536 ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 10,159 was realised by way of fines. The Commissioner of Labour granted exemptions under this Act to shops and establishments situated in the respective areas in respect of 15 fairs and festivals and also ordered suspension of the operation of the Act in respect of all stalls in exhibition grounds in 7 cases. The Government have granted 8 temporary exemptions under this Act.

(8) *Minimum Wages Act, 1948*.—The minimum rates of wages fixed for the various employments continued to be in force during the year. There were 7,794 establishments employing 148,151 workers covered by the Act. During the year, the employments included in Part I of the Schedule of the Act were: (1) Employment in Cotton waste and (2) Laundries and washing (including woollen). The wages of the two employments, viz., stone breaking and crushing in quarries and employment in road construction or in building operations and in stone breaking or stone crushing and in the maintenance of roads, were revised during the year. Out of 62 cases prosecuted, 53 ended in conviction and one in acquittal under the Act. A sum of Rs. 1,535 was realised as fine. Twenty-three thousand and three inspections were made under this Act.

(9) *The Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1958*.—For the year 1963-64, 2,342 beedi industrial premises employing 51,163 workers and for the year 1964-65, 2,601 beedi industrial premises employing 51,554 workers applied for licences. The provisions of the Act relating to licensing alone were enforced during the year. Since a similar legislation has not been introduced in the neighbouring States. Penal action was taken against those employees who have failed to take out licences. Out of 165 prosecutions, the employees of 144 premises were convicted and one case was withdrawn. A sum of Rs. 3,692 was realised as fine.

(10) *The Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1948*.—There were 9,969 catering establishments with employees and 8,799 establishments without employees. Sixty-one thousand four hundred and forty-seven workers were employed. A sum of Rs. 1,35,319.50 was realised towards registration fees. During the year, 1,101 cases were convicted realising a fine of Rs. 14,118.

(11) *The Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.*—There were 16,976 establishments covered by the Act. Exemption granted under the Act to the beedi industrial premises continued to be in force. Fifty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-four inspections were made under the Act. Out of 57 cases prosecuted, 29 ended in conviction.

(12) *The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.*—The revised draft rules under the Act were published during the year. Objections and suggestions received from the public were under examination.

(13) *The Factories Act, 1948.*—The total number of factories at the end of the year was 6,836 including 589 additions and 325 removals. The Inspectors of Factories made 12,555 regular, 858 check, 690 Sunday, 251 surprise, 1,954 special and 551 night inspections during the year. They also made 979 visits to the establishments to check whether they were covered by the Factories Act. In connection with the administration of the Act, other departmental officers made 1,076 inspections of factories. During the year under review, 34 exemptions by the Government and 235 exemptions by the Chief Inspector of Factories were granted to some establishments under the Act. Seven hundred and fifty-four prosecutions were launched against 459 factories for contravention of the provisions of the Act. A sum of Rs. 14,060 was realised as fine in 649 cases covering 413 factories.

There were 25 fatal and 16,964 non-fatal accidents during the year as against 21 fatal and 17,214 non-fatal accidents during the previous year. The officers of the department visited 29 factories to examine the incidence of accidents. Special visits to 23 factories where the incidents of accidents were high were made to study the accident hazards and to suggest remedial measures. Safety committees were formed in 41 factories. Eleven courses on Industrial Safety were conducted to the Supervisory personnel, jobbers, worker-leaders of Trade Unions, worker-members of Safety committees, etc., in which 292 workers from 52 factories participated. In order to encourage factories to attain the maximum reduction in the incidence of accidents and to workers who made good suggestions on safety, two State Awards schemes were introduced. Copies of a booklet in Tamil "Rules for the prevention of accidents in industry" were distributed to the workers free of cost. Another booklet in Tamil on "Fencing and Guarding to Machinery" for supply to managements is under preparation. Measures to safeguard the general health of workers and to protect them against industrial diseases were properly undertaken. A Senior Inspector of Factories was deputed to Yugoslavia to attend a training course for industrial hygienists sponsored by the World Health Organization. Generally, a fair standard of sanitation has been maintained in the factories in the State. During the year, there was one fire accident in a factory involving a loss of Rs. 10,000.

(14) *Plantations Labour Act, 1951.*—During the year, four plantations were newly registered, four were removed from the registers and there were 289 plantations covered by the Act at the end of the year employing 76,275 workers. The Inspectors of Plantations made 544 regular inspection and 522 special, Sunday and surprise visits. No prosecutions were launched during the year.

(15) *Employment of Children Act, 1936.*—Most of the establishments were covered under the Factories Act under which due action was taken, in respect of employment of children.

(16) *The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.*—The provisions of section 9 of the Act were generally complied with.

2. *Productivity.*—The Superintending Inspector of Factories (Productivity) underwent an intensive course of training in 'Industrial Engineering'. He undertook a "Study in Project Work in the Government Press, Madras". Regular contacts were maintained with the important organisations in the public and private sectors and the Local Productivity Council in the State through the officers of this department and they also helped the managements in the application of various productivity techniques to their plants. The officers attended to the formation and functioning of Emergency Production Committees at enterprise level and also assisted the Chief Inspector of Factories in the scrutiny of plans of factory buildings with special reference to layout of machinery and plants, material handling, etc.

3. *Labour Welfare Schemes*—(1) *Maternity benefit.*—The Madras Maternity Benefit Act and Rules were vigorously implemented. During the year, 16 prosecutions were taken up against 15 factories under the Act.

(2) *Housing.*—The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 125 lakhs under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 15.51 lakhs was spent and 196 houses were completed. Under the Private Employers Projects, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided for the construction of tenements by private employers. During the year, a sum of Rs. 51,475 was disbursed to the private employers. The construction of 90 houses has been completed and 8 houses are under construction. Due to National Emergency, new schemes have been deferred.

(3) *Workers Education.*—In the Regional centres for workers education at Madras and Madurai, 376 worker-teachers drawn from various factories have been trained. They conducted unit classes to their co-workers in their factories after the completion of training. So far 13,579 workers in various unit level classes were trained. Such classes are functioning in the factories at Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, North Arcot, South Arcot districts, and in the towns of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Neyveli, etc. During the year, with a view to implement Workers Education Programmes in Industrial Training Institutes, the Madras Regional Centre imparted training to the Senior Masters in the Central Training Institute, Guindy. The Madurai Centre has so far conducted two seminars, one on "Workers Education and its role in promoting industrial peace and National Prosperity" and the other "Role of Workers Education in a Welfare State".

(4) *Fair Price Shops.*—According to the Government Order, fair price shops were set up in the establishments which had not organised Consumers' Co-operatives so far and that these shops be converted into co-operative societies at a later stage. Out of the 83 industrial establishments and 80 plantations on the list, 43 industrial establishments and 57 plantations have so far set up fair price shops. In areas in which

informal rationing has been introduced, supply of rice and wheat is issued to the fair price shops in the establishments. The Government of India on the recommendation of the Indian Labour Conference and Standing Labour Committee are contemplating to enact a legislation appealing to the employers of industrial establishments employing 300 or more workers to open fair price shops.

(5) *Small Savings*.—The workers in this State have fully realised the importance of small savings. They have invested about Rs. 40 lakhs during the year 1964 in small savings through cumulative time deposit scheme. The plantation labour in the Nilgiris district invested about Rs. 1.20 lakhs in premium prize bonds out of the bonus amounts distributed during 1964.

The Plantation Labour Housing Advisory Board met twice during the year at Ootacamund and discussed subjects regarding allotment of new houses to workers, supply of electricity to workers quarters, etc.

A tailoring centre is run by Government at Coonoor town in the Nilgiris district to impart training to the dependants of plantation labourers. The training of the eighth batch of 23 trainees has commenced from 1st July 1964. The duration of the course is two years. The rate of stipend has been enhanced from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30 per mensem. A donation of Rs. 22,700 has been offered by the Coffee Board which will be utilised for the purchase of modern equipment in the Government Hospital at Kotagiri in the Nilgiris for the welfare of Coffee plantation workers.

(6) *Madras Labour Gazette*.—This is a monthly publication issued by the Labour Department. It reviews briefly the progress made in the field of industrial relations and presents useful information on industrial disputes, summaries of important awards, agreements, etc. It also publishes Employment Exchange Statistics regarding the applicants registered, vacancies notified, etc.

Statistics of Plantation Labour :

Statistics pertaining to labour are at present collected only from Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona Plantations. The total number of plantations covered for the purpose during 1964 was 286, while the coverage during 1963 was 291. The results of the analysis of the statistical data on employment and earnings in Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona plantations based on the returns received for the last quarter of the years 1963 and 1964 are reviewed below :—

1. *Tea Plantations*.—Permanent as well as temporary workers are employed in tea plantations. The total number of workers employed during the year 1964 had decreased by 2.7 per cent, as compared with that in 1963. This was due to a general reduction in the employment of all categories of workers especially in the category of temporary workers. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage of the total number of workers was 84.4 in 1964 as against 83.3 in the previous year. The earnings of all categories of workers showed an upward trend during 1964. The average per capita monthly earnings of men increased from Rs. 47.27 in 1963 to Rs. 53.63 in 1964 or by 13.5 per cent in the case of permanent workers and from Rs. 42.62 in 1963 to 45.21 in 1964 or by 6.1

per cent in the case of temporary workers. The average monthly earnings of a permanent woman worker which was Rs. 34.57 in 1963 rose to Rs. 38.25 in 1964 or by 10.7 per cent and that of a temporary woman worker increased by 6.7 per cent from 32.38 in 1963 to Rs. 34.54 in 1964. The average monthly earnings of a permanent minor worker was Rs. 27.66 in 1964 which was not significantly different from the earnings in the previous year. A temporary minor worker earned Rs. 23.27 in 1964, as against Rs. 22.46 in 1963, the increase being 3.6 per cent.

2. *Coffee Plantations*.—The total employment of workers in Coffee Plantations during 1964 increased by 6.3 per cent as compared to that in 1963. The percentage of daily attendance also increased from 82.3 in 1963 to 84.8 in 1964. As in the case of Tea Plantations, an increase in the average earnings of all categories of workers during 1964 as compared with 1963 was observed in the case of Coffee plantations also. The average monthly earnings of a permanent man worker worked out to Rs. 48.48 in 1964, as against Rs. 43.24 in 1963, the percentage of increase being 12.1. A temporary man worker whose average monthly earnings was Rs. 31.92 in 1963 got Rs. 33.52 in 1964. The average monthly earnings of a permanent woman worker went up by 14.4 per cent from Rs. 31.54 in 1963 to Rs. 36.07 in 1964. In the case of temporary women workers, the average per capita monthly earnings rose by 12.9 per cent from Rs. 25.05 in 1963 to Rs. 28.27 in 1964. The average monthly earnings of a permanent minor worker during 1964 was Rs. 35.50, while that of a temporary minor worker was Rs. 22.04. As compared with the earnings during the previous year, the percentage increases were 22.8 and 11.9 respectively.

3. *Rubber Plantations*.—Employment in Rubber Plantations is confined to men and women workers only. The total employment in 1964 was higher than that in 1963 by about 20.3 per cent. The average daily attendance had improved from 90.6 per cent in 1963 to 92.4 per cent in 1964. The average monthly earnings of a permanent man worker increased from Rs. 71.45 in 1963 to Rs. 73.04 in 1964 or by 2.2 per cent and that of a temporary worker from Rs. 63.44 in 1963 to Rs. 65.36 in 1964 or by 3.0 per cent. A permanent woman worker's monthly earnings during 1964 worked out to Rs. 53.27 as against Rs. 51.36 in the previous year, the percentage increase being 3 per cent. The monthly earnings of temporary woman worker however showed a fall of 4.1 per cent from Rs. 34.44 in 1963 to Rs. 34.00 in 1964.

4. *Cinchona Plantations*.—Cinchona Plantations in the State are under the control of the State Government. There was an increase of 5.2 per cent in the total employment during the year 1964, as compared with that during the previous year. The average daily attendance during the year under review worked out to 92.9 per cent of the total number employed, as against 87.9 in 1963. The average per capita monthly earnings of men workers rose by 29 per cent from Rs. 36.37 in 1963 to Rs. 46.92 in 1964 in the case of permanent workers, while in the case of temporary workers, it increased by 2.8 per cent from Rs. 32.68 in 1963 to Rs. 33.59 in 1964. The average monthly earnings of a permanent woman worker during 1964 remained at the previous year's level of Rs. 27.81. The average monthly earnings of a temporary minor worker had declined from Rs. 24.88 in 1963 to Rs. 21.19 in 1964.

Boilers :

The activities of the Boiler Inspection Department during the year under review are as follows:—

One thousand one hundred and eighty boilers were inspected and certificates were issued for their safe working. Twenty-five boilers were registered. Welders presented by the Boiler Repair Organisations, welders working in Neyveli Lignite Corporation and at a private concern at Tiruvottiyur were tested. The number of certificates issued and renewed was 30 and 20 respectively. Five High Pressure Russian Water Tube Boilers have been registered in the Thermal Plant in Neyveli. The erection of sixth unit and installation of boilers in the urea, Ammonia and Fertiliser plants were in progress and they were inspected at every stage for completing the registration. Repairs were sanctioned for 77 boilers, out of which 30 repairs were classified as Grade I in character and furnaces were drawn out from some of the boilers for carrying out thorough repairs.

The Madras Boiler Attendants Rules, 1964 and the Madras Economiser Rules, 1963, have been promulgated. The draft Madras Boiler Operation Engineers Rules were pending finalisation. Amendments to the Indian Boiler Regulations in view of latest boiler technology were proposed.

The Receipts and Expenditure for the year were Rs. 1,03,474 and Rs. 97,640 respectively.

CHAPTER XVI**PANCHAYAT RAJ AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION****Panchayat Raj:**

The Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, is in force throughout the State. The Panchayat Raj Scheme initiated in this State on October 2, 1960 is blooming into lusty childhood. Many of the initial drawbacks and shortcomings which were noticed in its functioning have been progressively overcome. The 3 tier local Government institutions—Village Panchayats, Panchayat Union Councils and District Development Councils—functioned satisfactorily during the year under review. The financial resources of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have been taken care of by vesting in them the power to levy specific imposts to increase their income for discharging their responsibilities and development functions which are relatively the more important aspects of the scheme of democratic decentralisation and to improve the rural economy. Funds are being made available under the "Community Development Programme Schematic Budget" for blocks, for education, health and medical relief, development of communication, rural industries, housing and the welfare of the socially and economically depressed sections of the population. Special allocations are made for minor irrigation, including digging of wells and tube wells, soil conservation from the additional grants, besides the schemes of the agricultural development, which is the basic constituent and determinant of rural prosperity and development.

During the year under review, there were 374 Panchayat Union Councils, 438 Town Panchayats, 12,905 Village Panchayats. During the year, 7 Town Panchayats of Alandur, Allinagaram, Dharmapuri, Koilpatti, Paramakudi, Sankarankoil and Tambaram were converted as Municipalities. The Townships for Mahabalipuram in Chingleput district and Highways in Madurai district were constituted under the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, during 1964 and 3 Panchayats were dissolved. Due to the ordinary elections to Panchayats, the reclassification of Village panchayats into Town panchayats was not taken up. All preliminaries for the conduct of ordinary elections to the panchayats were completed during the year under review.

Panchayat Finance:

There has been an increase in the house tax collection by the panchayats which is evidenced by the fact that the house tax matching grant is paid at the rates equal to the tax collected by them. They have undertaken plantations of fuel and fruit bearing trees as remunerative enterprises, to increase their income. The panchayats have also attempted to levy tax on agricultural land under section 119 (3) of the Madras Panchayats Act. The Panchayat Unions are executing schemes under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Village Industries, Elementary Education, Social Education, Women and Children Welfare, Village Works Programme, etc. This resulted in the Government

expenditure of Rs. 682 lakhs. The increase in the Government expenditure has been matched by an increase in the resources raised by the Panchayat Union themselves. As against the average local cess surcharge at 31 paise per rupee of land revenue, 93 Unions have increased the surcharge upto 50 paise and even more. The receipts under Local Cess Surcharge Matching Grant have risen from Rs. 334 lakhs to Rs. 360 lakhs. Three hundred and Twenty-nine Unions have availed themselves of the benefits under Madras Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961. The income derived on this account from the Surcharge of Entertainment Tax and on Show-tax has also increased to Rs. 7 lakhs. Thus the panchayats and panchayat unions have made genuine efforts to improve their finances. The need for exploring the possibility of augmenting resources either by taxation or by setting up remunerative enterprises or by cutting down non-essential expenditure has, however, been emphasised in the budget review for 1964-65. Out of 374 Unions, 247 Unions have been drawn up surplus budgets as against 225 in the previous year. A scheme to utilise the surplus funds by the panchayat unions in a proper manner for constructive programmes and remunerative enterprises is separately under the consideration of Government. Some of the Unions have not been able to raise sufficient resources for the purpose of meeting their commitments on elementary education and other obligatory functions. A scheme of special grants to cover deficits was evolved and to such of the Unions whose financial position is not sound and which deserve financial assistance, Government have sanctioned special grants and also ways and means advance to tide over their deficit budgets. During the year 1964-65, six Unions were sanctioned financial assistance.

The audit of the Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats is done by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts and that of the Village panchayats is done by the Extension Officers (Panchayats). From 1964-65 onwards, the audit of mid-day meals accounts is also entrusted to the Extension Officers (Panchayats). A continuous liaison regarding the progress of audit is kept by the Director of Panchayat Finance with the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

Community Development and Panchayat Development Programmes:

This State has been delimited into 375 development blocks for purposes of executing the Community Development Programmes. Consequent on the implementation of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, all Development blocks in this State have been declared as Panchayat Development Blocks and Panchayat Union Councils have been constituted in all the blocks except one. There were about 12,500 Panchayats, 374 Panchayat Union Councils and one Development Block functioning in this State during the year 1964, covering a rural population of 277 lakhs.

2. The pattern of Panchayat Development Administration which is in operation in this State in the Panchayats and Panchayat Union Council is clearly defined by the said Act. With the constitution of Panchayat Union Councils, the Government have entrusted to them the execution of the National Extension Service and Community Development Programmes including in particular all measures relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Village Industries, etc. It is also their responsibility to construct and maintain roads, establish and maintain dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres, schools, etc. The

expenditure incurred on the Community Development and Panchayat Development is based on an integrated provision made available to the Panchayat Unions and Panchayats in the form of the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget. The underlying principle on which this budget is drawn up is that all the financial provisions of different departments as well as the local resources which have to be mobilised by the Panchayat Union Council are pooled. This Schematic Budget constitutes for every Panchayat Union, a plan for the mobilisation of resources and is also a necessary preliminary to the formulation of the physical plans. All the Panchayat Unions have framed their own Schematic Budgets for the Third Plan and are implementing the programmes in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Village Industries, Elementary Education, Social Education and Women and Children Welfare. The procedure followed by them is outlined below:

I. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.—Under section 66 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, the Government have entrusted to the Panchayat Unions all matters relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. For the implementation of these schemes, a lump sum grant of Rs. 2 lakhs is made available individually to all Panchayat Unions in the form of Agricultural Grant. Out of this sum, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is distributed among the Panchayats of each Panchayat Union as matching grant for being utilised for certain specified purposes and another sum of Rs. 1 lakh is made available to the Panchayat Union for certain other purposes on a non-matching basis. Accordingly, each panchayat union gets Rs. 1.32 lakhs for Agricultural schemes, Rs. 31,500 for Animal Husbandry, Rs. 36,000 for Fisheries. The important schemes implemented, under the Agricultural Programme are: Panchayat Plantations, Promotion of composting, raising of green manure, equipments to panchayats, supply of equipments to Gramasevaks, distribution of vegetables and fruit seedlings, etc.

2. The first step in the implementation of Agricultural Programme is the preparation of Village Production Plan in which an attempt has been made to improve the production of green manures locally with a view to ensure the achievement of self-sufficiency in all these fields. In the matter of production of improved seeds, the "Gramasahayak Service" is being implemented. Under this scheme, the required number of farmers are selected by the Panchayats and they are entrusted with the responsibility for multiplication of primary seeds and for their distribution to ryots nominated by the Panchayats.

3. Under Animal Husbandry, the main schemes that are being implemented are: Construction of Veterinary Dispensary Buildings, distribution of pedigree bulls, rams and cockrels on exchange, supply of veterinary first-aid kit to Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) and Gramasevaks and establishment of Block poultry, etc.

4. The Fisheries schemes in the Panchayat area involve the construction of ponds for starting of nurseries for breeding and rearing fish.

II. Elementary Education.—In pursuance of the Directive principles of State policy embodied in the Constitution of India, a programme of compulsory education has been formulated for all children in the age group of 6 to 11 years. With the constitution of Panchayat Unions, the local leaders have applied themselves to the expansion of the enrolment of school-going children, improvement of school amenities and the provision of better facilities to the school teachers and the schools. In the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget, a sum of Rs. 50 crores, out of a total of Rs. 142 crores is earmarked for expenditure on Elementary Education. The Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, sets out responsibility on the Panchayat Unions in the matter of Elementary Education and stipulates that a portion of the expenditure incurred on Elementary Education should be borne by the Panchayat Union themselves. The establishment of Panchayat Unions and Panchayats has opened up a great opportunity for institutionalising the Mid-day Meals Programme so that the programme need not depend solely on local philanthropy. This programme envisages the payment of 6 Paise per child by the Government on realisation of matching contribution of 4 Paise per child per meal from local resources including Panchayat contributions.

III. Social Education.—The Panchayat Unions have drawn up the programme for Social Education on the lines indicated by the Government. For implementing the programme, each panchayat union will get every year as Government Grant, a sum not exceeding 10 Paise per capita. The Social Education Programme includes the organisation of Social Education centres, Youths clubs, Farmer's Forum, exhibitions, installation of radio sets, etc. So far, 14,000 radio sets have been installed in the Panchayats and all the Panchayats in the State have been provided with radio sets.

IV. Women and Child Welfare.—In the field of women and child welfare, the integrated pattern of administration through the agency of the State Social Welfare Board and Women's Welfare Department has proved to be of immense value. The Women's Welfare Committee has been constituted at the District, Panchayat Union and Panchayat levels. The Panchayat Unions have formulated their own programmes for the women and child welfare on the lines indicated by the Government in the model programme for the utilisation of the Women and Children Welfare Grant given to them at the rate of 33.3 Paise per capita during the Third Plan period.

V. Village Works Programme.—Provisions available for Rural Works during the Third Plan have been pooled in the Panchayat Schematic Budget and a non-statutory grant, namely, Village Works Grant has been made available for the execution of three categories of works, viz., Rural Water-Supply, School Building and Link Roads. The intention is to ensure that the benefits of the National Plan are spread out as quickly as possible and primary necessities of people should be provided wherever necessary. A provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made for the Village Works Grant in the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget for the Third Plan period. Complete powers of administrative sanction are vested in the Panchayat Unions and they have drawn a well defined programme for the utilisation of the Village Works Grant.

VI. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.—The responsibility for the formulation and implementation of the Rural Industrial Programme vests with the State Khadi and Village Industries Board. The Panchayat Union Councils are implementing the following schemes, viz., Blacksmithy, Bee-keeping, brick-making, carpentry, pottery, tannery, lime-kiln, tailoring and distribution of tools. For implementing these programmes each Panchayat Union is entitled to receive a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 during the Third Plan period.

Rural Works Programme :

The Rural Works Programme was sponsored by the Planning Commission and now implemented by the Community Development Ministry on the basis of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan to the State Government. The Programme for utilisation of Rural Man Power during the agricultural slack seasons is in operation in this State from 1961-62.

2. During 1964, the Rural Man Power Programme was in operation in 70 Blocks up to 30th September 1964 and only in 55 Blocks from 1st October 1964. The items of works executed were minor irrigation, roads, digging of wells, Panchayat Plantation, etc. The blocks are selected from among the backward blocks of the State with a marked degree of unemployment and under-employment and with a pressing need to provide employment opportunities during the slack season. The Panchayat Union Councils implement the programme. The District Collector supervises the execution of the programme in the same way as he supervises the other development programmes. Each block was permitted to incur an expenditure up to Rs. 1 lakh during 1964-65.

3. Under the supervision of Highways and Rural Works Department, rural works relating to Panchayats and Panchayat Unions are executed. The Regional Superintending Engineers, Highways and Rural Works exercise control over the execution of rural works. A new circle was formed at Tirunelveli on 8th August 1964 after the post of Superintending Engineer (Rural Works) at Madras was abolished.

4. **National Water-supply and Sanitation Scheme.**—Out of the allotment of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 62,100 has been spent so far. Out of 22 works, many have been physically completed except power supply during the period under review.

5. During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 30.14 lakhs out of the provision of Rs. 160 lakhs for Third Plan period was incurred for development works on roads vested with the panchayats and Panchayat Unions.

Panchayat Union and Agriculture :

All measures relating to the development of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries except special schemes administered as part of Departmental Schemes under the Five-Year Plans are entrusted to the Panchayat Unions under section 66 of the Madras Panchayat Act, 1958. Each Panchayat Union gets a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs as agricultural grant out of which one lakh is distributed among its constituent panchayats as matching grant for utilising them for special purposes and the balance is made available for other purposes on a non-matching basis.

2. The panchayat unions have taken keen interest in raising panchayat plantations in the available waste lands and public lands vested with them to augment their resources and in planting babul trees on the beds and foreshores of minor irrigation sources, for the purpose of fuel, cattle feed and timber for plough share and other agricultural implements. In our State, production plan for every village panchayat has been prepared with a view to increase agricultural production. In the matter of production of improved seeds under the "Gramasahayak scheme", selected farmers are subsidised to produce and multiply primary seeds and distribute them to agriculturists, who are also given loans to buy the improved seeds, through Co-operative societies. The other agricultural development schemes are: (1) Promotion of composting and green manuring both by individuals and panchayats, (2) Distribution of pesticides, vegetable seeds, fruit seedlings, (3) Supply of implements and plant protection equipment and laying and running of demonstration plots and farms. The raising of panchayat plantations, composting by panchayats, maintenance of Gramasahayak service, distribution of pesticides at subsidised rates and laying of demonstration plots have been declared as essential items and the amounts provided for them cannot be diverted for other items.

Panchayat Union and Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries:

The State Khadi and Village Industries Board is vested with responsibility of protecting and promoting village industries in the State. The Board is also entrusted with the responsibility of the formulation and execution of schemes under Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries. Technical sanctions are accorded after scrutiny of the proposals, for starting village industrial units in the Panchayat union areas. As on 31st December 1964, there were 1995 units and schemes under Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries, which included 344 carpentry and Blacksmithy, 232 Tailoring and Embroidery, 215 Bee-keeping, 27 Palm Leaf, 159 Cane and Bamboo, 14 Cumbly, 3 Fruit Preservation, 1 Model Silk Farm, 2 Appalam, 2 Cot-making, 105 Pottery, 39 Leather, 225 Brick, etc., units. Improved tools are distributed to the artisans at half cost. Local artisans are given training in improved methods of production. During the year under review, an expenditure of Rs. 15,56,695.15 has been incurred under this scheme. This excludes the sum of Rs. 1,67,000 sanctioned as advance and Rs. 7,44,221.93 as working capital loan.

2. The Village Industries Schemes are implemented departmentally by the Panchayat Union Councils or through co-operatives. The departmental units function under the control of Block Development Officer-cum-Panchayat Union Commissioner. Some of the centres are run as production units and others as demonstration units, service centres or training centres. The Centres started under soap-making, handmade paper and pottery industries are run as production centres. They afford training facilities for the artisans. Gramodyog Sales Depots and leather marketing depots in important centres, market the products manufactured in these units as well as by the individual artisans in the villages. Artisan training courses on stipendiary basis are also conducted.

Panchayat Union and Primary Education:

As on 1st April 1964, there were 26,376 schools in Panchayat Union areas, out of which 20,120 belonged to the respective panchayat unions and the rest were aided schools, 29,08,692 pupils were studying in primary

schools and 267,832 pupils were in the Upper Primary schools as on 1st April 1964. There were 33,518 Secondary Grade teachers and 58,220 Higher Grade teachers teaching in all the schools in panchayat union areas.

2. According to the Revised Estimate of Education Account for 1964-65, the total expenditure on Elementary Education in panchayat union areas including aided schools amounted to Rs. 1,288.57 lakhs. 4/9 local cess (Elementary Education Transfer Fund out of the total cess collection) was Rs. 118.32 lakhs. The Panchayat Unions' share of cost of Elementary Education from their general sources was Rs. 135.94 lakhs and the Government share of cost by way of grants-in-aid was Rs. 1,034.31 lakhs.

Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation:

There were 14,000 Rural Radio Receivers and 54 Cinema trailer units under the Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation at the close of the calendar year 1964. During the year under report all panchayat unions were permitted to purchase amplifier units. The Extension Officers (Education) were given special training in the theory and practice of the operation and maintenance of the sound amplifier system. The panchayats have been permitted to install additional radio sets in the hamlets constituting the panchayats with a subsidy of Rs. 100 under the Social Education Programme subject to the availability of funds. The newly constituted panchayats are eligible for the installation of a radio set each with a subsidy of Rs. 180 for the first set.

2. During the year, the Government have permitted the departmental purchase and stocking of spare components for servicing of panchayat radio receivers and also sanctioned special staff for the purchase and issue of stores to the Radio Supervisor. In addition to the above, the Government have sanctioned the supply of radio receivers to the Women's Listening Clubs in one selected panchayat in every panchayat union and also granted a subsidy of Rs. 125 per set. The Government have also permitted, that in villages which get electrified, the battery operated radio receivers originally installed in such villages may be converted for operation on mains at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 100 to be borne by the panchayats. Large number of panchayats have converted Dry battery sets into main sets.

Expanded Nutrition Programme:

The Applied Nutrition Programme is being implemented in this State in 7 Rural Extension Training Centres and in the 7 blocks attached to them, namely, Arni, Bhavanisagar, Krishnagiri, Thiruvidadamarudur, Pattukottai, T. Kallupatti and Koilpatti Blocks, since 1962.

1. *Horticulture*.—Village gardens, school gardens and kitchen gardens have been started. The panchayat provides lands for school gardens and also lands from 3 to 5 acres wherever possible for the production of fodder, legumes and vegetables. During the year under review, 112 village gardens covering an area of 369.92 acres with 76 wells and 56 pumpsets were functioning in the abovesaid 7 blocks. Nearly 318 school gardens covering an area of 78.86 acres were also functioning. The Government grant of 300 rupees per garden towards cost of seeds, levelling

fencing, etc., was enhanced to Rs. 120 per acre, subject to a maximum of Rs. 600 per garden. The grant for well has also been increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 per well. The UNICEF will be approached for the provision of pumpsets in school gardens and for the purchase of fertilisers, etc. During 1963-64, 24,599 lb. of vegetables and during 1964-65, 14,301 lb. of vegetables were used, out of the produce, for preparing school mid-day meals.

2. *Poultry*.—A Poultry Extension Centre in each of the seven blocks has been established, either in rented buildings or other available premises pending construction of buildings. The equipments like feed grinders, mixers, mammoth insulators, etc., will also be installed. About 231 village poultry units were started up to 30th September 1964. After the conference of Applied Nutrition Programme held during the year the existing units were reorganised and 90 units were started. In the year 289,241 eggs were produced and 280,933 eggs were supplied. Several steps to achieve progress in the establishment and successful functioning of village poultry units have been taken.

3. *Pisciculture*.—In the 202 tanks selected, 5,333,579 fingerlings were stocked, 234,942 fish were caught and distributed to 113,342 beneficiaries, during the year. It has been proposed to establish 4 fishing units in Bhavanisagar and 2 in Krishnagiri Reservoir by engaging paid fishermen and supplying them with coracles and nylon nets. Some of the blocks have constructed fish nurseries under "Agricultural Production Programme" to rear the hatchlings, supplied free by the Fisheries Department, into fry and fingerlings.

4. *Future Programmes*.—It has been proposed to extent the Applied Nutrition Programme to two more blocks shortly, in addition to the existing 7 blocks. The proposal to implement the programme in one block in each of the 21 Development districts in this State, during the Fourth Plan is under consideration.

Training Programmes:

1. To acquaint the Panchayat Union personnel with the provisions of Madras Panchayat Act, 1958 and the rules framed thereunder, a training course was conducted by the Special Officer (Training) in which 64 Panchayat Union Commissioners, 41 Extension Officers (Panchayats), 118 Social Education Organisers, 60 Executive officers of Town Panchayats, 38 Managers and 115 Accountants of Panchayat Union Offices were trained.

2. Orientation and Study courses for officials and non-officials were organised by the Government of India, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation at Mysore and Bhavanisagar. Twenty-eight non-officials and 33 officials deputed from this State, were trained at these centres.

3. Twelve Panchayat Union Commissioners from our State were trained in Job courses organised by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation in the Orientation and Study centres at Bhavanisagar and Mysore.

4. For the 2 months training in Extension Techniques and teaching methods for the instructional staff of the Extension Training Centres and Home Science Wings in the Extension Education Institute at Nilokheri (Punjab), one Instructor was deputed from this State. This training course was organised by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India.

5. Twenty-nine Social Education Organisers of this State have undergone Job training for 6 months at the Social Education Organisers Training Centre of Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore.

6. At Coonoor, the Nilgiris, 72 Panchayat Union Commissioners attended the Scout Commissioners' Training Course.

7. At the short course training in Village Industries at Gandhiniketan Ashram, T. Kallupatti, Madurai, 51 Panchayat Union Commissioners were trained.

8. For the Orientation Training at the National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad, 2 officials and one non-official (M.L.A.) were deputed to undergo training.

9. For the two months Refresher course in Food and Nutrition, Farm, Family clothing and Textiles for Instructresses of Gramasevika Training Centres at Lady Irvin College, New Delhi, conducted by the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, one Assistant Instructress in the Home Science Wing of Rural Extension Training Centre at Bhavanisagar was deputed to undergo training.

10. One Panchayat Union Commissioner was deputed to undergo Tribal Orientation Course for a period of 4 months at Tribal Orientation and Study Centre at Ranchi.

11. Forty-two Divisional Panchayat Officers and Additional Panchayat Officers were trained in the audit of School Mid-day Meals accounts at Madras.

Panchayat Unions and Grant of Agricultural Loans:

Under section 66 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development has been entrusted to the Panchayat Union Councils in this State. In G.O. Ms. No. 664, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 16th August 1960, a Panchayat Development Schematic Budget has been formulated specifying the functions which the Panchayat Unions may undertake in this regard and the resources available to them. This budget does not cover certain activities previously covered by the Community Development Programme, one of which is the provision of Takkavi Loan to agriculturists. Loans were being granted to agriculturists from the provision under the head "Irrigation and Reclamation" in the Block Schematic Budget and also from the normal provision of Takkavi allotment available with the District Collectors. Special provision was also made for issue of short term loans in the blocks, classified as Stage I. These loans were being granted by the Panchayat Union Commissioner in his capacity as Block Development Officer.

2. As the entire State has been covered by the Panchayat Unions and as there is no longer any justification or need for making a distinction between a block and a non-block area, the Government have rationalised the procedure for granting the loans to agriculturists mentioned in the earlier paragraph and accounting of the transactions connected therewith. According to these instructions, the loans granted will be accounted for under a single head of account and the Block Development Officer will continue to sanction these loans.

3. The disbursement of loans is to be done according to the orders of the Government from time to time and in accordance with the principles incorporated in the Takkavi Manual. The Panchayat Union Council is vitally interested in the programme of distribution of loans as part of the food production programme. Therefore, the question of keeping the Panchayat Union Councils in the picture has been engaging the attention of the Government. The need has been stressed for devising measures which will provide an opportunity to the Panchayat Union Council to know how the scheme is being operated and the quantum and type of loans disbursed. It was, therefore, decided that the details of the loans disbursed by the Block Development Officers should be made available to the Panchayat Union Councils. The Block Development Officers should submit a monthly periodical stating the disbursement of loans made in his Panchayat Union area to the District Collector.

Local Administration :

I. *Municipalities*.—The total number of Municipalities at the end of the year 1964 was 71 including the 7 newly constituted municipalities. No Municipal Council was dissolved during the year. The Cuddalore Municipal Council, which was dissolved on 1st July 1963 was reconstituted in this year. Sri K. M. Ellappan, Chairman of Arkonam Municipality, was removed from office by Government in their order No. 2197, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 21st October 1964.

Education tax was levied by all Municipal Councils in the State. All the Municipalities enforced the Town Planning Act.

The Municipal Councils of Coimbatore, Madurai, Pollachi, Thanjavur and Karur continued to be licencees under the Indian Electricity Act.

II. *Townships*.—Two Townships for Mahabalipuram in Chingleput district and Highways in Madurai district were constituted during the year.

III. *Panchayat Union Councils*.—There were 374 Panchayat Union Councils in the State.

IV. *Panchayats*.—Due to ordinary elections to Panchayats, the reclassification of Village Panchayats into Town Panchayats was not taken up. Gudalur Panchayat in Madurai district was dissolved.

There were 438 Town Panchayats and 12,905 Village Panchayats during the year under report. All the preliminaries for the conduct of ordinary elections to the panchayats were completed during the year.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS

I. Finance.

The year 1964 opened with a credit balance of Rs. 164.32 lakhs. The receipts alone under all accounts, namely, Revenue, Deposit Capital, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,139.84 lakhs, thus making up a total of Rs. 1,304.16 lakhs under Receipts including the opening balance.

2. Property tax continued to be the main source of income to the Corporation. Out of the demand of Rs. 3.62 crores a sum of Rs. 3,16,59,858 was collected during the year 1964, as against Rs. 2,80,86,841 in the previous year, 1963. There was an all-round increase both in the demand and collection of taxes and fees for the year 1964. There was also increase in collection of taxes and fees, under 'Companies tax', 'Advertisement tax', 'Timber tax', 'Licence fees', Surcharge on Entertainment Tax and Show Tax, Duty on transfers of property, etc. From June 1963, the Corporation levied surcharges on Entertainment Tax and Show Tax and received an additional revenue of Rs. 52,14,869 during the year 1964.

3. The expenditure during the year under all accounts was Rs. 1,200.60 lakhs and the Closing Balance was Rs. 103.56 lakhs. The income under the Revenue Account during the year was Rs. 533.02 lakhs, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 571.84 lakhs.

4. The loan received from the Government during the year amounted to Rs. 103.78 lakhs. No debenture (Public) was raised during the year. But the debenture (Public) Loan raised in 1954 was discharged in April 1964.

II. Public Health.

1. *Population and vital statistics*.—The population of the Madras City as per Census of 1961 was 17,25,216. The population estimated for the Mid-year 1964 was 18,34,000. During the year, 73,566 births and 31,945 deaths were registered as against 73,787 births and 30,555 deaths in the previous year 1963. Infant deaths were 7,803 during 1964 as against 7,944 in 1963.

2. *Epidemic and Endemic diseases*.—In a sudden outbreak of Cholera during September 1964, 130 cases out of 2,163 cases proved fatal. During the year 118,537 persons were inoculated against Cholera. 2,201 attacks and 495 deaths from Smallpox were registered in the year. 30,10,708 persons were inoculated against Smallpox. Necessary preventive measures were taken promptly to check the spread of Cholera and Smallpox in the City. The 240 vaccinators working under National Small Pox Eradication Programme performed 755,070 vaccinations since 2nd October 1963 to 31st December 1964. The second half of the year under report experienced a very bad and unprecedented epidemic of Dengue like fever called "Madras Epidemic Haemorrhagic Fever". The situation was brought under control by taking effective measures.

3. *Dispensaries, Hospitals and Clinics*.—Two new dispensaries were opened during the year in addition to the existing 52 dispensaries to render free medical service to the public in the City.

4. The Infectious Diseases Hospital at Tondiarpet continued to render useful service. 16,855 cases of Infectious diseases were admitted as in-patients and 1,517 cases of Epidemic Haemorrhagic fever were treated as out-patients during the year. Persons suffering from Cholera, measles, mumps, chickenpox, smallpox, etc., were also treated as in-patients. The mortality rate for the whole year was 5.1 per cent. As usual, the Hospital offered training in the diagnosis and treatment of Infectious diseases to the students of the Medical Colleges in the City, the Christian Medical College, Vellore, and also to large number of medical officers of Health from abroad. The trial of new drugs on smallpox was continued during the year.

5. The Corporation maintained 7 Special clinics to render specialised treatment for leprosy, tuberculosis and skin diseases. Out of the 5 T.B. clinics, one is manned exclusively by the Corporation and the remaining 4 are attached to the Government Hospitals in the City. During the year, 10,027 new cases were attended to. The patients attending the T.B. clinic at Pulianthope were treated as out-patients till they got admission in the Government T.B. Hospital at Otteri. The Corporation maintained 2 leprosy clinics, namely, Ice House Road Clinic and Vyasar-pady Clinic. During the year, 4,630 new cases were examined, out of which 348 were detected as leprosy. These clinics treated leper patients and attended to the skin lesions of the children studying in Corporation schools. The deserving patients were recommended for institutional treatment at the Central Teaching and Research Institute for Leprosy at Tirumani in Chingleput district.

6. *National Malaria Eradication Programme.*—The staff of the Surveillance Organisation under this programme continued to detect all fever cases in the City. The blood smears of such cases were examined for Malaria Parasite. The breeding of mosquitos transmitting Malaria in wells, cisterns, overhead tanks and other water collections, was fully controlled during the year by application of larvicide or by the introduction of Larvicorns Fish. The 2 pilot Filaria Control Projects started in 1963 continued during this year.

7. *Corporation Laboratories.*—(i) *Public Health Laboratory.*—Started in 1946, this Laboratory provided diagnostic facilities to the Medical institutions maintained by the Corporation and also to the private Medical practitioners in the City at nominal rates. During the year, 41,882 specimens of blood, sputum, urine, etc., were analysed and a sum of Rs. 29,458 was collected. This is one of the Training centres for the B.Sc. students in Laboratory Technology.

(ii) *Public Analyst (Food Control) Laboratory.*—During the year under report, 7,843 samples were analysed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1802 samples were found adulterated. Prosecutions were launched in respect of such cases and 1,355 convictions were obtained. The maximum fine imposed, was Rs. 2,000 and the minimum was Rs. 5 during 1964.

(iii) *Water Analyst Laboratory.*—Samples collected from sources of water supply (Sathyamurthy Sagar, Sholavaram Reservoir and the Red Hills Reservoir), Infiltration gallery wells at Sembiam and Saidapet, distributory systems of the above sources and public wells were analysed every month to examine their chemical, bacteriological and biological qualities for domestic purposes. During the year, under report 321

samples were received from private parties and industrial concerns for evaluating their suitability for domestic and industrial uses. In all 3,091 samples were analysed during the year. 19.6 kilometres length of water mains was sterilized.

8. *School Children Welfare Programmes*—A. *Mid-day Meals Scheme.*—During the year under report, the three Corporation Mid-day Meals Centres supplied 34,035 meals per day, to the poor children attending the Corporation schools. These centres also supplied meals to the victims of the flood and fire in the City. In 1964, 29,490 meals to the flood affected people and 2,792 to the fire victims were served.

B. *Milk Distribution Scheme.*—The Corporation received a donation of 2,000 cases of milk powder from the Catholic Relief Services for distribution of milk to the Corporation school children.

C. *Medical Inspection.*—7,304 students were examined and 3,118 were found defective. The undernourished pupils were supplied with shark liver oil, calcium lactate, yeast tablets, etc. The children with defects were sent to State Hospitals in the School Medical Van for advice and treatment. The students with defective visions were supplied with spectacles free of cost.

9. *Child Welfare Centres.*—During the year under report, new centres at Agaram and Teynampet were opened. The sub-centre at Basin bridge was converted into a warded centre. At the end of the year, there were 46 centres, of which 25 were warded centres. 27,719 cases were conducted and 23,475 children were followed up. The Maternal and infant mortality rates were 0.87 and 81.25 per mille respectively. Regular Ante-natal clinics, Mother Craft Classes and Group talks in all the centres and serological examination in all warded centres were conducted. Four creches were maintained during the year. Free distribution of cow's milk to infants and reconstituted milk to toddlers and mothers was continued. In February 1964, the Annual Baby Show was conducted.

10. *Ashok Vihar.*—The Health and Recreation Centre "Ashok Vihar", serves the poor families particularly those in slum areas. There were 265 families on the roll during the year. Doctors and social workers visited these families to educate as well as to pursue follow up action. This Centre maintained a Creche, advised and supplied free family planning aides and also trained students of Auxiliary Nurses Training Course. About 70,105 prescriptions were dispensed in the dispensary at the Centre.

11. *Family Planning Scheme.*—During the year, in the 44 Mother Information Centres, 37,530 mothers were instructed. Through the agency of these centres, 320 cases of Salpingectomy and 102 cases of Vasectomy operations were conducted.

12. *Beggar Home.*—The Corporation continued to maintain the Beggar Home at Krishnampet for both diseased and healthy beggars including females. Besides providing food, clothing, medical aid and recreational facilities, the inmates were taught handicrafts. The old and disabled persons were maintained at the Monegar Choultry and Raja of Venkata-giri Choultry's Poor Home at Corporation cost. It also maintain a separate block at the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Tirumani for treatment of lepers among beggars.

13. *Slaughter House and Lethal Chamber.*—There are five slaughter houses for bullocks, sheep, goat and pigs under the supervision of regular staff. Blood meal and fresh blood were sold. The slaughter house at Saidapet was reconstructed on modern lines with a loan of Rs. 1.50 lakhs granted by the State Government.

14. Rabies and nuisance due to stray dogs were controlled by catching and bringing them to Lethal Chamber by motor vans. The unclaimed dogs are killed by electrocution. 782 dogs were supplied to various medical institutions for experimental purposes. During the year, 30,862 out of 34,793 dogs caught were killed.

III. Education.

The Corporation maintained 315 schools including 132 Upper Primary, 8 Senior Basic, 174 Primary and one Junior Basic Schools. Out of the 174 Primary schools, 22 were Incomplete and Feeder schools. The percentage of school-age children in schools to the total number (247,030) was 97.95 during the year as against 96.26 per cent in 1963. 247 children were in the nursery section of four Corporation schools. During the year, next higher standards were opened in 22 schools to cope up with the rush for admission and 11 Incomplete schools were made complete. 4,143 teachers were on rolls in the Primary and Basic Schools under various categories. The Corporation continued to face the difficult problem of providing adequate and suitable accommodation for the existing as well as new schools owing to heavy rush for admission. Additional blocks were constructed in 10 Corporation schools. 118 schools are still housed in rented buildings. As some of the present buildings were found to be unsafe, arrangements were made in 44 Corporation owned school buildings to run classes in shift system.

2. There were 16 Secondary schools as against 10 in the previous year. There were 4,403 boys and 6,919 girls studying in these schools. 442 teachers were on the rolls.

3. Text books, slates and slate pencils were given to the children free of cost. From the Mayor's Poor Children Clothing Fund and Corporation General Fund, dresses were given to 7,673 pupils. To inculcate healthy habits in the children, toilet articles including 1,909 cakes of soap, 822 Kg. of coconut oil and 4,248 combs were issued to them. Mid-day meals were supplied to 34,027 pupils daily. Free medical examination and treatment were also provided. Extra curricular activities like scouting, Red cross, gardening and excursions to places of interest were conducted as usual. The important functions like the Republic day, Independence Day, Children's Day, etc., were observed in the schools with great enthusiasm. Sweet Pongal was given to the school children on the Republic Day.

IV. Works.

The Works Department maintains the roads, bridges, culverts, parks and gardens in the City. The construction, repairs and maintenance of all bus routes classified as Centre roads are vested with the Works Department, whereas other roads classified as Circle roads are under the control of respective District Engineers. The maintenance and repairs

of National Highways within the Madras City limits vested with the Corporation, were taken over by Government Highways Department during the year. The Corporation has addressed the Government to sanction a grant of Rs. 12 lakhs to carry out improvement to the flood affected roads in the City.

2. *Central Roller Station.*—The 12 Steam Road Rollers, 27 Diesel Road Rollers, three vibrating Rollers, a motor Grader and big concrete mixers were in working condition at the Central Roller Station.

3. *Corporation Central Asphalt Plant.*—A total tonnage of 22,528 asphalt mixes of different specifications worth Rs. 18.34 lakhs were manufactured during the year. In addition to one hot-mix and one cold-mix plant, one more hot-mix plant was converted from Diesel to Electrical power.

4. *Pallavaram Quarry.*—The Corporation Quarry at Pallavaram manufactured blue metal acquired for the use of City roads and for Corporation building works. It has a Jaw crushing plant. During the year, 744,693 cft. of metal was manufactured into 1½" size.

V. Capital Works.

Most of the works to improve traffic like Re-designing of traffic islands, widening of the roads, etc., with the Government *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was completed by 1964. Thirty-one Bus passengers shelters were constructed with the help of the Government *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 50,000. Another *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned by the Advisory Committee of the Transport Department for 1962-63 was utilised during this year. Eight more bus passenger shelters were erected from out of Public donations.

Some of the important building works which were either completed or taken up for construction during 1964 are as follows :—

(1) Construction of bridge over Buckingham Canal at "AA" Road at Raja Annamalaipuram at an estimate of Rs. 3.05 lakhs. The work is in progress.

(2) Construction of an overbridge at Thiruvottiyur. The work is in progress.

(3) Construction of a bridge over Buckingham Canal at "BC" Road at Raja Annamalaipuram at an estimate of Rs. 3.30 lakhs. The work is in progress.

(4) Reconstruction of Hamilton Bridge at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The plans were under preparation.

(5) Tod Hunter Nagar Bridge. The construction work was progressing.

(6) Construction of sub-ways at Round Tana (Mount Road), Central Station and Park Station has since been transferred to Highways Department.

(7) Construction of a sub-way at Kannammappet, for which detailed plans and estimates were under preparation.

VI. Town Planning.

The draft Master Plan for the Metropolitan Region of Madras City and its environs was under scrutiny of the Director of Town Planning. A special staff was sanctioned for this purpose. Action was being taken to publish a list of areas excluded from the Residential areas under the Public Health Act for zoning industrial areas. Efforts were being made to speed up the preparation of comprehensive map of the areas included in the remaining 30 Town Planning Schemes. For execution of detailed Town Planning Schemes, Land acquisition proceedings in respect of Mylapore, Teynampet area, Tondiarpet No. III area and Nungambakkam West Part III area were under progress.

VII. Sports—Corporation Stadium (Nehru Stadium)—Peoples' Park.

In the year under report, the Corporation Stadium People's Park has been named as "Nehru Stadium". This has been the venue for a number of important and major matches and tournaments including Cricket Test Matches between India and Australia and between England and India, 20th Football Championship tournament, Hockey Test Match between Kenya and India, Ranji Trophy Cricket Match between Mysore and Madras, etc.

(2) *Corporation Stadium, Egmore.*—Almost all the important matches and tournaments in Tennis, Hockey, Basket Ball, Volley Ball and Badminton were played here during 1964 including the Exhibition Hockey Match between Japan and South Zone, National Zonal Championship in Basket Ball, Exhibition Hockey Match, between Japan's Women Team and Madras Team and Hockey Test Match between Britain and India.

VIII. Water-Supply.

During the year, 12,934.54 million gallons of water, which works out to an average of 35.44 million gallons per day was pumped and supplied from Red Hills lake. 2,13,554 gallons per day was supplied to Saidapet and Sembiam from the Infiltration galleries. The 15 oil engines and 17 electric pumpsets pumped about 0.80 gallons of water per day from certain wells. Taking into account the total quantity of water from all the above sources, the average supply per day worked out to 17.93 million gallons based on a estimated population of 20 lakhs. There were 6,982 public fountains, 191 bathing fountains, 60 cattle troughs, 3,617 fire hydrants and 4,553 valves at the end of the year. Nineteen lorries carried water and filled 108 overhead tanks. There were 75,571 house service connections from the distribution system of which 6,935 were metered. The total expenditure for maintenance of water works was Rs. 51.35 lakhs including the repayment of loans, etc., and the total revenue derived inclusive of water tax was Rs. 70.86 lakhs. During the year under report all the spillover schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan were nearly completed. Under the comprehensive scheme for improving water-supply distribution system in the entire city on zonal basis, five major schemes costing Rs. 187.13 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government, of which one has been completed the schemes relating to two-zones were in rapid progress and other two will be taken up shortly.

The scheme for installation of Rapid Gravity Mechanical filters of 30 million gallons per day capacity costing Rs. 79.93 lakhs at Kilpauk Pumping station was in progress. The construction of an overhead tank of 1.5 million gallons capacity at a cost of Rs. 12.76 lakhs was also nearing completion. The construction of additional underground filtered water tank of 2 millions capacity has been completed during the year. The scheme to construct settling tanks for reclamation of waste water at Kilpauk Pumping station will be taken up soon. Under the scheme of open lined channel from Poondi reservoir to Red Hills, the 9½ miles long channel has been divided into eight reaches and the work for the first reach has been commenced.

IX. Sanitary Engineering.

Sewer laying works in Kodambakkam, Saidapet and West Mambalam areas and construction of pumping stations except in Kodambakkam have been completed during the year. 17 miles of underground sewers were laid in the City lands to start a sewage farm at Nesapakkam have been acquired. Works under comprehensive drainage scheme at different places in Zone I in North Madras were in progress. Government are considering the site for locating the sewage farm in South Madras.

2. *Sewage farm.*—The Kodungaiyur Sewage Farm has an area of 265 acres of land. Fodder grass grown here is being supplied to Government Milk colony at Madhavaram, Corporation Cattle depots, Zoological Gardens, etc. Arrangements were being made to increase the acreage for fodder grass. Paddy grown in 45 acres at this farm is being utilised for Corporation Midday meals centres. The total revenue from the Sewage farm during the year was Rs. 2,70,000.

During the year 6.49 miles of storm water drains and 26 culverts were constructed. Kelly's drain was cleared as usual. All the 32 drainage pumping stations in the City functioned satisfactorily.

X. Mechanical Engineering.

1. *Corporation General Workshop.*—It caters to the various needs of Corporation departments and has executed works to the tune of Rs. 11.35 lakhs during the year. It has manufactured ornamental electric lamp posts, Fabrication and body building works on motor vehicles, the elliptical water tanks of 800 gallons capacity, etc. The income was Rs. 3.65 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2.63 lakhs during the year. 100 persons were additionally employed to cope up with the increased work.

2. *Central Lorry station.*—The Corporation Motor vehicles are serviced and maintained at the Central Lorry station. The fleet strength at the end of the year was 304. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 17.88 lakhs.

3. *Printing Press.*—New machines worth Rs. 1.55 lakhs imported from East Germany and U.K. were installed during the year. This press attends to the Corporation printing works. A separate building has been proposed to be built.

XI. Buildings.

After the formation of the Mechanical and Building Department, the construction of new community centres, child welfare centres, dispensaries, school buildings, pavilions, markets was attended to with more concentration and large number of buildings were completed during the year. The construction work of 37 school buildings, two markets, one printing press, one play ground, one dispensary and three child welfare centres among several others was taken up during the year under report.

XII. Housing.

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Corporation undertook construction of 50 houses, of which 20 houses have been completed. Being the first to implement the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, the Corporation of Madras successfully completed construction of 62 houses and handed over them to the allottees.

XIII. Street Lighting.

During the year, 239 existing mercury discharge lamps were changed over to improvised fluorescent tube lights in important thoroughfares of the City in addition to the 127 lamp standards newly installed. In order to improve lighting in the congested parts of the City, 1,302 mercury discharge lamps and 361 incandescent lamps on cast iron lamp standards were installed. 46.437 Km. of underground cables were laid during the year. A total number of 1,790 additional lamp posts were installed with an overall increase of 762 lamps in the entire City. In the Marina Beach Road, 39 lamp posts with MD fittings and five ordinary MD lamps on long-arm bracket were installed at Balasubramaniam Park. Five electric pump sets with motors were installed in Public wells and Public conveniences in the City to conserve water.

The Corporation cold storage to stock fish meat, vegetables, etc., continued to be popular.

XIV. Conservancy.

Notices were served on the house owners under the Madras City Municipal Act for the provision of dust-bins. A sum of Rs. 86,516.56 as conservancy charges was collected during the year under report. Guinea grass, Napier grass and water grass were continued to be grown at Korukkupet Grass Farm for supply to cattle depots.

2. *Amenities to Labourers.*—The conservancy labourers were occupying 457 tenements built for them, and 316 plinths in the Corporation hutting grounds.

3. *Manufacture and sale of Compost.*—Ten thousand four hundred and twenty tons of compost were manufactured at three compost depots of the Corporation and sold at a total cost of Rs. 29,061.20. A site measuring 50 acres of land has been selected for a compost yard at Kodungaiyur. Additional land at Saidapet is proposed to be acquired for dumping rubbish and compost manufacture. There is also a proposal to instal Mechanical Compost plan in the City.

Livestock and Depots.—During the year, 74 new bullocks were purchased. Thirty-two unserviceable bullocks were sold and 52 bullocks died. The total number of bullocks on hand as on 31st December 1964 was 1,042. The Veterinary Officer of the Corporation was in overall supervision of nine cattle depots, five veterinary dispensaries and five workshops.

Conservancy arrangements including provision of temporary urinals, latrines, etc., were made for various festivals in the City.

Local Fund Audit.

(1) *Local Fund Accounts Branch.*—Full scale audit is done in all the institutions under the audit control of this Department in the State except in the case of District Municipalities (other than Special and Selection Grade Municipalities), the accounts of which are audited half-yearly on 50 per cent quantum basis. The Department is entrusted with the audit of (1) Corporation of Madras, (2) Madras State Housing Board, (3) Universities of Madras and Annamalai, (4) Administrator-General and Official Trustee, (5) Official Assignee, High Court, (6) All Municipalities, Townships, Panchayat Unions, Town Panchayats, (7) Privately managed Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges, (8) Market Committees, (9) Local Library Authorities, (10) Local Authorities Electricity Licensee Schemes, (11) Official Receivers and Official Liquidators, (12) State Port Office, (13) Minor Port Funds and Pilotage funds, (14) Landing and Shipping Funds, (15) Harijan Hostel run on Government grants and other miscellaneous institutions. Of the above, the audit of the first five institutions and that of Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur municipalities are done on concurrent basis.

(2) *Education Branch.*—This Department audits the accounts of the Mid-day meals centres in the Municipal and Town Panchayat areas from the year 1964-65. Audit of the secondary schools of the defunct District Boards is done by this audit branch.

(3) *Hindu Religious Endowment Branch.*—This Department is doing full scale audit in respect of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment institutions.

(d) *State Trading Schemes Branch.*—The Internal audit of the accounts of the following schemes was done by this Department.

- (1) Production and marketing of Khadi.
- (2) Distribution of Ammonium sulphate and other concentrated fertilisers.
- (3) Distribution of improved seeds under agricultural schemes.
- (4) Fisheries schemes.
- (5) Government Automobile Workshops and Central Stores under the control of Board of Revenue.
- (6) Madras Dairy and Milk Project.

The audit of the accounts of the Controller of Weights and Measures and his subordinates and the audit of the accounts of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, Thanjavur, were done by this Department. The audit of the accounts relating to the procurement of rice and paddy made by the Revenue Department on behalf of the Government of India was also entrusted to this Department.

(e) *Stock Verification Organisation*.—During the year, physical verification of stocks and stores in respect of 38 Government institutions was done.

(4) *Charitable Endowments*.—Four hundred and ninety-two charitable Endowments were administered during the year by the Examiner in his capacity as Treasurer, Charitable Endowments.

(5) *Number of Institutions*.—Nine thousand and sixty-five institutions were under the audit control of this Department. Audit of the accounts of 20 village panchayats newly upgraded into town panchayats was entrusted to this Department. Further, six town panchayats under the audit control of this Department were constituted as Townships during this year. Seven Town panchayats were upgraded as Municipalities during the year. Audit of one miscellaneous institution was divested and three miscellaneous institutions were entrusted during the this year.

(6) *Audit Fees*.—For the year 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 90,200 is estimated to be realised towards audit fees in respect of institutions under Local Fund Audit Branch. The audit fees due from the Religious and Charitable institutions are recovered by the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department.

CHAPTER XVII.

SOCIAL SERVICES.

Women's Welfare.

The aims and objects of the Women's Welfare Department are (1) Economic, social and cultural development of women, (2) Rehabilitation of the destitutes, helpless widows and other unfortunate women, and (3) Taking special care of vulnerable and helpless children, Scheduled Caste and Tribes, keeping in view the family welfare and community service including varied welfare items like literacy, education, health, handicrafts, recreation, family planning, etc.

The State Welfare Board was re-constituted during the year under review with 17 non-official members representing all the districts, 5 Official members and the Director of Women's Welfare as its Secretary. In the districts, 12 District Women's Welfare Committees, 356 block level and 12,094 village level committees were functioning, guided by the respective District Women's Welfare Officers. These Committees actively participated in the implementation of Women's Welfare Schemes in rural areas. There were 256 Mukhya sevikas, 744 Gramasevikas and 48 Women's Welfare Organisers in this State.

2. *Plan Schemes*.—This Department executed welfare schemes drawn up under the Second Plan period covering a Budget provision of Rs. 8.22 lakhs. The Financial outlay of the schemes under the Third Five-Year Plan is Rs. 26.43 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 3,06,614.85 was spent for the execution of schemes during 1964.

3. *Service Homes*.—In this State there are 3 Service Homes, one each at Tambaram, Cuddalore and Thanjavur. The last one was opened during the year under review. These institutions receive and accommodate widows, destitutes and deserted wives, educate and rehabilitate them. Persons above 18 and below 30 years are eligible for admission. The total strength of all these Service Homes at the end of the year was 222 women and 91 children. Ten inmates of these Homes who passed Elementary School-Leaving Certificate examination have been sent for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate condensed course. Two inmates were appointed as Women's Welfare Organisers, 2 were sent for Nurses Training, one was appointed as Mat Weaving Instructress and 7 other inmates were secured suitable jobs. The Service Home at Tambaram consists of 4 sections, viz., (1) General, (2) Industrial, (3) Children and (4) Physically Handicapped. The Industrial Training Section consists of tailoring, poultry, bee-keeping and hand-pounding units. In the Physically handicapped section academic education is given and the inmates are also taught crafts. A Physiotherapist attends to their medical and therapeutic needs. Besides the above institutions, the following private institutions in the State are also running Service Homes for deserted wives, widows and destitute women—(1) Avvai Ashram, Sivasailam, (2) Kasthurba Sevikaashramam, Gandhigram, (3) Tiruchi Seva Sangam, (4) Madurai Sevashramam, Madurai, and (5) Kamala Nehru Nilayam, Kozhikalnatham, Salem. They received Government grants during the year under review.

Women's Hostels.—Four applications were pending at the end of the year 1964 for sanction of grants for the starting of working women's hostels. The applications received were returned for revision in the light of instructions issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2665, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 17th December 1964.

4. *Work Centres.*—At present there are 26 Work Centres and 6 Production Units functioning in the State. By attending these Work Centres and Production Units, the women have not only learnt simple crafts but also been able to earn a little to supplement the family income by profitably utilising their leisure time. During the year 772 women have completed their training in these Work Centres.

5. *Madhar Sangams.*—There were 8,848 Madhar Sangams functioning in the villages of the State. They provide facilities for learning Crafts and they conduct demonstrations on various activities for home improvement, mother and child care, general health, sanitation, etc. The women of the villages conduct Madhar Sangams, arrange demonstrations and take lead in all the activities of the Block. The Madhar Sangams in Coimbatore district evinced keen interest in Small Savings. Convenors are in-charge of these Sangams at village level. One hundred and eighty eight C. T. D. accounts were opened and 2,042 Prize Bonds were sold for Rs. 10,210. Chit System was introduced in all the Madhar Sangams in Coimbatore district.

6. *Rural Arts and Crafts.*—In the Panchayat Union Schematic Budget, a total sum of Rs. 50,000 was made available in each block for starting Industrial Units. Two hundred and ninety-four centres were functioning in the State during the year. Among the crafts taught the important are, tailoring and embroidery, mat-weaving, cloth doll making, screw pins, wax candle making, fruit preservation, etc.

7. *Applied Nutrition Programme.*—This programme was started in 1962 with the assistance of the UNICEF and the Government of India, in seven blocks around the Rural Extension Training Centres, with a view to produce protective foods like milk, fish, eggs and vegetables. During the year under review, a total quantity of 148,618 pounds of milk was produced in 180 milk centres and distributed to 681,230 beneficiaries. In the 141 vegetable gardens, 118,445 pounds of vegetables were produced and given to 32,835 beneficiaries. A total quantity of 101,753 lb. of fish was caught in 125 tanks and distributed to 554,014 persons. One lakh seven thousand and one hundred seventy three beneficiaries were given 212,842 eggs procured from 162 poultry tanks under this programme.

8. *Radio Clubs.*—Under the scheme of separate Radio Listening Clubs for women, 221 clubs were formed. Subsidised radio sets were installed and the women of the villages were benefited by the special programme broadcast by the All-India Radio, Tiruchirappalli on Tuesdays and Fridays.

9. *Family Planning.*—Training in family planning was given to 177 Mukhyasevikas, 410 Gramasevikas and also to the Women's Welfare Organisers. Family Planning Programme is successfully implemented by these welfare personnel in the rural areas. One thousand and three hundred public shows were conducted on Family Planning during the year.

10. *Training of non-officials.*—During the year Village Volunteer Force Training camps were conducted in Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Chingleput districts. Seven hundred and thirteen Convenors of Madhar Sangam were trained at the Rural Extension Training Centres in Bhavanisagar, S. V. Nagaram and T. Kallupatti and the Mukhyasevikas Training Centres at Coimbatore and Gandhigram. During the year 456 Study tours were arranged for rural women folk.

Central Social Welfare Board Programmes.

1. *Condensed Course of Education.*—This course is meant for the women between the ages of 20 and 30 years with prescribed school educational qualification to pursue education up to S.S.L.C. Voluntary welfare institutions are given financial assistance for 1963-65. Twelve courses were sanctioned for coaching up girls and a sum of Rs. 1,26,000 was given as grants. For 1964-66, six condensed courses were sanctioned and the total grant for these courses amounts to Rs. 1,51,375.

2. *Holiday Homes.*—Under this scheme financial assistance is given for conducting Holiday camps for children between 12-16 years of age from families with an income of Rs. 2,400 per annum or below. The children, either from orphanages or schools, are taken to health resorts or places of historical importance for three weeks where qualities of discipline, team work, etc., are imparted to them. During the summer of 1964, 19 camps were conducted, wherein 550 boys and 400 girls were benefited. A sum of Rs. 52,430.57 was released under this Scheme.

3. *Night shelters.*—The night shelter at Vellore run by the Bharath Sevak Samaj was continued to be given financial assistance during the year under review.

4. *Child Welfare.*—To lay good foundation for children of the age group of 2½ to 6 years, pre-primary schools in rural areas have been established. These schools also serve as day nurseries because they give relief to the working mothers and also enable the older children to go to school who would otherwise be looking after these children. This scheme also facilitates the success of compulsory primary education in rural areas because the children of the pre-primary schools in course of time will be admitted in the primary schools. There are 730 pre-primary schools functioning in 21 selected blocks in the State. These schools are conducted by Balasevikas selected from among the village women and trained for three months. Milk and snacks are distributed to the children of these schools.

5. *Socio Economic Programmes.*—Under the Socio Economic Programmes of Central Social Welfare Board, nine units already started for the manufacture of wooden toys, card board boxes, paper bags, handloom fabrics, wooden fancy articles, etc., continued to function during the year. There is a proposal to start six more units in the State.

6. *Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project.*—In Madras State this project is in operation since 1962 at Poonamallee in Chingleput District. Sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, as a demonstration project with an annual grant of Rs. 1 lakh, this scheme attempts to cover all the aspects of a child's life and works for the development of all the children in the block area with special

emphasis on the age group 0—6 including Pre-natal and Post-natal Care for the mothers. During the year 20 Balwadis and 10 Creches were functioning in 30 villages out of the 66 villages comprised in the project area of Poonamallee. These were run by 30 specially trained Balwadis assisted by Ayahs. The strength of each Balwadi is 40 and that of a Creche is 10. Response from the public for this project has been very good. People have given rent-free buildings for the location of these centres in five places. The Balwadi-cum-Creche Centres and a maternity centre are located in ten buildings in different places constructed by the people themselves. The entire cost of construction of these buildings comes to Rs. 46,000 which was met by the Panchayats and the people.

There are 12 Maternity centres functioning under the scheme. They are supervised by the Project Medical Officer. Sanction has been accorded for the construction of seven Maternity centres, provision of equipments for 10 Maternity centres and construction of buildings for 30 Balwadis and 10 Balwadis-cum-Creches. The Maternity Assistants and Health Visitors do family planning propaganda. The Poonamallee Health Unit, under a Lady Medical Officer, exclusively for family planning and the Primary Health Centre at Avadi, take up Family Planning cases. Triple injections were given to 1,328 out of 1,800 children as a preventive step against infections of Dyptheria, whooping cough, etc. Immunisation work was completed in six villages in Poonamallee area and two villages in Avadi. The Project Medical Officer will attend to the work in the remaining villages. Uniforms, free of cost, have been supplied to children out of donations and public contributions. Health Education is imparted to the mothers through film shows and "mother's classes". The Vocational Guidance Centre admits children between the ages 12—14 who had discontinued their education, in order to enable them to complete it and learn some useful crafts. This scheme is jointly undertaken by the State Education Department and the Ministry of Education, Government of India. In the Project area, there are 45 Panchayat Union Elementary Schools, 17 aided schools, seven Harijan Welfare and six High schools. The Block has provided libraries for 10 schools with the peoples' contribution of 50 per cent. Eight parks have been set up during the year under report.

A State Level Co-ordination Committee for the Project with 12 members including four non-officials was constituted to decide on the programme not only to co-ordinate the existing services and facilities but also to build up an integrated and comprehensive service to meet the total needs of the child population in the Block area. There is also a project level functional committee at the Block Level with the Panchayat Union Chairman and the Commissioner as Chairman and Treasurer respectively, to implement the programmes.

Welfare of Backward Classes.—The Women's Welfare Department implements schemes of the Harijan Welfare Department relating to amelioration of women belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. During the year under review, five work centres for Scheduled Tribes Women, seven work centres for Denotified Tribes Women, five work centres and one Production Unit for Scheduled Castes were functioning. The work centre at Ammaichiapuram for Scheduled Castes women did not function during the year due to local factors. The work centre at Pulicut was started during the

year. The Scheduled Tribes women who were successfully trained in Bee-keeping in Pottukadu Work Centre at Salem were given two Bee hives each free of cost as a follow-up programme.

During the year, 321 women were trained in the various crafts and village industries like basket making, cumbly weaving, coir work, cane work, fret work and toy making, tailoring, etc., in 43 work centres and seven production units. This training helps them to earn a subsidiary income of Re. 0.50 to Rs. 1.50 per day. The finished products are sold locally and in exhibitions.

Women's Welfare Branches.—There are 47 Women's Welfare Branches out of which three are run exclusively for the welfare of Denotified Tribes women at Aziznagar (South Arcot district), Pammal (Chingleput district) and Brisleenagar, Madras. Two of the branches in Nilgiris district are run for the benefit of the Hill Tribes—viz., Todas and Kotas. One Women's Welfare Organiser is in-charge of each branch. Each Organiser has to look after two centres, of which one is for the welfare of Backward Classes and the other for Harijan community. Thus there are 94 centres in all, of which seven are for Tribes women, 45 in villages where middle class people are dominant and the rest are in Harijan areas. The Women's Welfare Organiser conducts Pre-basic class in the morning for the Children of the village who are between the ages of 2½—6 to inculcate in them health habits and in the afternoons the women folk meet in a common place and are taught crafts, lessons on health sanitation and cooking. During the year 1964, 600 monthly meetings were held, 3,411 members participated in the activities of the Centre, 1,789 women attended literacy classes, 582 cooking demonstrations were conducted and 3,990 children attended Pre-basic classes. Simple handicrafts such as embroidery, knitting, lace making, fancy work with beads and plastic wires, etc., were also taught. The 48 Women's Welfare Organisers contacted 35,608 families during the year helped Hospitalisation in 2,047 cases and rendered First-Aid and Medical assistance to 4,076 persons. Pre-basic classes were conducted in each Branch and in the attached Madhar Sangams with helpers.

General.—The District Women's Welfare Officers, while touring visited the families of Jawans and looked after their needs. An Industrial Unit is being organised for these families in Chingleput district. One hundred and thirteen Institutions in the State were given annual grants. Sixty-three Plan period grants have been given to 22 Child Welfare institutions; 20 Women's welfare institutions, 12 institutions for the welfare of handicapped and nine institutions for the welfare of aged and infirm, etc. During 1963-64 sanction was accorded for giving grants to 15 institutions (Mahila Mandals) for continuing the Ex-welfare Extension Project activities, amounting to Rs. 87,220. Women's welfare seminars were conducted in Coimbatore, North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts. Two thousand five hundred and ninety-one Block level women's welfare committee meetings were held during the year. The Women's welfare journal "Bhagyalakshmi" continued to be popular and the number of copies increased to 6,300 in 1964. The Women's Welfare Department took part and displayed articles in the Congress Exhibition at Teynampet and in the exhibitions conducted in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore.

Harijan Welfare.

The Harijan Welfare Department of this State functions under the control of a Director assisted by a Joint Director. The ameliorative measures undertaken by this Department for the uplift of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Other Backward Classes are—(1) Providing House-sites, Drinking water wells, sanitary amenities, pathways, street lighting and burial grounds; (2) granting of subsidy for housing, purchasing bulls, sinking wells for agricultural purposes, starting cottage industries and organising Milk Supply Co-operative Societies; (3) establishing and running of hostels and schools for the welfare of Harijan pupils and awarding scholarships; (4) starting of cottage industries to rehabilitate and help the depressed classes; and (5) providing recreational facilities for them.

I. *Grants-in-aid Schemes.*—(1) *Scheduled Castes*—For the welfare of Scheduled Castes, a sum of Rs. 53.98 lakhs out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 68.07 lakhs was spent during the year in implementing schemes on Education, Agriculture, Land Colonisation, Cottage Industries, Housing and Construction of Community Halls.

(2) *Scheduled Tribes*.—A sum of Rs. 4.90 lakhs out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 9.30 lakhs was spent during the year for the implementation of various welfare schemes including Housing, Education, Cottage Industries, Roads, Medical facilities, Minor irrigation works, drinking water wells, formation of Tribal Model villages and supply of milch animals.

(3) *Backward Classes*.—A sum of Rs. 41.63 lakhs was given as scholarships to the pupils belonging to Backward Classes during the year 1964. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 1,35,600 has been set apart during 1964–65 for the grant of interest-free loan to barbers and dhobies for starting saloons and laundries respectively to enable them to settle in and improve, their trades at the rate of Rs. 11,300 to each district. One hundred and twenty dhobies and 100 barbers will be sanctioned loan under this scheme.

II. *Education*.—During the year under review 221,682 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students, 14,778 Denotified Tribes students and 33,157 students belonging to Backward Communities were granted scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,73,23,222 to pursue pre-matric and post-matric studies. The Department is running 835 Harijan Welfare Schools (including two boys and one Girl's High Schools) in which 59,602 boys and 44,089 girls are studying. The sums of Rs. 38.22 lakhs and Rs. 7.09 lakhs have been provided for serving them mid-day meals and for the supply of two sets of clothing per pupil to all girls studying in these schools or residing in Government hostels. Subsidies are granted to schools or hostels run by private bodies for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

III. *Hostels*.—There were 327 Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes at the end of the year 1964 including 22 newly started and 8 subsidised hostels taken over by the Government. Among these, 87 were for girls and the rest were boy's hostels. In these hostels, 16,246 boys and 5,445 girls were boarders. A sum of Rs. 44,38,200 has been set apart for the maintenance of these hostels.

There were 71 subsidised hostels run by private individuals during the year. From the non-Plan Boarding grants, a sum of Rs. 7,45,220 for Eligible Communities and a sum of Rs. 1,92,920 for Backward Classes and a Plan grant of a sum of Rs. 1,99,648 for Backward Classes have been provided for the year 1964–65. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was allotted during the year for the maintenance of forward communities boarders in the subsidised hostels. There were 11 Government Hostels for Scheduled Tribe members and 38 residential schools. The number of boarders was 495.

IV. *Housing and Sanitation*.—During the year, to provide house-sites for Harijans, an extent of 1,085.02 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 1,92,690.77 was acquired. The non-official Committee appointed by the Government has submitted its report containing suggestions to avoid the delays in land acquisition proceedings and expedite them. A sum of Rs. 4,05,375.95 was spent during the year 1963–64 for the provision of sanitary amenities such as formation of pathways to burial grounds, construction of latrines and bathrooms, etc.

V. *Centrally Sponsored Schemes*.—(1) *Scheduled Tribes*.—A sum of Rs. 8,000 out of the allotment of Rs. 40,000 was spent during the year, towards the formation of Forest and Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

(2) *Denotified Tribes*.—Out of the allotment of Rs. 24.60 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 22.86 lakhs was spent during the year for the welfare of denotified Tribes.

Books, Clothing and mid-day meals were distributed to the Children. Hostels were conducted for the benefit of the Children of the Denotified Tribes. Financial assistance was rendered to start cottage industries and agricultural subsidies were also granted to the Denotified Tribes.

(3) *Scheduled Castes*.—During the year under review, houses were constructed for Harijans at a cost of Rs. 7.53 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 3.39 lakhs was spent for Harijan sweepers and scavengers to implement housing schemes. Wheel barrows worth Rs. 2,000 were supplied. A sum of Rs. 9.19 lakhs was awarded as post-matric scholarships. Thus out of a total allotment of Rs. 26.05 lakhs under the scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, a sum of Rs. 21.13 lakhs was spent during the year.

VI. *Discretionary Grants*.—Under the discretionary grants, the sums of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,500 were placed at the disposal of Director of Harijan Welfare and the District Welfare Officers respectively during the year 1964–65 for sanction of grants to various institutions and sangams working for the uplift of Scheduled Castes.

VII. *Committees*.—The Minister for Home is the Chairman of the State Harijan Welfare Committee, State Tribes Advisory Council and State Backward Classes Advisory Committee. The Director of Harijan Welfare is the Secretary for all these Committees. These State Committees met twice during the year under review and discussed the various welfare measures to improve the social, economic and educational conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and reviewed the implementation of the various schemes.

The District Harijan Welfare Committee with the District Collector as Chairman and the District Welfare Officer as its Secretary functioned satisfactorily during the year in all the districts.

Celebrations.—The Harijan Day on 28th February 1964 and the Harijan Week from 24th to 30th January 1964 were celebrated on a grand scale, throughout the State. Various ameliorative schemes for the economic and social uplift of depressed classes were explained to the public and they were exhorted to eradicate the evils of untouchability from all spheres of human activity.

Kallar Reclamation.

The Kallar reclamation and rehabilitation work at Madurai is looked after by a Special Deputy Collector with headquarters at Madurai. He is assisted by six Supervisors of Kallar schools besides the officers of the Revenue Department in the district.

1. *Education.*—During the year under review, there were 203 Elementary schools, 34 Higher Elementary Schools and three High Schools. A new High School at Papparapatti, was opened during the year. The Kallar High Schools at Chekkanurani and Nattamangalam continued to function satisfactorily. The number of teachers was 816. The total number of pupils was 32,413 out of which 20,450 were Piramalai Kallars.

2. *Boarding Homes.*—The Government Boarding Homes for Kallars at Usilampatti, Uthamapalayam, Chekkanurani, Batlagundu, Gnanaolivupuram, Dingdiul, Madurai, Pudur and Thirumangalam had a total strength of 1,740 inmates, which includes 400 girls of Usilampatti Girls Home. In addition to these Government Boarding Homes, there are 26 subsidised hostels receiving aid under Kallar Reclamation Scheme, in which 571 boarders were maintained.

3. *Works.*—During the year, a sum of Rs. 81,296 was spent on works relating to the construction of 30 new buildings and repair of 19 old buildings. The Construction of a hostel at Chekkanurani at a cost of Rs. 1,48,000 was under progress.

4. *Colonies.*—The construction of 120 houses at a cost of Rs. 1,000 per unit was in progress in Thirumalapuram, Perumalpuram, Mayiladum-parai, Muthuveeranpatti, Melachockanathapuram, Sevugampatti, Theppathupatti and Mayavaram. Rs. 32,771 as subsidy and Rs. 2,250 as loans were granted under this scheme. The drinking water well at Melathirumanickam has been taken up for repair.

5. *Subsidies.*—Out of a grant of Rs. 68,000 as agricultural subsidy for 170 Piramalai Kallar ryots, a sum of Rs. 59,550 was disbursed during the year. The scheme has been implemented in this year in Palani, Thirumangalam and Dindigul taluks in Madurai district. Bulls, agricultural implements and seeds were supplied under this scheme.

So far, a sum of Rs. 27,000 under subsidy and Rs. 35,000 under head Loans and Advances were disbursed, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of subsidy-cum-loans for sinking new irrigation wells.

6. *Piramalai Kallar Common Fund.*—This fund is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and continued to be utilised for the welfare of Piramalai Kallars. A sum of Rs. 1,208 was collected as subscriptions and donations. A sum of Rs. 3,050 was advanced to individuals for post-matric study and another sum of Rs. 10,000 was advanced as loan to the Madurai District Kallar Co-operative Marketing Society at Usilampatti. The buildings owned by the Fund have been leased out and a lease amount of Rs. 6,106.45 was collected during the year. The rent obtained by leasing out Fund lands during the year was Rs. 850. A total sum of Rs. 3,782 was spent on repairing and improving buildings owned by the Fund. A sum of Rs. 60 was given as free grant to deserving Piramalai Kallars during the year.

Co-operative Branch.—As per the Government Order, the Co-operatives under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme are to be affiliated with the Madurai District Co-operative Central Bank. Two hundred and fifty three societies have been affiliated during the year. The total collection of loans due to the Government during the year was Rs. 2,35,063.07.

Aziznagar Settlement:

In order to reform and rehabilitate ex-criminals and habitual offenders (Denotified Tribes), a settlement has been established at Aziznagar near Neyveli in South Arcot district.

The strength of the settlement was ten. Out of this ten, one was removed as he did not come within the purview of the Habitual Offenders Act, and six persons have left and their whereabouts are not known. Steps have been taken to reintern them. The present strength is only three. In general, the habitual offenders have no inclination to stay and work in the settlement.

The main occupation of the settlers is agriculture. Due to the dewatering operations carried out by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, which is adjacent to the settlement, there is no supply of water in the wells of the settlement. Hence agricultural operations could not be carried out effectively. To provide alternative employment to the settlers, the carpentry, weaving and leather units each in charge of a qualified instructor are functioning satisfactorily. The allotment of Rs. 20,000 each to the carpentry and weaving units was spent during the year. The income derived from the weaving industry during the year was Rs. 7,385.74. In the leather unit 152 pairs of private sandals and 49 pairs of port sandals were manufactured and the income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 305.07 and Rs. 486.25 respectively.

The Government Senior Basic School, Aziznagar Settlement continues to impart education to the children of Denotified Tribes, Harijans and others. Mid-day meals supplied by Multi-purpose Co-operative Society were served to them. This Society has since been liquidated. The settlers are living in healthy surroundings. They avail themselves of the opportunities afforded to enhance their earning capacity. They learn some useful crafts and educate their children also. Band Training is given to them. The Band set is engaged for functions and during the year, a sum of Rs. 2,609 was collected by the set towards engagement fees. The Village Panchayat of the Settlement functions properly and it settles minor disputes among the settlers. Most of the settlers have been reformed and disciplined.

Brizleenagar Settlement :

Brizleenagar Settlement for Denotified Tribes is at Perambur near Madras. During the year, a sum of Rs. 200, was sanctioned for the maintenance of the Library in the Settlement.

National Employment Service :

In Madras State, 17 Employment Offices including one Professional and Executive Employment Office which existed on 31st December 1964 continued to function during the period under report. The jurisdiction, of the Employment Office, Neyveli was extended to the Vriddhachalam and Chidambaram taluks of South Arcot district with effect from 1st July 1964. During the year 1964, the total number of applicants registered for employment at the Employment Offices was 2,95,884, while the number of applicants placed in Employment was 56,001 as against 3,10,357 and 54,653 respectively during the year 1963. The total number of vacancies notified was 84,027 during the period as against 72,390 during the previous year which shows an increase of 11,637 vacancies. At the end of December 1964, 1,91,085 applicants were waiting for employment on the Live Registers of the Employment Offices. The two mobile registration units functioning at Salem and Ramanathapuram districts registered 3,681 applicants and effected 5,334 renewals during the period under report. The Employment Officers continued to render Employment assistance to the Registrants of their Exchanges to secure employment in public and private sector establishments and maintain close liaison with leading establishments. Surplus continued to exist in the clerical and unskilled categories. Shortages were reported in the following categories :—

Town-Planner, Physician/Surgeon, Nurse, Pharmacist, University Teachers in Engineering/Science subjects, Secondary School teacher, Stenographer, Turner, Moulder, Boiler Attendant and Physical Training Instructors.

Man-power and Employment Schemes.—Expansion of Employment Service.—The Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras continued to cater to the needs of the highly qualified candidates in Professional, Scientific, Engineering, Managerial and Supervisory, categories. During the year, this office registered 2,681 candidates including 306 women. The total number of applicants placed during the year was 346. At the end of December 1964, 1,192 applicants were waiting for employment on the Live Register of Professional Executive Employment Office. The ten Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux continued to render employment assistance and also disseminated information on careers and employment avenues, to the residents of rural area. The Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras continued to function satisfactorily. During the year 1964, 277 physically handicapped applicants were registered. Among the registrants, 62 were blind, 69 were deaf and 146 were orthopaedic. The total number of candidates placed in employment was 151, of whom 18 were blind, 53 deaf and 80 orthopaedics. At the end of 1964, 336 physically handicapped candidates were on the Live Register.

Collection of Employment Market Information.—The scheme continued to cover the Public and Private Sectors in the State. Enquiries for the quarter ended 31st December 1963, 31st March 1964, 30th June 1964 and 30th September 1964 were completed during the period under report. The following Reports were issued during the year :—

1. State Employment Reviews for the quarter ended September 1963, December 1963, March 1964 and June 1964.

2. Report on shortage occupations in Madras State for the quarters ended September 1963, December 1963, March 1964, and June 1964.

3. Report on the "The Madras Labour Market (A Pilot Study)".

4. Report on the "Occupational Pattern of employees in the Public Sector in Madras State as on 30th September 1962".

5. Report on the special study on Vacancies notified by duration. The work of the Field Unit of Vellore was evaluated by the Employment Market Information Officer.

Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling.—The Vocational Guidance Units attached to the District Employment Offices at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Vellore and Cuddalore continued to function as Career Information Centres. These units are equipped with useful information on careers, training courses and apprenticeship facilities available for the benefit of applicants. The number of persons who availed themselves of the benefit of these Vocational Guidance Units during the period under report was as under :—

Name of the district.	Group Guidance.	Guidance Information to Individual Seekers.	Individual Guidance.
(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)
Madras	17,775	8,753	228
Madurai	11,832	10,003	313
Tiruchirappalli	3,903	3,944	362
Coimbatore	11,501	10,200	42
Vellore	3,029	2,560	Not available.
Cuddalore	3,076	2,152	193

Occupational Research and Analysis.—The State Occupational Information Unit completed detailed draft definitions in respect of 63 occupations covering 20 families. In addition, verification work was also undertaken in respect of 152 occupations, covering 32 families.

Employment Training :

1. **Craftsmen Training Schemes.**—The pattern of training is to give specialised training in Technical and Vocational Trades on modern methods to young men and women and to prepare them as skilled and semi-skilled workers for gainful employment in Technical and Vocational Trades. The implementation of the various schemes for the development of industries under the Second and third Plans both in the public and private sectors had resulted in an increased demand for trained personnel in

various trades. Under the Third Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 325 lakhs were originally allocated for the implementation of eight Craftsmen Training Schemes in this State. Subsequently, Government of India have allocated an additional amount of Rs. 76 lakhs for the starting of additional 6 Industrial Training Institutes. The strength of the State Directorate has also been increased accordingly.

2. *National Apprenticeship Training Scheme.*—In the Third Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 52 lakhs had been made for the implementation of the scheme for Apprenticeship Training under Craftsmen Training Programme. It was proposed to train 2,000 apprentices under the scheme, and it was implemented at 6 centres in the State, viz., Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Pettai (Tirunelveli) from 1961–62. Four hundred apprentices were admitted in the scheme during 1961–62. Subsequently the implementation of the scheme had to be deferred due to the enactment of the Apprentices Act, 1961, according to which industrial establishments are obliged to take certain number of apprentices in the designated trades. The National Apprenticeship Training Scheme was therefore continued till December 1964 to enable the apprentices recruited in 1961 to complete the training. The last batch took their trade test held during December 1964. Two hundred and sixty-nine apprentices appeared. The scheme had been wound up thereafter.

3. *The Apprentices Act, 1961 (Central Act 52 of 1961).*—The Apprentices Act, 1961 came into force in the State with effect from 1st January 1963. Nearly 100 establishments implemented the Act during the year under review. The contracts of apprenticeship for 58 Freshers (3 years), 444 full-term I.T.I. Boys and 433 Short-term I.T.I. Boys were registered. The target for the year 1964 was 500 and this has been achieved by the recruitment of full-term apprentices (Freshers 58 plus full-term 444=502).

As regards training, shop-floor training is imparted by the Industrial Establishments and related instructions, in the Industrial Training Institutes at Madras City, Coimbatore, Madurai, Pettai and Tiruchirappalli, where sufficient staff have been sanctioned. With a view to cope up with the increased number of apprentices, arrangements are under way for starting these classes at Industrial Training Institutes, Nagapattinam and Cuddalore. Basic Training Centres have been set up at Industrial Training Institutes at North Madras and Coimbatore. During the year under review, the first All-India Trade Test under the Apprentices Act, 1961 was conducted in July 1964. Seventy full-term apprentices in 11 trades appeared and 63 passed out of them.

In 1964, the trades designated for training of short-term apprentices only were: (1) Draughtsman (Civil), (2) Draughtsman (Mechanical) and (3) Surveyor. Another important notification issued was the increase of rate of stipend during the first year, i.e., the rate has been fixed at Rs. 25 per mensem for the first 6 months and Rs. 40 for the next six months. Also in respect of certain trades whose duration is over 3 years, the stipend has been fixed as equal to the wages of skilled workers to be paid to an apprentice who has completed 3 years full-term of apprenticeship or Rs. 80 per mensem, whichever is higher.

4. *Provision of hostels.*—The scheme was originally intended to provide hostels in respect of the following Industrial Training Institutes, viz., Industrial Training Institutes at Madurai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, North Madras, Nagercoil, Katpadi and Salem. Subsequently, sanction had been accorded for the construction of hostels for 12 more Industrial Training Institutes. The construction of hostels at the various places is under progress.

5. *Construction of staff quarters.*—Housing accommodation for essential staff of eight persons in the Industrial Training Institutes at Virudhunagar, Pettai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Nagercoil, Cuddalore, Salem and Katpadi was sanctioned initially during the Third Plan. Subsequently, sanction had been accorded for the construction of staff quarters for 13 more Industrial Training Institutes. Lands have had been secured for all the Industrial Training Institutes. Construction works are either completed or are under progress in these institutes.

6. *Evening classes for industrial workers.*—The object of the scheme is to hold evening classes for industrial workers. It was initially implemented in two Industrial Training Institutes, viz., Industrial Training Institute, North Madras and Industrial Training Institute, Guindy, during the Second Plan period and this was extended to Coimbatore and Madurai during the Third Plan. It is also proposed to introduce 20 seats in cutting and tailoring in each of the above four Industrial Training Institutes during the Third Plan period. During the year, 247 trainees were admitted and 165 trainees were trade tested, in all these institutes.

7. *Industrial Training Institutes.*—Under this scheme, 14 new Industrial Training Institutes at various places have already been started. Three new Institutes at Pudukottai, Tuticorin and Hosur were started during the year under review and three Institutes will be started during 1965. Six thousand two hundred and twenty-four new (additional) seats have been sanctioned for all these Industrial Training Institutes during the Third Plan period. The total number of seats at the end of the Third Plan will be 9,592 in all 30 Industrial Training Institutes (including those sanctioned in Second Plan period).

8. *Deficiency equipment.*—The scheme contemplates the purchase of deficiency equipments for the three Industrial Training Institutes, at North Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. Provision for workshops and buildings has been made in the Second Plan, for these three Industrial Training Institutes. The scheme has been approved during 1963–64 and action has been taken to place orders for the deficient equipments.

9. *Aptitude test.*—A scheme of aptitude testing before admission was also implemented in this year in the Industrial Training Institutes at North Madras, Guindy, Coimbatore and Madurai during May 1964 Session. In the following Trades, the aptitude test was conducted—(1) Draughtsman (Civil), (2) Draughtsman (Mechanical), (3) Turner, (4) Fitter, (5) Machinist, (6) Electrician, (7) Motor Mechanic, (8) Instrument Mechanic, (9) Refrigerator Mechanic and (10) Radio Mechanic. Out of 3,770 candidates, 1,262 candidates in the above trades passed in the aptitude tests and were put up for interview by the Selection Committee. During the year, trade test was conducted for Engineering Trades in April 1964, and for non-Engineering Trades in July 1964. During the year, 2,332 candidates appeared, out of which 2,251 came out successfully.

10. *All-India Skills Competition*.—Sri R. Thulasidoss, Machinist-Trainee, Industrial Training Institute, Madurai, came first in the All-India Skills Competition under the scheme for award of prizes to the Best State, Best Institute and the Best Trainee, held in May 1964 in the Central Training Institute, Bombay. The said trainee is undergoing training at Bombay in a leading industrial firm and after the completion of training, he will be sponsored for "Study-cum-Training" in the United States of America.

During the year 1964, the Government have constituted Local Advisory Committees for 23 Industrial Training Institutes.

11. *National Cadet Corps*.—During this year National Cadet Corps (Rifle) Units have been functioning in the Industrial Training Institutes, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Madurai, North Madras, Guindy, Nagapattinam and Coimbatore.

12. *Craft Instructors' Training in Central Training Institutes*.—During the Session from 1st May 1964, 93 Craft Instructors in various grades were deputed for Craft Instructors' Training in Central Training Institutes. One Craft Instructor has been deputed for Mill-Wright Training Courses and another Craft Instructor deputed for "Building Construction" Trade held at the Central Training Institute for Instructors, New Delhi. Two Principals were also deputed to undergo one month Refresher Training Course in October 1964 at the Central Training Institute, Calcutta.

13. *Private Industrial Schools*.—Before the advent of the Craftsman Training Scheme, Private Industrial Training Schools have been running courses, for training students. Such institutions are recognised under the Code of Regulations for Industrial Schools. The Industrial School-Leaving Certificates (Craftsman Training) are issued to the students who pass out of these schools. During the year under report, 76 private Aided Industrial Schools, employing 200 teachers with about 4,000 students were working satisfactorily. A sum of Rs. 95,993 was disbursed to various Aided Industrial Schools in the form of grants such as maintenance, equipment, building grants and stipends under rule 92 of Madras Educational Rules.

14. *Technical Teachers' Training Courses*.—The Technical Teachers' Training Course is also conducted in the following Industrial Schools :—

- (1) St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tindivanam.
- (2) Seton School for Dress-making and Embroidery, Madras.
- (3) The Madras Seva Sadan, Madras.
- (4) Holy Cross Industrial School, Tiruchirappalli.
- (5) St. John De. Britto Industrial School, Tiruchirappalli.

There are also three institutions which conduct purely commercial short-term subjects and trades like Morse Telegraphy, Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony. In addition, there are 40 orphanages, 19 private Aided Industrial and Technical Schools, which conduct courses under Government of India Pattern of Training. The scheme of changing the pattern in Aided Industrial Schools has been deferred.

CHAPTER XVIII

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Plan Achievements—"1964".

1. *Financial Aspects*.—The outlay for the Third Five-Year Plan of the Madras State, as originally envisaged was, Rs. 291 crores. The Government of India agreed to give Central Assistance of Rs. 190 crores and the State was to meet the balance of Rs. 101 crores. During 1961-62 and 1962-63 a sum of Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 58.70 crores were spent on Plan Schemes as against the approved outlays of only Rs. 48.50 crores and 55.02 crores respectively for these years. The outlay initially approved for 1963-64 was Rs. 59.90 crores. Having regard to the increased tempo of execution of power, irrigation and technical education schemes, the outlay was revised upwards and fixed at Rs. 67.07 crores. The actual outlay for 1963-64 rose to Rs. 71.40 crores. During 1964-65, the expenditure was of the order of Rs. 78.21 crores as against the approved outlay of only Rs. 69.23 crores. Thus by the end of 1964-65, a sum of 258.31 crores or nearly 89 per cent of the total Third Plan outlay would have been utilised. According to the present indication, the expenditure for the Third Plan period is likely to be of the order of Rs. 340 crores.

Further, to increase the production of essential food articles within a short period, certain schemes under Crash Programme, mostly relating to Fisheries, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry were taken up in 1964-65 at a total cost of Rs. 300.62 lakhs. The expenditure on these schemes in 1964-65 was Rs. 23.64 lakhs.

2. *Agricultural Production*.—The Third Five-Year Plan envisages the stepping up of the food production potential from 53.14 lakhs tonnes to 69.64 lakh tonnes. This increase is sought to be achieved by increasing the consumption of fertilisers, both chemical and organic, by adopting improved agricultural practices, intensive use of pesticides and insecticides and by extensive use of improved seeds. The production potential for 1964-65 was of the order of 63.98 lakh tonnes.

The implementation of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme in Thanjavur District was continued in 1964-65. The essential features of the scheme are to prepare an 'Individual Farm Plan' in respect of each individual farm for the supply of the full requirements of the farms including credit facilities and help in maximising production to assure steady supply of chemical fertilisers, improved seeds, improved agricultural implements, etc. Each farmer is helped to draw up a plan for increasing yield in his farm and achieve the planned target. A fair measure of success has already been achieved under the scheme. The total area covered was 6.92 lakh acres. Besides, the Intensive Cultivation Schemes are in operation in North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts. In these areas, arrangements have been made to stock adequate quantity of fertilisers and insecticides within the easy reach of the farmers.

3. *Cotton*.—An impact programme of intensive cultivation of cotton to cover an area of 65,000 acres in Coimbatore district was under implementation in 1964-65. The production level is expected to be raised by increasing the production potential from the level of 1960-61 by 1.27 lakh bales in 1964-65.

4. *Oil-seeds*.—The production potential attained in 1964-65 was 13.39 lakh tonnes, i.e., an additional 2.53 lakh tonnes of 1960-61 level.

5. *Sugarcane*.—The production potential attained in 1964-65 was 7.58 lakh tonnes in terms of Gur as against 6.75 lakh tonnes only at the beginning of the Third Plan.

6. *Minor Irrigation*.—The Third Plan outlay on Minor Irrigation has been stepped up from about Rs. 12.80 crores to about Rs. 19.39 crores, in view of the importance of these schemes in increasing food production within a short period. The expenditure in 1964-65 is Rs. 491.55 lakhs as against the budget estimate of Rs. 345.42 lakhs. The additional area benefitted by these schemes in 1964-65 is 1.31 lakh acres.

7. *Soil conservation*.—During 1964-65, the various Soil Conservation measures undertaken were estimated to cover an additional area of about 68,000 acres. In addition, Soil Conservation measures in Forest areas were taken up in 4,080 acres during 1964-65.

8. *Animal Husbandry*.—The main effort under the development of Animal Husbandry is to upgrade the breed of cattle as this would increase the productivity of milch animals. This objective is sought to be realised through the improvement and distribution of high grade bulls and by starting of a large number of Key Village Centres where servicing through high grade bulls would be offered at nominal charges. Ten Key Village Blocks have been expanded by addition of four more Key Villages during 1961-62 and 1962-63. Three more Key Village Blocks were taken for expansion during 1964-65. Forty Veterinary Dispensaries were set up in 1964-65. Besides, under 'Crash Programme' an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 4.94 lakhs was spent in 1964-65.

9. *Dairying and Milk Supply*.—The major scheme, is the setting up of the Madhavaram Dairying and Milk Supply Colony in the vicinity of Madras City with a daily production capacity of about 75,000 litres. The project is handling 25,000—30,000 litres of milk per day. The Chilling Centres at Wallajahbad and Pilot Dairy at Erode were commissioned during 1964-65. The Madurai Milk Project is another important project taken up for execution and an expenditure of Rs. 14.57 lakhs was incurred during 1964-65. The construction of buildings is in progress. The project will have a handling capacity of 50,000 litres per day when completed.

10. *Fisheries*.—The programme envisages the construction and supply of improved fishing boats, nylon nets and other accessories to the fishermen, provision of adequate harbour facilities and cold storage, transport and marketing facilities. An expenditure of Rs. 32.72 lakhs was incurred on the scheme of supply of improved fishing boats. Up to the end of 1963-64, 50 boats were constructed and distributed to fishermen. During 1964-65, 81 boats were constructed and supplied to fishermen. From 1961-62 to 1963-64, 31,092 lb. of nylon twine were

distributed to fishermen. 15,000 kg. of nylons twine were distributed during 1964-65. The construction of fishing harbour at Nagapattinam at a cost of Rs. 5.66 lakhs will be completed in 1964-65 besides the completion of a fishing harbour at Cuddalore. The construction of the Royapuram Boat Building Yard has been completed. Another boat building yard has been set up at Nagapattinam and necessary equipment required for this yard were purchased during 1964-65. Further, an expenditure of Rs. 18.04 lakhs was incurred in 1964-65 under Crash Programme during 1964-65.

11. *Forests*.—To make up for the inadequacy of forest areas, special attention has been focussed on the extension of forest activity in areas outside the reserved forest, by including schemes under Farm Forestry and planting on river and canal banks. Up to the end of 1963-64, 30,840 acres were covered under the Farm Forestry Schemes and another 7,900 acres were covered in 1964-65.

12. *Co-operation*.—The major schemes included under 'Co-operation' are the expansion of agricultural credit, development of co-operative marketing, farming, training of personnel, development of consumers' co-operatives, etc. It was programmed to organise 600 more village credit societies and 16 land mortgage banks and to vitalise the activities of the 2,300 existing village societies. About 850 societies have been organised. 2,200 village credit societies were selected under the revitalisation scheme. So far, 10 land mortgage banks have been organised. During 1964-65, three more land mortgage banks have been formed. The share capital and deposit position of the credit co-operatives have increased from Rs. 14.20 crores to Rs. 15.60 crores and from Rs. 28.90 crores to Rs. 31.75 crores respectively by the end of 1964-65. The co-operatives have covered 85 per cent of the rural population. They have issued loans to the extent of Rs. 47.00 crores by the end of 1964-65.

The construction of 1,030 godowns was envisaged in the Third Plan against which 680 godowns were constructed during the first three years. During 1964-65, 202 more godowns have been constructed against the target of 200 godowns.

Out of the four co-operative sugar mills targetted during the Third Plan, two mills one each at Kallakurichi in South Arcot district and at Alanganallur in Madurai district have been established. During 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs each has been invested in the shares of National Co-operative Sugar Mills at Madurai and the Kallakurichi Co-operative Sugar Mills.

13. *Community Development Programme*.—The entire State has been covered by the Community Development Programme and the implementation of the programme has been entrusted to the panchayat unions. There is a Panchayat Development Schematic Budget for each union comprising, *inter alia*, the provision for the Community Development Schemes also. The more important features of this programme are elementary education, provision of water-supply facilities, laying of link roads, and implementation of the agricultural and animal husbandry schemes at block levels. The total expenditure under the Community Development Programme for the year 1964-65 was Rs. 448.07 lakhs.

14. *Irrigation*.—So far as Madras State is concerned almost all the major irrigation schemes have already been implemented. The major scheme under implementation is the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.

which after completion, will irrigate 2.40 lakh acres. The expenditure on the scheme in 1964-65 was of the order of Rs. 534.44 lakhs. The construction of Aliyar Dam has been completed and water made available to 17,500 acres. Five new medium irrigation schemes, viz.—

- (1) Improvement to Palar Anicuts and Channels;
- (2) Sathanur Project II Stage;
- (3) Manjalar Scheme;
- (4) Chittar-Pattanamkal Scheme;
- (5) Gomukhinadhi Scheme

are under good progress. The expenditure under Irrigation in 1964-65 was Rs. 788.06 lakhs as against Rs. 653.93 lakhs incurred in 1963-64.

15. *Power*.—The Third Plan outlay earmarked for power schemes was Rs. 100 crores against which the expenditure during the first four years is Rs. 93.36 crores. During the Third Plan period, the installed capacity is to be raised from 571 M.W. to 1,151 M.W. The main schemes included in the Plan are Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme III Stage, the Mettur Tunnel Scheme, Periyar Hydro-Electric II Stage, and the Parambikulam-Aliyar Scheme. The Mettur Tunnel Stage II which was initially not included in the Third Plan has also been taken up for implementation in view of the great demand for power. Similarly the execution of Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme (100 M.W.) and the Madras Plant—Extension (30 M.W.) have also been taken up for execution. In rural electrification, this State ranks first in India. About 18,553 towns, villages, and hamlets have been electrified and so far 213,229 agricultural pump sets have also been connected with electricity.

16. *Industries*.—(1) *Large and Medium Scale Industries*.—The most important of the Public Sector projects under this head is the Neyveli-Salem Steel Plant with a capacity of 0.5 million tonnes of steel per year. It will be based on the iron ore available at Salem and the lignite available at Neyveli. Messrs. M. N. Dastur & Co., Private, Ltd., Calcutta, Consultants for the Neyveli-Salem Steel Project, after comprehensively evaluating the results of the various tests conducted in India and abroad have submitted detailed Project Report on the establishment of the steel works in Salem to the Government of India in August 1964. The Project Report is under examination of the Planning Commission and the Government of India. Meanwhile prospecting work by diamond drilling in the iron ore area of Kanjamalai and limestone area of Sankari has been intensified. Action has been taken for evolving a mining pattern for the iron ore and limestone. Preliminary estimates are being prepared by the Project Engineering staff for undertaking foundation drilling and site levelling. An expenditure of Rs. 6.78 lakhs was incurred during 1964-65.

(2) *Handlooms*.—The provision in the Third Plan for the development of Handloom Industry is Rs. 800.00 lakhs. The progress of the scheme is according to the schedule. The Handloom Finance Corporation in the form of a public company to help the handloom weavers outside the co-operative fold was set up. The Corporation has a share capital of Rs. 50.00 lakhs and the State Government have taken share worth Rs. 12.60 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 155.94 lakhs was spent in 1964-65.

(3) *Small-scale Industries*.—The Third Plan envisages the setting up of a number of small-scale industrial units, general purpose engineering workshops and common tool rooms at various places in the State to promote the industrial activities. During 1964-65, 140 factory units were completed under various industrial Estates out of which 66 units were completed under Industrial Estates, Ambattur. An expenditure of Rs. 150.44 lakhs was incurred under Industrial Estates in 1964-65.

(4) *Handicrafts*.—In the Third Plan, stress is laid on all aspects of organisation and production in order to meet the increased demand in the internal and foreign markets. Production is organised mainly through Industrial Co-operative Societies. The programme envisages the expansion of the existing sales depots and establishment of new ones in major cities in the State. The sales depots at Salem and Tiruchirappalli have been established and a depot at Neyveli will be opened shortly. An expenditure of Rs. 8.27 lakhs was incurred in 1964-65.

17. *Roads*.—Madras State has a well-knit system of roads and the total mileage under the various category of roads stood at 25,867 miles at the beginning of the Third Plan period. The various schemes now in progress in the Third Plan period will result in an addition of about 5,933 miles. The Third Plan provision for roads is Rs. 1,100 lakhs, out of which Rs. 200 lakhs has been earmarked for panchayat and panchayat unions roads. The construction of Thiruvethiyur over bridge and light-house sub-way is progressing according to schedule. The following bridges were constructed during 1964-65 :—

(1) The bridge across Cheyyar at mile 12/1 of Tiruvannamalai-Kanchi Road.

(2) The bridge at mile 2/7 of Ramanathapuram-Podanur Road.

(3) The bridge at mile 4/5 of Dharmapuram-Alangiam Road.

(4) The bridge at mile 18/1-2 of Anjugraman-Ovari Road. An expenditure of Rs. 211.76 lakhs was incurred during 1964-65 under Roads.

18. *General Education*.—The Third Plan aims at stepping up the rate of progress in educational sphere in the State with an outlay of Rs. 25.43 crores. The additional intake of pupils envisaged during the Third Plan period is 14 lakhs pupils in the age group 6-11, 2.15 lakhs pupils in the age group of 11-14 and 75,000 pupils in the age groups 14-17. The additional enrolment up to the end of 1964-65 is 14 lakhs of pupils in the age group 6-11, 3.8 lakhs of pupils in the age group 11-14 and 2.15 lakhs of pupils in the age group of 14-17. The expansion of Secondary Education is also progressing satisfactorily. More than 800 new high schools have been opened in the first four years of the Third Plan period.

19. *Technical Education*.—The important development in 1964-65 is the opening of Regional Engineering College at Tiruchirappalli with an initial intake of 125 students. Steps have been taken to start an engineering college at Salem. There are at present 11 engineering colleges and 30 polytechnics in the State. The intake in engineering colleges has increased from 1,157 at the end of Second Plan to 1,782 in 1964-65. Similarly the admission to the polytechnics have been increased from 2,910 to 4,200 in 1964-65. Besides ten junior technical schools have been opened to provide a purposeful education with an engineering content to students in the high school stage.

20. *Craftsman Training*.—The programme of setting up of Industrial Training Institutes was implemented according to schedule and 1,972 additional seats were created during 1964-65. Sanction for the construction of hostels for 13 Industrial Training Institutes, staff quarters for 13 more Industrial Training Institutes was accorded during 1964-65. An expenditure of about Rs. 118.80 lakhs was incurred in 1964-65 under the head "Craftsman Training Scheme".

21. *Health*.—The schemes under this head broadly relate to the three sectors, namely (1) Medical, (2) Public Health and (3) Water-supply and Sanitation. The Third Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 2,150 lakhs for all these sectors and the expenditure incurred during 1964-65 is Rs. 521.92 lakhs.

To expand medical facilities the hospitals in the Taluk Headquarters, District Headquarters and in the Madras City are being improved by construction of additional buildings, provision of equipment and other facilities. During the first four years, about 1,990 beds were added to the hospitals and dispensaries. The total intake in all the Medical Institutions has been increased and the annual intake is now 700 as against only 550 in 1960-61. The construction of Thanjavur Medical College and Hospital is nearing completion. Improvements to the existing Medical Colleges were carried out. Under Family Planning Programme, 37,000 persons had undergone sterilisation operation during 1964-65. Schemes for training of nurses, pharmacists, auxiliary nurse, midwives and para-medical workers were also continued during the year under review with high priority.

Under Public Health, the main attempt is to complete the programmes of eradication of Malaria, Small-pox and Guinea-worm diseases in the State. The number of Primary Health Centres opened up to 31st March 1965 is 144 and a sum nearly Rs. 9 lakhs was spent in 1964-65. The programme for training of Health Visitors and Thayis was continued.

The tempo of implementation of water-supply and drainage schemes relating to Corporation of Madras and the urban water-supply and drainage scheme was kept up and a sum of Rs. 139.54 lakhs and Rs. 125.22 lakhs respectively was incurred during 1964-65 as expenditure.

22. *Housing*.—Under Housing an expenditure of Rs. 69.06 lakhs was incurred in 1964-65. One hundred and seventy-nine houses and 20 tenements under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, 349 houses under Low Income Group Housing Scheme and 235 houses under Village Housing Project were completed in 1964-65. One thousand five hundred and forty open developed plots and 938 tenements were completed in 1964-65 under slum clearance schemes.

23. *Welfare of Backward Classes*.—During 1964-65, Rs. 133.88 lakhs was spent against a target of Rs. 123.83 lakhs. On scholarships, a sum of Rs. 43 lakhs for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 5 lakhs for Backward Classes were spent. Seven hundred and eighty new houses were constructed for sweepers and scavengers during 1964-65.

Plan Progress :

The following is the statement showing the progress of the Third Five-Year Plan implemented in Madras State, in terms of financial outlay:—

Head of development.	Third Plan for 1961-66.	Actuals 1961-62.	Actuals 1962-63.	Actuals 1963-64.	Actuals 1964-65.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. Agricultural Programme—					
1 Agricultural Production.	1,066.50	124.94	158.56	243.42	288.33
2 Minor Irrigation.	1,280.00	297.84	311.78	433.17	491.55
3 Soil Conservation.	250.00	48.95	39.63	49.40	63.95
4 Animal Husbandry.	352.25	35.71	49.15	61.28	75.29
5 Dairying and Milk Supply.	275.00	79.31	94.50	75.48	79.54
6 Forests ..	212.00	28.97	43.47	59.69	64.61
7 Fisheries ..	222.00	24.26	27.27	50.97	60.82
8 Warehousing and Marketing.	40.00	1.54	5.85	5.57	6.75
Total ..	3,697.75	641.52	730.21	978.98	1,130.84
II. Co-operation and Community Development—					
1 Co-operation ..	471.06	121.30	131.93	101.43	90.46
2 Community Development.	2,036.00	416.87	544.14	492.90	448.07
3 Panchayats ..	10.59	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,517.65	538.17	676.07	594.33	538.53
III. Irrigation and Power—					
1 Irrigation ..	2,741.85	464.44	516.66	653.93	788.06
2 Power ..	10,019.00	1,820.27	1,960.99	2,802.72	2,751.71
Total ..	12,760.85	2,284.71	2,477.65	3,456.65	3,539.77
IV. Industry and Mining—					
1 Large and Medium Industries.	335.00	8.76	12.44	12.94	14.43
2 Village and Small Industries.	2,016.00	271.20	424.24	480.38	521.90
Total ..	2,351.00	279.96	436.68	493.32	536.33

Head of development.	Third Plan for 1961-66.	Actuals for 1961-62.	Actuals for 1962-63.	Actuals for 1963-64.	Actuals for 1964-65.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
V. Transport and Communications—					
1 Roads	1,100.00	219.61	241.87	249.55	211.76
2 Tourism	25.00	..	2.96	1.35	0.32
Total	1,125.00	219.61	244.83	250.90	212.08
VI. Social Services—					
1 General Education.	2,542.99.	259.19	420.78	555.95	885.21
2 Technical Education.	652.00	72.46	157.70	89.91	177.24
3 Cultural Programmes.	21.10	2.33	3.21	2.42	4.81
4 Health	2,150.00	500.40	469.97	459.17	521.92
5 Housing	700.00	113.67	124.81	98.33	69.06
6 Welfare of Backward Classes.	326.00	75.40	97.30	110.34	133.88
7 Social Welfare.	51.63	0.28	3.55	4.25	4.14
8 Labour and Labour Welfare.	133.00	9.08	22.22	37.31	47.69
9 Public Co-operation.	*6.25	0.01	0.18	0.16	0.88
Total	6,576.72	1,032.82	1,299.72	1,357.84	1,844.83
VII. Miscellaneous—					
1 Statistics	24.44	0.19	2.44	4.36	10.93
2 Information and Publicity.	31.00	3.86	2.40	2.89	4.16
3 Broadcasting	4.00	..	..	..	..
4 General Survey of the State.	..	..	..	1.16	3.65
Total	59.44	4.05	4.84	8.41	18.74
Grand Total	29,088.41	5,000.84	5,870.00	7,140.43	7,821.12

* Not included in State Plan ceiling.

Crash Programme — Expenditure for 1964-65.

Head of development.	Actual expenditure for 1964-65.
1 Agriculture	0.66*
2 Animal Husbandry	4.94
3 Fisheries	18.04
Total	23.64

* Excludes loans disbursed under the "Scheme for sinking of filter points" in Thanjavur district.

Cost of living Index.

A Statement showing the cost of living index numbers for different centres is given below:—

Period.	Madras City.	Cuddalore.	Tiruchirappalli.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.	Nagercoil.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(Base: Year ended June 1936=100.)						
1963 (Average) ..	488	487	465	473	527	521
1964—						
January	508	526	466	485	543	559
February	506	506	467	482	556	558
March	511	512	467	489	564	556
April	514	508	472	494	564	555
May	526	524	494	507	564	565
June	546	557	518	529	599	579
July	561	571	533	532	605	585
August	563	574	533	525	610	579
September	563	568	535	519	603	585
October	571	568	542	526	610	611
November	588	576	542	535	614	630
December	602	585	555	542	617	662
1964 (Average) ..	547	548	510	514	587	585
(Base: August 1939=100.)						

It will be seen from the above statement that the average cost of living index number for 1964 was higher by fifty-nine points in Madras City, by sixty-one points in Cuddalore, by forty-five points in Tiruchirappalli by forty-one points in Madurai, by sixty points in Coimbatore and by sixty-four points in Nagercoil.

During the year 1964, the cost of living index for Madras City (Base: Year ended June 1936=100) advanced gradually from 508 in January 1964 to 602 in December 1964. The index for Cuddalore decreased from 526 in January 1964 to 506 in February 1964. It generally advanced thereafter and stood at 585 in December 1964. The index for Tiruchirappalli advanced from 466 in January 1964 to 555 in December 1964. The index for Madurai advanced from 485 in January 1964 to 532 in July 1964. It declined to 519 in September 1964, advanced thereafter and stood at 542 in December 1964. The index for Coimbatore generally advanced from 543 in January 1964 to 617 in December 1964. The index for Nagercoil (Base: August 1939=100) decreased from 559 in January 1964 to 555 in April 1964. It increased steadily thereafter and stood at 662 in December 1964.

Prices in 1964.—(i) *Foodgrains*.—The index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains in Madras State (Base: 21st August 1939=100) advanced from 613 in January 1964 to 704 in June 1964. After a slight decline to 694 in September 1964 it advanced to 726 in November 1964. In December 1964 it declined and stood at 717.

The index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains in Madras State in December 1964 was 717 which was eighty-three points higher than in December 1963, the increase being 13.1 per cent.

(ii) *Commercial Products*.—The index number of wholesale prices of commercial products advanced from 711 in January 1964 to 729 in March 1964. It declined to 726 in April 1964 and thereafter increased to 790 in October 1964. It declined to 772 in November 1964 but it recovered and stood at 791 in December 1964.

The index number of wholesale prices of commercial products in December 1964 was 791 which was eighty-nine points higher than in December 1963, the increase being 12.7 per cent.

The trend of the prices of some of the important commodities is reviewed below :—

Rice, II sort.—The wholesale price of rice II sort advanced from Rs. 61.76 per quintal in January 1964 to Rs. 72.69 in June 1964. It declined thereafter and stood at Rs. 65.47 in December 1964. The wholesale price of rice II sort in December 1964 was ruling at Rs. 65.47 per quintal which was 0.4 per cent lower than the price of Rs. 65.76 in December 1963.

Groundnut (Machine shelled).—The wholesale price of groundnut (Machine shelled) advanced from Rs. 91.47 per quintal in January 1964 to Rs. 131.51 in August 1964. It declined thereafter to Rs. 107.18 in November 1964. It increased to Rs. 118.47 in December 1964. The wholesale price of groundnut (Machine shelled) in December 1964 was Rs. 118.47 per quintal which was 39.6 per cent higher than the price of Rs. 84.45 in December 1963.

Cane Jaggery.—The Wholesale price of cane jaggery declined from Rs. 93.08 per quintal in January 1964 to Rs. 57.33 in May 1964. It recovered to Rs. 65.92 in September 1964. After a slight set back in October and November 1964, it advanced and stood at Rs. 63.00 in December 1964.

The wholesale price of cane jaggery in December 1964 was Rs. 63.00 per quintal which was 27.00 per cent lesser than the price of Rs. 100 in December 1963.

Chillies.—The wholesale price of chillies rose from Rs. 196.25 per quintal in January 1964 to Rs. 203.05 in February 1964. It declined generally thereafter and reached Rs. 158.13. The price recovered to Rs. 173.50 in November 1964 and then declined to Rs. 166.50 in December 1964.

The wholesale price of chillies in December 1964 was Rs. 166.50 per quintal which was 12.1 per cent lesser than the price of Rs. 189.38 in December 1963.

Turmeric.—The wholesale price of turmeric declined from Rs. 176.25 per quintal in January 1964 to Rs. 135.63 in March 1964. It advanced to Rs. 172.50 in August 1964. After a decline to Rs. 158.75 in November 1964, it recovered to Rs. 160.88 in December 1964.

The wholesale price of turmeric in December 1964 was Rs. 160.88 per quintal which was 14.6 per cent, lower than the price of Rs. 188.31 in December 1963.

Tobacco.—The wholesale price of tobacco generally advanced from Rs. 311.20 per quintal in January 1964 to Rs. 351.64 in December 1964.

The wholesale price of tobacco was Rs. 351.64 per quintal in December 1964 which was 14.9 per cent higher than the price of Rs. 306.16 in December 1963.

Pepper.—The wholesale price of pepper advanced from Rs. 295.00 per quintal in January 1964 to Rs. 380.00 in June 1964. It declined to Rs. 350.00 in September 1964. It then increased to Rs. 371.25 in December 1964.

The wholesale price of pepper was Rs. 371.25 per quintal in December 1964, which was 24.8 per cent higher than the price of Rs. 297.50 in December 1963.

Gingelly seed.—The wholesale price of gingelly seed advanced from Rs. 101.43 per quintal in January 1964 to Rs. 142.00 in June 1964. It declined to Rs. 126.66 in December 1964.

The wholesale price of gingelly seed was Rs. 126.66 per quintal in December 1964, which was 23.04 per cent higher than the price of Rs. 103.00 in December 1963.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959, extends to the whole State except incorporated and unincorporated devaswoms in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah Revenue taluk of Tirunelveli district, which are administered by the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board under the Madras Act 30 of 1959, subject to the general powers of superintendence, control and revision by the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department.

There are 7,872 temples, 119 mutts, 942 specific endowments, 102 charitable endowments and five Jain institutions, besides minor institutions numbering 5,310 under the control of the Department. The Advisory Committee met once during the period under report. The Committee made several suggestions for the improvement of religious institutions, namely, provision of amenities to the worshipping public, to augment the income of the institutions and for propagating the religious tenets and to renovate the temples, whenever found necessary. The eight orphanages maintained by the religious institutions at various places continued to function satisfactorily.

Religious songs are broadcast at the temples. A summer school (refresher course) for the Executive Officers of religious institutions and Inspectors was arranged under the auspices of this department at Tirupparankundram and instructions were given on Agama, Siddhantham, Temple Architecture and renovation and maintenance of temple premises. A Harikathakalakshapam school is being conducted at Thanjavur, for training candidates to perform Harikatha Kalakshapams. The Palani Andavar College of Oriental Culture, the Thevaram School at Palni and the Girls' High Schools at Tirunelveli, Courtallam, Tiruvengadu, Madurai Rameshwaram and Kallangurichi started in 1963 under the auspices of religious institutions continued to function. During the year under report, a new Arts College for Women called Parasakthi College and a college of Oriental Culture at Poompuhar (Kaveripoompattinam), were started by the religious institutions of Tirunelveli and Thanjavur districts respectively.

The Siddha Vaidya Research Centres at Panpoli and Tiruppugalur started under the auspices of Sri Tirumalai Kumaraswami temple, Panpoli and Sri Agneeswaraswami temple, Tiruppugalur, respectively, and the Siddha Vaidya Dispensaries started at Sri Vaidheeswarankoil and Tiruchendur under the auspices of Sri Vaidhyanathaswamy temple, Vaidheeswarankoil and Sri Subramanyaswami temple, Tiruchendur continued to function satisfactorily. Besides, additional Siddha Vaidya Dispensaries were started during the year under report at Tirunelveli town by the Pillayan Kattalai and at Palni town by Sri Dhanda-yuthapaniswami temple.

Thiruppavai and Thiruvembavai conferences were arranged to be held during the month of Margazhi in a number of religious institutions. Thiruppavai and Thiruvembavai songs were printed in booklets for free distribution among children. During the Pavai conferences prizes were arranged to be distributed to winners in the competition for reciting the sacred songs, open to school going children.

The Publication of the Departmental journal 'Tirukoil' was continued. The Special Scheme of Appraisal and Verification of jewels, valuables, etc., of the religious institutions was continued during the year under report. The Madras Public Trust Act (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands), which regulated the cultivation of lands held by the public trusts, was properly implemented.

At the Vidwat Sadas held at Kancheepuram under the auspices of His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Kanchi Kamakotipeedam, 44 Executive Officers participated. Lectures were delivered on various subjects such as temple worship, Agamas, etc. A total sum of Rs. 7,62,402.50 and a sum of Rs. 3,52,200 have been invested in the 4½ per cent Madras State Loan, 1976, and in the loan floated by the Madras Electricity Board respectively by the religious institutions under the control of this Department during 1964.

As usual, the Department continued to contribute its share in other developmental schemes of the State, such as tree planting, celebration of more milk day, preservation of wild life, improvement of cattle wealth increase in agricultural production, encouraging Co-operative Tenant Farming Societies, etc.

Wakfs.

The State Wakf Board consists of a Chairman with 10 Members (all non-officials) all nominated by the Government. The Board besides safeguarding the interest of Wakfs has also to deal with the collection of 5 per cent contribution over the net annual income of each wakf with an income of over Rs. 100. It also gives directions to maintain the mosque, Durga, etc., and approves the Budget Accounts sent by each wakf. In the year 1964, the Board issued demands for payment of contribution dues (both current and arrears) for an amount of Rs. 5,62,538.92 and a sum of Rs. 1,63,965.48 was collected. With a view to collect more funds, 3 more Wakf Inspectors at the rate of one for a District; in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur Districts were appointed. The Board held 13 meetings in the year to hear cases and enquiries relating to 406 cases disputes, etc., in the wakfs. Out of a total of 406 cases (administrative and judicial) 366 cases were disposed of and 40 cases are pending. There were 42 wakf Board suits filed in this Board. Out of which, 8 cases were disposed of and the rest 34 cases were pending inquiry.

Notices and summons in suits, appeals and writ petitions were received in 106 cases from mofussil courts, city courts and Madras High Court. Out of this, 26 cases were disposed of and 80 cases are pending and the Board is defending them. The Board sanctioned prosecutions in 89 cases under Section 41 of the Wakf Act and were filed in Court against the defaulting muthawallis. Ninety per cent of the cases ended in withdrawals after due compliance by the accused, by payment of contributions or rendering accounts. The Audit by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, has been done up to March 1964.

Pensions.

A sum of Rs. 1,52,044.42 was disbursed to 167 Carnatic Stipendiaries by the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras during 1963-64.

Census.

Much headway was made by the Census Organisation during 1964 in its major work of publishing reports on various aspects of the population. Seven volumes listed below were completed and released. (1) Cultural and Migration Tables—Cultural Tables, (2) Migration Tables, (3) Household Economic Tables, (4) Report on Housing and Establishments, (5) Housing and Establishment Tables, (6) Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Report and Tables SCT. I and II), and (7) Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Tribes. Administration Report on Tabulation of Census, 1961 was also published. Under the publication of Village Survey Monographs programme, nine Village Survey Reports were printed and published. This was in addition to the three reports published in 1963. Four more reports were under print. Reports for seven more villages were finalised during the year under review. Four reports on Handicrafts and Artisans of Madras State were printed and published in this series during 1964. They were: (1) Palm leaf Products of Madras State, (2) Art Metal Wares of Thanjavur, (3) Icons in Stone and metals, and (4) Fine Mats of Pattamadai.

The reports on Brass and Bellmetal wares of Nachiarkovil, Wood Carving of Madurai and Druggets of Walajahpet were finalised for printing. Field study for the report on Toys and Dolls of Madras State was completed.

All the 158 maps as well as explanatory notes for the maps of the book "Atlas of Madras State" were printed during the year 1964. 146 out of 158 maps were printed at the Central Survey Office, Madras.

The programme "District Census Handbooks" envisaged publication of volumes on each district excluding Madras City. For Madras City, a special report was compiled. The printing of volumes of Coimbatore District was completed. The Handbooks of Chingleput, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and South Arcot were under print. Tables Volume of the special report on Madras City was taken up for printing during the year.

The following reports on Special Studies were released in 1964: (1) Handlooms of Madras State, (2) Physically Handicapped of Madras State, and (3) Food Habits in Madras State. The drafting of the Statistical Tables relating to the Report on Family Planning Attitudes was in progress. Out of the five volumes on the temples of Madras State proposed to be published, one Volume for Chingleput and Madras City was taken up for printing. Collection of data for the other four volumes and the printing of the report on the slums of Madras City were under progress.

Report on Todas of Nilgiris District was under print. Ethnographic notes on Scheduled Castes were under preparation. Field survey was conducted to prepare Ethnographic Notes on Denotified and Nomadic Tribes. Data for the volume on Languages of Madras State was under

collection. General Report on Madras State was also taken up for printing during the year under review. The Department furnished statistical information to other Government Departments and private bodies who required such data.

Information and Publicity.

1. *Release of Press Materials.*—During the year under review 29 Press Notes, 349 Press Releases and 14 feature articles along with photographs were released to the Press (both in English and Tamil).

2. *Photographic coverage.*—Photographic coverage was arranged for the visits of distinguished visitors to the State. During the year, 356 functions were covered and 7,282 copies of photographs were distributed for publicity to the Press.

3. *Children's Theatre.*—The Children's Theatre worked in full swing during the year. One hundred and seventy-four children's shows were held which were attended on the whole by 55,348 children and 12,557 adults. A second show was also conducted on Sundays. A monthly cultural programme was organized during the year. The receipts under children's shows is Rs. 9,781.13 and the receipt under other sources is Rs. 28,025.

4. *Registration and scrutiny of Books.*—One thousand nine hundred and sixty seven books were registered under the Press and Registrations of Books Act, 1867 during the year. Action was taken against printer who failed to deliver copies of books for registration under the Act. Necessary action was also taken in respect of books, found to be objectionable.

5. *Reference Section.*—About 900 reference books and 400 souvenirs of various institutions are kept in the section. During the year under review 17,200 issues of dailies and 12,725 issues of periodicals as against 18,560 issues of dailies and 12,650 issues of periodicals in the previous year, were received and scrutinized and a "Round-up of News and Views" was prepared every day and sent to Ministers, Secretaries to Government and Departments. A teleprinter of P.T.I. Service is installed in this section and the messages received are scrutinised and communicated.

6. *Publicity through printed literature.*—Publicity to Government's activities, Plan schemes, etc., continued to be done through visual publicity such as pamphlets, folders, leaflets, posters, etc. During the year, 21 publications, 4 on Plan, 8 on Small Savings, 5 on Defence and 4 on General were brought out at a total cost of Rs. 72,192.66 and were widely distributed in the State.

7. *Integrated Field Publicity.*—This scheme was extended to the Ramanathapuram District during the year under review with a District Publicity Officer having headquarters at Madurai. The publicity programme included song and drama and films shows on various subjects like Five-Year Plan, Family Planning and Small Savings, etc.

8. *Advertisement.*—A total number of 71 display advertisements on Plan, National Savings, National Defence, and Tourism were prepared and released to various newspapers, souvenirs, etc. The expenditure incurred in this connection was Rs. 30,585 approximately.

9. *Madras Information.*—The monthly journal "Madras Information" continued to be published during the year under report.

10. *Information Centres.*—The State Information Centre at Madras continued to function satisfactorily. Attached to this centre are a library, a reading room, a film library and a sales counter. Another information Centre at Madurai is also functioning on similar lines.

11. *Tourist Information Bureaux.*—The Tourist Information Bureaux at Madurai and Ootacamund and the Information Counter at Madurai Railway junction continued to render assistance to the tourists.

12. *Tourist bungalows.*—The three tourist bungalows at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ootacamund continued to be very popular. Departmental catering on 'no profit no loss' basis has been undertaken in the tourist bungalow at Ootacamund, while in the other tourist bungalows, catering is done by private caterers.

13. *Exhibitions.*—In view of the Government's policy of restricted participation of Government Departments in exhibitions, this department participated only in five exhibitions in the metropolis. Maintenance work of 973-D hoardings and 77 small savings hoardings was attended to. The notable feature of this year was the organisation of a photographic exhibition on the life and mission of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru—the first of its kind in this State—at the State Information Centre. Nearly three lakhs of people visited the exhibition. The department, in its publicity campaign through Exhibition bestowed special attention to Small Savings and Defence, themes.

14. *Translation.*—During the year under report, there was a steady increase in the translation work both in Tamil as well as in other minority languages. Thirty-nine State Bills, 33 State Acts, 635 items of Rules, Codes and other notifications, 2,780 Assembly and Council questions, 1,400 draft answers to the Legislature questions were translated into Tamil. Voluminous Budget publications were brought out in Tamil alongside of the English publications and they were useful to the members of the Legislature during the Budget discussions. Policy speeches of Ministers presenting the various Demands and Papers placed on the Table of the House were also translated into Tamil and distributed to the members.

A translation Cell for minority languages was constituted in this Department during the year under review. All notifications of interest to the minority communities sent by the Departments of the Secretariat and the Heads of Departments were translated by this Cell into the minority languages. Several Hindi petitions and communications received from the Government of India and other departments were arranged to be translated into English and furnished to the departments concerned for necessary action. Generally, the translation work was on the increase during 1964.

Stationery and Printing.

The Director of Stationery and Printing is the Head of this Department.

2. *Stationery Branch*.—The Stationery Branch continued to function as the central organization for purchasing, stocking and distribution of stationery, clothing, typewriters, duplicators, etc. Supplies have been made to all Government offices in Madras State and other paying departments like the Madras State Electricity Board, the Madras Port Trust, etc. Indelible ink was supplied for municipal elections. All varieties of paper and board required by this department for supply to indenting officers were obtained on the rate contract basis from the Indian mills through the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi. The total amount worked out to Rs. 55,90,710 plus excise duty, surcharge on excise duty and commercial sales tax at 2 per cent. The total amount in respect of hand-made items ordered for the year 1964-65 worked out to Rs. 15,790 exclusive of packing and forwarding charges. A sum of Rs. 12,202.25 was realized towards sale proceeds of condemned typewriters, duplicators, etc., in public auction conducted during the year 1964.

Three hundred and forty-seven English typewriters, 142 Tamil typewriters, 17 Hand-operated duplicators, 14 Electrically operated duplicators and 17 cyclostyle machines were supplied to officers during the calendar year 1964. The articles manufactured by the Government Press and Jails were obtained by placing indents on the Press and Jail Departments respectively. Miscellaneous articles were purchased from the open market by inviting tenders. A sum of Rs. 11,42,980.76 was collected during the year 1964 towards the cost of stationery articles including typewriters, duplicators, clothing, etc., supplied to departments from whom cost is recoverable.

3. *Printing Section*.—Apart from the printing of thousands of items of standardized and non-standardized forms, the following items of works are also executed: (1) *Fort St. George Gazette* including Gazette Extraordinary, (2) Rules, Manuals, Codes, etc., (3) Proceedings of the Madras Legislative Assembly and Council, papers placed at the disposal of the Press and Budget Estimate, (4) Acts of the Madras Legislature, (5) Nationalized text books, (6) Municipal forms, (7) Administration Reports of various Government Departments and State Government, (8) Indian Law Report (Madras Series) Monthly and (9) Periodicals and Journals like Madras Information, Gramanalam, Mezhiselvam, Bagyalakshmi, etc. (monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly). The Government Branch Presses at High Court and Central Jail, Madras and at Pudukottai continued to function satisfactorily. One knife grinding machine purchased from the United States of America, was installed in the mechanical section of the Press. Two Monotype casters and one Monotype Super caster were erected during the year. Six Indian make 'Brittania' double crown Jobber letterpress machines are being erected in Machine Department. Provision has been made for the purchase of one Ambulance Van and ten time recorder clocks for the Central Press.

4. *Sales Branch*.—A large number of both the Madras and Union Government publications of public interest were placed for sale. This branch also supplies publications on cost recoverable basis and by book adjustment. Through authorized agents in City and mofussals, sales of publications are also effected.

5. *General*.—About 300 items of municipal forms out of 819 items were continued to be printed for the second year in succession and supplied

on the indents made by the Local Bodies. Fifty-four lakhs of Nationalised Text Books were printed and supplied during the year. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 3.75 lakhs for constructing a new building for text-book printing section. Construction of first floor over the Women Binding Section and Stores Section was completed during the year. A Safety Committee Cell has been opened for suggestions to discuss the ways and means of preventing accidents. The outstanding feature of the year under report was the printing of about 20 million ballot papers at the fag end of the year for supply to the 46 Revenue Divisional Officers of the Madras State for the Panchayat Elections within a short period of a month adhering to a very tight Schedule.

Accommodation Control.

The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960, has been in force from 30th September 1960. The object of this enactment is to regulate the letting of residential and non-residential buildings in the State of Madras, to control rent of such buildings and to prevent the unreasonable eviction of the tenants therefrom.

The Accommodation Controller administers accommodation control provisions of the Act. He is the authorised officer under the Act to receive notice of vacancy in respect of the buildings that come within the purview of the Act. The rent and eviction control provisions of this Act are administered by the Rent Controllers. In the City of Madras, there is one Accommodation Controller and three Rent Controllers. The Rent Controllers are drafted from the Judicial Department.

As soon as notice of vacancy is received from the landlords in respect of a residential or non-residential buildings, it is offered to Government officials or Departments, as the case may be, by the Accommodation Controller, for allotment. The allotment of residential buildings continues to be restricted to transferred officials and evicted tenants only. If any Government officials or Departments apply for allotment of any buildings notified by the Accommodation Controller, they are taken over by the Government under section 3 (3) of the Act and allotted. The allotment is decided according to the 'Rules of Priority'. If the allottee of any building vacates it, it will also be notified and reallocated to Government Department or official as the case may be. Buildings are also released to the landlords for their own use and occupation or for private lease, if their requests are found to be bona fide.

In the City of Madras 1,923 Government officials registered their names with the Accommodation Controller, Madras, for allotment of houses during 1964 against 1,872 in the year 1963. During the year 1,193 houses were notified, 671 houses were allotted to Government officials, 115 houses were released to the landlords for their personal occupation, 376 houses were released as not required for Government purposes and 7 houses were released under sections 3 (10) (c) and 30 (1) of the Act. The number of cases of non-intimation of vacancies brought to the Accommodation Controller's notice is 417 in the year 1964 as against 686 in the previous year.

The three Rent Controllers in the City try petitions filed by landlords and tenants praying for fixation of fair rents, etc. During the year, 7,307 petition under the provisions of the Act were received and 8,369

2. *Stationery Branch.*—The Stationery Branch continued to function as the central organization for purchasing, stocking and distribution of stationery, clothing, typewriters, duplicators, etc. Supplies have been made to all Government offices in Madras State and other paying departments like the Madras State Electricity Board, the Madras Port Trust, etc. Indelible ink was supplied for municipal elections. All varieties of paper and board required by this department for supply to indenting officers were obtained on the rate contract basis from the Indian mills through the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi. The total amount worked out to Rs. 55,90,710 plus excise duty, surcharge on excise duty and commercial sales tax at 2 per cent. The total amount in respect of hand-made items ordered for the year 1964-65 worked out to Rs. 15,790 exclusive of packing and forwarding charges. A sum of Rs. 12,202.25 was realized towards sale proceeds of condemned typewriters, duplicators, etc., in public auction conducted during the year 1964.

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petitions including those pending at the beginning of the year were disposed of by the Court of Rent Controllers. One thousand three hundred and eighteen cases were pending at the close of the year 1964. A sum of Rs. 50,025.21 was realised as Court fees.

The expenditure incurred by Government for functioning of the Accommodation Controller's establishment including the three Rent Controllers in Madras City during the year 1964 was Rs. 1,91,624.79.

Territorial Army.

The Battalion stationed at Fort St. George, Madras, with 3 Rifle Coy Gps embodied during the Emergency. The Madras State constituted 35 per cent in the Battalion. During the year under review, the Battalion was asked to provide demonstration platoons to Officer Training School, Madras. The performance of the 3 Rifle Coys was highly appreciated by the Commandant OTS. The Battalion also provided Guards and Escort duties and the men had a chance to go all over India including NEFA, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland on various escort duties given by the then Headquarters Madras Base. The disembodiment of the three Rifle Coy Gps was completed by 21st November 1964 and the Battalion moved to its permanent location, Olive Lines, Tiruchirappalli.

The Territorial Army Day which was celebrated on 21st November 1964 was attended by leading citizens and a few Foreign Diplomats. Four wrist watches presented by the Government of Madras were awarded to the best trainee of each Territorial Army Unit. Two contingents of 60 men each took part in the Republic Day Parade on 26th January 1964 at Marina, Madras.

