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Sardar Ujjal Singh toured in Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavu, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris districts. Thiru Chandra Reddy and Sardar Ujjal Singh participated in numerous public functions, received addresses of welcome from a number of public bodies and met a number of important agriculturists and industrialists during their tours in the districts.

(b) *Outside the State.*—In January, Thiru P. Chandra Reddy visited Delhi where he attended the funeral of late Prime Minister Thiru Lal Bahadur Shastri. In April, he visited Pondicherry where he presided over Romain Rolland's Birthday Centenary celebrations. Sardar Ujjal Singh visited Simla in September, where he inaugurated a seminar on Guru Gobind Singh under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study. He attended meetings in connection with Guru Gobind Singh Foundation in Delhi in October and in Bombay in November. He attended the annual Governor's Conference in Delhi from November 29 to December 1.

Governor's important engagements in Madras City.—In January, the Governor participated in a few functions arranged to condole the death of the late Prime Minister Thiru Lal Bahadur Shastri and immersed Thiru Shastri's ashes in the sea. On the Republic Day, he took the salute at a Ceremonial Parade in the City and held a reception in the lawns of Raj Bhavan to which a large number of representatives from all walks of life were invited. He addressed a joint session of both the Houses of Legislature on January 28. In February, he inaugurated a seminar on "Indian Philosophy and Social Concern" under the auspices of the Centre for Advanced Study. In June, he inaugurated the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation.

In August, the Governor unveiled a portrait of Saint Tiruvalluvar in the Legislative Council Chamber. On the Independence Day, he inspected a Guard of Honour and hoisted the National Flag on the ramparts of the Fort St. George and held a reception in Raj Bhavan. In October, he presided over a function for laying the foundation-stone for a Cardiology block at the Government General Hospital and he presided at the Sheriff's public meeting to condole the death of the late Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer; he administered the National Solidarity Day Pledge to the staff in Raj Bhavan; presided over the U.N. Day and the UNESCO Anniversary celebrations and attended a reception on board the CHENNAI OOKKAM at the Madras Harbour.

visited the Legislative Assembly and watched the proceedings. During the cyclones in November, he visited the flood-affected areas and around Madras City and distributed food packets to the victims. In December, the Governor presented medals at a Police Medal Parade and inspected a few slum improvement areas in the City.

During the year, the Governor also inaugurated the Fisheries Week celebrations in Madras and presided over Committees to select candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, the Ex-Servicemen's Flag Day Organisation Committee, the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee and the Convocation of the Madras University. He received the President, the Vice-President and the Prime Minister on arrival in Madras City and saw them off. He accompanied the President to the unveiling of the statue of Saint Tiruvalluvar in the Sanskrit College and the portrait of late Dr. T. S. Tirumurti at the Rasika Ranjani Sabha. He accompanied the Prime Minister to the Tank Factory at Avadi. He attended receptions arranged by the Consular Representatives of U.S.S.R., U.S.A., France, Burma and Malaysia on the occasion of their Anniversary Day celebrations. He arranged a few dinner/lunch parties in Raj Bhavan in honour of foreign and Indian V.I.Ps. who visited the City.

In the course of his tours in the districts, the Governor (Thiru P. Chandra Reddy) presided over the inauguration of the Madura University in February and inaugurated the Collector's Conference and the Police Officer's Conference at Ootacamund on 12th and 18th May respectively. In December, the Governor (Sardar Ujja Singh) inaugurated the National Rice Week celebrations in Thanjavur and the annual General Meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences in Madurai under the auspices of the Madurai University.

Important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan, Guindy.—The important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan, Guindy during the year include the President's party, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and party, the Governors of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and the Lt.-Governor of Pondicherry, Her Majesty the Queen Mother of Greece and party, His Excellency Thiru Pak Alam III, Governor of Jogjakarta, His Excellency Mr. Grlickov, Cabinet Minister of Yugoslavia, His Excellency Thiru S. Rajarathnam, Foreign Minister of Singapore and His Excellency Thiru Surya Bahadur Thapa, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nepal, other visiting foreign and Indian dignitaries.

CHAPTER III

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Madras Legislative Assembly.

1. *Number of Sessions.*—Two sessions were held during the calendar year 1966. The Eighth Session of the Assembly which commenced on the 28th January 1966 was prorogued with effect from 11th April 1966. During that period, the Assembly sat for 35 days and transacted official business on all the days.

The Ninth Session of the Assembly which commenced on the 1st August 1966 was prorogued with effect from 17th December 1966. During the period the Assembly sat for 15 days and transacted non-official business on 3rd November and 8th November 1966 and official business for 13 days.

2. *Governor's Address.*—On the 28th January 1966, the Governor of Madras addressed the Members of both the Houses of the Legislature. The discussion on the Address took place for six days on the 29th and 31st January 1966 and 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th February 1966. A Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address moved by Thirumathi P. K. R. Lakshmikantham was adopted by the Assembly.

3. *Obituary References and Resolutions.*—A condolence resolution on the demise on 11th January 1966 of Thiru Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, was passed in the Assembly on the 28th January 1966.

Obituary references were also made in the Assembly on the demise of the following persons on the dates noted against each:

1. Dr. Homi Jehangir Baba, the great Indian Scientist and Physicist. 28th January 1966
2. Thiru T. S. Chockalingam, a former Member of the Assembly. 9th January 1966
3. Thiru K. S. Venkatakrishna Reddiar, a former Member of the Assembly.
4. Thiru B. Ananthachari, a former Member of the Assembly.

5. Thiru V. D. Savarkar, a great Indian Patriot. 28th February 1966.
6. Thiru Abdul Hameed Khan a former Member of the Assembly. Do.
7. Thiru AR. ARM. Chockalingam Chettiar, a former Member of the Assembly. 9th March 1966.
8. Thiru SP. K. A. Lakshmanan Chettiar, a sitting Member of the Legislative Council. 2nd August 1966.
9. Thiru M. Kandaswamy Kandar, a former Member of the Assembly. Do.
10. Thiru A. Rathinam, a former Member of the Assembly. Do.
11. Thiru S. Kandaswamy Gounder, a former Member of the Assembly. Do.
12. Thiru N. Rajagopal, a former Member of the Assembly. Do.
13. Thiru H. M. Jagannathan, a former Member of the Assembly. Do.
14. Thiru A. Ramachandra Rayar, a sitting Member of the Assembly. 2nd November 1966.
15. Thiru B. Parameswaran, a sitting Member of the Assembly. Do.
16. Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, a former Member of Madras Legislative Council and Law Member of the Madras Government. Do.

1. *Committees.*—The following Legislature Committees were constituted for the year 1966-67 on the dates noted against each

1. Business Advisory Committee ... 30th March 1966.
2. Rules Committee ... Do.
3. Committee of Privileges ... 10th March 1966.
4. Committee on Subordinate Legislation ... 30th March 1966.

on Government Assu- Do.
Committee ... 10th March 1966

5. *Financial Business.*—(1) On the 26th February 1966 the Chief Minister Thiru M. Bhaktavatsalam, presented the Budget for the year 1966-67. The general discussion on the same took place for six days from 28th February to 5th March 1966. Voting on Demand for grants lasted for 17 days, viz., 7th to 12th, 14th to 19th, 21st, 22nd and 24th to 26th March 1966. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on the 26th March 1966 was considered and passed on the 29th March 1966.

(2) The Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1965-66 was presented to the House by the Chief Minister on 25th March 1966. It was discussed and voted on 28th March 1966. The Appropriation Bill was introduced in the Assembly on the 28th March 1966 and was considered and passed on the 29th March 1966.

(3) The First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1966-67 was presented by the Chief Minister on the 2nd August 1966 and it was discussed and voted on 6th August 1966. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on 6th August 1966 was considered and passed on the 8th August 1966.

(4) The Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1963-64 were presented by the Chief Minister on the 4th November 1966 and the Grants were made on 7th November 1966. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on 7th November 1966 was considered and passed on 8th November 1966.

(5) The Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1966-67 was presented to the Assembly by the Chief Minister on 4th November 1966 and it was discussed and voted on 7th November 1966. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on 7th November 1966 was considered and passed on 8th November 1966.

6. *Reports presented.*—Twenty one Reports were presented to the Assembly by the respective Chairman of the various Committees.

7. *The Madras State Electricity Board Budget.*—The discussion on the Annual Financial Statement for 1966-67 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1965-66 of the Madras State Electricity Board was held on 1st, 2nd and 6th August 1966.

8. *Government Motions and Resolutions.*—During the period, six Government Motions and one Resolution were discussed and adopted in the Assembly.

9. *Statements made by Hon. Ministers under Rule 41 of the Assembly Rules.*—Twenty eight statements were made by 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.

10. *Statements made by Ministers suo motu.*—Five statements were made by the Ministers *suo-motu* under Rule 82 of the Assembly Rules as follows :—

(1) On the 3rd February 1966, the Minister for Industries made a statement in regard to the observations made by Thiru M. Karunanidhi on the floor of the House on 31st July 1965 during the discussions on the Madras State Electricity Board Budget for 1965-66 on the purchase of land by the Madras State Electricity Board.

(2) On the 5th February 1966, the Chief Minister made a statement on the situation at Vellore arising out of the leasing of land to Church of South India raised by Thiru M. Kalyanasundaram by way of an adjournment motion on the 4th February 1966.

(3) On the 7th March 1966, the Minister for Industries made a statement on his impressions of his visit to Japan.

(4) On the 11th March 1966, the Chief Minister made a statement clarifying and correcting his statement made earlier regarding the language used in issuing commands in the N.C.C. Training.

(5) On the 2nd November 1966 the Chief Minister made a statement on Land Revenue in the Madras State.

11. *No-confidence Motion against the Ministry.*—On the 3rd August 1966, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Leader of the Opposition, moved a No-Confidence Motion against the Ministry headed by Hon. Thiru M. Bhaktavatsalam on being granted leave to make the motion on the 1st August 1966. The discussion on the motion took place on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th August 1966. The motion was put to vote on 5th August 1966 and declared lost.

12. *Discussion for short duration on urgent matters of administration (Rule 57).*—The following discussions under Rule 57 of the Madras Assembly Rules were held during the period :—

(1) On the 19th March 1966, Thiru M. Karunanidhi and Thiru Rama. Arangannal raised a discussion on the propriety or impropriety of the order served on Thiru Umanath, M.P., on parole.

(2) On the 9th November 1966, Thiru T. P. Alagamathu raised a discussion in regard to the serious situation in which the cultivators in Tiruchirappalli district were placed without paddy for

their own consumption, as a result of the policy of procurement pursued by the Revenue Officials of the district and the steps to be taken to alleviate their sufferings.

13. *Matter of Privileges.*—(i) On the 10th March 1966, a Member raised a matter of privilege in regard to the prosecution of another Member for forwarding to the Chief Minister a petition containing allegedly false accusations against police officials.

On 21st March 1966, the Speaker held that there was no *prima facie* case of breach of privilege.

(ii) On the 15th March 1966, a matter of privilege was raised by a Member regarding a statement made by the Chief Minister about a communication served on Thiru Umanath, M.P., a detainee on the ground that the Chief Minister placed before the House facts which were incorrect and not true and withheld facts which the House had a right to know. The Speaker held that in the absence of materials to indicate that the Chief Minister was in possession of the fact of the order or clarification and that he wilfully suppressed before the House, there was no deliberate omission with the intention to mislead the House and as such, there was no *prima facie* case of breach of privilege.

(iii) On the 24th March 1966, a point of privilege was raised in regard to the dismissal of an employee of Sri Meenakshi Sundaraswarar Devasthanam, Madurai, on the ground that he presented to a Member a petition containing allegations against the administration of the temple and that the Member in turn, presented it to the Chief Minister. The Member pointed out that it amounted to an unwarranted interference with his work and reflected on his action as Member of the House and hence a breach of privilege had been committed.

On the 25th March 1966, the Chair held that there was no *prima facie* case to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

(iv) On the 2nd August 1966, a Member raised a matter of privilege on the propriety of the Chief Minister announcing to the Press the date of summoning of the Assembly before publication of the Governor's notification summoning the Assembly. On the 3rd August 1966, the Speaker held that no question of privilege arose.

(v) On the 2nd August 1966, a Member raised a matter of privilege regarding his arrest and detention in Tiruchirappalli after he was let on bail by a Court and also the failure of the

police authorities to intimate immediately to the Speaker the fact of his arrest. The Speaker disapproved the conduct of the police for the long delay in reporting the arrest and administered a warning to the officers concerned. He also impressed on the Government the need to issue necessary instructions to their officers not to repeat such violations of the rules. As for the propriety of the arrest, the Chair held that it should not be discussed as a matter of privilege and hence the matter need not be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Four other matters of privileges were also raised in the Assembly. They were either not pressed by the members or ruled out by the Hon. Speaker as either not involving any matters of privilege or that no prima facie case was made out.

14. *Adjournment Motions.*—Thirty seven adjournment motions were sought to be raised during the period and either consent to raise the matters referred to therein was withheld or they were not admitted by the Speaker.

15. *Non-official Bills.*—The Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1966 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1966) was the only Non-Official Bill introduced in the Assembly during the period.

The Hindu Marriage (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1966 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1965) was taken up on the 3rd November 1966, and the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration moved by the Member was put and lost.

16. *Non-official Resolutions.*—During the period two non-official resolutions were moved and discussed in the Assembly. One resolution was negatived and the discussion on the other was not concluded.

17. *Ordinances.*—The following Ordinances were promulgated by the Governor during the period :—

(1) The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Ordinance, 1966 (Madras Ordinance No. 1 of 1966).

(2) The Madras Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Ordinance, 1966 (Madras Ordinance No. 2 of 1966).

(3) The Madras Urban Land Tax Ordinance, 1966 (Madras Ordinance No. 3 of 1966).

(4) The Madras Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Ordinance, 1966 (Madras Ordinance No. 4 of 1966).

18. *Courses of Legislature.*—Twenty-seven Acts were enacted during the year (two Bills were referred to Joint Select Committee) out of which 16 were amending enactments and 11 were substantive enactments.

19. *Elections—Indirect Elections to Rajya Sabha.*—The following Members were duly elected by the members of the Madras Legislature Assembly to fill six seats in the Council of States on account of the retirement of six members by efflux of time:—

- (1) Thiru K. Sundaram.
- (2) „ T. Chengalvarayan.
- (3) „ G. P. Somasundaram
- (4) „ R. T. Parthasarathy.
- (5) „ N. R. Munisamy.
- (6) „ N. Ramakrishna Iyer.

Indirect Elections to Legislative Council—Biennial Elections.—The following members were duly elected by the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly to fill seven seats in the Legislative Council on account of the retirement of seven members by efflux of time:—

- (1) Thiru T. S. Arunachalam.
- (2) „ Ponnappa Naidu.
- (3) „ S. Muthu.
- (4) „ K. Ramakrishna Achari.
- (5) „ Raman Nair.
- (6) „ C. V. Rajagopal.
- (7) „ S. V. Lakshmanan.

20. *Questions.*—The number of questions answered in the Legislative Assembly during the year was as follows :—

Starred	1,117
Unstarred	22
Short notice	12
Private notice	1

21. *Party Position.*—Thiru M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister continued to be the Leader of the House (Assembly). The Party position as on 31st December 1966 was as follows :—

<i>Serial number and name of the party.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>	<i>Name of leader.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Congress	135	Thiru M. Bhaktavatsalam
2 Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	50	„ V. R. Nedunchezhiyan
3 Swatantra	8	„ Saw. Ganesan
4 Communists	2	
5 Independents (including one member belonging to Samyukta Socialist, one member belonging to Tamilnad Forward Bloc and one member belonging to Toilers Commonweal Party).	8	
	203	
Hon. Speaker	1	
Vacant	3	
Total	207	

The Madras Legislative Council.

1. *Strength of Parties.*—The Madras Legislative Council comprised of 63 members including the Hon'ble Chairman. Of these, 40 members belonged to the Congress Party, seven to the United Party, six to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, one to the Indian Union Muslim League, one to the Swatantra, one to the Toilers Commonweal Party and five were independents. One seat was vacant.

2. *Leader of the House (Council).*—Thiru R. Venkataraman continued to be the Leader of the House. Thiru M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, was appointed as the Leader of the House (Council) during the absence of Thiru R. Venkataraman on a tour of the Soviet Union and East European countries.

3. *Sittings.*—During the year there were two Sessions. The Council transacted official business for 32 days and non-official business for 2 days.

4. *Governor's Address.*—On 28th January 1966 the Governor of Madras addressed the members of both Houses of the Legislature assembled together. The discussion on the Address took place for five days and the Motion of Thanks for the Address was adopted by the Legislative Council without any amendment.

5. *Condolence Resolution.*—Condolence Resolutions were passed on the death of Thiru Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, Thiru SP. K. A. Lakshmanan Chettiar, Member of the Madras Legislative Council and Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, a former Member of the Madras Legislative Council and Law Member of the Madras Government.

6. *Obituary References.*—Obituary references were made on the death of Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, Rev. D. Thambusamy, Thiru Abdul Hameed Khan, Thiru T. T. P. Kunhi Pocker, Thiru H. M. Jagannatham, Former Members of the Council, Thiru A. Ramachandra Rayar, Member of the Assembly and Thiru B. Parameswaran, Member of the Assembly and former Minister of Madras State.

7. *Committees.*—The Business Advisory Committee, House Committee, Committee of Privileges and the Committee on Government Assurances of the Legislative Council for the financial year 1966-67 were constituted. Three Members of the Council were nominated to associate with the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Assembly for the financial year 1966-67.

A Select Committee was constituted on the 2nd February 1966 to examine the Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Council regarding the passing of Money Bills in the Legislative Council and the Report of the Select Committee was presented to the Council on the 4th November 1966.

8. *Financial Business.*—During the period under review, the following items of Financial Business were transacted in the Legislative Council :—

- (1) Budget for 1966-67.
- (2) Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1965-66.
- (3) First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1966-67.
- (4) Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1966-67.

(5) Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1963-64; and

(6) Annual Financial Statement for 1966-67 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1965-66 of the Madras State Electricity Board.

9. *Government Motions*.—The Government Motions relating to the following subjects were carried in the Council during the year 1966:—

(1) Approval of the draft of an amendment to sub-rule (1) of Rule (3) of Schedule III to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920) under sub-section (1) of section 305 of the Act.

(2) Approval of the draft amendment to the Rules published with Revenue Department Notification dated 21st December 1949 at pages 397-398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the *Fort. St. George Gazette*, dated 27th December 1949 under section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948).

(3) Amendment to sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of Schedule IV to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920) under sub-section (1) of section 305 of the Act.

(4) Discussion on the State Plan Schemes.

(5) Setting up of a Joint Select Committee on the Madras Private Educational Institutions (Regulation) Bill, 1966 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1966).

10. *Statements made by Ministers*.—During the period 15 statements were made by the Ministers on their attention being called under Rule 42 (1) of the Council Rules on matters of urgent public importance. Five statements were made under Rule 82 of the Council Rules on matters of Public importance. One statement was made correcting the answer given to a question.

11. *Adjournment Motions*.—Notices of six adjournment motions under Rule 43 of the Council Rules were received during the period: Consent was withheld for three adjournment Motions, and the rest were not pressed.

12. *Discussion for short duration*.—An urgent matter of administration under Rule 57 of the Council Rules was raised “to discuss the failure of the Government to hold the prices of foodstuffs and

other essential articles that are necessary for the day-to-day life of the people at a reasonable level” and the discussion thereon took place for two days.

13. *Matters of Privileges*.—Two privilege matters under Rule 157 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules were raised during the period. In the case of one, the Hon. Chairman refused permission to the Hon. Member to raise the matter as there was no *prima facie* case of breach of privilege either of the House or of the Member. In respect of the second one, the Hon. Chairman withheld his consent after hearing the arguments of the Hon. Member and the view points of the Government.

14. *Resolution*—(1) *Official*.—During the period the following Government resolution was discussed and adopted in the Council:—

“Constitution of Rameswaram Township”.

(2) *Non-official*.—Three non-official resolutions were moved, of which two were withdrawn by leave of the House and further discussion on the third was postponed.

15. *Bills—official*.—During the course of the year 27 Bills, as passed by the Assembly, were recommended for its concurrence or recommendation, as the case might be, and they were passed by the Council without any amendment or recommendation.

16. *Questions*.—Out of 536 Starred, 44 Unstarred and six Short Notice questions, received in the Council during the period 452 Starred, 42 Unstarred and six Short Notice questions were admitted. Three Starred Questions were clubbed with questions on the same subject, 56 Starred and one Unstarred questions were disallowed, 26 were referred back to Members and 142 (Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice) lapsed. Of the 500 admitted questions 357 Starred, 25 Unstarred and two Short Notice questions were answered on the floor of the House.

17. *Official Report*.—During the year 260 speeches were delivered in English and 149 in Tamil.

18. *Papers placed on the Table of the House*.—Four hundred and eighty-two statutory rules and others and 83 reports, notifications and other papers for the information of Members were laid on the Table of the House.

19. *Election to Statutory Committee.*—Two Members of the Council were declared elected to the Senate of the Madurai University.

20. *Valedictory Speeches.*—On the 31st March 1966 valedictory speeches were made by Member complimenting the retiring Members. On the 9th November 1966 tributes were paid to the Chief Minister the Leader of the House, and other Ministers.

21. *Biennial Elections.*—To fill the vacancies in the Council consequent on the retirement of 21 Members by efflux of time on the afternoon of 20th April 1966, seven Members were elected by the Members of the Assembly, seven Members by the various Local Authorities Constituencies, two Members by the Graduates Constituencies and two Members by the Teachers Constituencies. Three Members were nominated by the Governor. The names of the newly elected Members with their constituencies and the names of nominated Members are given below :—

Serial number and Name of the constituency.	Name of the member retired.	Name of person elected.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 North Arcot Local Authorities.	T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar	T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar
	G. Vijayarangam	G. Vijayarangam
2 South Arcot Local Authorities.	A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar	S. S. Ramasami Padayatchi
	K. Kamalakannan	M. Jengal Reddiar
3 Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.	T. Durai	T. S. Srinivasam Pillai
	M. Subbiah Chettiar	T. K. Subbiah
4 Kanyakumari Local Authorities.	I. A. Chidambaram Pillai	Wilson Apollos
5 Madras Graduates.	S. K. Sambandan	A. R. Damodaran
6 Madras Graduates.	A. Srinivasa Raghavan ..	D. Santosham
7 Thanjavur Tiruchirappalli Teachers.	G. Krishnamoorthy	G. Krishnamoorthy
8 Tirunelveli Kanyakumari Teachers.	M. Sankaralingam	M. Sankaralingam
9 Assembly Constituencies.	E. Janakiram Mudaliar ..	A. Ponnappa Naidu
	A. Subramaniam	S. Muthu
	T. S. Arunachalam	T. S. Arunachalam
	K. V. Ramaswamy	Raman Nair
	M. Rajagopal Pillai	S. V. Lakshmanan
	K. Ramakrishna Achari	K. Ramakrishna Achari
	K. R. Ramasamy	C. V. Rajagopal
10 Nomination by the Governor.	S. Manjubashini -Mary	Dr. P. V. Rajamannar
	C. Clubwala Jadhav	S. Manjubashni
	V. Rengaswamy	M. Aiyaswamy

22. *Bye-Elections.*—One bye-election was held during the period the details of which are given below :—

Serial number and name of the Constituency.	Name of the Member deceased.	Name of person elected.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Ramanathapuram Local Authorities.	SP. K. A. Lakshmanan Chettiar.	S. Rajamarthandan.

23. *Disqualification.*—One member of the Legislative Council incurred disqualification mentioned in Article 191 (1) (c) of the Constitution of India and his seat was declared vacant with effect from 26th April 1966.

Course of Legislation.

(During the calendar year 1966, 28 Acts were published of which nine are substantive enactments and the rest are amending measures. Four Ordinances were also promulgated in that year. A brief account of the legislation is given below :—

Madras Act 34 of 1965.—The Madras Land Revenue and Water-cess (Surcharge) Act, 1965, provides for the levy of surcharge at the rate of twenty-five per cent of the land revenue or of the water-cess or of both, payable for every fasli year in respect of every land.

Madras Act 35 of 1965.—The Indian Partnership (Madras Amendment) Act, 1965, amends the principal Act, namely, The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (Central Act IX of 1932), so as to—

(i) substitute two new sub-sections for sub-section (3) of section 58 of the Principal Act providing that a firm should not be registered by a name which, in the opinion of the State Government, is undesirable and that a firm should not, without the previous sanction in writing of the State Government, be registered by a name which contains any of the words "Unions", "State", "President", "Republic", "Municipal", "Chartered" or any word expressing or implying the sanction, approval or patronage of the Central or any State Government or any word suggesting connection with any municipality or other local authority.

(ii) Substitute a new Schedule for Schedule I to the Principal Act enhancing the maximum fees leviable under the Act.

Madras Act 36 of 1965.—The Glanders and Farcy (Madras Amendment) Act, 1965, amends the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (Central Act XIII of 1899), so as to insert new section 3-A to provide for the compulsory vaccination of all horses in a specified area to

prevent spread of South African Horse Sickness and to prohibit or regulate the bringing into the State from outside, or the transport from one place to another within the State of infected horses. Provision has also been made for penalty for failure to comply with the terms of any notification issued under the new section 3-A.

Madras Act 37 of 1965.—The Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Act, 1965, amends the principal Act, namely, the Madras City Tenants' Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922) fixing a time limit within which appeals under section 9-A should be filed. It also empowers the State Government to prescribe by rules the fees payable in respect of applications, petitions and appeals under the Act and also to make rules in general to carry out the purposes of the Act.

Madras Act 38 of 1965.—The Madras Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1965, amends the principal Act, namely, the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958), so as to—

(1) substitute the half-yearly levy of house-tax by an annual levy of the tax ;

(2) enlarge with retrospective effect the period of limitation of three years specified in section 165 to six years for the recovery of any tax or other sums due to a panchayat or panchayat union council either by distraint or by suit or by prosecution ; and

(3) restrict the provision for the issue of bills of notices of demand in relation to taxes to cases where coercive action becomes absolutely necessary.

Madras Act 39 of 1965.—The Madras Warehouses (Amendment) Act, 1965, inserts two new sub-sections (2-A) and (2-B) in section 11 of the principal Act, namely, the Madras Warehouses Act, 1951 (Madras Act XV of 1951), so as to authorise the warehouseman, who is unable to sell by public auction after reasonable effort the goods in respect of which the depositor has failed to comply with the notice to remove them, to sell those goods in any other manner he may think fit at the cost and risk of the depositor. The warehouseman is also enabled to deduct from the proceeds of such sale the charges incurred in selling the goods and all other amounts due to him from the depositor. If he is unable to sell the goods as aforesaid, power is also given to him to dispose of the goods in any manner he may think fit without incurring any liability by reason of such disposal.

Madras Act 40 of 1965.—The Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1965, extends the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882) to the transferred territory, namely, the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district. Two new chapters, namely, Chapter VI-A and Chapter VI-B applicable to the transferred territory only, have been inserted in the principal Act providing for collection of drift and stranded timber and for royalties. It also extends to the transferred territory the Madras Wild Elephants Preservation Act, 1873 (Madras Act I of 1873), the Madras Forest (Validation) Act, 1882 (Central Act XXI of 1882), and the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (Central Act VIII of 1912) and repeals the corresponding laws, if any, in force in that territory.

Madras Act 1 of 1966.—The Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Act, 1966, amends clause (1) of section 2 of the Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 49 of 1961), empowering the State Government to specify by notification any goods as 'gift goods' for the purposes of the Act.

Madras Act 2 of 1966.—The Madras University (Amendment) Act, 1966, amends the principal Act, namely, the Madras University Act, 1923 (Madras Act VII of 1923), so as to give effect to the recommendations of the High Level Committee which examined the principal Act and to certain administrative changes. Amendments consequent upon the setting up of a new University at Madurai have also been included. The amending Act alters the procedure for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. According to the new procedure, the Vice-Chancellor is to be appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three names recommended by a Committee consisting of three persons of whom one shall be nominated by the Senate, one by the Syndicate and the other by the Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor will hold office for a period of three years and will be eligible for re-appointment for not more than two successive terms. The Act makes changes in regard to the constitution of the Senate, Syndicate and the Academic Council and in regard to the registration of graduates. The Act also makes provision for the constitution and functions of the Finance Committee.

Madras Act 3 of 1966.—The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1966, substitutes a new sub-section for sub-section (1-A) of section 30 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), so as to empower the Government to appoint, from time to time and for such period as may be specified, such number

of persons to be additional members of the Appellate Tribunal subject to the condition that one-half of such additional members shall be judicial officers not below the rank of Subordinate Judge.

Madras Act 4 of 1966.—The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1966, which replaces Madras Ordinance 1 of 1966, amends section 1 of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIX of 1949), so as to extend the life of the principal Act for a further period of one year from the 25th January 1966.

Madras Act 5 of 1966.—The Madras Appropriation Act, 1966, 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 expenditure of the State Government for the year 1966-67 : and

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

✓ *Madras Act 6 of 1966.*—The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1966, 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 Legislative Assembly for expenditure of the State Government for the financial year 1965-66 ; and

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

Madras Act 7 of 1966.—The Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1966 amends the principal Act, namely, the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (the Madras Act V of 1955), so as to—

(1) vest the power of appointing the Agricultural Income-tax Officers in the Commissioner ;

(2) insert a new section 19-A to provide for re-assessment of the agricultural income of any year in cases where the closing stock of any agricultural product has not been taken into account in the year concerned, if the assessee applies for composition in the next year : and

(3) substitute a new section 65 which—

(a) widens the scope of composition and provides that composition once ordered must be valid for a period of three years uniformly in all cases whether the land is grown with plantation or non-plantation crops ;

(b) confers on the assessee the option,—

(i) while the order of composition is effective for a period of three years, to submit a return during the succeeding years ; and

(ii) to apply for change of amount of composition if there is reduction in the extent of land held by him ; and

(c) imposes an obligation on the assessee to intimate to the concerned officer any acquisition of land by the assessee.

Madras Act 8 of 1966.—The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1966, amends the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 (Madras Act 53 of 1961), so as to empower the Registrar to remove any member of the committee of a co-operative society found to have been responsible for any irregularity in the working of the society or for acts of omission or commission in regard to the transactions of the society. An appeal has been provided for against the order of the Registrar. Provision has also been made disqualifying such person for being chosen as, or for being, a member of the committee of any co-operative society.

Madras Act 9 of 1966.—The Madras Electricity Duty (Amendment) Act, 1966, amends the Madras Electricity Duty Act, 1939 (Madras Act V of 1939), so as to increase the rate of electricity duty from three paise to five paise per unit of energy sold by the licensee at a price exceeding fifteen paise per unit and provides for the recovery of penal interest on arrears of electricity duty.

Madras Act 10 of 1966.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1966, 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 Legislative Assembly for expenditure of the State Government for the year 1966-67 ; and

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

Madras Act 11 of 1966.—The Madras Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1966, which replaces Madras Ordinance 2 of 1966, provides for the protection from eviction for two years from the 20th April, 1966, of cultivating tenants who are in arrears with respect to the rent payable to the landlords.

Madras Act 12 of 1966.—The Madras Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, which repeals and re-enacts the Madras Urban Land Tax Act, 1963 (Madras Act 34 of 1963), and Madras Ordinance 3 of 1966, was enacted consequent on the decision of the Madras High Court in *Buckingham and Carnatic Co. Ltd. v. State of Madras* [(1966) 2 M.L.J. 172] holding that Madras Act 34 of 1963 was discriminatory and that it violated Article 14 of the Constitution.

(2) The Act provides for the levy of tax on urban land at the rate of 0.4 per cent of the market value of such urban land. But, in the case of any building occupied wholly by the owner for residential purposes only, the amount of the tax will be reduced by 25 per cent.

(3) The Act applies in the first instance to the City of Madras. It can be brought into force on a specified date in any other municipal town or township or any area within 16 kilometres of the City of Madras or municipal town or township.

✓ *Madras Act 13 of 1966.*—The Madras Additional Assessment and Additional Water-Cess (Amendment) Act, 1966, amends the Madras Additional Assessment and Additional Water-Cess Act, 1963 (Madras Act 8 of 1963), so as to add the Vidur Reservoir Project in Schedule I to the principal Act thereby exempting that Project from the provisions of Madras Act 8 of 1963.

Madras Act 14 of 1966.—The Madras (Transferred Territory) Luxury Tax on Tobacco (Validation) Act, 1966, provides for the levy of a luxury tax on tobacco in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district for the period commencing on the 17th August 1950 and ending on the 31st December 1957 and validates the levy and collection of fees made under the Tobacco Act, 1087 (Travancore Act I of 1087) for licences for the vend and stocking of tobacco for the aforesaid period.

Madras Act 15 of 1966.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1966, 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 Legislative Assembly for expenditure of the State Government for the year 1966-67; and

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

Madras Act 16 of 1966.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1966, was enacted in pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during the year 1963-64; and

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

Madras Act 17 of 1966.—The Madras Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1966, amends section 53 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958), so as to provide for the Constitution of an Agricultural Production Committee, for every panchayat union, consisting of the Chairman of the panchayat union council as the Chairman of that Committee, the commissioner and three other persons co-opted by the panchayat union council. The co-opted persons should not be members of the panchayat union council and should be persons possessing, in the opinion of the panchayat union council, an adequate knowledge of, and experience in, agriculture.

Madras Act 18 of 1966.—The Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1966, was enacted consequent on the decision of a Full Bench of the Madras High Court in *Subramaniam Chettiar v. Joint Commercial Tax Officer* (W.A. Nos. 80 and 81 of 1965) reversing its earlier decision in *Sreenivasappa v. State of Madras* (15 S.T.C. 784) that sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), does not include a power to assess escaped turnover to the best of judgment. The Act amends section 16 of the principal Act providing for the best of judgment assessment with retrospective effect from the date of the commencement of the principal Act, and validates the levy and collection of tax under the best of judgment assessments made under section 6.

Madras Act 19 of 1966.—The Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Amendment Act, 1966, was enacted consequent on the decision of the Madras High Court in *Chittoor Motor Transport Services by its Managing Partner C. P. Sarathy Mudaliar v. Regional Transport Officer, Chingleput and others* (W.P. Nos. 823, 876, 877, etc., of 1963) holding that the Government could not make a rule with retrospective effect in the absence of provision in the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 (Madras Act XVI of 1952), expressly or by necessary implication, enabling the Government to make a rule with retrospective effect and that the rule so made was invalid.

2. The Act amends section 4 of Madras Act XVI of 1952 so as to empower the Government to make a rule amending the Schedule with retrospective effect from a date not earlier than the 1st April 1962. It also amends section 8 so as to enlarge the period of limitation for assessing the tax which has escaped assessment from one year to five years.

3. The Act further validates the tax or fee levied during the period between the 1st April 1962 and the 24th August 1963 (both days inclusive) and makes a special provision for recovery of tax which has escaped assessment due to the expiry of the period of one year before the publication of the amending Act in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Madras Act 20 of 1966.—The Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1966, amends the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act X of 1939) for the following purposes:—

(i) to provide for the assessment or re-assessment to the best of judgment, of the payment for admission to any entertainment or any cinematograph exhibition which has for any reason escaped assessment to tax or been assessed at a rate lower than the rate at which it is assessable under section 4 or 4-A;

(ii) to make it an offence for a proprietor or any person employed by him in any place of entertainment to admit any person to any place of entertainment in contravention of the provisions of section 6 and provides that where a person is found without a ticket or pass in any place of entertainment, the proprietor of the entertainment or the person employed by him shall be deemed to have admitted such person in contravention of section 6 unless it is proved that such person has entered such place without the knowledge or connivance of the proprietor or person employed by him.

(iii) to prescribe penalty for persons who are found without tickets or passes and for persons who abet the commission of any offence; and

(iv) to validate the assessment and collection of tax which has escaped assessment and the re-assessment and collection of tax which has been assessed at a rate lower than the rate at which it is assessable.

Madras Act 21 of 1966.—The Indian Registration (Madras Amendment) Act, 1966, amends the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (Central Act XVI of 1908), so as to extend the system of filing of copies of documents to all documents. Provision is made for keeping side by side both the systems of copying of documents and filing of true copies of documents. Under the Act as amended, classes of documents, copies which have to be filed will be specified in the rules made by the State Government. Hand-written, printed, type-written and lithographed copies will be received for the purposes of filing.

Madras Ordinance—Madras Ordinance 1 of 1966.—The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Ordinance, 1966, extends the life of the principal Act, namely, the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIX of 1949), for a further period of one year, that is, upto and inclusive of the 25th January 1967.

Madras Ordinance 2 of 1966.—The Madras Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Ordinance, 1966, provides for the protection from eviction of cultivating tenants who are in arrears with respect to the rent payable to the landlords.

Madras Ordinance 3 of 1966.—The Madras Urban Land Tax Ordinance, 1966, was promulgated consequent on the decision of the Madras High Court in the *Buckingham and Carnatic Company Limited vs. State of Madras* [(1966) 2 M.L.J. 172], holding, that the Madras Urban Land Tax Act, 1963 (Madras Act 34 of 1963), was discriminatory and that it violated Article 14 of the Constitution.

Madras Ordinance 4 of 1966.—The Madras Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Ordinance, 1966, declares that certain offices of profit under the Government shall not disqualify

State legislature. The Ordinance also makes certain consequential changes in the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1951 (Madras Act XX of 1951), and in the Madras Home Guard Act, 1963 (Madras Act 3 of 1963).

Elections.

Electoral Rolls.—As a result of the experience gained in the 1962 General Elections, the State Government decided in consultation with the Election Commission that the intensive revision of rolls of all Assembly constituencies should be undertaken one year prior to the General Elections and that there should be only summary revision in the other years. Accordingly, there was only summary revision in the years 1962 to 1965. The intensive revision of the rolls of all Assembly constituencies was taken up and completed in the year 1966.

The house-to-house enquiry for the 234 Assembly constituencies by the enumerators and the overcheck of enumeration work by the Supervisors was completed by 5th January 1966. A total number of 10,31,258 manuscript pages were printed by allotting this work to 211 private printers and the Government Presses at Madras and Pudukottai in the State. The draft rolls of all the Assembly constituencies were printed by 31st July 1966 and preliminary publication was made during the period from 4th May to 18th August 1966. The printing of final list of amendments was completed by 30th September 1966 and the final publication of the rolls was made by 1st October 1966 in respect of all the 234 Assembly constituencies. Thus, the final publication of the electoral rolls of all constituencies was made by 1st October 1966 as originally programmed.

For the first time the intensive revision for all the Assembly constituencies in the State was taken up in one year. The electoral rolls were prepared in Tamil, English, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada.

The total number of voters for the General Election 1967 was 207 lakhs of whom 103 lakhs were men and 104 lakhs were women. There was an increase of 21 lakhs of voters in the State and this works out to an increase of 11.36 per cent over the total electorate for the third General Elections.

institution of execution petitions and insolvency petitions showed an upward trend while there was decrease in house-rent control original petitions, original petitions and rent tribunal appeals in inferior courts during the year.

Estate Abolition Tribunal.—A separate Estate Abolition Tribunal was functioning in Ramanathapuram. The District Judge, West Thanjavur at Thanjavur, functioned as Estate Abolition Tribunal for the entire district. In all other districts the District Judges were functioning as Estate Abolition Tribunal for the districts concerned. There was no Estate Abolition Tribunal in Kanyakumari.

Labour Courts.—The Industrial Tribunal continued to function as usual at Madras. The institution of industrial disputes rose from 185 to 254 during the year 1966. Likewise the institution of petitions under the Industrial Disputes Act also registered an increase.

Four temporary courts in the City and 43 in the mofussil were functioning for various periods during the year under report.

Criminal Justice

There were 14 Sessions Divisions as in the previous year. The institution, disposal and pendency of cases in these courts were respectively 1,670, 1,660 and 319 as against 1,605, 1,437 and 340 during 1965. Except in the divisions of Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Salem and Tiruchirappalli, there had been an increase in the institution of Sessions cases in all the other divisions in the State. The increase is marked in Madurai, Dharmapuri and Tirunelveli divisions. In respect of the institution of Sessions cases of grave crimes, there was an upward trend in the districts of Chingleput, Kanyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri, Thanjavur and Madras City, while there was a fall in other districts. During 1966, the institution, disposal and pendency of cases of grave crimes were respectively 3,646, 3,552 and 334 as against 3,985, 3,749 and 432 in the year 1965. Except in South Arcot district, there was an increase in the institution of prohibition cases in all the districts including the City of Madras.

Forest cases registered an increase in the districts of Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli, while it showed a downward trend in other districts.

On the whole there was an increase in the total institution, disposal and pendency of cases in the Magistrates' Courts in the State.

Madras City.—Eight Courts of stipendiary Magistrates including that of the Chief Presidency Magistrate functioned in the City. There were 31 Special Honorary Magistrates of whom two were ladies. The total number of Bench Courts in the City was five. The Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates are constituted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate from out of the total of 194 Honorary Presidency Magistrates. Normally each Bench consists of three Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

There was a Special Court for the trial of cases of cruelty to animals presided over by a Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate in the Mobile Court attached to Egmore. The Juvenile Court for the trial of cases of juvenile delinquency continued to function in the premises of the Madras Government Reception Home for Boys and Girls at Egmore. As in the last year the three Mobile Units presided over by Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates continued to function in the North, South and Central Ranges of the City.

Another Mobile Court sanctioned in 1963 for trying exclusively the traffic offences commenced functioning from 18th June 1966. Cases of minor traffic offences under the Madras Traffic Rules, Motor Vehicles Act and Motor Vehicles Rules were disposed of by this court. The two Railway Courts at Egmore and Central Railway Station continued to function as usual.

State of file.—During the year 2,82,685 cases were instituted in all the courts as against 2,81,282 cases during the previous year. The number of grave crime cases showed a marked increase during the year. The total pendency of cases in all the courts at the end of the year was reduced to 2,728 as against 5,721 during the previous year. On the whole in all the criminal courts in the City, disposals had kept pace with the institution.

General.—All the Departmental Officers in general co-operated with the Magistracy in the disposal of cases and their relationship was cordial throughout the period.

CHAPTER V

FINANCE.

State Finance.

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1964-65 and 1965-66 are given in Tables I, II and III.

The cash balance of the Government of Madras (inclusive of deposits with the Reserve Bank) was Rs. 734.65 lakhs on the 1st April 1965 and 734.93 lakhs on the 31st March 1966.

The total revenue for 1965-66 was Rs. 17,279.85 lakhs, while the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 18,066.34 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 786.49 lakhs.

Capital Account.—The total capital expenditure, exclusive of the outlay on the State Trading Scheme and Appropriation to the Contingency Fund, amounted to Rs. 2,336.19 lakhs, the main items being Rs. 593.97 lakhs under capital outlay on Industrial and Economic Development, Rs. 781.23 lakhs under Capital Outlay of Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works (Commercial) Rs. 580.01 lakhs under capital outlay on Public Works. The total capital expenditure on the State Trading Schemes amounted to Rs. 8,057.08 lakhs.

TABLE I.

STATE FINANCE.

Head of Account.	Receipts.	
	During 1964-65,	During 1965-66,
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I.—Consolidated Fund Revenue.</i>		
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax..	11,47.65	10,01.27
V. Estate Duty	59.76	58.91
IX. Land Revenue	5,51.04	9,12.84
X. State Excise Duties ..	40.46	49.02
XI. Taxes on vehicles	12,99.99	13,31.11
XII. Sales Tax	35,30.15	40,95.88
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties..	8,23.88	10,50.79
XIV. Stamps	7,75.21	8,15.73

TABLE I.—cont.
STATE FINANCE—cont.

Head of Account. (1)	Receipts.	
	During 1964-65. (2)	During 1965-66. (3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I.—Consolidated Fund Revenue—cont.</i>		
XV. Registration Fees	1,61.90	1,80.52
XVI. Interest	12,37.46	13,76.5
XVII. Administration of Justice.	94.90	1,21.80
XVIII. Jails	45.65	42.35
XIX. Police	43.27	51.00
XXI. Miscellaneous Departments	39.47	45.32
XXII. Education.. ..	1,09.93	91.20
XXIII. Medical	1,02.50	1,12.52
XXVI. Public Health	28.84	16.66
XXV. Agriculture	3,30.32	3,84.40
XXVII. Animal Husbandry ..	19.06	30.65
XXVIII. Co-operation	36.90	59.33
XXIX. Industries	4,88.86	3,39.93
XXXI. Community Development Project National Ex- tension Services, and Local Development Works	3.81	6.78
XXXII. Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisa- tions	30.24	33.41
XXXVI. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and drain- age works—Commercial.	1,81.45	1,41.37
XXXV. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and drain age works Non-commer- cial.	1,26.08	1,14.90
XXXVII. Public Works	1,24.34	1,52.35
XLIII. Road and Water Trans port Scheme	6,23.65	7,95.94

TABLE I.—cont.
STATE FINANCE—cont.

Head of Account. (1)	Receipts.	
	During 1964-65. (2)	During 1965-66. (3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I.—Consolidated Fund Revenue—cont.</i>		
XLVIII. Contributions and recove- ries towards Pensions and other Retirement benefits	25.76	33.20
XLIX. Stationery and Printing ..	54.70	53.79
LI. Forest	3,07.62	2,80.78
LII. Miscellaneous	1,29.07	1,07.91
LV. States Share of Union Excise Duties	8,80.44	10,06.18
LVI. Grants-in-aid from Central Government	18,97.35	23,69.83
LVII. Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	0.86	0.90
LVIII. Dividends, etc., from Com- mercial and other under- takings	10.96	17.31
LIX. Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assign- ments	..	..
LX. Extraordinary Receipts ..	25.24	1,11.80
LXI-A. Receipts connected with National Emergency ..	..	0.34
Total—Revenue ..	1,53,88.27	1,72,79.85

TABLE II.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Head of Account. (1)	Expenditure.	
	During 1964-65. (2)	During 1965-66. (3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I.—Consolidated fund expenditure Charged to Revenue.</i>		
<i>A. Collection of taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues.—</i>		
4 Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	13.44	14.69
9 Land Revenue	70.97	97.90
10 State Excise Duties	0.04	0.04
11 Taxes on vehicles	17.96	29.02
12 Sales Tax	93.50	1,12.09
13 Other Taxes and Duties	8.53	11.07
14 Stamps	31.62	25.20
15 Registration fees	55.50	64.80
	<u>291.56</u>	<u>334.81</u>
<i>B. Debt Services.—</i>		
16 Interest on debt and other obligations	12,91.27	15,94.13
17 Appropriation for Reduction or avoidance of Debt	1,25.96	1,43.47
	<u>1,417.23</u>	<u>1,737.60</u>
<i>G. Administrative Services.—</i>		
18 Parliament and State Legislatures	27.45	39.66
19 General Administration	8,20.72	9,59.71
21 Administration of Justice	1,73.27	1,98.83
22 Jails	1,72.03	1,93.39
23 Police	7,53.09	9,46.10
24 Miscellaneous Departments	74.17	82.90
68 Stationery and Printing	1,64.21	2,02.73
70 Forest	1,26.82	1,37.47
71 Miscellaneous	3,19.35	3,43.45

TABLE II—cont.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—cont.

Head of Account. (1)	Expenditure.	
	During 1964-65. (2)	During 1965-66. (3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>II. Miscellaneous Capital Account within the Revenue Account.</i>		
72 Commutation of Pension	4.47	8.11
<i>J. Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments.—</i>		
76 Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments	4,49.24	5,33.80
<i>K. Extraordinary items.—</i>		
77 Extraordinary charges	30.98	1,07.35
78-A Expenditure connected with N.E.	..	3.41
Total expenditure charged to Revenue.	<u>1,51,29.80</u>	<u>1,80,66.34</u>

TABLE III.

STATE FINANCE.

Statement of Expenditure on Capital Account.

Head of Account. (1)	Expenditure during	
	1964-65. (2)	1965-66. (3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Capital Accounts Outside the Revenue Account—</i>		
92 Payment of Compensation to Landholders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System.	4.89	2.56
94 Capital Outlay on Improvement on Public Health. (—)	13.23	20.92
95 Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.	24.20	34.25

TABLE III—cont.
STATE FINANCE—cont.
Statement of Expenditure on Capital Account—cont.

Head of Account. (1)	Expenditure during.	
	1964-65. (2)	1965-66. (3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Capital Accounts Outside the Revenue Account—cont.</i>		
95-A Capital Outlay on Consumer Co-operatives.	12.43	9.68
96 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	1,55.59	5,93.97
99 Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Commercial.	8,12.18	7,81.23
100 Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Non-commercial.	2,77.43	2,98.43
103 Capital Outlay on Public Works.	6,09.75	5,80.01
109 Capital Outlay on Other Works.	3,54.97	(—) 1,72.45
114 Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes.	1,55.50	1,58.53
119 Capital Outlay on Forest ..	59.01	71.90
120 Payment of Commuted value of Pension.	..	..
124 Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	2,94.92	10,57.08
125 Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.	3,50.00	..
Total, Expenditure Outside Revenue Account.	30,97.64	33,94.27

Accounts 1965-66

The Accounts of the Madras State for 1965-66 are as follows.—

Revenue.—The total revenue for the year 1965-66 was Rs. 1,72,79.85 lakhs as against Rs. 1,64,91.05 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year showing an increase of Rs. 7,88.80 lakhs. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 7,86.49 lakhs in the Revenue Account as against a deficit of Rs. 7,87.46 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate.

164.91.05
788.80
11.79.85

Capital Expenditure and Loans.—Provision was made in the Budget (Revised Estimate) for capital expenditure of Rs. 23,86.54 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes and Appropriation to the Contingency Fund). The actual corresponding expenditure was Rs. 23,37.19 lakhs. There was a gross disbursement of Rs. 41,34.45 lakhs under loans and advances by the State Government during the year against a gross payment of Rs. 41,30.76 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate.

Budget 1966-67.—According to the Budget Estimate for 1966-67 presented to the Legislature in March 1966, the Revenue Account was expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 30.66 lakhs. Provision was made for a capital expenditure of Rs. 24,39.07 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes) and a gross disbursement of Rs. 32,34.27 lakhs on Loans and Advances.

Special Funds

(1) *Famine Relief Fund.*—The Fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood or other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The cash balance in the fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 11.73 lakhs. The allocation of the liability for this notional balance was not provided for in the Andhra State Act, 1953. It was settled by mutual agreement. The Governments of Andhra and Mysore agreed to the transfer of the entire notional balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953, to the State of Madras. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of the Madras State. The closing balance in the Fund as on the 31st October 1956 was Rs. 22.11 lakhs, comprising of cash (Rs. 2.38 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 19.73 lakhs (purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States in accordance with the S.R. Act 1956, the entire balance has been provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The balance in the fund at the beginning of 1965-66 was Rs. 148.76 lakhs comprising of cash (Rs. 1,28.06 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 20.70 lakhs (purchase price). A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was transferred to this fund from the Revenue Account during 1965-66. Including the proforma 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 investment during 1965-66 (Rs. 0.96 lakhs) the balance in the Fund on 31st March 1966 was Rs. 1,89.03 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 1,68.18 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.85 lakhs (purchase price).

(2) *Zamindari Abolition Funds*.—In pursuance of the Government's decision to fund the surplus revenue collected from the Zamindari estates taken over and invest it in the Central Government securities so that the accumulations might be available for payment of the final compensation when it falls due after some years, a fund called the "Zamindari Abolition Fund" was first constituted in 1951-52. A contribution of Rs. 0.41 lakhs was made to the Fund and invested in Government of India securities before Andhra partition, i.e., 30th September 1953. Including the interest realised on investments, the balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 42.54 lakhs of which the share allocated to the Madras State on account of Andhra Partition was Rs. 16.10 lakhs. The contribution from the revenue to the fund after Andhra Partition has been made at the rate of Rs. 0.10 lakh per annum. The balance in the fund on 1st April 1956 was Rs. 48.26 lakhs made up of Rs. 0.28 lakh in cash and Rs. 47.98 lakhs in securities (purchase price). Taking into account the transactions during the period from April to October 1956, the balance on 31st December 1956 amounted to Rs. 49.28 lakhs made up of Rs. 1.19 lakhs in cash and Rs. 48.09 lakhs in securities (purchase price) pending allocation of this balance among the successor States on account of the reorganisation of the States with effect from 1st November 1956 it has been carried over to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The position relating to the gross revenue derived from the ex-Zamindari Estates was reviewed and it was decided to enhance the annual contributions to the Fund to Rs. 0.75 lakh on an *ad hoc* basis for the years, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61. As the balance in the fund on the 31st March 1961 was sufficient to make future payment, it was further decided to discontinue annual contributions to the fund from 1961-62. The balance in the Fund as on the 1st April 1965 was Rs. 1.41 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 91.90 lakhs and securities for Rs. 49.01 lakhs (purchase price). Interest on investments was also realised (Rs. 1.92 lakhs) during 1965-66. The balance in the Fund as on 31st March 1966 was Rs. 1,36.79 lakhs comprising Rs. 87.69 lakhs in cash and Rs. 49.10 lakhs in securities (purchase price).

State Borrowing

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

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

(2) *Open Market Loans*.—An open market loan of Rs. 1,445 lakhs was raised by the Madras Government during the year under review. The total amount of open market loan discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 51 lakhs. The net increase in liability on account of open market loans was Rs. 1,394 lakhs.

(3) *Ways and Means advance from the Reserve Bank of India*.—A ways and means advance of Rs. 375 lakhs from the Reserve Bank of India was outstanding at the close of the year under review.

(4) *Loans from the Government of India*.—The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year for

financing the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 58,28 lakhs as detailed below ;—

Loans received during 1965-66.

	RS. IN LAKHS.
1. Loans for the Development of Handloom and Khadi Industry.	38.63
2. Loans for the construction of Hostel buildings ✓	4.10
3. Loans under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (including Plantation Labour Housing).	15.59
4. Loans under the Scheme of sharing Small Savings Collections. ✓	9,72.00
5. Loans for the Development of Small Scale Industries.	1,87.82
6. Loans for Grow More Food Schemes ..	5,54.03
7. Loans under the Community Development Programme.	1,21.20
8. Loans towards the cost of materials and equipment supplied under T. C. A. Programme, Community Development Programme, Rural Development Programme, Rural Electrification Programme and Tube Well Casing Scheme. ✓	0.18
9. Loans for Forest and Soil Conservation Schemes.	64.64
10. Loans for Miscellaneous Development purposes such as Irrigation and Power, etc.	16,73.68
11. Loans for Financing Capital expenditure on Police Housing Scheme. ✓	20.71
12. Loans for Co-operative Development (including loans for participation in the share capital of Co-operatives).	6.54
13. Loans for the Development of Minor Ports..	25.62
14. Loans for Slum Clearance Scheme .. ✓ ..	35.84
15. Loans for Development of Handicrafts ..	1.57
16. Loans for Development of Silk Industry ..	0.80
17. Loans for the Development of Coir Industry.	0.15

	RS. IN LAKHS.
18. Loans for Centrally Sponsored and Centrally Aided Medical and Public Health Schemes. ✓	3,20.50
19. Loans for State Development Schemes (Agriculture, etc).	6,13.50
20. Loans to All-India Officers for House Building purposes.	4.00
21. Loans for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Schemes.	91.06
22. Loans for the Resettlement of Landless Labourers. ✓	0.20
23. Loans for works programme for increasing Rural man power.	30.00
24. Loans for Rural Electrification .. ✓ ..	5,50.00
25. Loans for Low income Group Housing Schemes ✓	19.70
26. Loans for Village Housing Project Scheme. ✓	2.26
27. Loan for Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths ..	65.00
28. Other ways and means advances	2,01.92
29. Loans under the National Scholarship Scheme. ✓	21.76
30. Loan to Co-operative Societies in Gramdhan Bhoodan areas.	4.15
31. Loans for Intensive Development of Rural Industries.	15.65
32. Loan for Special Development Programme (Crash Programme). ✓	1,02.54
33. Loan for Relief and rehabilitation measures to Indian Nationals returning from Burma. ✓	62.75
Total ..	58,28.09

The total amount of the principal of the Government of India Loans repaid to them during the year was Rs. 22,33 lakhs.

(5) *Other Loans.*—Besides the loans from the Government of India, etc., mentioned above, the Government received loans totalling Rs. 13,83 lakhs for specific purposes from certain autonomous bodies, viz., National Co-operative Development and

Ware Housing Board, National Agricultural Credit (Long-term operation) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India and from the State Bank of India. The Principal portion of Loan repaid to them during the year was Rs. 59 lakhs.

Assets and Liabilities

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Liabilities as on 31st March 1966</i>
				<i>RUPEES IN LAKHS.</i>
<i>Loans—</i>				
Due to Government of India	..	..	..	269,50
Open Market Loans	..	..	..	99,21
Special Irredeemable Loans	..	..	..	1
Other Floating loans	..	..	..	3,75
Other loans	..	..	..	16,32*
<i>Other Liabilities—</i>				
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposits.				17,74
Total, Liabilities				406,53
<i>Assets.</i>				<i>Assets as on 31st March 1966</i>
				<i>RUPEES IN LAKHS.</i>
Loans advanced (due to Government)	..	..	..	91,81
Loans to Electricity Board	..	..	..	175,35†
Capital Expenditure	..	..	..	212,65‡
Cash balance and investments	..	..	..	12,85
Total, Assets				492,66
Excess of assets over liabilities				86,13

* Excludes loan for procurement operations.

† Includes an amount of Rs. 71.46 crores roundly being the capital Outlay on electricity schemes to the end of June 1957 and a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs roundly shown under Loans to Community Development Programme.

‡ Pending allocation of capital expenditure on certain items consequent on Andhra partition and on States Reorganisation, the figure represents the approximate Share of the present Madras State Worked out roughly on population basis.

Officer as a temporary measure, as in Maharashtra for organising Small Savings work, among teachers and students in the educational institutions as no significant progress had been made in this direction in the State.

The set up of the District staff, viz., one District Savings Officer, one Assistant and one Last Grade Government Servant for each Development District under the control of the Collector continued without any change.

State Advisory Board for National Savings.—The State Advisory Board for National Savings consists of 15 non-official members and six official members. The Chief Minister is the Chairman of the Board. The Secretary of the Board is the Director of Small Savings while the Regional Director of National Savings is the Joint Secretary to the Board. The non-official wing is represented by Labour Leaders from all sections, representative of Mill Owners Association, Indian Engineering Association and Employers Federation in addition to one M.L.A. and one M.L.C. The Chairman of the State Social Welfare Board and the Leader of the Opposition in Madras State Legislature have also been appointed as Members in the Board.

Pay Roll Savings Scheme.—Pay Roll Savings groups formed in the various Government Departments and other private institutions were functioning effectively. A group leader nominated by the members was in-charge of collection and remittance of subscriptions toward Cumulative Time Deposit. Annual meetings of these group leaders in the City were convened by the Director of Small Savings. Steps were also taken for the complete coverage of the Panchayat Union Institutions under Pay Roll Savings Scheme. Panchayat Savings sub-committees have been formed and they are responsible for the effective introduction of Pay Roll Savings Scheme in panchayats and panchayat union levels. In each municipality a savings sub-committee was formed with the Collector/Revenue Divisional Officer as the Chairman and Municipal Commissioner, Chairman and influential non-officials as members.

Incentive for Small Savings work.—Shields were awarded to the best Pay Roll Savings groups under the heads of:—

- (i) Public Office.
- (ii) Public sector undertaking.
- (iii) Private sector undertaking.

- (iv) College ; and
- (v) High School.

The criteria adopted for the award of shields was the percentage of employees covered. Educational institutions were also awarded trophies, and commendatory letters on the basis of the performance in their Institutions.

Agents.—Training camps have been conducted for the agents appointed under the Standardised Agency System in all the districts. Cinema slides inscribing the names and addresses of the agents have been exhibited in the Cinema houses in the City and in the District to help the investors.

A silver trophy was awarded to the agent who collected maximum among them with a collection of Rs. 1 lakh and above to their gross credit in Small Savings Securities during a financial year. The award for this year was given to Thiru R. Ramamurthy, an agent in the City.

Commendatory letters were also given to the other agents who secured more than Rs. 1 lakh as collection. A leather bag and an enamel sign board were supplied to all the agents who secured investments of over Rs. 30,000 during the financial year in recognition of their services.

Mail Campaign.—A mail campaign was organised and appeals were issued to self employed persons like Doctors, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants and other Income-Tax assesseees, explaining the Income-tax concession that Small Savings Investments provided.

During the year Government have sanctioned publicity vans for each of the four districts of Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Salem and Madurai. A publicity van was supplied to Thanjavur for good Small Savings collection.

To give a fillip to the Small Savings movement in the State, a competition was organised inviting scripts on dramas and songs on Small Savings for broadcast over the All-India Radio. About 700 persons participated in the competition of whom 459 sent up songs on Small Savings. The script on drama written by Thirumathi Jayalakshmi of Kodambakkam, Madras, was adjudged as the best script and she is being awarded Rs. 1,000 as a prize. The prize for the song competition went to Thiru A. Malla Pillai of Mettupalayam who is being awarded Rs. 500. Both these prizes will be given in the form of National Savings Certificates.

New Year Diary.—As a measure of publicity 6,000 new year complementary pocket diaries containing salient features on Small Savings were printed and supplied to all those who were paying profession tax of Rs. 100 and above in the City.

Exhibition.—This Department participated in the All-India Khadi and Industrial Exhibition held at Madras during December 1966. Publicity and propaganda were carried out by the Field Officers who were posted for special duty at the time. Film shows on Small Savings were also held at the Exhibition grounds. A very large number of persons visited the stall.

Savings Box.—During the year 1966, 65,400 boxes have been sold in the State. These boxes have proved to be popular among industrial savers.

Planning Forums.—Oratorical competition on Small Savings were conducted in the year in the Colleges as well as in the High Schools in Madras, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. Apart from the individual prizes to the winners, rolling cups at the rate of one for each of these Districts were awarded.

Based on the recommendation of the Publicity Advisory Committee on Small Savings, 20 colleges in the State in which "Planning Forums" are functioning have been selected and 20 students in each of the Colleges are engaged to popularise Small Savings movement. The incidental charges connected with it are being met from the "Publicity" grant.

Collection.—The total collection in Small Savings Securities in 1966 was Rs. 7.02 crores as against Rs. 11.66 crores in 1965.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Seasonal Conditions :

South-west monsoon period.—The rainfall during the South-west monsoon period extending over June 1966 to September 1966 was above the normal by 32.8 per cent for the Madras State as a whole and it was in excess by 27.4 per cent compared with the corresponding period of previous year.

North-west monsoon period.—The rainfall during the north-east monsoon period extending over October 1966 to December 1966 was above the normal by 36.7 per cent for the State as a whole. It was 40.3 per cent above the rainfall of corresponding period of the previous year. The rainfall was above the normal in all the districts except Kanyakumari where it was below the normal by 14.2 per cent.

On 2nd November 1966, a cyclonic storm intensified in the south-east Bay of Bengal and centred at 1,000 K.M. east of south-east Nagapattinam. On the 3rd, it centred at about 150 K.M. south-east of Madras, resulting in fairly widespread rainfall in the State. A depression was formed and it intensified into a cyclonic storm in the Bay on 8th, 9th, 11th, 18th, 19th and 27th to 29th November 1966 and under its influence scattered rainfall occurred in the State.

The following table gives districtwise particulars of normal and actual rainfall (in M.M.) and the percentage departure from the normal separately for the south-west and north-east monsoon periods 1966:—

District.	South-west monsoon period June to Septem- ber 1966.		Percentage increase or decrease.
	Normal.	Actual.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras	365.7	582.0	+ 59.5
Chingleput	397.7	543.0	+ 36.5
South Arcot	391.8	536.0	+ 36.8
North Arcot	440.1	450.8	+ 2.4
Salem	356.7	360.0*	+ 0.9

* Provisional.

District.	South-west monsoon period June to Septem- ber 1966.		Percentage increase or decrease.
	Normal.	Actual.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Coimbatore	199.9	298.7	+ 49.4
Tiruchirappalli ..	310.6	455.3	+ 46.6
Thanjavur	286.0	518.4	+ 81.3
Madurai	233.2	430.8	+ 88.6
Ramanathapuram ..	185.4	268.2	+ 44.7
Tirunelveli	109.5	108.6	— 0.8
The Nilgiris	1,061.3	969.4	— 8.6
Kanyakumari	546.2	515.3	— 5.7
Dharmapuri	365.9	465.8	+ 27.3
STATE	307.8	408.7	+ 32.8

District.	North east monsoon period October to Decem- ber 1966.		Percentage increase or decrease.
	Normal.	Actual.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras	795.3	899.7	+ 13.1
Chingleput	691.0	1,168.7*	+ 69.1
South Arcot	627.8	794.1*	+ 26.5
North Arcot	385.5	809.4	+ 109.9
Salem	318.6	539.0*	+ 69.2
Coimbatore	332.1	379.9*	+ 14.4
Tiruchirappalli ..	390.0	546.0	+ 40.0
Thanjavur	663.5	731.1	+ 10.2
Madurai	409.0	449.0*	+ 10.0
Ramanathapuram ..	455.5	589.1	+ 7.4
Tirunelveli	485.8	507.9	+ 4.5
The Nilgiris	514.6	829.5*	+ 61.2
Kanyakumari	564.0	483.8*	— 14.2
Dharmapuri	290.9	506.0*	+ 73.9
STATE	452.2	618.2	+ 36.7

* Provisional

Crop Condition (July to December 1966)

The condition of the standing crops was generally fair in all the districts in the State except in parts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. Sugarcane and plantain crops in parts of Manamadurai sub-taluk in Ramanathapuram district and the standing crops including tapioca and plantains in Kanyakumari district withered for want of rains. The advance 'Kar Paddy' in parts of Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks under Tambaraparani system withered for want of sufficient water supply. The water from the Mettur reservoir was let down only in the third week of July and this had a depressing effect on the first crop. But heavy rains in the North East Monsoon period improved in storage position in the reservoirs and also the crop prospects, though the successive cyclones caused damage to crops in Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot districts. Generally, the position of crops towards the end was satisfactory. Groundnut and other crops sown in July was affected by heavy rains.

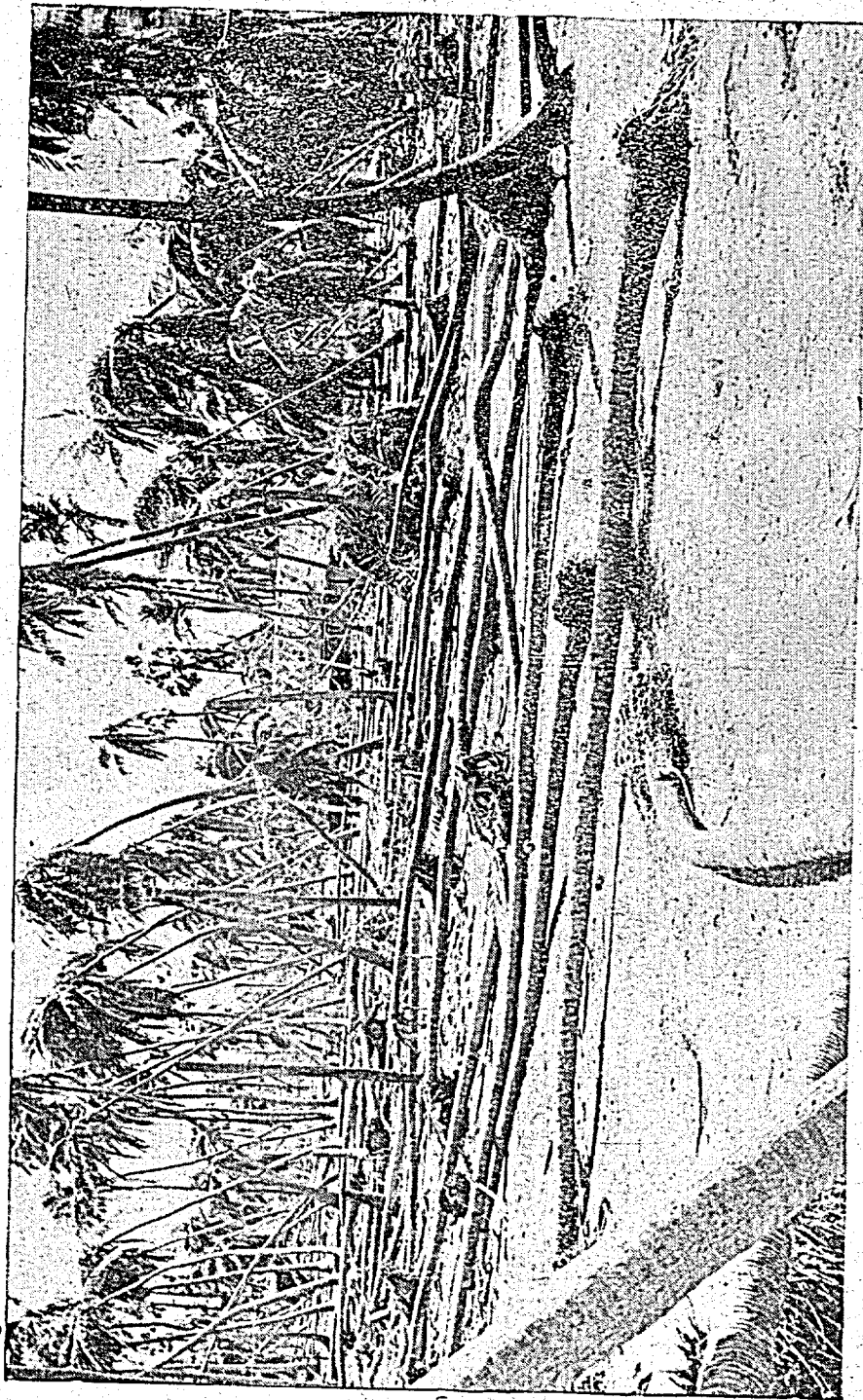
Pest attack.—During the period from July to December 1966 pest attacks on the following crops were reported in the areas specified.

Crop offered by pest.		District and areas affected.	
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1 Ground nut	..	Madurantagam taluk in Chingleput district.	
2 Ragi	..	Hosur taluk in Dharmapuri district	
3 Plantain	..	Kumbakonam taluk in Thanjavur district.	
4 Generally all crops	..	Kulamangalam Block in Tiruchirappalli district.	
5 Paddy	..	Ambasamudram taluk in Tirunelveli district and certain parts of Thanjavur district	

Necessary remedial measures were taken by the Agriculture Department.

Cyclone and floods.

Madras.—A severe cyclone hit Madras district on 3rd November 1966 affecting a population of 71,700 spread over an area of 20 square miles. There was loss of one human life. 33,701 houses were damaged and the estimated value of the damage was Rs. 3,29,000. Cash and clothing grants amounting to Rs. 9,77,000 were disbursed to the victims.



PICTURE SHOWING THE UPROOTED COCONUT TREES WITH DEMOLISHED HOUSE IN THE BACKGROUND AT SEMBITIVARAM, MADURANTAKAM TALUK.

Chingleput.—There was widespread destruction of public and private properties in this district on account of the cyclone which ravaged almost the entire coastal area of the district on 3rd, 27th and 28th November 1966. 1,573 villages were affected involving a population of 8,80,000. Forty-five persons lost their lives. 3,721 heads of cattle were lost and the estimated value of the damages was Rs. 2,88,000. 1,14,186 houses were destroyed and the total loss involved was Rs. 1,44,67,000. Besides there had been incalculable damage to crops. Paddy over an extent of 22,495 acres, sugarcane in 1,411 acres and betelvines in 213 acres were affected and the total loss in production was estimated at 9,46,629 tonnes. The estimated value of the crops damaged was Rs. 1,40,25,500. About 1.50 lakhs of coconut trees in Edakkannad area of Madurantakam taluk were either uprooted or badly damaged. The Government have directed the Agricultural Department to supply seedlings at 50 per cent of the price at which the seedlings are sold by the Department. Several public buildings were also damaged and their estimated value was Rs. 12,49,000. Many Public Works Department and Minor Irrigation tanks and roads breached on account of the heavy rains following the cyclonic wind. The estimated cost of their restoration is Rs. 36,32,000. Besides cash and clothing grants disbursed to the victims which amounted to Rs. 46,50,800, the Government have sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 1,93,000 for the payment of interest free loans for replanting paddy crop and for purchase of fertilisers and an allotment of Rs. 2,25,000 for grant of loans for reclamation of land.

North Arcot.—The entire district particularly the Cheyyar and Wandiwash taluks was affected by the cyclone during November 1966. 896 villages spread over an area of 1,000 square miles were affected involving a population of 2,95,000. 34 human lives and 771 heads of cattle were lost in the cyclone. 28,853 huts were fully damaged and 1,569 were partly damaged. Besides 2,037 pucca buildings were also damaged. The estimated value of these huts and buildings was Rs. 13,14,000. Crops over an extent of 11,759 acres of land were damaged. Damage to the public works and utilities was estimated at Rs. 9,55,300.

Cash grants amounting to Rs. 9,95,480 were sanctioned to the victims. Besides the Government have sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 1,06,500, towards the grant of interest free loans to agriculturists for fresh replanting of paddy crop and purchase of fertilisers.

South Arcot.—The coastal areas of Cuddalore, Villupuram and Tindivanam taluks experienced very heavy rainfall accompanied by strong gales between 30th April 1966 and 1st May 1966. The total rainfall recorded at Cuddalore from 8-30 a.m. on 30th April 1966 till 8-30 a.m. on 1st May 1966 was 349.9 m.m. Three persons died due to the collapse of a hut. Forty heads of cattle were also lost and their estimated value was Rs. 2,300. There was some damage to standing crops and it was estimated at Rs 50,000. One thousand and three hundred and seventy-one huts were affected and the estimated value of the damage was Rs. 1,45,325.

A sum of Rs. 6,005 was sanctioned as cash relief to the victims in Kooraimedu and Chettikuppam villages in Merkanam firka of Tindivanam taluk.

Again there was a severe cyclonic hit in the taluks of Gingee, Tindivanam, Villupuram, Tirukoilur, Cuddalore and Kallakurichi between 3rd and 10th November 1966. Six hundred and seventeen villages spread over an area of 1,631.01 square miles were affected. The population affected was 105,400. Nineteen persons died and 7,150 heads of cattle were lost due to the cyclonic hit. The estimated value of loss to cattle life was 715,000. Seventy seven thousand eighty-seven houses were damaged and their estimated loss was Rs. 74,18,000. Paddy and groundnut on an extent of 45,300 acres were damaged, and the estimated value was Rs. 1,00,50,000. Damage to public buildings was estimated at Rs. 31,03,500. Cash and clothing grants amounting to Rs. 29,87,098 were distributed among the victims. The Government have also sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 10,29,000 towards grant of interest free and interest bearing loans to the agriculturists affected for reclamation of land, purchase of seeds, manures, etc.

Tiruchirappalli.—There were incessant and heavy rains in Aravakurichi village of Karur taluk on the night of 14th October 1966. Consequently, there was unusual flood in the Nanganji river (jungle stream) in the village. Four persons lost their lives while attempting to cross the river.

Again there were heavy rains during September and October 1966 in all the parts of the district. In Tiruchirappalli taluk 542 huts were either damaged or destroyed. The bund of a jungle stream and two tanks breached. There were two minor road breaches also. In Lalgudi taluk, 15 houses were damaged due to the flood waters. In Udayarpalayam taluk the bund of

river Coleroon breached to a length of 100 feet at mile 57/3 near Erulmozhi A channel close to the river also breached and these two breaches resulted in the submersion of paddy crops over an extent of 400 acres. Four houses were also damaged due to the rains. In Kulithalai taluk, a drainage channel breached and consequently about 250 acres of paddy crops were submerged. In Karur taluk three persons were washed away. Relief grants amounting to Rs. 2,910 were disbursed to the victims.

Salem.—The heavy rains in the villages of Paramathi and Kabilamalai Panchayat Unions in Namakkal taluk on 28th April 1966 coupled with heavy cyclone, resulted in uprooting thousands of trees and the fencing of the patta lands. A five year old girl and 27 heads of cattle died due to the heavy rains and floods. Plantain and sugarcane on an extent of 12 acres of land were damaged and the loss in production was estimated at 151.80 tonnes valued at Rs. 34,000.

There were heavy rains on the night of 14th October 1966 within Salem Municipal limits and in the surrounding villages. The rainfall registered on that night at Salem was 135.6 m.m. or 5.40 inches. On account of the heavy and continuous rains two tanks viz., Vellakuttai Eri, and Panchanthangi Eri, lying within Salem Municipal limits, breached and the flood water rushed into the low lying parts of Kulthipalayam and Gugai areas and caused damages to some huts and shops. There were also heavy floods in the river Thirumani Muthar on the night of 14th October 1966. The flood water flowing in the river entered into the huts put up on the banks of the river and caused damages to them. Immediate steps were taken to close the breaches. Nine hundred and forty-nine families were affected and the total loss to property was estimated at Rs. 1,26,200. There was also loss of one human life. Relief grants amounting to Rs. 42,000 were sanctioned to the victims of the floods during October 1966 in Salem Town limits.

Due to heavy rains on the night of 11th November 1966, all the irrigation tanks in Tiruchengode and Sankari taluks surplussed and some of the private kuttais breached. These breaches and heavy rains caused heavy floods in the taluk. In Pallipalayam of Tiruchengode taluk there was very heavy downpour of about 6 to 8 inches rain within a couple of hours. The flood water flowing through a drainage channel was obstructed at the main road

by shrubs, etc., carried by the floods and as the flood water could not flow through the narrow vents of the culvert, the water spread around and damaged 21 houses completely and 41 houses partially. The damaged houses belong mostly to weavers and the total loss was estimated at Rs. 19,500. In Komarapalayam of Tiruchengode taluk there were heavy floods in Perumpallam drainage channel and Olapalayam surplus drainage channel which flow through the town. The flood water entered the low-lying areas of the town. Four hundred and sixteen houses were damaged and 90 other families were also affected by the floods. The total loss was estimated at Rs. 1,82,000. The Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 19,520 for the relief of distress caused by the floods.

Coimbatore.—Due to heavy rains in and around Navamalai Electricity Board camp in Pollachi taluk on 9th and 10th November 1966, the river Aliyar which is close to it, got swelled up and the flood waters washed away about 35 huts including a few shops and 28 persons residing in them. The total damage was estimated at Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Revenue Officials including the Collector and the Police Officers visited the place of occurrence and made arrangements for relief and rehabilitation of the victims. A sum of Rs. 2,760 was disbursed as relief grants to the victims.

Ramanathapuram.—There were gale and heavy rains in the coastal areas of Ramanathapuram and Tiruvadanai taluks and heavy rains in the Mudukulathur taluk on 9th November 1966. In Ramanathapuram taluk there was a breach in the Devipatnam-Tirupalakudi road at mile 2/2. Eight fishing boats anchored at Mandapam were damaged and a few asbestos sheds of the Boat building yard of the Indo-Norwegian Project, Mandapam were blown off. In Mudukulathur taluk, there were breaches in Keelathooval and Melathooval tanks in Ilanjambur village which caused damage to the crops on an extent of about 25 acres.

Drought conditions

Dharmapuri.—A total extent of 3,44,412 acres of land was affected by drought condition in Hosur taluk and Veppampalli Block of Krishnagiri taluk out of which an extent of 2,17,847 acres gave either no yield or yield of less than 25 per cent of the normal which works out to 63 per cent of total extent. The yield of about 1,03,700 acres was ranging from 26 per cent to 49

per cent and the remaining extent of 22,865 acres yielded an outturn of 50 per cent and above. The Government granted remissions and relief in these areas as indicated below:—

(A) Dry lands—

(a) For crops which have yielded an outturn of 25 per cent of less than 25 per cent of the normal. Full dry. remission.

(b) For crops which have yielded an outturn of above 15 per cent and below 50 per cent of the normal. Half remission.

(B) Wet lands—

Wet lands where there was not even a single successful harvest and where the outturn was 25 per cent and less. Full wet. remission.

The Government have also sanctioned an allotment of Rupees one lakh from the funds available under the L.I.L. and A.L. Acts for the disbursement of fodder loans to the ryots in the above area. They also declared these areas as "Drought affected areas" for purposes of facilitating conversion of short-term loans into medium term loans by the Co-operative Central Bank, Salem.

Relief works were undertaken and continued throughout the year. Out of an allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs sanctioned for this purpose a sum of Rs. 4,04,790 was spent up to December 1966 on relief works. Thirty four thousand seven hundred and eighty-three persons were provided with work under this scheme during the year.

Ramanathapuram.—Srivilliputhur taluk and Rajapalayam sub-taluk continued to experience adverse seasonal conditions on account of failure of monsoon. Relief works were undertaken to provide work to the agricultural labourers. A sum of Rs. 1,85,588 was spent on these works, out of an allotment of Rs. 3 lakhs. Twenty thousand seven hundred and thirty-two persons were employed on relief works up to December 1966.

Tirunelveli.—The district passed through adverse seasonal conditions for the second year in succession due to failure of monsoon. The taluks affected seriously were Tenkasi, Shencottah and Sankarankoil. Parts of Ambasamudram and Tirunelveli taluks were also affected badly by drought conditions.

As a relief measure, the Government sanctioned remission of full wet assessment for wet crops where the yield was less than 25 per cent in Tenkasi taluk. A special allotment of Rs. 3 lakhs

was made for disbursement of Takkavi loans in Sankarankoil taluk. Relief works were taken up in the drought affected areas and continued throughout the year. A total allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs was made for the purpose out of which a sum of Rs. 3,12,063 was spent up to December. The number of labours employed on relief work up to December 1966 was 152,665.

Land Revenue for Fasli 1375

The demand under Land Revenue (including Inam assessment, Additional assessment and water cess) for Fasli 1375 (both arrear and current) amounted to Rs. 13,48,41,891 of which a sum of Rs. 11,71,55,520 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,76,86,371. The balance included an amount of Rs. 14,83,766, the collection of which was suspended or postponed. The percentage of net collectable balance to demand worked out to 12.01. The collection work was reviewed by the Board, month by month and during the kist season, special steps for speeding up of collection were also taken by launching an intensive drive collections and watching the progress by means of weekly reports from Collectors.

Court of Wards

All the Estates which are under the Superintendence of the Court of Wards were handed over to the proprietors of the Estates concerned, except the Sivagiri Estate in Tirunelveli district and the Marungapuri Estate in Tiruchirappalli. As regards the Sivagiri Estate the suit filed by the parties is still pending in the Civil Court.

About the Marungapuri Estate, seven of the defendants have filed Joint petition in the Sub-Court, Tiruchirappalli regarding the partition of the properties which are still under the Court of Wards (representing the Collector) and the Court had ordered for the delivery of the properties to the respective shares by 28th January 1967. The properties were accordingly handed over to the respective shares on 28th February 1967. The Court has to pass orders on some of the other properties of the Estate. As such the Collector has not been relieved from the receivership and the result of the suit is still awaited.

Old age Pension

Under the Old Age Pension Scheme, a sum of Rs. 20 was paid as old age pension to destitutes of 65 years of age and over and to destitutes aged 60 years and over who were incapacitated to earn their livelihood.

The total number of applications received from the beginning upto the calendar year 1966 was 2,54,884 out of which pension was sanctioned in 69,761 cases and 1,74,154 applications rejected. The number of vacancies due to death and other causes which had arisen after 1st April 1964 was 19,612 and pension was sanctioned in 8,958 cases till 31st December 1966. The number of old age pensioners on the roll and the number of pensioners who actually received Old Age Pension as on 31st December 1966 are given below :—

Districts.	Number of Pensioners on the roll.	Number of Pensioners actually received.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras	1,484	1,349
Chingleput	3,140	2,417
South Arcot	2,253	2,304
North Arcot	2,805	2,787
Salem	4,614	4,416
Dharmapuri	3,542	2,829
Coimbatore	4,402	4,367
The Nilgiris	353	341
Tiruchirappalli	4,919	4,861
Thanjavur	2,579	2,538
Madurai	3,344	3,282
Ramanathapuram	3,002	2,573
Tirunelveli	4,373	4,137
Kanyakumari	2,662	2,632

The actual expenditure under the scheme during the financial year 1966 was Rs. 99,99,835.

Assignment of lands to landless poor

Assignment of land to landless poor persons was made under the provisions of B.S.O. 15. The order of priority is given below :—

- (1) Families of servicemen who have been killed or disabled in action ;
- (2) Persons in active military service ;
- (3) Ex-Service men ;
- (4) Goldsmiths displaced on account of Gold Control Order ;
- and
- (5) Other landless and poor persons (including Harijans).

The extent of land assigned in favour of Harijans, Servicemen and Ex-Servicemen and displaced Goldsmiths during the year 1966 and the number of applications disposed of are given below :—

	Number of applications disposed of.	Extent assigned. ACRES.
Harijans	2,748	11,280 30
Servicemen and Ex-Servicemen	684	6,509 00
Displaced Goldsmiths	387	730 71

Agricultural Income-tax

The Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax continued to be in-charge of the administration of the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955, and the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950.

The Agricultural Income-tax Department was reorganised with effect from 1st December 1966. In seven districts the Agricultural Income-tax work was transferred to the Tahsildars. In some of the districts where the work was done by the Agricultural Income-tax Officers, there was some reductions in the circles of Agricultural Income-tax Officers. The total revenue derived during 1966 was Rs. 1,38,14,689-11 as against Rs. 1,39,00,102-65 during 1965.

Stamps

The receipts under judicial and non-judicial stamps during the years 1965 and 1966 were as follows :—

	1965 RS.	1966 RS.
Judicial stamps	1,68,79,104-33	1,87,16,057-66
Non-Judicial Stamps	6,39,42,611-34	6,81,89,636-40

There was an increase of Rs. 60,83,978-39 in the total sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps during 1966.

Settlement of Estates

The year under report is the 17th year after the formation of Settlement Parties for the Ryotwari Settlement of Estates taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.

The introduction of settlement in the estate areas taken over by Government, under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, has almost been completed. The details of the total area for settlement, the area settled so far and the balance to be settled are as follows :—

	Number of Estates.	Area in square miles.
1. Area for settlement	4,984	11,575-95
2. Area settled up to Fasli 1375	4,971	11,553-37
3. Area programmed for settlement in Fasli 1376.	13	22-58
Total	4,984	11,575-95

The main items of work to be attended to in the Settlement Parties are—

- (1) Residuary items of work under the Act XXVI of 1948; and
- (2) The implementation of the Acts 26, 27 and 30 of 1963.

The work relating to the implementation of the following Acts is in progress :—

- (i) The Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Act 26 of 1963).
- (ii) The Madras Lease-Holds (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Act 27 of 1963).
- (iii) The Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Act 30 of 1963).

The total number of estates notified under the new Acts up to 31st December 1966 was as follows :—

	Number of Estates.	Area in square miles.
Act 26 of 1963	1,917	1,194-14
Act 27 of 1963	12	29-04
Act 30 of 1963 (villages).	13,799	1,572-73

The amount of "Compensation" and "Interim Payment" deposited for the estates, settled during 1966 was Rs. 8,23,400 and Rs. 3,06,300 respectively.

No perambulation work was done during the year.

Re-settlement work in Pudukkottai merged territory.—This work has already been completed in the entire area of 1,077.61 square miles. The remnants of work alone are now being attended to by a skeleton staff under the control of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Tiruchirappalli. The work relating to the Acts 27 and 30 of 1963 in Pudukkottai merged area is also being attended to by the same staff.

Introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in the Transferred territory in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk.—The work relating to the implementation of the following Acts was attended to by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Nagercoil, under the supervision of the Settlement Officer, Madurai.—

(i) The Madras (Transferred Territory) Ryotwari Settlement Act, 1964.

(ii) The Kanyakumari Sreepandaravaka Lands (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1964.

(iii) The Madras (Transferred Territory) Jenmikaram Payment Abolition Act, 1964.

(iv) The Madras (Transferred Territory) Tiruppuvaram Payment Abolition Act, 1964.

(v) The Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963.

Revenue Follow-up work in Coimbatore district.—This work was attended to by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Gobichettipalayam. The work relating to the implementation of the Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 was also attended to by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Gobichettipalayam.

The establishment charges incurred for the office of the Director of Settlements, and for the Settlement Parties were Rs. 2,04,628.19 and Rs. 15,34,644.40 respectively.

Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land)

Salient Provisions.—The scope of the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961, is to impose a ceiling on agricultural holdings of individuals, families, companies, etc., and

to acquire the surplus lands on payment of compensation. For individuals and families of 5 members and less, the ceiling area has been fixed as 30 standard acres, and for every additional member in a family 5 standard acres are allowed. Female members in a family holding land on 6th April 1960 are allowed to have 10 standard acres as stridhana, apart from the ceiling area. The overall ceiling area is however 60 standard acres.

The ceiling area in the case of cultivating tenants is 5 standard acres and lands in excess of this limit have to be taken over by Authorised Officers and distributed to others on lease.

Certain categories of lands such as those owned by Government Public Trusts and Local Authorities and Plantation fuel-topes, orchards and grazing lands upto 50 acres are exempt from the provisions of the Act.

Two statutory bodies called the Madras Land Board and the Madras Sugar Factory Board deal with applications for retention of lands for dairy farming, livestock breeding, sugar factory, etc.

Procedure of Implementation.—Out of 24,038 cases taken up for preliminary verification by the Authorised Officers, it was found that further action was required in 6,298 cases, and they were, therefore taken to a Master Register. After getting returns from the land owners and checking them up with the records of enquiry, the total extent held was worked out. The claims for exemption in respect of topes, orchards, grazing lands, etc., were decided and as a result of these, further action was dropped in 3,322 cases. In another 833 cases civil litigation in respect of some land and inam lands are involved and so action in these cases has been kept in abeyance pending civil court's decision or issue of ryotwari patta. Draft statements were prepared in 1,829 cases and enquiries are pending in the remaining 314 cases. The work of preparation of draft statements is over. After the preparation of draft statements, 200 cases had to be closed as a result of allowing objections preferred by the land-owners. Final statements were prepared in 1,192 cases, 281 cases are covered by stay orders and the remaining 156 cases are pending enquiry.

Notification of Surplus Lands.—It was found as a result of enquiry that the final extent of surplus lands would be about 69,000 acres. Surplus lands were actually notified to a total extent of 24,480 acres so far. Out of the remaining extent, a sizable area (about

34,000 acres) is covered by cases in which writs, revisions and appeals have been filed and the rest relates to cases pending enquiry. Out of the extent notified so far, 17,509 acres have been taken possession of by the Authorised Officers.

Disposal of Surplus Lands.—The surplus lands acquired by the Government under the Act have to be assigned to eligible persons in accordance with the Rules. As it was considered that the formalities connected with the assignment would take a long time, an extent of 14,870 acres have been leased out annually to 6,448 persons on collection of lease rent of Rs. 11,66,191. Assignment proposals will be taken up by the Authorised Officers shortly and completed before the end of the current agricultural year.

Payment of Compensation.—On indents sent by the Authorised Officers, the Public Debt Office of the Reserve Bank of India, Madras, has so far issued compensation bonds to the value of about Rs. 9,50,000 and these bonds together with bills for the cash portion of the compensation are being distributed to the land owners.

○ Though the validity of the Act has been upheld, in most of the cases the Court has directed that the owners concerned should be given fresh and liberal opportunities to put forth their objections and further action should be taken only after disposing of the representations. The Authorised Officers have taken up further enquiries in all these cases. Many of the land owners have since filed Revision Petitions in the High Court against the decisions of the Land Tribunals. In a majority of the cases the Land Tribunals have remanded the cases to the Authorised Officers for fresh enquiry. In 18 cases, the land owners have filed appeals before the Supreme Court against the High Court's judgment and obtained stay orders. These appeals have not been taken up for hearing.

Due to the elaborate procedure to be followed and the various legal proceedings referred to above, the work could not be pushed through expeditiously. It is expected that the work of taking possession of surplus lands and assigning them under the rules will be completed by the middle of next year.

District Gazetteers

The work of preparing and issuing the District Gazetteers of this State was continued by the State Editor. The printing of Coimbatore District Gazetteer was completed and the Gazetteer released for sale to the public in June 1966. The Salem District

Gazetteer was under print. In regard to Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts, the Government of India's approval was obtained. The drafts of the District Gazetteers of Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappalli were got approved by the Government of India. Certain draft chapters were revised with reference to the scrutiny reports of the Heads of Departments. The drafts of the District Gazetteers of the Nilgiris and North Arcot districts were prepared and sent to the Government of India for approval. The District Gazetteers of Chingleput and Madras were at several stages of compilation.

Survey and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration

There were in all five Survey Parties, six Resurvey Parties and five Ranges besides the City Survey Party and the Central Survey Office attending to the various items of survey work in the State. The work turned out by these Survey Units is as follows.—

SURVEY PARTIES.

No. I Survey Party, Sivaganga.—This party continued to attend to the pending items of Survey of Estates taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act XXVI of 1948. The Survey of Estates under the Madras Acts 27 and 30 of 1963 was also attended to. An area of 109.15 square miles under location and 142.28 square miles under measurement was completed in Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts under these Acts. Records for an area of 102.99 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department. Final notification under Section 13 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 was published for 23 villages notified and taken over under Act XXVI of 1948 in various taluks of Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. The expenditure incurred on account of this Party was Rs. 4,35,541.

No. II. Survey Party, Salem.—This party attended to the post survey correction work necessitated by Estates Settlement operation in Salem and Dharmapuri districts. The Resurvey operations in the taluks of Bhavani, Gobichettipalayam and Dharapuram (part) of Coimbatore district, the survey of the areas coming up in pursuance of the Madras Acts, 26, 27 and 30 of 1963, in the districts of Salem and Dharmapuri were also attended to by this Party. An area of 181.37 square miles under location and an area of 225.70 square miles under measurement was realised. Records for an area of 268.74 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,81,700.

No. III. Survey Party, Ramanathapuram.—The post-settlement estate survey correction work in Ramanathapuram, Paramakudi, Mudukulathur, Sattur and Srivilliputhur taluks of Ramanathapuram district and Sankarankoil and Kovilpatti taluks of Tirunelveli district and the regular survey of the Estates under Madras Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 were attended to by this Party. An area of 115.75 square miles was realised under measurement and records were supplied to the Settlement Department. An amount of Rs. 16,706.24 was collected towards Ryot's share of survey charges in Tirunelveli district. The expenditure incurred on account of this Party was Rs. 4,29,163.

No. V. Survey Party, Pattukkottai.—The survey of Estates Acts XXVI of 1948, 26 and 30 of 1963 in the various taluks of Thanjavur district was continued. An area of 2.07 square miles was measured under Act XXVI of 1948 and records for an area of 1.84 square miles were supplied to Settlement Department. In respect of the Estates taken over under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963, an area of 68.07 square miles under location and 98.30 square miles under measurement was realised. Records for an area of 47.07 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department. The expenditure incurred on account of this Party was Rs. 2,72,899.

No. VI. Survey Party, Pudukkottai.—This Party attended to the correction work necessitated by the Inam Settlement operations in the taluks of Alangudi, Kulathur and Tirumayam of Pudukkottai Division. The Survey of Estates under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in the various taluks of Tiruchirappalli district was also continued. An area of 93.25 square miles under location and 81.46 square miles under measurement was realised. Records for an area of 54.38 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department. Final notification under Section 13 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act was published for 51 villages in Alangudi taluk and 8 villages in Tirumayam taluk. The expenditure on account of this Party was Rs. 4,84,385.

Re-survey Party, Nagercoil.—This Party continued to attend to the Re-survey of the lands in the transferred territory of Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district, the Survey of Estates under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in Tirunelveli district and the Town Survey of Nagercoil, Padmanabhapuram, Colachel and Kuzhithurai Municipalities of Kanyakumari district and Shencottah Town of Tirunelveli district. The outturn realised

by this Party under location and measurement was 95.21 square miles and 102.64 square miles, respectively. Records for an area of 248.82 square miles were supplied to Settlement Department. The expenditure on account of this Party was Rs. 7,60,768.

Re-survey Party, Erode.—The Resurvey of Erode taluk of Coimbatore district and the Survey of Estates under Act 30 of 1963 in Erode and Dharapuram taluks were continued. An outturn of 66.81 square miles under location and 52.07 square miles under measurement was realised. Records for an area of 63.72 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department. The expenditure incurred on account of this Party was Rs. 2,68,322.

Re-survey Party, Cuddalore.—This Party continued to attend to the General Re-survey of Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot district under the metric system. An area of 162 square kilometres (62 square miles) under location and 173 square kilometres (67 square miles) under measurement was realised. Records for an area of 142 square kilometres (55 square miles) were received from field for office processing. The expenditure incurred on account of this Party was Rs. 3,25,460.

Re-survey Party, Ootacamund at Coimbatore.—The Re-survey of Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks of the Nilgiris district, Dharapuram taluk (part) of Coimbatore district and the survey of Estates under Act 30 of 1963 were continued to be attended to. The outturn realised by this Party under location and measurement was 393.81 square kilometres (152.03 square miles) and 38.13 square kilometres (14.71 square miles) respectively. Records for an area of 2.04 square kilometres (0.79 square miles) were supplied to Settlement Department. The expenditure incurred on account of this Party was Rs. 3,49,377.

Re-survey Party, Madurai.—The Re-survey of Kodaikanal taluk of Madurai district, Dharapuram taluk (part) of Coimbatore district and the survey of Estates under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts were attended to by this Party. An area of 377.77 square kilometres (145.86 square miles) under location and 86.76 square kilometres (33.50 square miles) under measurement was realised. Records for an area of 36.42 square miles relating to the villages covered by Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 were supplied to Settlement Department. The expenditure incurred on account of this Party was Rs. 4,25,725.

Re-survey Party, Vellore at Katpadi Extension.—The Re-survey of Vellore and Tiruvannamalai taluks of North Arcot district under metric system was continued to be attended to by this Party. An area of 741.91 square kilometres (386.24 square miles) under location and 170.55 square kilometres (65.48 square miles) under measurement was realised. The expenditure incurred on account of this Party was Rs. 2,33,917.

City Survey Party, Madras.—This Party continued to attend to the Town Survey work under metric system of the 22 Ryotwari villages in the Madras City Extended Area. An outturn of 2,728.63 hectares (10.54 square miles) was realised under measurement. The expenditure on account of this Party was Rs. 1,82,350.

SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS RANGES.

Coimbatore Range.—This Range continued to attend to the regular items of survey work entrusted to it, such as Town Survey in Municipal areas and Street Survey in Panchayat limits in Coimbatore, Madurai and the Nilgiris districts. The Re-survey of Dharampuram taluk (part) of Coimbatore district and the survey of the Estates notified and taken over under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in Coimbatore district were also attended to by this Range. During the year 246.26 kilometres of street survey in Coimbatore district was completed. An area of 18.61 square miles relating to the three whole Inam villages in Coimbatore district was realised. Under Re-survey the area realised was 9.19 square miles. The expenditure incurred on account of this range was Rs. 2,12,472.

Ramanathapuram Range at Madurai.—This Range continued to attend to the regular items of survey work, such as Town Survey in Municipal areas and Street Survey in Panchayat limits in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Stray cases of supplemental subdivisions due to revision enquiries by the Settlement Officers in Ex-Estate areas and the Survey of Estates under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in Mudukulathur, Sattur and Srivilliputhur taluks were also done. An area of 0.06 square mile under Town Survey and 6.64 linear miles and 49.18 kilometres under Street Survey was measured. Records for an area of 49.29 square miles relating to the Estates under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 were supplied to Settlement Department. The expenditure incurred on account of this Range was Rs. 3,20,968.

Cuddalore Range.—This Range continued to attend to the regular items of survey work, such as Town Survey in Municipal areas and Street Survey in Panchayat limits in the districts of South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri and special items of work connected

with the assignment and acquisition of lands entrusted by the concerned District Revenue Officers. This Range also attended the survey of the Estates Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in South Arcot district. Measurement work was completed in one Panchayat in Salem district. The Town Survey work in Villupuram Town was in progress. An area of 75.05 square kilometres (23.96 square miles) was completed under measurement in respect of Estates taken over under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963. The mobile staff of this Range measured 22,902 subdivisions and renewed 25 'A' Stones and 14,307 'B' Stones. The expenditure incurred on account of this Range was Rs. 1,30,233.

Tiruchirappalli Range.—This Range continued to attend to the regular items of survey work entrusted to it in the districts of Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli. The Survey of Estates under Acts 26 and 30 of 1963 in Thanjavur district and the renewal of missing survey marks in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts were also done. This Town Survey work in Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam Towns was in progress. Office processing of records for 22 Panchayats in Tiruchirappalli district and 4 Panchayats in Thanjavur district was completed. An area of 100.04 square miles was measured under Act 26 of 1963 and records for an area of 71.11 square miles were supplied to Settlement Department. The entire area of 4.26 square miles under Act 30 of 1963 entrusted to this Range in Thanjavur district was completed and records supplied to Settlement Department. The mobile staff of this Range renewed 36,382 stones in Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts. The expenditure incurred on account of this Range was Rs. 1,57,128.

Madras Range.—This Range continued to attend to the regular items of survey work entrusted to it in the districts of Chingleput and North Arcot. The Survey of Estates notified and taken over under Acts 26, 27 and 30 of 1963 in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and Madras was also done. An area of 24.74 square miles were supplied to Settlement Department. The expenditure incurred on account of this Range was Rs. 1,81,468.

Central Survey Office, Madras.—This Office attended to a portion of the work relating to Andhra Pradesh too, pending formation of a full-fledged Central Survey Office there. The main items of work relate to the preparation and printing of maps under various categories. The work was based on the programme approved by the Board. The revision of Village Maps, once in 30 years, the revision of Taluk Maps, once in fifteen years and quinquennial revision of the District Touring Maps were maintained. Drawing and printing

of Village maps, Town maps, Composite maps, Street Survey Field maps, Taluk maps and District touring maps were taken up during the year. Final scrutiny of the Estate Survey Village maps received from the Survey Parties and the Survey and Land Records Ranges was done and sent to the Photo-Zinco Press for Printing. Besides these, several special items of work, such as preparation of special maps and furnishing of extracts from the maps and records to other departments and local and statutory bodies were undertaken by this Office.

Cost of Work.—(a) The aggregate value of departmental and extra-departmental maps printed during the year was Rs. 6,97,073, as against Rs. 8,02,517 in 1965.

(b) The amount realised by the sale of maps to Government and statutory bodies by adjustment bills was Rs. 3,37,636.25. The amount realised from the private parties towards the printing and supply of maps, etc., was Rs. 2,269.30.

The cost of maps supplied free of cost to the Collectors and other officers of the State was Rs. 4,94,788. The total expenditure incurred on account of the Central Survey Office was Rs. 9,45,989.

REVENUE RECORDS AND REGISTRATION.

The transfer of Revenue Registry falls under the following heads :—

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

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

The total number of applications for transfer of Registry under the above categories was 230,747. Of this 188,462 applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 42,285.

Subdivisions and check measurements.—Four hundred and twenty-five Maintenance Field Surveyors, who were in charge of firkas, were working in the State during the year. The total number of subdivisions for check measurement during the year was 53,566. Out of this 36,845 subdivisions were check measured leaving a balance of 16,721. The amount of moiety paid to the karnams for the subdivision work was found to be very little.

Stone Maintenance.—The registers and records relating to stone maintenance were maintained by the karnams of all ryotwari villages. The required percentage of inspection by the Maintenance Field Surveyors, Divisional Deputy Surveyors and Development District Surveyors was done.

Out of 731,285 stones to be renewed during the year, 131,111 survey stones were renewed leaving a balance of 600,174 stones.

Maintenance of Survey in Municipal and Panchayat Areas.—Town Surveyors were working in all the town surveyed Municipalities and Panchayat Surveyors in the street surveyed Panchayats.

Revenue Survey Advance.—The debit balance under Revenue Survey Advance at the close of the year was Rs. 4,55,377. The credit made during the year was Rs. 37,441 leaving a debit balance of Rs. 4,17,936. The discrepancy noticed between the departmental figures and the figures furnished by the Accountant-General, Madras was pending reconciliation.

Registration.

The Registration Districts in the State continued to be 17 during the year.

A new Sub-Registry Office was opened in Dharmapuri District. Transfer of villages from one Sub-District to another was effected in some districts to suit the convenience of the public.

Table of Fees, etc.—In the Table of Fees prepared under Section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, a new article, namely, article 10 was inserted enhancing the rates of process fees and remuneration for executants and witnesses summoned by registering officers in Madras City. Three new sub-clauses were added to article 1(k) of the Table of Fees for admitting the registration fees payable in respect of certain individual documents and one sub-clause was added to article 1 (k) for remitting the registration fees payable in respect of gift deeds in favour of the Special District Educational Officers transferring lands and buildings offered for the use of the former District Board High Schools now taken over by Government.

Clause (1) in article 1 of the Table of Fees was amended so as to enable the levy of a fixed fee of Rs. 0.50 for comparing the copy of a document entered in the Register Book or filed under Rule 114 and a fixed fee of Re. 0.50 for copying in the Register Book or in the copy to be filed under Rule 114, the endorsements made on the document by the Registering Officer.

Clauses (1) and (3) of article 5 of the Table of Fees were amended so as to enable the levy of the additional fees referred to in the above paragraph in respect of documents registered in Book 3.

The Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961 which is in force in the Revenue Districts of Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli and in the City of Madras was administered by this Department. The Inspecting Officer, Chits, Madras City, was appointed as the Inspecting Officer, within the local limits of the City of Madras. Thirty-four banks situated within the State of Madras were notified by Government as approved banks for the purpose of the Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961. All the Sub-Registrars at taluk headquarters were appointed as Marriage Officers under the Special Marriages Act, 1954.

The Department continued to be in charge of the administration of (1) The Societies Registration Act, 1860, (2) The Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955 and the Travancore-Cochin Document Writers' Licence Rules, 1955 in the merged areas of Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk in Tirunelveli District.

Registration, income and expenditure.—The total number of documents registered in the State and the income and the expenditure during the year 1966 are as follows :—

- (a) Number of documents registered .. 1,024,829
- (b) Income Rs. 198.86 lakhs.
- (c) Expenditure Rs. 65.91 lakhs.

The figures for the previous year 1965 were :—

- (a) Number of documents registered .. 984,819
- (b) Income Rs. 170.69 lakhs
- (c) Expenditure Rs. 63.64 lakhs.

Forest Panchayats.

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 Forests Panchayats in the East Development District with an area of 2,080.74 acres.

Proposals to transfer these panchayat forests to the Forest Department for proper maintenance are under the consideration of the Government.

The revenue realised during the year is furnished against each Act together with that for the year 1965.

Commercial Taxes Act.	Figures in lakhs of	
	1965 Rs.	1966 Rs.
The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 ..	2886.93	3474.61
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	696.70	851.43
The Madras Sales of Motor Sprit Taxation Act, 1939	310.74	489.84
The Madras Entertainment Tax Act, 1939 ..	260.00	285.63
The Madras Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 ..	228.58	278.94
The Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935.	59.34	65.28
Total ..	4,431.29	5,445.73

There was an increase in revenue of Rs. 1,014.44 lakhs during 1966 when compared with the previous year 1965. Exemption from the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 was given with effect from 1st April 1966 on the sales of food grains (except wheat and wheat products) and milk. Despite the exemptions and reductions in the rate of tax given in the year 1966, the revenue has kept up its upward trend and it registered an increase of Rs. 607.68 lakhs in 1966, partly due to the increase in the rate of tax with effect from 1st December 1965.

The total number of dealers registered during the year 1966 was 156,671 as against 146,944 in the previous year. Of them, 1,04,452 were assesseees of different categories.

The total number of appeals for disposal by the Appellate Assistant Commissioners were 19,332. Of them, 10,468 appeals were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 8,864 at the end of the year.

Three thousand four hundred and thirty-one appeals including those pending at the beginning of the year were for disposal by Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal (Main and Additional Benches) and One thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven appeals were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 1,674.

Twenty-eight check-posts created at various important highways under the Act continued to function during the year.

The decision of the Madras High Court striking down Section 41 (2) to (4) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959, relating to powers of search and seizure had retarded the work of the Department to some extent. The decision of the Court has been taken up on appeal to the Supreme Court. The Supreme

Court has granted a partial stay of the High Court's order. By this stay order, the power of inspection of a place of business and the consequent seizure of records, if any, has been restored.

The Central Sales Tax Act was amended with effect from 1st July 1966 increasing the rate of tax from 2 per cent to 3 per cent. Under this Act there were 50,090 registered dealers during the year as against 44,582 in the previous year. Of them 16,182 were assessed to tax during the year 1966 as against 14,791 during the previous year.

The receipts under this Act also have registered a marked increase of 154.73 lakhs in 1966 when compared with that of the previous year (Rs. 851.43 lakhs as against Rs. 696.70 lakhs).

There was no change in the scheme of taxation under the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act. Only first sellers consisting of mainly the four oil companies, namely, 'ESSO', Burmah Shell, Caltex, Indian Oil Corporation, continued to be assessable during the year.

One-thousand three hundred and thirty-four lakhs litre of petrol, 3,083 lakhs litre of diesel oil, 205 lakhs litre of Motor Spirit other than petrol and diesel oil, were involved in the first sale liable to tax under Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act during the year.

There were no changes in the scheme of levy under the Madras Entertainments Tax and Madras Local Authorities Finance Acts.

Seven lakhs eighteen thousand five hundred and thirty-nine entertainments were held during the year as against 711,189 in the previous year. Two hundred and seventy six orders of the Entertainments Tax Officers were contested on appeal and revision. Of them 953 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 123.

Madras Betting Tax Act.—Under the Betting Tax Act, the Madras Race Club and the Ooty Race Company continued to pay betting tax on the horse-races conducted by them and entertainment tax on the price of admission to the race premises.

General.—Though the absence of power of search and seizure of accounts under the principal Act was a serious handicap, the department has been able to adopt other methods of detecting evasions and suppressions during the year and show substantial increase in the revenue. The administration of the Acts has been smooth and a distinct success.

Madras Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.

The Madras Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Madras, with two additional benches one at Madurai and the other one at Madras continued to hear appeals, etc., under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The Main Bench at Madras heard, in addition, appeals under the Madras Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955 and Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1950, also.

Under the Sales Tax Laws 2,447 appeals and five applications for review were pending at the beginning of the year. Four thousand four hundred and seventy-five appeals and four applications for review were registered during the year including 20 cases restored and remanded by the High Court, Madras. One thousand eight hundred and seven appeals and six applications for review were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 5,135 appeals three applications for review at the end of the year.

Under the Madras Agricultural Income Tax Act and Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income Tax Act, 261 appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. Three hundred and nineteen appeals were registered during the year and 15 appeals were restored and reopened. Three hundred and twenty-nine appeals were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 266 cases at the end of the year.

Civil Supplies.

Procurement and Distribution of Rice.—State Trading in food-grains continued to be the key note of Government's food policy during the year 1966. Though the year 1965 was a good year, there was not much improvement in the general food situation to warrant any major changes in the food policy. There was considerable delay in the setting in of the south-west monsoon during the year and the release of Mettur water for irrigating the Thanjavur delta was delayed by nearly 40 days. This affected the outturn of the kuruvai crop in Thanjavur district. Added to this, there was also a severe cyclone in the first week of November 1966. Its effect was felt mostly in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot. Many tanks breached and the outturn of samba crop was not also normal. All these adverse seasonal conditions made an intensive procurement drive necessary. Though procurement of samba crop at the beginning of the year was

satisfactory procurement towards the end of the year throughout the State became slack, as Collectors were also pre-occupied with preparing for the general elections in the first quarter of 1967.

The target of procurement of paddy aimed at was as usual approximately 20 per cent of the total production. The rates of levy varied from district to district and even as between areas in the same district, the scale of levy being determined by the Collectors concerned. The total quantity of paddy procured was 718,945 rice tonnes.

For purposes of procurement, paddy was classified into three sorts and their prices were fixed as shown below:—

	RS.
Fine	45 per quintal.
Medium	42 per quintal.
Coarse	40 per quintal.

The above prices were for naked grain. In addition a bonus of rupees 2 for every quintal of paddy delivered in excess of the notional levy prescribed by Collectors was paid from 1st January 1966. To create an incentive for the ryots, because of the late issue of Mettur water for irrigation, a bonus of rupees 3 per quintal of paddy delivered was announced with effect from 20th August 1966 and this was made applicable to all deliveries of paddy in the State. In addition an extra bonus of rupees 2 for all deliveries of paddy in excess of five bags per acre was also announced with effect from 20th August 1966. For the convenience of the ryots the bonus of rupees 3 was paid to them along with the price of paddy at the time of procurement and the extra bonus of rupees 2 for deliveries in excess of five bags per acre was settled and paid to him as early as possible.

To avoid a cumbersome structure of prices the system of pool prices introduced during the year 1965 was continued this year also. Under this system the prices to be charged for rice was worked out on the basis of a weighted average of all factors which enter the price structure and in each district there were only two prices, one for the first sort rice and the other for the second sort rice. The scheme of pool prices covered all transactions in rice that passed through State Trading. As for the open market which also functioned side by side throughout the State except in the statutory rationed areas, the Madras Paddy and Rice (Maximum Prices)

Orders were issued fixing the price for open market sales of paddy and rice. The idea was to create a sobering effect on the free market price of foodgrains in general.

For all rice handled on Government account, an outturn of 68 per cent for boiled rice and an outturn of 62 per cent for raw rice was fixed for the long term samba crop. For the mid-term short varieties, the outturn fixed was 65 per cent and for Thanjavur kuruvai it was only 63½ per cent.

In addition to the internal movements within the State, a quantity of 102,897 tonnes of rice was sent to Kerala from Madras State and another quantity of 5,761 tonnes to Mysore. There were no substantial imports of rice into this State during this year except a quantity of 5,000 tonnes of raw rice taken from Andhra Pradesh and another quantity of 5,000 tonnes from Defence Services—both on exchange basis on the understanding that an equal quantity would be sent to Kerala from Madras State.

The Food Corporation of India played its part both in procurement and movement of paddy and rice. They operated side by side with private merchants and Government Officials who were in charge of procurement and movement on Government account. The main activities of the Food Corporation of India were concentrated on procurement in Thanjavur district and movement to Madras and Coimbatore districts.

Distribution.—Statutory rationing continued in Madras City, Coimbatore and Singanallur Municipal towns and Perur Panchayat Union in Coimbatore district. Informal rationing under a system of family cards was in force in all the vulnerable areas of the rest of the State covering mostly major towns, industrial areas, coastal areas occupied by fishermen and the like. The population covered by statutory rationing was 31,07,779 and the population covered by informal rationing was 1,23,08,000. The monthly average issues of rice from Government stocks in statutory rationing and informal rationing areas was 52,500 tonnes. The control of distribution was in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies (Rationing) in Madras City and the Collectors in the districts. Except in Madras City where distribution was done mainly from Government godowns direct to retailers and bulk consumers, in the rest of the State Collectors operated through a net work of co-operative and private wholesalers and retailers. The total number of ration shops

functioning in the statutory rationed areas in the State at the end of 1966 was 1,548. The number of Fair Price Shops was 6,265.

Storage.—The godowns constructed as part of a crash programme in Thanjavur, Mannargudi, Tiruchirappalli and Chromepet, each with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes, were utilised for storage. The capacity of these godowns along with the godowns maintained by the merchants (co-operative as well as private) and the millers was found adequate.

Wheat.—Wheat continued to be allotted to Madras State by the Government of India, on a Government to Government account. The monthly allotment was received partly through the Regional Director (Food), Madras and partly through the Food Corporation of India, Madras. The average allotment of wheat to Madras State was 12,000 tonnes a month in 1966. The monthly allotment of wheat to the State was distributed to the various districts taking into consideration the stocks reported to be available in the districts and also the monthly off-take of wheat in the districts. The retail issue price of wheat to the consumers was fixed with reference to the price payable to the Government of India and the margin of profit, transport charges, etc., allowed to the dealers. The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement) Control Order, 1964 continued to be in force.

Wheat Products.—The monthly quota of wheat products to Madras State was received through the Food Corporation of India, Madras. The average monthly allotment of wheat products to the State was 14,000 tonnes in 1966, of which 52 per cent was Maida, 18 per cent was Sooji, 10 per cent was Atta and 18 per cent was Bran. The retail issue price of wheat products to the consumers was fixed with reference to the Government of India ex-mill price and margins of profit, sales-tax payable, transport charges, etc.

Milo.—Milo was allotted to Madras State by Government of India on a Government to Government account from April 1966 to December 1966. The total allotment of milo made in 1966 was 52,000 tonnes. The distribution of milo and the fixation of retail issue price was done as in the case of wheat.

Sugar Distribution.—The Sugar Control Order, 1963, continued to be in force this year also. The State quota was gradually increased from an earlier rate of allotment of 11,750 tonnes to

16,100 tonnes per month. This increased allotment continued to be received till the end of 1966. The monthly quota allotted by the Government of India to this State was allocated among various districts and the district quotas were sub-allotted to the nominated wholesalers.

The system of pool price which was in force during the previous year continued to be in force during 1966 also. The consumers were able to get the commodity at a uniform rate throughout the State. The card system for distribution of sugar in Madras City and Coimbatore continued to be in force this year also.

Gur and Khandasari Sugar.—The Madras Gur and Khandasari Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1963, continued to be in force during 1966 also. Persons engaged in the purchase, sale and storage for sale of sugar gur/khandasari in quantities exceeding 25 quintals at a time were required to take out a licence under the above Order.

Rice Milling Industry Regulation Act, 1958.—The Rice Milling Industry Regulation Act, 1958, and the rules framed thereunder continued to be in force during this year also. The powers regarding the grant of permits for the establishment of new rice mills continued to be vested solely with the State Government.

Control over the distribution of infant and invalid foods.—The distribution of Infant and invalid foods was made through authorised retailers and the Government Ration Shops.

Pulses.—The Government continued the scheme of obtaining their requirements of gram and gramdhall through the Food Corporation of India from the Northern States under the allotments issued by the Government of India.

The Government of India initially allotted 33,000 tonnes of gram and gramdhall from various Northern States to be moved to Madras State through the Food Corporation of India. But subsequently, the total allotment was reduced by the Government of India to 16,600 tonnes out of which only 8,600 tonnes could be moved up to 28th February 1967.

During 1965-66, 3,586 tonnes of whole toor and 7,416 tonnes of toor dhall were purchased. During 1966-67, a quantity of 13,416 tonnes of whole toor was purchased by the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Federation on behalf of the Government out of which 11,336 tonnes of toor were converted into 8,275 tonnes of dhal,

and sent to Madras State. The balance of 2,080 tonnes of whole toor was received as whole toor. The stocks of toor dhal were distributed among the districts for sale to consumers.

The Kerosene Control Order, 1966 came into force from February 1966. Since April 1966 Government of India have been fixing companywise State quota based on the past off-take in each State. The quota for this State in 1966 was 21,400 tonnes per month. This State quota was reallocated to the districts based on their requirements.

Under powers delegated under section 3 (2) (c) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and under clause 6 of the Madras Kerosene Control Order, 1966, the price of kerosene was fixed by the Collectors.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC SERVICES.

Madras Public Service Commission

During the year 1966, direct recruitment was made by the Commission to 61 classes of posts. It also held competitive examinations for recruitment to the following categories of posts :—

Category of posts.	Number of candidates admitted to the examination.	Number of vacancies.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Grp I Services and Deputy Superintendent of Police (Master's Degree Standard).	652	14
2 Group II Services (Bachelor's Degree Standard)	1,866	379
3 Group III Services (Pre-University Standard)	1,338	415
4 Group V Services (Audit Clerk in Local Fund Audit Department—Bachelor's Degree Standard).	167	50
5 Group VI Services (Forest Apprentice in the Madras Forest Subordinate Service).	77	12
6 Group VII Services (Executive Officers, Grades I, II and III in the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Subordinate Service—Bachelor's Degree Standard).	144	80
7 Group VIII Services (Executive Officers, Grade IV in the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Subordinate Service—S.S.L.C.—Standard).	45	4

In 1966, the Commission also held a competitive examination comprising a written test (S.S.L.C. Standard) for recruitment of clerks, typists, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and the Madras Secretariat Service (Group IV Services). There were 17,143 qualified candidates for admission to the examination. This examination as in the previous years, was open as a General educational test to persons already in service who do not possess the minimum General Educational qualification. The number of such persons admitted was 942.

In November 1966 a written competitive examination for recruitment of candidates for appointment as Lower Division Clerks in the Corporation of Madras was held. An oral test in the shape of an interview is being held for recruitment of candidates to 26 categories of posts in the Corporation of Madras.

During this year, the Commission dealt with 60 references relating to the State Services and drew up approved lists of Officers of the corresponding Subordinate Services who were qualified and suitable for appointment to the State Services. Apart from the recruitment of candidates by direct recruitment and by transfer, the Commission conducted Half-Yearly Examinations and Language Tests for Officers of the All India Services and State Services, Bank Officers, etc., in January and July 1966. It also conducted Special and Departmental examinations for State Government servants in May and November 1966 numbering 22,385 and 25,541 respectively.

The Commission advised the Government on 165 cases of appeals, memorials or petitions, proposals for disciplinary action, reference relating to grant of extraordinary pension or gratuity and references relating to alteration of date of birth.

Civil Services Joint Council

The Madras Civil Services Joint Council was established in 1955 on the lines of the Whitely Councils functioning in the United Kingdom. The Council is only a recommendatory body. The Chief Secretary to the 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 three months. Due to National Emergency it meets once in six months. During 1966, one meeting was held. The recommendations of the Council were submitted to the Government and the decisions taken thereon by the Government were communicated to the Council.

Cost of Public Services

The expenditure on Public Services in the State excluding salaries of the Governor, Speaker, Deputy-Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. during the year 1965-66 was, as shown in the statement below :—

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1965-66.	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1965-66.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS. IN LAKHS.		RS. IN LAKHS.
1. I.C.S. including High Court Judges.	13	399.28	19	49
2. I.A.S. Direct Recruits	107			
3. I.A.S. Promotees	29			
4. Other All-India Services	67			
5. State Higher Judicial Service	36			
6. State Criminal Judicial Service	64	2,099	348.61	
7. Other State Services	6,187			
8. Subordinate Ministerial and Superior Service (Excluding Village Establishment).	1,84,576	4,367.73	24,484	
9. Village Establishment	55,126			
Government contribution payable under I. Family Pension Rules.	..	..	..	..
Contribution payable to Central Revenue towards the Pension, etc., of Military Officers in respect of Civil Employment.	..	..	..	..
Total ..		4,767.01		348.61

* Allowances including Travelling Allowance in respect of items 1 to 7 above have been included against item 8 above.

The total salaries and pensions in 1965-66 was Rs. 5,115.62 lakhs as against Rs. 4,164.45 lakhs during the previous year. The salaries for Gazetted Officers alone was Rs. 399.28 lakhs as against Rs. 362.91 lakhs during the previous year. Although the expenditure has increased in both the cases as compared to last year, actually the percentage of the expenditure on the total State Budget on Revenue Account increased from 27.5 during 1964-65 to 28.4 during 1965-66 and in the case of salaries of Gazetted Officers, it has decreased from 2.4 in 1964-65 to 2.2 in 1965-66.

Vigilance and Anti-Corruption

State Vigilance Commission.—The Vigilance Commission, which was constituted in November 1965, continued to function with Thiru T. A. Varghese as Vigilance Commissioner.

The jurisdiction of the State Vigilance Commission extends to all employees of the State Government except the public servants under the administrative control of the High Court. The employees of the following statutory and corporate bodies were also brought within the jurisdiction of the Commission ;—

- (1) Madras State Housing Board.
- (2) Madras State Small Industries Corporation.
- (3) Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board.
- (4) Madras State Industrial Development Corporation.

Thirty-nine reports of preliminary enquiries and 85 reports relating to detailed enquiries into allegations of corruption and other malpractices involving 62 gazetted and 100 non-gazetted officers and 10 others were received by the commission from the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption. Fifty-eight cases of trap and arrest of Government servants made by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption involving 5 gazetted and 60 non-gazetted officers and six cases relating to attempts to bribe Government servants were brought to the notice of the Commission. Three hundred and twenty-three petitions most of them alleging corruption and other malpractices against Government servants were also received by the Commission.

A meeting of State Vigilance Commissioners with the Central Vigilance Commissioner as its Chairman was held at Jaipur, Rajasthan in October 1966 and the Madras State Vigilance Commission was represented at the meeting.

Directorate of vigilance and anticorruption

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

Up to the end of December 1966, 1,819 petitions were received by the Directorate containing various allegations. One hundred forty-three and 229 cases were taken up for detailed and preliminary enquiry respectively. The Vigilance Commissioner sent 82 final reports to the Government. In respect of 44 cases action by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings was recommended. Criminal and Departmental action was recommended in 2 and 16 cases respectively. The allegations were found not substantiated in 24 cases. Out of 98 trap cases for the year, 40 related to the previous year and 58 to 1966.

Thirty-two cases ended in conviction and 8 in acquittals and dropping of action. The remaining trap cases were under various stages of enquiry, trial or departmental action. Of the 24 non-trap cases, 5 related to previous years and two cases ended in conviction during the year.

Seventeen Government servants were dismissed or removed from service, 6 were compulsorily retired and 4 others received punishments like reduction in pension or pay, stoppage of increment, etc.

The Departments which figured prominently in the petitions received by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption were Police, Revenue, Rural Development, Education, Public Works, Local Boards, Medical, Commercial Taxes and Highways.

Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.

The two tribunals with headquarters at Madras and Madurai continued to function during the year 1966.

The Tribunals at Madras and Madurai had 72 and 58 cases respectively for disposal. Out of the 72 cases at Madras, 16 were disposed of by the Tribunal. In one case the proceedings were dropped as the accused officer died. In another case, the Government ordered the dropping of further proceedings. Seventeen officers were involved in the 16 cases disposed of. Five officers were recommended for dismissal from service and four for compulsory retirement. Final orders were due in 46 cases.

Out of the 109 cases on the file of the Additional Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madurai in 1966, 25 cases were disposed of during the year. Nine, 2 and 6 cases were recommended for compulsory retirement, removal from service and dismissal from service respectively. In one case charges were dropped as per orders of the Government. Fifteen cases have been stayed by the High Court of Judicature, Madras.

Both the Tribunals camped within their respective jurisdiction and conducted enquiries,

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)						
1965 (Average).	613	575	560	558	640	670
1966:						
January ..	639	600	586	586	670	719
February ..	630	593	589	579	667	710
March ..	626	594	606	580	680	692
April ..	629	608	627	590	675	688
May ..	640	621	641	605	669	693
June ..	652	638	661	617	672	699
July ..	659	650	671	627	692	709
August ..	662	664	675	632	725	726
September.	663	663	683	630	729	736
October ..	671	670	685	631	733	753
November.	686	672	680	639	740	782
December ..	698	696	700	652	746	788
1966 (average).	655	639	650	614	700	725

(*Base: August 1939—100.)

It will be seen from the above statement that the average cost of living index number for 1966 when compared with that for 1965 was higher by forty-two points in Madras City, by sixty-four points in Cuddalore, by ninety points in Tiruchirappalli, by fifty-six points in Madurai, by sixty points in Coimbatore and by fifty-five points in Nagercoil.

Prices of Foodgrains.—The index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains in Madras State (Base: 21st August 1939—100) advanced gradually from 678 in January 1966 to 728 in December 1966. The average index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains in Madras State for the year 1966 was 702, which was higher by 8 points than that for 1965, the rise being 1.2 per cent.

Prices of Commercial Products.—The average index of wholesale prices of commercial products for the year 1966 was 1,080, which was higher by two hundred and sixteen points than that for 1965, the rise being 25 per cent.

CHAPTER VIII.

POLICE, PRISONS AND FIRE SERVICE.

Madras State Police.

The strength of the Police force was further increased during the year 1966 to meet the increasing demand. The additional posts sanctioned included two Deputy Commissioners of Police, one Deputy Commandant and six Deputy Superintendents of Police, Category I.

The strength of the Madras Police as on 1st January 1967 (excluding Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Companies) was 231 gazetted officers and 35,265 non-gazetted officers including 405 Inspectors, 1,753 Sub-Inspectors, 4,121 Head Constables and 28,734 Constables.

Four new Sub-divisions in Nilakottai, Madurai Rural, Virudhunagar and Avadi and four circles with headquarters at Virudhunagar Theni, Kallupatti and Villivakkam were formed during the year under report.

Incidence of Crime.—The volume of property crimes including murder registered an increase of 8.9 per cent in 1966 over those reported in 1965. The increase was marked under house breakings and major thefts. There was an increase of 1.2 per cent in the incidence of crime under murder with 690 cases as against 682 in the previous year and the District of Coimbatore topped the list as usual with 122 cases.

Percentage of detection.—Of the 24,539 cases reported during the year, 14,243 cases ended in conviction in courts. The detection of cases was 58 per cent as against 53.7 per cent in 1965.

Juvenile delinquency.—One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three juvenile delinquents came to notice in property offences in 1966 as against 1628 in 1965. The juvenile Aid Police Unit and the Juvenile Guidance Bureau served as effective adjuncts in weaning the children away from crime. The 28 Police Boys' Clubs functioned satisfactorily.

Prohibition.—The number of prohibition cases detected during the year was 1,60,029 as against 1,38,518 thus recording an increase of 15.5 per cent over the figure of 1965. All the districts except South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri contributed to this increase in detection.

Labour.—The workers numbering about 2½ lakhs employed in the textile industry were threatened with lay off, 'No work leave' and slashed wages and in certain area total unemployment. Power cut in early months of the year also resulted in partial working of the mills. A token strike was organised by the Coimbatore District Textile Workers' Union and the Tiruchirappalli District Workers' Union in which workers of 57 textile mills participated. The Tamil Nadu Indian National Trade Union Congress also organised another strike. Demanding increased wages 8,000 handloom weavers in Madurai district staged a token strike. The Madras Harbour Workers also struck work on more than one occasion. Similarly the Petroleum workers of Burma Shell, ESSO and Caltex companies staged strikes demanding payment of bonus, job security, etc.

The Reserve Bank of India Employees' Association, the All-India Insurance Employee's Association, the workers of the "Dinathanthi", the "Press Trust of India", "The Hindu" and Tannery, Beedi and Match Factory workers, City Hotel workers, Jutka and Auto-Rickshaw drivers, etc., resorted to demonstrations.

In all these cases the Police successfully maintained law and order by organising effective bandobust arrangements.

District Intelligence Bureau.—The District Intelligence Bureau functioned satisfactorily in collecting and disseminating intelligence about crime and criminals. The experts attached to the Finger Print Bureau visited the scenes of crime and in 211 instances culprits were located through the scene of crime prints against 172 in 1965. The State Modus Operandi Bureau attached to the Crime Branch, C.I.D., maintained close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux and co-ordinated their work.

The formation of the "District Crime Branches" in 14 districts each with a complement of one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and 2 Constables for effective dealing with professional crimes was a notable feature of the year. Similarly, the Circle Detective Parties were useful in dealing with organised crimes in the district.

Home Guards and Civil Defence.—The Home Guards numbering 11,803 continued to assist the Police in routine duties such as night patrol, traffic control, etc., and helped the Food Department in the enumeration of families for the issue of new ration cards in Madras City.

The Civil Defence Training Institute commenced functioning during the year.

Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police.—There are 3 battalions of Malabar Special Police and 4 battalions of Special Armed Police in this State. Of these, 2 battalions of the Malabar Special Police and 3 battalions of Special Armed Police were on deputation with the Government of India for duty outside Madras State.

Police Housing Scheme.—Quarters for one Circle Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors 2 Head Constables and 25 Police Constables were completed and occupied. Construction of quarters for the Special Armed Police at Avadi and Police Officers in Kanyakumari district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 17½ lakhs was also sanctioned during the year. A further allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs was also made for the construction of flush-out latrines and provision of street lights in the Police lines in the mofussil and Madras City.

Madras Police Benevolent Fund.—The fund receives an annual grant upto Rs. 50,000 from the Government equal to the amount realised by voluntary subscriptions from the members of the fund. During 1966 a grant of Rs. 50,000 was made by the Government to this Fund. A sum of Rs. 1,32,357-81 was spent out of the fund for various welfare amenities and relief of the members like educational aid, relief to families of deceased police officers, treatment and nourishment of police officers and their dependents, discretionary grant paid for funeral expenses, etc.

Recruitment and Training.—Out of the sanction accorded for the recruitment of 200 Sub-Inspectors and 31 Reserve Sub-Inspectors the first batch of 140 Sub-Inspectors and 31 Reserve Sub-Inspectors were undergoing training. Six Sub-Inspectors were deputed to undergo the 14 weeks training course in scientific aids and improved methods of investigation to each of the Central Detective Training Schools at Calcutta and Hyderabad. Sixty Head Constables were also undergoing training in the Police Training College, Vellore from 1st August 1966.

Police Radio Branch.—The Madras State Police net work had 16 static and 19 transportable stations and all the district headquarters were linked with Radio communication with Madras,

which has four controls for the four ranges of Central, Northern, Southern and Western groups. The following additional net works also functioned in the State:—

I. M.C.P. Radio Network .. 2 V.H.F. (control) and 27 mobile Stations including 5 Patrolling Vehicles.

II. M.S.P. Radio Network—

1. Malabar Special Police—

I. Tiruchirappalli .. 3 Static and 6 T.P. Stations.

2. Malabar Special Police—

II. Manimuthar .. 1 Static and 5 T.P. Stations.

3. Malabar Special Police—

III. Dibrugarh .. 1 Static and 7 T.P. Stations and 6 VHF mobiles.

III. S.A.P. Radio Network—

1. Special Armed Police—

I. Avadi .. 2 T.P. Stations.

2. Special Armed Police—

II. C/o 99 A.P.O. .. 1 Static and 11 T.P. Stations.

3. Special Armed Police—

III. Alamadhi .. 1 Static.

4. Special Armed Police—

IV. Silchar .. 2 Static and 6 T.P. Stations.

IV. Urban Radio Network—

1. Tiruchirappalli Urban .. 8 V.H.F. Stations and 3 H.F. Stations.

2. Madurai Urban .. 9 V.H.F. Stations.

3. Coimbatore Urban .. 1 V.H.F. Station and 5 mobiles.

4. Madurai Control .. 1 Static and 7 mobiles including 3 Patrolling mobiles.

V. Flood Emergency Stations.—There were seven Static Stations (including one control) working at the following Places:—

Mettur, Lower Anicut, Grand Anicut, Thanjavur, Bhavani-sagar, Thekkadi and Madras (Control Station).

VI. Sub-divisional Headquarters Station.—There were 3 Sub-Control Stations at Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli and 14 Sub-Divisional Static Stations are functioning at the following places:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Villupuram. | 8. Pudukottai. |
| 2. Chingleput. | 9. Ariyalur. |
| 3. Kancheepuram. | 10. Nagapattinam. |
| 4. Tiruppur. | 11. Tuticorin. |
| 5. Gobichettipalayam. | 12. Koilpatti. |
| 6. Erode. | 13. Ambasamudram. |
| 7. Karur. | 14. Virudhunagar. |

Three V.H.F. relaying stations were functioning at Yercaud, Kodaikanal and Pallavaram for extended Range V.H.F. Radio Telephone Communication on scheduled working hours and on emergencies.

Sports.—The Madras Police took part with credit in the XV All-India Police Games held at Gauhati in Assam State, the All-India Police Duty Meet held at Ahmedabad and the South Zone Tournaments held at Hyderabad.

Tear Smoke Squad.—Tear Smoke was used in Komarapalayam and Keeripatti in Salem district during the year.

Opening of fire by Police.—The Police had to resort to opening of fire in 5 cases and magisterial enquiries were held in all these cases.

The Madras Prevention of Begging Act.—The Madras Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 was brought into force throughout Madras State with effect from 1st May 1966.

Dog Squad.—There were two dog squads one at Madras City and the other at Madurai. The formation of a Dog Squad at Coimbatore was also sanctioned during the year. The City Police dogs were called out in 135 cases and the Madurai dogs in 166 cases out of which 21 and 85 calls respectively were successful.

Traffic.—The Traffic Planning (Police) Cell formed in 1964 continued to function in collaboration with the Traffic Planning (Engineering) Cell of the Highways and Rural Works. The Cell had been collecting accident statistics for the purpose of analysing and locating accident prone zones with a view to suggest remedial measures and collection of particulars for traffic improvement for various towns and cities in the State.

Police Medal.—Eight Police Officers of various ranks were awarded medals by the President of India on Republic Day 1966 for meritorious services. President's Police and Fire Service Medal for distinguished service and Police Medal for meritorious service for Independence Day 1966 were awarded to 11 Police Officers in the State. A Police Medal for Gallantry was also awarded to a Havildar attached to the Malabar Special Police II Battalion. These medals were presented to the recipients by the Governor of Madras at an impressive parade held on 9th December 1966 at Madras.

Madras City Police.

The Madras City Police Force is a separate organisation consisting of a Commissioner of Police, 6 Deputy Commissioners of Police, one Additional Superintendent of Police who is also the Adjutant of the Madras Home Guard, 15 Assistant Commissioners of Police, 2 Personal Assistants and 5,047 other ranks.

Law and Order.—Though there was tension during the last month of the year due to pre-election emotions, the situation passed off peacefully without any major incidents. The agitation by the Madras Harbour workers continued as usual resulting in stoppage of work and strikes. On one occasion they attacked the Police also for having given protection to loyal workers. Twenty-seven strikers and 3 policemen were injured and the case ended in conviction. Twenty cases of rioting were reported as against 35 during the year 1965. There was no case of rioting due to communal friction.

Crimes.—The volume of crimes increased from 4,307 in 1965 to 5,745 in 1966. The increase was mainly under miscellaneous theft while offences under House Breaking (Day), Criminal Breach of Trust and Cheating showed an upward trend. This was generally due to the prevalence of unemployment, general failure of the monsoon, increase in the prices of essential commodities, etc. The continued economic depression in the districts led to an influx of criminals into the City. The percentage of detection on property crime and recovery of property during the year was 76.4 per cent and 51.7 per cent as against 78 per cent and 66 per cent respectively in 1965. The fall is due to the increase of cases under Criminal breach of trust and cheating in which the chance of recovery of property is remote. A majority of the cases were,

however, detected by the Police due to prompt and effective investigation. There was one case of murder for gain. This was promptly investigated and the offenders are facing trial.

Consequent on the severe cyclone on 3rd November 1966, four ships, which were outside the Harbour, ran aground and the police did an excellent work in providing bandhobust and rescue work.

Record Section.—The record section attached to the City Police Office was very useful in the detection of crime during the year 1966.

At the beginning of the year there were 775 history sheets current in Record Section. Eighty-six fresh registrations were made. Twenty sheets were discarded and the total number of sheets was 841 at the end of the year.

One hundred and sixty-nine Dossier Sheets were maintained in Record Section.

One hundred and thirteen H.O. sheets were maintained during the year.

One hundred and nine proposals for externment of criminals were received from D.D.Is. and 22 persons were externed during the year.

Two hundred and fifty 'A' cards were opened during this year, 52 'A' cards were discarded, 36 were brought under H.S. category and 114 were brought to 'B' card category.

The total of 'A' Cards in use was 1,686.

One thousand and five hundred 'B' Cards were opened during this year.

One thousand one hundred and thirteen Advisory Memos were issued from Record Section as against 942 in 1965.

Photographs were taken of 2,614 pre-trial criminals, including History sheeted criminals, 215 Finger Prints in the cases reported in the City; 83 Corpses and 6 accident scenes.

General Information Files were added to the existing files in the Record Section.

Single Digit Finger-Print Section.—The Single Digit Finger-Print Section continued to function as a part of the Crime Branch of City Police and contributed its part in the detection of Crime throughout the year. The following is the statement of the work done in the section during the year 1966.

Particulars.	1966
1 Number of scene of crime visits by the Finger-Print Expert.	382
2 Number of cases in which Finger-Prints were traced ..	215
3 Number of cases in which prints were identified with criminals.	39
4 Number of criminals whose Finger-Prints were recoded during this year.	1,298
5 Number of finger-print slips of persons arrested daily and received for comparison.	5,026
6 Number of foot-print cases attended	25

Police Control Room.—The Unit which is popular in the City attended 5,105 calls during the year as against 2,658 during 1965. Every call was attended to promptly and many untoward incidents were averted. The constant touch of the Master Control with the mike vans moving on the roads daily in Madras City during peak hours was an unique opportunity to the City Police to handle the Law and Order problems quickly and effectively to the entire satisfaction of the public.

Juvenile Aid Police Unit.—This unit intended for dealing with juvenile destitutes under the age of 16 years under Section 29 M.C. Act and to investigate cases of "Missing Children" below the age of 14 years, restored 1,409 run-away children to their parents and admitted 60 children into various Homes in Madras City, Ranipet and Thanjavur.

Traffic.—(a) There were 2,098 taxis and 128 Auto-rickshaws running in the City. 2,092 Cycle-rickshaws, 3,046 Hand-pulled rickshaws, 410 Jutkas, 210 single bullock carts and 9,538 Hand-carts were registered under the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911.

(b) The total number of accidents for the year was 2,990, the corresponding figure for the last year being 2,887. The total number of fatal accidents was 109 as against 107 last year.

(c) Disciplinary action was taken against permit holders and drivers of transport vehicles. A total number of 337 permits of transport vehicles and 193 of contract carriages were cancelled for infringement of permit conditions. Besides, 112 permits of contract carriages and 254 of goods vehicles were suspended for varying periods for violation of permit conditions. Disciplinary action was also taken against 50 drivers of contract carriages for violation of M.V. Act and Rules.

(d) A new feature was the holding of a Traffic Safety Exhibition which was visited by a large number of people and the screening of films on Road Safety during the celebrations. Posters, pamphlets, and leaflets on Road Safety were also distributed to school children and motorists. Competitions were held for safety posters, elocution, slogan and essay contest in Tamil and English were also held and the response from the schools, colleges, public and the Press was very good.

The new Mobile Court for trying exclusively traffic offences started functioning from 18th June 1966 and a total number of 11,333 cases were charged before this Court from 18th June 1966 to 31st December 1966 and a total fine amount of Rs. 39,498 was collected by this Court.

Speed traps were regularly held for checking over-speeding by motorists. Six thousand five hundred and ninety-two cases of overspeeding were detected during the year as against six thousand three hundred and ninety-five cases last year. Two thousand nine hundred and sixty-five cases of overloading were put up as against Two thousand one hundred and fifty-four cases in the year 1965. A regular drive was maintained against cyclists riding without lights, going abreast and similar offences and as a result, 19,207 cases were charged during the year as against 20,190 cases last year.

(e) During the year, a total number of 1,54,820 traffic cases were put up as against 1,32,921 cases in the year 1965. A total amount of Rs. 6,67,010 was collected as fine as against Rs. 5,14,942 last year. Besides, an amount of Rs. 52,505 was realised towards compounding fee in disciplinary action cases from permit-holders of transport and public service vehicles for violation of permit conditions, as against Rs. 30,215 collected in 1965.

Prohibition.—During the year 27,561 cases were charged in all heads under the Madras Prohibition Act as against 27,681 cases during the year 1965. The total number of cases

includes 19,485 cases of drunkenness. Out of 27,561 cases charged, 26,963 cases ended in conviction. The enforcement of Prohibition Act continued to engage a considerable portion of the time and energy of the City Police Force. The City Police and the Raiding parties raided constantly and effectively the border villages to detect cases of foreign liquor and to stop its flow into the City.

Home Guards.—The Home Guard Organisation with a strength of 32 companies of Men's wing consisting of 3,734 members and 1½ companies consisting of 178 members of the Women's Wing, functioned satisfactorily. Three hundred and twenty-two Home Guards were trained during the period. Armed wings consisting of 100 members in each of nine divisions were given special training in Arms Drill for utilising them in an emergency.

Welfare.—The various welfare schemes initiated to augment the family income of policemen through Small-Scale and Cottage Industries started in the various police lines continued to function satisfactorily under the direct supervision of Police Officers. Efforts were made to provide more amenities and encourage cultural activities.

The Woman Medical Officer of the Police Hospital visited the police lines twice a week accompanied by the wife of a Gazetted Police Officer and gave spot treatment for simple ailments and educated the women on health, hygiene and sanitation. The radio set with loud-speaker equipment which was installed in the Police Hospital was used for the recreation of the in-patients.

Financial relief was afforded to those suffering from chronic disability like T.B., Cancer and Leprosy. The following are details of grants received from the Madras Police Benevolent Fund for relief to those in distress, to the ailing and towards scholarships.—

	Number of cases.	Total value of relief. RS.
1 To families of deceased police officers.	8	2,256
2 Towards relief for those ailing with T.B. or other diseases.	23	1,125
3 Towards scholarships	1	600
4 Towards reading rooms	15	1,680
5 Miscellaneous	32	966-64

Industries for augmenting family income.—The Tailoring Unit in Pudupet Armed Reserve Lines with a total of 28 Sewing machines undertook the stitching contract of khaki uniforms, khaki shirts, khaki shorts for the Armed Reserve and white coats for Traffic men of this year's requirements. A sum of Rs. 19,204 was disbursed as wages to the members of the unit.

Ten women of the Vyasarpady Madhar Sangham made the City requirements of 5,000 Kullahs for the Police. Total wages of Rs. 1,440 were disbursed to the members of this unit for the above work.

Three Envelope Making Units and two Book-Binding Units were functioning under the direct supervision of Police Inspectors. These units had been doing envelope making and book-binding jobs for the Government Press on a contract basis. About 220 women were working in these units. They earned a total wages of Rs. 34,132.

A Scarf Making Unit was functioning at Cochin House with 20 women. During this year they earned total wages of Rs. 4,686.

A Polythene Bag Making Unit was started at Mannady Police Lines with about 15 to 20 women, each of them getting Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per mensem.

STATE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY.

The Laboratory consists of a Chemical Examiner's Unit, Document Wing and the Excise and Prohibition Wing.

The work carried out in the Chemical Examiner's Unit of this department comprised examination of articles for poison (human and cattle poisoning cases); examination of articles for blood in homicidal and hurt cases; examination of articles for semen or semen and blood in cases of rape and other unnatural crimes; miscellaneous medico-legal and chemico-legal examinations such as examination of fire-arms and bullets in cases of shooting, of bombs, of fire works and other explosives, of bones, of hair, of stolen wires and general analyses of various articles for Government departments, including scientific photography.

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

The Document Wing continued to undertake the examination of documents for identification of handwriting and typewriting and for the detection of alterations and erasures, etc., the examination of counterfeit coins and forged currency and the examination of foot-prints, including photography.

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 and also to confiscated articles which were disposed off after obtaining the necessary orders from the Board of Revenue.

During the year the following number of cases and articles were received in this department for examination and analysis.

	Number of cases.	Number of Articles.
Chemical Division	4,831	21,962
Biological Division	871	5,100
Physical Division	38	212
Ballistic Division—		
Ballistics	50	172
Document, etc.	237	7,954

PRISONS.

There were 7 Central Jails, One District Jail and One State Jail for Women. The numbers were as they stood the year before. The number of subsidiary jails and special subsidiary jails continued to be the same as before, viz., 123 and 4 respectively.

Population and accommodation.—The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the jails of the State excluding subsidiary Jails during the year was 13,134.08.

Prohibition prisoners.—There were 5,228 prisoners convicted under the Madras Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year. Twenty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-four were admitted by direct committals and 59,052 by recommittal after having been released on bail, and transfer, etc. Thirty-one thousand forty-seven prisoners were discharged, leaving 4,097 at the end of the year.

Prison offences.—During the year 547 offences were committed by prisoners as against 364 in 1965. Of the 547 offences, 534 were dealt with by Superintendents and 13 by criminal courts. Of the 13 dealt with by criminal courts, one was for assaulting a member of the staff, eight were for escape from lawful custody, two were for attempting to escape from lawful custody and the remaining two were for attempting to commit suicide.

Escapes and recaptures.—In the Central Jails there were 29 escapes as against six in the previous year. Of these, 14 occurred from inside the jail and 15 from outside the Jail. Of these 15, one from General Hospital, Madras, under police custody, one from the Sub-Magistrate's court under Police custody and the remaining 13 from extramural gangs. Twenty of them were recaptured during the year.

Detenus.—The number of detenus at the beginning of the year was 76. Eighty-one detenus were admitted. One hundred and fifty-seven detenus were discharged during the year. The number of detenus remained at the end of the year was nil.

Education.—Literary education under the adult education scheme was given to selected prisoners in all the jails. Of the three prisoners who appeared for the Oriental Title preliminary examination during the year, one came out successful. Out of 28 prisoners who appeared for the Hindi examinations, twenty were successful. One prisoner appeared for Weaving Examination but he failed. Fifteen prisoners took the Tamil Vidwan Course examination and four passed. Seven prisoners appeared for the Entrance Test to the Oriental Title Examinations; two came out successful.

Libraries continued to be attached to all the jails and the prisoners were permitted to make free use of the books available. The number of books in the Jail libraries at the beginning of the year was 10,254. Eight hundred and two books costing Rs. 1,121.11 were purchased during the year. One hundred and seventy-one books were condemned during the year leaving 10,885 books at the end of the year. Religious and moral lectures were given by visiting honorary lecturers and members of the teaching staff. Prisoners were also coached for the various examinations to be held in 1967.

Modified Borstal Scheme.—Modified Borstal treatment continued to be given to adolescents in all jails. Vocational and general education training were also given to them.

Release under the Advisory Board Scheme.—The Advisory Boards constituted to review the sentences of prisoners in Jails considered the cases of 844 prisoners during the year. Government ordered the release of 82 prisoners and ordered the re-submission of 274 cases after some time.

Borstal School.—The Borstal School at Palayamkottai had a daily average population of 154.31 inmates as against 138.03 in 1965. The inmates were given literary education for two hours and vocational training for five hours every working day. Besides industrial training according to their aptitude in tailoring, book binding, paper making, blacksmithy, cotton weaving, carpentry, agriculture and masonry, they were also trained in First Aid, Ambulance and scouting.

One inmate was discharged on licence. The Central and District Committees of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continued to render all possible help to the discharged inmates.

Five petitions obtained from Koravar prisoners were forwarded to the Collector of Ramanathapuram for settling them in Vadavarpatti under the Scheme of Rehabilitation of Koravas.

General.—Government have sanctioned the post of Livestock Assistant, Grade II, for each of the jail dairies in the Central Jails at Vellore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem to improve the dairy there. The post of Livestock Assistant has also been sanctioned for each of the Central Jails at Coimbatore, Vellore, Salem and Cuddalore for the poultry unit in these jails. The starting of a 'O' class Soap-making industry in the Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli and the installation of 7,900 additional spindles in the spinning mill of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, have been sanctioned. Bread making was started in the Central Jail, Coimbatore and the State Jail for Women, Vellore and the bread required for these jails and the Central Jail, Vellore was met from these units.

PROBATION BRANCH.

The Chief Probation Superintendent in charge of this branch of the Jail Department was assisted by seven Regional Probation Officers and 60 Probation Officers.

In G. O. Ms. No. 3766, Home, dated 4th November 1966, Government ordered that the report of the Probation Officers instead of the Police be obtained in the case of short-termers other than habituals for considering their release under the Advisory Board Scheme.

The total number of enquires made during the year was 25,860 against 22,425 in 1965. Three thousand six hundred and sixty-four persons were placed under supervision as against 4,487 in 1965 under the Probation of Offenders Act. Employment was secured for 493 wards and 515 persons were otherwise rehabilitated.

The Probation Branch continued to be in charge of the work of Probation, After Care and allied subjects under the Probation of Offenders' Act, Madras Children Act, the Madras Borstal Schools Act and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act. The Probation Officers also supervised ex-convicts released under the Advisory Board Scheme. The Courts in the City of Madras utilised the services of the Probation Officers in setting maintenance cases coming under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

APPROVED SCHOOLS.

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service is entrusted with the custodial care, reformation, training and rehabilitation of the children (destitutes and uncontrollables) and youthful offenders placed in the institutions under the provisions of the Madras Children Act, 1920, while the Police Department is in charge of the enforcement of the Act.

Number of institutions.—(i) 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 uncontrollables while the other two are Junior Approved Schools intended for destitutes and delinquent children. The Government Girls' Approved School at Madras receives both Senior and Junior Approved Girls.

Besides the above five Government Approved Schools, there are fourteen Government-Aided Private Junior Approved Schools in the State.

(ii) There are Reception Homes for Boys and Girls for temporary custody during the period of trial and investigation of their cases. There are two Government Reception Homes—one in Madras and the other at Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli district. The latter was opened during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Besides these two Government Reception Homes, there are six

Private Reception Homes at Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur. In addition to these independent Reception Homes, there are two Reception Homes for Boys functioning as an annexe to each of the Government Approved Schools at Chingleput and Thanjavur. There is also a Reception Home attached to the Government Aided Junior Approved School under the Bala Mandir, Madras, for children below three years of age.

(iii) There are two long-stay after-care institutions which were opened during the Second and Third Five-Year Plans under the After-Care Programme.

(a) The After-Care Home for Women, Vellore, is intended to give shelter and further training to the dischargees from correctional institutions, viz., Girls' Approved Schools, the Government Vigilance Institutions, etc. There is an Industrial Unit attached to the After-Care Home, Vellore, to impart training to the inmates of the Home in garment and holdall making.

(b) The After-Care Home for Boys at Chingleput receives boy dischargees from Approved Schools and imparts training in blacksmithy and book-binding at present.

(iv) There are two residential schools solely for children of Burma Repatriat—one at Tirunagar in Madurai district and the other at Mathur in Tiruchirappalli district. The management of the latter school was transferred to this Department on 15th June 1966 from the Collector of the District. The former institution at Tirunagar is intended for admission of only boys while the latter is intended for both boys and girls.

(v) There are also three Juvenile Guidance Bureaux at Madurai, Madras and Vellore which help the respective Juvenile Courts in those places by giving their suggestions and recommendations on the problem cases referred to them.

*Strength—(i) Approved Schools (Government and Private).—*The daily average strength of all the Approved Schools in the State during the year was 4,567 and the total strength as on 31st December 1966 was 4,730.

(ii) *Reception Homes.*—There were 606 children at the beginning of the year. 8403 children were admitted during the year. 8,580 children were discharged during the year leaving a balance of 429 in all the Reception Homes in the State on 31st December 1966. The daily average strength of the Homes was 669.

(iii) *After-care Home for Women, Vellore.*—At the commencement of the year, there were 50 girls in the Home. Seventeen girls were admitted and 38 girls were discharged during the year. The strength of the Home on 31st December 1966 was 29.

(iv) *After-care Home for Boys at Chingleput.*—There were 66 boys at the beginning of the year. Thirty-four boys were admitted and 43 were discharged and rehabilitated during the year leaving a balance of 57 on 31st December 1966.

(v) *Special School for the Children of Burma Repatriates, Tirunagar, Madurai.*—This school functioned quite satisfactorily. There were 213 boys at the beginning of the year. One hundred and ten boys were admitted during the year. Seventy-six boys were discharged and 78 were sent on leave and to outside Hospitals. There were 169 boys on 31st December 1966.

(vi) *Special Home for the Children of Burma Repatriates, Mathur.*—There were 593 children (boys and girls) at the time of transfer of the institution to this department, i.e., on 15th June 1966. 1,267 children were admitted upto 31st December, 1966 and 1,198 children were discharged. Thus there were 662 children on 21st December, 1966. The functioning of the Home was satisfactory.

(vii) *The Child Welfare Home, Thanjavur* under the Indian Council for Child Welfare also functioned satisfactorily and the strength of the Home on 31st December 1966 was 34.

Conduct of the pupils.—The conduct and behaviour of the pupils and inmates in all the institutions continued to be satisfactory during the year. The Panchayat Court System in the Approved Schools was functioning satisfactorily.

Psychology Study Circles.—The Psychology Study Circles in all Government Approved Schools met every month to discuss about the newly admitted pupils and evolve suitable treatment training programmes for each of them. The problem cases were also taken up and studied by the Circle and special attention was paid to such cases as advised by the Psychologists. The Psychologists also attended the meetings of these Study Circles whenever they visited the institutions and offered their guidance and help to the custodial and teaching staff in the schools. Hardened types of pupils were kept under the personal observation and treatment of the Psychologists.

Health.—The general health of the children in all the Government and Private Approved Schools had been satisfactory during the year. Each of the Government Approved Schools had a hospital section with a Resident Medical Officer except in the Government Girls' Approved Schools, Madras, where there is only a part-time Medical Officer. There was a Pharmacist and two nursing orderlies in the hospitals attached to each Government Approved School.

Education.—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 School under the Madras Society for the Protection of Children and the Junior Approved School under the Bala Mandir, Madras, are given general education upto VIII Standard. Those who had already attained higher standards of education than that provided for in the schools before their admission and who showed aptitude for further studies were admitted in the local high schools as day-scholars with Government Scholarships as usual.

In all the Approved Schools four pupils were sent up for the S.S.L.C. Examination in 1966 and three came out successful. One hundred and sixty-six pupils were continuing their studies in outside high schools in IX, X and XI Standards. Two pupils were studying in the Teachers' Training College and one in P.U.C.

In the VIII Standard Examination, out of 83 pupils presented for the examination during the year, 59 came out successful.

Vocational Training.—Besides general education, vocational training was also given to all the pupils according to their aptitude and choice. The following trades were taught in the Government Approved Schools :—

Carpentry, Weaving, Tailoring, Metal Work, Blacksmithy, Book-binding, Mat-weaving, Spinning, Masonry, Gardening, Agriculture, Dairy-Farm, Poultry-keeping, Embroidery, etc. Band Music was also taught to the boys in all the Government Approved Schools.

The pupils of the Government Approved Schools were also sent for various Government Technical Examinations such as Drawing, Tailoring, Spinning, etc.

Physical Education.—There were adequate facilities provided for the pupils for their daily physical exercises and games with a view to maintain good health and physique of the pupils. Periodical excursions to places of historical importance and educational value were as usual arranged during the year. Scouting, Guides, A.C.C., Red Cross Movement, Social Services, etc., were some of the extra curricular activities of the pupils of Government Approved Schools.

Finance.—The total expenditure for the year 1966 on account of Government Approved Schools, Government Aided Private Approved Schools, Government and Private Reception Homes, Juvenile Guidance Bureaux After-Care Homes and the Special Homes for the Children of Burma Repatriates at Tirunagar and Mathur, amounted to Rs. 33,28,217.38. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,97,221.08.

VIGILANCE INSTITUTIONS.

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service has under its control the Vigilance Institutions which are termed as Protective Homes in the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. The Protective Homes are classified into three types :—

1. Rescue Homes ;
2. Vigilance Homes ; and
3. Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres.

Rescue Home is intended to receive, reform and rehabilitate girls below 21 years of age rescued from brothels under the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act and those who are exposed to moral danger in Society and require care and protection in the institutions. Girls and women with illegitimate pregnancies are also admitted in the institutions for shelter and protection.

Vigilance Home receives girls and women convicted by Courts under the provisions of the Act.

Vigilance Rescue Shelter/Vigilance Reception Centre is a short-stay institution intended for the intermediate custody of girls and women who are undergoing trial or interrogation under the provisions of the Act.

Rescue Homes.—There were three Rescue Homes in the State two solely maintained by the Government—one in Madras and the other at Tiruchirappalli—and the third managed by a private organi-

sation with Government aid at Adaikalapuram, Tirunelveli district. The private institution is purely a non-statutory institution solely intended for unmarried mothers and women with illegitimate pregnancies.

Vigilance Homes—There were two Vigilance Homes in the Statel. Of the two, one was a Government Institution in Madras City and the other was a private one functioning under the Social Welfare Association, Madurai, with Government Aid.

Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres.—There were five Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres in the State, maintained by the Government at Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Vellore and two private ones in Madras and Thanjavur. Besides, the twin Government Vigilance Institutions in the City have also a shelter or short-stay Home annexed to each.

There were special schools, viz., (i) Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Government Vigilance Home, Madras, (2) Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli, (3) Meenakshi Sadana, Madurai, and (4) St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram in which the inmates are educated upto VIII Standard and given vocational training in spinning, tailoring, gardening, weaving, embroidery, needle work, lace work, toys-making, etc.

The total expenditure of all the institutions for the calender year was Rs. 3,00,254.12 and the receipts derived from industrial sections and other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 19,636.09,

FIRE SERVICE.

The Fire Service Department continued to be under the overall supervision and control of the Inspector-General of Police, who has been designated as Director of Fire Services from 1st July 1966. The re-designation of certain other posts in the Department to denote correctly the function they perform was also ordered by the Government during the year. There were 54 fire stations in this State—11 in Madras City and 43 in mufassal towns. According to the revised programme of opening fire stations, four more fire stations in the City and 30 in mufassal towns remains to be established.

Fire Calls.—The Madras Fire Service responded to 3,787 calls as against 4,471 in 1965. Of these 60 were false alarms and 434 were emergency and rescue calls. Of the 3,293 actual fires, 1,524 occurred

in urban areas and 1,769 in rural parts. Out of the 3,293 actual fires, 39 were serious involving loss of life or loss of property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case, 61 were medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and 3,193 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. 78.9 lakhs, out of which the loss sustained in Madurai district alone amounted to Rs. 19.7 lakhs. The estimated value of property saved from destruction was Rs. 247.3 lakhs. The number of human lives lost in fire accident was 47 and the number injured was 234.

Ambulance Service.—In addition to the Fire Units, ambulances are attached to Fire Station on a suitable scale for each town. Cases of accidents in public places and inside private or business premises where loss of life is apprehended are attended to free of charge.

There are 54 ambulances distributed among the fire stations in the State. The ambulance service attended to 22,540 calls during the year as against 22,774 calls in 1965. Of these, the number of accidents, indigent and other free calls was 817 and the number of paid calls was 21,723. A total sum of Rs. 1,70,333.52 was realised on account of the paid ambulance calls, as against Rs. 1,73,394 in 1965.

Special services rendered.—Standby of fire units to afford fire protection and private pumping in special circumstances were also undertaken by the service. The number of such jobs undertaken during the year was 199 and a sum of Rs. 15,382.95 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 and a total sum of Rs. 10,020.32 was realised.

Emergency Breakdown Van.—The Emergency Breakdown Van attached to Madras City is equipped with special accessories. It is utilised for lifting and towing crashed vehicles involved in accidents, removing debris in rescue work, rescuing animals from depths, etc., and is directed to any fire or emergency requiring its use. It is also available to the public on payment of the prescribed charges. It attended to 98 calls during the year and a sum of Rs. 5,239 was realised. The corresponding figures for 1965 were 28 and Rs. 1,223 respectively.

Fire prevention work.—In addition to their duties connected with fire-fighting, officers of this service contributed to the prevention of fires by inspecting places licensed or to be licensed under the various Acts and giving advice on fire precautionary measures. The number of inspections carried out during the year was 8,580 as against 9,628 in 1965.

Officers of this service also conducted half-yearly inspection of Government buildings to suggest fire prevention measures and to advise the officers concerned regarding the maintenance of fire equipment. The total number of such inspections carried out during 1966 was 895 as against 859 in 1965.

Organisation of Village Fire Watching and Fire Fighting Squads.—The Village Fire Watching and Fire Fighting Squads formed in the State continued to render useful assistance to the Fire Service in fighting fires in rural areas. They rendered assistance on 148 occasions during the year.

Workshop, repairs and maintenance.—The Departmental workshop at Madras attends to major repairs to departmental vehicles in the State. One hundred and sixty jobs costing Rs. 71,265.88 were executed in the workshop during the year. The Mobile Repair Squads formed in each of the seven Divisional Headquarters in the State continued to attend to repairs to vehicles in the respective divisions. The value of repairs carried out to the vehicles by these squads during the year amounted to Rs. 58,156.58.

Training.—The Madras Fire Service State Training School in Madras City imparts training to Officers and Firemen recruits. Two courses of training of four months duration each for Station Officers were held during the year and 12 Station Officers underwent the training. Also four courses of training of three months duration each for Firemen recruits were held and 159 Firemen underwent the training.

A Divisional Fire Officer was deputed to attend the Seminar for Senior Officers conducted by the National Fire Service College, Nagpur from 5th December 1966 to 9th December 1966.

Four Station Officers were deputed to undergo the Divisional and Assistant Divisional Officers' Course during the year. One Station Officer was deputed to undergo the 'Station Officers and Instructors' Course at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, which commenced on 19th December 1966.

Apart from training departmental officers and men, this Department imparts training in elementary fire-fighting to select staff of permanent officers and offices which are likely to continue for a considerable time, belonging to both the Central and the State Governments free of charge in view of the National Emergency. Four hundred and ninety-three officials were trained.

In addition, 305 leaders of the Village Volunteer Force were given training in fire-fighting in various fire stations in the districts.

Staff of private firms and brigades were also given training in elementary fire-fighting at fire stations. One hundred and forty-one persons were given training and a sum of Rs. 2,105 was collected as fees for the training.

The services of Station Officers and Leading Firemen of this Department were lent for giving training in basic fire-fighting to the members of the Home Guards.

Rewards.—During the year 492 Fire Service personnel were awarded cash rewards amounting to Rs. 4,262 out of Government funds for exhibiting extraordinary courage and devotion to duty at considerable risk to their persons, while rescuing life and property from destruction by fire.

Madras Fire Service Benevolent Fund.—The Madras State Benevolent Fund-cum-Welfare Organisation was started in 1962 for affording relief to the members of the force in distress and for promoting the welfare of the personnel. The total number of members on rolls at the close of the year was 2,290 and the total amount of subscription collected from them during the year was Rs. 3,672.10. A matching grant of Rs. 3,389 was sanctioned by Government to the fund for the financial year 1965-66. Grants amounting to Rs. 5,557.25 were sanctioned from the fund towards relief to the members of the force.

Expansion of the Fire Services in Madras City.—Under the scheme of financial assistance sponsored by the Government of India for the improvement of the Fire Services in the Country, fifteen fire engines were purchased for Madras City. The Government ordered that these fire engines should be stationed in seven fire stations to be opened for the purpose in the different parts of the City. Of these, three stations have already been opened and action is being pursued for opening the remaining four fire stations.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE

Control of communicable diseases—

There were 2,330 attacks and 549 deaths due to Cholera in the State. In view of the celebration of major festivals special sanitary arrangements were made to prevent any out break of cholera in the festival areas and for this the Government sanctioned an additional reserve of 50 Health Inspectors.

Smallpox.—There were 786 attacks and 173 deaths due to smallpox in the State. The incidence was mainly in Dharmapuri, Salem and South Arcot districts. Mass vaccination campaign was continued during the year under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme. The number of cases reported this year is considerably low compared to the incidence of previous years.

National Smallpox Eradication Programme.—The attack phase of the N.S.E.P. was completed in all the districts of the State and in Madras City by 31st March 1966. Government ordered to take up the entire State during 1966-67 under the consolidation phase of the N.S.E.P. to consolidate the gain so far achieved under the attack phase and to maintain the high level immunity. Consolidation phase is now in progress in all the 13 districts. 1,909,207 primary vaccinations and 6,751,689 revaccinations were done during 1966.

Immunisation scheme of pre-school children against the common diseases like whooping cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus.—This scheme, as usual, was implemented through the agencies of 211 Primary Health Centres covering the rural areas. The children of the age group 0-5 years were taken up for immunisation. Fifty-five thousand five hundred and seven children were immunised with all the three doses while 220,091 inoculations were made up to 30th November 1966.

Plague.—No incidence of either rodent or human cases of Plague in this State was reported during the year. The special staff engaged for Plague preventive operations in Hosur, Krishnagiri and Harur taluks in Dharmapuri district continued to carry out regular and systematic plague preventive work in all the endemic villages. There have been two quarterly meetings for the co-ordination of plague control work in the three States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore. Problems connected with the subject were discussed at the meetings and decisions taken.

Mobile Epidemic Unit.—Four complete and two incomplete Mobile Epidemic Units continued to function. A new Ambulance van was built for the IV Mobile Epidemic Unit and temporarily allotted to Chingleput district. All the vehicles were utilised for epidemic control work.

Leprosy.—The Leprosy institutions continued to be under the control of Medical Department. During the year ten Health Inspectors, ten Sanitary Inspectors and three Health Assistants of the Public Health Department were trained in Leprosy preventive and control work at the leprosy institutions at Tiruttani and Tirukoilur.

Malaria Control.—The National Malaria Eradication Programme continued to function in all the N.M.E.P. units in the State. Under this programme, D.D.T. spray and other special operations were carried out wherever necessary in consolidation areas with concurrent active and passive surveillance operations. 450 unit areas excluding certain pockets therein entered into maintenance phase of the N.M.E.P.

The National Filaria Control.—The four units with headquarters at Chingleput, Chidambaram, Kumbakonam and Vellore under the National Filaria Control Programme continued to function satisfactorily.

(1) *Mosquito control operations.*—Intensified anti-larval measures by means of spraying mosquito control oil as larvicide and minor engineering works such as cutting, canalisation of drains, filling up of low lying areas, closure of disused wells and removal of water hyacinth from tanks and ponds were the chief methods employed for the control of mosquitoes in all the Unit areas.

(2) *Entomological collections.*—Routine and random entomological collections were carried out in the areas where control operations were in progress to assess the mosquito density. Dissections were also done to determine the infection rate in mosquitoes.

(3) *Night blood surveys* were carried out among the school going children of age groups 5-15 years in selected places of the unit areas.

(4) *Health Education.*—The staff of the National Filaria Control Units carried out necessary propaganda activities regarding importance of the anti-filaria measures, besides seeking co-operation of the public in carrying out the control measures successfully.

In addition to the four National Filaria Control Units, anti-mosquito and anti-filariasis schemes have also been in operation in 142 local bodies. The working of these schemes was periodically reviewed and inspected by the Regional Malaria Organisations, Thanjavur and Coimbatore to continually evaluate the progress to offer technical advice for improving efficiency.

Guinea Worm Eradical Programme.—This scheme functioning in all the districts except Kanyakumari and Nilgiris districts, consists of six units with six Entomological Assistants, 22 Health Inspectors and 70 Field Assistants under the overall control of Research Health Officer. The object of this scheme is to treat all the drinking water sources in the Guinea Worm affected villages. One thousand and two hundred and thirty-seven water sources were treated with 14,070 Kgs. of D.D.T. Powder. Eight thousand and three hundred and thirty villages and hamlets were surveyed in the endemic areas for Guinea Worm Disease. One hundred and eighty-eight were found to be infected with Guinea Worm disease. A total of 1,850 cases were recorded during the year. All the patients were given treatment by dressing and bandaging the affected parts with cotton soaked in 3 per cent carbolic acid.

Yaws Eradication Programme.—Under the Third Five-Year-Plan, eight units in Yaws Eradication Programme, in Coimbatore district were functioning up to 28th February 1966. From 1st March 1966 only three units functioned in Coimbatore, Udumalpet Perundurai in the re-organised set up of the scheme. Survey was also carried out in the adjoining districts of Tiruchirappalli and Madurai, where the disease is prevalent to some extent. Nine hundred and forty-two persons were found infected out of 2,36,778 persons examined in 38 villages surveyed. Soap was distributed free to all persons suffering from yaws. To avoid the spread of the disease contacts of the Active Infections cases were also treated simultaneously.

Epidemic Unit at the Directorate of Public Health.—The Epidemiological Unit, Madras Medical College, continued to function during the year 1966. The unit conducted investigation into the occurrence of infectious diseases such as typhoid in the City and field study on the cases of typhoid admitted in the Stanley Hospital and other medical institutions.

Maternity and Child Welfare—Under Backward Area Scheme.—Nineteen Main centres with four sub-centres attached to each opened during 1955-56 under this scheme continued to function satisfactorily

with the usual staff. The entire expenditure on this scheme was borne by the State Government under Panchayat Union Councils. The total number of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Panchayat Union Councils was 2,409 as against 2,277 in 1965. Government sanctioned the appointment of 250 Health Visitors as second Health Visitors for each Primary Health Centre.

Sanction was accorded for the opening of nine Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and six Maternity Homes during 1966-67 by the various Municipal Councils in the State.

A sum of Rs. 5,48,372 was sanctioned by Government during 1966 towards the payment of grants to municipalities and Corporation of Madras. Revenue Divisional Officers are releasing 2/3rds grant to Panchayat Union Councils for the maintenance of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Budget provision for Rs. 24 lakhs was provided by this office for the year 1966-67.

Twenty-three Health Visitors attended the refresher course of one week duration held in two batches.

Family Planning

The Government sanctioned the implementation of the Reorganised Family Planning Programme in this State by establishing 12 District Family Planning Bureau and 125 Rural Family Planning Units in 125 blocks, where National Malaria Eradication Programme entered into maintenance phase and where there are Primary Health Centres functioning.

Sterilization.—The number of approved Family Planning Surgeries recognised for the conduct of Family Planning operations as on 31st December 1966 was 380. Seven schemes were sanctioned by Government under the Sterilization programme.

The total number of vasectomy and salpingectomy operations done in Madras State during the year 1966 was 2,45,430 and 5,313 respectively. Government sanctioned the programme of I.U.C.D. insertions in 20 Government hospitals and also at Health Unit, Poonamallee. The Director of Public Health and State Family Planning Officer visited Japan, Korea, Hongkong, Thailand and Ceylon to study the I.U.C.D. Programme implemented in those countries.

The Regional Family Planning Training Centre, Poonamallee at Madras is one of the three centres sanctioned in Madras State. This has started functioning from 6th July 1966. This centre is catering to the training needs of the personnel of Public

Health Department in Family Planning. The Government of India give 100 percent financial assistance for the establishment of the training centre. At present there are 125 Primary Health Centres where the reorganised Family Planning Programme has been introduced. The first batch was started on 6th July 1966. Seven training batches have so far been conducted for Family Planning Health Inspectors and Basic Health Workers and seven training batches have so far been conducted for Health Visitors and Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives/Maternity Assistants. The staff of Regional Family Planning Training Centre have been trained at the Central Family Planning Institute, New Delhi.

School Medical Inspection.—Government sanctioned the continuance of the scheme for School Medical Inspection in 12 selected Primary Health Centres. The Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres concerned will carry out the Medical Inspection of 2,000 school children in the age-group 6 to 11 years. A separate school Health Visitor is appointed to assist the Medical Officer. An amount of Rs. 50 p.m. is paid to the Medical Officer for this additional work. During 1966, 20,659 school children were examined by the Medical Officers, and 655 children were referred to the near by hospital for special treatment.

UNICEF Assisted—Maternal and Child Health Skim Milk Feeding Programme in Madras.—This programme was continued during the year. The plan of operations of this programme for the year included a total number of about 74,000 daily beneficiaries who comprise of children under 14 years and expectant and nursing mothers. A quantity of 4.5 lakhs lb. of skim milk powder was distributed under this programme. The distribution was done mainly through Maternity and Child Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Pre-School Centres.

Distribution of UNICEF Gift Drugs, Supplements and Pencillin.—Under the UNICEF assisted programme for the supply of package containing various DDS to Primary Health Centres and the Maternity and Child Health Centres, 138 packages intended for Primary Health Centres and 72 packages intended for Maternal and Child Health Centres were released by the UNICEF during this year. The total cost of these DDS packages worked out to about 1.88 lakhs. Besides a quantity of 86,450 Pencillin UNICEF gift vials 4 lac. were supplied to the Primary Health Centres for administration to the needy persons attending the centres.

Prevention of food adulteration.—A total number of 299 local bodies were sending food samples under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act for analysis in the Government Analysts' Laboratory at Guindy. Sixteen thousand and six hundred and fifty-eight samples were analysed and 3,783 samples representing 23 per cent were found to be adulterated. Convictions were inflicted in 366 cases. In four cases imprisonment was imposed and in 63 cases both imprisonment and fine were inflicted. The total amount of fines realised was Rs. 58,925. The Government constituted a standing Advisory Committee on Prevention of Food Adulteration with the representatives of the trade associations as members to advise them in regard to the implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act with the co-operation of the trade interests.

Water analysis.—The Water Analysis Department continued to provide analytical supervision over all the public drinking water-supplies in the State towards maintaining a check over the hygienic quality of the water distributed. This Department also continued to examine samples of water from rural water-supply Scheme.

A total number of 8,684 samples of water received from protected water-supplies and other sources were tested. In connection with the Rural Water-Supply Scheme, 500 samples were received and tested. Five protected water-supplies were newly included in the list of water-supplies for periodical analytical examination.

Environmental sanitation and sanitary facilities in schools.—Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 lakh towards the provision of sanitary facilities in elementary schools. This scheme envisages the provision of a drinking water well and a latrine-cum-urinal at a cost of Rs. 3,333 each to 30 schools in 15 blocks in the Research-Action Project operation districts.

Diet and Nutrition Surveys.—Six family diet surveys were conducted among 135 families, belonging to different occupational and income groups in the districts of Chingleput and Madurai by the method of weighment of raw foodstuffs for a period of seven days. One institutional diet survey was also conducted at Government Care Camp, Malapakkam. A nutrition survey was conducted among 133 students of the Corporation Elementary School, Saidapet.

Health Education Bureau.—The State Health Education Bureau was established with the assistance of Government of India since 18th January 1960. The Bureau interprets the service of the Ministry of Health so as to win the support for and make maximum use of its various services, prepares Health Education materials which may be adopted by the local agencies to suit their needs and promotes and co-ordinates health education work in the State.

The State Health Education Bureau continues to publish the quarterly Health Journal "Madras Health Education" in English, "Arogya Margam" in Tamil with activities on various health subjects. The above journals were supplied to all officers in the Department, voluntary agencies, Public Libraries, educational institutions and health workers.

The Health Education and Publicity van at the Headquarters is conducting film shows and publicity work in different parts of the State. The Health Education Bureau has participated in a number of exhibitions held all over the State. The Film Library has about 400 Films on health subjects. These are lent freely to all local bodies, voluntary agencies and other institutions and all agencies for educational purposes.

Research-cum-Action Project.—Providing and developing sources of protected water-supply both for Public and private individuals was taken up as an important scheme for the year 1966. Production of all the component parts of Research-cum-Action Project Latrines was continued in the three block workshops of Sriperumbudur, Kadambathur and Ekkadu. Moulds made of reinforced cement mortar were tried during this year for manufacturing the different parts of Research-cum-Action Project latrines. Such moulds were manufactured during this year and supplied to the workshops at Sriperumbudur, Kadambathur and Ekkadu. An information service was conducted at Ekkadu in the Panchayat Union meeting hall to appraise the new batch of Presidents of the available facilities in the field of soil sanitation. RCAP type of water seal latrines were installed at Periapalayam and Tiruvottiyur. A four-seated RCAP type of latrine was constructed in the Boys' Hostel at Ekkadu Higher Elementary School.

The results and recommendations of the project on the experimental menu carried out in the hostel were favourably received by the Director of Harijan Welfare. He has recommended the suggestions made to the Government for consideration and implementation in Government Hostels during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Primary Health Centres.—Two hundred and twenty-one Primary Health Centres functioned in the State. The Government accorded approval for the opening of 120 Primary Health Centres in the areas entering into the maintenance phase of the National Malaria Eradication Programme. Out of these 65 Primary Health Centres have been established during the period under report. Further in G.O. Ms. No. 2147, Health, dated 9th December 1966, Government have accorded approval for the opening of 60 Primary Health Centres in the areas entering into the maintenance phase of National Malaria Eradication Programme.

Out of 221 Primary Health Centres now functioning, 123 are located in Government buildings and the remaining 98 Primary Health Centres are located in rented or rent-free buildings. One hundred and fifty-two Primary Health Centres are receiving UNICEF assistance. Action has already been taken to obtain assistance in respect of all eligible Primary Health Centres.

Public health engineering circle

During this year up to 31st May 1966 there were two Public Health Engineering Circles, viz., Sanitary Engineering Circle, Madras and Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras. Both circles had territorial jurisdiction over the entire State, the former exercising control over the investigation designs and maintenance of water-supply and drainage schemes in all the local bodies of the State except Corporation of Madras, while the latter was in charge of execution of the urban water-supply and drainage schemes for the local bodies. From 1st June 1966 onwards the department was re-organised and two Public Health Engineering Circles were formed with Headquarters at Madras and Madurai each exercising control over investigation, design, execution and maintenance of water supply and drainage projects on regional basis. Each circle is placed in charge of one Superintending Engineer, and the posts were also re-designated as Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras and Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madurai.

Investigation of Water-supply and Drainage Projects.—Thirty-three water-supply schemes and 13 drainage schemes were under various stages of investigation till the end of May 1966, whereas during the period June to the end of the year 1966, 18 water-supply schemes and 6 Drainage Schemes were under investigation.

Design of Water-supply and Drainage Projects.—Twenty-four water-supply schemes and three drainage schemes were under different stages of design in the Sanitary Engineer's Office to the end of May 1966. In the reorganised Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras, from June onwards 13 water-supply schemes and one drainage scheme were under design to the end of 1966.

Detailed plans and estimates for the 12 water-supply projects in stages at a total cost of Rs. 156.04 lakhs were submitted by the Sanitary Engineer to the Chief Engineer (P.H.) for technical sanction during the period from January to May 1966. Detailed plans and estimates for four water-supply projects in stages at a total cost of Rs. 7.50 lakhs were submitted by the Superintending Engineering (P.H.E.), Madras Circle to the Chief Engineer (P.H.) for technical sanction during the period from June to December 1966.

Technical Sanction.—The Sanitary Engineer accorded technical sanction to estimates amounting to Rs. 2.01 lakhs for miscellaneous works. The Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.), Madras Circle accorded technical sanction to estimates amounting to Rs. 1.13 lakhs for miscellaneous works.

Execution.—The particulars in regard to all the plans and non-plan water-supply and drainage schemes assigned to this circle on regional basis with effect from 1st June 1966 for execution are furnished below :—

(1) Administrative sanction was accorded by Government for five water-supply schemes and one drainage scheme.

(2) Thirty water-supply schemes and five drainage schemes were under execution. The total outlay on all these works was Rs. 89.97 lakhs for water-supply schemes and Rs. 4.44 lakhs for drainage schemes.

Maintenance of water-supply and drainage schemes.—The schemes maintained by the local bodies pertaining to this circle were periodically inspected by the Superintending Engineer (P.H.). The pumping plants were inspected by the Mechanical Expert of this circle periodically and suitable instructions given for their proper maintenance. Based on the water analysis reports of the Director of King Institute, Guindy, suitable advice was given to the local bodies for securing a chemically and bacteriologically safe drinking water-supply to the public.

General.—The Sanitary Engineer till the end of May and thereafter the Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.), Madras continued to be a member of (1) The Public Health Board, (2) The Water and Sewage Purification Committee and (3) High Power Committee for tapping water resources for Madras and Tuticorin.

Vital Statistics

The vital statistics recorded in the State were compiled manually on the same lines as in the previous years. In addition to this, a Mechanical Tabulation Unit was established during this year where the particulars of vital statistics are compiled mechanically.

The vital statistics recorded during the year 1966 are furnished hereunder as compared to 1965:—

	1966 rate.	1965 rate.
Births	26.3	26.8
Deaths	10.8	10.6
Infant Deaths	67.1	66.0
Still births	17.7	17.8
Maternal deaths	3.1	3.1

New Municipalities were constituted during the year bringing the total number of Municipalities to 85.

One Statistical Assistant was appointed for each district under the scheme of strengthening of district Registrars Offices (Health Officer's) for the qualitative and quantitative improvement in the vital statistics registration system.

Training scheme.—Training is one of the Centrally sponsored schemes for the improvement of vital statistics and for this scheme the services of a training officer from the Centre also have been made available to the office of the Director of Public Health.

Administration of Special Acts on Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The number of births and deaths registered under the several Acts during the year was 36 and 18 respectively. The number of marriages registered under the enactments in force for special marriages were 6,988 as against 8,284 in 1965.

Nineteen deaths of foreigners were reported during the year. The reports in respects of these deaths were sent to the concerned Consular Officers. The return of births and deaths of European British subjects were sent to the Commonwealth Relations Officers

Copies of entries of marriages of European British subjects were forwarded to the Registrar-General, Government of India, New Delhi.

Sub-Registrars at Taluk Headquarters were appointed as Marriage Officers under the Special Marriages Act, 1954.

Medical Department.

The Director of Medical Services was in charge of the Medical Services, Nursing Services and Drugs Control in the State. During the year a separate Medical Education Directorate was formed. The following works were completed :—

(1) Government Dispensary at Ayakudi, Palni taluk, at a cost of Rs. 1.215 lakhs.

(2) Buildings for Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Pennathur, at a cost of Rs. 3.297 lakhs.

(3) Quarters for Nursing staff in the Government Hospital, Tiruvallur and Ponneri, at a cost of Rs. 52,000.

(4) Quarters for Nursing staff in the Government Hospital, Cumbum, at a cost of Rs. 25,000.

Improvements.—The bed strength of the following hospitals was increased as shown below :—

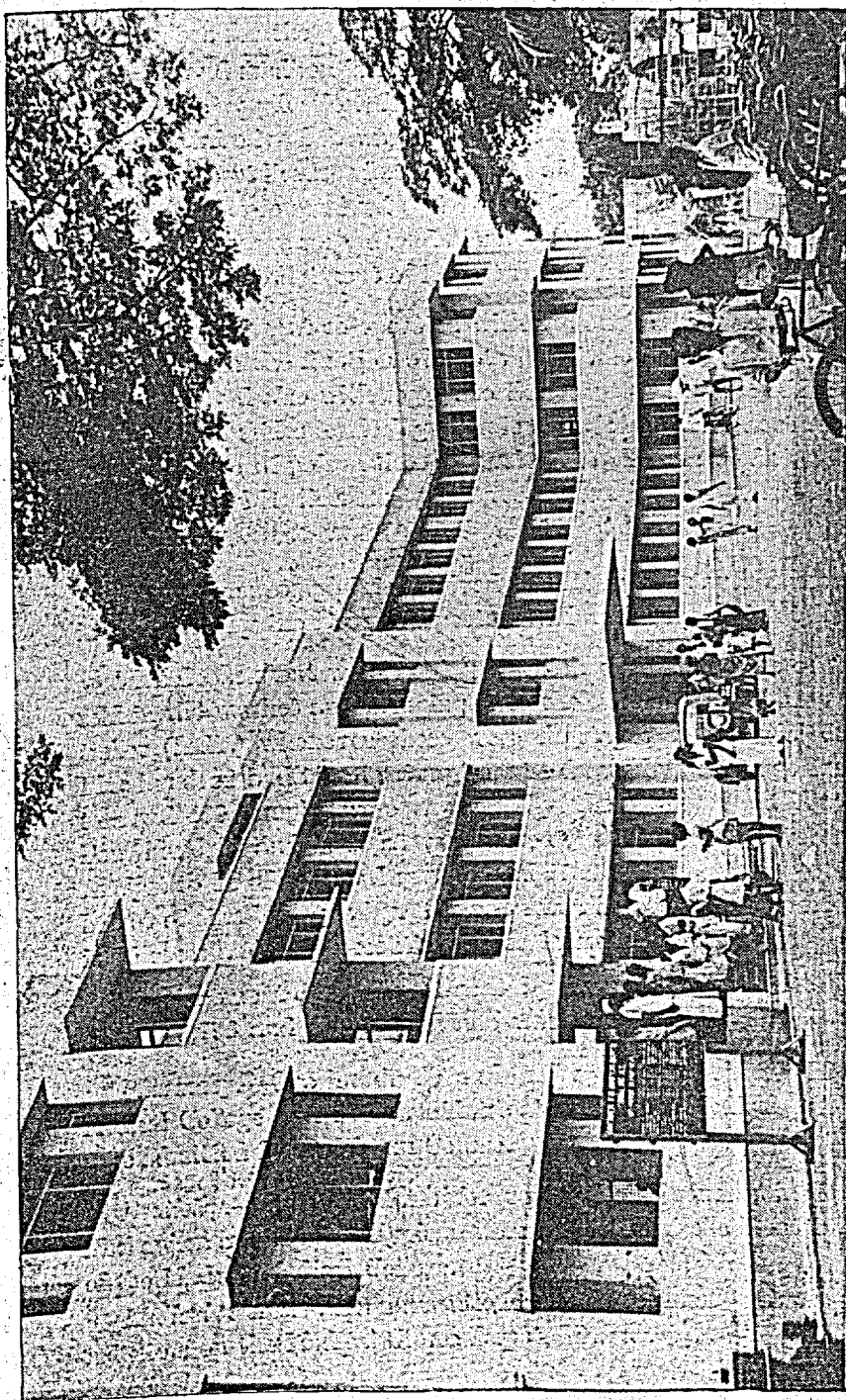
Name of the hospital.	Present number of beds.	Increased number of beds.	Cost in lakhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
(1) Headquarters Hospital, Salem	400	60	3.52
(2) Pentland Hospital, Vellore	274	100	6.00
(3) Government Hospital, Kovilpatti.	14	64	8.085

The Panchayat Union Dispensary in Cheyyar was taken over by Government with effect from 1st November 1966.

Rural medical relief.—Two hundred and two Panchayat Union Regular Dispensaries, 245 subsidised and 74 non-subsidised Rural Dispensaries functioned under the control of 349 Panchayat Union Councils in the State. In addition to this, the Government sanctioned the opening of Panchayat Union Regular Dispensaries at Pulliyadi, Uppilipalayam, Panangudi, Malayandipalayam, Sendurai and Pongalur.

There were 195 Government Hospitals and 135 Government Dispensaries in the State. In addition to this, the Government sanctioned the opening of Government Hospitals at Ayyampettai and Madhavaram in Chingleput district.

124. A



DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS HOSPITAL, CUDDALORE.

Nursing service.—The following additional posts of nursing staff in different categories were created in various Government Hospitals in the State:—

Nursing Superintendents, Grade II 1

Nursing Tutors, Grade II 2

Head Nurses 8

Nurses 122

Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives 20

Physiotherapists, Grade I 2

Physiotherapists, Grade II 2

The Assistant to the Director of Medical Services (Nursing) was assisting the Director of Medical Services in the administration of Nursing Services in the Government Hospitals in the State and in the implementation of the various Nursing Training Programme. She was assisted by a Gazetted Assistant (Nursing).

Three nurses were relieved from the Nursing Branch of the Madras Medical Subordinate Services for taking up appointment in the Military Nursing Service.

Drugs control.—The Director of Medical Services was the Drugs Controller of the State of Madras. She was assisted by a full-time Assistant State Drugs Controller with Pharmaceutical qualification in the day-to-day administration. There were 19 Drugs Inspectors out of whom 5 were Senior Drugs Inspectors. There was one Drugs Inspector for each district and six for Madras City. The City Drugs Inspectors were working in the office of the Drugs Controller and the mufassal Drugs Inspectors were working in the office of the District Medical Officers of the respective districts.

The analysis of samples of drugs drawn under the Act were carried on in the King Institute, Guindy. Two thousand five hundred and forty-two and 114 sales and manufacturing licences respectively were renewed.

Seven thousand six hundred and sixty-two sales concerns and 713 manufacturing concerns were inspected by the Drugs Inspectors. This department was issuing essentiality certificates to the actual users of Pharmaceutical Industry under Import Trade Control policy for the import of drugs from rupee payment countries. The Drugs Controller was the sponsoring authority for recommending

applications for the grant of import licences for small scale manufacturers and medium industries which are not in the development wing. The application for import received from manufacturers were scrutinised and forwarded to the import control authorities for grant of import licences for the import of drugs. Sixty-two import applications were received and disposed of during 1966-67. In respect of 90 cases, recommendations were made to the State Trading Corporation for allotment of import raw materials.

This department co-operated with the excise wing of the Board of Revenue in the fixation of quota of Narcotic Drugs to various M1 licence and also with regard to the grant of renewal of M1 and M2 licences, besides tendering technical advice on matters connected with the issue of poison licences under the Poisons Act, 1912. Forty-seven M1 licences were recommended for renewal for the year 1966-67.

Forty-seven complaints received from the public and others were investigated by the Drugs Inspectors and necessary action taken.

This department was keeping a watch over the prices of drugs sold in the market and bringing it to the notice of the Drugs Controller (India) whenever there were shortages of essential drugs. Five hundred and twenty samples were drawn by the Drugs Inspectors and 460 samples were analysed by the Government Analyst. Four hundred and three samples were reported by the Government Analyst to be of standard quality and 57 samples were reported to be not of standard quality. Sanction was accorded for prosecution in 10 cases and 16 prosecutions were launched.

The income to the department by way of licence fee was Rs. 21,53,796 and the expenditure was Rs. 2,12,477.

Pharmacy.—One hundred and fifty candidates at Madras Medical College and 200 candidates at Madurai Medical College were admitted for D. Pharm Course.

Dentistry.—Six candidates for each of the courses in Dental Mechanism and Dental Hygiene were admitted at the Dental Wing of the Madras Medical College.

Medical stores.—Ten institutions were registered as regular indentors on the Medical Stores Depot, Madras.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (OA) Act.—One thousand one hundred and twenty-five advertisements were scrutinised and warning memos were issued wherever necessary.

Issue of drugs licences.—One thousand seven hundred and twelve applications were received from the dealers from the districts. Six hundred and thirty-three fresh licences were granted and 2,606 licences were renewed. One hundred and twenty-two licences were cancelled and four applications rejected as per Drugs Act, 1940.

Leprosy.—The Leprosy Control Programme has made further progress in this State. The following are the main features of the work:—

One Control Unit and six Survey Education and Treatment Units were sanctioned for establishment during the year among which six Survey Education and Training Units were already established. Six Leprosy Subsidiary Centres established prior to the Third Plan were expanded into full fledged control units of the Third Plan.

Six S.E.T. Units were established as six Primary Health Centres. In addition, nine more S.E.T. Units sanctioned previously were established in the year.

The establishment of a Control Unit was sanctioned by Government at Melur in Madurai district.

Conversion of Leprosy Subsidiary Centres into Control Units.—The Government sanctioned the expansion of the Leprosy Subsidiary Centres at Vriddhachalam, Kodumudi, Tiruvannamalai, Aruppukottai, Thuckalay and the Leprosy Treatment and Study Centre, Tirukoilur. The expansion of these units into control units resulted in a large population of 1½ lakhs being tackled by them. Increased facilities by way of extra staff for work were also made available to these units. Among the above seven centres, six had already started functioning as Leprosy Control Units.

S. E. T. Units.—The Government sanctioned the establishment of six S.E.T. Units at Palayamcottai, Tiruvarur, Mudukulathur, Ambasamudram and Andipatti. All these units started functioning during the year.

In addition to the above six S.E.T. Units, eight more Units sanctioned previously at Denkanikotta, Pennadam, Kurinjipadi, Chinnadharapuram, Uppidamangalam, Kilpennathur, Vettavalam and Alangayam were also established. The S.E.T. Units are practical examples of integration of Leprosy Work with general medical

services as all these Units are attached to general medical institutions. The significant feature of this year's work is that S.E.T. Units were established at Primary Health Centres in the State.

Training Programme.—The Training programme of Para-Medical Workers and Non-Medical Supervisors was continued in this year also. two Non-Medical Supervisors and 101 Para-Medical Workers were trained.

Tuberculosis.—The Chest Clinics attached to the Government Headquarters Hospitals at Coimbatore and Kancheepuram were upgraded as District Tuberculosis Centres. As such the 13 districts of Tamilnad are having District T.B. Centres one each. In Madras City, the Government T.B. Demonstration and Training Centre was functioning analogous to the District T.B. Centres in the mofassil also. Three more B.C.G. Teams (in addition to the existing 10 teams) were raised and posted to the District T.B. Centres at Nagercoil, Coimbatore and Kancheepuram. Thus 13 B.C.G. Teams are now doing house to house vaccination work in every nook and corner of the length and breadth of the State. The age groups in 0-20 years were given direct B.C.G. Vaccination without Rountoux test. The tested and vaccinated figures for the year are 290,163 and 379,685 respectively. This includes vaccination for 47,603 new born babies also. A total number of sub-centres for examining and treating T.B. cases established on 31st December 1966 are 348. The total X-Ray examinations during the year were 108,205 (new) and 11,838 (old). The total sputum examinations done were 114,796 (new) and 11,084 (old). The total number of cases put on index was 52,378. Three teams of key personnel were trained at the National T.B. Institute, Bangalore for posting to the various District T.B. Centres in this State.

Three chest clinics to be attached one each to the Headquarters Hospital, Dindigul, Nagapattinam and Government Hospital, Tiruvannamalai were sanctioned by the Government.

An Urban T.B. Control Programme for Madras City was inaugurated as a Crash Programme on the 6th November 1966. Fourteen Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centres were opened taking into this scheme some of the existing clinics and by opening new clinics in such areas where there were no facilities for diagnosis and treatment of these cases. These clinics were located in different parts of the city to cover the entire city.

E.S.I. SCHEME.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme continued to work satisfactorily.

The Scheme was extended to Tirumangalam and Koyambedu villages in Chingleput district covering the insured persons residing in these areas by Mobile Van Service. A separate Static State Insurance Dispensary (2,000 type) was opened at Kodambakkam replacing the existing Mobile Van Service in that area and the same started functioning with effect from 29th January 1966.

For the convenience of the workers residing in the Upper part of the Mettur Dam area, a separate Static State Insurance Dispensary (2,000 type) was opened at Mettur Dam (Upper) and started functioning in the State-owned building with effect from 6th April 1966, terminating the utilisation arrangements made with the Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Corporation Limited, Mettur Dam.

A separate Static State Insurance Dispensary was opened at Thalayuthu replacing the Services rendered by Mobile Van Dispensary in that area and the same started functioning with effect from 1st September 1966 for the convenience of insured persons and their families residing in Thalayuthu and Rajavallipuram areas of Tirunelveli district.

Sanction was accorded for the extension of the scheme to the families of insured persons in Madras City and suburbs and in the Mettur Dam area. Sanction was also accorded to extend the scheme to Kappalur and Silaiman areas in Madurai district through Mobile Van Service.

The following buildings were under construction :—

- (1) Five-hundred bedded E.S.I. Hospital, Coimbatore and Twin Operation Theatre Block in the E.S.I. Hospital Coimbatore.
- (2) Conversion of infectious Disease Hospital at Madurai as E.S.I. Hospital and construction of additional buildings for the hospital. Twin operation theatres and ward of 66 beds—Separate Block in E.S.I. Hospital, Madurai.
- (3) Additional quarters for 65 Nurses in the E.S.I. Hospital, Madras.
- (4) Steam Laundry in Employees State Insurance Hospital, Madras.
- (5) Employees State Insurance Dispensaries, Avadi, Kondithope, Udumalpet, Choolai, Pallavaram, Kumbakonam, Tiruppur I, Munchalai Road, Koilpatti.

(6) Employees State Insurance Ward in the Government T.B. Hospital, Nagercoil.

The new buildings constructed for 19 Employees State Insurance Dispensaries were taken over and commissioned during the year.

Apart from the above, the Central Medical Stores (E.S.I.), Coimbatore, which is unique of its kind in the State was taken over on 7th November 1966 and put into use.

The Special Deputy Collector (E.S.I. Scheme) with the assistance of the Special Revenue Staff in the Madurai and Coimbatore Regions took steps to finalise the acquisition/alienation proposals of sites for the construction of 42 dispensaries, nine hospitals and four Tuberculosis Sanatoria under the Scheme.

The panel system under the scheme was in vogue in Coimbatore area only in this State. The total number of Insurance Medical Practitioners serving at present under the panel system in Coimbatore area was 54 and no fresh appointment of panel doctors was made during the year.

Up to the year ending 1966, there were 28 Local Committees in Madras State constituted in various places and one Hospital Advisory Committee at the Employees State Insurance Hospital, Madras.

Mental Hospital, Madras.

The hospital with a bed strength of 1,800 is situated in Kilpauk on a 46-acre plot 26 acres of which are enclosed by walls on all the four sides. Men and women patients are housed separately in different enclosures and the hospital is sub-divided into several sections.

The daily average strength during the year was 1,899 as against 1,938 in the previous year.

New Buildings Schemes.—The following works were in progress during the year.—

- (1) Out-patient block at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 lakhs.
- (2) T.B. Ward for 50 patients at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.10 lakhs.
- (3) Construction of new kitchen at Rs. 2. lakhs.
- (4) Construction of two occupation therapy sheds at Rs. 43,500.

Treatment.—Modern trends in Psychiatry stress more on out-patient treatment and this service was improved considerably here. The Department functioned on all days of the week from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and specially qualified medical officers were posted to attend to the cases for intensive treatment to obviate the necessity for admission. The team in the Out-patient Department consisted of the Psychiatric Consultants, Medical Officers, Psychiatric trained Nurse, Psychologist, Psychiatric Social Worker and clerical personnel apart from last grade staff.

In the Day hospital patients who required active treatment were accommodated for the day. When patients were unmanageable at home, they were kept here for the day. They received the necessary treatment and returned home in the evening. Thus, without admission the patient got the full benefit of institutional treatment and simultaneous care by relatives and this was found to effect quicker recovery.

Child Guidance Clinic.—The Child Guidance Clinic of this hospital functioned on every Tuesday between 2 and 4 p.m. with a Consultant, three Medical Officers, Psychologist, Nurse, Psychiatric Social Worker and Teachers (one male and one female).

Seizure Clinic.—This clinic functioned on every Tuesday between 9 and 11 a.m. with a Consultant and three Medical Officers to examine and review epileptic cases.

Neurology Clinic.—The Clinic functioned on every Monday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon with a Consultant and a Medical Officer.

Neurosis Clinic.—This clinic was started on 1st May 1966. It functioned on every Saturday between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, with a staff of a Consultant, two Medical Officers, Psychologist, Psychiatric Social Worker and a Nurse.

In-Patient Services (a) Diagnostic.—The following special departments were working.—

- (1) X-ray Department.
- (2) Electroencephalography.
- (3) Laboratory (Biochemical and Pathological).
- (4) Psychology Department.

(b) *Therapeutic facilities.*—All modern methods of treatment in Psychiatry were adopted.

Physical Methods—(a) Electro-Convulsive Therapy—Straight and modified.

(b) Insulin Coma Therapy

(c) Psychosurgery, in collaboration with Neuro-Surgery Department, Government General Hospital, Madras.

Drug Treatment.

Psychological Methods of Treatment.—Narcoanalysis, Psychoanalysis (by other methods) deconditioning therapy; Psychodrama individual and group psychotherapy were available.

Recreation Therapy.—Out-door and in-door games, music, dance and dramatic performances formed part of the therapeutic programme for patients during their stay in this hospital. The section was functioning under the charge of two Recreation Therapists—Separate for male and female sections.

There were two libraries for the patients in this hospital.

Occupation Therapy.—This Department was under the immediate charge of the occupation Therapist with the help of a minimum number of technical staff.

Children's Department.—There was a separate enclosure for children in-patient and a Child Psychiatric Specialist was in-charge of the department.

Teaching Work.—The students of Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College, Kilpauk Medical College, Chingleput Medical College, and Christian Medical College, Vellore, attended the hospital for their clinical training in Psychiatry. The students of the Public Health Nursing Course also attended the lecture demonstrations. The students from Madras School of Social Work, Red Cross Society, Loyola College and Stella Maris College also attended this institution for their field work and lectures in Psychiatric Social Work.

Refresher Course.—The Refresher Course in Psychiatry of three days duration for the benefit of Medical Officers and General Practitioners was conducted in this hospital, twice a year, in June and December.

Clinical Society.—The Clinical Society of the hospital presented cases of clinical interest and held conferences at its meetings every Wednesday. A few scientific films were shown with the assistance of the Medical firms.

Medical library.—There was a Medical Library attached to this institution for the benefit of Medical Staff and there were 1,706 books in the library, Thirty journals were subscribed for.

Monthly Visiting Committee.—The Monthly Visiting Committee of Visitors constituted under section 29 of the Indian Lunacy Act met once a month and transacted business.

King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.

During the year under report 1.5 million insertions of freeze dried smallpox vaccine were manufactured. One hundred and thirty-eight buffalo calves were used and 7,770 gms. of crude pulp were produced.

A total quantity of 5.5 million insertions of freeze dried vaccine was supplied to Corporation of Madras and to the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem and Dharmapuri.

Liquid vaccine.—The manufacture of liquid vaccine was carried on a very restricted scale as the demand was very low. The supply of liquid vaccine was mainly to the Railways, private practitioners and to the Military Hospitals at Madras and Bangalore. 1.87 lakhs does of 1 in 5 dilutions of liquid vaccine were supplied.

Mr. Grundon, World Health Organisation Consultant, visited the section in March 1966 and demonstrated the technique of freeze drying in shelf drier and scaling on the manning machine.

Diagnostic section clinical.—A total number 12,210 specimens were examined during the year in the clinical section. The various examinations done is broadly grouped as follows :—

Serial number and nature of test.	Number of specimens examined.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Bacteriological examination	6,597	..
2 Stool culture for V. Cholera	1,506	..
	Positivo ..	474
	Ogawa ..	470
	Inaba ..	4
3 Plague Smear (rats)	95	..
4 Physical and Chemical examination of motion and urine.	412	..
5 Haematological examination	223	..
Total	8,903	..

Prophylactic vaccine section.—Statement of manufacture and supplies of vaccines made during 1966.

Name of vaccine.	Manufactured in c.c.	Issued in c.c.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Cholera vaccine	5,443,276	6,997,158
2 T. A. B. vaccine	104,856	130,705
3 Plague vaccine	1,500	2,000

T. V. Section.—Statement showing the supplies of vaccines, Bacterial suspensions, High Titre sera etc., for the year 1966.

Serial number and name.	Quantity manufactured.	Quantity supplied.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Stock vaccines	13,590 doses.	14,535 doses.
2 Bacterial Suspension	2,15,750 c.c.	2,16,250 c.c.
3 Auto-vaccines	358 doses.	350 doses.
4 High titre sera	1 096 × 1 c.c.	1,251 × 1 c.c.
5 Live cultures	211 tubes.	211 tubes.
6 Old tuberculin for mantoux test and V.D. Test.	133,66 doses.	1,3,786 doses.

Media Section.—Statement showing the manufacture and supply of various Media and sterilised articles to Madras State during 1966.

Serial number and description.	Total manufac- tured media in litres and sterilised arti- cles in number.	Total supply of media in litre and sterilised arti- cles in number.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Various medias in litres	17,978.5 Litres.	17,088 Litres.
2 Various sterilised articles 5 c.c. cases ampoules, facos, tubes, throat swabs test tubes and urine bottles.	591,589 Nos.	588,439 Nos.

Serology.—On all specimens received from the hospitals, standard VDRL and KAHN tests were done and only those which were KAHN or VDRL positive a WR test was done; but for the private Medical Practitioners, if they required all the three tests or any of two tests, it was done with normal charges.

Generally, a qualitative test on VDRL, KAHN and WR and a quantitative test on all VDRL positive specimens were done. A few sera of patients suspected of injections mono-nucleosis sent for paul-Bunnel test were also tested.

In addition to these routine tests, the manufacture of the reagents for these tests except VDRL test was continued in this section and the supply of these reagents was also continued. The preparation of anitsheep amboceptor (Haemolytic serum) was also continued.

Preventive Inoculations.—Vaccination against Smallpox and Anti-cholera and Anti-typhoid inoculations were given at this centre daily between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Inoculation against Yellow Fever was given on Fridays in the Director's Laboratory between 11 a.m. and 12 noon.

Serious cases were given First Aid and sent to hospitals for further treatment. Outside the working hours urgent cases like snake-bite cases and scorpion stings were attended to by the Medical Officers resident in the campus.

Department of Biological Control.—The department continued to function as the Standards Control Laboratory for (1) drugs samples falling into the category of schedule-C and C1 drugs under the Drugs Act, 1940, (2) the Biological Products and other parenterals manufactured in this institute and (3) similar preparation received from (a) Government hospitals throughout the State, (b) Private Practitioners and Private Firms, etc. The enforcement of the Drugs Act was extended to the territory of Pondicherry State also from this year. This department was entrusted with the task of analysis of special products referred to by the Drugs Inspectors of that State.

The popular diagnostic test, the Male Frog Test for pregnancy continued to attract a large number of specimens for disposal. The total number of specimens received under all heads were 10,014. A break up of the tally under major heads is given below:

Drug Act.—One hundred and four esamples of schedule 3C and C1 drugs comprising mostly of parenterals like water for injection, Glucose injections of various concentrations, Aminophylline, Calcium Gluconate, etc., apart from Biologicals like Tetatnus Anti-toxin, Anti-boitics etc., Vitamins, etc., were referred by Drugs Inspectors under the provisions of the Drugs Act for analysis and report.

Drugs Act Samples from Pondicherry State.—Six samples of Anti-biotics were received under this Head. All of them were found to be of standard quality.

Government Hospitals in the City, Mufussal, Private Firms and Institutions.—One hundred and thirty four samples of drugs were received for analysis.

Sterility tests.—Three thousand one hundred and two tests were conducted on this head.

Pyrogen tests.—Six hundred and fifty three tests were conducted.

Toxicity Tests.—Five thousand and fifty eight tests were done for freedom from Toxicity.

Chemical Analysis.—Six hundred and eighty Chemical tests of various categories like Assay for active ingredients, limits tests for impurities, identification tests, physico-chemical tests, etc., were carried out.

Anti-biotics.—(1) *Assay*—Forty three samples involving the performance of 502 tests by the Microbiological methods were dealt with.

(2) *Sensitivity*.—One thousand three hundred and thirty eight tests were done on 151 specimens of culture of organisms isolated from body fluids of patients to determine the most effective anti-biotic(s) for treatment in these cases.

Male Frog Test for Pregnancy.—This increasingly popular diagnostic test accounted for 2,795 specimens of urine received from maternity hospitals and private practitioners.

A sum of Rs. 8,733 was realised as fees towards tests done for private individuals or institutions.

Special Work.—As in the previous year, the department carried out collaborative Assay of another Provisional National Reference Standard referred by the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta for Streptomycin and Chlorophenical and furnished the results in the manner prescribed.

Blood Bank.

1 Number of blood donors paid	144
2 Number of voluntary blood donors unpaid	106
3 Wet plasma manufactured	842 bottles of 500 c.c.
Wet plasma issued	878 Do. each.
4 Blood group sera manufactured	33,940 $\times \frac{1}{2}$ c.c. amps.
Blood group sera issued	35,460 $\times \frac{1}{2}$ c.c. amps.
5 Blood taking and giving sets supplied	500 sets
6 Three per cent sodium citrates issued	27,120 amps. of 20 c.c. each
	1,346 bottles of 500 c.c.
7 Dry serum and plasma (dry)	886
Dry serum issued	103
8 Haematological tests done	886
9 Rh. test done	68
10 Medical Officers trained in Blood Bank work.	21
11 Total quantity of blood collected	76.8 litres.
12 Total quantity of blood received from other hospitals.	992.5 litres.

Department of Antitoxins.—The Department of Antitoxin manufactured Anti-tetanus serum (Prophylactic and Therapeutic) and Anti-gas Gangrene serum (Prefrigens). In addition, the full requirement of Tetanus Toxoid for human use was met by internal manufacture.

Work on a pilot scheme for manufacture of Anti-scorpion Serum was under progress. A few horses were successfully immunized. The methods were standardised for routine manufacture.

Construction of a building to house the serum concentration and serum filling sections of this Department was rapidly progressing.

School of Laboratory Technology.—This section was concerned in training Medical Laboratory Technicians. The duration of the course was for one year. Training was given to technicians Grade II for one year and they were to be observed as Grade I Technicians in certain vacancies. There were 30 candidates from service and 12 were directly selected. The fresh trainees were all P.U.C. completed and were given a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem during the training period. They successfully completed their training by the end of the year 1966.

There was a training course for Technician Grade II which was also for one year beginning from 1st April 1966. 8 candidates were selected from the service who were to be promoted after completing the course and seven were private candidates. These seven were paid a stipend of Rs. 80 per mensem during their training period. 15 candidates who were selected on 1st April 1965 for this course completed the training in 1966.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION.

Agricultural Education

The Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Madurai continued to impart training leading to the B.Sc. (Ag.) Degree. The intake capacity of these colleges was 162 and 80 respectively. Out of 154 students who took their final Examination in April, May 1966 at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, 135 came out successful.

Admission at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, for post-graduate courses in eight specialities were continued. The total intake per year was 46 for M.Sc. (Ag.) Course. Five candidates for Ph. D. course were admitted in September 1966. All the 45 candidates who took their final M.Sc. (Ag.) Examination were declared successful.

Agricultural Research

Research work was in progress in the several disciplines at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore and at the Regional Research Stations in accordance with the approved Five-Year Programme of Research. The following are the outstanding achievements :—

Paddy.—Culture No. 8748 isolated from ('Arikiravi') a long duration coarse red riced variety grown in parts of Tirunelveli district was released as an improved strain A.S.D. 13. This gave an increased yield of 12.6 per cent over local Arikiravi. A high yielding selection in Kattuvanam variety was released as an improved strain T.N.R. 2 for cultivation under deep water conditions. This strain gave an increased yield of 20.8 per cent over the ryots bulk and could be grown over an area of 5,000 acres in Talainayar and Muthupet firkas of Thiruthuraipoondi taluk. Culture 2410 (Norin 6 × G.E.B. 24), a short duration fine grained selection was released as a new improved strain Co. 33. It has a duration of 120 days from sowing to harvest and is suitable for growing in Navarai season. It recorded an increased yield of 13 per cent over T.K.M. 6. Under the pilot project demonstration conducted in 200 acres in Chingleput district during Navarai season of 1966, an average grain yield of 1458 kg. per acre with a maximum of 1,781 kg. per acre was

recorded. The new strain was expected to replace the present coarse varieties grown in the Navarai season over an area of about one lakh acres in Chingleput and North Arcot districts. Selection No. 2701 was released as an improved strain of paddy A.D.T. 28. This strain which had given 18.6 per cent increased yield over A.D.T. 3 and possesses higher degree of resistance to lodging was found suitable for cultivation in Mayuram and Nagapattinam divisions. Application of Zinc Sulphate at the rate of 10 lb. per acre on paddy T.K.M. 6 had given an increased yield of 40 per cent.

Millet.—In a national demonstration plot laid at Vedapatti with C.S.H. 1 cholam in Summer 1966, a record yield of 5,270 kg. per hectare was obtained. In a ratoon crop which followed the main crop, the yield was 5,950 kg. per hectare.

Cotton.—Two cultures (63-1, 815-3-1) of long staple cotton, superior to M.C.U. 1 were advanced for trials in cultivators' holdings to assess their adaptability to the tract. An improved culture C.L. 123, to replace M.C.U. 2, strain in summer cambodia tract was developed. It was programmed to release this culture as strain M.C.U. 4 to be cultivated over an area of about two lakhs acres in the districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai. This strain has got a fibre length of about 27 mm. with a spinning capacity of 70's Highest Standard Counts, and is capable of giving on an average 7 per cent increase in the yield of kapas.

Oilseeds.—Two dormant bunch cultures, A.H. 7484 and A.H. 7486 recorded 19 per cent and 19.3 per cent higher yields over the strain T.M.V. 2 in the scattered block trials conducted during the past two years. Application of manganese sulphate at 10 lb. per acre gave 31 per cent increased yield in the case of gingelly. Spraying coconut bunches with 2, 4-D reduced the button shedding to a considerable extent.

Pulses.—Selection 15 in wetland blackgram was released as an improved strain A.D.T. 1. for distribution in the Cauvery basin of Thanjavur district. Greengram culture No. 21 gave an average increased yield of 18.5 per cent over local. It was found suitable for being grown over an area of 30,000 acres in Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot districts.

Botany.—Among the new introductions, *Sesbania Kirkii*, with a duration of 60-75 days, proved to be a promising green manure crop. Jute variety *Kalvani tessa* showed consistently high promise as a short duration, high fibre yielding catch crop.

Agricultural Chemistry.—Studies on super digested compost indicated that addition of super phosphate minimised the loss of nitrogen and enhanced the percentage of nitrogen recovery. The addition of super phosphate to the compost acted as a preservative. Under the Pesticides Testing Laboratory Scheme, insecticides and fungicides that were tested comprised of Demecron 100 Hexavin, Metacid Combi, Thiodan, Duter and A.B. Zincb.

Sesbania speciosa was found to be very promising for extracting leaf protein. The erection of the pilot plant for leaf protein extraction obtained as a gift from U.K. was in progress.

Entomology.—Application of 2 rounds of Phorate 10 per cent granules at the rate of 3 kg. per hectare actual ingredient before sowing and a month after sowing effectively controlled the cholam stem fly and gave high yields. Eight rounds of Carbaryl 0.1 per cent applied thrice at tri-weekly intervals gave good control of the castor shoot and capsule borer, *Alicidodes Affaber* on see Island cotton. Sprays of Parathion 0.05 per cent, carbaryl 0.1 per cent and Malathion 0.1 per cent applied thrice at tri-weekly intervals gave good control of the castor shoot and capsule borer and increased the yield. Malathion 0.1 per cent plus D.D.T. 0.1 per cent given thrice at monthly intervals, minimised the incidence of the mango fruit fly. Malathion 0.1 per cent plus fish-oil roson soap (1 lb. in 6 gallons) and Diemthoate 0.1 per cent were effective in bringing down the scale population on betelvine. Mengazon 0.06 per cent spray gave the maximum reduction of groundnut aphid followed by Methldemeton 0.05 per cent spray.

Mycology.—Three spraying of 1 per cent Bordeaux mixture in combination with Parathion, not only controlled rice blast but also enhanced the grain yield by 19 per cent. Spraying dithio-carbonates like dithane M. 45 was found to be very effective in reducing leaf disease of sorghum. Spraying streptomycin sulphate closely followed by 1 per cent Bordeaux mixture, consistently recorded best control of Back arm of cotton besides enhancing the kapas yield by 30-40 per cent.

Horticulture.—Application of Nitrogen at 2 lb. and P_2O_5 at 1.5 lb. per tree recorded a maximum number of 466 fruits in Neelum Mango variety.

In grapes, Anab-e-hahi pruned to 4 Sbuds, seedless (Kishmish) pruned to 7 buds, Muscat and Khandari pruned to 5 buds gave the maximum yields. Application of gibberellic acid at 50 ppm. increased the fruitest and berry size of Anab-e-Shahi.

Nematology.—The golden nematode was not noted in the potato growing areas of Hosur taluk in Salem district and Kodaikanal area in Madurai district. Plots treated with DD at 50 gallons per acre as a measure of control of the golden nematodes gave an increased yield of 91.2 per cent over the control and was found to be effective.

Agricultural Engineering.—The introduction of detachable share points to the Bose plough has reduced the cost of replacement and would give a fresh lease of life to the original design. The plot introduction has reduced the draft by 18 per cent. A mechanical drive has been devised to the rotary compost sieve and this reduced the cost of sieving and increased the turnover per day. A crane for removing debris from open well was designed.

Sugarcane.—Variety Co. 1287 recorded a maximum yield of 38.3 tonnes cane as late cane, which is on par with Co. 853. In respect of sugar per acre Co. 853 and Co. 1254 gave the maximum of 3.9 tonnes per acre. Varieties Co. 1310 Ragnar, B. 37172, Co. 658 and Co. 853 recorded better juice quality in the special season varietal trial. The application of compost, potash and phosphate either alone or in combination did not show any significant improvement in quality.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Plan—Thanjavur)

This calendar year started with the Thaladi crop drying up due to drought conditions. Samba crop escaped serious set backs and gave just above the average yield, while the yield in Thaladi was low. Due to the failure of South West Monsoon in the Mettur Dam catchment area, there was delay in raising the nursery of ADT. 27 by 40 days.

The following items of work were carried out under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme:—

- (1) Area saturation of two lakhs acres with ADT. 27.
- (2) Conducting large scale demonstration with ADT. 27 in 25,000 acres.
- (3) Running of ADT. 27 seed farm in 5,000 acres.
- (4) Large scale demonstration with Co. 25 in Thaladi in 25,000 acres.
- (5) Running of Co. 25 seed farm in 5,000 acres.
- (6) Preparatory steps for summer cultivation with PRS 72 Cotton, Hybrid Cholam, Hybrid Maize, Groundnut, Vegetables, etc.

(7) Organising pilot project on soil conservation-cum-water use demonstration in Sithamalli village, work to be undertaken during the ensuing summer fallow period.

The first three schemes with ADT. 27 were successfully carried out in spite of adverse weather conditions. The season for Kuruvai started late by 40 days due to belated receipt of water in the canals. The experience in Kuruvai cultivation in Thanjavur district showed that, whenever Kuruvai was planted late in the season, the yield got proportionately reduced even under other normal weather conditions. This year the ADT. 27 crop which had to be sown late had to face rains far in excess of its tolerant limit at the time of flowering to harvest. There were 28" rainfall as against the normal 8" for the period.

The two lakhs acres under ADT. 27 enjoyed all the facilities made available under High Yielding Varieties Programme by way of credit and inputs. The total credit off-take during the year exceeded Rs. 2½ crores mark as against the previous maximum of Rs. 150 lakhs in a financial year. Half ton additional production aimed at when the Intensive Agricultural District Programme formulated the Area Saturation Programme, in 1964-65 was fully achieved, in spite of adverse weather conditions.

One thousand and seven hundred tonnes of ADT. 27 paddy seeds were procured.

The crops raised under the 25,000 acres demonstration with Co. 25 in Thaladi and 5,000 acres seed farm schemes were in full bloom at the end of the year.

Preparatory steps for Summer Cultivation.—This item of work envisaged demonstrating cultivation of FRS. 72 cotton in a pilot project area of 500 acres with any of three crops, namely, CSH. 1 Cholan, Hybrid Maize, Co. 7 Ragi, Vegetable or Groundnut. Sowing operations had commenced in the early paddy harvested areas.

The Package Office was visited by the following dignitaries during the year :—

- (1) His Excellency the Governor of Madras.
- (2) His Excellency the American Ambassador to India.
- (3) Mr. David E. Bell, Vice President, Ford Foundation, New York.
- (4) Dr. A. A. Johnson, Director, Agricultural Extension, New York State.

(5) Mr. George F. Gant, Director, South and South-East Asia Programme.

(6) U.S. Senators and Congressmen led by Mr. Peage.

(7) World Bank Team.

Besides Messrs. The National Television Agency, U.S.A.,

Messrs. James Blue and Party, and

Messrs. Bilimoria Production, which had been here for the first time to film the Intensive Agricultural District Programme activities.

High Yielding Varieties Programme.—This was an important scheme started during the year. The programme aimed at a rapid rate of increase in food grain production to meet the increased demand utilising the High Yielding Varieties of Paddy and Millets. A planned approach was made to provide all the required inputs to the participant farmers to adopt the full package of practices for each of the following High Yielding Varieties raised—(a) Paddy—ADT. 27, TN. 1, Tainan 3, Co. 25 and Co. 29, (b) Millets, CSH. 1 Cholan, HB. 1 Cumbu and Deccan Maize.

Coverage.—This programme was started from 1st April 1966 and the areas covered under each variety under the Khariff and Rabi Season 1966 is given below :—

Serial number and name of crop.	Achievements up to December 1966.
	(1) (2)
	ACRES.
<i>Khariff 1966—</i>	
1 ADT. 27	279,355
2 Co. 25 Paddy	43,487
<i>Rabi Summer 1966-67—</i>	
1 ADT. 27 Paddy	17,078
2 Co. 29 Paddy	7,340
3 TN. 1 Paddy	27
4 Tainan 3 Paddy	722
5 CSH. 1 Cholan	3,764
6 HB. 1 Cumbu	3,382
7 Deccan Maize	94

Rabi season was in progress and sowings were being continued.

Implementation.—The programme was implemented in all the districts except Nilgiris, with the active co-operation of the Revenue, Co-operation and Public Works Departments. The inputs required, viz., fertilisers, Plant protection chemicals and credit were supplied through the Agriculture and Co-operative Departments. A farm plan was prepared for each participant farmer for each season which was not only used as a basis for the assessment and supply of production credit for those who required credit, but also served as a guide line for the successful cultivation of hybrid crops. In order to identify the farmer coming under the programme special pink coloured "input" cards were printed. The "input" card holders were supplied fertilisers and plant protection chemicals on a priority basis.

Performance of ADT. 27 in Khariff 1966.—In Thanjavur, where the major area under ADT. 27 was raised, in spite of the most unfavourable seasonal conditions, a very long delay in the onset of the South-West Monsoon which led to the Kuruvai areas getting water at about the same time as Samba areas normally got it, and rainfall during flowering and even more during harvest, the variety maintained a high average of 3,300 lb. per acre, while the varieties normally raised in the district like ADT. 20 and ADT. 3 gave an yield of half the normal average. In the other districts, where it was raised during the Khariff season notably in North Arcot and Coimbatore, ADT. 27 gave high yields of 8,500 to 9,200 lb. per acre in some places. The average yield of ADT. 27 in the State as a whole during Khariff was 1.725 metric tonnes per acre, against about 1.3 metric tonnes for other comparable varieties.

ADT. 27 Paddy did well in many districts during the Navaraj (January-April) season also. In 32 National Demonstrations laid out with ADT. 27 during the Khariff season the yield was above the set target of 5,000 kilos per hectare and in the rest of the 11 demonstrations it was between 4,000 to 5,000 kilos per hectare, average being 2.1 tonnes per acre (5,187 kilos per hectare).

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.—This programme was in operation from 1965-66 in the four selected districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli. All the 130 Developed Blocks in these districts were under the operation of the programme. The programme was confined to the following crops grown under irrigation, i.e., paddy, cholam and ragi, cotton and groundnut which are raised in rotation with the above food crops under irrigated

condition also came under the purview of the programme. The main aim of the programme was the provision of adequate and timely supply of production aids such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, improved implements and credit through co-operative based on the farm production plans prepared for each participant farmer.

Coverage.—The area covered during 1966 is furnished below:—
April to December.

Serial number and particulars. (1)	April to December.	
	Target. (2)	Achievement. (3) (ACRES.)
1 Paddy	672,500	789,785
2 Cholam	100,855	134,461
3 Ragi	43,000	87,702
4 Cotton	..	9,343
5 Groundnut	..	10,706

Farm Plan.—This programme involved the adoption by the cultivators of a package of practices such as use of improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and improved implements. The Village Level Workers developed farm plans for individual farmers on the basis of the package of practices for each crop. The total number of Farm Plans prepared during 1966-67 was 3,15,909.

The demonstrations were mainly of the composite type intended to show the cumulative effect of the package of practices of crop yields. The total number of demonstrations conducted in 1966-67 was 1,992.

Crop Development—Paddy and Millets.—The object of the Scheme was to produce and distribute good quality seeds to the farmers. The production of Breeders' seeds (Nucleus) and foundation seeds (Primary) was attended to by the Department. The production of secondary seed was entrusted to the Panchayats, which selected the progressive farmers and arranged for seed production with the technical assistance of the Departmental staff. The selected progressive farmers or Gramasahayaks were eligible for a premium of Rs. 50 per tonne for the seeds supplied by them.

During 1966 the following quantities of seeds were distributed.—

(1)	Primary seeds. Secondary seeds.	
	(2) (IN METRIC TONNES.)	(3)
Paddy	3,531	27,338
Millets	361	3,883

Green Manure Seeds.—This scheme provided for the purchase and distribution of green manure seeds. Seed Farm ryots were encouraged to produce quality seeds by giving them cultivation advance and the seeds produced were procured at prevailing market rate plus a premium of Rs. 50 per tonne. The seeds were however distributed through the Panchayat Union at 85 per cent of the cost.

In addition to production of seeds in private holdings, Panchayat Unions were also selected and granted loan assistance for the purpose of producing quality seeds. They were granted a long term loan of Rs. 5,500 for sinking a well and installing pumpsets. A short term loan of Rs. 1,000 towards cultivation advance was also granted and the services of a Demonstration Maistry were made available free of cost.

A quantity of 3,438 M.T. of Green Manure seeds was distributed under the scheme during 1966.

The object of the Crop Yield Competition on Paddy, Cholan, Cumbu and Ragi Scheme was to substantiate the possibility of increasing the yield of food crops by adoption of the recommended techniques of cultivation. The competitions were conducted at different levels.

Number of entrants enlisted during 1966 under this Scheme is given below ;—

	Nos.
Village level	41,266
Block level	6,016
District level	554
State level	114
Total ..	47,850

Potato.—The Potato crop of Nilgiris on an extent of 900 acres had been invariably subjected to attack of golden namatodes.

This was one of the most serious pests which was found very difficult to control. The pest has a tendency to form into cysts and godown to deeper layers of the soil and remain in a dormant stage for many seasons. As such chemical control measures were generally ineffective in advanced stages of the development of this pest.

There fore, attention was concentrated in finding ways and means to control this serious pest. One of the major results obtained was finding out strains known to be resistant to the pest. In May 1966 Potato seed Marketing Board, Northern Ireland, made available a small consignment of Arran Banner, Arran Consul, Ulster Ranger, and Ulster Glade varieties of totatoes. They were brought under trial in the Ooty areas of the Nilgiris where the land was declared to be nomatode infested. It was found from the preliminary trials that the variety Ulster Glade showed clear symptoms of resistance to a biotype of this pest which was occurring in the Nilgiris. This result is of immense importance to the growers, in view of the fact that it has thrown open a posisive method of controlling the golden nomatode pest in the Nilgiris.

In an attempt to multiply the potatoes in the plains some preliminary trials were conducted in Coimbatore and Madurai districts. These trials indicated that the varieties Bon Crusen, Great Scot and selection H.S. 1699 were successful.

Cotton.—The Cotton Development Scheme aimed at stepping up the level of production to 5.80 lakh bales of cotton at the end of the Fourth Plan and 4.61 lakhs during the year 1966-67. One important item of work done during the year was the successful cultivation of P.R.S. 72 Russian cotton in Rice fallows in Thanjavur district in about 500 acres. The achievements under the scheme are given below ;—

Item of improvement.	Area covered in acres.
(1) Reclamation of land	5,849
(2) Double cropping	7,039
(3) Distribution of improved seed	4,21,168
(4) Application of fertilisers	3,29,266
(5) Plant protection measures	4,03,923
(6) Improved agronomic practices	6,00,933

The area under package programme was increased by 10,000 acres during the year taking the total coverage to 1.40 lakh acres. The special crop sampling experiments conducted in the package area have shown that the yield is 40—60 per cent higher in package area as compared to non-package area.

Sugarcane.—All the Development Schemes under sugarcane were continued during the year. The achievements made under Sugarcane Development Scheme are as follows ;—

	<i>In lakh acres.</i>
(1) Thorough preparation of land	0.67
(2) Planting of selected sets	0.60
(3) Optimum manuring	1.24
(4) Proper irrigation	1.37
(5) Plant protection	0.96

The target of production for the year was 8.10 lakh tonnes of gur. The package scheme at Maduranthakam was continued.

Oilseeds.—The level of production aimed at for the Fourth Plan was 17.24 lakh tonnes and for 1966-67, it was 12.45 lakh tonnes. The normal development programme and the package programme were continued. Two new dry farming units one at Dindigul and the other at Tiruchengode for adoption of dry farming practices were started with a coverage of 8,000 acres.

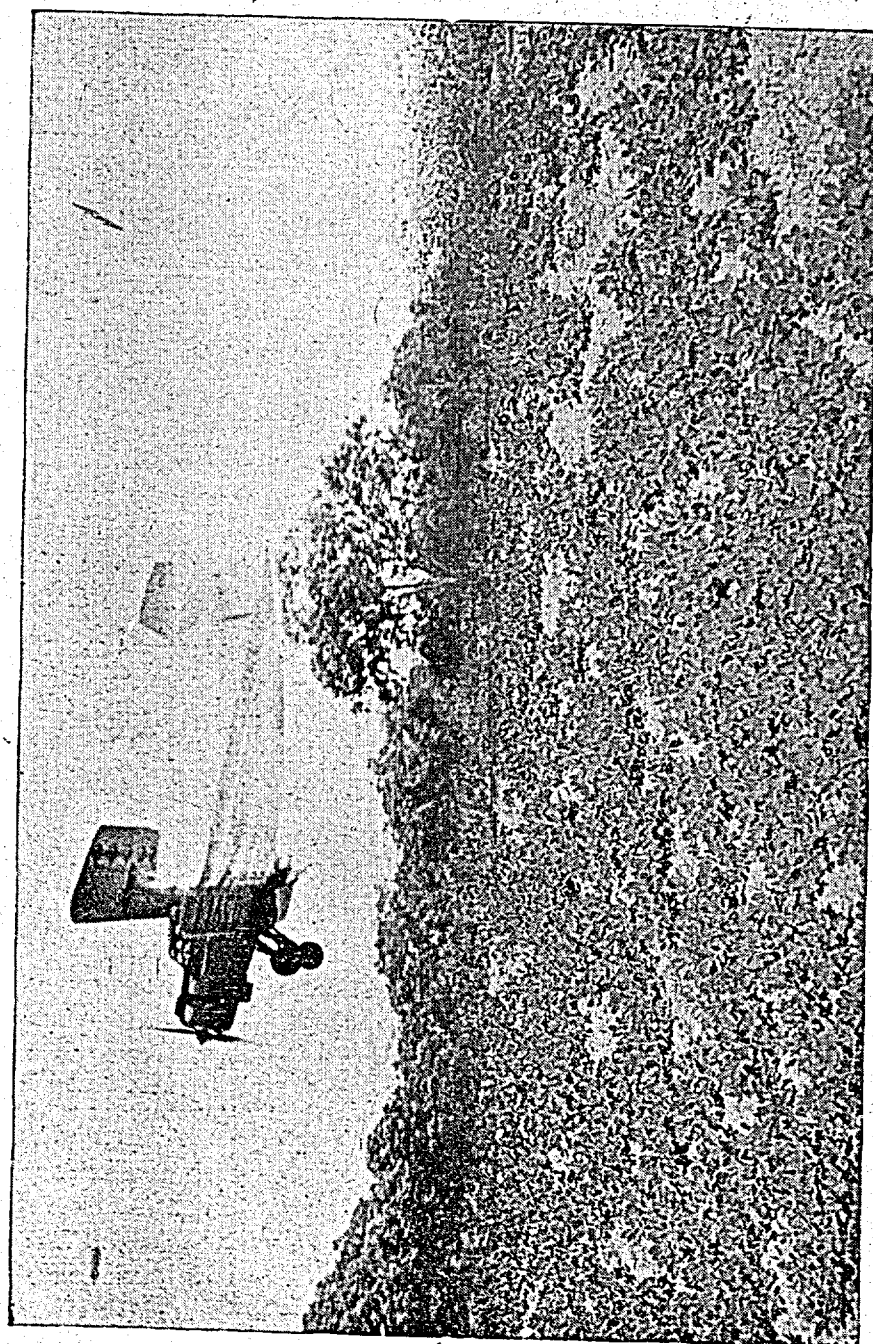
A notable feature was the undertaking of aerial spraying with a Russian Aircraft in Villupuram division against Red Hairy Caterpillar pest of groundnut to cover 14,000 acres.

The achievements under the Oilseeds Development Scheme are given below :—

<i>Item and improvement.</i>	<i>Area covered in acres.</i>
(1)	(2)
(1) Bringing new areas under the crop	3,39,235
(2) Improved seed distribution	9,37,368
(3) Application of fertilisers—	
Rainfed	3,20,312
Irrigation	1,40,306
(4) Improved Agronomic practices	10,13,827
(5) Plant Protection measures	6,82,576
(6) Mixed and border cropping of castor	1,56,727

Coconut.—The main objectives continued to be distribution of quality seedlings and adoption of improved cultivation measures to step up production in the existing areas. Fifteen nurseries were run and 4.85 lakhs seedlings were distributed. One hundred sprayers at subsidised cost were issued to ryots. In addition to the package

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AERIAL SPRAYING ON GROUNDNUT TO CONTROL RED HAIRY CATERPILLER AT TINDIVANAM,
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

scheme implemented in Adiramapattinam in Thajnavur district, 3 new units at Gudiyatham, Thambikkottai and Vilavankode were sanctioned during the year and they started functioning. An area of 3,000 acres was covered.

Another important scheme newly implemented during 1966 was the sanction of long term loans at Rs. 300 per acre for the establishment of coconut plantations. An area of 669 acres was covered.

In the scheme for settling landless poor in Ramanathapuram district and raising coconut in patta lands, 1,344 acres were newly brought under coconut.

Cashew.—The general scheme for establishment of new cashew plantations and the special scheme in Ramanathapuram district were continued. The loan amount was increased from Rs. 80 per acre to Rs. 100 per acre to be given in two instalments of Rs. 60 and Rs. 40. An area of 4,564 acres was covered during the year.

A new scheme for the development of the coastal belt in Vilathiyur area of Tirunelveli by the grant of long term loans to pattadars for establishing cashew and coconut plantations was sanctioned. The initial survey was made and an area of 111 acres under cashew and 30 acres under coconut was covered.

Fruits and minor plantation crops.—The long term loan for raising of grape orchard which was hitherto Rs. 600 was raised to Rs. 1,500 per acre, subject to a maximum of Rs. 6,000 per individual. An area of 1,428 acres was covered by sanction of loans for establishing new orchards.

Fruit Development.—The scheme for banana development on a package basis was implemented in North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Dindigul and Erode areas. The main objective behind the scheme was to foster the cultivation of the Mauritius variety of banana, which was one of the foremost varieties acceptable to foreign trade. The variety was developed successfully in Gudiyatham, K. V. Kuppam, Vellore, Anaicut and Madanur blocks in North Arcot district and lately on a small scale in parts of Madurai Chingleput and Tirunelveli districts over a total area of 3,000 acres.

For the first time long term loan assistance of Rs. 300 per acre was given for the establishment of cocoa, a foreign exchange earner plantation. The scheme was implemented towards the end of the year and three acres were covered. An area of 30 acres was brought under cocoa without loan assistance.

Tobacco.—In addition to the normal tobacco development scheme, based upon the successful trials conducted in raising Flue cured Virginia tobacco in 1964 and 1965, an area of 53 acres was brought under this crop in 1966 in Hosur area of Salem district. The crop was successful and the quality of the caused product was good.

Agricultural Information Service Unit

The Information and publicity activities in respect of this department was attended to by the Agricultural Information Service Unit at Madras and Thanjavur.

The following important information activities were attended to by this unit during 1966 :—

This department participated in almost all the major exhibitions conducted in this State at the State National and International levels. Exhibitions on "Agriculture" were conducted in the fairs conducted at the district level. Besides this, "Farmers Day" were celebrated in the Research and other Government Farms of this department through which latest findings and recommendations in agricultural research and Development were brought home to the agriculturists.

During the year 1966 the department conducted and participated in 13 exhibitions throughout the State.

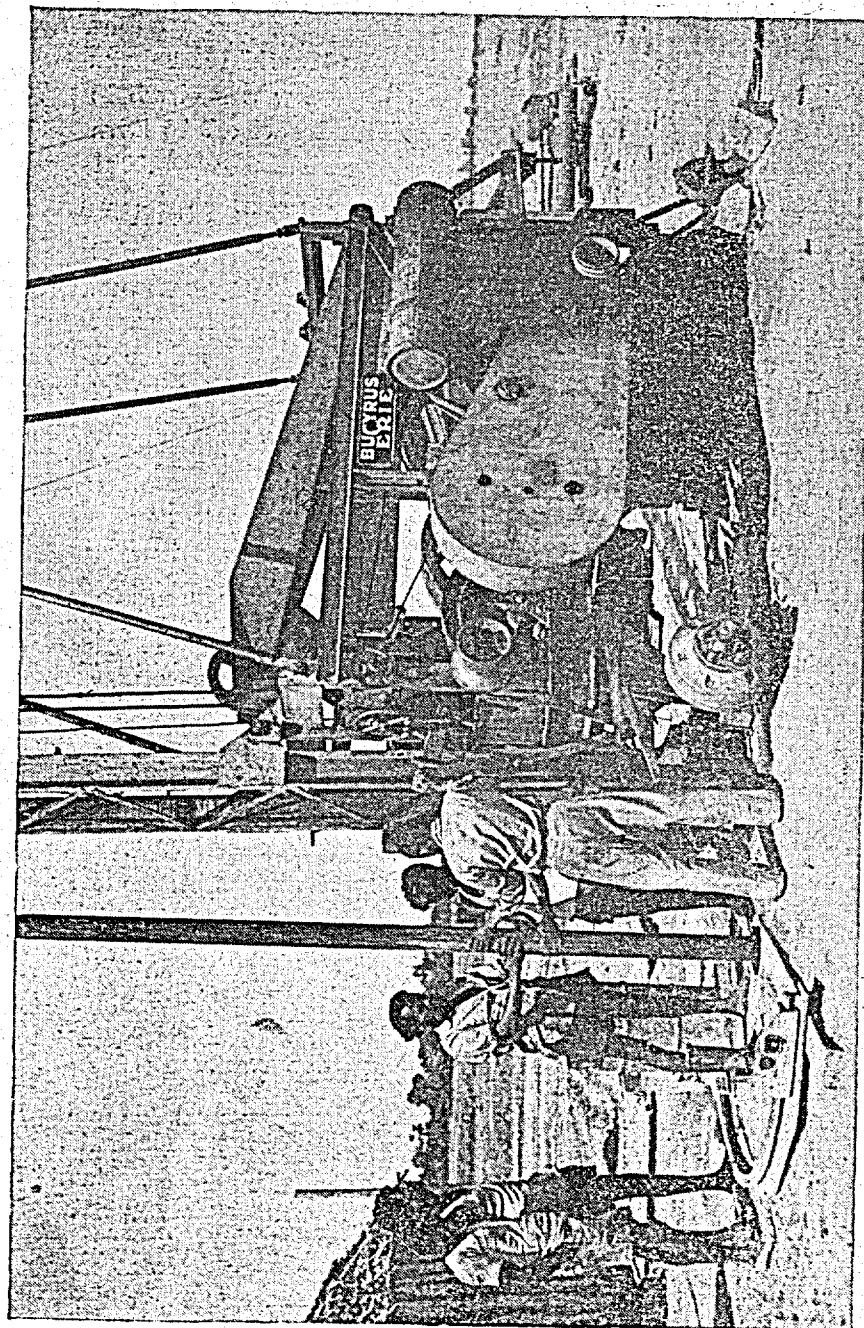
Five handbills, three leaflets, two folders, one booklet and one chart were printed. 652,500 copies of these materials were printed and distributed.

A monthly Agricultural Journal titled "Mezhichelvam" was published by the Information Unit for the benefit of farmers and on an average 20,000 copies were printed and distributed every month.

In addition, an annual publication titled "Villagers, Guide and Calendar" was also published in which general information and particulars on improved methods of cultivation of various crops were exhaustively furnished. 35,000 copies of Villagers' Guide and Calendar were printed and sold to the farmers in 1966 at a concessional rate of 25 paise each.

The Information Unit was provided with one propaganda van to conduct film shows in the rural areas. Films on "Agricultural Subjects" produced by this department as well as those received from other States and Government of India were frequently project-

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WORKING OF POWER DRILL TO TAP THE UNDERGROUND WATER.

ed at the rural areas including hamlets of villages. The propaganda van was utilised throughout the year and 182 film shows were conducted in the rural areas during 1966.

Agricultural Engineering

Minor Irrigation.—The following Minor Irrigation schemes were implemented :—

- (1) Private Tube wells.
- (2) Boring of Wells Scheme.
- (3) Deepening of wells.
- (4) Filterpoint Tube wells.

Private Tube wells Scheme.—Loans were granted to ryots for sinking tube wells under this scheme and the departmental equipments were hired out for this purpose. The maximum loan amount was Rs. 8,000 except in South Arcot and Coimbatore districts, where the loan amount was Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000, respectively. Subsidy at 10 per cent of the loan amount subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 was also granted under this scheme for both the loan and non-loan cases. A total number of 880 wells was sunk during 1966.

Boring of Wells Scheme.—Loans for boring inside the wells were granted for increasing their yield. The loan and subsidy facilities applicable to private tube-wells were extended to this scheme also. 384 cases of boring inside the wells were completed from April to December 1966.

Deepening of Wells Scheme.—The Departmental R.B. Units were hired out to ryots for deepening the wells to increase supply of water. The ryots were eligible for a maximum loan amount of Rs. 2,000 including a subsidy of 10 per cent of the loan amount. The ryots who engaged the units without availing the loan amount were also eligible for subsidy. Another notable feature was that the department had taken steps to build magazine godowns at Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem for storing adequate quantity of explosives and supplying to the ryots in time. The total number of wells deepened during 1966 was 150.

Filter point Tube-wells Scheme.—The Crash Programme in Thanjavur for sinking 2,000 filter points in the district was continued this year also and this has subsequently been merged with the regular scheme for sinking filter points.

The maximum loan amount under the scheme was Rs. 3,500 with a subsidy of 10 per cent of the loan amount subject to a maximum of Rs. 150. Pumping machinery was also supplied out of the loan amount. Subsidy was granted to ryots who did not avail of the loan facilities. 2,407 filter points were sunk during 1966.

Land Development—Tractor Hire Purchase Scheme.—Under this scheme tractors with matched implements and trailer were issued to ryots and co-operatives under hire purchase scheme. The maximum amount of loan allowed was Rs. 20,000 before 11th December 1966 and Rs. 25,000 from 12th December 1966. The loan amount was recoverable in 10 years, together with centage and interest at approved rates. 169 tractors with matched implements at a cost of Rs. 32.50 lakhs were supplied to the ryots.

Tractor Hiring Scheme.—The following were the targets and achievements made under Tractor Hiring Scheme :—

	Target.	Achievement.
	ACS.	ACS.
Virgin lands	6,830	768.02
Current fallows	6,600	11,189.09

17 Nos. of D. 6 'B' series Crawler tractors were imported from United States of America and distributed to the various districts. Similarly 6 Nos. of T. 100 'M' Russian tractors were imported.

Soil Conservation.—Soil Conservation Schemes were under execution in all the districts in Madras State except Madurai district. An area of 86,878 acres was covered under soil and water conservation measures in the above districts.

An area of 143,236 acres was covered under investigation of areas for preparing detailed plans and estimates. Detailed plans and estimates were prepared for an area of 126,196 acres.

In the scheme for execution of soil conservation works in the lands assigned to Todas in the Nilgiris district an area of 102 acres was covered.

Under the scheme for soil and land use survey, an area of 934,110 acres was covered under reconnaissance survey. An area of 27,654 acres was also covered under detailed survey.

In the scheme to investigate areas in the coastal belts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur districts, for reclamation, an area of 89,777 acres was covered under reconnaissance survey.

An area of 14,206 acres was covered under detailed survey. A total number of 22 base maps and five broad scheme proposals were also prepared.

A total number of 71 sub-assistants were trained in soil and water conservation at the Soil Conservation Training Centre, Madurai.

In the scheme for resettlement of agricultural labourers the following achievement was made—

Well sunk—16 Nos.

Construction of checkdams—9 Nos.

Contour bunding—24.65 acres.

Investigation of ravine affected lands was carried out in 148 panchayat unions in the districts of Salem, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. An area of 6,223 acres was recognised as ravine affected lands in the above districts. The ravine reclamation works done in an area of 73.71 acres in Tirunavalur area of South Arcot district was maintained.

Five officers completed their training in soil conservation at the Government of India Soil Conservation Research Demonstration and Training Centre. Sixty Assistants were trained in soil conservation at the Soil Conservation Training Centre, Madurai.

Under the scheme for investigation of wind swept areas in Bodinaickanur of Madurai district, contour survey was carried out in an area of 19,341 acres and detailed plans and estimates were prepared for an area of 15,403 acres. The shelter belts already raised in this area to a length of 36 miles to arrest wind erosion of agricultural lands was maintained by the department.

Government Agricultural Engineering Workshop, Madras.—The manufacture of 68 numbers of hand boring sets sanctioned by Government under Minor Irrigation Programme were manufactured and sets supplied to the District Officers.

Out of two percussion type power drills sanctioned for manufacture in this workshop under Pilot Scheme, the manufacture of one drill was completed and transferred to the Assistant Agricultural Engineer, Saidapet for district work. The same was working satisfactorily. The manufacture of the other drill was almost completed. Trials were conducted and drills were found to be working satisfactorily.

The outturn of the workshop during 1965-66 was Rs. 7.21 lakhs. The total number of improved ploughs distributed under the Pilot Scheme for Distribution of Improved Ploughs was 1.74 lakhs.

Food Production

The Board of Revenue (Food Production) administers the following schemes, with a view to increase the agricultural output:-

- (1) Special Minor Irrigation Programme;
- (2) Desilting-cum-Reclamation.
- (3) New Well Subsidy Scheme.
- (4) Scheme for the supply of oil engine and electric motor pumpsets.
- (5) Chemical fertilisers.

(1) *Special Minor Irrigation Programme.*—This programme tackles small irrigation schemes costing less than Rs. 15 lakhs each. The schemes included under this programme aim at improvements to the existing irrigation sources devoting special attention to the sources in the earstwhile ex-zamin areas. Works relating to the construction of new sources are also undertaken under this programme. The works are attended to by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and the Superintending Engineer (Food Production). The progress made both financial and physical under this programme during the calendar year 1966 was as furnished below:—

	Expenditure incurred. (Rupees in lakhs).	Number of works completed.	Area expected to be benefited. (acres).		Production potential created. (Tonnes.)
			Stabilisation.	New or Gap.	
(i) Superintending Engineer (Food Production).	150.42	929	56,683	20,818	18,948
(ii) Chief Engineer (Irrigation).	127.57	109	20,623	4,977	5,097
Total ..	277.99	1,038	77,306	25,795	24,045

(2) *Desilting-cum-Reclamation.*—This scheme is implemented with the object of restoring the lost capacity of irrigation tanks by resorting to desilting with the help of earth-moving machineries and also by raising the F.T.L. of the tanks wherever feasible. The desilted earth is used for reclamation of submergible foreshore lands

During 1966, a total expenditure of Rs. 32.09 lakhs was incurred. The number of works completed during the period was 20 resulting in the reclamation of foreshore lands to the extent of 262 acres and bridging a gap of 643 acres thus creating an addition food production potential of 387 tonnes.

(3) *New Wells Subsidy Scheme.*—The current New Well Subsidy Scheme has been in force since 1958-59. Initially the maximum loan admissible per well under this scheme was Rs. 1,000 only with a maximum subsidy of Rs. 250. From 1960-61, the maximum loan was raised to Rs. 2,000 per well, the subsidy being 25 per cent of the cost of the well subject to a maximum of Rs. 500. From 1965-66, the maximum amount of loan has been raised to Rs. 5,000 in all areas. The subsidy continues to be at 25 per cent of the value of the work, subject however to the old ceiling of Rs. 500. In Talavadi firka of Coimbatore district, the subsidy is 50 per cent of the value of the work subject to the ceiling of Rs. 1,500, because of the backwardness of the area. During the year 1966, a sum of Rs. 542.71 lakhs was advanced as loan. 28,550 new wells were started and 14,519 wells which were started during earlier years, were completed benefiting 14,519 acres. The production potential created was 7,260 rice tonnes.

(4) *Scheme for the supply of oil engine and electric motors.*—Under the programme, the ryots are granted loans for the purchase of oil engines and electric motors for lift irrigation from wells. During the year 1966 the progress made was as below:—

Expenditure incurred.	Number of pumpsets supplied.	Acreage benefited.	Potential created.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs. 137.43 lakhs ..	Oil Engine 1,607	12,856	6,428 tonnes.
	Ele. Motors 5,853	29,265	14,633 ..
	7,460	42,121	21,061

(5) *Chemical Fertilisers.*—The scheme for the distribution of nitrogenous fertilisers continued to be implemented as a State Trading Scheme on a no-loss no-profit basis. The supply of fertilisers was made by the Government of India through the Central Fertiliser Pool. The Government of India permitted the indigenous factories to sell with effect from 1st October 1966 30 per cent of their production in the free market outside the pool. The quantities of fertilisers distributed during

the year 1966, from the allotments received from the Government of India under the pool arrangements worked out to 339,195 tonnes in terms of Ammonium Sulphate.

Animal Husbandry

1. *Administration*.—This Department is administered by a Director assisted by 3 Deputy Directors each in immediate charge of Disease Control, Live Stock Development and Key Village Schemes including artificial insemination and cross breeding work with the necessary executive and office staff.

2. *Veterinary Education*.—The Veterinary College at Madras imparts education in M.V.Sc. and B.V.Sc. courses. For these two courses 42 candidates including 21 candidates from 8 other States and 136 students including two students deputed by the Government of India respectively were admitted. In the Flaying Schools attached to this College, six amateurs and two Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) were trained in the art of scientific flaying.

3. *Stockman Course*.—This course is run for the 13th year in succession. In the six centres at Hosur, Pudukkottai, Chettinad, Orathanad, Abishekapatti and Alamadhi, 351 candidates were admitted for training.

4. *Scholarships and stipends*.—(i) *B.V.Sc. Degree Course*.—As usual 5 scholarships to each class at the rate of Rs. 40 per mensem were awarded by the college from State funds and the Government of India Scholarships and Harijan Welfare Department's Scholarships were availed of by the students.

Under the Madras Education Loan Scheme for the grant of Interest free loans to children of N.G.O.'s and teachers and parents whose annual income is Rs. 1,500 and less 133 students were granted loans for the above course.

(ii) *M.V.Sc. Course*.—The Departmental candidates (V.A.Ss.) admitted to this course during the year 1965-66 were granted scholarships of Rs. 150 per mensem each from 10 to 17 in addition to the 5 candidates granted study leave on half average pay together with the study allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

(iii) *Stockman Course*.—The students of the Stockman course were paid stipends at Rs. 35 per mensem for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Most Backward Class and at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem each for Backward Classes.

(iv) *Flaying Course*.—A monthly stipend of Rs. 25 was paid to the amateurs.

(b) *Examination*.—Out of 96 candidates who took their final B.V.Sc. Examination, 79 qualified themselves for the degree.

Of the 35 candidates who appeared for the examinations, 32 qualified themselves for the M.V.Sc. Degree, of whom 12 secured I Class (6 from Madras State and 6 from other States).

Out of 349 students who took the examination in June 1966 in S. M. Course, 308 students came out successful.

II. *Disease Control* (Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet).—

(i) *Biological Products*.—The following quantities of Biological products were manufactured and issued from the Institute.

Serial number and name of product.	Production (in doses).	Issue (in doses).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 H.S. Vaccine	2,269,440	2,186,856
2 B.Q. Vaccine (F.D.)	2,007,960	2,077,260
3 R.D. Vaccine (F.D.)	5,269,800	5,957,000
4 P.Pox. Vaccine (F.D.)	395,600	438,250
5 F.Pox. Vaccine (F.D.)	375,500	437,500
6 S.Pox. Vaccine (F.D.)	171,300	144,200
7 R.P. Goat Tissue Vaccine (F.D.)	7,869,825	8,816,425
8 Bovine lymphagitis	646 c.c.	564 c.c.
9 F. Cholera Vaccine	4,020	2,740
10 Anthrax Spore Vaccine	202,020	210,686
11 Anti-Anthrax Serum	5,820	2,940
12 Anti-Rp. Serum	20,340	69,000
13 Cl. Welchii anaculture	73,920	63,000
14 Freeze Dried—Raniklet Disease (Vaccine Fl. Strain).	250,900	262,000
15 Brucella Abortus Vaccine	5,340 doses.	5,150 doses.
16 Brucella Abortus antigen	9,650 c.c.	6,500 c.c.
17 Brucella Aboplate antigen	460 c.c.	425 c.c.
18 Brucella Aboplate Milk antigen.	200 c.c.	20 c.c.
19 F.D. Rp. Lapinised Vaccine	7,430 doses.	7,810 doses.
20 H.S. Oil adjuvant Vaccine	12,866 "	13,233 "
21 Swine Erysipelas Aluminium gel-hydroxide Vaccine.	2,000 "	1,600 "
22 Sheep pasteurised alumprecipitated vaccine.	1,460 "	1,120 "

The above biological products were supplied to Madras, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra, Andhra, Pondicherry, Dandakaranya Project and Military Farm, Bangalore.

Biological products like South African Horse Sickness vaccine, Freeze Dried Lapinesed Swine Fever vaccine, Johnin, etc., supplied by the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar were distributed to the field staff. As in previous year experiments in six section and research work on important problems were continued. The Veterinary Disease Investigating Officers at Ranipet continued their investigation and research work in their respective spheres.

Contagious disease.—One Rinderpest Officer was appointed at Madras to keep close track of the disease and to control it. Twenty check posts were established at important cattle routes in the border areas of the State. The animals that enter the State were protected against Rinderpest by carrying out 717,449 vaccinations.

Veterinary Institutions and Touring Billets.—Thirty-six Veterinary Hospitals and 267 Veterinary Dispensaries including 25 Veterinary Dispensaries that were newly sanctioned during the year functioned. In these institutions 761,158 cases were treated and 80,302 castrations done.

The Corporation of Madras continued to maintain 5 Veterinary Dispensaries in different localities of the City on the usual terms and conditions.

There were 73 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, 19 Touring Billets, 94 First Aid Centres functioning in the State.

Veterinary Mobile Units.—Through 21 mobile units the Department was able to cover large number of villages quickly during out-break of diseases. The number of cases treated and castration done through these units were 5,810 and 4,417 respectively.

Clinical Laboratories.—The 12 regional clinical laboratories were functioning for diagnosis of diseases in the field.

Livestock Development.—In order to produce pedigree stock among cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, etc., and make them available for distribution to the public for upgrading the local breeds and also to increase milk and meat production, the department was maintaining 14 livestock farms including Dairy Farm and Salvage of Dry Cows Farm as shown below :—

(1) *Livestock Research Station, Hosur.*—The strength of cattle in this farm comprised of 1,146 consisting of 639 Sindhi, 35 Gir, 41 Ha. ar, 12 Kangayam, 398 Cross Breeds, 11 Jersey breeds and 10 Fresian. The number of horses maintained in this farm was 13.

The total strength of poultry was 3,746 consisting of 2,447 WLH 1,092 RIR and 207 B.M. The total eggs collected were 96,330.

The total number of sheep maintained was 281 consisting of 20 Rams, 140 Ewes, 51 Ram lambs and 62 Ewe lambs.

The strength of pigs and ducks in this farm were 104 and 12 respectively.

(2) *Ramanathapuram District Livestock Farm, Chetnad.*—The total strength was 697 consisting of 27 Kangayam, 87 Tharparkar, 258 Murrah, 85 Pullikulam, 5 Sindhi, 36 Tharparkar and Kangayam Cross, 158 Tharparkar and Haryana Cross, 10 Tharparkar and Sindhi Cross, 2 Umblacheri and 29 Haryana.

The total number of sheep maintained was 549, consisting of 22 Rams, 457 Ewes, 45 Ram lamb and 25 Ewe lambs.

The strength of birds in poultry section was 1,528 consisting of 406 RIR and 1,122 WLH breeds.

The number of pigs maintained in Pig section was 57.

(3) *District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai.*—The strength of cattle in this farm was 1,064 comprised of 310 Sindhi, 366 graded Sindhi, 179 Kangayam and 209 Murrah.

The stock position of sheep in sheep section was 1,049 consisting of 45 adult Rams, 76 young rams, 803 adult Ewes, 58 young Ewes and 67 lambs.

The stock of Poultry was 1,200 (RIR).

The Piggery Unit in this farm was having a stock of 85 pigs.

(4) *District Livestock Farm, Orathanad.*—The strength of cattle in this farm comprised of 275 Sindhi, 6 Kangayam work cattle, 44 Umblachery work cattle, 29 Sindhi—Umblachery work cattle, 1 Jersey—Sindhi Bull and 465 Murrah.

The stock of poultry was 3,149 consisting of 3,127 WLH and 22 RIR Breeds.

There was also a stock of 20 pigs in Piggery Unit.

In addition, a stock of 667 consisting of 352 Umblachery as non-Scheme and 161 Umblachery and 144 Sindhi—Umblachery was maintained in the Livestock farm at Korukli attached to this farm as Scheme animals.

(5) *District Livestock Farm, Abishekapatti.*—The strength of cattle in this farm was 326 heads of cattle and Buffaloes consisting of 18 Tharparkar, 89 Gir, 8 Sindhi, 75 Kangayam, 5 Alambadi, 2 non-discripts and 189 Murrah buffaloes.

The stock of sheep in sheep section was 684 consisting of 27 Rams, 646 Ewes, 5 Ram lambs and 6 Ewe lambs.

The stock position in poultry was 1,624 WLH Breeds.

(6) *Government Dairy Farm, Ooty*.—The stock of cattle in the farm was 262, of which 5 were work cattle, 28 bulls and 229 cows and Heifer of Jersey Cross and Fresian cross breeds.

(7) *Salvage of Dry Cow Farm, Alamadhi*.—The public animals maintained in this farm in the beginning of the report were 355 and 374 at the end of the period. During the period under report, 580 calves were born, 56 cows were returned after calving, 34 as pregnant and 71 as unfit for salvage. There were 11 deaths.

The strength of breeding bulls and work bullocks in this farms were 3 and 33, respectively.

The stock position of poultry in this farm was 1,343 WLH and 244 RIR breeds.

(8) *Piggery Farm, Alamadhi*.—The stock position of pigs was 365 of Yorkshire breeds.

In addition, two pairs of Gir and one pair of Kangayam work bullocks were maintained in this farm for draught purposes.

(9) *Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam*.—The stock position of sheep was 1,429. The strength of cattle maintained in this farm was 26. The total number of pigs in piggery section was 162.

The stock of poultry in this farm was 1,542 (WLH) in Poultry Extension Centre and 1,688 under Raising of Baby Chicks Scheme.

(10) *Sheep Farm, Nanguneri*.—The total stock of sheep maintained in this farm was 509 consisting of 28 rams, 480 ewes and one ewe lamb.

The number of work cattle maintained in this farm was seven Gir animals.

(11) *Sheep Farm, Sattur*.—This unit was newly started during the year. The total stock of the sheep was 1,132 consisting of 988 ewes, 41 rams, 55 ewe lambs and 48 Ram lambs.

(12) *Sheep Breeding Research Station, Chinnaasalem*.—The strength of sheep in the farm was 1,763 consisting of 186 T. Black woolly, 240 Mandya, 104 Graded I, 19 Graded II, 18 F 2 F, one F 2 F 2, three Nalli weathers and 1,192 Mecheri sheep.

The stock position of other livestock in the farm was 266 cattle consisting of 206 Alamabadi, four Kangayam, 55 Hallikar, one Gir and 917 WLH birds consisting of 19 cocks, 202 hens, 30 cockerals, 221 pullets and 445 chicks in Poultry section.

(13) *Sheep Breeding Research Station, Ooty*.—The stock position of sheep was 1,455, of which 744 heads were maintained under crash programme and 711 as farm stock. In addition, two cross breed work bullocks were also maintained.

The stock of poultry in the farm was 174 WLH birds.

(14) *Poultry Research Station, Teynampet (Madras)*.—The stock position of poultry in the farm was 6,856 consisting of 4,255 WLH, 1,076 RIR, 1,136 Australorp, 187 white Astro, 196 white rock and 6 red white.

The total number of eggs collected during the period under report was 152,398.

III. *Sheep and goat*.—The Sheep and Goat Development Officer continued to exercise technical control of the seven sheep demonstration units and six sheep breeding and cumby weaving co-operative societies. These units and society carried out propaganda work and education among the sheep owners on scientific breeding and management of sheep, shearing, washing, grading, marketing of wool, etc.

Five sheep breeding co-operative societies and one sheep breeding and cumby weaving co-operative society were sanctioned during the year.

There were 72 S. & W.E. Centres functioning in the State in the beginning of the year and 10 centres were also sanctioned during the year.

IV. *Poultry Extension Centres*.—In addition to the existing two poultry farms at Teynampet and Hosur Cattle Farm, there were 67 centres functioning in the beginning of the year. Eight centres were sanctioned by the Government during the year 1966-67, of which six were opened till the end of the period, thus totalling 73 centres in the State till the end of the period leaving a balance of two centres yet to be opened.

The stock position of poultry (i.e., RIR & WLH) maintained in the Poultry Extension Centres was 70,199 and the total eggs produced during the period under report was 2,079,077.

In addition, there were 26 Poultry Demonstration Units attached to the Veterinary Hospitals functioning in the State.

V. *Cross-breeding Scheme, Ooty*.—The main centre at Ooty has four sub-centres. With the Jersey semen received from Bangalore, 3,264 inseminations of cattle and 47 insemination of buffaloes were done. The number of calves born during the period was 740 for cattle and 16 for buffaloes.

VI. *Artificial Insemination Centres*.—There were 29 Artificial Insemination Centres in the beginning of the year 1966. One centre was opened at Namakkal in Salem district on 1st December 1966 and two were merged with Intensive Cattle Development Projects and there were 28 centres at the end of the period under report. The total number of bulls maintained and insemination done in the centres was 103 and 72,697, respectively.

VII. *Key Village Extension Centres*.—There were 76 Key Village Extension Centres in the beginning of the year. Three centres were merged with key village blocks under Intensive Cattle Development Project. The total number of Key Village Extension Centres at the end of the period was 73. The total number of bulls maintained in these centres was 2,968.

VIII. *Key Village Scheme*.—Out of 68 Key Village Centres, three centres were merged with the Intensive Cattle Development Projects. There were 572 Artificial Insemination sub-centres functioning during the period. Details of work done were as follows:—

- (i) Number of bulls—381.
- (ii) Number of inseminations done—306,032.
- (iii) Number of natural services—4,771.
- (iv) Number of calves born—68,916.
- (v) Number of calves subsidised—2,922.

IX. *Premium Scheme*.—Under the scheme, there were 1,802 cattle and buffalo breeding bulls.

X. *Intensive Cattle Development Project*.—These projects started under crash programme at Saidapet, Madurai and Coimbatore with four regional A. I. centres under each project continued to function. One lakh twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-two artificial inseminations were done in the year and 4,135 were calves also subsidised in these three projects.

XI. *Intensive Poultry Development Blocks*.—These blocks started in eight places, viz., Virudhunagar, Poraiyar, Ranipet, Acharapakam, Ketti, Portonovo, Omalur and Kollab continued to function.

Under this scheme, 25 breeders were selected for each block and Poultry Breeders Co-operative Societies or Poultry Breeders Association was formed.

XII. *Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres*.—Five centres were started at (1) Kattupakkam, (2) Coimbatore, (3), Salem, (4) Madurai and (5) Trichirappalli, continued to function. The centre at Kattupakkam was functioning with 300 breeders while all the other centres were functioning with 100 breeders only.

XIII. *Chick Hatchery Scheme (Dharmathupatti)*.—Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for the purchase and distribution of WLH chicks to each of 20 selected breeders in the area and a sum of Rs. 200 each for the maintenance of these chicks. The loan of Rs. 600 so paid was collected in the form of 125 hatched eggs per week at 25 paise per egg.

XIV. *Goshala Development Scheme*.—There were 18 Goshalas in the beginning of the year and two Goshalas were opened in the year.

XV. *Hill Cattle Development Scheme*.—The scheme started during July 1963 to improve the productivity of cattle in hilly regions of the State and to serve as demonstration centre for cross-breeding with Jersey stud bulls continued to function during the period.

XVI. *Mixed Farming (Thanjavur)*.—This is a pilot scheme functioning from 30th December 1965 at Thanjavur district. Under the scheme, loans were advanced to 24 farmers with holdings of 3 to 5 acres of irrigated land at Rs. 1,500 each (Rs. 500 for one pair of bullocks and Rs. 1,000 for two cows at Rs. 500 each). The 24 mixed farming units were concentrated in Vallam and Sengipatti firkas of Thanjavur and Budalur Blocks.

XVII. *Fodder Development*.—Fodder Development under various items of work like supply of grass-slips and seeds at 50 per cent cost to the ryots, construction of silo pits, supply of chaff cutters at subsidised rates, raising of pastures, short-term fodder crops and fodder grasses and legumes under subsidy scheme continued to function under the control of the Fodder Development Officer, Madras.

XVIII. *Propaganda and publicity*.—One propaganda unit and Gosamvardhana Exhibition Unit were functioning at Madras for the entire Madras State. The regular programme of the units was by showing films at schools and institutions on Animal Husbandry

subjects and other items of works, preparation of charts, taking photographs on Animal Husbandry subjects, tape recording of speeches of V.I.Ps. during the departmental function.

XIX. Statistics.—The Statistical section continued to function with animal husbandry statistical research work and analysis of data and collection of animal husbandry statistics.

In addition, sample survey work on estimation of production of milk and meat in the State were also undertaken by this department duly financed by the Institute of Agriculture Research Statistics.

The Madras Dairy and Milk Project

The Madras Dairy and Milk Project consists of the Milk Colony at Madhavaram and the Central Dairy located within the Colony. Accommodation for 4,000 milch animals and 1,000 dry animals and young calves in eight units of 500 each were available. The number of licensees and animals as at the commencement and end of 1965 and 1966 were as follows :—

Year.	Number of licensees.	Total number of animals.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1st January 1965 ..	231	2,889
1st January 1966 ..	137	1,629
31st December 1966 ..	85	898

The total quantity of milk produced in the colony including the Government Dairy Farm came down to 14.84 lakhs of litres in 1966 as against 20.64 lakhs of litres during 1965. The Government Dairy Farm, which had 506 animals, produced 2.21 lakhs litres of milk during the year. Due to the out-break of rinderpest in November-December 1964, there was heavy loss of animals and the production of milk in the colony was very much hampered. The post epidemic liquidation of licensees due to the out-break of rinderpest resulted in further decrease in the strength of the animals. The collection of milk was mainly from Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Erode. Bulk coolers were erected in Taramangalam (near Erode), Tindivanam and Villupuram to augment rural collection. This was also extended to Thiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur districts. The milk collected from these areas was given an initial treatment of chilling and/or pasteurising, as the case may be, and then transported to Madras in Road-tankers which were exclusively manufactured for the purpose. The chilling centre at Baluchetti Chatram and Walajahbad and the bulk coolers at Tharamangalam and Tindivanam

refunctioned satisfactorily. The location of these plants is generally in surplus areas. The total quantity of rural collection of milk was 51.01 lakhs of litres. The quantities of milk collected from various sources and sold to the public in the City during 1966 were as follows :—

Collection—	LITRES.
(1) Milk Colony at Madhavaram ..	1,263,087
(2) Government Dairy Farm at Madhavaram ..	220,805
(3) Rural collection ..	5,109,659
Total ..	7,693,551

Sales in Madras City—	LITRES.
Buffalo Milk ..	52,12,443
Cows Milk ..	18,38,442
Toned Milk ..	14,49,716

There were 72 depots in different parts of Madras City through which milk was distributed in bottles to customers in the city.

A computed cattle feed unit also functioned in the Madhavaram Colony. The concentrates were minerals both for their maintenance and milk production in required proportions to meet the needs of animals. Out of the total production of 332 metric tons of feed 309 metric tons were sold during the year.

A Calf Rearing Unit on an experimental basis was established within the colony with a view to ensure good calves for replacement or additions to the stock. The actual cost of rearing the calf in the colony with stall feeding has been high. Therefore, a subsidy of Rs. 10 per animal per month was allowed to enable the licensees to obtain the animal at prices more or less corresponding to market prices for comparable animals. At the beginning of the year there were 87 calves and at the end of the year 55 calves only were available. Apart from this, calf subsidy scheme continued to be implemented under which a subsidy of Rs. 10 per calf per month was offered to the licensees whose heifer calves were selected. These heifer calves are to be reared by the owners themselves and they are eligible for the subsidy for a period of 2½ years or till they attain the age of 36 months whichever is earlier. Under this scheme, 12 calves were available in the beginning of the year. As on 31st December 1966, 15 calves were available.

The Veterinary Staff consisting of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Livestock Assistants are attached to the Units for giving advice and assistance to the licensees for all cattle development activities. A veterinary hospital has also been opened and it is functioning in the Colony for rendering necessary veterinary medical aid to the licensee's animals.

The cultivation of irrigated grass out of the unit wash-water was taken up departmentally within the Colony. In addition, the Colony was getting supplies of grass from the Corporation Sewage farm at Kondugaiyur. As the availability of water is inadequate for the cultivation of grass, new wells are being sunk to supplement the wash-water for the purpose.

Accommodation for animals are issued to the licensees having units of 10 and 20 animals. An amount of 13 paise towards occupation charges and 2 paise towards licence fees is being charged per animal per day. Calves of less than a year are not charged. Residential accommodation is provided to the licensees separately.

Government have ordered that the cattle feed may be supplied to the licensees at the fixed rates as were supplied during the period from 1st July 1965 to 30th September 1965 subsidising the excess due to the market fluctuations.

The licensees who were affected by the outbreak of Rinderpest were encouraged by allowing concessions such as waiver of accommodation charges, issue of medium term loans, waiver of recovery of certain loans due to Government, Calf Rearing Charges, etc.

Madurai Milk Project.—The Madurai Milk Project has been taken up with the assistance from the UNICEF who will supply the equipment required for the Project. The total cost of the Project is Rs. 114 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 33 lakhs being the value of equipment supplied by UNICEF. The capacity of the plant is 50,000 litres with provision for expansion. Two chilling centres, at Virudhunagar and Srivilliputhur and three bulk coolers have been proposed to facilitate the collection of milk from rural areas.

The terms of the agreement with the UNICEF contemplate the supply of low fat milk at subsidised rate, the subsidy amounting to 1½ times, the value of the machinery and equipment received as grant from the UNICEF.

The control over the milk supply co-operatives throughout the State was continued to be under the control of the Commissioner of Milk Production and Livestock Department.

The major schemes implemented through Co-operative Societies are as follows :—

Tiruchy Pasteurisation Plant.—The Pasteurisation Plant with a capacity of 2,000 litres per hour has been established at Thiruchirappalli by the Trichy-Srirangam Co-operative Milk Supply Union with the assistance from Government 50 per cent of the cost being given as subsidy and the balance as loan. The total cost of the plant is Rs. 17.2 lakhs. The plant was commissioned on 4th April 1966. The milk collected from Thanjavur, Dindigul and Mannargudy is pasteurised in this plant and despatched to Madras.

Thanjavur Pasteurisation Plant.—A plant at a cost of Rs. 17.74 lakhs is being established by the Thanjavur Co-operative Milk Supply Union at Thanjavur with the assistance of Government by way of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy. The building work has been completed. The erection of Plant and Machinery is in progress.

Kanyakumari Pasteurisation Plant.—The pasteurisation plant which was established with Government assistance of 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan at a total cost of Rs. 3.974 lakhs has been functioning with effect from 28th April 1965. The capacity of the plant is 1,000 litres per hour.

Tirupur Chilling Plant.—A 1,000 litres per hour chilling plant at a cost of Rs. 3.545 lakhs on the pattern of 50 per cent : 50 per cent loan and subsidy is under implementation. The building work has already been completed. The erection of plant and machinery is in progress.

Chidambaram Pasteurisation Plant.—The pasteurisation plant which was established at a total cost of Rs. 6 lakhs with usual 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy is completed and will be commissioned in 1967.

Cattle Feed Mixing Units.—The cattle feed mixing units at a cost of Rs. 28,000 each are located at Karaikudi, Thiruchirappalli and Thanjavur. The plants at Thiruchirappalli and Thanjavur are functioning. The Plant at Karaikudi is expected to be commissioned in 1967.

Salvage Farm.—A salvage farm at a cost of Rs. 1,73,500 (at 75 per cent loan and the balance as subsidy) is being implemented by the Thanjavur Co-operative Milk Supply Union at Thanjavur. The work is in progress and is expected to be completed soon.

Fodder Farms.—The scheme for the establishment of fodder farms at Perunagar and Damal has been taken up for implementation and the work is in progress.

Co-operation

The Co-operative movement in the State continued to make satisfactory progress during the year under report. There were 16,524 societies of all types functioning in the State.

(i) *Agricultural Credit*.—All the villages in the State were covered by co-operatives and 89.8 per cent of the rural population was brought within the co-operative fold up to the end of 1966. The co-operatives also met the demands made on them by the agriculturists for production and marketing finance. The primary agricultural credit societies, the land mortgage banks and the marketing societies advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 38.27 crores to the agriculturists during the period, as against Rs. 39.45 crores issued during the corresponding period in the previous year.

Annual Credit Limit.—To make production credit available at the right time and in adequate measure and to simplify the procedure with a view to avoid delay in the disbursement of loans, the system of Annual Credit Limit was introduced in the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme and Intensive Agricultural District Programme areas and in the areas covered by the sugar factories and agricultural banks in other districts. Under this system the credit needs and other production requisites of a member for the various crops to be raised by him during the year were assessed in advance and each member was sanctioned a credit limit for the year before the commencement of cultivation operations. The loans were disbursed in instalments with reference to various stages of cultivation. A sum of Rs. 13.62 crores was advanced as loans under this system.

Full Finance Scheme.—The full finance scheme was implemented in 274 blocks in the State on 31st December 1966. The total amount of credit supplied under the scheme during the period was Rs. 24.16 crores. Of these, loans to the extent of Rs. 1.81 crores were issued to landless tenants.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme.—On 31st December 1966 the programme was in operation in an area representing about 100 per cent of the cultivated area in 33 blocks, 65 per cent in one block, 40 per cent in one block and 30 per cent in the remaining block covering 1,852 villages 12.21 lakhs of acres. The co-operatives in the package area issued short term and medium term loans amounting to Rs. 230.84 lakhs and Rs. 5.31 lakhs respectively.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.—Based on the experience gained in the working of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was implemented with emphasis on increased production of some of the major food crops like paddy, ragi, chulam, groundnut and cotton. Areas with larger potential for development with assured rainfall and irrigation were brought under the programme. This programme was in operation in all the blocks in four select districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli in the State and a sum of Rs. 12.32 crores was disbursed by the co-operatives.

Package Scheme for Commercial Crops.—With a view to increasing production by the adoption of improved and intensive agricultural practices, package schemes for commercial crops like groundnut, cotton, potato, tobacco and banana in select areas were formulated and as on 31st December 1966, the package scheme for these five commodities were in operation in 46 blocks, 37 blocks, 2 blocks, 14 blocks and 32 blocks respectively. Two thousand one hundred and forty-four co-operatives implemented the scheme and they issued loans amounting to Rs. 220.26 lakhs to the ryots. The value of fertilisers distributed was Rs. 47.73 lakhs.

Gramasahayak Scheme.—The Co-operatives in the State were associated with the distribution of Gramasahayak seeds by granting loans to Gramasahayaks on the pledge of seeds and to the nominated ryots for the purchase of secondary seeds and by making outright purchase of seeds from gramasahayaks and distributing them to the nominated ryots. The value of seeds purchased on outright basis was Rs. 8.70 lakhs during the year.

High Yielding Varieties Programme.—With a view to bring about a large increase in the yield per acre, the high yielding varieties programme was introduced during Khariff 1966 all over the State except in the Kanyakumari and Nilgiris districts. It contemplates the introduction of newly identified high yielding varieties of paddy ADT. 27 and CO. 25 and hybrids of Jawar (C.S. H-I) and Maize (HBI) which are improved varieties that respond to heavy manuring and are capable of yielding much higher returns than an ordinary variety under given appropriate conditions. The role of co-operatives in the implementation of the programme was the provision of necessary credit and inputs in adequate measure and in time. The Reserve Bank of India sanctioned special credit limit of Rs. 275.73 lakhs to the Madras State Co-operative Bank on behalf of 11 Central

Banks on the strength of Government guarantee to finance the participants under the high yielding varieties programme waving the condition of the maintenance of non-overdue cover of the borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India. The participants under the high yielding varieties programme availed themselves of loans to the extent of Rs. 130.27 lakhs from the Central banks.

(ii) *Urban Credit*.—There were 159 urban banks and 899 employees credit societies with a membership of 10.98 lakhs and share capital of Rs. 5.68 crores. They issued loans to members to the extent of Rs. 34.82 crores.

(iii) *Co-operative Marketing*.—There were 133 marketing societies (including the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation) which issued loans amounting to Rs. 1.11 crores to their members on the pledge of their produce. They marketed members' produce worth Rs. 18.41 crores.

(iv) *Storage Facilities*.—With a view to providing increased storage facilities to their members, the co-operatives, including rural credit societies, large sized societies and marketing societies constructed 30 godowns. Besides these, 76 godowns were under different stages of construction at the end of the period. As on 31st December 1966, the co-operatives owned 1,504 godowns.

(v) *Processing Activities*.—Fifty-four marketing societies established processing plants, viz., 18 ginning factories, 25 decorticators, 34 rice hullers, four oil expellers, two rice mills and one coffee curing plant. They processed 37,671 tonnes of produce worth Rs. 2.25 crores.

Government sanctioned financial assistance by way of share capital and loan aggregating to Rs. 8.511 lakhs to the North Arcot District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society for the establishment of a fruit canning factory near Vellore for processing of mangoes, lime fruits, tomatoes, etc., The Society was taking steps to establish the unit.

(vi) *Sugar Mills*.—There were six sugar mills in the State of which four mills were on production. The remaining two conducted trial crushing at the end of the year. One more society was registered in Dharmapuri district and it was taking steps to establish the mill. They crushed 5.84 lakhs metric tonnes of cane and produced 5.23 lakhs bags of sugar and sold 6.31 lakhs bags of sugar for Rs. 8.31 crores.

Ten lakhs of poor pupils were provided with the supply of at least one set of uniforms either at the School Improvement Conferences or at other functions held for the purpose. The total cost of such free gifts of uniforms was Rs. 65.45 lakhs.

School Improvement Conferences.—The movement by which people came forward to improve the equipment, buildings and other facilities in schools continued to make satisfactory progress and as many as 56 conferences were held in various districts in the State during the year. The total number of conferences held upto the end of 31st December 1966 was 337. The total cost of the schemes undertaken in all these conferences was Rs. 12.90 crores of which schemes worth about Rs. 8.45 crores were carried out so far benefitting over 30,000 schools, benefitting some schools on more than one occasion.

General.—As a measure of improving the quality of Education in primary schools, Government permitted the appointment of 100 graduate trained teachers as Headmasters of complete Higher Elementary Schools/Senior Basic Schools having a strength of 400 and above. Also 100 Physical Training Instructors were permitted to be additionally appointed. These posts were duly distributed to deserving schools in Panchayat Union areas and non-Panchayat Union areas.

Two orientation Seminars were held during the year at Coimbatore and Madurai. Two in-service courses were also organised, a four week in-service course for 46 Teacher Educators in October 1966 and a four-week course for 50 Deputy Inspectors in November-December, 1966.

Publications.—Two publications relating to the Role and Functions of the State Institute of Education were printed. Two booklets and one guide book for teaching of Science in Upper Primary Schools were also printed and distributed to the teachers of Upper Primary Schools, Training Schools and Inspecting Officers.

A three-day seminar on Mathematics was held at Poonamallee and Sriperumbudur in the month of September 1966.

English Teaching.—The Government approved the conduct of Training course in the improved methods of teaching English for the teachers of Standards VI to VIII. These training courses were held in four centres.

Secondary Education

Of the 135 newly opened high schools in the year 1966-67, 99 boys schools and 14 girls schools are under local bodies and 19 boys schools and 3 girls schools are under private managements. This brings the total number of high schools in the State to 2,370. The strength in the Secondary stage (Standards IX to XI) is 6,04,119. There were also 53 Anglo-Indian and Matriculation schools in this State.

The Government approved the proposal for the introduction of 30 bifurcated courses in the Secondary Schools. These courses will actually be introduced during 1967-68. Preliminary arrangements were made during 1966-67.

Under the centrally sponsored scheme for which cent-per-cent assistance is given, a total allotment of Rs. 13.66 lakhs for the strengthening of agriculture course in Multipurpose schools and science laboratories was sanctioned by Government.

Revision of Syllabus.—The revised syllabus for the 11 year pattern of education was approved by the Government and introduced in Standards VI and XI in 1966-67.

Training Schools.—There were 138 teachers' training schools in the State.

Social Education.—The Government permitted the opening of 150 Adult Literacy Schools during the year 1966-67 under the Fourth Five Year Plan. Out of these, 116 schools were actually been opened.

Prior to these, there were 329 Adult Literacy Schools in this State. 7,279 men and 2,779 women attended these Adult Literacy Schools.

Mobile Units.—Two Adult Education mobile units were functioning, as usual, one at Madras and the other at Madurai.

National Awards.—National Awards were given by the Government of India to 5 Secondary School teachers and 3 Primary School teachers of this State. Each recipient was given a certificate of merit and a cash award of Rs. 500 at a function held in New Delhi, when the awards were presented to the recipients by the President of India.

State Awards.—As in the previous year, the State Awards for teachers for the year 1965-66 were given in March, 1966, to 70 teachers. Each award consisted of a silver medal, a certificate of merit and a cash prize of Rs. 200.

Increase in Pension.—Madras is the first State to introduce the Triple Benefit Scheme for teachers. The minimum pension for teachers was raised to Rs. 20 per mensem with effect from 1st April 1966 which benefited a number of retired teachers.

Miscellaneous.—Under the scheme of Nationalisation of text books, an English text book for Standard VI based on the revised syllabus, replacing the English text book for Standard VI, published with reference to the old 1957 syllabus was brought out during the year. A Tamil text-book for Standard VI based on the new syllabus was also published by the Government under the above scheme afresh. Other kinds of text books published already by Government in language subjects continued to be used.

Government also published the English work both for Standard VI during the year and they were distributed for sale through the District distributors.

Free Supply of Books and Slates.—Government ordered that all pupils of Standards I to III who come under Madras Midday Meals Scheme are to be supplied free of cost language text books (Tamil) published by Government. Similarly eligible pupils of Standard I were supplied with slates free of cost and pupils of Standard III with arithmetic text books. Pupils of the above category whose mother tongue is other than Tamil were supplied with text books in that language.

Audio-visual Education.—The Department continued its efforts to encourage schools to equip themselves with a set of minimum equipment consisting of a 16 mm. film projector, 35 mm. film strip projector, a radio set, a tape recorder, etc. During the period under report 20 schools were equipped with 16 mm. projectors, 17 schools with film strip projectors, one school with radio set and 14 schools with tape recorders raising the total number to 412 film projectors, 696 filmstrip projectors, 697 radio sets and 205 tape recorders.

During the period, six short training courses of 6 days duration in Audio-Visual Education were conducted at Tiruppattur, Madurai, Tiruppur, Erode, Sivakasi and Dharmapuri and 162 graduate teachers were trained. The total number of courses held was 26 and the total number of teachers trained was 714. Training was given in the preparation and use of projected and non-projected aids and in elements of photography.

National Cadet Corps—Organisation.—The expansion of Junior Division N.C.C. at the rate of 100 troops of 10,000 Cadets every year was maintained.

Library Movement.—During the year 1966, there were 12 District Central Libraries, 1,336 branch libraries and 2,673 delivery stations under various Local Library Authorities in the State as against 12 District Central Libraries, 1,010 branch libraries and 1,920 delivery stations in the previous year, 1965.

Besides the opening of branch libraries and delivery stations, the Local Library Authorities have also introduced the special schemes mentioned below for the spread of library service in the districts :—

- (1) Mobile Library Service.
- (2) Home delivery of books to children.
- (3) Library Service for children.
- (4) Library Service for tourists.
- (5) Library Service for Prisoners in Jails.
- (6) Library Service for Police personnel.
- (7) Rural Library Service.
- (8) Hospital Library Service.

Games and Sports.—At the invitation of the School Games Federation of India, Madras State played the host to the XII National School Championship Sports (Autumn Games 1966) conducted in Madras between 18th and 20th October, 1966. Competitors from 19 States took part in the games meet. An expenditure of Rs. 33,225 was incurred by the Government in connection with the conduct of the games meet.

Higher Education

Reorganisation of the Department.—When the Department of Higher Education was reorganised in 1966, the subject "Public Libraries" was transferred to the Directorate of Secondary Education. As a result now the Department is only in charge of Art and Training Colleges under all managements and certain other institutions of higher education.

A new post of Special Officer, English, was sanctioned to the Office of the Director of Higher Education; Madras, for attending to the work relating to the improvement of teaching of English in Pre-University Courses in Government Colleges.

Universities.—During the year 1966, the number of Universities in the State rose from 2 to 3 the new University being the Madurai University inaugurated on 6th February 1966. The jurisdiction of the new University extends over the revenue districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

Legislation.—With a view to regulating the working of unrecognised educational institutions, the Madras Private Education Institutions (Regulation) Act, 1966 (Madras Act 23 of 1966) has been passed and has also received the assent of the President of India. It is proposed to bring the Act into force as early as possible. The main purpose of the Act is to improve the working of the private unrecognised Educational institutions by bringing them within reasonable control of Government.

University Education.—The two important developments in the field of higher education in 1966-67 are (i) the introduction of Tamil as an alternative medium of instruction in Pre-University Courses (Part III Humanities) and (ii) the introduction of pay scales recommended by the University Grants Commission for College teachers.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Madras Syndicate that Tamil language may be introduced as an alternative medium of instruction for the humanities in the Pre-University Courses several aided Colleges and all Government Colleges have introduced Tamil as an alternative medium of instruction in one section of Humanities in Pre-University Course in 1966-67. Such a facility in an extensive measure was provided for the first time in 1966-67 only and the response of students might be considered satisfactory in that about 4,600 students had joined the Tamil Medium Pre-University (Humanities) course in all the Colleges in the year. In order to provide competent teachers for this course, three orientation courses for 120 College teachers were conducted during the summer vacation of 1966.

The Government of India had commended the adoption by the State Government of the pay scales recommended by the University Grants Commission and offered financial assistance to the extent 80 per cent of the annual additional expenditure involved. The State Government decided to implement the pay scales of the Commission from 1st April 1966 and also to bear in the case of aided Colleges, the entire additional expenditure over and above the 80 per cent grant expected from the Government of India.

Admission to Colleges.—The rush for admission to the Pre-University Course in 1966-67 continued to be heavy particularly in Urban Centres in the State. The facilities available in the State can be considered adequate to the demand in that the total number of seats in the Pre-University Course in all Colleges was about 50,000 while the number of students actually admitted was about 47,000. The rush for admission to the science courses was marked. To meet it, the Universities in the State permitted the admission of five more students (increase from 80 to 85) in each section.

New Courses.—Degree courses were started in five out of six new Government Colleges opened in 1965-66, the only College where such courses could not be opened in 1966-67 being the Government Arts College, Dharmapuri as the required additional accommodation could not be provided in that College.

M.Sc. (Mathematics) in the Government College (Men), Kumbakonam, and M.A. in English and M.Sc., in Botany and Zoology in Government College, Coimbatore, were started in the year 1966-67.

Evening Colleges.—The Evening Colleges started in 1965-66 in the Government Arts Colleges, Madras and Coimbatore and Queen Mary's College, Madras, have shown good progress.

The Government permitted the opening of three more Evening Colleges at Government College, Salem, the Rajah Serfoji Government College, Thanjavur and Sree Meenakshi Government College for Women, Madurai. From this year instruction is being imparted in the Science subjects also in the first year Pre-University Course (Evening College). In the two Evening Colleges opened in 1965-66 in Government Arts Colleges at Madras and Coimbatore, degree courses have been started in 1966-67.

New Colleges.—To meet the demand for the Collegiate Education, Government started four new Colleges for men at Karur, Virudhachalam, Tiruvannamalai and Tiruppur and two new Colleges for women at Thanjavur and Dindigul. Six non-Government Colleges were also started by private management at Tambaram, Madurai, Tuticorin, Tiruchirappalli, Kovilpatti and Coonoor. With the opening of 12 Colleges in 1966-67, the number of Arts Colleges in the State has increased from 93 in 1965-66 to 105 in 1966-67.

National Cadet Corps.—During the year there was considerable expansion in the N.C.C. Senior Division to cater to the needs of the newly opened Colleges and the increased strength in the existing

Colleges. With effect from the academic year 1966-67, N.C.C. Training was made optional for Pre-University Course male students, but students taking the Degree Courses should have at least three years' training in the N.C.C. which they can take at the degree level. If any student had undergone training for one year at the Pre-University Course level, he will be exempted for a period of one year during the Degree Course.

Scholarships and Educational Concessions—National Scholarships Scheme—Government of India Scheme.—During the year 1966, 490 and 73 scholars were selected for the award under the National Scholarships Scheme and Merit Scholarships for Children of Teachers of Primary and Secondary Schools Scheme respectively.

National Loan Scholarships Scheme.—In 1966 fresh loan scholarships were sanctioned to 1,200 scholars, and the amount expended was Rs. 14,08,000. Loan scholarships for those selected in 1964-65 were renewed in respect of 1349 scholars in 1966. The amount spent on such renewals was Rs. 9.90 lakhs.

Scholarships to the children of Defence Service Personnel.—The children of Defence Service Personnel belonging to the categories of J.C.Os. and rank below that of J.C.Os. including similar ranks in Navy and Air Force who are either serving or missing or killed or incapacitated in action during the present emergency, and children of Defence Service Personnel belonging to ranks higher than that of J.C.Os. and similar ranks in the Navy and Air Force who are either killed or incapacitated in active service or reported to be missing at the front during the present emergency are awarded scholarships provided they have secured 50 per cent marks in the aggregate or second class in the last annual Public Examination.

The scholarship awarded is intended to meet (1) tuition fees and all items of special fees, (2) book allowance at the rates given below:—

	RS.
P.U.C.	85
B.A., B.Sc., or B. Com.	215
M.A., M.Sc., or M. Com.	500

(3) Maintenance allowance at Rs. 40 per mensem for a period of ten months in a year for residential scholars.

Educational Concessions.—Educational Concessions are continued to be given to the students of Backward Communities, Scheduled Tribes and Classes, and also to the children of deceased Government servants.

Legal Education

The Department of Legal Studies created in the year 1953, continued its activities during the year. It carried further its efforts to upgrade the quality of legal education in the State and for giving the academic staff of the Law College, Madras, the much needed contact with the problems of research in law.

The Evening Law Courses in the first Degree Course in Law was started in the Law College, Madras, from the year 1966-67. This course provides facilities to continue study in Law for the employed persons.

Technical Education

Engineering Colleges.—The number of Engineering Colleges under the control of the Director of Technical Education continued to be seven. The intake of the Regional Engineering College at Tiruchirappalli was increased from 150 to 250. In the Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai, a three-year Degree Course with an intake of 60 seats was introduced thereby increasing the total number of students admitted to the Three-year B.E. Degree Course in the College of Engineering, Guindy, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore and the Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai, to 220 during the year. The total intake for Bachelor Degree courses in Engineering of all the eight Engineering Colleges and in the Regional Engineering College at Tiruchirappalli stood at 1,720 including the 220 seats for Three-year Course.

Post-Graduate Courses and Research.—The following Post-Graduate Courses for the Master's Degree were continued in the three Engineering Colleges, viz., the College of Engineering, Guindy, P.S.G. College of Technology and Coimbatore Institute of Technology at Coimbatore.—

- (1) Structural Engineering.
- (2) Hydraulic Engineering.
- (3) Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.
- (4) Public Health Engineering.

- (5) Heat Power Engineering.
- (6) Production Engineering.
- (7) Power System Engineering.
- (8) High Voltage Engineering.
- (9) Electronics and Communication Engineering.
- (10) Machine Design.

Computer Centre.—The IBM 1620 Digital Computer received as a gift under U.S.A.I.D. and installed at the Fundamental Engineering Research Establishment of the College of Engineering, Guindy, in 1965 was fully utilised for solving research and other problems by several organisations.

Training of Technical Teachers for Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.—The College of Engineering, Guindy, was one of the five institutions selected by the Government of India in 1959 for the implementation of the programme of training of Technical Teachers for Engineering Colleges. During 1966, 5 candidates holding first class Bachelors' Degree in Engineering were admitted to the training programme. A similar programme for the training of teachers for Polytechnic institutions has also been approved by the Government of India. For this purpose, a separate institute called "The Technical Teachers' Training Institute" has been set up in the campus of the Central Institutes of Technology at Adayar. This institute caters to the needs of all the States in the Southern Region.

Polytechnics and Special Institutions.—During the year the intake of the Government Polytechnics at Vellore and Nagercoil was increased by 60 each. At the same time, the Diploma Courses in Commercial Practice and the Textile Technology Course in the P.S.G. Polytechnic, Coimbatore, have been discontinued. The total intake for Diploma courses in the 26 Polytechnics for Men (including Motilal Nehru Polytechnic, Pondicherry), 3 Polytechnics for women and 7 special technological institutions (including the Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Madras) was 4,767.

Junior Technical Schools.—The total number of Junior Technical School and the annual admission capacity stood at 14 and 840 respectively.

Board of Examinations.—The number of candidates who appeared for the Pre-Technical Course and II Year Diploma Examinations conducted by the Board of Examinations in April and October 1966 were 8,000 and 3,500 respectively. There is a proposal for the

transfer of the Certificate Course Examinations in Commerce subjects hitherto conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations to the Technical Education Department.

Medical Education.

On the recommendation of the High Power Committee on Economy and Administration Reorganisation of this State, a separate Directorate of Medical Education to be in charge of all programmes of medical education, training and research, vesting the administration of all teaching institutions as well as teaching hospitals was formed with effect from 1st June 1966.

Under-Graduate Course.—During the year 1966, one more Medical College was opened at Coimbatore with an initial admission of 50 students. There were thus eight Medical Colleges in this State, and the annual intake in the Medical colleges increased from 936 to 1,075.

B. Pharmacy Course.—To meet the growing demand of Pharmacy Graduates, both in public and private sectors, the annual admissions to B. Pharmacy Course at Madras and Madurai Medical Colleges were increased from 25 to 35.

In order to re-orientate the staff structure in the Pharmaceutics Departments of Madras and Madurai Medical Colleges as per the requirements of the Pharmacy Council of India and also to improve the percentage of passes in the B. Pharmacy Course at the two Medical Colleges, the Government sanctioned certain additional teaching staff for the Pharmaceutics Departments of the two Colleges.

Post-Graduates Medical Education.—With a view to meet the growing demand of qualified teachers in the existing Medical Colleges and for future Medical colleges in this State and the specialists required for health services in the districts and taluk hospitals, the following measures were taken to overcome the situation:—

Post-Graduate Course like M.Ch. Paediatric Surgery, M.Ch. Plastic Surgery, D. M. Neurology and M.A. Degree Course in Criminology and Forensic Science were instituted at the Madras Medical College from the year 1966.

Post-Graduate Courses like M.D. Branch—III-A (Bacteriology) M.D. Branch—III-B (Pathology), M.S., E.N.T., M.S. Neuro-Surgery, M. S. Ophthalmology, M.D. Anaesthesia were instituted at the Madurai Medical College from the year 1966, so as to enable the Medical Officers in the southern districts of this State to undergo the Post-Graduate courses in these specialities.

The following Post-Graduate Degree courses were instituted at the Madras Medical College and Madurai Medical College during the academic year 1966:—

Name of the post-graduate Cou. se.	Madras Medical College, Madras.	Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
(1)	(2)	(3)
M.D.S. Periodontia	3	..
M.D.S. Oral Surgery	3	..
M. Ch. Paediatric Surgery	2	..
M.Ch. Plastic Surgery	2	..
D.M. Neurology	2	..
M.A. Degree courses in Criminology and Forensic Science.	8	..
M.D. Bacteriology	..	2
M.D. Pathology	..	2
M.D. Anaesthesia	..	2
M.S. E.N.T.	..	2
M.S. Ophthalmology	..	2
M.S. Neuro-Surgery	..	2

The Government sanctioned the posts of a Reader and two Tutors to each of the Medicine and Surgery departments of Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.

The first batch of students admitted to M.Sc. courses (Medical-Faculty) in the non-clinical subjects at the Madras Medical College, in the year 1963, appeared for the final examinations held in April and September 1966. The Government sanctioned five posts of non-medical Tutors for each of the Madras Medical College and the Madurai Medical College.

The Government also sanctioned the establishment of Neuro-Surgical Unit at the Thanjavur Medical College with necessary staff and equipment during the year.

The Government sanctioned the starting of Laboratory Technicians, Grade I Courses, at the following institutions with an annual intake of 12 candidates in each:—

- (1) Madras Medical College, Madras.
- (2) Stanley Medical College, Madras.

- (3) Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.
- (4) Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
- (5) Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
- (6) King Institute, Guindy, Madras (30 candidates).

The W.H.O./UNICEF authorities agreed to expand the provisions for assistance such as vehicles, equipments, etc., to the Paediatric department of Thanjavur Medical College and the Government therefore sanctioned certain staff for the department of Paediatric to utilize the assistance offered.

The Government sanctioned a post of Associate Reader in Neuro-Surgery and an Assistant Surgeon for the department of Neurology and Neuro-Surgery at the Madras Medical College during the year 1966-67 on account of the institution of Post-Graduate Course in the department.

With a view to operate the new Heart-Lung Machine in the Thoracic Surgery Department of the Government General Hospital and also to give adequate clinical training to both Under-Graduates and Post-Graduates of the Madras Medical College, the Government sanctioned certain teaching and other ancillary staff for the department of Thoracic Surgery at the Government General Hospital.

The Government sanctioned the enhancement of non-practising allowance to the following officers to Rs. 400 per mensem:—

- (1) Director of Medical Education.
- (2) Director of Medical Services.
- (3) Deans of Medical Colleges.
- (4) Director, King Institute, Guindy.

The following additional teaching staff was sanctioned to Madurai Medical College to cope with the increased teaching work and to satisfy the requirements of the Medical Council of India:—

- (a) One Associate Professor (Clinical), Obstetrics and Gynaecology;
- (b) Four Associate Professors (Non-Clinical) for the departments of Bacteriology, Pathology, Bio-chemistry and Forensic Medicine.

The Government sanctioned certain additional staff for the departments of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Orthopaedics at the Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.

Blood bank.—Government accorded sanction to open blood banks in the Medical College Hospital, Chingleput and the Government Hospitals at Karur, Kancheepuram, Virudhunagar and Palani. The total number of sanctioned blood banks was 33.

Training of Medical Officers abroad (1966-67).—Thiru K. N. Gopalan, Non-Medical Assistant to Serologist, Institute of Venereology, Government General Hospital, Madras, was sent abroad for higher training in Serology under W.H.O. Fellowship for a period of six months.

Dr. S. Arumugam, Assistant Professor of Pathology, Madras Medical College, was sent abroad for higher training in Pathology for a period of one year under Colombo Plan.

Dr. E. L. Satyasingam, Assistant Reader in Dental Surgery, Madras Medical College, Madras, was sent abroad for a period of one year for higher training in Prosthetic Dentistry under Leverthulme Trust Scholarship Scheme.

Dr. R. Narayanan, Assistant Professor of Neuro-Surgery, Madras Medical College, Madras, was deputed abroad for higher training in Neuro-Surgery under Commonwealth Scholarship offered by the Governments of Canada and U.K. for a period of one year.

In December 1966, Dr. O. Francis, Superintendent, Government Women and Children Hospital, Madras, was sent abroad on a short study tour for two months.

Dr. S. Thiagarajan, Associate Reader in Ophthalmology, Madurai Medical College, was sent abroad for training in surgical treatment of strabismus for a period of one year under Colombo Plan.

Dr. K. Sivaraman, Professor of Bacteriology, Medical College, Chingleput, was sent abroad for higher training in Virology for a period of one year under Colombo Plan.

Nurses' training.—The Government accorded sanction for the training of additional 1,000 nurses during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Due to the emergency, the first batch of 171 additional nurse-pupils were admitted in the existing Nurses Training Schools on 1st January 1966 itself. The Nurses Training School attached to the Medical College Hospital, Chingleput, started functioning with effect from 1st July 1966. The Nurses Training School attached to the Government Headquarters Hospital Tirunelveli, could not be started owing to the non-availability of building.

Physiotherapists' training.—The Government accorded sanction for the training of 20 additional Physiotherapists during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The first batch of six additional candidates were admitted on 1st July 1966.

Government Examinations

The Commissioner for Government Examinations, who is also the Director of Secondary Education, is responsible for conducting the Government examinations.

S.S.L.C. Public Examination.—The number of candidates who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Public Examinations held in March and October 1966 were 146,592 and 31,334, respectively. Of these, the number declared eligible for the College Courses was 75,270 and 8,220, respectively.

T.S.L.C. Public Examination.—Government permitted the holders of the Craft Instructor's Certificate in Weaving of Teachers' College, Saidapet, to appear privately for the Secondary Grade T.S.L.C. Examination, provided they had eight years' teaching experience in recognized schools in Madras State and satisfied the other conditions regarding the general educational qualification laid down in rule 138 of Madras Educational Rules.

Government constituted a committee of experts to prepare a common approved syllabus for the schools for the deaf and to revise the syllabus and curriculum for the Diploma Examination in teaching the deaf.

Madras Government Technical Examinations.—Government ordered the Commissioner for Government Examinations to conduct two more examinations in Commerce Group, the conduct of examinations in which stood transferred to the Director of Technical Education. Accordingly, the Examinations were conducted in November 1966 and April 1967.

The figures relating to the Government Technical examinations held during the year 1966 are furnished below :—

Session.	Number of candidates examined.
April 1966 (Commerce and other than Commerce).	19,359
November 1966 (Commerce)	20,650
November 1966 (Other than Commerce).. ..	5,965

The Connemara Public Library.

The Connemara Public Library opened on 5th December, 1896 under the auspices of Government of Madras, became the State Central Library under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948 with effect from 1st April 1950. From 10th September 1955 this library was declared as one of the Public Libraries in India, which will get all materials published in India on or after 20th May 1954 under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 as amended. It is also a depository centre for publications of United Nations Organisations and its specialised agencies and organs. It also serves as UNESCO information centre with effect from 15th September 1965. An Institute of Library Science was added as one of the wing, with effect from 21st February 1966 to give the first professional training to the Grade III Librarians working under the Local Library Authorities of the Madras State.

It held, 184,709 volumes on 31st December 1966. It accommodates about 250 readers at a time in its reading rooms. The library manned by 59 persons remained opened to the public for 9½ hours—from 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. a day for 303 working days. 162,709 persons visited the library during the year.

It received 4,115 periodicals and 254 newspapers. The number of books added during the year was 7,414. The total number of members on the roll, as on 31st December 1966, was 6,665 and the number of new depositors during the year was 660. During the year 162,709 readers have used 632,627 volumes, including 133,500 volumes lent. The cost of the service for the year was Rs. 1,57,243-65. This works out at Re. 0-25 per book used or Re. 0-96 per reader used the library.

This library continued to compile the Madras State Bibliography of Children's Literature, and also compiled the Madras State Bibliography in Tamil—Monthly list from June 1964. It also supplies Ad hoc Bibliographies as and when asked for. It also continued the Home Delivery Service and the lending of books to the District Central Libraries, University Libraries and other institutions under Inter-Library Loan Scheme.

The basic principles included in UNESCO Manifests for Public Libraries have been given a practical shape in the working of the Library providing books, pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, newspapers, maps, pictures, etc. and guiding in their use to all members of the community. Its ambition is to provide them with facilities for research informations, authentic appreciation, recreations, vocational studies and education.

Government Museum.

The Museum at Madras continued to be popular and a number of eminent scholars and foreign dignitaries including the following visited it :—

(1) Messrs. S. M. Mshevelidze and E. L. Lazarev, Soviet Composers.

(2) Mr. Miklos Hubay, The Hungarian Playwright and Theatre Expert.

(3) Dr. Hans Peter Schmidt, Reader in Indology in the University of Tubingen, Germany.

The following special exhibitions were arranged during the year at the Government Museum, Madras:—

(1) Some foreign shells (Zoology section).

(2) The Ethnographic and Prehistoric materials from Belgium and Congo (Anthropology Section).

(3) Special Exhibition of Recent Acquisitions (Archaeology Section).

(4) A Miniature model of a ship "S.S. Irwin" (Children's Section).

A scheme of popular lectures by Museum staff on Museum subjects for the benefit of college students was commenced and during the period eleven lectures were delivered.

The following publications were brought out by the Museum during the year 1966 :—

(1) Guide to the Fish Gallery by S. T. Satyamurti.

(2) A guide to Children's Gallery by A. Vimala.

(3) The Glaciations and Prehistoric Ages by M. D. Raghavan.

(4) Guide to the Principle exhibits in the Government Museum, Pudukottai by M. S. Chandrasekhar.

(5) Dowlaishwaram hoard of Eastern Chalukyan and Chola coins by T. Balakrishnan Nair.

(6) Nagapattinam and other Buddhist Bronzes by T. N. Ramachandran (Reprint).

(7) Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts by T. N. Ramachandran (Reprint).

The following publications of the Museum were in the press during the year :—

(1) Guide to the Invertebrate galleries by S. T. Satyamurti.

(2) Bulletin on South Indian Amphibia by S. T. Satyamurti.

(3) Bulletin entitled "Descriptive Catalogue of Butterflies in the collection of the Government Museum, Madras", by S. T. Satyamurti.

(4) Guide to the National Art Gallery by V. N. Srinivasa Desikan.

Archaeology.—Forty-three Bronze and seven stone figures were added to the collections by acquisition under the Treasure Trove Act.

Copies of murals, one in each from the temples at Kanchipuram and Tirumalai prepared by Thiru P. L. Narasimhamurti, one set of 23 wood carvings from Thiru Vedanarayanaperumal Devasthanam, Thirunarayanapuram, Tiruchirappalli district, one set of textile specimens, used as accessories for a temple car from Kodur Ramamurthi, were purchased and added to the galleries.

Three ivory flowers from Dr. Mir Munawaruddin, Godwin Hospital, Kaveripauk, North Arcot district, and one set of 65 drawings in crayons representing the growth and character of creative Indian Art, by the artist Thiru P. S. Subrahmanya Iyer of Thanjavur, were received as gifts during the year.

Facilities for study and research were extended to six research scholars.

The Curator continued his research on "Stone Inscriptions and copper plate grants" for preparing a catalogue on Industrial Arts Collection in the Museum for preparing a guide and on wood carvings for preparing a monograph.

National Art Gallery

Two lotus medallions and six wood carvings were transferred to the State Museum, Hyderabad.

The following were purchased for the National Art Gallery at the instance of the Special Committee :—

(1) Space (oils) by K. Jayapala Panicker.

(2) Black and Red (oils) by V. V. Vanathan.

(3) Composition (oils) by L. Munuswamy.

(4) Figures in Landscape by C. N. Karunakaran (oils).

(5) Ruins de Mamallapuram (oils) by P. H. Surendranath.

(6) O! The times! O the Manners! (oils) by A. Narayanan.

(7) Painting I (oils) S. Parameswaran.

(8) Ceramic Vase by T. R. P. Mookiah.

(9) Composition I (Sculpture) P. B. Janakiraman.

(10) Bowl (Ceramic) S. Kanniappan.

The National Art Gallery building was repaired, painted and the exhibits were rearranged in the respective places and the gallery was thrown open on 15th January 1966.

Anthropology.—Nine new items were added to the existing collections during the year.

Research facilities were rendered to 15 Research Scholars.

Eighty-six photographs and twenty-four 35 m.m. slides were added during this year.

The Anthropology practical examination for the Diploma students was held in the Museum. Three thousand and seventy-eight Index cards were prepared and 29 new books were added to the sectional library, 14 sign boards were renewed and a sign board for the General godown has been prepared.

Numismatics.—A number of gold and silver coins belonging to the Moghul, Indo-Dutch, French, British, Chola, Pandya and Chera days were newly added to the collections under the Treasure Trove Act and by direct purchase. Several copper coins and stamps relating to other States were also received as gift.

Coins of twelve Accession numbers were classified and transferred from the Accession to the respective stock registers.

The work of cataloguing the 43,392 old postage stamps displayed in the Philatelic gallery was taken up and is in progress.

Two sets of electroplated casts of 250 select coins of South Indian dynasties were prepared from the originals in the Museum coins cabinet for display in the press.

The bulletin on the Dowlaishwaram hoard of Chola and Eastern Chalukyan coins by Sri T. Balakrishna Nayar was printed and released for sale.

The Curator continued his study of the late South Indian copper coins.

Zoology.—Eighteen additions of rare species were made in the Zoology section.

A photographic enlargement of the Indian Elephant, the Red-wattled Lapwing (*Lobivanellus indicus*) and the Hump-nosed Viper (*Ancistrodon hypnale*) were the additions made to the galleries.

Various renovations and improvements were made in the Mammal, Skeleton and Bird galleries. Some of the insects collected by the Curator during his tour to Coimbatore were relaxed, pinned and added to the reserve collection. The skins of these animals added during the year but not mounted for exhibition, were preserved as study specimens. Facilities were, as usual, accorded to research scholars to study the collections in the section.

Botany.—Thirty-seven sets of samples of yarn, dyed with vegetable dyes, were obtained from the Kalakshetra Dye Research Laboratory, Thiruvannamiyur, in exchange for 24 herbarium specimens. One teratological specimen of brinjal was collected and added. Purchases included 44 samples of important commercial timbers of India; models illustrating the various kinds of inflorescences, and the life histories of *Sargassum* and lichen; model of *Marchantia*, *Mocur mucedo*, *Arum spadix*; and enlarged view of sections of a typical leaf; and relief models (in plastic) of roots, stems, buds, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds.

Models of *Ulothrix* and a *spirogyra* cell, and one herbarium specimen of *Salvadora persica* were added to the exhibits in the Systematic Botany Gallery.

Twelve old specimens of sea weeds in the reserve collections were identified. The Curator's work on ferns was suitably revised in the light of the latest literature obtained on loan from the Botanical Survey of India; and the technical terms used therein were standardised. Identity of 30 plants for the Ubersee Museum of West Germany, was established.

Printing of the Guide to the Principal Exhibits in the Government Museum, Pudukottai, was completed and the copies were released for sale.

Facilities to research workers and others were afforded as usual.

Four 35 m.m. slides depicting show cases in the Economic Products Gallery, were prepared. Other photographic additions were ten film strips (silent and still) five of them by gift and five by purchase.

Geology.—Four items of collections were added to this section. The Economic Geology Gallery was further improved during the year. Facilities were continued to be afforded to research workers and others.

Thirty-six quarter size photographs pertaining to Economic Geology and four to Fossils were added to the album, 13 enlarged photographs pertaining to glass manufacture were received from the Scientific Glass Apparatus Factory, Industrial Estate, Guindy.

Chemical Conservation Section.—Nine bronze images, 29 wood carvings, 15 musical instruments, 28 silver coins, 23 brass and 4 lead objects were chemically treated and preserved.

Sixteen bronze images were electrolytically restored and preserved. Two bronze images were initially treated with chemicals and finally in electrolytic cells.

One sword, one treasure trove cannon from Villupuram, nine spears, nine maces, thirteen elephant goads, thirty-seven battle axes and fifty-one miscellaneous objects were treated and paraffin wax coating applied. Three manuscripts were restored by the chiffroning technique method and preserved. Two water colour paintings which were affected by insects and fungi were restored and preserved.

Horn Reeds.—One horn was chemically treated and preserved. Three reed pipes and one hat of Assam tribe were treated and suitably preserved.

New addition of equipments; improvements, etc.—‘X’ Ray protection chair and lead rubber apron were acquired and installed.

Children's Section.—The following exhibits were added during the year :—

(1) A Gravitation Tortion Balance presented by the Consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

(2) One set of Atom Models by the Consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

(3) A scale model of S.S.Irwin, one of the steamships originally procured by the Railways Department for running a ferry service between Danushkodi and Talaimannar pier, was presented to the Children's section by the Southern Railways.

The working model of a goods train along with accessories which was presented by the Federal Republic of Germany, was installed in the gallery with the help of the Signalling and Tele-Communication Department of the Southern Railways. This attractive exhibit draws the attention of children and adults alike. The routine work of cleaning the exhibits in the gallery and renewing old labels, etc., was continued.

Government Museum, Pudukottai.—This museum continued to attract the people in large numbers. One lakh ninety-seven thousand and thirty-three visitors have visited the museum during the year. Most of the distinguished visitors who happen to pass through Pudukottai never missed to visit the museum. Thiru N.K. Iswaran, Regional Administrative Medical Officer, E.S.I. Scheme, Madurai, the members of the Soviet delegation and His Highness Prince A De Lippe and Her Highness Princess Simone De Lippe are some of the important visitors.

About ninety-one schools visited this museum during the year and facilities of guide assistance were afforded whenever required.

To the Arts and Industries Section, particularly to the Textile Section, the following were purchased and added :—

- (1) Wax designed white cloth.
- (2) Wax designed and dyed rose colour cloth.
- (3) Tie and dye method Tiruvappur Saree.

Madras Record Office

The Madras Record Office contains valuable records dating back to over two centuries. Its main function is to receive, issue and preserve permanent records and documents of the Government including the Board of Revenue and other Heads of Department.

Accessions.—Secretariat records, both confidential and non-confidential, for the year 1962 were transferred to this Office for safe custody, besides the receipt of the following records :—

- (1) Board of Revenue (L.R.), 1955.
- (2) Board of Revenue (C.T.), 1955.
- (3) Board of Revenue (Court of Wards), 1955.
- (4) Board of Revenue (Settlement of Estates), 1954.
- (5) Irrigation Development Board, 1954 and 1955.
- (6) Chief Conservator of Forests, 1955.
- (7) Strong Almirah Documents—23,024.
- (8) Printed Specifications of the Patent Office—3,295.

Requisitions for and Restoration of Records.—The total number of requisitions received for records and information was 34,955. Of these, 1,280 involved detailed searches. Nearly 32,000 items of records were furnished to the several Departments of the Secretariat Madras, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Board of Revenue, Chief Conservator of Forests, etc. The number of records restored during the year was more than 72,000.

Cataloguing and Listing.—Although the listing and cataloguing of the Persian Records was completed during the year, it was not possible to complete their scrutiny. The listing and cataloguing of the Modi Records has been ordered to be postponed for the duration of the National Emergency. A classified catalogue for the books registered during the years 1921–1925 is now under finalisation.

Mending, Fumigation and Preservation of Records.—The mending of the several series of valuable records of permanent value was continued during the year. Nearly 143,000 sheets were mended and about 1,500 volumes, registers, etc., were bound. Old records are systematically fumigated with para-dichlor benzene in the two Fumigation Chambers. The Passport records issued upto 1943 have been weeded out and those marked for destruction have been destroyed.

Publication of Records.—Public Despatches from England, 1754–55 (Vol. 58) and a Classified Catalogue of Books registered at the office of the Registrar of Books for the years from 1916–20 were issued. Public Despatches from England, 1755–56 (Vol. 59) and 1756–57 (Vol. 60) are in print.

Library.—About 2,500 books and periodicals were received from the Secretariat Library and other sources. Nearly 2,000 books from the Registrar of Books and about 200 periodicals were also received for safe custody. The office continued to subscribe for “The Archives of the British Records Association” and the “Archivum” published by the International Council of Archivists, Paris.

Research Scholars.—Twenty-one Research Scholars were permitted to consult records in this office. Of these, eight were from America. The Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, State Bank of India, Bombay, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, American Institute of Indian Studies are some of the Institutions to which permission was granted for consulting records in connection with historical research. The section of the Tamil Development and Research Council which is engaged in the preparation of the Tamil Bibliography continued to function in this office.

Twenty-three persons consulted specifications and other publications of the Patent Office. Students of the Bachelor of Library Science, Madras and Mysore Universities and the Members of the Teachers Training Certificate Course visited the office as part of their observational study.

CHAPTER XII.

IRRIGATION AND POWER

Irrigation

The regulation of water-supply in the various irrigation systems during the year is indicated below:—

Cauvery Delta System.—The South-West Monsoon was not only late, but also a failure in the catchment area of the Cauvery. In view of this and the poor storage obtained in the Mettur Reservoir from the beginning of the season, the reservoir was opened for irrigation after a delay of 40 days. The total rainfall during the South West Monsoon was 38 per cent below normal. The irrigation in the Cauvery Delta was however carried on without much difficulty in view of the fairly good rainfall in the irrigated area. The reservoir also received good inflows from the last week of September because of the heavy rainfall in the catchment area below Krishnarajasagar and surplused.

Periyar System.—Because of the late onset of the South-West Monsoon, supplies to the first crop of double crop area were allowed on 10th June 1966 as against the normal date of 1st June. Supplies to the single crop area were allowed from the normal date.

Vaigai Reservoir—Tirumangalam Main Canal.—As the storage in the reservoir was inadequate, supplies in the Tirumangalam Main Canal were not allowed on the normal date of 1st June and were allowed from 1st August only.

In the Periyar new extension area supplies were allowed from 8th October 1966 instead of from 15th September 1966.

Kodayar System.—The Kodayar system was opened for irrigation on the normal date. In this system also, the South-West Monsoon was a failure and the Supplies for the first crop had to be allowed judiciously. Supplies for the second crop were allowed for raising a short-term crop only. The Pechipara and the Perunchani Reservoirs did not surplus during the year.

Bhavanisagar.—In view of the poor storage obtained in the Bhavanisagar, supplies were allowed only for a portion of the I turn ayacut, for raising a dry crop. Supplies were however allowed for the full extent under the second turn ayacut without any crop restriction.

Amaravathi Reservoir.—The Amaravathi Main Canal scheduled to be opened for irrigation on 1st August 1966 could not be opened till 25th October 1966, as the reservoir received good inflows only by that time. Supplies were allowed for raising a short-term paddy crop. Extension of supply was allowed up to 11th April 1967.

Mettur Canals.—In view of the poor storage obtained in Mettur Reservoir in the beginning of the season, the East and West Bank Canals were not opened on the normal date. They were opened on 15th November 1966 for raising a short-term paddy crop.

New Kattalai High Level and Pullambadi Canals.—Due to the poor storage position in the Mettur Reservoir these canals could not be opened on the normal date of 1st August 1966. When the storage position improved, supplies were allowed for the direct ayacut from 25th October 1966 for raising a short-term paddy crop and extended up to 15th March 1967.

Krishnagiri Reservoir.—The Krishnagiri Reservoir was opened for irrigation earlier by twelve days, i.e., on 19th July 1966 due to favourable storage position in the reservoir. The reservoir received good inflows and surplused from the last week of September to the middle of December.

Sathanur Reservoir.—This reservoir also received good inflows and surplused. The main canal was opened for irrigation on 1st December 1966. In view of the favourable storage position, supplies for an additional extent of 2,100 acres of second crop, over and above the normal extent of 5,000 acres, under the Tirukoilur Ancient System were allowed.

Vidur Reservoir.—The main canal was opened for irrigation on 15th October 1966 after a delay of nearly 15 days. Due to heavy floods, the reservoir breached on 4th November 1966.

Tambaraparani System.—The storage in the Papanasam Reservoir was poor from the beginning of the season due to the failure of the South-West Monsoon. With the restricted supply released from the reservoir, regulation was done judiciously to cater to the needs of the kar crop to the maximum extent possible. However, much difficulty was not felt in allowing supplies to the Pishanam crop. The reservoir did not surplus during the year.

Manimuthar Reservoir.—In view of the failure of the South-West and North-East Monsoons in the catchment area, the storage in the reservoir could not be built above 85.3 feet. The sill level of the main

canal sluice is at 80 feet. Hence, the available storage above 80 feet was allowed to fill up the tanks in easy location to benefit the standing crops. This is the only system where supply could not be allowed during the year.

The Neyyar Irrigation Project.—The Kanyakumari Branch canal of the Madras State was opened on 1st June 1966 and closed for irrigation on 28th February 1967.

Gomukhi Reservoir.—Supplies were allowed in the main canal from 10th September 1966 for an extent of 1,250 acres. Subsequently after the erection of spillway gates, an additional extent of 750 acres were supplied from 20th November 1966. The canal was closed on 22nd April 1967.

Manjalar Reservoir.—The main canal was opened for the first time this year on 25th December 1966. The extent thrown open was 750 acres. Supplies were extended up to 8th May 1967.

The Progress in the execution of irrigation projects is given below :—

Manimukthanadhi Project.—The scheme was cleared by the Planning Commission in March 1966 and the Government accorded sanction to the scheme on 31st May 1966. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 1 crore.

The work on the scheme was started in June 1966. Preliminary works connected with the scheme such as construction of Camp building, formation of roads and extension of electric supply were taken up and completed. The "Colony" and the "Project House" were opened in October 1966. The other items of works were in good progress.

Chittar-Pattanamkal Scheme.—The scheme was sanctioned by the Government in August 1964 at a cost of Rs. 6.80 crores. The revised cost of the scheme as technically sanctioned by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) was Rs. 7.33 crores. The present stage of execution of the scheme is noted below :—

Flood Works Division—Chittar Dam I.—A quantity of 2,700 units of earth work was completed.

Chittar Dam II.—About 2,875 units of earth work was completed and further work was in progress.

Interconnecting Channel.—About 1,715 units of earth work was completed.

Feeder Canal.—About 2,060 units and 4,220 R.F. length of canal was lined.

Raising and strengthening of Pechipparai Dam.—About 645 units of masonry and all shutters at the river sluice were completed. Excavation of channel in front and rear of surplus weir I was in progress.

About 3,670 units of earth work and the masonry works for closing the surplus weir of Pechiparai dam were completed to the elevation of + 304.

Raising F.R.L. of Perunchani Dam.—The excavation of surplus course and leading channel was completed.

Pattanamkal.—In the reach 1 to 12/0 earth work was completed except for a length of 2 furlongs. Excavation in all reaches up to 20/3-440 was in progress. Concrete lining for a length of 16 miles and 7 numbers of direct sluices were completed. In the reach up to 23/0-49 numbers of cross masonry works were completed. The alignment for Thoduvetty branch, Karingal branch, Devicode branch and the Kalkulam branch were finalised. twenty three bridges and 6 numbers of foot-bridges were also completed.

Radhapuram.—Excavation of main canal from 0/0 to 13/4 were completed. All the works in main canal were completed and the excavation of distributaries were taken up.

Central Designs Office.—Designs and drawings for the major schemes such as, Chittar-Pattanamkal, Gomukhinathi, Manimukthanadhi, etc., were prepared. Comments and suggestions were also offered on the various papers of technical interest received from the National Institutions like Central Water and Power Commission, Central Board of Irrigation and Power, National Building Organisation, Indian Standards Institutions and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, etc.

Irrigation Research Division, Poondi.—The Irrigation Research Station, Poondi, continued its research work with vigour during the year under report and achieved considerable progress in all problems of different subjects such as, Fundamental and Basic Research maintenance and Project studies. The water-supply during this year was good. Twenty two Irrigation Research station reports and 1 miscellaneous report were prepared. A number of papers were prepared and presented at various symposia and conferences.

Concrete and Soil Mechanics Laboratory, Madras.—During the year 1966 a large number of soil samples and other bukongs materials like cement, surkhi, lime, steel, tiles, etc., were received in this Laboratory for testing and determining their suitability for construction purposes. Relevant tests were conducted and results reported. Tests on soils were also carried out for determining their corrosivity on water supply pipes. Manufacture and supply of equipments were taken up for Public Works Department and other Departments of Madras State, private bodies and other Indian States. Indian Standard Sand (Ennore sand) was processed and supplied all over the country. Basic and fundamental research was continued in various problems allotted by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research as grants-in-aid schemes.

Gauging Division.—Preparation of water year books of the various river basins was in progress during this year. Water year books on Thambraparani at Srivaikuntam and Vellar at Pelandurai were completed. 48 numbers of current meters were rerated and sent back to different stations. The silt survey work of Veeranank tank in South Arcot district was taken up and the field works completed. The detailed report in respect of Poondi was prepared. Two issues of the "New Irrigation Era", viz., Issue No. 1 and 2, Volume X have been printed, published and distributed to the officers of the Department and Central Libraries. The final results of current meter gaugings conducted at various gauging stations were scrutinised. Physical verification of the Irrigation Reserve Stock held by the various Public Works Divisions was also made. The work of preparing river diagrams for various anicuts and reservoirs was continued during the year and computation books for 17 river diagrams were prepared and got approved.

Special Minor Irrigation Programme Works.—During the year 1966, 377 continued works and 166 new works were in progress at an estimated cost of Rs. 391.80 lakhs.

Desilting-cum-Reclamation Works.—Under the Desilting-cum-Reclamation Scheme, 47 continued works and 45 new works costing about Rs. 45 lakhs were in progress during the year 1966 in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram districts.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.

The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is a multi-valley and multi-purpose Project, which contemplates the utilisation of water and power resources of the inter-State rivers in the Western Ghats for the benefit of Madras and Kerala States.

The Project is designed for the provision of irrigation facilities for about 240,000 acres in the dry and arid regions of the Coimbatore district, in addition to stabilising and augmenting the requirements of irrigation in the Chittoor area of Kerala State and also producing hydro-power to an extent of 1,85,000 KW. Over 80 per cent of the lands will be localised for raising dry crops, wet cultivation being permitted only, in low lying areas likely to be water-logged or affected by seepage.

The Project integrates seven west-flowing rivers, by constructing reservoirs and diversion works across them and inter-connecting them by means of tunnels. These tunnels divert the waters impounded in the reservoirs to the east for the irrigation of lands in Coimbatore district and in Chittoor area of Kerala State. These rivers lie at various elevations, ranging from + 3,760 to + 1,050, which fact enables utilising the drops between the rivers to develop hydro-power. The estimated cost of Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is Rs. 58.85 crores.

The Project works were taken up for execution at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. They were continued during the Third Five Year Plan and carried over to the Fourth Plan period also for completion in all respects. The construction programme of the project had, however, been so phased to facilitate progressive utilisation of the potential created.

According to the programme thus drawn up, it was proposed to create an irrigation potential of one lakh acres by the end of March 1966. This target of physical completion of the works had been kept up. The dams intended to create this potential of one lakh acres and the corresponding distribution system (canals) had been completed as per the schedule. But due to the failure of the South-west Monsoon the storage in the reservoirs was low and the full extent of the contemplated ayacut could not be irrigated.

The progress made on the execution of the important components of this project is briefly given below :—

Dams and other diversion works.—Sholayar Dam.—This dam which will rise 105 m. above the foundation level and which is one of the highest dams in India was in good progress. Some complex problems in the treatment of foundations were tackled and the masonry dam work was in full swing. About 48 per cent of the work was completed in the year. The dam is programmed to be completed by 1968.

Sholayar Tunnel.—Work on this interconnecting tunnel, 2,804 m. long between the Sholayar and the Parambikulam valleys, was completed.

Parambikulam Dam.—The Parambikulam Dam, which has the largest storage in this Project, was completed during 1966 and it was formerly commissioned on 12th January 1967.

Parambikulam Tunnel.—This is an unlined tunnel intended to divert the water from the Parambikulam river to Tunacadavu Reservoir. The tunnel is 5.10 m. diameter, horse-shoe, 2,475 m. long with carrying capacity of 1,400 cusecs.

Tunakadavu Dam and the Sarkarpathy Tunnel.—These works which finally divert the west flowing waters eastward were completed in 1966 and were formally commissioned on 12th January 1967.

Peruvaripallam Dam.—The Peruvaripallam dam work was taken up and about 45 per cent of work in this earthdam had been completed.

The Cortour Canal, the Navamalai Tunnel and the Tirumurthi Dam.—All these works had been completed.

The Aliyar Reservoir which was commissioned in 1962 was functioning well.

The question of taking up Thekkadi dam and the Nirar head-works was under negotiation with the Kerala Government.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project Canals.—There are six irrigation canal systems in the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. They are the Aliyar Feeder Canal, the Sethumadai Canal taking off from the tail race of Sarkarpathy Power House, the Pollachi Canal, the Vettaikaranpudur Canal taking off from the Aliyar Reservoir, the Udumalpet Canal and the Parambikulam Main Canal taking off from the Tirumurthi Reservoir.

The progress on the canal works was maintained according to programme. Works on the Sethumadai Canal, Aliyar Feeder Canal, the Pollachi Canal, the Vettaikaranpudur Canal and Udumalpet Canal had been completed. The Parambikulam Main Canal was also practically completed and work on its branch canals and distributaries was in good progress.

An expenditure of Rs. 3,047.87 lakhs had been incurred to end of Third Plan Period (1965-66). The expenditure to end of December 1966 during 1966-67 was Rs. 192.44 lakhs and the up-to-date expenditure on this project was Rs. 3,240.31 lakhs. The budget estimate for 1966-67 was Rs. 275 lakhs, the revised estimate for 1966-67 being Rs. 311.08 lakhs.

The Aliyar Reservoir was opened for irrigation from the year 1962. During 1966, the Vettaikaranpudur Canal and the Pollachi Canal of the Aliyar Reservoir were opened for irrigating an extent of 5,890 acres and 21,503 acres, respectively.

In 1966 the South-west Moonsoon failed and due to the poor storage position in the reservoirs, irrigation supplies to the Project ayacut under the Aliyar Reservoir could not be commenced in the first season commencing from the middle of April following the normal practice.

Thirty Demonstration farms were opened in the ayacut areas under the direct supervision and control of a Special Deputy Director of Agriculture. These farms are intended to educate the ryots about the crop pattern, system of irrigation of dry crops, application of fertilisers, etc.

A Co-ordination Board was also constituted for this project to study, review the progress made and to suggest ways and means to remove bottlenecks and speed up the progress of works. The Board met twice on 28th May and 8th December 1966.

A Project Utilisation Team was functioning to attend to the quick development of ayacut under the scheme consisting of (1) a Special Officer of the rank of a Collector who is the Head of the Team, (2) an Engineering Technical Member of the rank of an Executive Engineer, (3) a Special Deputy Director of Agriculture and (4) a Special Deputy Collector (Localisation).

In order to achieve the maximum utilisation of the potential created under Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, a scheme for the reclamation of the ayacut lands had been formulated by the Agriculture Refinance Corporation. According to this Scheme, it advances loans to the ryots through the Land Mortgage Banks at the rate of Rs. 600 per acre on an average.

Electricity—Madras State Electricity Board.

The Madras State Electricity Board continued to be in charge of generation and distribution of electricity in the State. Five Municipal Licensees and eight private licensees obtained power in bulk from the State Electricity Board for distribution within their respective jurisdiction.

With the installation of two new power stations and commissioning of two units during the year, the installed capacity of the Madras Grid (excluding the power produced in Neyveli) increased from 890 m. watts to 1,070 m. watts registering an increase of 20 per cent over last year. The power generated in all the Power Stations including power purchased from Neyveli and Mysore was 4,012 million units as against 3,978 million units in 1965.

Power to the extent of 98 million units to Kerala State Electricity Board, 40 million units to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and 53 million units to Pondicherry Electricity Department were supplied during the year from the Madras Grid.

Power Consumption.—During 1966, the power consumed in Madras State was 3,306 million K.W. hours. The consumption of power consumed by H.T. loads form 65 per cent of the total and the L.T. loads, 35 per cent of the total power sales in the State. The industrial load consumed the maximum power 48.3 per cent of the total and next comes agriculture 21.8 per cent of the total. The balance of the power is mainly supplied to the bulk supply received by the licensees and other States (16.2 per cent of the total), domestic supply (4.5 per cent of the total) and commercial supply (5.7 per cent of the total). The total power sales during 1966 was 3,306 million K.W. hours as against 3,276 million K.W. hours in 1965.

About 109,757 new consumers were given supply during the course of the year bringing the total number of consumers at the end of the year to 14.41 lakhs with total connected load of 27,01,786 K.Ws.

Two thousand seven hundred and thirty villages and hamlets were electrified and 29,254 agricultural pumpsets were connected up during the year. At the end of the year 23,992 towns, villages and hamlets were electrified and 277,164 agricultural pump sets were deriving the benefits of electricity.

Two thousand, four hundred and forty-two kms. of E.H.T. and H.T. lines and 6,796 kms. of L.T. lines were energised during the year making the total to 41,537 kms. and 77,912 kms. respectively by the end of December 1966 in the Board's area.

One thousand two-hundred and ninety-eight distribution transformers with aggregate capacity of 101,557 KVA were energised during the year. There were 18,234 distribution transformers with aggregate capacity of 13,63,642 KVA in Board's area at the end of December 1966. The Madras Power grid covers all the Districts of the State and comprises twelve Hydro Power Stations, two Thermal Power Stations with installed capacity of 1,070 M.W. besides the Neyveli Thermal Station with an installed capacity of 300 M.W. 119,449 kms. of E.H.T. and H.T. transmission and distribution lines of varying voltages upto 230 KV. 205 extra High Tension and High Tension sub-stations and 18,234 distribution transformer stations.

The financial particulars were as follows:—

Gross Revenue—Rs. 3,878.21 lakhs.

Revenue Expenses—Rs. 2,597.15 lakhs.

Capital Expenditure—Rs. 2,927.91 lakhs.

The present Madras Grid is operated as a single unit with twelve hydro and two thermal stations under the direct control of the Board besides Neyveli Thermal Station and the Mysore Grid interconnected by a net work of 110 K.V. and 230 K.V. lines. The 230 K.V. line of the Madras Grid will facilitate the effective utilisation of power within the State and also the efficient interchange of power between Madras and the neighbouring States.

The Madras-Mysore inter-State 230 K.V. line was already commissioned and the surplus power of Mysore to the extent of 573 million units was imported through this line in 1966.

Erection of 230 K.V. lines interconnecting Madras with Andhra at Katpadi sub-station and Madras with Kerala at Pasumalai sub-station were in progress. It is also contemplated to connect the future Kothagudam Thermal Station with Madras with a 400 K.V. transmission line and the Kalpakkam Atomic Station with Madras with a 230 K.V. line.

The average daily grid power generation during the year was 110 lakhs compared to 109 lakhs per day during the last year.

Out of the total energy of 4,012 million units, 45 per cent is from hydro and 11 per cent is from Thermal Stations belonging to the Board and the balance 30 per cent and 14 per cent relates to power purchased from Neyveli and Mysore State respectively.

A large proportion of power produced by the Madras State Electricity Board is hydro which depends upon the vagaries of the monsoon. Out of 1370 M.W. of installed capacity of the grid (including Neyveli) at the end of the year 969 M.W. or 71 per cent is from hydro and the balance 401 M.W. or 29 per cent is from Thermal. This necessitated the imposition of power cuts whenever the storage position in the hydel reservoirs becomes unsatisfactory owing to the late setting of the monsoon, etc.

It was therefore keenly felt that more thermal stations should be installed to meet the power shortage and reduce the imbalance between hydro and thermal power. In order to set right the imbalance between hydro and thermal content of the grid and to assure satisfactory supplies at all times for the southern districts, the Government of India is being pressed for the installation of more thermal stations in the State.

Madras State ranks first in India in Hydro-Electricity Development and the use of electric power for irrigation purposes by way of number of consumers, power consumption and connected load for agricultural purposes. It is the third in generation and utilisation of power with Maharashtra and West Bengal leading, while the bulk of the power in Maharashtra and West Bengal is consumed in big industries and urban loads. Madras has built up an electricity grid extending into almost all the districts and rural areas. In fact Madras leads the rest of India in rural electrification.

Fourth Five-Year Plan.—The demand for power for agricultural and industrial purposes are on the increase. To meet this ever increasing demand, seven continuing schemes were under execution during the Fourth Plan that commenced from 1st April 1966.

Electrical Inspectorate.—The Electrical Inspectorate is in-charge of administration of various Statutes concerning electricity such as Indian Electricity Act and Rules thereunder, the Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1954, the Madras Electricity Duty Act, 1939 and the Madras Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962.

Three sub-divisions were formed with effect from 1st April 1966 at Villupuram, Salem and Tirunelveli to enable carrying out inspections expeditiously.

There were 13 distributing licensees in the State, eight of them being private licensees and the remaining five are municipal licensees.

Additional compensation under the Madras Electricity Supply Undertaking (Acquisition) Act, 1954, was declared in respect of six private electrical undertakings.

State Government Loans.—Further loans to the tune of 30,92,800, were granted to private electrical undertakings under 'Crash Programme' of agricultural electrification for increasing food production in Thanjavur district. Nine hundred and sixty-three numbers of filter points and open wells were connected by the licensees under 'Crash Programme' for increasing food production.

Loan from the Central Bank of India, Calcutta.—Messrs. Salem-Erode Electricity Distribution Company, Limited and Tirunelveli-Tuticorin Electricity Supply Company, Limited, were permitted to obtain cash credit facilities from the Central Bank of India, Calcutta, to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs and 15 lakhs respectively for a further period of two years up to 24th September 1968.

Under the Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962, and rules thereunder, the total inspections conducted during the year were as follows:—

(1) Board Offices	57
(2) Licensees	11
Total	68

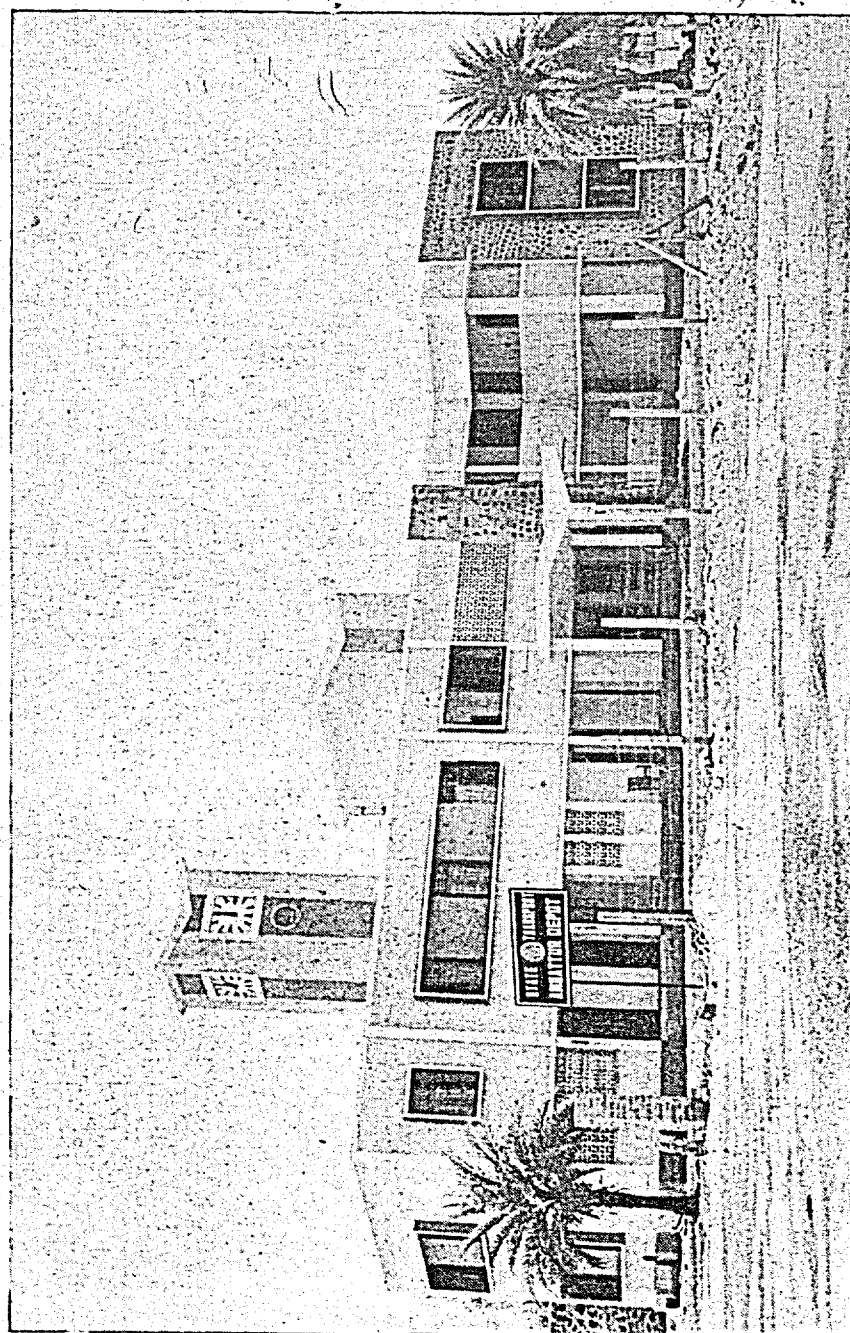
Administration of Madras Electricity Duty Act, 1939.—The books of accounts of all the 13 licensees were inspected under the provisions of the Madras Electricity Duty Act, 1939.

Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.—The total number of cinemas both permanent and touring as on 31st December 1966 are shown below:—

Permanent	574
Touring	570
Total	1,144

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A VIEW OF AMBATTUR DEPOT ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS OPENED BY
THIRU KARUNANITHI, MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS ON APRIL 10, 1967.

Besides operation of regular services, specials were run to provide easy quicker means of transport during fairs and festivals without affecting the normal schedules. The special services were operated on Sundays for sight seeing in and around the City. The seasonal service to Vedanthangal and also touching Mahabalipuram were continued.

Buses were also chartered to the public and to educational institutions. During the year buses were also hired out to the Collector of Madras for carrying the Burma Repatriates as was done in 1965. These services were operated between Harbour and Camp sheds where the repatriates were provided housing.

The Inter-State services between Madras and Tirupathi were operated as was done in the previous year.

The number of accidents during the year was as follows.—

Insignificant	3,042
Minor	675
Major	47
Fatal	29
	3,793

The number of engines overhauled during the year was 416 and the number of bodies built was 337. Six buses were built for Madhya Pradesh also.

The total number of breakdowns during the year was 6,076 as against 6,415 in 1965.

Civil Works.—Due to the expansion of the Department two bus stands at Tindivanam and Salem and two depots at Nagapattinam and Ramanathapuram were constructed at a cost of Rs. 8,94,130.

The seats reservation system in long distance Express Services were continued to be made 10 days in advance. In the City and Musfussil Services the issue of season tickets were continued. Concessional season tickets to bonafide students were issued at a nominal cost of Rs. 10 for one up and one down journey in any City routes.

Passengers waiting shelters at important places were erected from out of the Passengers Amenity Fund through the Corporation of Madras. Donations from the public for the erection of shelters were also received and utilised.

The term of the City Transport Advisory Committee which was reconstituted during December 1965 with representatives from among the public students and Legislators was extended from 14th December 1965 to 1st June 1967. The Committee met periodically and discussed improvements with regard to the services operated in the interest of the travelling public.

Long distance routes bus guide was printed during the year and sold to the public at a low cost. Valuable properties left behind in buses by the passengers were restored to them. Conductors were given cash rewards for the properties handed over to this Department both by public and Department.

City bus route maps were brought out by the Department under the Publicity and Propaganda Scheme. Press releases were given then and there to enable the public to know the introduction of new routes, revision of timings, special information, etc.

Training Scheme.—Classes for Heavy Vehicle Training to drivers and refresher course for conductors were continued. The Works Committee consisting of employees and officials met periodically in order to maintain good relationship between the management and the employees.

A sum of Rs. 2,005 was paid to 88 employees or their dependants being the sanction for the compassionate relief fund towards funeral expenses of the members of the family or of the employees respectively. During the period a sum of Rs. 3,649.87 was collected as fine from the employees and deposited in the Reserve Bank of India.

Medical concessions, etc.—Six thousand two hundred and ninety-nine medical concession certificates were issued to the employees for treatment in the Government Hospitals for themselves or for the members of their families. A sum of Rs. 22,270 was re-imbursed to the Gazetted and Non-Gazetted employees of this Department being the cost of special medicines purchased by them.

Seventy-four thousand two hundred and thirty-five cases were treated as outpatients in the dispensary attached to this Department and 792 cases were referred to various Hospitals. Annual indent of drugs, etc., for the use of the dispensary was received from the medical stores Depot and special drugs, which were entitled for re-imburement were also prescribed to the patients.

Kanyakumari Branch

The fleet strength at the Calendar year was 167 as against 139 during the previous year and the schedule rose from 123 to 131. Nine new routes were introduced during the year and two routes were augmented with additional buses.

Buses were hired out to private parties without affecting the normal schedules, the mileage and collection being 64,733 and Rs. 91,650 respectively. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 3,37,59,939 as against 2,74,76,708 in the previous year.

Out of 488 accidents 3 were fatal and 10 were major, the rest being minor and insignificant. The total number of breakdowns during the year was 975 at the ratio of 0.11 per 10,000 miles.

The work of extension of light roof section at Ranithottam Workshop at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,65,000 and the construction of a depot at Kuzhuthurai at a cost of Rs. 7,37,000 were undertaken.

Facilities to employees such as Recreation Club, Sports, Dispensary, Credit Society, Bonus, Fines, Funds, etc., were also continued.

The term of the Transport Advisory Committee, Kanyakumari Branch, which was reconstituted in November 1965, was extended from 31st October 1966 to 31st March 1967. The Committee met periodically and discussed matters relating to routes, amenities to passengers, etc.

Motor Vehicles Administration

The administration of the Transport Department continued to be under the charge of Transport Commissioner who is a Member of the Board of Revenue.

Grant of Permits—Stage Carriages.—There was no change in the policy of granting State Carriage Permits. The Inspecting Officers of the Transport Department including the Motor Vehicles Inspectors have been authorised to issue temporary permits on the spot to clear pilgrim traffic gathered during fairs, fetivals, etc.

There were two vehicles coming under the Jeep Stage Carriages. Owing to the non-availability of jeep type of vehicles. The number of these vehicles was not increased. However the tax concession at 2/3rd the normal rates was continued.

Statewide permits for Public Carriers were continued to be granted liberally. The Regional Transport Authorities have been authorised to grant Statewide permits for private carriers also instead of the districtwide permits granted by them till now.

With a view to liberalising the issue of public carrier permit and meeting the growing need for goods—vehicles, the Regional Transport Officers and the Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Madras City, have been instructed to issue temporary public carrier permits to idle goods vehicles so as to facilitate the operation of the vehicles till regular pucca permits are issued after following the prescribed statutory procedure.

Permits for contract carriages were continued to be granted liberally. As in the case of Public Carrier and Private Carrier permits, the Regional Transport Authorities were empowered to grant statewide permits for contract carriages also. The period of validity of contract carriage permits was raised from 3 to 5 years as in the case of Stage Carriages and goods vehicles. The Regional Transport Authorities were also directed to grant contract carriage permits liberally to omni buses in accordance with the existing statutory provisions in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 and Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931. The scheme was working well. When the owners of such vehicles approached the State Transport Authority the validity of such permits was extended permitting them to ply on all roads in the State.

There was a steady growth of vehicular traffic during 1966 except in the case of Private Carriers and other Transport Vehicles as could be seen from the statistics given below :—

As on	Stage Carriages.	Goods Vehicles.		Contract Carriages.		Other Transport Vehicles.	Total.
		Public Carrier.	Private Carrier.	Taxi.	Auto-rickshaws.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. December 1965.	6,409	10,444	3,194	4,319	665	746	25,777
31st December 1966.	6,818	10,623	3,134	4,941	847	742	27,105

Grant of permits to Madras State Transport Department.—During the year 12 pucca stage carriage permits were granted to Madras State Transport Department to ply as Express Services.

Appeal and revisions.—The State Transport Appellate Tribunal continued to function in the High Court Buildings. At the end of 1965, 294 appeals were pending. During the year 1966, 2,101 appeals were filed as against 734 appeals filed during 1965 before the State Transport Appellate Tribunal. The total number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 1,137.

Inter-State Transport.—There was no major change in the policy regarding Inter-State Transport during 1966 except the introduction of five state composite permits scheme under a special reciprocal agreement entered into between the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Kerala. The permit issued in pursuance of the agreement are valid in all the five states Up to 31st December 1966, 17 such permits were granted to the operators of Madras State. The number of such permits to be issued has been fixed as 200 for each state on reciprocal basis. It has been agreed that each vehicle operating under this composite permit shall be liable to pay, apart from the Motor Vehicles Taxes in the home state, an annual rate of tax payable in advance before the 15th of March every year of Rs. 500 per annum or part thereof irrespective of the Registered Laden Weight or Permitted Laden Weight, as the case may be, to each of the four signatory states other than the home state. It has further been agreed that these vehicles should be exempted from the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 in states other than the home state.

The supply position of chassis for transport vehicles which are being regulated by the Commercial Vehicles (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1963 continued to be satisfactory.

Tourism.—In order to encourage tourism, contract carriage permits were granted during the year for 12 luxury coaches to ply throughout the state. Such coaches continued to enjoy the concessional tax of Rs. 10 per seat per quarter instead of the usual tax of Rs. 30 per seat per quarter. Contract carriage permits were continued to be issued during the year 1966, to cater to the needs of foreign tourists. There were 134 tourist taxis and 26 tourist luxury coaches at the end of 1966 as against 59 tourist taxis and 14 luxury coaches in 1965.

In addition to this, temporary permits for passenger buses were liberally issued by the Transport Authorities for the convenience of tourist parties.

Advisory Bodies.—The State Transport Advisory Committee with the Minister-in-charge of Transport as its Chairman, constituted for the purpose of advising the Government on important matters regarding the policy and administration of motor transport met once during the year.

At the district level, the Development Councils advise the Government on matters relating to motor transport.

A high level Committee called the Madras State Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee has been constituted to deal effectively with traffic safety. At the district level, a District Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee was functioning as an *ad hoc* Committee of the District Development Council. In Madras City, a separate Committee was functioning. The State Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee and the Greater Madras Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee met twice in the year 1966.

Taxation.—During the year levy of single point tax under Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 was settled between Madras and Kerala and Madras and Pondicherry.

Goods vehicles of private carriers of Andhra Pradesh State which are light motor vehicles and do not ply for hire or reward and which are exempted from taking out permits under Section 42 (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 were exempted from payment of tax in Madras State with effect from 1st April 1966. This move was also reciprocated by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Bus Stands.—Bus stands were continued to be maintained by the local bodies and in certain districts by some big fleet owners for their own vehicles. Amenities like waiting sheds for passengers, drinking water, lighting and public convenience facilities have been provided in many of the stands. Wherever such facilities were found inadequate, the transport department officials took up the question of improvement with the local bodies concerned. Provisions have been made in the amended rule 268 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 for the control of such bus stands, the maximum fee that may be levied on buses for using the bus stand and the minimum amenity to be provided in these bus stands.

As against the anticipated revenue of Rs. 14.01 crores, the actual receipt for 1966-67 was Rs. 14.96 crores.

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation which was merged with the Madras State Transport Department with effect from 1st April 1964 continued to function as a separate wing under the Madras State Transport Department on a commercial basis during the year 1966. The activities of this organisation have enormously increased. But various handicaps like lack of accommodation, tools and equipments, inadequate staff, etc., existed. With a view to obviate these handicaps and to effect economy in expenditure and to provide efficient servicing facilities to Government vehicles, comprehensive proposals were under the consideration of the Government for reorganising the entire set up of the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation. Government have already accepted the proposals in principle and observed that they should be implemented in stages. The first phase of the programme consisting of improvements to the existing workshops in the matter of staff and extra tools, equipment, etc., setting up of a Central Purchase and Storage Unit at Madras and setting up of Inspection Teams in Six Centres in the State has been implemented almost completely excepting the filling up of certain posts and purchase of certain items of machineries.

The existing four Automobile Workshops at Madras, Thanjavur, Madurai and Salem attended to repairs and periodical servicing as in the previous years. The implementation of the first phase of the Re-organisation Scheme like appointments of staff, purchase of tools, equipments, etc., was carried out during the year. The full benefits as a result of this, can be fully realised in the course of next year. The out-turn of work during the year is furnished below:—

(1) Number of vehicles serviced	4,867
(2) Minor repairs	6,642
(3) Second line repairs	740
(4) Major repairs	1,036

The Central Workshop at Madras and the two Regional Workshops at Madurai and Thanjavur continued to operate both petrol and diesel oil pumps while the Regional Workshop, Salem had only a petrol pump. The agency for the supply of petrol and diesel in all the workshops except in Salem was changed over to the Indian Oil Corporation from the private companies during the year 1965. In the case of Salem, the change could not be made pending acquisition of suitable alternate accommodation for the workshop. Action was being taken in this regard.

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING.

Public Works

The Public Works Department functioned during the year under the control of the Chief Engineer (General) who was also in-charge of the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. Under this Department there were two other Chief Engineers in-charge of Buildings and Irrigation. The Government Architect and the Boiler Branches were also under the general control and supervision of the Chief Engineer (General). There were 15 Superintending Engineer Circles of which five were Regional Circles and the remaining ten were in charge of specific functions such as Designs Circle, Marine Works Circle, Small Arms Project Circle, etc. Four divisions were also newly formed during the year.

The Public Works Department undertook Government works which called for skilled labour and professional supervision. All other works classified as petty construction and repairs were executed by the departments concerned.

Building Works.—The more important of the works completed during 1966 by the Public Works Department for the various departments were as follows :—

Agriculture.—Construction of—

1. Hostel buildings for P.P.C. in Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
2. Main buildings for P.P.C. in Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
3. Laboratory building for Plant Physiology at P.G. Training Centre in Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
4. Seed Testing Laboratory and its additional buildings at Coimbatore.
5. Pesticide Laboratory building in Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
6. Hostel building for Trainees in Minor Irrigation Scheme in A.C. and R.I., Coimbatore.
7. Soil Testing Laboratory in Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

8. Staff Quarters in eight State Seed Farms.
9. Seed Stores in six State Seed Farms.
10. Cattle-cum-Implement Shed in 13 State Seed Farms.
11. Office building for the Coconut-Nursery Scheme at Darpatinam.
12. Pump-house and installation of a Pumpset in the State Seed Farm at Killikulam.
13. Pesticide Laboratory buildings at Koilpatti.
14. Buildings for Apple Research Station at Kodaikanal.
15. Buildings for the Agricultural School at Sakkottai.
16. One floor over the portico of the Office of the Director of Agriculture, Madras-5.
17. Quarters for Model Orchard-cum-Nursery at Athur village.
18. Quarters, Administration Block, Dairy Buildings, Poultry Buildings, Post-mortem shed, Isolation ward, etc., in the Agricultural College at Madurai.

Fisheries.—Construction of—

1. Buildings to house the office of the Public Health Fish Unit at Poonamallee High Road, Madras.
2. Extension of Boat Building Yard at Royapuram.
3. Buildings to house the walk-in-cooler, etc., in seven centres.
4. Fish Nurseries at Vennar-Vettar Regulator.
5. Fish Farm at Lalpet.
6. Buildings for Induced Spawning Centre at Lalpet.
7. Fish Nurseries at Manimuthar Dam.
8. Canteen in the compound of Assistant Director of Fisheries, Tuticorin (Pearl and Chank).
9. Additional Chank Godown at Tuticorin.
10. Building to house the Fish Meal Plant in the Fisheries Office compound at Tuticorin.
11. Nursery at Mettur Dam in Salem district.

Harijan Welfare.—Construction of Government Boys' Hostel at Tiruvannamalai in North Arcot district,

Education.—Construction of—

1. Non-residential Students Centre, Law College, Madras.
2. Class rooms in Government High School at West Mambalam.
3. Additional Block for Government Hobart High School, Royapettah.
4. First floor over Science Block.
5. Non-residential Students Centre, Arts College, Madras.
6. Dining and Kitchen in the Vegetarian Section, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
7. Arts College, Karur.
8. Additional accommodation in Government High School for Girls, Periakulam.
9. Non-residential Students Centre, Government Arts College, Coimbatore.
10. Providing additional accommodation in the Zoology Laboratory for Post-Graduate Courses in Government Arts College, Coimbatore.
11. Science Block in Hobart Training School, Royapettah.
12. Additional semi-permanent shed in the Government College, Salem.

General Administration.—Construction of two blocks of Garages and Cycle shed in the Director of Medical Service Office Compound, Teynampet, Madras.

Police Housing Scheme.—Thirty-one houses for Police Officers at a cost of Rs. 19.251 lakhs were constructed in the State.

Animal Husbandry.—Construction of—

1. Buildings for 16 Poultry Extension Centres in the State.
2. Buildings for 12 Artificial Insemination Centres.
3. Buildings for 40 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres.
4. Buildings for three Intensive Poultry Development Blocks.
5. Buildings for four Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres.
6. Buildings for Poultry Feed Manufacturing Unit at Teynampet.

7. Staff quarters in the Salvage of Dry Cows Farm at Alamadhi.

8. Staff quarters for Egg and Poultry-cum-Marketing centre at Kattupakkam.

9. Staff quarters at the Regional Biological Station at I.V.P.M., Ranipet.

10. Buildings for three Sheep Units at the District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai.

11. Sheep Section in District Livestock Farm at Abishekapatti.

12. Sheep Section in Nanguneri.

13. Chick Hatchery Buildings at Dharmatshupatti.

14. Buildings (Brooder House, Breeding Pens and Deep Litter Houses) at the Poultry Research Station, Teynampet.

15. Providing cold storage facilities for five Intensive Egg and Poultry Marketing Centres.

Medical and Public Health.—Construction of—

1. Ante-natal ward, Government Hospital, Aruppukottai.

2. Maternity Ward of 60 beds (Lions Club) District Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.

3. Quarters for Nurses at Tiruvellore and Ponneri.

4. Paediatric Block in Government Women and Children Hospital, Egmore, Madras.

5. Buildings for the new Medical College at Tirunelveli I Phase buildings.

6. Additional buildings—First floor over O.P. block and providing bamboo disks—Thanjavur Medical College and Hospital.

7. New blocks for Hostels in Thanjavur Medical College.

8. Hostel buildings, Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.

9. Buildings for the new Medical College at Chingleput I Phase buildings.

10. New hall over Anatomy Block, Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.

11. Chest Clinic, Taluk Headquarters Hospital, Tiruvannamalai.

12. Buildings for Primary Health Centre at Agastneeswaram.

13. Additional floor over Bio-chemistry Block, Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.

14. Fourth floor over additional buildings, Madurai Medical College, Madurai.

15. Provision of verandah around T. B. Block and H. Section in Government Mental Hospital, Madras.

16. Improvements to Water Supply System and drainage arrangements, District Headquarters Hospital, Salem.

Employees' State Insurance Buildings—Construction of.—

1. Ten E.S.I. Dispensary and staff quarters.
2. Additional staff quarters, E.S.I. Dispensary and Hospitals in six places.

Minor Port and Fishing Harbour Schemes.

	Estimate. RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1. Construction of entire South Wharf at Cuddalore.	5.50
2. Providing revetment and construction of Wharf around Spoil Island.	4.40
3. Extension of Wharf wall in continuation of present South Wharf at Nagapattinam.	2.70
4. Construction of Wharf wall with E.C.C. jetty at Kilakarai.	2.15
5. Following works relating to Indo-Norwegian Project, Mandapam—	
(i) Construction of ice plant — —	1.81
(ii) Extension of boat building yard — —	0.39

Ordnance Factory, Tiruchirappalli.—Construction of Workshops and Storage buildings, Hospital, Inspection Bungalow, etc., costing Rs. 1,70,90,219 were completed.

The Ground water and Marine Works Circle was in charge of execution of works relating to Minor Port Development, Fishing Harbours, Sea erosion and ground water investigations. The construction of South Wharf extension and construction of revetment and Wharf around Spoil Island at the Port of Cuddalore, the

Course, Madurai, costing about Rs. 6.95 lakhs was complete. The construction of 12 middle income group flats in Gnanaolivipuram in Madurai at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.52 lakhs was in progress.

Union Government Rental Housing Scheme for Low Paid Employees of the State Government.—In the Madras City, 144 flats were completed in Lloyds Road, Mandavalipakkam and Nandanam areas. About 128 flats in Lloyds Road, Ramakrishna Mutt, Trustpuram and Vellore were under various stages of construction. About 522 flats at Peters Road, Foreshore and Kodambakkam Pudur and Chingleput could not be taken up on account of paucity of funds and other reasons. At Devanampattinam (Cuddalore) the construction of 60 flats was completed in January 1966 and 36 flats were let out. The construction of 210 flats at Nilagiri Therkuthottam at Thanjavur was in progress. Out of 318 flats and apartments taken up for construction at Mannarpuram, Tiruchirappalli, 102 flats were allotted to Government employees. The construction of 306 flats at Kanjamalai and 240 flats at Kavundanpalayam in Coimbatore was in progress. A scheme for the provision of accommodation for 204 families in 22 blocks at Race Course, Madurai was completed.

Production Works.—The Board started a "Wood Working Unit" for the manufacture of doors, windows, ventilators and precast work. Two kilns for calcining shells and two grinders for grinding lime mortar were installed at Kodambakkam Pudur. The Government of India agreed to release foreign exchange for the import of the Brick Plant and the import licence was awaited. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was released by the Government of India as loan for initiating advance action and the amount was utilised.

Town-Planning

The department of Town-Planning took up the scheme for the preparation of Outline Development Plans for 22 municipal towns during the Third Five-Year Plan period under the Municipal Master Plan Scheme.

Outline Development Plans generally serve as a guideline Plan for the future pattern of development of the towns. In the Outline Development Plan, areas are zoned for various uses such as residential, commercial, industrial, public and semi-public. Each area is zoned after ascertaining the suitability of the site to the particular use and to obtain a balanced development of the town.

There are two field Investigation and Survey Units and two Drawing and Design sections attached to the Municipal Master Plan Scheme. The Field Units conduct all the necessary survey and collect the required data for the preparation of Outline Development Plans. During the calendar year 1966, field investigation and surveys were conducted for six towns.

Studies, analysis and draft study reports (Part I) for ten towns were under progress.

Fourteen new detailed town-planning schemes were notified out of many schemes suggested and were under preparation by the various local bodies. Draft schemes and layout designs were prepared and furnished by the Department in respect of 36 notified scheme areas.

At the end of the year, there were in all 536 town-planning schemes notified under preparation. The schemes were in operation in the Corporation of Madras, municipalities, town panchayats, village panchayats and townships.

There were in all 88 sanctioned town-planning schemes under various local bodies. These schemes were at various stages of execution and good progress has been made in their execution. Four town-planning schemes were finalized and submitted to Government for sanction. The Government sanctioned one town-planning scheme during the year.

The department disposed of 469 appeals for exemption from Building Rules. Exemptions were granted in 52 cases and refused in 417 cases.

The department also examined and submitted to Government 179 appeals received from local authorities against the orders of the department.

Industrial areas under the provisions of Madras District Municipalities Act were approved for individual sites in four municipalities and one panchayat union.

A number of proposals for exclusion of areas from residential areas were received from the local bodies, out of which 14 cases were approved during the year.

Sixty-six appeals for relaxation of layout conditions were received and orders were passed on 59 appeals. Seven appeals were pending in this office.

Two hundred and forty-five applications for approval of private layouts were received out of which 136 were approved under the District Municipalities Act.

Nine hundred and Ninety-two Factory plans were approved under various Rules, during this year. The Department also prepared and furnished 97 civic designs to the Municipalities and Panchayats.

All the layouts for public housing and slum clearance project and housing of Municipal sweepers in the city and mofussil areas were prepared and approved by this department. During the year layouts were prepared for a total area of 661.19 acres and providing accommodation for 7,125 families.

The Department examined 21 exclusion cases of the various Neighbourhood areas and offered remarks thereon.

The Department furnished revised detailed Development Plans for six neighbourhood schemes covering an area of about 2,148 acres.

Madras City Master Plan.—The Madras City Metropolitan Plan Scheme continued its work on the preparation of a Plan for the Metropolitan Region of Madras. The survey data was processed and proposals were worked out.

The Plan contemplates the regulation of the overall growth of the Metropolitan area to ensure, consistent with economy, healthier living and working in more convenient, comfortable and safe environment for the people.

Coimbatore Madras Plan.—An Interim Development Plan for the Coimbatore Metropolitan area was finalised. It is expected that the implementation of this plan will regulate the use of land within the Metropolitan area and ensure ideal living conditions for the people and will provide a frame work to regulate the growth of this rapidly expanding urban centre along scientific lines.

Neyveli Regional Plan Scheme.—The Neyveli Lignite Resources Regional Scheme was commenced and the field work relating to the surveys of land use and collection of particulars of the population projection, mineral resources, geological aspects and social economic surveys were also commenced during the year.

The field survey work for the Cuddalore taluk for a few villages was completed and further work was in progress. It is one of the schemes sponsored with Central Government assistance.

Highways and Rural Works

General.—The Highways and Rural Works Department continued to function with a Chief Engineer, four Regional Superintending Engineers in charge of circles with headquarters at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli, one Superintending Engineer in charge of investigation and one Director in the rank of Superintending Engineer in charge of the Highways Research Station.

There were 24 regular divisions and 15 special divisions each under a Divisional Engineer. The total number of regular subdivisions was 107 and special sub-divisions was 50.

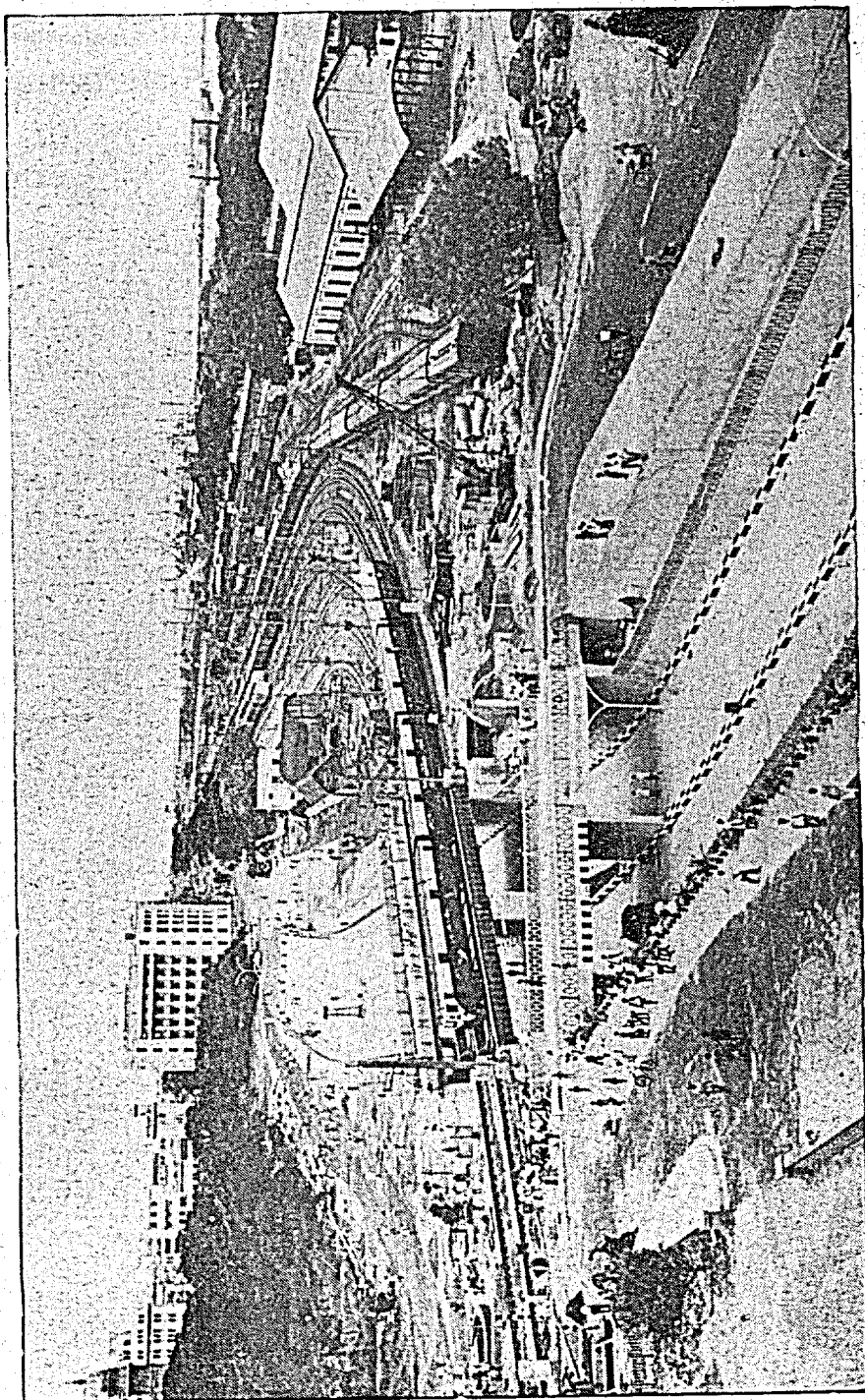
Works.—This department continued to execute works sanctioned under development schemes, Five-Year Plans, etc., on National Highways as well as State Highways. The Rural Works pertaining to Panchayat Unions and Panchayats also were executed under the supervision of this department.

National Highways.—The development works and maintenance of National Highways excluding the stretches lying within Municipal limits and towns having a population of 20,000 and more are fully financed by Government of India. The works on these roads are executed through the agency of State Highways and Rural Works Department. No new works were sanctioned under this scheme for the calendar year 1966. The expenditure incurred during 1966 on capital outlay works on National Highways was Rs. 26.42 lakhs.

State Highways.—In the Third Five-Year Plan, provision was made for development works on roads vested with the Government. During the plan period, consequent on the setting up of Industries in large numbers near Salem, Madras, Neyveli, Tiruchirappalli and Tuticorin, priority was given for improving the communications in these industrial belts, with a view to promoting quicker growth of Industries. In the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 904 lakhs has been contemplated under the scheme. But on account of difficult resources position, only three new works were sanctioned for 1966-67. The expenditure incurred during the year 1966 was Rs. 77.72 lakhs.

Other Roads—(Roads other than Government Roads vested with Panchayat and Panchayat Unions).—The scheme 'other roads' provides for improvement works on the ex-District Board roads now maintained by the Panchayat and Panchayat Unions. The Panchayat Union roads are being maintained from the 'Local Roads Grant' allotted by Government to the Panchayat Union

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A VIEW OF THE "SUB-WAY" NEAR HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

Councils:- Originally lump-sum grants were sanctioned to ex-District Boards for taking up the works on these roads. After the abolition of District Boards, all the committed works of second plan period were taken up as Government works. Out of the total provision of Rs. 360 lakhs in the third plan, a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs was taken into account in arriving at a total pool of money available for expenditure on village works. The balance of funds available for improvements of other roads was only Rs. 160 lakhs and the amount was utilised for expenditure on spill over works of the third plan period. In the year 1965-66, eleven new works at a cost of Rs. 28.94 lakhs were sanctioned.

In the fourth plan an outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs was contemplated under the scheme. In the year 1966-67, eight new works at a cost of Rs. 21.60 lakhs were sanctioned. The expenditure incurred during the calendar year worked out to Rs. 20.75 lakhs.

State Roads of Economic and Inter-State Importance.—This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Government of India give either full grant or part grant for the works taken up under this scheme. The excess expenditure over the grant should be borne by the State Government from their own funds. Most of the work sanctioned under the scheme were already completed. Two new works in Salem district at a cost of Rs. 31.50 lakhs had been sanctioned and the expenditure on the two schemes will be met Government of India themselves. These two new works will be carried over to the fourth plan. No new works were sanctioned under this scheme during the year 1966. An expenditure of Rs. 14.67 lakhs (Rs. 14.53 lakhs Union Funds and Rs. 0.14 lakhs State Funds) was incurred during the year.

Central Road Fund (Allocations and Reserve).—The Central Road Fund Scheme includes work on Government roads as well as on ex-District Board roads now vested with the Panchayat Unions. The list of works to be taken up for execution is to be got approved by the Government of India. For works taken up under Central Road Fund Reserve, the Government of India sanctioned either full grant or part grant to be met from the Reserve Fund and the balance of cost to be met by the State Government either from Central Road Fund allocations to their State or from the States own resources.

For want of allotment, instructions were issued to the Divisional Engineers to slow down the incomplete works sanctioned in 1964-65. No new works were sanctioned under this scheme during the year 1966.

An expenditure of Rs. 57.75 lakhs under allocations and Rs. 14.17 lakhs under Reserve was incurred during 1966.

Tools and Plant.—Scientific equipments required for Highways Research Station, plants and machineries required for executing road and bridge works are being purchased every year. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs was set apart from out of the third plan allotment given for the scheme "Roads". In the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been contemplated under this scheme. The expenditure incurred during the calendar year was Rs. 12.60 lakhs.

Tourism.—Under the scheme one work (viz.) improvements to Tenkasi-Courtallam-Shencottah road (4 miles) in Tirunelveli district at a cost of Rs. 1.80 lakhs was sanctioned. The work was taken up for execution recently.

Flood Damage Works.—Heavy rains and cyclone caused damages during November and December 1966 in the districts particularly of Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot. Government have issued orders for incurring an expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs for Panchayat Union works for the above districts. As regards National Highways, Government have stated that the expenditure might be met from the maintenance grant. Orders of Government are awaited in respect of other works.

Rural Works—(1) National Water Supply (Rural) Scheme.—This scheme is intended to provide protected water supply to villages having a population of not more than Rs. 5,000. The spill over works under this scheme are attended to by this departments. During 1966 only one work viz., Manachanallur Water-Supply Scheme remained to be completed and an amount of Rs. 0.498 lakhs was spent.

(2) UNICEF Assisted Rural Water Supply Scheme.—Athur and Batlagundu Blocks in Madurai district were selected to be provided with safe and potable water to the rural communities of the selected 130 villages in these blocks. The works under this scheme have been programmed for execution under two phases.

The water-supply schemes under Phases I and II amounting to Rs. 10.86 lakhs and Rs. 12.88 lakhs for 35 and 95 villages respectively were approved by the Government of India and technical clearance given to the estimates for these schemes. The sanction of the State Government to proceed with the execution of the first phase of the scheme is awaited.

(3) Rural Water-Supply Scheme (Difficult and Scarcity Areas).—The purpose of this scheme is to provide protected drinking water-supply to villages not having a population of 10,000 and affected by the scarcity of drinking water-supply. During the year, a large number of outline estimates were technically cleared by the Government of India. This scheme was not started pending orders of Government regarding the allotment of funds and the pattern of execution of the schemes.

Development Schemes, Five-Year Plans, etc.—This department continued to execute the works sanctioned under Development Schemes, Five-Year Plans, etc. Twelve works costing Rs. 61,56,000 were sanctioned. Two hundred and seventy-three miles roads were also ordered to be taken over by Government.

Transport and Machinery Organisation.—The Transport and Machinery Organisation undertook as usual major repairs to plants of this department in addition to the manufacture of plants like tar boilers, drum-mixers, wheel barrows, trailer carts, water carts, bridge bearings, etc.

Traffic Census.—Traffic census for the year 1966-67 was conducted and the results were under compilation.

Highways Research Station.—The activities of the Highways Research Station continued to be in full swing. Research was conducted in the various laboratories, viz., bitumen, soils, concrete, and structures, tar, aggregate, traffic, etc., to ensure consistent quality of existing materials and to design new and improved mixes with the available materials.

Traffic Division.—The Traffic Engineering Cell under a Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) dealt with the traffic improvements in Madras City to cope with increased traffic. Traffic survey and speed survey were conducted in the City. On the basis of the data collected, proposals for the various traffic improvements were formulated and sent to the Madras Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee for their consideration. Technical notes and guidance were also given by the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Traffic Engineering Cell, Madras-25, to the Madras City Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee, to the Corporation of Madras, to the Madras City Police and the Director of Transport on Traffic Engineering matter.

CHAPTER XV

NATURAL RESOURCES.

rest :

The Forests were worked as usual for timber, sandalwood, eewood, bamboos and minor forest produce in accordance with the prescriptions of the working plans. Grazing was also allowed as per rules. Forest areas were leased out for mining here such work was not detrimental to the forests. The requirements of agriculturists and public in respect of green manure and small timber for agricultural implements were also catered to. Various development works were undertaken under the Five-Year Plan Schemes.

Supply of Timber.—Timber was sold to the public in auction and to other Government departments at the prescribed scheduled rates. Departmental extraction of timber continued in the Nilgiris, Tirunelveli South and Coimbatore South Divisions. Railway sleepers and electric transmission poles were also supplied. The supply of sleepers to the Railways during the year was as follows :—

	B.G.	M.G.	N.G.	Special.
Blocks	11,570	4,080	173	1,188
	117	145		

Firewood coupes were worked under the simple coppice system with reservation of trees yielding minor forest produce and oil seeds. The needs of the rural people for fuel and small timber for bonafide use were met.

Sandalwood sales.—The auction sales of 1,221 tonnes of sandalwood held at the Government Sandalwood Depots at Tirupathur and Sathyamangalam during 1966 fetched Rs. 1,17,89,982.

Rubber.—An area of 3,667 acres (1,484 hectares) has been raised with rubber so far in Kanyakumari district from 1960.

During 1966 an area of 530 acres (214 hectares) was planted with rubber. The plantations raised during the previous years were maintained.

Bamboo.—Bamboo coupes were worked as per working plan prescriptions through the agency of contractors. Certain coupes in Coimbatore North and Nilgiris Divisions were worked departmentally for the supply of bamboos to a paper mill. Two bamboo coupes in Coimbatore South and one bamboo coupe in Coimbatore

North divisions were allotted to Messrs. Seshasayee Paper Mills for working by the Mills. The total quantity of bamboos supplied to Messrs. Seshasayee Paper Mills at Pallipalayam was 31,514 tonnes.

Minor Forest Produce.—All the minor forest produces including Units of Cashew usufructs were sold in auction and departmental collection was undertaken for honey and cashew in certain division.

Five-Year Plan Schemes.—Satisfactory progress was made in respect of various forestry schemes under the Five-Year Plan. The targets achieved during 1966, are as follows :—

Scheme.	Achievements. (HECTARES)	Cost. (RS. IN LAKHS.)
1 Cashew Plantation	1,117	2.93
2 Lac Development	49	0.35
3 Soil Conservation in dry fuel forest	161	1.84
4 Survey of eroded lands outside reserved forests.	..	0.81
5 Soil Conservation in Vaigai catchment area	48,151 acres.	1.69
6 Soil Conservation in Mettur Stanley Reservoir.	470 ha. planted 107 Check dams constructed.	4.31
7 Farm Forestry	2,157	6.07
8 (Economic) Plantation—		
(a) Teak	505	1.37
(b) Softwood	170	0.52
(c) Casuarina	194	0.67
(d) Wattle	800	7.45
(e) Bluegum	530	1.75
(f) Sandal	115	0.11
9 (a) Creation of river canal and lake fringe forests—Hardwood species.	450	0.80
(b) Rubber plantation	200	9.94
10 Rehabilitation of degraded forests	355	0.90
11 Planting of quick growing trees	1,542	6.35
12 Soil Conservation in catchment areas of Kundah River Valley Project.	2,081	10.96
13 Preservation of Wild Life	..	1.40
14 Training of Staff	..	3.25
15 Forest Research	..	2.50
16 Communications	..	3.32
17 Buildings	..	212.00
18 Amenities to forest staff and labour	..	0.76
19 Forest protection	..	0.40
20 Minor forest produce	..	0.30
21 Creation of Working Plan Circle	..	0.39
22 Raising of fuel trees	..	6.99

Hill Tribes.—The Department looked after the welfare of the Hill Tribes in the forests. They continued to be engaged for developmental works. In addition to the provision of lands to them for cultivation free of assessment, they were also enjoying concessions such as free grazing, free removal of forest produce for domestic and agricultural purposes under forest hill village system.

Free education has been imparted to the children of the Hill Tribes by running Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools. Midday meals, books, etc., were supplied free to the children. The mobile medical party working in the Juvadis rendered free medical aid to the Hill Tribes.

Co-operative Societies.—In Tirunelveli North Division Sri Krishna Rajagiri Tanning Workers' Co-operative Society had been given the lease of Avaram bark. Similarly two lease units were sold to the Pachiparai Multipurpose Co-operative Society. The Hill Tribes Co-operative and Marketing Society at Topslip was functioning satisfactorily. The lease of right to collect minor forest produce in Tunacadavu Range of Coimbatore South Division was continued to be given to the Hill Tribes Co-operative Society as usual. The provisions required for the elephants, etc., were being purchased from this Co-operative Society. Likewise, the Hill Tribes Co-operative Society at Punachi and Thalamalai Range Hill Tribes Co-operative Marketing Society were given the lease of minor forest produce and right to collect and remove stone and tree mass in the Reserved Forests. The minor forest produce lease units of Turaiyur Range were leased to the Pachamalai Hill Tribes Co-operative marketing Society. The Thengumarahada Co-operative Land Colonisation Society continued to have the lease in the Nilgiris Division. The Kallampalayam Collective Farming Society, for the benefit of Irulas, Forest Labourers' Co-operative Labour Contract Society, Masingagudy and Forest Labour Co-operative Labour Contract Society, Thengumarahada, have been given forest land for doing collective farming and minor Forest Produce items have been leased out to the Societies at concessional rates. Foresters from this department have been deputed to the Co-operative Societies for organising collection of Minor forest produce and for assisting in the maintenance of accounts.

Live stock.—There were 43 elephants at the commencement of the year in Coimbatore South and Nilgiris Divisions. The strength of the elephants at the end of the year was 42. One pair of bulls in Mudumalai Range were maintained for carrying water to the Rest-House and the colony at Kargudy.

Grazing.—All the Reserved Forests except the felled fuel coupes and plantations were thrown open to grazing throughout the year by issue of permits. Watering facilities were improved. Free grazing was allowed to the cattle owned by the Todas and Kotas in the Nilgiris division and also for the buffaloes of Hathiaman temple in Kotagiri. Free removal of fodder grass in head loads by the public for bonafide domestic use was permitted from the Reserved Forests.

Supply of green manure leaves.—Removal of green leaves by issue of permits was allowed from the manure leaf coupes besides from the advance fuel coupes. The cattle manure in pens and silt from tank beds were allowed to be removed for agricultural purposes.

Wants of local population.—The requirements of the villagers such as fuel, small timbers, bamboos and green manure leaf continued to be met by the departmental contractors according to the conditions of the agreement. Raw materials required for cottage industries were also supplied by the contractors.

Vanamahotsava.—Vanamahotsava was celebrated during the first week of July 1966 all over the State by supplying seeds and seedlings to educational institutions, Government departments and the general public and "Special Week" was also observed during October 1966.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The financial position during the calendar year was as follows:—

	Rs.
Revenue	2,94,14,920
Expenditure	2,47,12,918
Surplus	47,02,002

Cinchona:

Madras is one of the two States in India that grow the valuable cinchona plantations, the other State being West Bengal. Quinine, the well-known antimalarial drug is manufactured from the bark of the Cinchona tree. In view of the increased demand for Quinine products, the Government of India constituted a technical committee with the Director, State Cinchona Department, as a member, for developing the production of cinchona and quinine products in India. Remarks on the various recommendations in the Report of the Committee have been sent to the Government of India.

Another Technical Committee with the Director as Chairman was constituted by the State Government in 1965 to revalue the Cinchona Plantations under the Department with a view to arriving at the intrinsic value and the realisable market value of the plantations and thereby to exhibit the correct assets of the plantations in its accounts. The work of this Committee is held up since the survey of the plantation blocks was not completed due to labour shortage. This work is expected to be completed shortly and the report submitted to Government.

During the period, the following quantities of Cinchona products valued at Rs. 58,76,420 were supplied for export in addition to sales of the products for internal consumption worth Rs. 4,70,517 :—

(1) Quinine hydrochloride	8,100 Kg.
(2) Quinine sulphate	4,250 „
(3) Quinine Dihydrochloride	90 „
(4) Quinine bisulphate	590 „
(5) Cinchona febrifuge	8,000 „
(6) Quinine Sulphate tablets	1,12,500 Nos.

The Department has plantations of medicinal and essential oils also. From the products of these, the Department extracts and manufactures medicinal and essential oils and aromatic oils which have great demand. Essential oils to the value of Rs. 4,94,736 were sold by the Department.

The area under certain important Medicinal and Aromatic Plants was increased during the year by 100.14 ha. (274 acres) bringing the total to 488.14 ha. (1,206 acres).

The Research Scheme on Medicinal Plants sponsored by the I.C.A.R., New Delhi, continued to function during 1966. Results of considerable practical utility have been obtained from the work carried out under the scheme.

Government have sanctioned the setting up of a separate Research Unit for conducting further trials on and for establishing a process for economic isolation and manufacture of Quinine sulphate and Quinidine sulphate from cinchona febrifuge.

Under the scheme sanctioned by the Government for increasing the quinine content in standing cinchona bark in the plantation of the Department, an area of 8.50 ha. was planted with cinchona

cuttings of clones 701, the top yielding clone, and seedlings of high yielding species were raised in Anamallais. In addition, consolidation of cinchona area was done in the Hooker and Cherangode divisions on the Nilgiris.

The quantity of cinchona bark collected from the cinchona plantations up to 31st December 1966 was 700,356 kg. as against a target of 914,600 kg. The total quantity of herbs produced and various oils distilled in the medicinal and essential oil plantations and delivered to the factory for refining, etc., during the year was 2,993,076 kg. During the year, a quantity of 4,048,503 kg. of Eucalyptus oil was also distilled in the plantations, as against 2,292 kg. distilled during the previous year.

The department has two factories. The Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory at Naduvattam in the Nilgiris, is confined to the redistillation and purification, packing, analysing, etc., of the various medicinal and essential oils produced by the department in the plantations. The following quantities of medicinal and essential oils, etc., were refined, tested, standardised by the factory and taken to stock for sale during the year :—

	KG.
(1) Eucalyptus oil IP standard	3,011,025
(2) Eucalyptus BP standard	640,400
(3) Geranium oil	615,935
(4) Eucalyptus citriodora oil	704,380
(5) Citronella grass oil	1,316,770

The Government Quinine Factory at Anamallais in Coimbatore district is confined to the extraction and manufacture of quinine products from cinchona bark. A quantity of 751,900 kg. of bark was issued to the factory for extraction and the following drugs were manufactured and taken to stock :—

	KG.
(1) Quinine sulphate powder	18,832,250
(2) Cinchona febrifuge powder	17,320,569
(3) Quinine hydrochloride powder	8,306,360
(4) Quinine bisulphate powder	1,302

Labour.—The strength of labour force in the Government Cinchona plantations both at the Anamallais and at the Nilgiris was not sufficient to cope with the various programmes on hand.

Every effort was made to recruit workers on casual employment basis. Old and weak mazdoors were retrenched and paid retrenchment compensation as per rules. The workers were enjoying the benefits under a gratuity scheme and other benefits and concessions contemplated under the Plantation Labour Act and Rules.

Fisheries:

The Fisheries Department continued to work for the conservation, development and exploitation of the fishery resources of the State. The schemes of the Five-Year Plan were also continued. Research on the various problems connected with the proper management and utilisation of the Fisheries resources of the State was continued at the various biological and technological research stations in the State.

The marine biological stations at Krusadai, Tuticorin, Ennore and Cape Comorin followed the programme of work assigned by the State Fisheries Research Council. Research work was continued in the Fresh Water Biology Station, Bhavanisagar, Fisheries Technological Stations, Tuticorin, Cape Comorin and Nagapattinam.

(1) *Supply of improved fishing boats.*—Construction of pablo type mechanised boats at the departmental boat-building yards and private firms were continued. One hundred and forty-nine boats were constructed during the year for distribution to fishermen and fishermen co-operatives on subsidy-cum-loan basis.

(2) *Supply of fishing requisites to fishermen.*—15,353 lbs. of synthetic twine were purchased for distribution to fishermen and groups of fishermen at subsidised cost. Besides this cotton yarn worth Rs. 48,500 were also purchased and distributed.

(3) *Collection and distribution of fish seeds.*—472.65 lakhs of fingerlings were collected and distributed for stocking in various inland waters. Further 387.01 lakhs hatchlings were also produced.

(4) *Ice plants and cold storage facilities.*—The tenders for the freezing unit at Tuticorin were received and the firms were addressed for certain clarification to finalise the tenders. The plants taken up under the Third Plan were in progress.

(5) *Transport of fish.*—Vans were operated for transporting fish from coastal fishing village to City markets and consuming

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FISHING VESSEL WITH A DAY'S CATCHES.

centres. The three refrigerated cars sanctioned during the Third Plan to be imported from Hungary were received during February 1967.

(6) *Improvement of fish markets.*—The scheme envisaged the grant of subsidies for the construction and improvement of markets to the municipalities and panchayat unions and for construction of model markets at important centres. Against six applications to the value of Rs. 68,200 received, three applications were scrutinised and forwarded to Government for sanction.

(7) *Assistance to fishermen co-operative societies.*—Financial assistance was given to fishermen co-operative societies for purchase of improved crafts and tackles, to clear prior debts, marketing the catches in better condition and for construction of godowns. The financial assistance given to the various societies during this year is given below :—

	RS.
Long term loan..	93,350
Medium term loan	1,27,550
Working capital loan	41,000
Short term loan	2,000

Two hundred and fifty-four marine fishermen co-operative societies and One hundred and Seventy-eight inland fishermen co-operative societies functioned.

(8) *Development of major reservoir fisheries.*—9.14 lakhs of fingerlings were collected and stocked in the first quarter.

(9) *Development of estuarine fisheries.*—To develop fish production, the survey of all estuaries to select three of them was taken up. The team was appointed and located at Portonovo and Muthupet and it was doing survey work.

(10) *Training of personnel.*—The fisheries training centres at Tuticorin, Madras, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Colachel, the Staff Training Institute for training service personnel at Madras and the Fisheries Training Centre for training inland fishermen at Mettur Dam were maintained during the year.

(11) *Research into the means of improving fishing crafts.*—Under this scheme experiments were conducted on the fishing crafts and the possibility of mechanising all country crafts were studied. The construction of mechanised boats for supply of improved fishing boats by the Tuticorin Federation was also supervised.

CENTRALLS SPONSORED SCHEME.

(1) *Fishing harbours and landing jettis.*—The following harbour programmes were taken up:—

- I. Cuddalore II Stage Harbour.
- II. Tuticorin Harbour.
- III. Rameswaram Jetty.
- IV. Palk Bay Jetty.
- V. Nagapattinam Harbour.

Apart from the above works, the conducting of model studies and boring operations for the Colachel fishing harbour were continued.

(2) *Ice plant and cold storage facilities.*—The construction of ice plants and cold storages sanctioned under crash programme was continued. The Government of India agreed to provide a sum of Rs. 11.15 lakhs required for completing the plants outside the Plan.

(3) *Sirkali-Mayuram Project.*—The Government of India agreed to provide a sum of Rs. 11.06 lakhs for the roads taken up under the crash programme. The Sirkali-Mayuram Project and the Ice Plant at Thirumullaivasal shown under the crash programme for 1966-67 were in good progress.

Pearl Fishery, Tuticorin.—Vigorous and effective patrolling of pearl banks with available boats was conducted. The pearl bank inspection off Tirunelveli coast was conducted in the bases at Tuticorin, Vembar, Manapad and Veerapandipattinam.

From the observations made during the pearl bank inspection it was seen that all the productive pearl oyster beds were barren. The only few young pearl oysters that were fished out from the various pars were only stray occurrences. The results were not promising. The pearl bank inspections conducted during October, November and December 1966 on Thallayiram par showed a fairly good number of young oysters.

The vessel Gohur Kalilee was utilised for patrolling of chank and pearl beds and the pablo boats I.B. 72 and I.B. 32 were utilised for pearl bank inspection and patrolling work.

Chank fisheries, Tirunelveli.—There was no chank fishery during the year since there was large stock of chanks to be disposed. All effective steps were taken to prevent any attempt to poach for chanks by the divers in Tirunelveli district. Patrolling was done

and informants were set up to watch the movement of the divers. The total number of confiscated chanks is furnished below:—

Full sized	6,845
Wormed	4,395
Under sized	1,851

Government ordered the speedy disposal of the stock of chanks and immediate action was taken to effect delivery of chanks to the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation as well as to Messrs T.S.O. Abdul Carder & Co., Madras. The number of chanks delivered is given hereunder:—

Full sized	1,133,533
Wormed	158,699
Under sized	61,522

Sivaganga.—The Government had decided not to lease out the chank fishery but to conserve the chanks. The number of chanks collected and confiscated during the year is given below:—

	Full sized.	Wormed.	Under sized.
Chanks purchased from 2nd August 1965 to 31st December 1965.	253	58	206
Chanks purchased from 1st January 1966 to 31st December 1966.	1,897	337	592
Chanks confiscated in 1966	14	2	24

Ramanathapuram.—On 1st March 1965, the Ramanathapuram chank fishery was divided into two regions, i.e., (1) Gulf of Mannar region and (2) Palk Bay region and the two chank fisheries were leased out to Messrs. Sangu and Company (Ramnad), Kilakarai for a period of one year from 1st March 1965 to 28th February 1966 at Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 35,786, respectively. The Ramanathapuram Chank Fishery lease was closed on 28th February 1966. The departmental conservancy was taken up from 1st March 1966. Details of chanks collected and confiscated from 1st March to 31st December 1966 are given below:—

	Full sized.	Wormed.	Under sized.
Palk Bay region—			
Chanks purchased	2,530	1,028	781
Confiscated	1,522	514	3,925
Total	4,052	1,542	4,706
Gulf of Mannar region—			
Chanks purchased	26	8	
Chanks confiscated	438	2,752	10,315
Total	464	2,760	10,319

South Arcot and Chingleput.—One lakh thirty-four thousand six hundred and three chanks were collected.

Thanjavur.—Two thousand six hundred and sixty-five full sized, 1,189 under-sized and 546 wormed chanks were collected.

Inshore Fishing Station, Rameswaram.—The main object of the scheme was to survey the Palk Bay and Gulf of Mannar areas with a view to locate new fishing grounds and seasonal variations in the fishery, etc. The survey was done in conjunction with the fishing boats of the Indo-Norwegian boats.

The following are the major achievements of the station during the year 1966:—

(1) A total area of 297 square miles was surveyed with trawl nets in the Palk Bay area out of which 282 square miles were resurveyed with 15 square miles forming new areas surveyed. The resurvey was necessitated to determine the potentialities of the fishing grounds during different seasonal variations and weather conditions.

(2) Bottom set gill net fishing operations were conducted in the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Bay areas. A total area of 291 square miles (Resurvey 226 square miles; New area 61 square miles) was surveyed with this tackle.

(3) Trolling lines were operated in the Gulf of Mannar area and the landings from this tackle have proved the commercial possibilities of the exploitation of this tackle; and

(4) It was practically demonstrated to the fishermen that the fishing operations could be conducted successfully throughout the year excluding periods of cyclonic spells.

Gill net and Russian shrimp trawl net were fabricated and operated. The wing trawl net and the yankee trawl nets fabricated at this station continued to be operated successfully.

During the year a total quantity of 100,918 kgs. of fish was landed with trawl nets, and the catch per hour during the period was 154.5 kgs.

Inland fisheries—(a) Conservancy and licensing.—For the proper conservancy of the Inland Fishery resources, strict conservancy measures and licensing system were enforced during the year in Mettur Reservoir, Poondi Reservoir, Hope lake, Kadamba tank, Vellore Moat, Adyar Estuary, Kolovoy lake, Veeranam lake, Vedsvar, etc.

(b) Rural Fishery Demonstration Units.—The Rural Fishery Demonstration Scheme which was commenced originally in 1946 with a view to demonstrate the principles and methods of pisciculture was continued to be implemented in the various districts.

(c) Mettur Reservoir Fisheries.—The Mettur Reservoir continued to be exploited by the licensed fishermen besides the departmental units operation, to study the composition and fluctuation in the catches. A total number of 319 licences were issued and a sum of Rs. 27,608.50 was realised on licence fees. During the year 302,905.300 kgs. of fish were landed from the reservoir.

Fish marketing and statistics.—The fish markets in the City were regularly inspected to check up their sanitary conditions and general up-keep. The study of fish marketing practices and movements of fish from the production to consuming centres was continued. Efforts were made to popularise fresh and canned fish and prawns, fish meal, shell grit and other bye-products. The local bodies in various districts were induced to improve the fish markets. Statistical surveys of marine and inland fish landings in the State were continued.

Propaganda and publicity.—Dissemination of fisheries information and publicity was carried out by distribution of leaflets, booklets, hand outs, brochures, etc., for the benefit of fishermen and other items on fisheries and allied interest and other documentaries were shown. Close liaison was maintained with the Director of Information and Publicity and with press and public. Relief and rehabilitation work and the progress in the implementation of the plan schemes were announced regularly through the press. Enquiries from the public on management of fish farms, aquarium, fish culture, etc., were attended to.

The department participated in all the important exhibitions conducted in the State.

The Fishery Library at Madras continued to cater to the needs of departmental officers, trainees, students, research workers and members of the public. During the year 385 additions were made to the library and 629 books were issued and 635 persons visited the Library.

The fresh water aquarium in the Marina continued to attract visitors.

Biological Supply Station, Ennore.—The Biological Supply Station at Ennore continued to supply biological specimens to colleges, universities, and institutions throughout India. Zoological specimens valued at Rs. 9,979 were supplied. One thousand five hundred and fifty-five kgs. of shell grit were supplied to various poultry farms in India realising a revenue of Rs. 848.98. In addition 1,600 edible oysters were supplied to hotels and private parties fetching a revenue of Rs. 74.

Socio-economic work.—There were 432 primary fishermen co-operative societies (Inland and Marine), seven fishermen co-operative marketing unions and seven fishermen co-operative federations functioning in Madras, Chingleput, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Nagercoil.

Fisheries Schools.—The three fisheries schools at Alambarai Kuppam, Sathankuppam, Kaveripakkam continued to work. Midday meals were supplied to the children of fishermen. Free books and slates were also supplied to the poor children.

Geology :

The Geological Wing of the Industries Department headed by the State Geologist was engaged in several mineral investigations and prospecting operations. The State Geologist also continued to be the Chairman of the Madras State Mining Board and Secretary of the State Programming Board for Geology. He carried out the following investigations :—

1. **Copper, lead and zinc occurrences at Mamandur, South Arcot district.**—A team of experts sponsored by the Japanese Consulting Institute inspected the area and recommended sinking of a shaft to a depth of 60 metres to study the behaviour of the mineral lode. Accordingly the Government sanctioned a scheme for a detailed exploration of this deposit. Preliminary work such as trenching, collection of geo-chemical samples and detailed mapping of the lode, etc., was taken up.

2. **Drilling of the sulphide occurrences near Arumanallur, Kanyakumari district.**—Kanyakumari district Pyrrhotite (iron sulphide) occurrence near Arumanallur was found to contain and also small quantities of copper, molybdenum and cobalt. About seven bore-holes were put down in the ore body to estimate this deposit. Diamond drilling showed that the deposit is very shallow and may not be suitable for large scale exploitation.

3. Prospecting work for bauxite in Kodaikanal hills were completed and a large number of samples have been analysed. On a rough estimate, this deposit may contain about two million tons of high grade bauxite (40 to 55 per cent Al_2O_3) and one million tons of poor grade (35 to 40 per cent Al_2O_3).

4. A large deposit of vermiculite of good quality has been found near Sevathur village, Tirupattur taluk, North Arcot district. The vermiculite has wide use in industry and tests are being continued to produce various products like insulation bricks, vermiculite boards, paints, paper, etc.

5. Detailed drilling for limestone in Perambalur, Tiruchirappalli district proved the existence of about 250,000 tons of high grade limestone suitable for flux and chemical purposes.

6. Detailed investigations of the limestone at Alangulam, Ramanathapuram district, for the proposed cement factory was continued. More than 100 bore holes have been drilled and completed. They have shown that the limestone ranges in thickness from 70 to 120 feet. The reserves of limestone is estimated at over 30 million tons. Drilling for limestone was also taken up at Pandalkudi, Aruppukkottai taluk, Ramanathapuram district and the reserves are estimated at over 10 million tons.

7. Mineral survey in parts of Bhavani, Coimbatore district, indicated the occurrence of quartz-barytes rock at Kurichi village. Associated with barytes, small quantities of galena (lead sulphide) have also been reported. Further work is being continued in this area.

8. Investigation of gypsum bearing area near Udumalpet in Coimbatore was taken up and new deposits with probable reserves of 50,000 tons have been discovered.

Short-term investigations for other minerals such as mica, clays, sillimanite, moulding sands and gem stones were taken up during the year. In addition, investigations for water-supply sources for a number of industrial estates and large industries were also carried out by the Geology Branch. The chemical laboratory of the Geology Branch have analysed over 1,000 samples, mainly of bauxite and limestone.

CHAPTER XVI.

INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Industries.

I. *Industries*.—The Department of Industries and Commerce in Madras State works under the control of a Director drawn from the I.A.S. cadre. The year 1966 witnessed considerable progress in the different fields of industrial activity. The salient features of the Department are briefly as follows:—

Large Scale Industries.—Fourteen licences were issued to industrial undertakings for starting new industrial undertakings and for bringing about substantial expansion in the manufacture of raw materials, etc., under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951. On the whole in respect of Industries other than Textiles, 703 licences were granted for large and medium scale industries in Madras State and out of these more than 438 licences were implemented and the rest were under varying stages of implementation.

II. *Public Sector and State Government Projects*—(a) *Public Sector Projects*.—A significant feature of the Industrial Development of the State has been the inspiring role played by the Government of India. The Rs. 160 crore Neyveli Lignite Corporation provides employment to more than 18,000 people. Till the end of 1966 more than 4,968 million tons of Lignite were mined and used. (With the commissioning of the seventh thermal power unit the production capacity of thermal power rose to 400 M.W. By the end of 1966 the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant had produced more than 48,292 tons of carbonised briquettes and they were sold under the trade name of LECO.) Production in the Urea Plant in Fertiliser Factory commenced in March 1966.

In the Surgical Instruments Project at Nandambakkam over four lakh pieces were manufactured and supplied to Government Hospitals all over the country. The import of 51 items out of 166 manufactured by the factory had been banned by the Director-General of Technical Development. The Hindustan Tele-printers Factory was producing 3,000 English Tele-printers a year with 90 per cent indigenous components. A project to make Hindi Tele-printers was sanctioned. The Integral Coach Factory had already reached its full production capacity of 750 coaches per year on double shift and had embarked on programmes of diversifications

The Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avady, the Heavy Pressure Boiler Project and the Small Arms Factory at Tiruchirappalli had all been commissioned.

(b) *State Government Projects*.—With a view to play more positive role in the development of large and small scale industries, the Government set up the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. This corporation had, to begin with, taken on hand two major projects for the manufacture of portland cement at Alangulam near Rajapalayam and mild steel billets with Russian Collaboration at Arkonam.)

Madras State took a lead over the rest of the country with the location of the first Small Cement at Dalmiapuram. This Rs. 24 lakhs pilot plant aims at the manufacture of cement by a revolutionary and most modern technique known as shaft Kiln process. (This plant is likely to widen the scope for boosting cement production in the country, utilising fully small deposits of main raw materials found in different areas.) The main raw material namely limestone is available in the locality and most of the machinery required were installed. The entire machinery was drawn from indigenous sources and no foreign exchange was involved for the plant. The number of mining leases held in 1966 was 246 covering an area of 27,928.94 acres against 217 leases and 25,474.25 acres in the previous year.

III. *Small Scale Industries*.—A major change took place in the organisation and set up of the small scale industries wing of the Department of Industries and Commerce in Madras State. (With a view to run the industrial units on a commercial basis to achieve higher productivity and to infuse flexibility in administration, the Government of Madras established a company under the name and style "The Madras State Small Industries Corporation, Ltd.") Initially 65 units with their assets and liabilities were transferred to function under this company with effect from 1st December 1965 and the number of units subsequently rose to 66. (They comprise seven Wood Working Units and one Saw Mill, nine Tool Room Shops, eleven General Purpose Engineering Workshops, two Agricultural Implements and Equipment Unit, three Ceramic Centres, five Leather Units, two Structural Workshops, three Sheet Metal Units, three Cycle Assembly Units, six Foundry and Forging Centres, nine Special Purpose Units, Dye and Tool Designing Section and Press Branch.) All these units have diversified their activities and expanded their production programmes.

The items manufactured include furniture (steel and wooden), locks, sanitarywares, structurals, DCC and enamelled wires, bolts, nuts and rivets, dusters and sprayers, door fittings, tools, jigs and fixtures, grey iron castings, cast iron pipes, footwear products, finished leather, bicycles (gents and ladies), pressure dye castings, forged materials and farm implements.

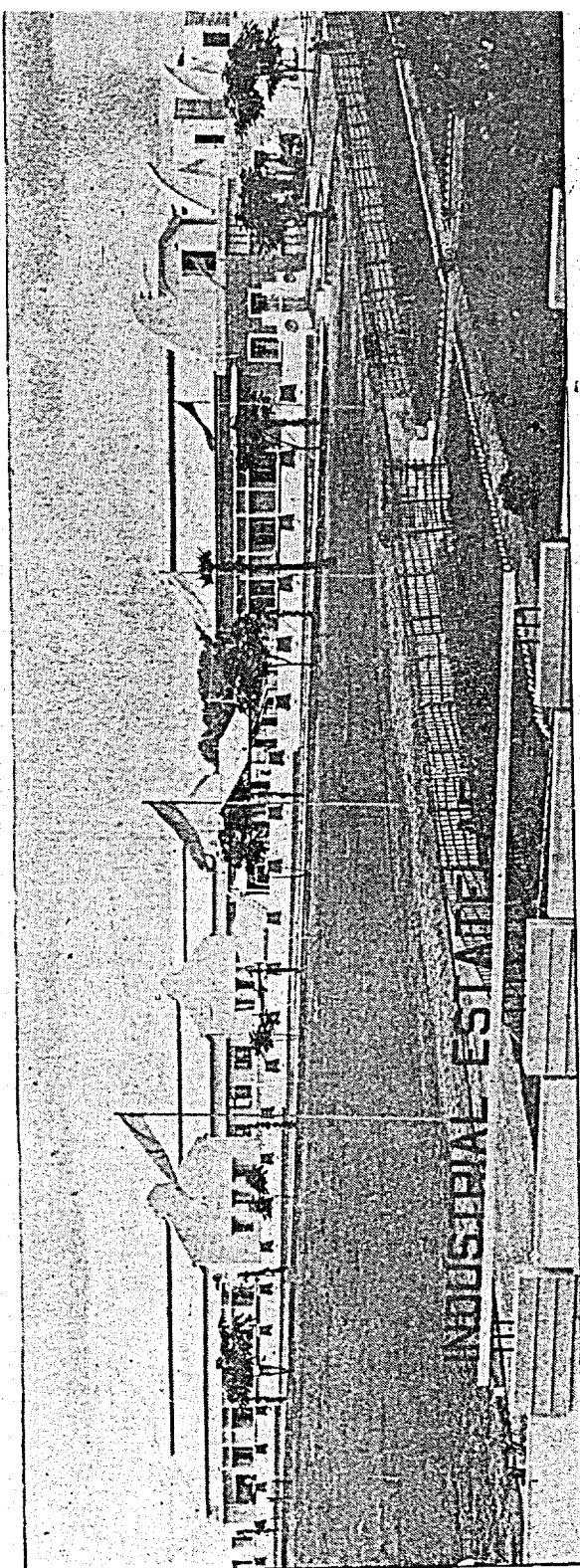
← The authorised capital amounted to Rs. 10 crores and the paid up share capital (by Government) was Rs. 4 crores. The value of fixed assets, land and building and plant and machinery worked out to Rs. 5.50 crores. The Corporation reached a production level of Rs. 380 lakhs last year.

A number of small-scale Production-cum-Training Units set up by the Government have helped to introduce for the first time in the State a number of modern engineering processes and techniques for the benefit of medium and small-scale industries in the private sector. They have also served, along with industrial estates, as nuclei for the growth of small-scale industries in the region in which they have been located.

(The department continued to offer increased assistance to small industries through the various common facility centres such as Common Lease Shops. These Shops established at Guindy, Madurai, Coimbatore, Pettai, Tiruchirappalli and Ambattur make available special machines to small industries on a rental basis) and also execute orders for such items as small industries are not able to procure elsewhere. Thus these units help the industries to acquire the services of machines without actually buying them and these shops have been rendering useful service to the industrialists. (To cite an instance the Common Lease Shop at Guindy undertook 796 job works to the value of over Rs. 70,000. Similarly, the General Purpose Engineering Workshops situated in the mofussil areas while producing a variety of items like agricultural implements, steel furniture, etc., also offer training facilities in machine shop practice, sheet metal works, welding, etc., on a stipendiary basis.) These workshops, by offering servicing facilities, create an industrial awareness in the rural areas and through the training programme an interest to start industries is created.

The industrial estates continued to be centre of intensive industrial activity. Four more estates at Theni, Sivaganga, Nagercoil and Arkonam were inaugurated. With these there were 21 industrial estates besides two functional estates, four co-operative and two private industrial estates. In all about

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A VIEW OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, ARKONAM.

430 factory units were constructed in the Government Estate and allotted to industrialists. (The concept of providing developed plots has caught up after its significant success at Ambattur and they are being introduced in Guindy, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai among other places.) Another 600 acres were taken in Ambattur area and developmental work commenced. (Under the Fourth Five-Year Plan industrial estates were sanctioned for establishment at Mettur, Karur, Kancheepuram and Hosur as also two functional industrial estates for electrical goods industries and food and fruit based industries.) A developed plots industrial estate for chemical industries was proposed to be established near Mettur and 210 acres of land were acquired for the purpose. An ancillary industrial estate near the High Pressure Boiler Project for the feeder industries was sanctioned and the factory buildings were under construction.

A noteworthy feature of the industrial development was the emergence of a new class of entrepreneurs, viz., "Engineer-Technician-Factory-Owners" which was made possible mainly on account of the Industrial Estates Programme. During the year as many as 1,612 units registered themselves as small industrialists. Assistance was provided to small industrialists in different forms such as technical advice in better utilisation of tools and machines, provision of credit, training, supply of raw materials, servicing facilities, etc. A total amount of provision of credit and training facilities, supply of raw materials, Rs. 39.25 lakhs was sanctioned to 3,507 applicants under the scheme of loans to displaced goldsmiths for starting alternative industry under the State Aid to Industries Act and for starting alternative trades under the special loan scheme.

The definition of small-scale industries was widened to bring in more industries under this type. The capital investment ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs was raised to Rs. 7.5 lakhs so as to enable more industries to be benefited by the facilities offered by the Government.

(Three Technical Information Sections functioned at Pettai, Madurai and Guindy. The Technical Information Section, Guindy, continued to publish a quarterly magazine "Ind-Com" Journal for the benefit of industrialists and prospective entrepreneurs.)

The library attached to this section at Guindy offered wide scope for the development of scientific and technological knowledge. One hundred and forty-two technical books were added

during 1966. The total number of technical books available in it was 2,154. 12,600 persons visited the Technical Information Section Library. The total number of subscribed magazines including foreign ones was 85.

IV. *Handicrafts*.—The various handicrafts units registered a steady progress in imparting training to artisans in Stone and Metal Sculptures, Temple Car Manufacture, Art and Bell Metal Wares, and manufacture of sunnhemp and palmleaf products. There was a phenomenal increase in the demand for these articles both in India and from abroad as evidenced by sales in local Emporia and exports.

A model Temple Car and Vahana for display in the Indian Pavilion at the World Fair at Montreal were made in the Temple Car Training Centre at Nagercoil.)

Among the new units started were the Training Centre for Weaving Carpets and Druggets at Chinnasalem, Production-cum-Training Centre for Dressed Dolls at Madras and the Training Centre for the manufacture of silver filigree and enamelled jewellery at the College of Arts and Crafts, Madras. At the College of Arts and Crafts, 44 trainees were undergoing training in various arts and crafts. (The Sculpture Training Centre, Mahabalipuram, has turned out 32 trainees and another 48 trainees have commenced their training.) Twelve trainees were undergoing training at the Training Centre for Weaving Carpets and Druggets out of sunnhemp fibre at Chinnasalem. Two more production centres were sanctioned during the year 1966, one for the manufacture of artistic leather articles at Pallavaram and the other for polishing of granite stones at Krishnagiri.

(The production section of the Production-cum-Training Centre for Dressed Dolls had produced 893 dolls to the value of Rs. 25,454 up to 31st December 1966 out of which 432 dolls valued at Rs. 13,162 were sold. This is a new venture designed under the guidance of a team of Japanese experts to impart training in Doll Designing and Doll-making.)

The Design Demonstration Centre, Madras evolved 146 paper designs and more than 22 departmental units and private firms were benefited. The Brass and Bell Metal Training Centre at Kanchipuram which was functioning as Training-cum-Service Centre, produced goods worth Rs. 11,294 during 1966-67 and 14 trainees were undergoing training. The Wooden Toy Training Centre, a continuing scheme, started to impart training

in making different types of wooden toys, turned out wooden articles worth Rs. 2,000. The training programme continued to function.

The departmental emporia run at Madras, Coimbatore, Salem, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Dindigul, Tirunelveli, Neyveli and Mahabalipuram registered considerable increase in sales. (The sales during 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 25,70,457 when compared to the sales of Rs. 20,31,237 in 1965-66 and Rs. 5,01,811 in 1961-62. During 1965-66 and 1966-67 the emporia earned commission in excess of the expenditure. Handicrafts articles were exported to U.S.A., Holland and other foreign countries through the Handicrafts Export Corporation. This department, for the first time undertook supply of field cumbles and sleeping blankets to the estates.)

V. *Industrial Co-operatives*.—Industrial Co-operatives continued to play a vital part in the Department of Industries and Commerce. At the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan there were 303 Industrial Co-operatives and in the year 1966 there were 411 societies.

The total expenditure on Industrial Co-operative Societies in the Second Five-Year Plan was Rs. 39.73 lakhs. As against this, the expenditure on Industrial Co-operative Schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan amounted to Rs. 173.27 lakhs and this was exclusive of the loan of Rs. 64.51 lakhs advanced by the Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank and Rs. 13.77 lakhs given to the Industrial Societies under the State Aid to Industries Act.

There were 228 Small Scale Industrial Co-operatives (including four Industrial Co-operative Estates) with a share capital of Rs. 51.57 lakhs. The sales effected by these societies amounted to Rs. 1.82 crores. There were 141 Handicrafts Societies and their sales amounted to Rs. 30.54 lakhs. There were four Ex-Servicemen Co-operative Societies. The sales in these societies amounted to Rs. 11,41,203. There were other special types of Industrial Co-operative Societies.

(There were eight Co-operative Tea Factories each set up at a cost of Rs. 9-10 lakhs. The Kundha and Kotagiri Tea Factories produced and sold tea worth Rs. 28,69,930 and Rs. 23,48,869 respectively. During 1966, the Karumbalam and Kilkotagiri Tea Factories were commissioned. The total cost of the Production Programme and Service Facility Programme of all the Co-operative Tea Factories was about Rs. 109 lakhs. This was made possible by the generous financial assistance extended by the Tea Board.)

The Sakthi Co-operative Industrial Estate, Pollachi, started to function satisfactorily. There were 44 members who subscribed a share capital of Rs. 4.04 lakhs. All the 12 units at Pollachi were allotted to 12 members. The Co-operative Industrial Estates at Tuticorin and Vysarapadi were implemented.

In the Sivakasi Co-operative Industrial Estate there were 29 members at the end of the year 1966 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,64,000. The K. R. Sundaram Private Industrial Estate, Limited, Thiruvotriyur and the Coimbatore Private Industrial Estate, Limited, Coimbatore were the two private industrial Estates under implementation.

The Industrial Co-operative Bank sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 41,31,000 to 53 Industrial Co-operatives and Rs. 3,96,900 to seven Small Scale Industries.

The four apex societies, viz., The Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank, Small Scale Industries Co-operative Society, Handicrafts co-operative Marketing Society and Tiruchirappalli Co-operative Metal Rolling Mills continued to function well. The Tiruchirappalli Co-operative Rolling Mills produced during 1966-67, 131.582 metric tonnes of brass sheets and circles valued at Rs. 11,03,606 and sold 99.450 metric tonnes of the above products whose value was Rs. 7,73,965. There were 49 members and the production capacity was 25 metric tonnes per month of single shift per day.

Sericulture.—Sericultural activities were continued in the districts of Dharmapuri, Salem, North Arcot, Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madurai and Tirunelveli. In spite of the unfavourable seasonal conditions there was a mulberry expansion of 228 acres with the standing acreage at close of the year at 3,700.

A quantity of 40 lakhs of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons were produced and utilised for production of cross breed laying at Berikai. Commensurate with the actual demand 3.20 lakhs of Cross Breed disease-free layings were produced at Berikai for distribution to Sericulturists and Government Farms.

During the year 1966, a total quantity of 76635.070 cocoons and 1863.45 kgs. of raw silk were produced.

The Gut Manufacturing Section, coonoor, reared a quantity of 1088 Disease free layings yielding 3,03,165 Guts and Cocoons. Three polyhybrid Japanese races were received and reared successfully and stocks were continued at the Gut section. The new Russian races got from Central Silk Worm Seed Section, Srinagar, were also reared successfully.

(Charka Silk production was encouraged by the Talavadi Sericultural Workers Industrial Co-operative Society.) Loans were disbursed to 14 members of the society to run 82 charkas. A quantity of 1251.910 K.gms. of raw silk was produced and sold at rates ranging from Rs. 81 to Rs. 102 per Kg.

(The progress of Sericultural Industry during 1966 was marked by the setting up of (1) Mulberry Graft Nurseries viz., one at Kolathi in Hosur Taluk, the other at Talavadi in Gobi Taluk and the third at Masinagudi in Nilgiris District. and (2) Establishment of Demonstration Silk Farms in Nilgiris, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Thanjavur Districts. These new schemes were implemented with a view to meet the increasing demand of planting material for the expansion of mulberry acreage.)

Basic Rural Service Centres.—In the Tenkasi Centre, training was imparted to 11 candidates on power-operated machines in the first batch. In the two centres functioning in Keezha Ambasamudram Seven candidates were trained in each centre in the first batch. The Rural Work Centre for Carpentry and Blacksmithy, Wallajapet, had completed three years of existence in August 1966. Six trainees in carpentry and Four in Blacksmithy were undergoing training. A land measuring 1.5 acres was donated free of cost by the Panchayat Union Council, Kangayam, for the establishment of a rural work centre for General Purpose Engineering.

The three General Purpose Engineering Workshops started at Chekkanurani, Mudukulathur and Veerakeralampudur are known to be Harijan Welfare Schemes. Training in power operated machines and in modern method of manufacture continued to be imparted to the candidates belonging to denotified tribes and most of the trainees were profitably employed.

Rural Industries Projects.—The Rural Project Schemes continued to be implemented in the three project areas viz., Sriperumpudur in Chingleput District, Omalur in Salem District and Nanguneri in Tirunelveli District. Training programme is the vital task of these Industries Projects. At Sriperumpudur Project training in the manufacture of bolts and nuts, palm leaf articles and palm stem fibre articles, sunhemp fibre, mat weaving cane and bamboo goods and wooden toys was imparted and more than 234 candidates (including women) were training since its

inception. A majority of the trained personnel have been absorbed by the Khadi and Village Industries Board and various co-operative societies. In the Omalur Project area more than 100 candidates were trained in Bell metal, mat weaving, pottery, palm fibre extraction, cane and rattan articles manufacture, leather goods and wood lacquering. More than 50 candidates were trained in manufacture of brushes using palmyrah, Hair nets, palm naar fibre and leaf articles, Korai fine mats and Chalk crayons in the Nanguneri Project area.

The Common Facility Centres, like Carpentry and Blacksmithy Workshops are an important feature of these Rural Projects. Provision was made for the establishment of 18 such centres attached to the Industries Projects. Out of these Nine centres were functioning from the previous years and 2 were started during 1966.

The scheme for the disbursement of loans to private Industrialists for starting Industries under the State Aid to Industries Act out of Rural Project Funds continued to work satisfactorily. A sum of Rs. 6,02,850 was disbursed in the three project areas.

Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Guindy.—This Laboratory continued to render service during the year. A total of 2,379 samples of various types sent by both private parties and Government Departments were tested and a sum of Rs. 26,242.82 was collected towards fees for the samples received from private parties. Four hundred and seventy-seven enquiries on chemical and allied industries were received and answered. In respect of samples received from Government Departments no fee was charged and for samples from the Khadi and Village Industries Board for testing, half the fees were collected for private parties. The samples received from the Indian Standards Institution were given a 33 1/3 per cent concession in the levy of fees.

The library attached to the Laboratory continued to subscribe for about 75 Indian and foreign journals and 600 books on technical subjects were added to the Library during 1966, which had a total number of 8,750 volumes.

The scheme for the manufacture of Active Carbon at Neyveli and that for the manufacture of Magnesium Carbonate continued to be implemented.

The Sago Research Laboratory continued to cater to the needs of Sago Industrialists in Salem District and its neighbourhood. During the year about 150 samples of sago, starch, etc., were analysed in the Laboratory and many factories in Salem obtained the I.S.I. Certification mark with the help of the Laboratory.

Controlled Commodities.—During January-April 1966, an *ad hoc* allotment of Non-ferrous Metals was made to obviate the difficulties of Small Scale Industries Units arising from the promulgation of Scarce Industrial Material Control Order, 1965, with effect from 14th September 1965. Allotments were continued to be made and consumption certificates were issued.)

Under the Import Trade Control Policy the procedure for sponsoring the import applications to the licensing authorities underwent a change. The Government of India allocated Rs. 34.37 lakhs of Foreign exchange ceiling and it was placed at the disposal of the Directorate during February 1966. (Essentiality Certificates were issued for materials like Tool and Alloy Steel, S.S. Wire and Rods, Tin Plates Wastes, etc.)

The Central Cement Control Order of 1961 was repealed with effect from 1st January 1966 and the Government of Madras recinded the Madras Cement Control Order, 1963 with effect from 1st January 1966. In accordance with the orders of the Government the Director of Industries and Commerce functioned as Liaison Officer by collecting and consolidating the quarterly requirement of Cement of Government and quasi-government bodies, made allotments when quota became available and watched proper utilisation of allotments.

The Control on B.P. Hard Coke (both price and distribution) was removed with effect from 15th January 1966.

Ceramics.—The Government Ceramic Training School, Virudhachalam had 31 students on its roll and they were undergoing training in all the fields of ceramic and allied subjects. The Glazed Art Pottery Section which was functioning as a Training-cum-Production Centre was able to sell articles of artistic value worth about Rs. 20,000.

At the functional Industrial Estate for Ceramics 4 buildings were constructed and all the 4 units were occupied by private parties who commenced manufacturing porcelain articles. Out of 4 units constructed in the second stage 3 units have been occupied. This functional Industrial Estate was having all facilities from the

service Centre. All the parties were engaged in the manufacture of porcelain articles, fuse carriers, electrical items, etc. and they found good markets also for their products.

Coir Schemes.—The Government Coir School at Eathamozhi, imparted training in the (manufacture of Coir Goods.) At this centre, the fourth batch of trainees who commenced their training during February 1965 completed the course in February 1967. The fifth batch of candidates commenced their training in February 1966. (The scheme sanctioned in connection with the Expansion of Government Coir School, Eathamozhi, was implemented during 1966. The construction of buildings to start the Pilot Plant for the manufacture of Mattress and Bristle Fibre at Tenkasi was over and machines from England and Austria were imported.)

Wool Processing Centre, Vinnamangalam.—This centre functioned as a joint venture of the State Governments of Madras and Mysore. The Centre produced 478 tonnes of Acid and Hypo washed Goat Hair during 1966-67 and sold 401 tonnes. (The quantum of export to Germany and Australia during the above period was 193 tonnes worth Rs. 4,37,000. This Centre offered employment to 50 personnel. This was one of the important units functioning to earn foreign exchange.)

Training Facilities.—Training was offered by the department in various trades through General Purpose Engineering Workshops, Handicrafts Units, Ceramic Units and some of the Departmental units. Among the units of the department which offered training, one Technical Training Centre, Guindy, and the Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy, are worth mentioning. The Technical Training Centre, Guindy, imparted specialised training in various trades viz., Dye Designing, machine operation, dye sinking, tool making, forge and heat treatment. The duration of the period of training varied from 1½ years to 2 years. At the Scientific Glass Training Centre, Industrial Estate, Guindy, 17 students of XV batch completed their two years course in the manufacture of Scientific Glass Apparatus. 20 persons were selected for XVI batch of whom 15 continued the training. This unit participated in the All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition at Teynampet. The apparatus produced was valued at Rs. 1,79,660.95 and sales amounted to Rs. 1,64,003.18. The apparatus manufactured in the unit were in demand in other States also due to the high quality maintained. As a special feature, this centre took up manufacture of measuring cylinders of class 'A' accuracy at the special request of the Defence Cordite Factory in the Nilgiris District.

Industrial Production.

Statistics of monthly production were continued to be collected every quarter from factories employing 20 or more workers, if using power, and engaged in certain selected industries in Madras State. (There was an increase in the production of Cement, Sugar, Matches, Caustic Soda, Superphosphate, Rubber Tyres, Rubber Tubes, Power Driven Pumps, Wheat Products, Vanaspathy, Bleaching Powder, Sulphuric Acid, Power Transformers, Chlorine liquid, Oxygen, Calcium Carbide and Glue. The increase ranged from 0.71 per cent in the case of Calcium Carbide to 71.57 per cent in respect of Superphosphate.)

There was, however, a decline in the production of Cotton yarn, Cotton woven goods, Automobiles, Tea, Bicycles, Asbestos Cement Products, Paints and Varnishes, Acetylene (Dissolved), Coffee and Salt. The fall in production ranged from 1.37 per cent in the case of Acetylene (Dissolved) to 24.96 per cent in the case of Salt.

(The statement showing statistics of production in respect of the above items of products during the calendar year 1965 and 1966 is given below:—

Serial number and items of Product.	Unit.	Production during the calendar year.		Percentage increase or decrease.
		1965	1966	
1 (a) Cotton yarn ..	Tonnes.	..	1,54,822	..
(b) Other yarn ..	"	..	13,795	..
	Total ..	181,049	168,617	— 6.87
2 Cotton Woven goods ..	'000 metres.	156,240	146,467	— 6.26
3 Automobiles ..	Nos.	7,909	5,943	— 24.86
4 Tea ..	Tonnes.	46,759	43,155	— 7.71
5 Cement ..	"	1,633,058	1,879,181	+ 15.07
6 Sugar ..	"	213,134	225,907	+ 5.99
7 Matches ..	Gross boxes.	26,979,166	31,533,319	+ 16.88
8 Bicycles ..	Nos.	298,614	276,514	— 7.40
9 Caustic soda ..	Tonnes.	56,825	62,232	+ 9.51
10 Superphosphate ..	"	113,344	194,471	+ 71.75
11 (a) Rubber Tyres ..	Nos.	2,669,157	3,792,867	+ 42.09
(b) Rubber Tubes ..	"	184,258	233,202	+ 26.56
12 Asbestos Cement Products	Tonnes.	37,872	35,737	— 5.64
13 Power Driven Pumps ..	Nos.	81,412	106,226	+ 30.04
14 Paints and Varnishes ..	Tonnes.	4,852	4,647	— 4.23
15 Wheat Products ..	"	116,243	201,269	+ 73.14

Serial number and items of Product.	Unit.	Production during the calendar year.		Percentage increase or decrease
		1965	1966	
16 Vanaspathy	Tonnes	13,312	13,872	+ 4.20
17 Bleaching Powder	"	7,243	8,008	+ 9.07
18 Sulphuric Acid	"	52,506	57,492	+ 66.63
19 Power Transformers	KVA	968,495	946,275	- 2.29
20 Chlorine Liquid	Tonnes.	10,719	11,096	+ 3.52
21 Acetylene (Dissolved) Cu.	Metres.	365,252	360,026	- 1.37
22 Oxygen	"	1,690,070	1,773,300	- 0.99
23 Coffee	Tonnes.	9,777	8,508	- 12.98
24 Calcium Carbide	"	9,173	9,200	+ 0.29
25 Salt	"	796,908	598,009	- 24.96
26 Glue	"	1,129	1,281	+ 13.46

NOTE.—Figures are provisional.

Annual Survey of Industries.

The Annual Survey of Industries conducted under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953, was continued as usual. The Government of India was responsible for the collection of statistics. The State Government was associated with the survey by appointing the Director of Statistics as the Officer on Special Duty (Industrial Statistics).

For the first time estimates were framed by this Department for the Sample Sector of the Annual Survey of Industries and the pooled aggregates for the factory sector compiled combining the results of the Census and Sample Sectors for the years 1963 and 1964.

The number of factories covered by the Annual Survey of Industries was 4,522 in 1963 and 4,715 in 1964 recording an increase of 4.3 per cent. The Productive capital invested increased by 11.6 per cent from Rs. 433.13 crores to Rs. 483.34 crores in 1964. The number of workers employed rose from 340,662 in 1963 to 357,021 in 1964, the percentage increase being 4.8. The wage bill paid to the workers registered an increase of 9.2 per cent from Rs. 49.68 crores in 1963 to Rs. 54.23 crores in 1964. The total input in term of value in 1964 was higher at Rs. 425.14 crores as compared with Rs. 342.24 crores in 1963 recording an increase of 24.2 per cent. Output in terms of value rose from Rs. 503.93 crores in 1963 to Rs. 609.96 crores in 1964 or by 21 per cent. The total value added by manufacture increased by 13.6 percent from 143.79 crores in 1963 to Rs. 163.40 crores in 1964.

Foreign Trade of Madras.

Statistics of Sea and Airborne Foreign Trade of Madras State in terms of value (excluding Foreign merchandise and treasure) for the Calendar year 1966.

	(Value in lakhs of rupees)			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
By sea	16,316.27	14,422.77	8,044.27	6,931.49
By Air	143.00	147.77*	234.83	290.65†
Total	16,459.27	14,570.54	8,279.10	7,222.14

* These figures relate to the months from January to August 1966.

† These figures relate to the months from January to May 1966, July, August and October 1966.

The Chief items of Imports and Exports are :—

Imports.	Exports.
Wheat	Leather.
Machinery other than electric iron and steel.	Tobacco and Tobacco manufactures
	Iron ore and concentrates.
	Groundnut (defated) oil-cake.

Handlooms.

Functions.—The Department of Handlooms attends to the development of Handloom and Textile Industries in the State. It is also responsible for the distribution of raw materials to the Handloom and Ancillary Industries. All the Plan Schemes for weavers co-operative societies are implemented by this Department.

Weavers Co-operative Societies.—Handloom Industry is the most important cottage industry in the Madras State and next to agriculture provides maximum opportunities of employment to the people. About 20 lakhs of people depend on this industry for their livelihood. According to a survey conducted by the census authorities in 1961, there are nearly six lakhs of handlooms in the State working on cotton yarn and another one lakh looms producing non-cotton fabrics. The total production of handloom fabrics is estimated at about 473 million yards valued at Rs. 52 crores.

The Plan outlay for 1966-67 was Rs. 183.62 lakhs. Under the Fourth Plan Schemes the idea is to enlist 50,000 members and to spend Rs. 50 lakhs. During 1966-67, 6,000 looms are expected to be brought under the co-operative fold.

Subsidy towards interest on working capital loan.—The weavers co-operative societies were obtaining their working capital requirements from the Reserve Bank of India as well as from the own resources of the Co-operative Central Banks for production and marketing activities at concessional rates of interest. The weavers co-operative societies were given credit facilities for working capital at a concessional rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent per annum ($1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the bank rate) though the bank's normal lending rate is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The difference of 3 percent was subsidised in favour of the co-operative financing banks. In the case of working capital credit provided by the Reserve Bank of India at $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent interest to the Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, a subsidy of one per cent was given to the Madras State Co-operative Bank, through which the loans were routed, as its margin.

Research and Technique.—To improve the quality and to reduce the cost of production of handloom cloth, improved appliances such as reeds, healds, slays, pedal looms, warping machines, Jacquards, Frame looms, etc., were supplied to weavers co-operative societies. Select weavers co-operative societies were given financial assistance for the establishment of dye houses also.

Rebate.—To provide an impetus to the sales of handloom cloth, a rebate of 5 paise per rupee on retail sales and 3 paise per rupee on wholesale sales were allowed. On important festival occasions including the All-India Handloom Week, an enhanced rebate of 10 paise per rupee on sales was given. Such rebate was normally admissible under the general principles laid down by the All-India Handloom Board, only on sale of cotton handloom cloth and mixed handloom fabrics, the cost of which does not exceed Rs. 2.50 per yard. However, since 1965 the Government of Madras have been sanctioning enhanced rebate during special occasions without making a distinction as to nature of sale on all types of handloom fabrics.

Marketing and Publicity.—Under this scheme, financial assistance was given to the State Handloom Society and to the primary weavers co-operative societies for establishing new sales depots and emporia and for undertaking publicity measures like distribution of sample folders, advertisement in newspapers and journals and participation in exhibitions. During 1966-67, two Inter-State sales depots were opened by the State Handloom Society.

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Spinning Mills.—With the twin objectives of supplying good quality yarn at reasonable prices to the handloom weavers in general and to those within the co-operative fold in particular and stabilising the market prices of yarn, Government sanctioned the establishment of a co-operative spinning mill in each district except in Madras, Nilgiris and Dharmapuri. There were 13 co-operative spinning mills in the State including the 'B' unit of the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills at Pettai and the one at Nazareth in the Tirunelveli district. Government have participated in the share capital structure of these mills.

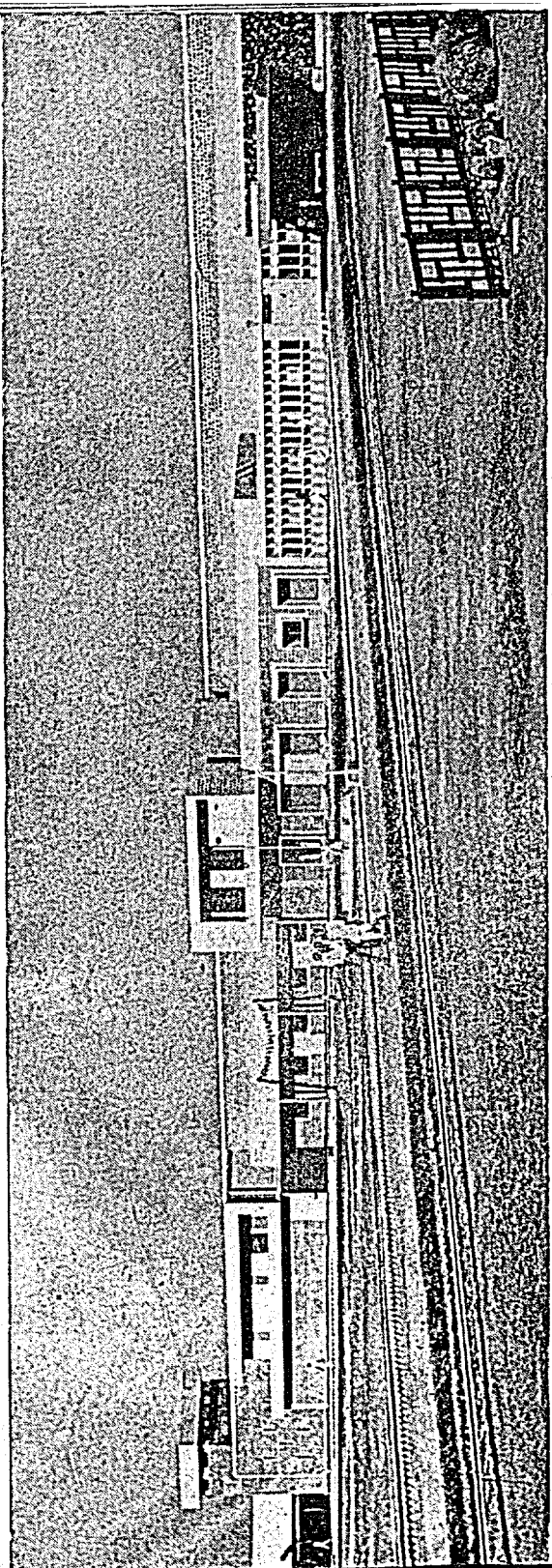
Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies.—These were organised for providing work to the weavers who had no looms of their own. These co-operatives were given assistance for purchase of looms and accessories and towards share capital, construction of work sheds, etc.

Contributory Thrift Fund.—According to the bylaws of the weavers co-operative societies for every rupee of wages earned by the members of weavers co-operative societies, 6 paise were deducted towards a compulsory thrift fund bearing interest. (Government sanctioned the implementation of the Contributory Thrift fund Scheme in select weavers co-operative societies in the State under which Government would contribute 4 paise per rupee of wages earned by the participant members and the concerned societies would make a counter-contribution of 2 paise per rupee.) Thus for each rupee of wages earned, the member got 12 paise to his credit in the Contributory Thrift Fund. (This scheme implemented with effect from 1st July 1962 was progressively extended to cover more societies and more members. Under this scheme the weavers were enabled to obtain advances for useful and socially necessary purposes such as house building, marriage, etc., and during times of emergency caused by sickness, disability, etc.) The scheme had covered 159 societies to the benefit of 9,400 members and the total contributions in the fund exceed Rs. 15 lakhs.

Silk and Art-silk.—Silk weavers co-operative societies were organised in places where there were concentration of such looms. Silk weavers co-operative societies were given assistance towards share capital, working capital, improved appliances, furniture, payment of rent and for employment of staff.)

Training.—In order to improve the techniques of production and to evolve attractive designs, members of weavers co-operative societies were given training in the weavers training centres of the

A VIEW OF THE "CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS" KARUR.



State Handloom Society for three months. The training was given in dying also. The staff of weavers co-operative societies were trained in the maintenance of accounts and in management techniques. Three hundred and eighty weavers, 20 dyers and 155 employees were imparted such training.

Subsidy for Managerial Staff.—Under this scheme, assistance was given to the financially weak societies in the shape of subsidy towards the cost of managerial staff on a sliding scale for four years the maximum for the first year being Rs. 1,000 per society. The assistance was sanctioned to 50 weavers co-operative societies.

Share Capital of Apex Society.—Government participated in the share capital structure of the Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society to help it to increase its working capital resources for increased marketing of handloom fabrics.)

Organisational Expenses.—The assistance under this scheme was intended for meeting the expenses incurred on the departmental staff employed for implementing the Handloom Plan Schemes. The anticipated expenditure during 1966-67 was Rs. 5.45 lakhs.

Loans to relieve indebtedness of weavers.—Loans were given upto a limit of Rs. 100 per weaver to enable him to discharge his prior debts to master weavers and to work loyally in the co-operative society. About 1,000 weavers were benefitted during 1966-67.)

Handloom Finance Corporation.—The Government sponsored the establishment of the Madras Handloom Finance Corporation Limited in September 1964 to provide financial assistance to the handlooms, powerlooms and ancillary industries mainly outside the co-operative sector. The corporation was registered as a public limited company and a non-banking financial institution in September 1964. The entire authorised share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs was issued and subscribed. The Government have participated in its shares to the extent of Rs. 12.60 lakhs. The Corporation had nearly 10,000 shareholders out of which 82 per cent were engaged directly in handloom weaving. The corporation issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1.31 crores upto 31st March 1967.)

Handloom Prize Award Scheme.—Prizes were awarded annually for the best handloom fabrics in various categories in order to stimulate production of new and attractive designs. The competition was open to both weavers within and outside the co-operative fold.) During the year 1966, Government sanctioned a sum of

Rs. 20,000 for implementing the scheme which was implemented in January 1966 in four centres (via) Madras, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai.

Exports of Handloom Fabrics.—Exports of handloom cloth to all permissible destinations were made from the Madras Harbour.) During the year 153 lakhs metres of handloom cloth valued at Rs. 366 lakhs was exported from the Madras Harbour. (The export of "Bleeding Madras" dwindled in the latter half of the year 1965 and during the entire period of 1966.)

Imported Raw Silk.—The Central Silk Board, Bombay, allocated only three bales of imported raw silk and the same was reallocated by the Director of Handlooms to the Handloom Weavers Associations.)

Dyes and Chemicals.—Licences under the Export Promotion Incentive Scheme were received for an aggregate value of Rs. 89.92 lakhs for the import of dyes and chemicals for distribution to the exporters of "Bleeding Madras" and other actual users. The Director of Handlooms distributed the dyes and chemicals of the value of Rs. 24.87 lakhs. At the end of the year there was a balance of Rs. 65.05 lakhs for which allotments could not be completed to the actual users for want of statistics from the Handloom Weavers Association.

Cotton Control and Textile Industry.—(1) *Cotton Control.*—The Director of Handlooms continued to be the State Licensing Authority in respect of 'B' Class Licences. 284 'B' Class Licences were issued. Of these, 122 related to renewals and the rest to new licences. The total fee collected was Rs. 7,910.

(2) *Textile Mills.*—Due to the unprecedented glut in the yarn and cloth trade throughout the country (on account of national emergency and the unsettled conditions in trade following hostilities with Pakistan and China, the credit squeeze initiated by the Reserve Bank of India, the steep increase in the industrial cost of production due to higher prices of cotton, dyes and chemicals, power and fuel and the increased wage bill, the mills in this State suffered more heavily compared to others elsewhere in the country leading to the closure of some of the weaker and marginal units in and around Coimbatore.

The Government of Madras appointed an *ad hoc* Technical Committee consisting of the Chariman, Southern India Mill Owners Association, the Director, South India Textile Research Association

and the Director of Handlooms to look into the affairs of the closed mills in this State and make recommendations for providing financial and other forms of assistance to restart the Mills. The committee submitted its report to the Government.

On the recommendations of the committee, the Government of Madras gave guarantee assistance for Rs. 12 lakhs, 10 lakhs and 3.85 lakhs to Messrs. Cambodia Mills, Janardhana Mills and Githanjali Mills respectively to enable them to meet the statutory liabilities and working capital requirements.

Production—(a) Cotton Yarn.—150.452 million kgs., of yarn were produced by the mills in the State. 114.847 million kgs. of yarn were delivered for civil consumption and 6.937 million kgs. for export.

(b) Mill Cloth.—145.141 million metres of cloth were produced by the mills in the State. 103.535 million metres of cloth were delivered for civil consumption and 38.158 million metres for exports during the year.

Co-operative Spinning Mills.—The total paid up share capital of all the 12 co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 31st December 1966 amounted to Rs. 316.41 lakhs including the Government contribution of Rs. 158.59 lakhs. All these mills reached the initial target of Rs. 20 lakhs and took steps to increase their paid up share capital further.

In the wake of the devaluation of rupee, the cost of the project shot up significantly in each case. As such, the new cooperative spinning mills had to find additional funds for meeting the increased cost, besides the term-loans already secured by them from the Industrial Development Bank of India. Hence, proposals were submitted to Government for the sanction of a term-loan of Rs. 70 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs each to the coarser count units and Rs. 7.50 lakhs each to the 4 finer count units. The Government sanctioned this assistance and the entire amount of Rs. 70 lakhs was drawn disbursed to the co-operative spinning mills through the Madras State Co-operative Bank.

(All the co-operative spinning mills drew the working capital requirements from the co-operative Central Bank and Madras State Co-operative Bank. The Government have guaranteed the repayment of the working capital loans by the co-operative spinning mills to the financing banks upto a limit of Rs. 15 lakhs each.) This guarantee enables the co-operative spinning mills to take advantage of the reduced margin of 10 per cent in respect of pledge advance.

All the new co-operative spinning mills have completed the civil works in all respects. Nine new co-operative spinning mills completed the procurement and erection of both imported and indigenous machinery to the extent of their full spindleage. All the machinery have been commissioned and were working properly throughout the year.

The blanket bans imposed by the Textile Commissioner on textile mills such as observance of extra holiday, restriction on the number of shifts, etc., have adversely affected the working of the cooperative spinning mills in the State.

Khadi and Village Industries.

With the formation of the Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board on 15th September 1960, the activities of the Khadi Department and the Village Industries Wing of the Department of Industries and Commerce have been brought under its purview. From 15th September 1960 to 14th August 1966, the Director of Khadi was the Head of Department for implementing Khadi schemes and the Secretary, Village Industries Wing was the Head of the Department for implementing the Village Industries programmes of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board. From 15th August 1966 both the Khadi Wing and the Village Industries Wing of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board were merged together and the Director of Khadi was redesignated as the Director of Khadi and Village Industries.

One lakh twenty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven spinners, and 4,150 weavers, were engaged in spinning and Khadi weaving respectively in 1966. Out of Rs. 104.12 lakhs disbursed, Rs. 63.15 lakhs, Rs. 39.79 lakhs and Rs. 1.18 lakhs were paid as wages to spinners, weavers and other artisans respectively. One hundred and sixteen production sub-centres attached to 20 main centres produced 48.36 lakhs metres of Khadi cloth valued at Rs. 181.60 lakhs. Besides 174.18 lakhs of kisan hanks (metric hanks) and 87.96 lakhs of Ambar (metric) hanks were produced. The Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Unit at Tirupur, Erode and Madurai were engaged in processing of Khadi Textiles.)

(The Tailoring Units at Madras, Tirupur, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Vellore were engaged in stitching ready-made garments in latest attractive designs out of cotton and silk khadi cloth, to meet the tastes and demand of the consumers. The requirements

of ready-mades of the Government departments were also stitched in the above tailoring units and supplied. These ready-made tailoring units earned a net profit of Rs. 80,609-39.)

Khadi Silk.—Khadi Silk Production Centres at Kumbakonam, Kancheepuram, Ayyampet, Ammapet, Koradacheri, Narikalpatti, Veeravanallur and Kanmaliampatti were engaged in reeling of raw silks and dyeing and weaving of khadi silk fabrics.

Wool Production.—The wool production centre at Kalangal continued to work.

Khadi Sales.—160 sales depots were functioning. Khadi sales to the total value of Rs. 342-35 lakhs were effected.

Rehabilitation of Weavers.—Steps were taken to acquire housing sites, construction of houses and warping yards to the Khadi Weavers. A sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was distributed among 120 weavers at Rs. 1,000 each out of the grant provided by the Khadis and Village Industries Commission.

Khadi Co-operatives.—Khadi Co-operatives with 3,397 members and paid up share capital of Rs. 25,014 continued to transact their business satisfactorily.

Ambar Charka.—The implementation of the 1965 model, all metal Ambar Charka (Textool) programmes were taken up by the Board in 33 Rural Textile Centres and 803 new model charkas were working.

Research.—The Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board embarked on a research project to evolve a good charka. Thiru P. Ekambaranathan, the inventor of Ambar Charka, was employed by the Board for doing further research on the line. The new high draft charka evolved by him was also manufactured and distributed to the spinners.

Village Industries.—The Village Industries schemes were implemented by departmental units and village industrial co-operatives under the control of the Board. When put together all the village industries throughout the State, the total production, sales, employment and wages paid to the workers are as under :—

(1) Number of departmental units	278
(2) Number of Industrial co-operatives	2,244
(3) Total production	Rs. 720-07 lakhs.
(4) Total sales	Rs. 764-80 lakhs.
(5) Number of persons employed	2,56,245
(6) Wages paid	Rs. 30-75 lakhs

Palmgur Industry.—Through the Madras State Palmgur Federation the schemes relating to Palmgur Industry were implemented. The District Federations produced and sold neera, palmyrah candy, palm sugar, jaggery, confectionery, fibre and other edible and non-edible palm products. Palm fibre earned a foreign exchange of Rs. 27-47 lakhs by export business. Palm products with Rs. 415-32 lakhs were produced and sales to the value of Rs. 452-62 lakhs were effected. Two lakhs ten thousand four hundred and fifty workers were engaged in various activities connected with the Palmgur Industry.

Village Oil Industry.—The Village Oil Industry was implemented through industrial co-operatives formed for the artisans engaged in this industry. In Madras State double bullock chekkus are in vogue and the Wardha ghanies are not popular. One hundred and seventy-one village oil industrial co-operatives were engaged in this industry which produced and sold oil to the value of Rs. 202-94 lakhs and Rs. 204-12 lakhs respectively. Three thousand seven hundred and sixty-four village artisans earned a total wage of Rs. 11-04 lakhs.

Handpounding of paddy.—One hundred and thirty-eight industrial co-operatives were engaged in this industry. The value of production and sales of the handpounded rice were Rs. 24-06 lakhs and Rs. 25-13 lakhs respectively. Six thousand and sixty-eight workers engaged in this industry earned Rs. 1-71 lakhs as wages.

Pottery and Bricks making.—Six departmental units including two training centres and two demonstration centres and 228 industrial co-operatives were engaged in this industry, which produced goods to the value of Rs. 12-82 lakhs and sold to the value of Rs. 13-94 lakhs. Eight thousand and thirty artisans engaged in this work earned total wages of Rs. 10-52 lakhs.

Leather Industry.—One hundred and ten departmental units, 41 industrial co-operatives for Leather Industry were functioning. The achievements are as under :—

	Departmental Units.	Industrial Co-operatives.
Number of Units	110	41
Production value	Rs. 4-34 lakhs.	Rs. 4-58 lakhs.
Sales	Rs. 7-66 lakhs.	Rs. 6-80 lakhs.
Artisans engaged	1,030	1,320
Wages paid	Rs. 0-73 lakh.	Rs. 0-26 lakh.

Non-edible Oil and Soap.—Twenty-seven departmental units were engaged in soap making. The collection of neem seeds and production of non-edible oil through oil co-operative societies paved

way for the better development of the soap industry. The production and sale of soap were Rs. 18.86 lakhs and Rs. 18.17 lakhs respectively. Rs. 1.09 lakhs were paid as wages to 178 workers.

Bee-keeping.—Forty-two departmental units and 23 Industrial co-operatives were engaged in the Bee-keeping Industry and they produced and sold honey to the value of Rs. 1.60 lakhs and Rs. 2.37 lakhs respectively.

Handmade Paper.—There were eight departmental units and eight industrial co-operatives under the control of the Board. They produced and sold handmade paper to the value of Rs. 3.28 lakhs and Rs. 2.75 lakhs respectively. Three hundred and eighty-seven workers engaged in the handmade paper units earned wages of Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

Cottage Match.—Seven units were functioning and they produced and sold matches to the tune of Rs. 0.35 lakh and Rs. 0.34 lakh respectively. Five hundred and sixty-nine workers were engaged in this industry.

Gur and Khandasari.—There were 43 departmental units and 18 industrial co-operatives functioning and their production and sales were Rs. 24.33 lakhs and Rs. 24.32 lakhs respectively.

Ambar Charkha Workshops.—Six workshops were working and they produced and sold to the value of Rs. 3.25 lakhs and Rs. 2.42 lakhs respectively.

Lime Industry.—Fifty-eight Industrial Co-operatives were functioning and they produced and sold lime to the value of Rs. 1.66 lakhs and Rs. 1.62 lakhs respectively. The artisans earned wages of Rs. 0.22 lakh.

Fibre.—Twelve departmental units and seven industrial Co-operatives were engaged in Fibre Industry and they produced and sold fibre to the value of Rs. 2.67 lakhs and Rs. 2.54 lakhs respectively.

Palm leaf products Industry.—Eighteen Industrial Co-operatives were engaged in the industry and they produced and sold palm leaf products worth Rs. 0.88 lakh and Rs. 0.74 lakh respectively.

Central Leather Marketing Depot.—The Central Leather Marketing Depot at Madras was engaged in Marketing tanned leather collected from all the units throughout the State and to arrange for the supply of raw materials and chemicals to all those units. Goods to the tune of Rs. 3.63 lakhs were marketed by the Central Leather Marketing Depot.

Sales Depots.—The village industries products such as oil soap, handpounded rice, honey, pottery products and palm leaf products were sold through sales depots. Nineteen sales depots of the Board and 34 sales depots of the Industrial Co-operatives under the control of the Board were functioning. They sold village industries products to the value of Rs. 21.33 lakhs.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.—Two thousand three hundred and sixty-three village industries such as Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Tailroing Units, Bricks and Lime Kiln Units sanctioned by the Board were functioning. The production and sales value under these industries were Rs. 5.55 lakhs and Rs. 3.26 lakhs respectively.

Training.—The training programmes to train up village artisans and other workers in Village Pottery, Handmade Paper, and Bee-keeping were continued to be conducted.

Port Trusts.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

The revenue receipts for the year 1966 amounted approximately to Rs. 6,97.61 lakhs as against Rs. 5,40.78 lakhs during 1965. The expenditure for the year 1966 including interest on Capital and amortisation of Government loans and interest and commitment charges and repayment of I.B.R.D. Loan amounted to Rs. 6,65.64 lakhs as against Rs. 5,02.95 lakhs for the previous year. The outstanding balance of loan due to Government of India at the end of the year was Rs. 5,82,84,053 and the outstanding balance to I.B.R.D. was Rs. 3,91,60,118.

The tonnage of imports and exports during the year were 3,735,175 and 1,922,414 respectively as against the corresponding figures of 3,306,799 and 1,429,993.

Eight important items of works were completed and seven were in progress.

Dredging.—Annual hydrographic surveys for 1966 revealed a residual accretion of 8,928 tonnes in the area from river "Cooum" to "Aga Light" as against 390,466 tonnes recorded in 1965.

General.—During September, 1966, a total quantity of 571,126 tonnes was handled setting a new record in the monthly traffic handling capacity of the Port.

The Port experienced bad weather six times in 1966 including the cyclonic storm during the period from 1st to 4th November, 1966. A great danger signal No. 10 was hoisted on the 3rd November, 1966. The vessel *S.S. "Progress"* was drifting towards the Aga Light and ran aground resulting in 18 out of 40 crew members being lost, presumably drowned. Another vessel *S.S. "Stamatis"* ran aground opposite the Iron Bridge. Another vessel *S.S. "Mari Hora"* ran aground on the beach opposite the Administrative Building, Madras Port Trust. Another ship *M.V. "State of Rajasthan"* ran aground near Kovalam and was subsequently refloated by salvage experts. The Marine Department suffered damages worth about Rs. 26,879-50 due to cyclones.

The Lighthouse continued to be operated with incandescent light. The lighthouse was closed to the public between 11th September 1965 to 1st February 1966 due to the hostilities with Pakistan.

A total number of 1,419 vessels arrived during 1966 as against 1,375 last year.

The largest tanker *M.T. "Hune Doara"* and Super Tanker *S.S. "Manhattan"* arrived in the Port on the 21st June and 23rd May, 1966 respectively. "Manhattan" the Super Tanker of U.S.A. carrying 75,000 tons of wheat was berthed within the port limits on 18th May 1966.

The Ship *M.V. "Chennai Ookkam"* belonging to Messrs. South India Shipping Corporation, Limited, made her Maiden Voyage to this port on the 20th October 1966.

The Port has been put on the international map of the transhipment ports.

The Board implemented the following schemes during the year for the benefit of its employees :—

(1) Introduction of the Central Government's Scheme of Children's Education Allowance and Reimbursement of Tuition fees in respect of Trust's employees on the Schedule of Staff, Schedule of Artisans and Labourers including the "A" Category Shore Labour.

(2) The revised rates of Dearness Allowance with effect from 1st August 1966 as applicable to Central Government employees.

(3) The grant of a further interim relief with effect from 1st August 1966 to all classes of employees under Classes III and IV including Shore Labour 'A', 'B' and 'C' Categories and also to other employees engaged on daily rated basis.

(4) The grant of ex-gratia payment to Classes III and IV employees of Port Trust in respect of accounting year 1965-66 and onwards. The payment will be at 4 per cent on the salary as defined under the payment of Bonus Act.

TUTICORIN PORT TRUST.

The Tuticorin Port continued to rank first in trade among all the Minor and Intermediate Ports in India.

The Port of Tuticorin was administered by the Tuticorin Port Trust Board constituted by the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924 (Madras Act II of 1924) under the Madras State Government. The Board consisted of 17 Trustees including Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Chairman and 5 Trustees were appointed by Government and the remaining eleven members were elected from the various Trade interests connected with the Port. The Vice-Chairman was elected from among the Trustees.

Two hundred and sixty-nine steamers of 2,460,976 cubic metres and 584 sailing vessels of 238,561 cubic metres called at this Port. The amount of Port dues collected was Rs. 2,06,688-97 as against Rs. 2,39,835-85 during the previous year. One thousand one hundred and ninety-two adults arrived at the Port and 538 adults departed from this Port as against 6,194 adults and 707 minors in arrival and 2,723 adults and 166 minors in departure respectively during the previous year.

Normal weather conditions prevailed during the period. A branch of Madras Government Fire Service continued to function on a round the clock basis within the Port Trust foreshore premises. The cost thereof was borne by the Tuticorin Port Trust Board as usual. A second class Wireless Station was working round the Clock at the Port.

The Dredger at the Port was engaged in deepening the Boat Channel and also alongside the wharves. The three numbers 100 ton Mud Punts acquired during the Third Five-Year Plan period were also used for receiving dredged silt from the Dredger.

M.T. Mannar and M.L. Comorin at the Port were in good working order. The Signal Station continued to work efficiently. Facilities for signalling to vessels in the anchorage by means of Morse Signalling were available throughout day and night. The Hare Island lighthouse and flag staff were maintained in efficient condition.

The gross revenue of the Port Trust for the period amounted to Rs. 19,22,217.57 as against Rs. 19,11,053.98 for the corresponding period in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 11,163.59. The total import for the year amounted to 5,78,654.5 tonnes yielding a revenue of Rs. 7,62,108.43. The total export for the year was 3,67,401 tonnes and the revenue collected was Rs. 5,21,328.10.

The newly constructed Workshop, one of the items under the Normal Development Schemes of the Port during the Third Five-Year Plan period was commissioned on 19th October 1966.

Minor Ports.

Madras had minor ports at (1) Nagapattinam, (2) Cuddalore, (3) Tuticorin, (4) Tondi, (5) Kilakkarai, (6) Pamban, (7) Kulasekarapattinam, (8) Colachel, (9) Portonovo, (10) Rameswaram and (11) Adirampattinam in the year 1966.

The following essential items of works were completed in the minor ports during the year :—

Cuddalore Port.—(1) Re-construction of the entire south wharf at a cost of Rs. 5½ lakhs ; (2) Providing revetment and construction of wharf wall at Spoil Island at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs.

Nagapattinam Port.—Construction of R.C.C. pier with needle piles and mobile sand pump for entrance channel at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.40 lakhs.

Kilakkarai Port.—Construction of wharf wall with R.C.C. jetty at a cost of Rs. 1.54 lakhs.

The Port of Dhanushkodi was closed under Customs Act, 1962.

Weather.—The weather in Cuddalore was seasonal. There was moderate rainfall during October and November 1966. The port experienced squally weather condition due to formation of cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal during the months of October and November 1966. In Nagapattinam there was serious disturbance of weather.

Passenger Traffic.—There was no appreciable change in the number of passengers arrived and sailed at Nagapattinam From 31st March to 2nd November 1966, 12,066½ passengers arrived in Rameswaram while only 8,042½ persons sailed.

Tonnage and Dues.—(1) *Cuddalore.*—The trade in the import of coal decreased on account of diversion of colliers. The main import was coal on Southern Railway account and industrial purpose. Rock Phosphate, and Fertilisers (Urea and Ammonium Sulphate) were imported. The main export of iron ore was steady but the trade in the export of cement decreased.

(2) *Nagapattinam.*—There was slight decrease in the number of tonnage of vessel that entered and cleared from this port and in the collection of port dues. This was due to non-calling of straits vessels at Nagapattinam during October and November 1966.

(3) *Kilakkarai.*—There was considerable increase in the quantity of imports and exports when compared to that of previous year. The increase was due to more shipment of coral stones by the Industrial Chemicals Limited.

(4) *Pamban.*—The trade at this port was meagre.

(5) *Rameswaram.*—This port was declared as an independent minor port with effect from 9th February 1966. A ferry service between Rameswaram and Talaimannar was operated by the Shipping Corporation of India from 31st March to 1st November 1966. Only passengers were carried in the service.

(6) *Colachel.*—There was some increase in export when compared to that of previous year. This was due to more export of illuminite sand.

(7) *Kulasekarapattinam, Tondi, Adirampattinam and Porto Novo.*—There was no trade at these ports.

General.—A Broadcast Receiving Set was supplied to each of the Minor Ports of Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, Tuticorin, Tondi, Kilakkarai, Pamban, Kulasekarapattinam, Colachel and Porto Novo.

Boilers.

A total of 1,248 boilers were inspected and certificates were granted for the safe working of the boilers. Thirty-two boilers were registered. One more firm was recognised as a Boiler Repair Organisation, grade II under regulation 392 of the Indian Boiler Regulations. In all, there were eight boiler repair organisations approved under Regulation 392 of the Indian Boiler Regulations. Out of the above organisations, four firms were authorised to undertake Grade I repairs of Mechanical and welding and the other four were for carrying out Grade II repairs. The welders employed by these organisations were periodically tested and their certificates renewed. New water tube boilers of Russian type in the Thermal Station, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, were registered and registration numbers were allotted. A few more boilers were also under erection in the Urea Fertiliser and Ammonia plants in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli. Some of the welders in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, were tested and certificates were issued before they were permitted to be put on high pressure welding. Certificates of some of the high pressure welders who were continuously employed in high pressure welding were renewed for another term of one year. Bharat Heavy Electricals, Tiruverambur, Tiruchirappalli, started manufacture of stop valve, globe valves, etc., required for the boilers. These valves were tested by the Inspector of Boilers, Tiruchirappalli, and certificates issued in Form III-C. Five thousand and seven hundred valves were tested in all during the year and a sum of Rs. 17,000 was collected as fee for testing of valves alone. The Heavy Electricals, Tiruchirappalli also took up the manufacture of high pressure boilers intended for the Thermal Power Station at Ennore. Plans and other drawings in respect of these boilers were scrutinised and approved by this department.

Repairs were sanctioned for 39 boilers and out of them, 12 repairs were classified as Grade I in character and furnaces were drawn out for some of the boilers for thorough repairs. There was no case of serious accidents to boilers involving loss of life or damage to property.

Finance.—The receipts and expenditure of this department for the calendar year were Rs. 1,40,165 and Rs. 1,20,789 respectively.

A Board of Examiners with the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers as the ex-officio Chairman was constituted for conducting the Boiler Attendants' Examination.

Review on employment and earning of workers in plantations.

Statistical data pertaining to tea, coffee, Rubber and cinchona plantations registered under the Plantation Act, 1951, in Madras State are collected on a quarterly basis by this department. The results of the analysis of the statistical data on employment and earnings in respect of the above plantations, based on the returns received for the last quarter of the year 1966, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of the previous year (1965) are reviewed below :—

The total number of plantations covered for the purpose during 1966 was 284, while the coverage during the year 1965 was 294, the percentage of decrease being 3.4.

Tea Plantations.—Permanent as well as temporary workers were employed in the Plantations in Madras State. The total number of workers employed during 1966 registered a decrease of 0.35 per cent as compared with the year 1965. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage to the total number of workers decreased from 84.31 in 1965 to 83.52 in 1966.

The monthly earnings of all categories of workers, except temporary men and temporary minors, showed an upward trend. The per capita average monthly earnings of a permanent man worker during 1966 increased from Rs. 54.66 in 1965 to Rs. 61.63 or by 6.97 per cent, and from Rs. 45.90 in 1965 to 52.25 in 1966 or by 6.35 per cent in the case of temporary man worker. The average monthly earnings of a permanent woman worker increased from Rs. 39.50 in 1965 to 48.24 in 1966, or by 8.74 per cent and in the case of temporary woman worker the average monthly earnings rose to 45.99 during 1966 from 37.75 in 1965 or by 8.24 per cent. The average monthly earnings of both permanent and temporary minor workers have increased. The earnings of permanent minor worker increased from Rs. 28.93 in 1965 to Rs. 33.26 in 1966 or by 4.33 per cent and in the case of temporary minor worker the earnings increased from Rs. 22.65 in 1965 to Rs. 29.44 in 1966 or by 6.79 per cent.

Though the decrease in the number of workers in tea plantations was small and negligible, the earnings increased and the increase in the average per capita earnings ranged from 4.33 per cent to 8.74 per cent.

Coffee Plantations.—The total employment in coffee plantations increased by 2.38 per cent during 1966 as compared to that of the previous year. The percentage of average daily attendance decreased from 82.47 in 1965 to 81.57 in 1966. However, an increase in the average monthly earnings of all categories of workers except in the case of permanent woman workers was observed during 1966 when compared to the year 1965.

The per capita average monthly earnings of a permanent man worker rose from Rs. 51.71 in 1965 to 59.56 in 1966 or by 7.85 per cent and in the case of temporary man worker the earnings rose from Rs. 32.23 in 1965 to Rs. 39.12 in 1966 or by 6.89 per cent. Similarly the average monthly earnings of a permanent woman worker which stood at Rs. 40.19 in 1965 rose to Rs. 43.55 in 1966 or by 3.36 per cent and that of a temporary woman worker rose from Rs. 28.23 in 1965 to Rs. 30.31 in 1966 or by 2.08 per cent. The average per capita monthly earnings of permanent and temporary minor workers have considerably increased from Rs. 40.21 in 1965 to Rs. 54.09 in 1966 and from Rs. 22.68 in 1965 to Rs. 28.12 in 1966, respectively. The percentage of increase was 13.88 in the case of permanent minor worker and 5.44 in the case of temporary minor worker. Thus it was seen that the average per capita monthly earnings of all categories of workers in coffee plantations witnessed an increasing trend during 1966.

Rubber plantations.—Which the permanent establishment comprised only men and women, minors also, were employed in the temporary establishment. The total employment in rubber plantations decreased by 1.56 per cent in 1966 when compared to the year 1965. The average daily attendance rose appreciably from 44.78 per cent in 1965 to 83.97 per cent in 1966. An increasing trend was noticed in the earnings of all categories of workers except in the case of temporary minors during 1966. The per capita average monthly earnings of a permanent man worker increased considerably from Rs. 26.26 in 1965 to Rs. 85 in 1966. The percentage of increase was 58.74. It increased from Rs. 33.04 in 1965 to Rs. 80.18 in 1966, the percentage of increase being 47.14. The average monthly earnings of both permanent and temporary women workers increased from Rs. 28.39 and Rs. 35.50 in 1965 to Rs. 53.09 and 52.77 in 1966 respectively, the percentage of increase being 24.70 and 17.27 respectively. Temporary minor workers were employed in both the years and their average monthly earnings decreased from Rs. 28.43 in 1965 to Rs. 25.60 in 1966. The percentage of decrease was 2.83.

Cinchona Plantations.—Cinchona plantations in Madras State were controlled by the State Government. The total number of workers employed during 1966 registered an increase of 7.79 percent compared to 1965. The percentage of average daily attendance in 1966 fell to 86.47 from 87.06 during the year 1965.

The average per capita monthly earnings of permanent man worker increased from Rs. 44.74 in 1965 to Rs. 46.56 in 1966 or by 1.82 per cent and in the case of a temporary man worker, it increased from Rs. 30.43 in 1965 to Rs. 44.33 in 1966 or by 13.90 per cent. But the average per capita monthly earnings of a permanent woman worker decreased from Rs. 33.56 in 1965 to 33.40 in 1966. In case of temporary woman worker, the earnings increased from Rs. 28.98 in 1965 to Rs. 30.74 in 1966. Though minor workers were not employed on permanent basis during 1965, they were employed during 1966 on permanent basis and the average per capita monthly earnings was Rs. 23.03. The average monthly earnings of a temporary minor worker declined from Rs. 22.11 in 1965 to Rs. 21.13 in 1966 or by 0.98 per cent.

Labour.

The Commissioner of Labour, Madras was also the Chief Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the entire State of Madras. He was assisted in his work by three Deputy Commissioners of Labour, Special Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Assistant Commissioner of Labour-I, Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Establishment and General) and 14 Labour Officers in the districts, all of whom were appointed as Conciliation Officers under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In the administration of the non-technical Acts, the Commissioner of Labour was assisted by the three Deputy Commissioners of Labour, Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspections), 8 Inspectors, 5 Inspectors of Labour of Plantations and 126 Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—1222 industrial disputes were settled by the Officers of the Labour Department by conciliation and 310 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, and the Labour Courts, Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai. A Special Industrial Tribunal was constituted at Coimbatore and the industrial dispute over bonus for 1963 and 1964 in 90 Cotton Textile Mills in Coimbatore and other districts were referred to it for adjudication in the previous year. The bonus dispute in another 15 Cotton Textile Mills were also referred to it in addition to the 90 Textile Mills referred to in the previous year.

A Special Industrial Tribunal was constituted at Madras for the adjudication of the industrial dispute between the management of Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and their workers on the question of fixation of bonus for 1963, 1964 and 1965. Besides these, in pursuance of the Industrial Truce Resolution, 64 industrial disputes were referred for informal arbitration by the Commissioner of Labour and his nominee. The number of informal arbitration cases taken up during the year was 64. Decisions were given in 27 cases. The number of awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, and the Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and published in *Fort St. George Gazette* during the year was 353. The Conciliation Officers of the Labour Department also settled 7,880 complaints relating to the demands for increases in scales of wages, bonus, reinstatement of discharged workers, etc., by informal discussions.

There were 176 work stoppages (including two strikes which continued from the previous year). These 176 work stoppages affected 69,310 workers resulting in loss of 7,54,612 man-days. The demands that led to strikes related to bonus, for increase in wages and dearness allowance and protest against the non-employment of certain workers. Prosecutions were sanctioned in three cases during the year for non-implementation of settlements.

Eleven Works Committees were constituted under Section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act. The total number of Works Committees functioning at the end of the year was 330. Unit Production Committees were functioning in 60 establishments and in many cases Works Committees also functioned as Unit Production Committees. There were 285 newspaper establishments in the State covered by the Act and the number of working journalists and others employed therein were 1,044. Eight Inspectors of Labour who were appointed as Inspectors under the above Act were inspecting the newspaper establishments once in a half year.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923:—Five hundred and seventy-four cases were pending on 1st January 1966 and 870 cases were filed during the period under report. Of these 1,444 cases, 964 cases were disposed of.

Government issued an amendment to Schedule II to the Workmen's Compensation Act by adding Clause (XXXIII) relating to "Occupation involving indoor or outdoor work in the service of Highways Research Stations in Laboratories". The Madras

Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Rules, 1964, were brought into force from 1st April 1966. The Government recognised under Rule 4 of the Madras Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Disease) Rules, 1964, the pneumoconiosis Medical Board constituted by the Chief Inspector of Mines, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, and have also constituted the Civil Medical Board with three qualified Medical Practitioners.

The Government also issued revised orders appointing the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, as the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and all the Assistant Commissioners of Labour and Deputy Commissioners of Labour as Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, for the whole State of Madras with the direction that these additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation shall dispose of all such matters as are assigned to them by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

Payment of Wages Act 1936:—The provisions of the Act and Rules continued to be applicable to Factories, Motor Omnibus Services, Catering Establishments, Plantations, Beedi Industrial premises. The Government of India extended the provisions of the Act to Air Transport Service with effect from 1st April 1966.

Eight hundred and fourteen cases were pending on 1st January, 1966. Three hundred and twenty-seven cases were filed during the year. Of these 1,336 cases 902 cases were disposed of. One hundred and twenty-seven prosecutions (including factories) including 12 prosecutions pending at the end of the previous year were taken up during the year of which 120 ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 2,619 was realised by way of fine.

Government approved under clause (fff) of sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, as amended by the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1964, the recovery of loans granted for the purchase of houses and house building sites and interest thereof.

Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.—There were 1,332 trade unions in the State at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and thirty-eight unions were registered and three unions were amalgamated. The registration of 229 unions was cancelled and two unions were dissolved. The total number of unions functioning in the State at the end of the year was 1,336. The Government revised the jurisdiction of the Registrar of Trade Unions and the Additional Registrars of Trade Unions.

The Government issued orders extending the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, to all the Industrial Establishments in the State of Madras which were factories as defined in clause (m) of Section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948, and wherein less than one hundred workers were employed.

The Standing Orders of 65 industrial establishments were certified making the total number of standing orders certified to 4,395 as of 31st December 1966. Draft amendments to Standing Orders in respect of 15 industrial establishments were also certified during the year.

Evaluation and Implementation Committee.—The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee was entrusted with the work of implementation of Code of Discipline. The provisions of the Code of Discipline were published through printed copies sent to the employers and workers organisations. The Labour Officers and Inspectors of Factories were instructed to contact various employers and employees unions and local bodies not affiliated to any central organisation and advised them to ratify the Code. Two hundred and sixty managements, 1,185 employees union and 25 local bodies ratified the code of Discipline up to 31st December 1966.

The number of cases of contraventions of labour enactments pending as on 1st January 1966 was 138. The number of complaints of the contravention of labour enactments noticed upto 31st December 1966 was 1,173. Out of the total of 1,311 complaints, 1,063 were settled by persuasion, 73 were taken for prosecution and in 68 cases enquiry showed that they could not be substantiated. One hundred and seven complaints were pending as on 31st December 1966. Out of 20 complaints of alleged breach of Code of Discipline, non-implementation of awards, etc., referred to the Evaluation and Implementation Machinery in 1966, five cases were disposed of and 15 cases were pending investigation at the end of the year.

Housing.—With a view to promote Industrial Housing the Government of India initiated the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme to cover workers coming under the purview of the Factories Act, 1948, and workers in mines other than coal and mica mines. Under this scheme, the Government of India provide financial assistance to the State Government Statutory Housing Board Employers and Co-operative Societies of Industrial Workers in the form of loan and subsidy. In 1965-66, a sum of Rs. 9.72 lakhs was spent for the implementation of the schemes and 92 houses were completed. In the year 1966-67 a sum of Rs. 20.29 lakhs was

provided in the budget estimate. The construction of houses at Ambattur was completed and that at Tiruppur was in progress. A sum of Rs. 8.28 lakhs was spent on implementation of schemes in the year.

Madras Labour Gazette.—The Madras Labour Gazette is a monthly publication issued by the Labour Department under the orders of the Government. It continued to review briefly the progress made in the field of industrial relations and presented useful statistical and other information on industrial disputes, work-stoppages, trade unions, consumer price index, number of working Class (cost of living index number), summaries of important awards of Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts important agreements, etc. It also published Employment Exchange Statistics regarding the applicants registered, the vacancies notified, etc., as also articles of interest in labour matters.

Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.—The provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, and Madras Shops and Establishments Rules, 1948, continued to be enforced in the City of Madras, in all Municipalities and Class-I Panchayats in the State of Madras.

During the year 441 cases were filed under section 41 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947. Of the 820 cases including 379 cases pending at the beginning of the year, 517 cases were disposed of. There were 187,869 establishments covered by the Act in the State employing 20,281 employees. The Inspectors appointed, under the Act made 530,012 inspections including surprise, special holiday and night inspections under the Act. They also investigated and settled amicably complaints relating to discharges, dismissals, non-payment of wages, non-grant of leave, etc. Thirty three cases were pending at the beginning of the year.

Four hundred and fifty-six cases of prosecutions were sanctioned during the year for contravention of various provisions of the Act and Rules. Four hundred and sixty-one cases ended in conviction and 3 prosecutions ended in acquittal. The total amount realised by way of fines was Rs. 7,970.

Government granted one permanent exemption and 18 temporary exemptions under this Act. The Commissioner of Labour and Deputy Commissioners of Labour also granted exemptions under this Act to Shops and Establishments situated in the respective areas in respect of 68 important Fairs and Festivals celebrated in various parts of the State.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.—The provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, continued to be in force in respect of scheduled employments except the employments in the lac manufactory, Cotton Waste and laundries and washing (clothes including wollen) for which minimum rates of wages were not fixed.

The provisions of the Act were enforced by the Factories Section in respect of the factories and Labour Section in respect of plantations and other establishments covered by the Act. A Committee under section 5 (1) (a) of the Act was constituted for fixing minimum rates of wages for the employment in laundries and washing (clothes including wollen) for which Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madras, was the Chairman. Government fixed ceiling limit of 50 per cent of the wages of an employed person covered by the Minimum Wages Act for deduction towards the dues on account of credit sales to him.

Four Committees under section 5 (1) (a) of the Act were constituted for revising the minimum rates of wages for the employments in Hosiery Manufactures (for which the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Coimbatore, was the Chairman), in Salt Pans, Match and Fire Works Manufactory (for which the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madurai was the Chairman) and in brick and tiles manufactory (for which the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madras was the Chairman).

Eight prosecutions were pending at the beginning of the year and 77 prosecutions (including factories) were sanctioned out of which 77 ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 2,895 was realised by way of fine. The Inspectors made 15,079 inspections.

The Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1958.—Four hundred and fifty-seven establishments applied for licences under the Act and about 29,983 employees were employed in these establishments. An amount of Rs. 53,679.50 was collected towards registration fees. The Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Labour who have been appointed as Inspectors under the Act have been inspecting the Beedi Industrial premises and taking penal action against those employers who have failed to take out licences. One hundred and thirty-one prosecutions were sanctioned of which 88 cases ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 1,164 was realised by way of fine.

Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.—The provisions of the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958, which

are applicable to all shops and establishments employing three or more workers, all factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948, all plantations covered by the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and such other establishments as are declared by Government to be industrial establishments continued to be in force.

There were 15,551 establishments covered by the Act employing 126,009 workers. The Inspectors made 43,035 inspections including surprise, special and holiday inspections. Seventy prosecutions were sanctioned for contravention of the provisions of the Act, out of which 69 ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 1,053 was realised as fine.

The Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958.—The provisions of the Act continued to be enforced in all Municipalities and Town Panchayats in the State by the Inspectors of Labour and Assistant Inspectors of Labour. The Act was extended to the newly constituted Singanailur Municipality.

Six thousand two hundred and eighty-one catering establishments were registered and a sum of Rs. 1,54,437.50 was realised towards registration fees. There were 19,986 catering establishments with and without employees. The number of workers employed was 57,835. There were 93 prosecutions pending as on 1st January 1966. Eight hundred and thirty-five prosecutions were sanctioned. In 803 cases convictions were obtained realising a fine of Rs. 14,323.50.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.—The enforcement of the provisions of the Act and Rules was entrusted to eight Inspectors of Labour and 129 Assistant Inspectors of Labour. Out of a total number of 1,043 applications, for registration of the Motor Transport Undertakings under the Act received registration certificates were issued to 930 undertakings and a sum of Rs. 38,537.50 was realised as registration fees from the employers.

Factories Act, 1948.—At the beginning of the year there were 6,833 factories. Four hundred and fifty-nine factories were added and 299 factories were removed from the list of factories. The total number of factories at the end of the year was 6,993.

The Inspectors made 12,571 regular inspections and 550 check inspections. Besides they made 745 Sunday, 197 surprise, 1,315 special and 315 night visits. They also made 41 visits to the establishments not registered as factories to check-up whether they

will be covered by the Factories Act. In connection with the administration of the Act, Officers of the Health Departments made 1,128 visits to the factories.

Seven hundred and fifty prosecutions were launched against 362 factories for non-compliance with the provisions of the Factories Act and Rules made thereunder. Five hundred and seventy-three cases in respect of 297 factories were disposed of realising a fine of Rs. 16,071. One hundred and thirty seven cases in respect of 51 factories were pending at the end of the period. Out of 34 cases of the previous year pending at the beginning of the period in respect of 23 factories, 32 cases in respect of 21 factories were disposed of realising a fine amounting to Rs. 1,130.

Accidents.—There were 42 fatal accidents and 18,515 non-fatal accidents. During inspection of factories, Inspectors issued necessary orders to safeguard workers from industrial accidents, occupational hazards and industrial diseases. With a view to inculcate safety consciousness in the minds of the workers engaged in factories, safety posters and pamphlets issued by the Directorate-General of Factory Advice Service, New Delhi and by the Factories Department, Madras, were distributed to all factories free of cost.

There were nine fire accidents in nine factories. The amount of loss incurred was Rs. 33,29,255.45 in respect of five out of nine factories and the amount covered by insurance in these cases was Rs. 39,91,817.45. The amount realised from the Insurance Company in these cases was Rs. 30,16,200.

Madras Maternity Benefit Act.—The provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder were generally complied with. Claims for maternity benefit were scrutinised by the Inspector of Factories and Inspectress of Factories during their inspections. 10 prosecutions were launched in respect of nine factories for non-compliance with the provisions of the Madras Maternity Benefit Act and Rules. All the ten prosecutions were disposed of realising a fine of Rs. 155. This Act was repealed by the Central Maternity Act, 1961 (53 of 1961) which came into force with effect from 1st November 1963. In Madras State, the Act had not yet been enforced.

Plantation Labour Act.—There were 284 plantations at the beginning of the year. Twelve plantations were registered, five plantations were removed from the list and there were 291 plantations at the end of the year. The Inspectors of Plantations made

509 regular inspections, 90 surprise, 285 special visits and 122 Sunday inspections. The District Medical Officers conducted 12 inspections. Nine regular visits of unregistered plantations were made by the Inspectors of plantations.

Government accepted the recommendations of the Medical Sub-Committees. A list of drugs and medicines in dispensaries in plantations was prescribed and planters were required to send the half-yearly return to the Chief Inspector of Plantations.

The Medical Schemes of 49 estates were approved by the Government. The Chief Inspector of Plantations, Madras approved plans for construction of houses received from 14 planters. Seven plans for construction of creches were also approved by him. The samples of cumblies, rugs and blankets received from 27 planters were approved for supply to the workers and in two cases the samples were rejected as they did not conform to the standards prescribed.

Prosecutions in respect of 13 estates were sanctioned during the year of which ten ended in conviction and the remaining three cases ended in acquittal.

Employment and Training.

National Employment Service.—Fifteen Employment Offices, one professional and Executive Employment Office, one special Employment Office for physically handicapped and one university Employment Information and Guidance Bureau each at Annamalai University and Madras University functioned in this State under The National Employment Service. The ten Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux which were established under Second and Third Five Year Plans were abolished with effect from 20th April 1966. The two mobile Registration Units attached to the District Employment Offices, Ramanathapuram and Salem also continued to operate.

A separate Employment Liaison Officer in the cadre of Assistant Director with a minimum strength of staff was sanctioned for headquarters to cope with the work connected with settlement and rehabilitation of the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon in accordance with the scheme of the Government of India. A sub-office each at Mandapam and Tuticorin was also sanctioned in this connection. The unit at the headquarters manned by the Employment Liaison Officer started functioning with effect from 22nd August 1966.

In the year 1966, 320,304 candidates were registered for employment at the employment offices and 57,546 were placed in employment as against 307,833 registrations and 61,522 placements in 1965. The total number of vacancies notified was 77,522 during the year as against 82,538 during the previous year which shows a fall by 5,016.

At the end of December 1966, 2,13,184 candidates were waiting for employment on the Live Registers of the Employment offices of this State. The two mobile registration units functioning at Salem and Ramanathapuram registered 4,170 candidates.

Expansions of Employment Service.—The Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras, which commenced functioning from 9th January 1963 continued to cater to the needs of the highly qualified candidates of the State in Professional, Scientific, Engineering, Managerial and Supervisory categories. This office continued to maintain close liaison with the university and Post-graduate department of the Arts, Science, Engineering and Medical Colleges in the City besides leading establishments both in Public and Private Sectors. This office continued to function as State Employment Co-ordination office for the purpose of vacancy and Labour clearing.

The professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras registered 3,128 candidates including 377 women. A total number of 1,501 highly qualified candidates remained on the Live Register of this office at the end of December 1966. Three hundred and eighty four candidates were placed in employment by the professional and Executive Employment Office.

In the special employment Office for physically handicapped persons, 386 physically handicapped candidates were registered for employment. Among the registrants, 43 were blind, 84 were deaf and 259 were orthopaedic. Seven hundred and forty physically handicapped candidates remained on the Live Register of the office at the end of 1966 waiting for employment. The total number of applicants placed in employment was 115.

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Annamalai University registered 188 applicants (including eight women) and placed 10 candidates in employment. Twenty eight applicants were guided individually and 250 applicants were provided with individual information. Five group guidance talks were also given. The Bureau's publications "A guide for job seekers" was

released and 20 issues of the fortnightly "Career Bulletin" were brought out by this Bureau. This Bureau also started operating a "Talent Bank" with a view to develop and utilise the talents of the students.

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Madras University registered 365 candidates (including 46 women) and placed 13 candidates in employment. In addition to the above placings, a total number of 27 candidates including 15 candidates from professional and executive employment office were temporarily placed as investigators on a purely temporary basis at Rs. 2 per interview with the Listener Research Officer, All-India Radio, Madras. Eight campus interviews were held in which the chief of the Bureau, Deputy Chief, and the Employers representatives participated.

Since the employment Liaison Office, Madras-6, started to function with effect from 22nd August 1966, 777 families consisting of 2,805 repatriates came to India in four batches. Fifty-five candidates were registered for employment by the Employment Liaison Officer. Three thousand two hundred and seventy-nine Burma repatriates and 170 Ceylon repatriates were registered for employment assistance by the Employment Exchanges in Madras State. Three hundred and seventy five Burma and nine Ceylon repatriates were placed in employment. On the last day of 1966, 1,042 Burma repatriates and 85 Ceylon repatriates were waiting for employment on the Live Registers of Employment Offices.

Collection of Employment Market Information.—The Employment Market Information Scheme continued to cover the establishments under both public and private sectors. The following reports were also issued ;—

(1) State Employment Reviews for the quarters ended September 1965, December 1965, March 1966 and June 1966.

(2) Reports on shortage occupations in Madras State for the quarters ended September 1965, December 1965, March 1966 and June 1966.

(3) Report on the findings of the special survey to ascertain the requirements of engineering personnel in Madras State during 1966-71.

Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling.—Vocation Guidance Units were functioning in all districts except in the Nilgiris district. These Vocational Guidance Units function as career information centres equipped with useful information on career training

courses and apprenticeship facilities available for the benefit of applicants. The Vocational Guidance Units also maintain close liaison, by frequent contacts with the educational institutions within their jurisdiction and disseminate to the students and teachers career information and vocational guidance programme.

A bulletin "Opportunities for employment and training" was issued by the Vocational Guidance units by the district Employment Officer, Madras-14 monthly and quarterly by the other Vocational Guidance Units for the benefit of the applicants.

The Government sanctioned a scheme for imparting special coaching classes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates enabling them to compete in the recruitment examinations held by the Madras Public Service Commission and other recruiting authorities. The District Employment Officer (Youth Employment Service/Employment Counselling) of Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Madurai were engaged on this special item of work.

Occupational Research and Analysis.—The State occupational Information Unit studied and verified 36 occupations and did the verification work covering 16 occupations and various detailed draft definitions, reports, etc., were sent to the Directorate General of Employment and Training. The International Labour Officer expert and Deputy Director, Directorate General of Employment and Training visited the Occupational Information Unit of this Directorate from 30th October to 5th November 1966 to study its functions and also in connection with the revision of National Classifications of occupations. The State Occupational Information Officer accompanied them and visited Industrial Establishments in connection with the identifications of new occupations. The Occupational Information Officer took part in the Aptitude Training Programme in the State.

Employment Training—Craftsman Training Scheme.—The main object of the scheme is to give training in Technical and Vocational Trades on modern methods to young men and women and to prepare them as skilled craftsmen and prepare them for gainful employment in Industries. There was a large increase in the demand for skilled artisans both in the Public and private sector during the 2nd and 3rd Plans due to the development in the field of industrialisation of the country. With a view to meet the incessant growing demand for trained personnel for the several industries in this

State, Government took up the expansion of the Craftsmen training in 37 trades and as a result 31 Industrial Training Institutes all over the State were established. 8,188 candidates were admitted in the session which started in August 1966. The training in Industrial Training Institutes was free, and a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem each to 33-1/3 per cent of the trainees was awarded. An enhanced rate of stipend at Rs. 45 per mensem was awarded to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates and Burma Repatriates. Free Workshop clothing, free medical and recreation facilities were also provided for the trainees.

Evening Classes for Industrial Workers.—A scheme for giving training to industrial workers, employed in a trade was implemented with a view to improve their theoretical knowledge in their respective trades. This training was given at four centres in the State, two in the City of Madras and one each in Coimbatore and Madurai for a period of two years for all trades except welder and cutting and tailoring for which it is one year. The classes were conducted for three days in a week in the evenings.

Special State Scheme for Training of Goldsmiths, Handloom Weavers and Pattern Maker.—The State Government sanctioned a scheme for giving training to displaced Goldsmiths, Handloom Weavers, etc., in suitable trades to enable them to acquire an additional skill to make them better employable in view of the lessening of scope of employment in their hereditary professions. The scheme was implemented in the Industrial Training Institutes at Pettai, Madurai, Salem and Tiruchirappalli.

All-India Skills Competition.—Thiru K.J. Mahalingam, Machinist Trainee of Industrial Training Institute, Nagapattinam and Thiru K. Neelakantam, Electrician Trainee, Industrial Training Institute, Guindy (now at Ambattur) came first in the IV All-India Skills Competition, held in August 1966, at the Central Training Institutes at Calcutta and Madras. The State was once again awarded President's Shield for the best State in the IV All-India Skills Competition. The State had been awarded the shield in the third Skills Competition also and it was awarded by the Hon'ble Minister of Labour and Employment. Thiru Jagajivan Ram at a special function held in Rajaji Hall on 23rd April 1966.

Private Aided Industrial Schools.—Before the introduction of Craftsman Training Scheme, Private Industrial Schools were functioning for imparting technical training to students. Such

Institutions were recognised under the code of regulations for Industrial Schools. The Industrial School Leaving Certificates were countersigned by the Joint Director (Craftsman Training) and were issued to trainees who successfully completed their training in these schools. There were 63 recognised private Aided Industrial Schools working with about 3,500 students undergoing training. A sum of Rs. 1.8 lakhs was sanctioned to these Institutions as aid towards maintenance, equipment, building grants, etc. Fee concessions under Rule 92 of M.E.R. were also allowed in the case of schools collecting tuition fees.

Apprentices Act, 1961.—The Apprentices Act, 1961 was implemented in this State since 1st January 1963. So far 970 Industrial establishments were surveyed and it had been assessed that these establishments possessed facilities to train 1,800 full-term apprentices and 1,000 short term apprentices. The above figures were exclusive of the facilities available in the Central Government establishments in the State which were under the control of Deputy Central Apprenticeship Adviser, Madras-32. One thousand two hundred and sixty-five full-term apprentices and 656 short-term apprentices were undergoing training under the Apprentices Act, 1961.

Two All-India Trade Tests were conducted in February and September 1966. The number of full-term apprentices who appeared and passed are furnished below :—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.
(1)	(2)	(3)
February	262	186
September	151	97

The related instruction classes conducted at Industrial Training Institute, Nagapattinam was shifted to Industrial Training Institute, Thanjavur. Also related Instruction classes were started at the Industrial Training Institute, Guindy, in view of the increasing strength of apprentices in Madras region.

CHAPTER XVII

PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Panchayat Raj.

The Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958) was in force throughout the rural areas of the State except the Kalrayan Hills Block in the South Arcot District. There were 12,438 Village Panchayats, 438 Town Panchayats, and 14 Townships.

Three hundred and seventy-four Panchayat Unions were functioning in the State. A Panchayat Union was not constituted in Kalrayan Hills Block in South Arcot. Erumaipatti Panchayat Union Council in Salem District, Sedapatti Panchayat Union Council in Madurai District and Rajasingamangalam Panchayat Union in Ramanathapuram District were dissolved by Government during 1966 as they did not perform the functions imposed on them by law and had no valid cause to show against dissolution. A writ Appeal against the dissolution of the Erumaipatti Panchayat Union Council filed in the High Court was pending disposal. The Block Development Officers of the three dissolved Panchayat Union Councils were performing the functions of the Councils.

Panchayat Unions and Agriculture

For implementing agricultural production schemes, Government have placed a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs at the disposal of each Panchayat Union which should be matched with a contribution of not less than Rs. 50,000. Each Union must formulate a production plan to the tune of Rs. 2,50,000 by including (1) all essential schemes on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, (2) those optional schemes which will be of use to the particular area and (3) "special schemes specific to the areas" for Rs. 40,000. For the amount of Rs. 40,000 provided for special schemes specific to the area, the Panchayat Unions have to formulate schemes and send proposals to the Director of Rural Development for approval through the District Development Council.

Agricultural Loans

The following kinds of loans to cultivators were granted by the Revenue Department :—

- (1) Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.
- (2) Loans under Agricultural Loans Act, 1884.
- (3) Loans for Rehabilitation of Agriculturists affected by Cyclone.
- (4) Loans for the Development of Gramdhan Villages.

Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 were sanctioned on adequate security for sinking and deepening of wells, installation of engines and pumpsets and reclamation of land and such other works repayable over a longer period up to 30 years.

Loans under the Agriculturists' Loan Act, 1884 were given for the various purposes specified in rule II of the Madras Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans (General) Rules, 1933. They were in the nature of short-term and medium term loans and the period of repayment was restricted to 2 to 5 years.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,45,00,000 was incurred both under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loan Act during 1966.

No Cyclone loans were given for the rehabilitation of agriculturists and loans for rebuilding of houses damaged by Cyclone, etc.

Loans for development of Gramdhan villages were granted only in Madurai District. No expenditure was incurred towards the grant of the loan. The loans were advanced by Revenue Department in areas not covered by Full Finance Scheme through the block agency. In the areas covered by Full Finance Scheme, the loans were granted by Revenue Department in respect of the following Food Production Schemes carrying an element of subsidy and requiring technical guidance:—

- (1) Scheme for the supply of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets.
- (2) New well subsidy scheme.

In view of the draught condition in certain parts of the State and considering the need for deepening of the existing irrigation wells, the Government permitted the grant of loan under the Land Improvement Loans grant for deepening irrigation wells in Full Finance Scheme areas also.

Panchayat Unions and Primary Education :

(1966-67—Revised).

(RUPEES
IN
LAKHS.)

1 Total expenditure on elementary education in Panchayat Union Councils including aided schools.	1,776.36
2 4/9 of Local cess transferred from out of the total cess collected.	118.42
3 Panchayat Union share of cost for elementary education met from its general funds.	195.90
4 Government's share of cost by way of grants-in-aid to Panchayat Union Councils.	1,462.04

	Panchayat Union.	Aided.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5 Number of schools in Panchayat Union areas as on 1st April 1966.	21,073	6,661	27,734
6 Number of pupils in Panchayat Union areas as on 1st April 1966 (I to V), (VI to VIII)	22,49,270	9,34,450	31,83,720
	2,10,988	1,55,092	3,66,080
Total	24,60,258	10,89,542	35,49,800
7 Number of teachers in Panchayat Union areas as on 1st April 1966, Secondary Grade, Pre-Vocational and Physical Training Instructors, etc.	27,272	13,245	40,517
Higher Grade	48,196	20,903	69,099
Total	75,468	34,148	1,09,616

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme :

There were about 2,182 industrial units run directly by the Panchayat Unions and 181 units run departmentally by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board under Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme. The industrial and training units include carpentry, blacksmithy, bee-keeping, leather, pottery, brick, lime, palm leaf, mat weaving, fruit preservation, fibre, cane bamboo, toy making, bell metal, brassware, etc., etc. The value of production and sales was of the order of Rs. 13 lakhs and Rs. 8.03 lakhs respectively. The Government released a grant of Rs. 49.15 lakhs for reimbursing the Panchayat Unions and State Khadi and Village Industries Board the expenditure incurred by them on the training and production units.

Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation :

The total number of Rural Radio Receivers and Cinema Trailer Units at close of the calendar year 1966 was 15,250 and 54 respectively. Under the scheme of converting dry battery sets into main set, 247 dry battery sets were converted into mains. Two thousand one hundred and seventy-three dry battery packs were purchased at a cost of about Rs. 1,60,000 from Messrs. Union Carbide Limited, through the Director, General Supplies and Disposals and supplied to the various Panchayats.

Eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-four radio sets were serviced and 4,115 film shows were conducted. The Cinema Trailer Units were serviced for 166 times. Five Radio Supervisors were given Refresher Course.

Rural Industries Project Programme :

The Rural Industries Project Programme was implemented in the following three areas :—

- (1) Sriperumbudur in Chingleput district (Sriperumbudur and Tiruvellore Taluks).
- (2) Omalur in Salem district (Omalur taluk).
- (3) Nanguneri in Tirunelveli district (Nanguneri taluk).

The entire expenditure on the scheme was eligible for cent per cent assistance from the Government of India by way of grant and loan. The various schemes that were implemented are indicated below—

Sriperumbudur Project—Training Schemes.—Young boys and girls of the area were selected for training in various fields like palm leaf and palm stem fibre articles making, mat weaving, bolts and nuts making, etc. Ninety-nine candidates were trained and most of them found gainful employment in the fields in which they were trained. Co-operative Societies were also formed with the trained artisans as members for the manufacture of palm stem fibre and palm leaf articles and sunhemp fibre articles. A batch of 34 women from the area were trained for a week in the preservation of fruits and vegetables at the Fruit Preservation Centre, Madras City. Three Officers of the Agriculture Department were deputed to Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore for training in Fruit and Vegetable Technology for a period of seven weeks and 32 leather workers were given short-term training in the mobile vans of Small Industries Service Institute, Guindy. Five persons were trained in Indian Oxygen Company, Madras for 16 weeks in Gas welding.

The following training schemes were started during 1966 :—

- (1) Wood working Training Centre on 26th January 1966 with 12 candidates.
- (2) Training in structural works and in galvanizing at the Galvanizing Plant, Mettur Dam in June 1966.
- (3) Training in Pulicat basket manufacture on 15th July 1966 with ten candidates.

Common Facility Centres.—The Common Facility Centre at Sunkuvarchatram started on 23rd December, 1964 continued to function in a rented building and the construction of building was in progress. The Common Facility Centres had facility for sheet metal work and the local people were availing the facility.

Departmental Units.—The General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Chembarambakkam, produced articles valued at Rs. 1,07,485 and the total sales were Rs. 96,837.64. Besides training was also given to ten artisans who were paid a stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem.

Envelope making unit was started during 1966 and it was working satisfactorily. The Electric Link Clips Unit sanctioned for Kunrathur was shifted to General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Tirupachoor, the production was valued at Rs. 29,706.84 and the sales were Rs. 17,724.03.

Omalur Project—Training Schemes.—Eighty-six candidates from the area were trained in trades like soapstone, mat weaving, bell metalware, pottery, palm fibre and some of them found gainful employment in the trade in which they were trained. The following four training centres were started in the area :—

- (1) Cane and Rattan Articles Manufacture, Mecheri.
- (2) Leather Goods Training Centre, Tharamangalam.
- (3) Pottery Training Centre, Manathal.
- (4) Mat Weaving, Omalur.

Common Facility Centres.—Of the four Common Facility Centres sanctioned, two were started during 1966 and construction work was in progress for the other two centres. Of the twenty-four residence-cum-work-sheds for artisans sanctioned 20 were completed and rented to them. The remaining four were under construction.

Departmental Units.—Building for the Mosaic Tile Unit was nearing completion.

Other Developmental Schemes.—The Duckery Scheme was implemented by the Animal Husbandry Department in the area. The Model Apiary at Kannamoochi started during the year was transferred to the State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Nanguneri Project—Training Schemes.—One hundred and ninety candidates were trained in palm leaf article making, palmyrah brush making, korai fine mat making, palm fibre goods manufacturing and hair nets manufacturing trades. Training in Carpentry and Blacksmithy trades was given to 44 artisans in the nine Common Facilities Centres.

The following schemes were started during 1966 :—

- (1) Chalk Crayons Manufacture, Vadakku Vijayanarayanam.
- (2) Training in Printing and Allied Trades.

Common Facility Centres.—One more Carpentry and Blacksmithy unit started functioning. Servicing works were undertaken in all the Common Facility Centres and the Servicing charges collected were Rs. 8,302.04.

Departmental Units.—The General Purpose Engineering Workshop sanctioned for the area started functioning from 9th June 1966 at Valliyoor and the production and sales were valued at Rs. 71,825.85 and Rs. 57,025.43 respectively. Ten artisans were also trained in this workshop on a stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem.

Other Developmental Schemes.—A Demonstration Silk Farm was established for introducing Mulberry Cultivation.

Rural Manpower Programme

The main objective of the programme is to give employment to the unemployed and under-employed villagers in backward areas especially during the agricultural slack seasons, by taking up works of agricultural importance and incidentally create community assets.

The Director of Rural Development was assisted in implementing the programme at State level by a Deputy Director of Rural Development with necessary staff. The Collectors were in-charge of the programme at the district level. The Revenue Divisional Officers were in supervisory charge of the Programme and they were the disbursing officers of the grants made available to the Panchayat Unions. The Panchayat Union Council was made responsible for the implementation of the programme at Block level. The works must be executed either through a local labour co-operatives, if it is functioning in the village, or through a Panchayat.

At State, District and lower levels the Highways Department which executed the Government works was also made responsible for the execution of various works under Panchayat and Panchayat Union set-up. In order to enable the Panchayat Unions to implement the programme effectively, advance grants were sanctioned up to Rs. 50,000 for each block. These grants were adjusted to the Panchayat Union funds and were utilised for advancing amounts to the Panchayats for taking up the works and for payment of bills. The Revenue Divisional Officers were authorised to reimburse expenditure incurred by the blocks over and above the advance grants adjusted. The Collectors were empowered to redistribute the grants among the deserving blocks depending on the progress of execution of works in the blocks.

An expenditure of Rs. 57,45,985 was incurred under this programme. The programme generated 16,47,986 mandays of employment.

Training Programme.

Community Development and Panchayat Raj aim at planned development of rural communities through local leadership and initiative. To achieve this goal the extension agency in-charge of this movement must generate local enthusiasm in different fields of development activities and work through local organisations and leaders by providing the necessary technical know how. Besides, the extension worker and the non-official representative should possess the required knowledge and skills in the fields of their work. To provide them with opportunities to develop these capacities different training programmes were organised for them as noted below :—

Officials—I. Field Workers—A. Gramasevak—Pre-service Training.—Candidates with S.S.L.C. qualification were selected as Gramasevaks and given pre-service training of two years before they were absorbed into the organisation. During the period of training the students were paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per mensem.

There were seven Rural Extension Training Centres in the State for providing pre-service training to Gramasevaks. The training programme was heavily oriented towards agriculture. Besides, they were taught allied subjects like Panchayat, Co-operation, Animal Husbandry, Social Education, Public Health, Khadi and Village Industries. In order to provide scope to develop skills, well equipped agricultural farms, dairy units and poultry units were attached to the Rural Extension Training Centres. Instructors of the Rural Extension Training Centres were drawn from various Development departments.

Refresher Training Course.—Gramasevaks who had put in three years or more of service in the field were drafted for Refresher Training Course of two months duration with a view to provide them with opportunities to catch up with the latest developments in the various scientific fields connected with their field work. These programmes were also conducted at the Rural Extension Training Centres. Five courses were run in a year in each centre and 30 Gramasevaks were trained in a course.

One-Year Intensive Training in Agriculture.—One hundred Gramasevaks were trained intensively in Agriculture at the two upgraded Rural Extension Training Centres at Pattukkottai and Bhavanisagar. During this institutional training the Gramasevaks

were paid a stipend of Rs. 40 besides their pay. Candidates successfully completing the course were awarded a Diploma in Agricultural Extension.

B. Gramasevikas—C. Extension Officer—Agriculture.—Candidates who possessed a degree in B.Sc. (Agriculture) were appointed as Extension Officer (Agriculture). They were drawn from the Agricultural Department. Periodically they were provided with refresher training for a month at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Animal Husbandry.—Persons who had passed S.S.L.C. and undergone the Stockman course were appointed to act as Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry) in the blocks. They were drafted from the Animal Husbandry Department. They were given refresher training by their department periodically. Thirty persons were given training in scientific flaying and curing of hides at Madras Veterinary College for a period of four weeks in 1966.

Co-operation.—Those who were working as Sub-Registrars in the Co-operative Department were appointed as Extension Officers (Co-operation). They were given inservice and refresher training by the Co-operative Department.

Education.—Extension Officers (Education) were appointed both by direct recruitment and by promotion from among the cadre of First Grade Gramasevaks. Thirty-six persons were given job course training for three months in the Social Education training Centre at Gandhigram. Fifty-six persons were also given general course training for two weeks along with the Block Development Officers at the Orientation and Study Centre, Bhavanisagar.

Industries.—Candidates who possessed a degree in Arts or Science, Engineering or Diploma in Engineering were appointed as Extension Officer (Industries). They looked after the development of Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries in the block area. They were given one-year training in small scale industries and in Khadi and Village Industries before they were assigned to the blocks.

Mukyasevikas.—Mukyasevikas were appointed in the blocks to implement the women and children's programme. They were given a job course training of ten months duration at Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore.

D. Block Development Officer.—The Block Development Officer is the captain of the extension team at the block level. He is to co-ordinate the work of various technical departments at the block

level. He is, therefore, more a co-ordinator and leader than a specialist. To meet this field requirement, the Block Development Officers were deputed to undergo orientation and job course training for twelve weeks at the Orientation and Study Centres.

They were also given a training in Study course in Madras Panchayat Act, 1958, loans and office procedure for two weeks in one of the Rural Extension Training Centres.

In order to discharge the increasing responsibilities that had developed on the Blocks Development Officers in implementing the Agricultural Programme at Block level, 287 Block Development Officers were given special short course training in increasing agricultural production for ten days at the Orientation and Study Centre, Bhavanisagar.

Supervising Officers.—Two Personal Assistants to Collectors in charge of Panchayat Development were deputed for the Orientation Training for 15 days conducted at the Orientation Training Centre, Bhavanisagar.

Non-Officials—(1) Office Bearers.—To enable the non-officials of the Panchayats to discharge their functions properly, 12,193 Presidents and 3,567 Vice-Presidents were given training at block headquarters for two days.

(2) Others.—Special training programmes such as training in agriculture and allied fields were organised for officials and non-officials, preferably for the members of the village volunteer force for eight days in the Rural Extension Training Centres. Associated workers training programme were also organised in order to train the members of the Madhar Sangams who would help in implementing programmes for women and children. Youth camps were organised for village youths, college and high school students in the Rural Extension Training Centres. Each camp was run for seven days.

To impart training in carpentry and smithy to sons of villages artisans, six workshop wings attached to Rural Extension Centres have been established in the State. In those institutions the artisans were trained for one year in batches of 20 at each centre. During the training period they were paid a stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem and after training they got back to the villages to establish their own workshops.

Community Development Programme.

At the end of the calendar year 1965, there were 152 stage I, 146 stage II and 76 Post-Stage II Blocks in position in the State. During the year ended 1966, Pollachi Block in Coimbatore district which was functioning as Stage II Block was bifurcated into two Stage II Blocks, namely Pollachi South and Pollachi North Blocks. Further, 31 Stage I Blocks were converted into Stage II Blocks after the completion of the period of five years of intensive development while 14 stage II Blocks were changed into Post-Stage II Blocks on the completion of the period of operation of five years as Stage II Blocks. Thus there were 121 Stage I, 164 Stage II and 90 Post Stage II Blocks in the State at the end of the calendar year 1966. These 375 Blocks commanded an area of 1,11,530 square kilometres covering 17,437 villages with a total population of 272.5 lakhs.

The entire State had, at first, been delimited into 375 Development Blocks. But, consequent on the conversion of Singanallur Block into a Municipality, there were only 374 Blocks at the end of the year 1965. With the bifurcation of Pollachi Block into two Blocks, there were 375 Blocks at the end of December 1966. A Panchayat Union Council was not constituted for the Kalrayan Hills Block as the Jagir areas were not taken over by the Government. Thus, there were 374 Panchayat Unions functioning during 1966. Under section 66 of the Madras Panchayat Act, 1958, the execution of the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development was entrusted to these Panchayat Unions.

The progress made under the Community Development Programme in the State in different fields of development like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Health and Rural Sanitation, Education and Social Education, is indicated below :—

Agriculture.—Stepping up of agricultural production continued to be one of the main functions under Community Development Programme. Distribution of improved seeds, fertilisers, implements, digging of compost pits, conduct of demonstrations, etc., were some of the important items of work undertaken by the Blocks under Agriculture.

Improved seeds of Paddy and Millets were distributed to the tune of 9,611 M. Tonnes. Sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty M. Tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate and 1,24,940 M. Tonnes of other chemical fertilisers such as Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate, Urea, Super Phosphate, mixed fertilisers, etc., were distributed

to the ryots. Ninety-three thousand two hundred and sixty improved implements of various types like iron ploughs, seed drillers, sprayers, dusters, etc., were supplied to the ryots with a view to enable them to adopt the improved agricultural practices. 1.54 lakh compost pits were dug as against 1.51 lakhs compost pits dug during 1965. To propagate improved methods of Agriculture, about 29,760 Agricultural Demonstrations of all categories were held in the Community Development areas. An extent of about 18,700 hectares of additional area was brought under irrigation while 7,263 hectares of land were reclaimed.

Animal Husbandry.—Upgrading of local breed both under cattle and poultry continued to be one of the main functions under Animal Husbandry sector. One hundred and seventy-two Pedigree bulls and 46,244 exotic birds were supplied. Apart from this 1.23 lakhs scrub bulls were castrated. Two hundred and seventy-eight Veterinary Dispensaries and 41 artificial insemination centres continued to function.

Health and Rural Sanitation.—The programmes executed under Health and Rural Sanitation consisted of opening of Primary Health Centres, construction of Rural Latrines, drains and soakage pits and provision for the protected water-supply in the rural areas. One thousand seven hundred and one latrines and 7,974 soakage pits were constructed. Drains were constructed to a total length of 54,207 metres while 4,728 drinking water wells were sunk and 1,543 wells were renovated to augment the supply of drinking water in the villages.

Social Education.—Adult Education continued to be popular in the villages and about 65,400 adults were made literates. One hundred and thirty-three Gram Sahayaks' Camps were held and about 7,200 Grama Sahayaks were trained.

Communications.—Two thousand six hundred and eighty-six kilometres of new kacha roads were formed while 2,519 kilometres of existing kacha roads were improved. In addition to the above, 2,458 culverts were constructed afresh while 254 culverts were repaired.

Co-operation.—Two hundred and six Co-operative Societies of all types were started and about 1.74 lakhs new members were enrolled in the new and existing societies.

Peoples' contribution.—A sum of Rs. 18.50 lakhs was realised as peoples' contribution for different programmes executed by the Panchayat Unions as against Rs. 28.38 lakhs realised during 1965.

Community Development and Panchayat Development Programmes.

This State was delimited into 375 Blocks for purposes of executing the Community Development Programme. Consequent on the implementation of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, all development blocks in this State except the Kalrayan Hills block were declared as Panchayat Development Blocks and a Panchayat Union Council had been constituted in all the Blocks. There were 12,876 Panchayats, 374 Panchayat Union Councils and one Development Block in this State. These Panchayat Unions discharged not only the functions which they inherited from the District Boards but also implemented the various schemes under the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development. The expenditure on Community Development and Panchayat Development programme was based on an integrated provision made available to the Panchayat and Panchayat Unions in the form of the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget. This Budget contains separate items of resources giving an estimate of the financial resources available for Block level planning and the integrated pattern of financial assistance to be made available by the Government to the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. The financial structure of the schematic Budget classified under Production Fund, Education Fund, General Fund and Village Panchayat Funds was designed to enable them to discharge their functions efficiently.

Women and Child Welfare.—The nucleus of the scheme was the starting of 30 Mahalir Manrams in each Block throughout the State. Under this scheme, educational tours for women, baby shows, cooking demonstrations, training camps for women, etc., were conducted by the Mahalir Manrams. The scheme was continued during the year 1966.

Applied Nutrition Programme.

The Applied Nutrition Programme which was functioning in Madras State since 1962 in the blocks attached to the Rural Extension Training Centres at Arni, Bhavanisagar, Krishnagiri, Kovilpatty, Pattukkottai, T. Kallupatty and Tiruvidamarudur was extended to two blocks, viz., Athoor-I and Poonamallee blocks from June 1966. The Rural Institute for Higher Education, Gandhigram was proposed to be associated with the implementation of the programme in Athoor-I Block. The Orientation

Training Centre at Poonamallee was selected as associated training centre for Poonamallee block. The objectives of the programme were to educate the people to produce and consume more of the protective foods like eggs, fish, vegetables, fruits and milk to improve the nutritional standards of the people especially of the vulnerable group like Expectant mothers, Nursing mothers and school children.

Local Administration.

Municipalities.—The total number of the Municipalities at the end of the year was 88, including the four newly constituted Municipalities of Kadayanallur, Manaparai, Nellikuppam and Panrutti with effect from 1st October 1966 and also the four Municipal Townships. The Tirunelveli and Aruppukkottai Municipal Councils were superseded during 1966.

Education Tax was levied by all the Municipal Councils in the State except Colachel, Kuzithurai Nagercoil, Padmanbhapuram, Kadayanallur, Manaparai, Nellikuppam, Shencottah and Panrutti Municipal Councils. The Town Planning Act was in force in all the Municipalities. The Municipal Councils of Coimbatore, Madurai, Pollachi, Thanjavur and Karur continued to hold the licences under Indian Electricity Act. No Municipal Township Committee was constituted during 1966.

Corporation of Madras.

The Corporation of Madras is the oldest Corporation in the country. During the year there were 12 ordinary meetings, 37 adjourned meetings and 24 special meetings of the Council. The average percentage of the Council including the Mayor and Deputy Mayor present at each meeting of the Council was 86. The Council met 73 times and disposed of 970 subjects out of 1,105 placed before it.

The receipts of the Corporation continued to grow steadily under all the major items of revenue. The total demand rose from Rs. 424.28 lakhs in 1964-65 to Rs. 479.02 lakhs during the year under report. Property tax continued to be the main source of income to the Corporation. The total collection under property tax during 1966 was Rs. 387.43 lakhs while it was Rs. 381.45 lakhs in 1965.

The year 1966 opened with a credit balance of Rs. 158.15 lakhs. The receipts alone under all accounts, viz., Revenue, Deposit, Capital and Elementary Education Fund Accounts amounted to Rs. 1,402.89 lakhs thus making up a total of Rs. 1,561.04 lakhs under receipts including the opening balance.

The expenditure during the year under all accounts, viz., Revenue, Deposits, Loan, Elementary Education Fund Accounts, amounted to Rs. 1,376.55 lakhs and the closing balance was Rs. 184.49 lakhs. Under Revenue Account alone the income amounted to Rs. 690.49 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 662 lakhs. The loans received from Government amounted to Rs. 155.79 lakhs. No depenture (Public) Loan was raised.

Vital Statistics.—The population estimated for the mid-year 1966 was 18,96,000. There was a slight decrease in the birth and death rate as there were only 76,612 births and 30,936 deaths in 1966 as against 81,402 births and 32,474 deaths in the previous year. The infant mortality equally came down to 7,835 as against the previous year's figure of 8,130. There was a slight increase in the maternal mortality the figure indicating 2.64 per mille as against the previous year's figure of 1.45.

Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.—There was a landslide in the cases of small pox reported. Only 75 attacks and 26 deaths of small pox were recorded in the City compared to 730 attacks and 156 deaths of the previous year. The staff of the National Small pox Eradication Programme in combination with the regular staff of the department completed three rounds of mass scale vaccination in the City. More than 32,25,532 vaccinations were done during the three year phased programme commencing from October 1963 and ending with December 1966.

The Cholera cases equally came down in the year as only 487 attacks and 23 deaths were recorded against the previous year figure of 1,824 attacks and 111 deaths reported. Over 3,63,861 inoculations were conducted.

Thousand six-hundred and eight attacks of Typhoid and 74 deaths were reported in the year against 1,445 attacks and 79 deaths last year. Three-thousand five hundred and eighty-eight anti-typhoid inoculations were conducted.

Beggar Problems.—A special home was run purely for the benefit of diseased and able bodied beggars at Krishnampet in South Madras. The stray beggars picked up from the City were billeted

in the home and were provided with diet, clothing, medical and other recreational activities. They were also kept engaged by getting them trained in small handicrafts like weaving and gardening.

During the year there were a number of beggars mostly affected by leprosy admitted to the institute. But majority of them responded to the usual treatment except few who were admitted to hospital for surgery. Apart from the above, leprosy cases of serious nature were recommended and admitted in Central Leprosy Research Institute, Tirumani, Chingleput District as in-patients.

Dispensaries.— Two more dispensaries sprang up this year to make a total number of 56 as against 54 hitherto. The dispensaries were equipped with the latest drugs and other facilities.

Public Health Laboratory.— The Laboratory was one of the two Primary Institutions in the City where diagnostic facilities were provided with all the modern equipments made available for the tests. The rates charged and the time taken were nominal and quick respectively. The Laboratory served the public at large, and officials of the Corporation and also helped to detect and determine positive cases if any, sent from I.D. Hospital.

Science Graduates and other students of medical Technology and interneers from various medical colleges of the City underwent training in the Laboratory for one year. A total number of 45,847 specimens were examined through which a sum of Rs. 28,490 was earned as income to the Corporation.

Public Analyst Laboratory (Food Control).— As many as 6,244 samples were analysed in the Public Analyst Laboratory out of which 6,211 were samples taken under prevention of food adulteration Act 1954. 4,552 samples were found to be genuine and 1,659 cases were adulterated. The percentage of adulteration was 26.7. Milk and Coffee were the two items where maximum adulteration was detected. One thousand and four hundred and twenty-seven cases were prosecuted during the year and a maximum of Rs. 1,000 was levied as fine in one case. A total fine of Rs. 1,12,760 was imposed, the average working out to Rs. 79 per case. The Court awarded even simple imprisonment in 141 cases.

Water Analyst Laboratory.— The Laboratory was taking out samples at various stages daily in the purification system at the head works and from City distribution systems simultaneously,

the samples were analysed for physical, chemical and bacteriological tests. Further samples were collected from the distribution system. A slight deterioration in the bacteriological quality was noticed but it was free from smell. Remedial measures were then and there taken wherever blood worms and leeches were detected in the water supply in certain defective areas. On the whole, the samples of distributed water were mostly found to be of an approved and hygienic quality.

Samples were also collected every month from the infiltration gallery wells of Sembiam and Saidapet and from the respective distribution system and examined. They were found to be of fairly satisfactory quality, chemically as well as bacteriologically. Public wells in Urur (Adyar), Guindy, Triplicane, Kodambakkam, Marina, North Madras and Naduvankkarai, were chlorinated periodically and the bacteriological and chemical effects were also checked simultaneously. Public samples were received in as much as 230 cases to find their suitability for domestic, construction and other industrial undertakings.

Medical Inspection of School Children.— Free medical aid was given to Corporation school children as usual by examining over 10,846 children, out of which 4,952 were found to have some minor ailment or other. Undernourished and weak among the children were treated with shark liver oil, calcium, iron, yeast and with Vitamin B and C tablets, etc. Another set of 762 children who required minor surgery like removal of tonsillectomy, circumcision were sent to Government Hospitals in the City. Another 567 kids were referred to Corporation Dispensaries for thorough treatment while 146 children were taken over for treatment of skin diseases in the skin clinic in the south Madras.

Children found with defective eye sight were provided with spectacles free of cost out of the generous donation made by Thiru C. Rajagopalachari, Ex-Governor-General of India.

Ashok Vihar.— The Ashok Vihar Health and Recreation Centre is the one modelled on the lines of the Pekham Centre in England contributing to the socio-medical uplift of slum dwellers in the City.

Low-income group people were enrolled as members of the Centre with a token fee of Six paise per family per month. The Centre provides prevention and curative health services to the member families besides giving them recreational facilities for

all age groups. The motto being that they should engage themselves in healthy practices even during their idle hours so as to keep their mind and body in sound condition. There were 265 member families on the rolls at the year end. Member families were given free medical advice and aid. They were inoculated and vaccinated for cholera and small pox respectively. Children were given triple vaccine. The positive cases found on the mantox test done here were referred to T.B. Clinics for further treatment. B.C.G. were given in cases of negative as a preventive measure. Member-families were visited at their home by doctors and social workers and given advice. The Dispensary since extended to the public had become more popular having treated as many as 67,277 out-patients during the year.

Creche.—Children left over by poor working mothers, or mothers chronically ill and other widowers were looked after during day time between 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day. They were provided with diet and also protected against easily communicable diseases apart from nursery, training etc., given by the Creche staff. There were 50 children on roll as against 64 last year. Tailoring and handicrafts were taught to the women members by the Social workers. Bathing and washing facilities were also made. Under the maternity side, 723 cases were attended to during the year while 3,987 mothers were seriously advised on Family Planning.

Training facilities were also provided to Medical Personnel Nurses and Social workers apart from periodical lectures given on the working of the Institution.

Zoological Gardens.—The Madras Zoological Gardens which celebrated the Centenary recently is one of the main attractions the city provided to the children and grownups equally. The Zoological gardens has a lake and a small island within, to add colour to its natural surroundings. The public, after a look at the animals, can go for pleasure boating in the lake and also relax in the gardens with their families as a picnic resort.

Slaughter Houses.—The five slaughter houses run by the Corporation under the supervision of a Veterinary Surgeon endeavoured to provide wholesome, safe and hygienic meat for human consumption, by taking adequate precautions to see that disease, if any, in the animal is not transmitted to man through the meat.

Students from Medical and Veterinary Colleges visited the institutions to study their working. The District Officers belonging to the Block Development, Panchayat Boards, etc., also visited the Centre.

Pig raids were conducted in the City and 7 pigs were caught and destroyed. Unauthorised slaughter was prevented by raids conducted. Thirteen goat and two beef carcasses were confiscated and destroyed. Out of 34,190 cattle, 43,539 sheep and goats and 3,251 pigs that were brought to the institution for slaughter, 31,205 cattle 43,446 sheep and 3,251 pigs were slaughtered and the remaining were rejected.

National Malaria Eradication Programme.—The Corporation continued to implement the National Malaria Eradication Programme. 2,169 fever cases were detected through active surveillance in 1966 and all of them were negative for malaria parasites. Under passive surveillance conducted at the Dispensaries, 15,772 blood smears were collected and none of them proved positive. The eradication work was concentrated and tackled right at the breeding spots like wells (used and unused), cisterns, overhead tanks, ornamental tanks, etc., The used wells were stocked with gambusia fish and affinis periodically and the unused ones with aromex emulsion once a week.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.—The Infectious Diseases Hospital in Tondiarpet continued to be the prime institution in controlling the epidemics and other fevers in the City. The Hospital treated 8,218 (City 6,902 and moffusil 1,316) admitted into it during the year. The above cases were comprised of various infectious diseases like cholera, dengue, typhoid, and to a very small extent small pox. There were only 114 cases of Smallpox and 623 cholera among them.

The laboratory attached to the Hospital, apart from preparing saline for diarrhoea cases admitted to the hospital, was conducting bacteriological and virological tests. Trials both prophylactic and therapeutic on smallpox cases were conducted with the medicines newly invented under the aegis of Indian Council of Medical Research. The virology unit of the laboratory was continuing its research on viruses under the direct management of the University of Colorado, U.S.A. and Liverpool.

Medical men from foreign countries and advanced medical students of the State and its neighbourhood continued to undergo training at the Infectious Diseases Hospital on various infectious diseases and their treatment.

Lethal Chamber.—The Lethal Chamber was maintained by Corporation to catch stray dogs and to get rid of them by electrocution. Students from the Medical Colleges of Madras continued to visit the institution to study the salient features and working of the institution. Apart from the work done in the City, the Raid Van was deputed to help the neighbourhood Tiruvotthiyur Municipality, Villivakkam Town Panchayat, T. B. Sanatorium Tambaram, Meenambakkam Aerodrome, etc., to catch stray dogs there. The monkeys arriving through sea carrying yellow fever were also electrocuted at the centre to prevent spread of infection.

Midday Meals Scheme.—The Midday Meals Centres continued to serve 34,322 meals per day to the Corporation Elementary School children. The Centres also supplied free meals to a number of victims affected by fire and cyclone in several places in the City. Distinguished visitors like Doctors, Nutrition Experts from all over India visited the Gopalapuram Centre for study. The City had a strength of six Community Centres already and three more centres at Royapuram, Triplicane and Teynampet were under construction.

Special Clinics.—The seven special clinics maintained by the Corporation in addition to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and general dispensaries continued to render specialised treatment for leprosy and skin diseases and tuberculosis. Out of 5 T.B. Clinics one was maintained exclusively by the Corporation and the remaining four were attached to the Government Hospitals in the City under the control of the respective Superintendents of the Hospitals. All the clinics were provided with latest equipment for preventive, diagnostic and curative work in tuberculosis. Patients under these clinics were treated as out-patients till they got admission to Government T.B. Hospital, Otteri.

The two leprosy clinics, one at Ice House and the other at Vysarpady, continued to render treatment to leper patients in the City. Children attending various Corporation Schools were also sent for diagnosis and treatment at the clinics. In addition to the treatment of leper patients, the contacts were also advised and deserving patients were recommended for institutional treatment at the Central Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani, Chingleput.

Child Welfare.—At the beginning of the year, there were 47 Child Welfare Centres. During the year two more warded centres were opened at B.R.N. Garden (Division 12) and at Ebrahimji Sahib Street (Division 14). Thus, at the end of the year there were 49 Child Welfare Centres of which 29 were warded centres with a bed strength of 361.

A total number of 27,482 labour cases were conducted under the care and supervision of Child Welfare Scheme. The total number of ante-natal cases booked was 33,981. Seven thousand four hundred and twelve ante-natal clinics were held and the attendance thereon was 38,311. The number of Well Baby Clinics held was 3,433 and the attendance thereon was 23,412.

The total number of attendance at out-patient clinics held by the Assistant Surgeons was 4,46,852 inclusive of old cases. Nursing Mothers, Expectant Mothers, Pre-School children and infants attended these clinics for treatment of their minor ailments.

Education.—As against 324 Primary and Basic Schools during 1965, the Corporation of Madras maintained 338 during 1966. Out of 338 schools, 152 were Upper Primary Schools, 7 were Senior Basic Schools and 177 Primary Schools with two junior basic schools. The strength of pupils was 1,59,905 (78,220 boys and 71,685 girls), 34,527 pupils belonged to Scheduled Castes. On account of heavy rush for admissions, 8 schools were bifurcated. Next higher standards were opened in 41 schools. Three incomplete Primary schools were made complete primary schools. The number of teachers under various categories working in Primary and Basic schools during the year were 4,822.

Out of 338 schools, 196 were housed in buildings belonging to the Corporation, 136 were rented buildings and 3 were Government buildings. In addition, one was in the building belonging to the Madras Port Trust and two in the buildings belonging to the State Housing Board. Due to heavy rush for admissions and for want of adequate accommodation, shift system was adopted in 64 schools.

Free Midday Meals were supplied to 34,322 pupils. Nineteen thousand six hundred slates, 2,639 boxes of slate pencils and 43,247 text-books were issued to the Corporation Schools for distribution among the poor and deserving children. Toilet articles, i.e., 3,479 Nos. of soap cakes, 4,597 Nos. of combs, 771 Nos. of towels and 941½ kg. of cocoanut oil, were also issued for inculcating health

habits among the children. One hundred and eighty film shows on educative values were conducted during the year. Excursions were undertaken in schools and the excursion bus was utilised for taking the pupils to places of interest in and around the City. Radio sets were provided in 25 schools for children to listen to the lessons broadcast by the All-India Radio.

Extra-curricular activities, like scouting, junior Red Cross Groups, physical activities and gardening received due attention. In consonance with the aptitudes of the pupils and needs of the locality, instructions were imparted in one or the other of the approved crafts, like carpentry, spinning and weaving, net weaving, embroidery and needle-work, printing and book-binding. Nursery schools in four Corporation schools continued to function with 245 pupils.

Fifty-one playgrounds were maintained in various parts of the City. They function on all days of the week except on Tuesdays. Necessary repairs and replacements were made to the existing apparatus periodically and additions were also made to the existing ones. Of these, 23 were manned by Playground Instructors.

The number of Corporation High Schools rose from 16 in 1965 to 21 in 1966. Of these, two were for boys, 8 for girls and 11 were mixed. In 6 Corporation High Schools instructions were imparted in English with separate sections functioning. Telugu medium in 7 schools were imparted. Tamil is the medium of instruction in 20 Corporation High Schools. Instruction is imparted in Urdu medium in one school.

Works.—The Works Department was in charge of Roads, Bridges and Town Planning Schemes, besides maintenance of parks and gardens. The City roads were classified as Centre roads and Circle roads.

The cyclone and floods caused heavy damage to the roads in the City and also to several buildings of the Corporation such as schools, etc. The Government sanctioned a ways and means advance of Rs. 15 lakhs to the Corporation in the first instance to meet the expenditure on works relating to repairs caused by cyclone and floods in Madras City as a special case. Major road improvements works under loans and grants were as usual carried out by the Capital Roads Section of the Department.

Improvements to and formation of Roads.—The works relating to non-bituminous and bituminous portions of 5 bus route roads were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,80,609. The administrative sanction and sanction of loan and grant to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs were obtained from the Government for improving 8 bus route roads during 1966-67. A sum of Rs. 1,74,108 was also spent on the formation of 19 Town-Planning Scheme Roads besides the formation of 26 private lay-out roads at a cost of Rs. 1,54,334.

The construction of 2 bridges in Raja Annamalaipuram was in progress and the value of work done was about Rs. 5.10 lakhs. The steel foot-over-bridge near Fort Railway Station at a cost of Rs. 48,915 was commenced. The construction of Thiruvotthiyur High Road over bridge was completed and a sum of Rs. 2,78,400 was paid for the work done.

A sum of Rs. 18,274.27 was collected during this year by way of Betterment Contribution. Out of the 8 petitions placed before the Arbitrator under Section 20 of the Town Planning Act in Mambalam Extended Area, in 7 cases the Awards were passed, 8 in favour of the Corporation of Madras and 2 against. The High Court has stayed action in the remaining pending cases before the Arbitrator. In Nungambakkam West Part No. II Town Planning Scheme, Awards in more than 50 cases have already been passed. The claim statement under Section 23 of Town Planning Act in Mylapore-Teynampet Area was filed on 1st July 1966.

In 19 Private Streets works were under progress and were in various stages. The allocation of improvement charges for the various amenities provided was made in 8 private streets.

Nehru Stadium.—The Nehru Stadium continued to be the venue for a number of important matches and tournaments besides the cultural shows organised by the Government of Madras in aid of National Small Savings Scheme.

Corporation Stadium, Egmore.—The Corporation Stadium, Egmore continued to be very popular and all the important and major matches and tournaments in Hockey, Basketball, Volleyball, Ball Badminton, Tenikoit, etc., were played here.

Water Supply.—The quantity of water pumped and supplied to the City from the Red Hills Lake during the year was 13,186 million gallons which works out to an average of 36.12 million gallons per day against the corresponding figures of 12,923.41 million

gallons and the average of 35.40 million gallons per day in the previous year. The average quantity of water supplied to Saidapet and Sembium from the Infiltration Galleries was 1,18,000 gallons per day against 218,980 gallons per day in the previous year. For want of adequate pressure in the mains at the tail ends of the City, water was pumped from certain wells in the City by means of electric and oil engine pumpsets. There were 19 oil engines and 20 electric pumpsets working at the end of the year pumping about 0.86 million gallons of water per day. Taking into account the total quantity of water from all the above sources, the average supply per head per day worked out to about 18.29 gallons based on an estimated population of 20 lakhs.

The entire distribution system in the City consisted of 99.88 kilo-metres of trunk mains and sub-mains varying in sizes from 48" to 9" in diameter and nearly 997.12 kilo metres of distribution mains of sizes varying from 8" to 2½". There were 7,496 Public fountains, 217 bathing fountains, 62 cattle troughs, 3,676 fire hydrants and 4,566 valves at the end of the year.

Twenty-one water lorries were used to supply water to several over head tanks installed in the City. There were 108 overhead tanks (Masonry and Steel) which were filled with drinking water by water lorries. There were 80,102 house service connections from the distribution system of which 7,754 were metered. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of water works amounted to Rs. 68.23 lakhs inclusive of repayment of debts, interest on loans and supervision and collection charges; while the total revenue derived from the water works inclusive of water tax was Rs. 63.48 lakhs.

Under the Schemes for Re-design of the City Distribution System on Zonal Basis, the separate Trunk Main for Zone 8-B was completed except for the interconnections. The separate Trunk Mains for Zones 3, 5 and 8-C, which were works costing over Rs. 30 lakhs each, were under progress. Under the scheme for constructing a Southern Head Works at a cost of Rs. 66.828 lakhs, laying of a 42" Pumping Main from Kilpauk Water Works to Kilpauk Shaft was done to an extent of 50 per cent and the construction of 3 Nos. underground filtered water reservoirs of 5.3 million gallons capacity at Prakasa Mudaliar Road, Theagaraya Nagar, was also under rapid progress. Besides the above major schemes, laying of distribution mains in New Roads and Layouts throughout the City under several schemes was under progress.

Improvements to Headworks.—Civil works and the erection of equipment for the installation of Mechanical Filters of 30 m.g.d. capacity at a total estimated cost of Rs. 79.93 lakhs were in rapid progress. Under the scheme for replacement of the existing steam engine pumps by four electrical pump sets of 0.6 million gallons per hour capacity and installation of Standby Diesel Generator sets at a total cost of Rs. 13.80 lakhs, construction of buildings and supply of machinery were in progress.

Sanitary Engineering.—A total length of 11.10 miles of sewers were laid in the City, under various heads of accounts. Masonry storm water drains of sizes to a length of 30,584 feet were constructed bringing the total length of storm water drains to 154.46 miles. Thirty-nine culverts were also constructed mostly under deposit account to facilitate draining of rain water.

Sewage Farm.—Fodder grass was being grown at the Sewage Farm, Kodungaiyur in about 250 acres of land. This grass was supplied to the institutions like Pinjrapole, Corporation Cattle Depots, Zoo and also to the various private consumers. Paddy and to some extent vegetables were also grown in about 45 acres. The total revenue derived from the sewage farm was Rs. 1,65,207.82.

Mechanical Engineering—(1) *Lorry Station.*—The change in the policy of procurement of proprietary items of spares and accessories for the vehicles directly from the manufacturers of the respective makes of vehicles of their sole agents/distributors showed an improvement over last year in the repairs and maintenance services rendered to the fleet of 300 and odd vehicles of different makes and models. The Mechanical Road Sweeper imported from the U.S.A. last year continued to work satisfactorily.

(2) *General Workshop.*—The Corporation General Workshop took up 425 orders for new works and 951 orders for repair works amounting to Rs. 13.57 lakhs. Besides this, the Workshop continued to do other fabricating works on vehicles and structures. The total outturn of works amounted to about Rs. 13.21 lakhs.

(3) *Printing Press.*—More printing works of the Corporation were undertaken and completed with the existing plant machinery and staff thus minimising outside agency to an appreciable extent. One Demy folio Russian Art Platen Press was purchased. The construction of the ground-floor portion of new building for the Press was completed.

Buildings.—There was continued demand for construction of new buildings such as dispensaries, Child Welfare Centres, Divisional Offices, Markets, Creches and Community Centres. Construction of High Schools buildings were also taken up. This Department had taken up for construction 154 building works including arrear works. Out of them 26 works were completed and the remaining works were in various stages of construction.

Electrical Department.—Eight hundred and eighty-seven Mercury Discharge lamps were installed in important thoroughfares and junctions in the City thus extending the programme of providing improved lighting in many congested parts in the City. Three hundred and twenty-six Fluorescent tube light fittings and 129 flood lights were introduced in important thoroughfares to raise the standard of lighting. Twenty-four existing M.D. lamps and 11 ordinary lamps were changed over to Improved Fluorescent tube light fittings.

Twenty-two incandescent lamps on cast iron lamp standards were also installed and 2.5 km. of high tension cable and 32.052 km. of low tension underground cables were laid. A total number of 1,364 additional lamp posts were installed and 500 lamp posts were removed with an overall increase of 864 lamps for the entire city.

Forty-two Corporation Buildings were provided with new electrical installations during the course of the year and 170 electric installations of the Corporation were provided with service connections. Thirty-four Electric Pump sets with motors were installed in public wells and public conveniences in the City. The Corporation Cold Storage continued to be popular among all retailers. The stock of food (Fish, Meat, Vegetables, etc.) stored under weightage tariff 1966 was 1,574.66 tonnes.

Conservancy.—The activity of conservancy work was confined to (1) removal and disposal of rubbish, (2) removal of night soil from dry latrines, (3) removal of sullage water from cess-pools in unsewered areas in the City, (4) cleaning of Public conveniences and Syphons, (5) Maintenance of dumping grounds and cattle depots, (6) manufacture of compost, etc.

Private Scavenging.—Rubbish was removed from Government institutions, Railway Officers and Stations, Private Companies and Industrial Establishments on payment of Conservancy Charges.

In addition to this, private conservancy was also attended to in Kothawal Market during nights in order to keep the market and its surroundings clean and tidy. Night soil in private dry latrines was removed in unsewered areas.

Manufacture of compost.—The night soil available from unsewered areas and extended areas of the City and picked from the lanes and roadsides by the scavengers was collected and brought to the compost pits. In addition to the night soil, the bowel contents from the Slaughter Houses were utilised for manufacturing compost.

Local Fund Audit.

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts is also the Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government in the Finance Department, Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes and Treasurer, Charitable Endowments.

This department is attending to the audit of nearly 11,144 institutions the total transaction of which roughly works out to Rs. 217 crores. In respect of major institutions, the system of Residential Audit is in vogue. In other cases, the institutions are audited yearly or half-yearly. The Examiner in his capacity as the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments administered 518 Charitable Endowments, the total value of which was approximately Rs. 81.55 lakhs.

During the course of audit several cases of leakage of revenue, heavy arrears in collection of taxes and fees under non-assessment of taxes, short/overdrawal of grants, subsidies, irregularities in utilisation of loans and grants, defalcations and misappropriations, infructuous expenditure wrong/double payment, undue concessions to contractors/lessees, etc., were pointed out.

Twelve Audit Districts were formed in 1966 and each was put in charge of an Assistant Examiner for the supervision of audit of all branches such as Local Fund, Hindu Religious Endowment, State Trading Schemes, etc., and the correspondence work relating to his district unit. The Assistant Examiners were assisted by Headquarters staff in his administrative work and in his audit work by 7 to 8 audit parties headed by District Inspectors/Deputy Inspectors. Four surcharge certificates were issued against the non-officials under the powers of surcharge and disallowance vested with the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts under the M.A.

District Municipalities Act, 1920 for the recovery of Rs. 72,442.32. Four reports in lieu of surcharge certificates were also issued during the year to a sum amounting to Rs. 94,823.95.

This department also undertook the work of revision of forms of Municipal Accounts and accounting procedure and made many suggestions to effect simplification in the accounts and avoidance of many redundant forms and procedures. The 800 sub-heads of accounts were also reduced to 255 and many of the procedures were changed. The work of revising the Municipal Manual with up-to-date amendments was also taken up and a Municipal Accounts Manual was compiled.

Cost of the Department and Audit Fees.—The gross cost of the department per year was roughly Rs. 32 lakhs. Audit fees realised by this department per year in respect of Hindu Religious Endowment and certain other institutions specified by the Government was roughly Rs. 7.49 lakhs.

CHAPTER XVIII

SOCIAL SERVICE

Women's Welfare Department

The State Social Welfare Board with 17 non-official members and six official members with a non-official as Chairman and the Director of Women's Welfare as Members-secretary continued to function during the year. The Board met three times. The Zonal members of the Board functioned as Chairman of the District Women's Welfare Committees with the District Women's Welfare Officer as the Secretary. There were 13 District Committees. Three hundred and two block level committees also functioned under the Chairmanship of lady councillors of the Panchayat Unions, the Mukhya Sevikas acting as Secretaries.

Two hundred and eighty-five Mukhya Sevikas and 725 Grama Sevikas were in position besides 48 Women Welfare Organisers in charge of the women's welfare branches including the City Police line branch.

The women and children were brought into groups in Mahalir Manrams, Craft centres, Kulandaigal Kappagam etc. At the village level, village women with leadership qualities acted as honorary convenors of Mahalir Manrams. There were 12,425 convenors, seven hundred and thirty-one Balasevikas and ninety helpers in rural areas.

Training.—Thirty-eight Mukhya Sevikas were deputed for the short term five months job training and 43 Gramasevikas for the one year job training course. Forty-five Gramasevikas underwent refresher training for two months.

Training of convenors of Mahalir Manrams was undertaken at the Home Science Training Centre at T.Kallupatti and Bhavani-sagar at the Mukhyasevikas training Centres in Coimbatore and Gandhigram and at the Service Home, Tambaram. Seven hundred and thirty-four convenors were trained during the year for a period of one month in these centres making the grand total of such trained convenors to 1,529.

Such of those adult women and children who needed special institutional care were given admissions in Service Homes and orphanages or special institutions through referral service. For

this three Service Homes were run by the Department and 6 more were aided with grants both from the State Government and Central Social Welfare Board for various activities.

Two more institutions of Special importance were opened this year, the Special Home at Mathur for Unattached women among Burma repatriates and the Secondary Grade Teacher's Training in Tambaram for women coming out of condensed courses.

A work centre in Coir making at Vadalai in Mandapam Block for women affected by the cyclone in Rameshwaram and Dhanushkodi in November 1965 was started in March 1966 and continued to function well training 20 women with a stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem.

Third Plan Schemes.—All the Schemes and centres started in the Third Plan period, viz., two Service Homes at Cuddalore and Thanjavur, 18 work centres and the Production unit for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and denotified tribes all over the State, 747 pre-schools in 21 blocks continued to function as normal departmental programmes. The Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project in Poonamallee was alone treated as spill over to Fourth Plan.

Child Welfare.—(i) *Pre-School Programme.*—The Department continued to give emphasis on the services to the age groups 2½ to 6. This formative age group was served through "Balwadis" now called "Kuzhandaigal Kappagam". Good mental and physical habits were inculcated in the children as a solid foundation for the future generation. These centres also helped in relieving older children specially girls to go to primary schools since otherwise they had to sit at home and look after their younger sisters and brothers while the mothers went to work. The mothers also got relief and felt free to attend to their work. The Balasevikas in the pre-schools numbering 731 were local women who worked for an honorarium and were very popular.

(ii) *Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project in Poonamallee Block.*—This programme which was started in 1963 continued to function well with 50 "Kuzhandaigal Kappagam" and 10 creches. Two extra maternity centres functioned besides the eight already existing there. The main objective was to develop the total personality of the child with both educational as well as health services in the early stages and vocational training in the later stages.

Four children's parks were set up during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,380.

(a) *Sanitary facilities.*—Latrines for 6 schools and drinking water facilities for 5 schools were provided under Public Health Department funds.

(b) *Maternity and Child Welfare in the Project.*—The Project Medical Officer visited all the villages inspecting the work done by the Health visitors and maternity assistants. She also conducted ante-natal and post-natal clinics once in a week in the maternity centres themselves.

During the year, out of a sanctioned number of 30 Kuzhandaigal Kappagam buildings and 7 maternity centre buildings, 22 and 6 respectively were completed and the rest were under progress.

Women's Welfare.—Forty-eight Women's Welfare branches were run by the Department throughout the State out of which 2 centres, one at Aziz Nagar, South Arcot District and another at Pammal, Chingleput District were entirely for Denotified Tribes women and 2 branches in Nilgiris District were for Toda and Kota women.

The organiser in these centres conducted pre-basic classes and craft classes for women which were attended by 2,387 and 8,000 women respectively. One hundred and ninety-six cases were investigated for admission in Service Homes.

Work Centres.—Thirty-three work centres and 6 production units functioned during the year. In all these centres crafts like mat weaving, bamboo making, cumbly weaving, cane work, toy making, towel weaving, tailoring and garment making, palm leaf work, chalk crayons, coir work, etc., were undertaken. In all 619 women, in 43 batches were trained and Rs. 38,275 worth of articles made.

Mahalir Manrams.—Out of 12,461 Mahalir Manrams functioning, 6,920 were equipped with sewing machines and other craft equipments. Five hundred and sixty-one craft instructors at the rate of one craft instructress for every six Mahalir Manrams were appointed to tour the villages and teach the village women. Two hundred and sixty-one listening clubs were established at the end of the year and 169 were provided with separate Radio sets. The women listened to special programmes from the A.I.R., Tiruchirappalli.

They sent questions and received answers and also participated in some of the programmes. Two hundred and forty-seven of these Mahalir Manrams are located in their own buildings.

Applied Nutrition Programmes.—This programme, sponsored with the assistance of UNICEF, aims at production and consumption of nutritive foods specially by the vulnerable groups, viz., children below 5 years, pregnant mothers and nursing mothers. From 1962 seven blocks were undertaking this programme, viz. :—

- (1) S. V. Nagaram, North Arcot.
- (2) Pattukottai, Thanjavur.
- (3) Tiruvidaimarudur, Thanjavur.
- (4) Bhavanisagar, Coimbatore.
- (5) T. Kallupatti, Madurai.
- (6) Koilpatti, Tirunelveli.
- (7) Krishnagiri, Salem.

Two more blocks, viz., Athur in Madurai and Poonamallee in Chingleput were brought under the scheme in 1966.

Family Planning.—Family Planning education was undertaken in all the Mahalir Manrams by the Mukhyasevikas, Gramasevikas Women Welfare Organisers and Convenors throughout rural areas. Convenors attended the special family planning training camps conducted in the blocks. The Mukhyasevikas and Gramasevikas were trained in family planning work at the District Headquarters Hospitals.

Service Homes.—Three Service Homes were run by this Department at Tambaram, Cuddalore and Thanjavur. They had a total strength of 311 adults and 170 children. The Home at Tambaram had a section for handicapped women and children. In these homes, the women were coached up either for E.S.L.C. or for technical examination like tailoring, needle work, embroidery, music, etc. There were 134 fresh admissions and 114 discharges among adults and 55 admissions and 62 discharges of children during the year. Out of 60 adults who appeared for the E.S.L.C. examination, 43 candidates passed in the first attempt. Fifty-one candidates appeared in needle work Lower Grade examination, one for Higher Grade and 49 for embroidery Lower Grade examination.

Fourteen candidates were rehabilitated as Craft Instructors, Ayahs, teachers, house-keepers, factory assistants, etc. One was admitted in the junior teachers' basic training course. Thirty-six were admitted in the condensed course for S.S.L.C. conducted by the various voluntary institutions getting grant from the Central Social Welfare Board.

The six voluntary institutions namely :—

- (1) Avvai Ashram, Sivasailam, Tirunelveli.
- (2) Kasthurba Sevikaashram, Gandhigram,
- (3) Madurai Sevashram, Madurai.
- (4) Tiruchi Seva Sangam, Tiruchi.
- (5) Kamala Nehru Nilayam, Salem and
- (6) Seva Nilayam, Coimbatore.

were helped with grant-in-aid for running Service Homes. They had a total strength of 205 adults and 6 children. Eighty-four candidates appeared for E.S.L.C. examination and 34 passed.

A Secondary Grade Teachers' Training Course was opened at Service Home, Tambaram, especially to cater to the needs of widows, deserted wives and destitutes who passed through the condensed courses either through Service Homes or through other voluntary institutions aided by the Central Social Welfare Board. It had a strength of 40 inmates.

For the Special E.S.L.C. examination 13 institutions including the Service Homes sent 206 candidates of whom 103 passed. They were mostly destitutes, deserted wives and widows and others who could not continue the normal school education due to various family and economic circumstances.

Special Home for Unattached Women among Burma Repatriates.—A special home for unattached women among Burma Repatriates at Mathur under the control of the Collector, Tiruchirappalli was taken over by this Department in August 1966. The strength of the Home at the end of the year was 70 adults and 69 children. Some of the adults in the Home whose number was much larger earlier left when their men-folk returned and took them or when they were able to trace their relatives in India. The inmates were given training in tailoring, in making brushes, foot-rugs out of Aloe and Palm fibres and also making fancy articles with plastic wires, etc. The children below the age of 5 attended the Kuzhandai gal Kappagam. The older children were sent to the primary school nearby. A women's Welfare branch and a work centre were also located in the premises on temporary basis to keep the women engaged throughout the year. About 20 were trained for appearing for E.S.L.C. fifteen were undergoing training in tailoring.

Publicity.—(1) *Exhibitions.*—The Department participated in five exhibitions.

(2) *Journal*.—A Tamil monthly journal called Bhagyalakshmi was published by this Department. It had an average circulation of 4,500 copies per month.

Jawans Relief Fund.—This fund, which was started immediately after the Pakistani aggression in 1965, was utilised throughout 1966 to help families of Jawans who were either killed, wounded or missing in action. An amount of Rs. 1,15,000 was given to the Air Force Benevolent Fund and Rs. 2 lakhs to the Disabled Army Widows and Orphans Funds. seventy-six deserving families of jawans were selected to receive a maintenance grant of Rs. 50 per mensem. Gift articles like transistors, beverages, sweets, biscuits, soaps, toilet articles, vessels, aluminium and stainless steel utensils, blankets, rugs, woolen articles were sent to the jawans in the forward areas through the local Commanders of the Army and Air Force. The above items of articles were also distributed to the families of jawans residing in the City of Madras. Gift packets containing sweets, torch cells, blades, playing cards, napkins, etc., were also sent to the jawans in the forward areas and the people taking treatment in the military hospitals during Diwali and Christmas.

Central Social Welfare Board Schemes.

(a) *Condensed Course of Education*.—The Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned 5 courses for the period 1966-68 to five institutions.

(b) *Holiday Camps*.—Nineteen holiday camps were sanctioned for a total amount of Rs. 46,700 of which Rs. 44,154 were spent. The children from schools and also orphanages were taken to good camping spots and activities full of educational value were undertaken for them there, as also games and sports, with each camp covering a period of 2 weeks.

(c) *Night Shelters*.—A sum of Rs. 11,000 was paid for the night shelter constructed at Vellore.

(d) *Socio-Economic Programme*.—The Second Plan period units already sanctioned for a total amount Rs. 3,62,498 continued to function well.

(e) *Mahila Mandals*.—The old welfare Extension Project Units called Mahila Mandals which were taken over by the voluntary institutions were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 81,190 for the year 1966-67 by the Central Social Welfare Board. 14 such centres functioned during the year.

(f) *Urban Welfare Extension Project*.—Five Urban Welfare Extension Projects were sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board to the following three institutions viz.

(1) Indian Conference of Social Work, Madras Branch at Madras.

(2) Bharath Sevak Samaj, Branch in Madras, North Acrot and Thanjavur.

(3) Indian Red Cross Society, Branch at Coimbatore.
for a total grant of Rs. 33,000 for 1966-67 out of which a sum of Rs. 17,400 was released during 1966.

(g) *Grants-in-aid Programme of the Central Social Welfare Board*—

(i) *Plan Period Grant*.—sixty-seven institutions were given plan period grant amounting to Rs. 10,81,000.

(ii) *Annual Grants*.—Hundred and sixty-six institutions were sanctioned Rs. 2,61,965 for the year 1966-67.

Harijan Welfare.

The Collectors of all the districts continued to be responsible for the co-ordinative work done in the district with the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras, as Director at the State level to co-ordinate with other state heads of departments. The Collectors were assisted by District Welfare Officers in the grade of Deputy Secretaries in all Districts. One additional District Welfare Officer in the grade of a Tahsildar continued as additional District Welfare Officer at Madurai.

At the State level, the State Harijan Welfare Committee, State Tribes Advisory Council and the Backward Classes Advisory Committee consisting of selected non-officials advised the Government on the various schemes and measures undertaken by it. At the District level, District Harijan Welfare Committees constituted with leading non-officials members advised the Collector.

Government Hostels.—Forty new Government Hostels were opened and one subsidised hostel was taken over. There were 387 Government hostels for Scheduled Castes at the end of the year with 26,982 boarders consisting of 20,068 boys and 6,914 girls. A sum of Rs. 65,90,900 was allotted for the maintenance of these hostels during 1966-67. For the 69 subsidised hostels that functioned during the year, a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was provided for their maintenance.

Grants-in-aid and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.—The amounts allotted and the expenditure incurred under these schemes are as follows :—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
Grant-in-aid Schemes—		
Scheduled Tribes	12.99	4.51
Scheduled Castes	107.46	65.21
Backward Classes	11.28	29.29
Centrally Sponsored Schemes—		
Scheduled Tribes	7.71	0.32
Scheduled Castes	26.51	23.61
Denotified Tribes	17.12	13.53

Education.—Out of the allotment of Rs. 14,84,000 made by the Government of India for the award of Government of India scholarship to Backward classes for 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 14,36,412.89 was spent. Under the Government of India Scholarships (Post Matric) to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Rs. 27,62,328.67 and Rs. 41,430.50 respectively were sanctioned.

Government Schools.—The Department was running 832 schools, 17 night schools and one pial school. The total strength of schools was 1,13,402 pupils, out of which 61,986 were boys and 51,416 were girls. Midday meals were supplied to the students in the schools as well as the Harijan pupils in selected non-Harijan Welfare Schools. Incentive prizes were given to the Scheduled Caste students who attended the schools regularly and teachers were also rewarded for the maintenance of best attendance. Apart from this, First and Second Prizes were awarded to the Scheduled Caste students who secured highest marks in the S.S.L.C. Examination in each District. Two sets of dresses were supplied in the year to all girls' students who were either studying in the Harijan Welfare Schools or residing as boarders in Government Hostels. Books and slates were also supplied to the pupils. The number of scholarships awarded to the students, the amounts allotted and spent are as follows :—

	Number of students.		Total amount granted.
	Pre-matric.	Post-matric.	
Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	2,63,450	4,035	65,64,291
Denotified Tribes	26,049	1,609	14,07,310
Backward Classes	9,592	21,764	82,98,265
	2,99,091	27,404	1,62,69,866

Government of India Scholarships—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
Scheduled Castes (Post-matric)	Full grant	27,62,329
Scheduled Tribes (Post-matric)	Do.	41,431
Backward Classes	14,84,000	14,36,413

Land Acquisitions.—An extent of 2,031.04 acres of land was assigned for the provision of house sites to Harijans during the year. Twenty Six thousand and One hundred and three house sites were provided to the Harijans.

Sanitary amenities.—Provision for sanitary amenities such as formation of pathways to burial grounds, construction of latrines, and bathrooms were made.

Kallar Reclamation.

The Special Deputy Collector with headquarters at Madurai continued to be in charge of this scheme. The 204 Elementary Schools, 34 Higher Elementary Schools, 3 High Schools, and 9 Government Boys Boarding Homes and 3 Girls Boarding Homes with a sanctioned strength of 1993 were running satisfactorily. In addition to the Government Boarding Homes, there were 19 subsidised hostels receiving aid from Kallar Reclamation Scheme at Rs. 19 per mensem per pupil. Two hundred and Eighty-five boarders were fed in these hostels.

The Scout and Cub packs under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme were regularly inspected by the two Scout Organisers. The Bul Bul Flocks representing the girls section were inspected by the lady Scout Organiser. The total strength of the 308 units was 5,174. Out of Rs. 39,300 allotted as subsidy for 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 18,613 was spent.

The construction of ten new buildings and repairs to 15 old buildings were undertaken during the year and a sum of Rs. 39,267 was spent. An old well was repaired at a cost of Rs. 407.

Agricultural Subsidy.—Out of an allotment of Rs. 50,000 a sum of Rs. 48,750 was spent by way of free grant to Kallar ryots at Rs. 400 each, for the purchase of a pair of plough bulls worth Rs. 350 and agricultural implements and seeds valued at Rs. 50. Under the scheme for grant of subsidy cum-loan for sinking new irrigation wells a sum of Rs. 43,000 was spent.

Out of the 347 Kallar Co-operative Societies, 255 societies were affiliated with the Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank, Madurai, 39 Societies were liquidated and action was initiated for the recovery of Government loans from other societies. Issue of fresh loans to the societies was stopped from the year 1962-63.

The Piramalai Kallar Common Fund continued to function for the welfare of the Piramalai Kallar Community with 15 elected members. A sum of Rs. 1,989 was collected by way of donation and subscriptions. The Fund invested Rs. 26,675 in fixed deposit account with the Central Co-operative Bank, Madurai.

Aziz Nagar Settlement.

This settlement is intended to reform and re-habilitate ex-criminals and habitual offenders. Lands were assigned to the settlers to enable them to take cultivation. But the flow of water in the artesian wells had stopped due to the dewatering operations conducted by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. As the settlers secured employment in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation with attractive wages, the carpentry, weaving and leather goods manufacturing industrial units capable of employing 20 settlers each were not functioning efficiently.

The Government Senior Basic School continued to impart education to the children of the Denotified Tribes and others. Midday meals were supplied to the students of the denotified tribes and scheduled castes through the co-operative stores.

Bhoodan and Gramdan.

The State Bhoodan Yagna Board, Madurai, with 13 members met once during the year 1966. A special establishment consisting of one Deputy Collector, one Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 12 Deputy Tahsildars, one Selection Grade Head Clerk, One Upper Division Clerk, 14 Lower Division Clerks, Two Typists, 11 Bhoodan Inspectors, one Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Three Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, one Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies and 10 Gramasevak Managers assisted the Board in its work.

The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.38 lakhs for intensive development of 17 gramdan villages in Madurai District. Out of Rs. 12,000 allotted by the Collector Madurai under short-term loans a sum of Rs. 5,500 only was spent up to 31st March 1966 for want of demand from the gramdanees who want long-term loans alone.

Sarvodaya Panchayats were formed in 12 Gramdan villages. Out of 1,451 Gramdan deeds sent to the Special Deputy Tahsildars, Tirunelveli and Madurai Districts, proposals were received in respect of 468 cases out of which only 42 cases were found to satisfy the definition under Section 2 (e) of the Amended Act, 1964. The progress of work turned out by the executive staff is as follows :—

	Number of cases.	Extent in acres.
(1) Bhoodan lands confirmed	12,760	21,776
(2) Transfer of patta of Bhoodan lands in the name of the State Bhoodan Board.	12,040	20,465
(3) Sub division of Bhoodan lands effected.	5,912	7,966
(4) Bhoodan lands distributed	12,612	22,083
(5) Cases registered so far	5,531	15,093

Gramdan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies have been provided with financial assistance by Government under loans and subsidies for various purposes such as sinking of new wells, deepening of old wells, purchase of bulls, agricultural implements, pumpsets, etc. Up to the end of the year a sum of Rs. 3,15,295 under loans and Rs. 1,08,182.31 under subsidies have been disbursed to these societies.

The Gramdan Societies were also provided with cultivation loans by the Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Madurai to the tune of Rs. 11,310 on Government guarantee during the year.

Bhoodan Societies.—The first set of eight Bhoodan Societies was provided with a financial assistance of Rs. 1,75,900 by Government consisting of loan and subsidy for reclamation and settlement charges and this had already been disbursed to them. A total financial assistance of Rs. 1,65,850 consisting of loan and subsidy was sanctioned by the Government to the second set of six Bhoodan Societies, including a sum of Rs. 40,550 for the purposed Tiruchitrabalam Society for the above purpose. Of this, a sum of Rs. 47,550 has been disbursed to the societies during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 51,450 has since been disbursed to these societies and the balance will be disbursed to the remaining one society during 1967.

Financial Assistance from Harijan Welfare Department.—The oniampatty Gramdan Sarvodya Co-operative Society in the atlagundu area consists of poor members of the Cobbler's community. Government sanctioned a free grant of Rs. 3,000 to sink two irrigation wells to benefit the Harijan members of the society from the Harijan Welfare Funds. The society has elected two sites for the purpose and the amount has since been drawn which will be disbursed to the society soon.

Agricultural Production.—Due to the additional irrigation and other facilities afforded, the societies have raised produce valued at Rs. 5,61,002 during the year as against Rs. 5,24,592 during the previous year.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.38 lakhs consisting of loans and subsidies and ordered that this financial assistance should be disbursed to the 18 Gramdan Villages starting Gramdhan Co-operative Societies for various purposes like sinking of new wells, deepening of old wells, purchase of bulls and agricultural implements and installation of pumpsets and reclamation of lands. The societies have been organised and proposals sent to the Registrar seeking permission for registration.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

Constitution.—The Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras, continued to function under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Industries with fifteen officials and twenty-two non-officials as its Members.

Administration.—The Organisation which is under the administrative control of the Industries, Labour and Housing Department of the Government of Madras continued to be under the overall control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madras, with the Joint Director of Employment as its Secretary. The administrative set up consisted of the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board office at Madras as the Headquarters with 1 District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards one in each district as the field offices. The Collectors of the districts and the District Employment Officers concerned continued as Presidents and Secretaries of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards respectively. The welfare work relating to the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri Districts continued to be attended to by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, Coimbatore and Salem respectively.

Four additional posts of Welfare Workers were sanctioned during the year, thereby making the total twelve and every District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board having the services of one Welfare Worker. The expenditure on the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board is wholly borne from State Funds, whereas in the case of the District Officers, the Government of India met 50 per cent of the expenditure as was the case with effect from 1st April 1957.

Functions.—The Government of Madras have assigned the following subjects to be dealt with by the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board :—

- (1) Welfare of Ex-Servicemen.
- (2) Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen.
- (3) Soldiers' Boards in the District.
- (4) District Ex-Services' Centres.
- (5) Madras State Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund.
- (6) Flag Day matters.
- (7) Welfare of families of serving and Ex-Service Personnel.

Allocation of Funds.—The Flag Day Collections of 1965 in Madras State amounted to Rs. 3,58,538.45. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 3,58,038.45 was remitted to the Central Flag Day Committee, New Delhi. The Central Flag Day Fund Committee credited the amount of only Rs. 2,57,000 received by it up to 30th June 1966 towards the 1965 Flag Day Collections of Madras State and has allocated a sum of Rs. 1,72,904.83 to Madras as the State's share. It has been taken into account the corpus of the Madras State Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund. The balance of Rs. 1,01,038.45 remitted to the Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board on 30th November 1966 has been credited by the Central Flag Day Fund Committee towards the State Flag Day account of 1966.

Financial assistance sanctioned by the Secretary, Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board on the basis of applications recommended by the Secretaries of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board for giving financial relief to destitute ex-servicemen and their dependents, monthly pocket money to ex-servicemen undergoing treatment in Sanatoria/Leprosoria, grant assistance to ex-servicemen who are stranded and for training charges of disabled ex-servicemen at the Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee, was approved by the Board.

Committee also considered 52 applications for lump-sum grants to disabled ex-servicemen for resettling them in petty business in civil life, and sanctioned grants in 49 cases involving Rs. 17,457. The Financial Sub-Committee transacted business amounting to Rs. 80,401.24

Training Facilities for the ex-servicemen and their dependents.—

(a) The State's quota for admission of disabled ex-servicemen in the Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee, has been raised from 6 to 10 and all the ten seats have been filled during the year. The stipend given to the trainees from the Madras State Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund has been raised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 per mensem with effect from 1st April 1966.

(b) A scheme to train widows and women dependents of ex-servicemen/deceased Jawans in useful trades with a view to placing them in employment in the institutions attached to the Andhra Mahila Sabha sanctioned by Government has been implemented this year and 12 widows/female dependents of ex-servicemen have been admitted for training in book-binding, composing, tailoring, etc. The entire hostel charges and pocket money to these candidates are met from the Madras State Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund at Rs. 70 per mensem per head.

(c) Another scheme to train 5 widows and women dependents of ex-servicemen in the Home Management and Child Care course conducted by the Seva Samajam Girls' Training Institute and Hostel, has been approved by the Government and also implemented. Five trainees were undergoing this training in 1966. The entire Hostel charges and pocket money of the trainees at Rs. 55 per individual per mensem was met from the Madras State Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund and the total expenditure for this scheme worked out to Rs. 3,900 including equipment charges.

During the period under report, the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in this State dealt with 1,09,092 representations from ex-servicemen/their dependents and families of serving personnel and also interviewed 33,097 persons.

Educational concessions/Scholarships and Certificates issued.—

Twelve thousand and two hundred seventy-nine eligibility certificates for educational concessions were issued by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards. A sum of Rs. 3,026 was granted as scholarship for Corps Charitable Funds.

Assignment of Land.—Nine thousand and two hundred seventy-five applications seeking assignment of lands were received from ex-servicemen/Jawans and their dependents and bonafide certificates for assignment of lands were issued by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. Three hundred and twenty-nine ex-servicemen were issued with pattas by the Collectors of the districts.

Financial Assistance.—In addition to the grants given from the Madras State Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund, efforts made to secure grants from the other benevolent funds by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have resulted in securing grants amounting to Rs. 61,250 for 804 ex-servicemen and their dependents.

Medical Assistance.—One hundred and thirty-three ex-service T.B. patients and 35 leprosy patients were admitted for treatment in the various Sanatoria/Leprosoria by the State Board and its district offices. Pocket money at Rs. 7 per mensem per individual amounting to Rs. 1,456.57 was given to such persons. Besides this, medical assistance was given to 344 ex-servicemen in the Government Headquarters Hospital for "other diseases".

Pensions.—Eight hundred and eighty eight cases of disability pension, 257 cases of family pension and 811 cases of service pension were initiated. Four hundred and sixty-five disability pensions, 131 family pensions and 765 service pensions were sanctioned.

Employment Assistance.—7,263 ex-servicemen/women were registered in the Employment Exchanges and the Employment Officers were able to place 1,268 ex-servicemen/women in suitable employment.

Attestation of Photographs.—The Secretaries of the Boards attested 270 photographs of ex-servicemen for drawing service/disability pension in the Treasuries.

One hundred and forty-nine duplicate discharge certificates were obtained and issued to the ex-servicemen concerned.

Flag Day 1966.—The City Standing Flag Day Organisation Committee reviewed the arrangements made for the observance of the Flag Day and finalised a programme for observing the Flag Day on the 7th December 1966.

Meetings of the District Standing Flag Day Committees were convened by the Collectors and Presidents of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards. Improving collections in the districts Cinema slides and posters for the general public to contribute liberally towards the Flag Day Fund were displayed in all districts.

On the eve of the Flag Day His Excellency the Governor of Madras broadcast an appeal to the public over All-India Radio, Madras. Besides, a feature in the Village Programme of Rural Broadcast was arranged through the courtesy of the All-India Radio, Madras. A Tamil feature was also put on the Air by the All-India Radio, Tiruchirappalli.

An exhibition Foot-Ball match in aid of Flag Day Fund was organised by the Secretary, Madras Foot-Ball Association and conducted in the M.U.C. Grounds on 18th September 1966 with the Chief Secretary to Government of Madras as the Chief Guest of the day. The Secretary, Madras Foot-Ball Association, sent a cheque for Rs. 2,500 being the net collections raised on the day towards the Flag Day Fund.

Audits.—The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts audited the accounts of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation. As per the audit report, the receipts and charges of the Madras State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board during the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 7,80,075.12 and Rs. 7,02,798.62 respectively, and the result of audit was considered satisfactory.

Co-operative Societies.—The seven Co-operative Motor Transport Societies for Ex-servicemen at North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Erode and the four Industrial Co-operatives at Tituvottiyur, Katpadi, Kumbakonam and Tirunelveli, continued to exist. The former are under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the latter under the Director of Industries and Commerce. Out of these, the Erode Co-operative Motor Transport Society was in the Stage of formation. The rest of the Societies worked satisfactorily and showed profit. There were 737 ex-servicemen in these societies.

Out of the six Land Colonisation Societies, five continued to function. One was in the process of liquidation. There were 510 ex-servicemen colonists in these societies.

CHAPTER

MISCELLANEOUS

Indian Partnership Act.

Registrars of Firms.—The Registrar of Firms continued to be the Registrar of Firms till 31st March 1966. With effect from the administration of the Indian Partnership Act, the convenience of the public and all District Registration Department were appointed as Registrars with jurisdiction over their respective Registration Districts.

Acts and Rules.—Certain amendments to the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 introducing changes in Section 58 (3) and raising rates of fees leviable by the Registrars of Firms for the services rendered under the Act that were effected by Madras Act No. 35 of 1965 came into force on 1st April 1966.

Registration and Dissolution of Firms.—Four thousand and eighty-six firms were registered and 390 notices of dissolution of firms were filed during the calendar year 1966 against 4,286 firms registered and 428 notices of dissolution of firms filed during the year 1965.

Financial Results.—The receipts under the Act during the period under report amounted to Rs. 38,944 and the expenditure for the period came to Rs. 11,131. During the calendar year 1965, receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,014 and Rs. 24,558 respectively.

Accommodation Control.

The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 came into force on 30th September 1960. The object of the Act is to regulate the letting of residential and non-residential buildings, to control rents of such buildings and to prevent unreasonable exploitation of tenants therefrom. In the City of Madras, the Accommodation Controller is administering the Act. He is the "Authorized Officer" under the Act to receive notice of vacancy in respect of the buildings that come within the purview of the Act. There are also three Rent Controllers drafted from the Judicial Department dealing with the petitions filed by landlords and tenants in regard to fixation of fair rent, eviction of tenants on the ground of wilful default in payment of rent, etc. The Courts of Rent Controllers were shifted to the Small Cause Court in the High Court buildings with effect from 1st February 1966.

received from landlords in
 ing a rent of above Rs. 25 and
 buildings fetching a rent of above
 Government officials or Government
 by the Accommodation Controller
 restricted to transferred Govern-
 ment officials according to " Rules of priority"
 and from any Government official or any
 Government official for a particular house, it will be released
 not required for Government purposes.
 released to the landlords for their own use and
 for private lease on receipt of specific written
 request from them, provided their requests are found to be bonafide.
 If any Government officials or Departments apply
 for allotment of any buildings notified by this office, they are taken
 over by the Government under Section 3(3) of the Act and allotted
 to them. In case of competition for a particular building, the allotment will
 be decided according to the " Rules of priority ". If the allottee
 vacates any one of the taken over buildings, it will also be notified
 again on receipt of intimation of vacancy from the allottee and
 re-allotted to some other eligible Government official as per Rules
 of priority. Particulars of buildings so disposed of during the
 year 1966 are furnished below :—

1. Number of houses notified	8
2. Number of houses allotted to Government officials.	4
3. Number of houses released to landlords for their own occupation.	1
4. Number of houses released as not required for Governmental purposes after offering.	1
5. Number of houses released for letting them out on private lease.	7
6. Number of houses released under section 12(1) (a) and 12 (1) (b) and Section 30 of the Act.	30

During the year 1966, 1,383 Government officials registered their names with the Accommodation Controller, for allotment of buildings as against 1,737 in the year 1965. There was keen demand from Government officials for allotment of accommodation during the year 1966 inspite of the restriction imposed in the scope of allotment.

The Accommodation Deputy Tahsildars and the Accommodation Inspectors are vested with executive work of detecting cases of non-intimation of vacancies of houses besides attending