

**TAMIL NADU
STATE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT
1968-69**

(From 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969)

COMPILED AND EDITED

by

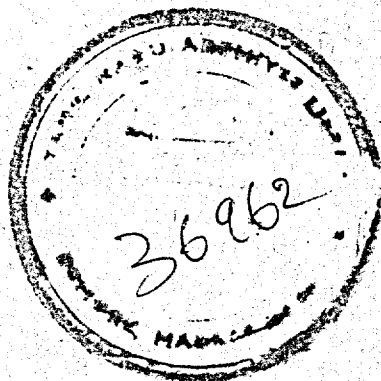
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State Administration Report Officer (1969)
Chief Secretariat, Madras

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1970

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INTRODUCTION

The Administration Report of this State was, hitherto, being published for each calendar year. The Government have decided to publish this report hereafter for each financial year. As the last report was for the calendar year 1967, the present report in respect of the financial year 1968-69, covers a period of 15 months, i.e., from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969. A separate chapter (Chapter XX) giving details of the " Gandhi Centenary Celebrations " in the State has been included in this publication. Some " Facts and Statistics at a glance " about the various departments are given in the ' Appendix ' at the end. Photographs depicting some of the achievements of certain departments and a coloured map of the State have also been appended. The name of the State has been changed as " Tamil Nadu " with effect from 14th January 1969 (Pongal Day).

The year 1968 dawned on a happy note especially for Madras City, which wore a festive appearance as host to the Second World Tamil Conference. The Conference was held at Madras from the 3rd to 10th January 1968 on a very grand scale under the Joint auspices of the International Association of Tamil Research and the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Conference was inaugurated on 3rd January 1968 by the then President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain. In the wake of the Tamil Meet came the Indian International Industries Fair at Madras (organised by the All-India Manufacturers' Association with the active support of the Tamil Nadu State Government) which was inaugurated on 21st January 1968 by the then Vice-President of India, Thiru V. V. Giri and lasted till 11th March 1968, attracting unprecedented crowds on all the days.

The finances of the State showed steady improvement as shown by the comparative figures given below :—

	1966-67.	1967-68.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Total revenue	1,94,55.18	2,33,39.30
Total expenditure	2,01,42.70	2,33,32.53
Surplus or deficit	(-) 6,87.52	(+) 6.77

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Cash balance of the Government on 1st April 1967.	6,00.20
Cash balance on 31st March 1968	7,91.57

The rainfall during the advancing monsoon season, i.e., South-West Monsoon period extending from June, 1968 to September 1968 was 17.7 per cent below normal for the State as a whole. The districts of Chingleput, Madurai, South Arcot, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli were severely affected by this. The rainfall during the retreating monsoon season, i.e., North-East Monsoon period extending from October, 1968 to December 1968 was 30.2 per cent below normal for the State as a whole and was 36.7 per cent below the level of the previous year. In fact, the rainfall in 1968 has been the lowest since the very serious drought of 1952. All the districts in the State were affected by this short-fall. Even in Thanjavur district—the rice bowl of the State—three taluks contiguous to Ramanathapuram district were severely affected. Agricultural production being highly susceptible to large fluctuations depending on rainfall was badly hit. The drought conditions resulted in the total failure of exclusively rain-fed crops and also affected grievously the irrigated crops. Sixty-one taluks in the State with a total population of 18,597,631 were affected by the drought. Programmes for the relief operations were initiated in January, 1969, when it became abundantly clear that all prospects of rains had totally disappeared. The failure of

two successive monsoons had reduced the agricultural labour and marginal cultivators to a state of penury. The rural population was faced with an acute scarcity for drinking water as a result of wells, ponds and tanks drying up. The need for taking up schemes designed to augment supply of drinking water in drought-affected areas was an immediate one. The Government worked out in detail the various relief programmes to be carried out and during the period ending 31st March 1969, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.31 crores for the purpose.

The most distressing event of the period covered by this Report occurred during February 1969, when our beloved Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai passed away in the early hours of 3rd February 1969 at the Cancer Institute, Adyar where he had been earlier admitted for treatment. This sad event cast a deep gloom and plunged the people of Tamil Nadu into deep sorrow and anguish. His body was laid to rest on 4th February 1969 with Military honours on the fore-shore opposite to the University Buildings, Chepauk. The lying in State of the body at Rajaji Hall and the funeral procession were witnessed by millions of people, amidst scenes unprecedented in living memory, in this State. State mourning was observed for 7 days from 3rd February 1969.

The New Ministry, headed by Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, is functioning from 10th February 1969.

The record of performance of the several departments of the Government is set out in the various Chapters of the Report. It may be seen therefrom that the State has made steady progress in the various fields of activity during the period covered by this Report.

C. A. RAMAKRISHNAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS-9.
Dated 13th November 1969.

CHAPTER I.

TAMIL NADU.

In July 1967, both Houses of the Madras Legislature passed an unanimous resolution in favour of re-naming the State of Madras as "Tamil Nadu" and it was sent to the Central Government for necessary further action. In due course a Bill entitled "The Madras State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1968" was introduced in Parliament. The President of India, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution of India, referred the Bill to the two Houses of the State Legislature. On 17th August 1968, both the Houses of the Madras Legislature passed resolutions in favour of naming the State as "Tamil Nadu". In November 1968, the Lok Sabha passed the Bill unanimously. In December 1968, the Rajya Sabha passed the Bill unanimously and Parliament thus set its seal of approval on the Bill. The Bill received the assent of the President of India on 20th December 1968. The State of Madras is accordingly known as the State of Tamil Nadu with effect from 14th January 1969 (the Pongal Day).

Boundaries—

North—Andhra Pradesh State.

East—Bay of Bengal.

South—Indian Ocean.

West—Kerala State.

North-West—Mysore State.

Area—130,357 square kilometres	..	(50,331 square miles)
Population (1961 census)	..	33,686,953
(a) Males	..	16,910,978
(b) Females	..	16,775,975
Working population	..	15,351,621
(a) Males	..	10,103,326
(b) Females	..	5,248,295
Average density of population	..	258 persons per sq.km.
Percentage of literates	..	31.4
Normal annual rainfall	..	946.8 mm.
Number of Parliamentary Constituencies.	39.	
Number of Assembly Constituencies	..	234.
Number of Members in Tamil Nadu	235.	
Legislative Assembly.		
Number of Members in Tamil Nadu	63.	
Legislative Council.		

Number of Revenue districts	14.
Number of Revenue divisions	46.
Number of Revenue taluks	115.
Number of Panchayat Unions (Development Blocks).	374.
Number of Development Blocks (without Panchayat Unions).	1.
Number of Municipalities	84.
Number of Municipal Townships	4.
Number of Town Panchayats	536.
Number of Panchayat Townships	14.
Number of Panchayats	12,344.
Number of Corporations	1.

HIGHLIGHTS DURING 1968-69.

Agriculture.—A programme to boost agricultural production in this State was formulated by the Government. The programme lays emphasis on growing high-yielding varieties, conversion of single crop land into double crop land and intensification of minor irrigation facilities. A "Green Revolution" was initiated in this regard in the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme), Thanjavur district and in the Intensive Area Programme Districts of Chingleput, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. The progress in the coverage of the areas is encouraging.)

Animal Husbandry.—Fifty veterinary dispensaries were newly started during the period under report, making the total number of veterinary dispensaries in the State to 367 as on 31st March 1969.

Assignment of lands to landless poor.—Cultivable waste lands are assigned to landless poor persons under Board's Standing Order 15. During the period under report, a special drive was launched for assignment of lands. A target of 50,000 acres was fixed and an extent of 51,852 acres was assigned, over-reaching the target.

Co-operation.—All the villages in the State have been covered by co-operatives. The percentage of rural population brought under the co-operative fold at the end of the period was 89.8. With effect from 1st April 1968, taccavi loans for the purpose of sinking of new wells or for purchase of pumpsets are given to ryots only through Land Mortgage Banks. The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank and its 106 affiliated primaries are providing long-term credit to the agriculturists now. These banks issued long-term loans to the tune of Rs. 1,898.03 lakhs during the period.

Corporation of Madras.—The municipal administration of the City of Madras is the oldest of its kind in India. As per an Amendment Act of 1968, the City of Madras was divided into 120 divisions—each of the 12 Assembly Constituencies having 10 divisions.

Dairying and milk-supply.—A Co-operative Milk Pastuerisation Plant with a capacity of 2,000 litres per hour was inaugurated at Thanjavur during 1968. The number of milk sale depots at Madras City has been increased to 121 as on 31st March 1969 from 77 on 31st December 1967.

Education.—Six additional posts of Divisional Inspectors of Schools (in addition to the four posts then existing) were sanctioned during 1968 and all the ten Divisional Inspectors were designated as "Chief Educational Officers" having jurisdiction over one or more districts. The posts of "Special District Educational Officers" were converted as regular "District Educational Officers" and the number of District Educational Officers in the State has thus increased to 45 from 35.

The Education Commission recommended the linking of secondary and primary schools under the "School Complex" programme. A group of 10 to 20 primary schools and 3 to 4 upper primary schools around a secondary school is considered as a viable unit of educational reforms with good potential for planning, guidance and improvement. This is the school complex. The first school complex in Tamil Nadu was inaugurated at Panapakkam in North Arcot district on 4th March 1968, by the Joint Director of School Education, Madras.

Electricity.—Tamil Nadu continues to lead all other States in rural electrification. During the period under report, 4,050 villages and hamlets were electrified and 72,239 agricultural pumpsets were provided. As on 31st March 1969, 31,727 towns, villages and hamlets were electrified and 402,239 agricultural pumpsets were deriving the benefits of electricity.

Family-Planning.—The Family-Planning Fortnight was celebrated throughout the State from 16th to 30th September 1968. The number of sterilisations and I.U.C.D. insertions done during the period under report and up to 31st March 1969 are as follows:—

	1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969.	Up to 31st March 1969.
(i) Vasectomy	130,161	742,812
(ii) Salpingectomy	12,653	51,956
(iii) I.U.C.D. insertions	28,087	43,208

Fisheries.—The Government are interested in supplying to fishermen, as many mechanised boats as possible. During the period under report, 151 boats were constructed. Up to 31st March 1969, 794 mechanised boats were distributed to fishermen and co-operatives.

Gandhi Centenary Celebrations.—Gandhi Centenary Celebration Committees have been formed in all the Panchayat Unions in the State and the Committees have been given programme of action for implementation.

Handlooms.—The policy of the Government is to develop the Handloom Industry by means of co-operative endeavours. There are about 5.50 lakhs looms in the State as on 31st March 1969, of which 2.30 lakhs are in the Co-operative sector.

Khadi and Village Industries.—There are 166 Khadi Sales Depots in the State. Khadi worth Rs. 2,33,46,745 was sold through the depots during the period under report. The Khadi Kraft at Esplanade, Madras, was opened during the period under report and the total sales made in the Kraft was Rs. 23,28,837.

Medical and Public Health.—The Medical and the Public Health Departments were integrated during the year 1968 and a separate Directorate of Medical Education was formed to implement all teaching and research programmes relating to Medical and Public Health.

Primary Health Centres are multi-purpose units established at the peripheral level to render medical service to the community. The policy of the Government is to open Primary Health Centres at the rate of one per Development Block. During the period under report, 59 Primary Health Centres were opened bringing the total number of Primary Health Centres in the State to 317 as on 31st March 1969.

Prosperity Brigade.—The aim of the Prosperity Brigade is to provide an opportunity for all those who are eager to work for the common good of the society in their spare time. With this intention, it is being inaugurated in each district. State-wide reports show that the Prosperity Brigade has given a very good account of itself. For materials and equipments, a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made during 1967-68 the first year of the Brigade. The entire provision has been utilised. The value of the work executed during the period under report was about Rs. 25 lakhs.

Public Works Department.—The Public Works Department was re-organised with effect from 1st April 1968, re-allocating and re-adjusting work and jurisdiction of the then existing circles and forming new circles. There are four Chief Engineers in the Department now each of whom is the administrative and professional head of that branch he is in-charge. The Senior Chief Engineer who is in-charge of establishment holds the general portfolio. The Administrative Unit of the department is the circle. There are ten Superintending Engineers in-charge of the ten circles and they are in-charge of both building and irrigation works in their jurisdiction.

Small Savings Scheme.—A new facility "Fixed Deposit Accounts" has been introduced in the Post Office Savings Bank during 1968. Deposits can be made in these accounts in multiples of Rs. 50. Each deposit will be repayable on the expiry of 5 years from the date of deposit, the amount payable being Rs. 62.50 for every deposit of Rs. 50. The return on Fixed Deposits is 5 per cent and it is free of income-tax. The interest rates on certificates and Cumulative Time Deposits accounts for Rs. 10 and above have been raised by half-a-per cent.

State Raffle Scheme.—The Raffle Scheme started by the Government in the year 1968 is a new venture. Six draws were conducted and 70 series of tickets were released during the period under report. For each series, which fetches a gross receipt of Rs. 10,00,000 the approximate net income to Government is Rs. 5,50,000. The entire net income will be spent for development purposes. The Scheme enables even people with moderate means to contribute voluntarily to the development of the State, with the prospect also of winning a lucrative prize if they are lucky.

Social Welfare.—A Scheme of awarding a gold medal worth about one Sovereign in respect of each case of inter-class marriage between Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and Forward Communities or Backward Classes or Most Backward Classes has been introduced in the year 1968. The parties to the marriage should be Hindus. During the year 1968, 48 couples have been awarded the gold medals.

Survey and Land Records.—With effect from 1st March 1968, the Survey Maintenance Section and the Survey Parties in the State were re-organised. According to the re-organisation, each Revenue District except the districts of Madras and Chingleput

functions as one district unit of Survey and for Madras and Chingleput districts, there is one combined unit. Each unit is in-charge of an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, who is working under the administrative control of the District Collectors concerned. It is the Survey Department which provides basic records for other departments enabling them to function effectively. The Centenary of the Madras Survey and Land Records Department was celebrated in 1968.

Tamil Nadu State Transport Department.—The Fleet strength at Madras has increased from 1,398 to 1,651 and that at Kanyakumari Branch has increased from 203 to 295.

Tamil Nadu Police.—Tamil Nadu Police has been maintaining its reputation as an efficient organisation in the Country. During the period under report, many important events have occurred, one after another, which prominently, brought out to the public the significant role played by the police in the State. The percent age of detection of crimes works out to 62 during the year 1968 as against 60.1 during the previous year.

CHAPTER II

THE EXECUTIVE.

Administration.

Sardar Ujjal Singh continues to be the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Late Thiru C. N. Annadurai, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, was away in U.S.A. during the months of April-May 1968 to participate in the Development of State's International Visitors Programme. He again left for New York (U.S.A.) on 10th September 1968 to receive medical treatment. During January 1969 he was admitted in the Hospital in Madras City. During his absence, the subjects allocated to him were distributed among other Ministers.

Thirumathi Satyavanimuthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information was away in Mauritius during the period from 3rd June to 14th June 1968 and again on foreign tour during October-November 1968. During her absence from Headquarters, the subjects allocated to her were distributed among the other Ministers.

Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration was away on duty abroad during July-August 1968. During the period of his absence, the subjects allocated to him were distributed among other Ministers.

Consequent on the sad demise of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, former Chief Minister, the Council of Ministers headed by him was dissolved with effect from the forenoon of 3rd February 1969. Till the election of a new leader by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party, the Governor appointed Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, the senior-most member of the outgoing Council of Ministers to act as the Chief Minister and, on his advice, appointed the following persons as Ministers in the Council of Ministers :—

- 1 Thiru M. Karunanidhi
- 2 Thiru K. A. Mathialagan
- 3 Thiru A. Govindaswamy
- 4 Thirumathi Satyavanimuthu
- 5 Thiru S. Madhavan
- 6 Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha
- 7 Thiru M. Muthuswamy

The interim Council of Ministers resigned on the afternoon of 10th February 1969.

The Governor appointed with effect from the afternoon of 10th February 1969, Thiru M. Karunanidhi to act as Chief Minister, and, on his advice, appointed the following persons as Ministers in the Council of Ministers :—

- 1 Thiru K. A. Mathialagan
- 2 Thiru A. Govindaswamy
- 3 Thirumathi Satyavanimuthu
- 4 Thiru S. Madhavan
- 5 Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha
- 6 Thiru M. Muthuswamy

The Governor appointed with effect from the forenoon of 15th February 1969, the following persons to be the additional members of the Council of Ministers headed by Thiru M. Karunanidhi :—

- Thiru P. U. Shanmugam
Thiru Si. PA. Aditanar
Thiru K. V. Subbiah
Thiru O. P. Raman

Governor's Tours and Engagements.

Governor's Tours—(a) Within the State.—The Governor toured in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore and The Nilgiris districts during the period. He visited a few State Seed Farms, Agricultural Farms and the Cattle Farms at Orathanad (Thanjavur) and Palayakottai (Coimbatore), discussed with leading agriculturists and progressive farmers on agricultural practices and economy, met leading industrialists and businessmen, received addresses of welcome from a few public bodies and participated in some public functions. He toured the drought affected areas in Chingleput district, met and discussed with the farmers on relief measures and received representation from agriculturists.

(b) Outside the State.—The Governor visited Delhi, Amritsar and Chandigarh and toured in Kerala. While at Delhi, the Governor participated in the meetings of the Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh Foundations and the Khalsa College Managing Committee and attended the Governors' Conference on the 15th and 16th November 1968. At Amritsar, he attended the meeting of Khalsa College Committee, inaugurated the Khalsa College for Women and attended a function at the Central Khalsa College Orphanage. In Kerala, the Governor visited the Thumba Rocket

Launching Station, the Naval Base at Ernakulam and the Archaeological monuments at Fort Cochin. The Governor visited Tirupathi on 9th February 1969. He visited Delhi and Amritsar from 5th to 10th February 1969 when he attended the meeting of the Khalsa College Managing Committee and the Khalsa College Council, participated in the Annual Day and prize-giving function of the Khalsa College at Amritsar and visited the Indian Agricultural Research Farm at Pusa. He visited Pondicherry on 30th March on his way from Madras to Annamalainagar.

Governor's important engagements in Madras City.—Among the more important functions fulfilled by the Governor during the period, mention may be made of the opening of the International Trade and Industries Fair Tower and the release of the Conference Souvenir at the World Tamil Conference, the Inauguration of the Conference of Chief Ministers and the Ministers in-charge of Community Development and Panchayat Raj, the Thiruvalluvar Day celebrations, the Centenary celebrations of the Madras Survey Department, the All-India Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association Secretaries Conference, the Inter-Branch Seminar of the Madras Regional Branch of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, the opening of the new buildings for the Southern Regional Office of Atlas Copco (India) Limited and of the Association of Surgeons.

The Governor presided over the inauguration of a function "Homage to Mahatma", the celebration of the "Thamizhagam Day" at the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, the Sheriff's public meetings to condole the death of an eminent industrialist and a Jain philanthropist, Sri Guru Nanak Foundation meetings at Raj Bhavan, "The Community-Services-for-School-Improvement" Exhibition-cum-Meeting, the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the United Commercial Bank, the inauguration of the State Raffle Scheme, the Centenary celebrations of the Amrita Bazaar Patrika, the opening of the Madras Branch of the First National City Bank, the inauguration of the Madras Branch of the Britannia Biscuits Company at Padi, the inauguration of the Madras Branch of the Indian Commission of Jurists, the United Nations Day celebrations, the inauguration of the International Geographical Union (Madras) Symposium and the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Madras Society for the Protection of Children. He also presided over a few functions connected with educational, medical and social welfare institutions.

The Governor attended the Martyrs' Day Commemoration function at the *Fort St. George*, attended a dinner party on board the U.S.S. VALGAUR and a reception on board the U.S.S.R. Cruiser DIMITRY POZHARSKY. He distributed the State Awards to Elementary School teachers, the prize money to winners in the State Raffle, the medals to inter-caste married couples, the national awards given by the Inventions Promotion Board to inventors of Madras, delivered the inaugural address on the occasion of the 281st Inaugural Day of the Corporation of Madras and presented medals to Police Officers at a Medal Parade. He released a taxi purchased out of a loan from the Special Fund for Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen to an Ex-Service Officer. He was present when the new Sheriff of Madras took the oath of Office. The Governor visited the various pavilions in the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, the Madras Refineries at Manali, the Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi.

On the Republic Days, the Governor took the Salute at the ceremonial March-Past and on the Independence Day, unfurled the National Flag on the ramparts of the '*Fort St. George*'. He held receptions in Raj Bhavan on the Republic Days and on the Independence Day. He also gave dinner and lunch parties in Raj Bhavan to meet important V.I.Ps. and himself attended a few parties arranged by the Ministers and others.

The Governor presided over the meetings of the Committees to select candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, the Ex-Servicemen's Standing Flag Day Organisation Committee, the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund and the State Managing Committee for the Administration of the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen. He also presided over the convocations of the Madras, Madurai and Annamalai Universities and declared open a Special Convocation of the Annamalai University at which the Honorary D-~~egree~~ of Dr. of Letters was conferred on Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India.

The Governor addressed a joint session of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Council on 10th February 1968 and 25th January 1969. The Governor gave broadcast talks on important occasions. He inaugurated the First National Congress on Diabetes (1969), a Seminar on Higher Education conducted

by the Association of Managements of Private Colleges, the Soviet Film Festival and an Exhibition of Arts and Crafts by the Cholamandal artistes. He inaugurated also the Tamil Nadu Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Conference on March 30, 1969.

The Governor presided over a cultural performance in aid of the flood victims of Bengal and Bihar, the 119th Annual Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, the Rotary Club Children's Day, the College Day celebrations of the S.I.E.T. Women's College, the inauguration of a Seminar on 'Human Rights' organised by the Guild of Service (Central), the 45th Annual General Meeting of the Guild of Service (Central), a function for distribution of the State Awards to Elementary School Teachers and the Annual General Body Meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association. He attended the Dedication Ceremony of the new building for the U.S. Consulate-General at Madras, the Burmese Independence Day Reception, the Commemoration Day Ceremony at Fort St. George, the Annual Fete at the Young Women's Christian Association and a Reception given by the Japanese Consul-General in Madras. He declared open the out-patient block of the Public Health Centre at West Mambalam and the 46th Annual Flower Show of the Corporation of Madras. He visited the Indian Red Cross Office at Egmore and inspected the St. John Ambulance building, the various Departments of the Central Polytechnic at Adyar and the fire-affected place in Triplicane. He distributed the State Awards to the best Tamil films and artistes for the year 1967.

The Governor attended the funeral of late Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai, on 4th February 1969. He swore-in the new Ministers at Raj Bhavan on 10th February 1969 and gave a tea party to Legislators just before the conclusion of the Legislature sessions.

In the course of his tours in the districts, the Governor inaugurated the Family-Planning Seminar and the new Automatic Telephone Exchange of the Posts and Telegraphs Department at Tiruchirappalli. He visited the Agricultural Research Station at Aduthurai (Thanjavur), inaugurated the All-India Handloom Week at Kancheepuram (Chingleput), inspected the Harbour Project at Tuticorin (Tirunelveli) and visited the Indo-Norwegian Fisheries Project at Mandapam (Ramanathapuram), the Rural Extension Training Centre and the Krishnagiri Reservoir Project in Dharmapuri district, the Sathur Dam in North Arcot district and inaugurated the water-

supply scheme of Tiruvannamalai Municipality. He also visited the Regional Research Centre (ICAR) and the Sugarcane Breeding Institute at Coimbatore and the Kallar Fruit Research Station.

While in Ootacamund, the Governor inaugurated the Family Planning and Medical Exhibition in the Government Headquarters Hospital, the 73rd Annual Spring Flower Show of the Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society, the International Students Camp of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Coonoor Tea Trade Association. He presided over the 14th Annual Fruit Show and Fete at Coonoor. He visited the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, the Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company, Ootacamund, the Agricultural Research Station at Nanjanad, a few farms included in the orbit of the Indo-German Nilgiri Development Project, the Wheat Breeding Station at Wellington and the Pykara and Muekertti Dams.

The Governor received and saw off at the airport the President and the Vice-President of India, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister during their visits to the State and accompanied the President to some of the functions fulfilled by him both in Madras City and in the districts. He also received and saw off at the airport His Excellency Mr. Abdirashid Ali Shermarke, President of the Republic of Somalia and their Imperial Majesties the Shahanshah Aryamehr and the Shahbanou Farah of Iran and party.

The Governor attended the anniversary receptions arranged by the British Deputy High Commission and the Consular representatives of U.S.S.R., France and Japan in Madras.

The important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavans at Guindy and Ootacamund during the period included the President of India, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Governors of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, the Lt. Governor of Pondicherry, the Governor-designate of Assam, Thiru B. K. Nehru His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, His Excellency Mr. Abdirashid Ali Shermarke, President of the Republic of Somalia, the High Commissioner of India in Ceylon, Thiru Justice Hidayatullah, Chief Justice of India, Mr. Robert S. McNamara, President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Aid. Their Imperial Majesties the Shahanshah Aryamehr and Shahbanou Farah of Iran and party, the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, U.K. and party, some of the Union Ministers and a number of visiting foreign and Indian dignitaries.

CHAPTER III.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

Strength.—The Assembly consists of 235 members (234 members elected from the 234 Assembly Constituencies and one member nominated by the Governor to represent the Anglo-Indian Community). Hon. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries continued to be the leader of the House up to 13th February 1969. From 13th February 1969 onwards, Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, was appointed as the leader of the House.

Sessions.—The Second Meeting of the Second Session of the Legislative Assembly was held on 23rd January 1968 and adjourned *sine die* on the same day. The Second Session was prorogued with effect from 31st January 1968.

The Third Session of the Legislative Assembly which commenced on 10th February 1968 was prorogued with effect from 2nd April 1968. During the period the Assembly sat for 34 days and transacted official business on all the days.

The Fourth Session of the Legislative Assembly which commenced on 16th August 1968 was prorogued with effect from 28th December 1968. During the period the Assembly sat for 13 days and transacted non-official business on 22nd August and 29th August 1968 and official business for 11 days.

The Fifth Session of the Legislative Assembly which commenced on 25th January 1969 was adjourned *sine die* on 31st March 1969. During the period the Assembly sat for 33 days and transacted official business on all the days.

Governor's Address.—On 10th February 1968, the Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed the members of both the Houses of the Legislature. The discussion on the Address took place for 8 days on 12th to 17th, 19th and 20th February 1968. A Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address moved by Thiru A. V. P. Asaithambi was adopted by the Assembly.

On 25th January 1969, the Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed the members of both the Houses of the Legislature. The discussion on the Address took place for 6 days on 27th, 28th and 29th January 1969, 22nd, 24th and 25th February 1969. A Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address moved by Thiru Aladi Aruna was adopted by the Assembly.

Resignation of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.—Under clause, (b) of Article 179 of the Constitution Hon. Thiru Si. Pa. Aditanar had resigned his office as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly with effect from the afternoon of the 12th August 1968 and the Deputy Speaker Pulavar K. Govindan performed the duties of the office of the Speaker.

Under clause (b) of Article 179 of the Constitution, Pulavar K. Govindan, had resigned his office as Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly with effect from the afternoon of 21st February 1969.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.—As both the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker were vacant, the Governor appointed Thiru K.R. Nallasivam, Member, Legislative Assembly as the Speaker Pro-Tem to conduct the election of Speaker. On the 22nd February 1969 the Speaker Pro-Tem announced to the House that Pulavar K. Govindan, was the only Member validly nominated as a candidate for election as Speaker and declared him to have been unanimously elected as such.

Thiru G. R. Edmund was unanimously elected as Deputy Speaker on the 26th February 1969.

Obituary References and Resolutions.—A condolence Resolution on the demise on 3rd February 1969 of Hon. Dr. C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was passed in the Assembly on 21st February 1969.

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

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| 1 Thiru I. A. Chidambaram Pillai, sitting M.L.A. | 23rd January 1968. |
| 2 Two students in a bus accident during anti-Hindi agitation at Karamadai, Coimbatore district. | Do. |
| 3 Thiru B. Doraisamy Reddiar, former Member of the Assembly. | 12th February 1968. |
| 4 Thiru M. Jengal Reddiar, former Member of the Assembly and sitting Member of the Legislative Council. | Do. |
| 5 Thiru M. G. Natesan Chettiar, former Member of the Assembly. | 14th February 1968. |
| 6 Thiru S. Ponnusamy, former Member of the Assembly. | 29th February 1968. |

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| 7 Thiru W. S. Sreenivasa Rao, former Member of the Assembly. | 16th August 1968. |
| 8 Thiru A. V. Thomas, former Member of the Assembly. | Do. |
| 9 Thiru A. Nesamony, former Member of the Assembly. | Do. |
| 10 Thiru B. Vaikunta Baliga, former Member of the Assembly. | Do. |
| 11 Thiru T. Veluchamy, former Member of the Assembly. | 19th August 1968. |
| 12 Thiru M. S. Abdul Majid, former Member of the Assembly. | 27th January 1969. |
| 13 Thiru V. A. Muthiah, former Member of the Assembly. | Do. |
| 14 Thiru S. Balasubramanian, sitting Member of the Assembly. | Do. |
| 15 Thiru S. Ramasamy Naidu, sitting Member of the Assembly. | Do. |
| 16 Thiru P. K. Muthuvelappa Gounder, former Member of the Assembly. | Do. |
| 17 Those who lost their lives in the Kilvenmani village incident in Thanjavur district. | Do. |
| 18 Thiru K. R. Viswanathan, former Member of the Assembly. | 24th February 1969. |
| 19 Thiru S. Chinniyan, former Member of the Assembly. | 27th March 1969. |

Committees.—The following Legislature Committees were constituted for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 on the dates noted against each :—

Serial number and name of the Committee.	1968-69.	1969-70.
1 Business Advisory Committee ..	30th March 1968.	27th March 1969.
2 Committee on Rules	Do.	Do.
3 Committee on Privileges ..	Do.	28th March 1969.
4 Committee on Subordinate Legislation.	Do.	Do.

<i>Serial number and name of the Committee.</i>	<i>1968-69.</i>	<i>1969-70.</i>
5 Committee on Government Assurances.	30th March 1968.	28th March 1969.
6 House Committee	Do.	27th March 1969.
7 Committee on Public Accounts.	Do.	28th March 1969.
8 Committee on Estimates	Do.	Do.

Financial Business.—On 16th February 1968, Hon. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries presented the First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1967-68 and it was discussed on 17th February 1968 and voted on 19th February 1968. The Appropriation Bill was introduced in the Assembly on 19th February 1968 and was considered and passed on 20th February 1968.

On 28th February 1968, Hon. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister presented the Budget for the year 1968-69. The General Discussion on the same took place for six days on 29th February 1968, 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th March 1968. Voting on Demands for Grants lasted for 16 days, namely, 7th to 9th, 12th to 16th, 18th to 23rd, 25th and 26th March 1968. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on 26th March 1968 was considered and passed on 28th March 1968.

The Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1967-68 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by Hon. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, on 25th March 1968 and it was discussed and voted on 27th March 1968. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on 27th March 1968 was considered and passed on 28th March 1968.

The First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1968-69 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by Hon. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, on 17th August 1968 and it was discussed and voted on 19th August 1968. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on 19th August 1968 was considered and passed on 20th August 1968.

The Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for the year 1964-65 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by Hon. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance, on 24th February 1969 and the Grants were made on 26th February 1969. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on 26th February 1969 was considered and passed on 28th February 1969.

The Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1968-69 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by Hon. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance, on 24th February 1969 and it was discussed and voted on 26th February 1969. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced on 26th February 1969 was considered and passed on 28th February 1969.

On 1st March 1969, Hon. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance, presented the Budget for the year 1969-70. The General Discussion on the same took place for 6 days from 3rd to 8th March 1969. Voting on Demands for Grants lasted for 14 days, namely 10th to 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th to 26th March 1969. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on 26th March 1969 was considered and passed on 28th March 1969.

The Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1968-69 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by Hon. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance, on 25th March 1969 and it was discussed and voted on 27th March 1969. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on 27th March 1969 was considered and passed on 28th March 1969.

Reports Presented.—Twenty-five Reports were presented to the Assembly by the respective Chairman of the various Committees.

The Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Annual Financial Statement for the year 1968-69.—The discussion on the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1968-69 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for the year 1967-68 of the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board was held on 16th, 17th, 30th and 31st August 1968.

Government Motions and Resolutions.—During the period, 15 Government Motions and 9 Government Resolutions were discussed and adopted in the Legislative Assembly, out of which the following were the important Resolutions discussed in the Assembly.

(1) On 23rd January 1968, Hon. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries moved the following motions:—

“That the serious situation created in the State as the result of the passing of the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967 and the connected Resolution by the Parliament of India be taken into consideration.”

The Resolution as amended below was put and carried:

“That the serious situation created in the State as the result of the passing of the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967 and the

connected Resolution by the Parliament of India, be taken into consideration and on such consideration this House resolves :

WHEREAS the adoption of one of the regional languages alone as the Official Language of India in a land of different languages, culture and civilisation, will, it is felt, disrupt the unity and integrity of India and result in the domination by a region of one language over the regions of other languages :

Tamil and other National languages should be adopted as the Official Languages of the Union and the Constitution should be amended accordingly. Till such time as this is achieved, English alone should continue as the Official Language. This House urges that the relevant chapter of the Constitution on Official Language shall be suitably amended.

WHEREAS this House is of opinion that the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967, passed by the Parliament does not serve to achieve the above object, but will lead to the division of India and cause among those connected with the administration of Government two divisions with mutual hatred, confusion and frustration, THIS HOUSE RESOLVES to strive continuously to realise the above objective of the right of every National language ;

INASMUCH AS the Resolution on the language policy passed along with the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967, causes injustice, disadvantage and additional burden to the people in the non-Hindi regions and, in accordance with the unanimous opinion expressed by several political parties that the said Resolution should not be enforced, THIS HOUSE URGES that the Union Government shall forthwith suspend the operation of the said Resolution and devise ways and means to see that the people in the non-Hindi regions are not subject to any disadvantage or additional burden.

THIS HOUSE RESOLVES to request the Union Government to convene a high-level conference of leaders of all political parties to re-examine the language problem and devise a method to remove the hardship caused by the Language Resolution passed along with the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967.

THIS HOUSE is of opinion that the said Resolution by insisting on the enforcement of the Three-Language Formula, aims to impose Hindi on the people of non-Hindi regions with the ultimate object of making Hindi alone as the sole Official Language.

THIS HOUSE refuses to accept the scheme of the Union Government for the imposition of Hindi.

In accordance with the intention of this Government not to implement the language Resolution of the Union Government and in deference to the views expressed by the people and students of Tamil Nadu, THIS HOUSE RESOLVES :—

That the Three-Language Formula shall be scrapped and that Tamil and English alone shall be taught and Hindi shall be eliminated altogether from the curriculum in all the schools in Tamil Nadu.

That in the National Cadet Corps, the “Hindi” words of command shall not be used and if the Union Government refuses to accept this, such National Cadet Corps shall be disbanded.

THIS HOUSE resolves that expeditious steps be taken to introduce Tamil as medium of instruction in all the colleges and as the language of administration in all the various departments of the State Government within a period of five years.

THIS HOUSE urges that the special status given to Hindi in the Constitution shall be removed and all the Articles in the Constitution wherein an inferior status has been given to the other languages shall be so amended as to accord equal status to all the National Languages of India and that

The Union Government shall accord equal financial assistance for the development of all the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.”

(2) On 17th August 1968, Hon. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, moved the following Resolution :—

“ WHEREAS the President of India has, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution of India, referred to this House, a Parliamentary Bill entitled ‘The Madras State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1968’ fully set out in the Schedule hereto, for expressing the view of this House thereon :

This House declares its considered opinion that the proposals contained in the said Bill be and the same are hereby approved in entirety, in wording and substance ;

And this House further desires that the said Bill be introduced in Parliament and passed into law as expeditiously as possible.”

The Resolution as amended below was unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS the President of India has, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution of India, referred to this House, a Parliamentary Bill entitled "The Madras State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1968" fully set out in the Schedule hereto, for expressing the views of this House thereon :

This House recommends that for the words 'Tamil Nad' wherever they occur in the said Bill, the words "Tamil Nadu" shall be substituted and subject to this modification this House declares its considered opinion that the proposals contained in the said bill be and the same are hereby approved.

And this House further desires that the said Bill be introduced in Parliament and passed into law as expeditiously as possible.

On 31st March 1969, Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, moved the following Resolution and the same was adopted unanimously.

"As a result of the failure of monsoon in 1968, the economic situation in entire Tamil Nadu has deteriorated, the people are undergoing sufferings in several ways, the food production has been adversely affected and the people have to face a very critical situation. The Tamil Nadu Government are taking measures to afford relief to the people affected by the drought conditions. This House applauds with gratitude the sympathetic consideration shown and steps taken by the Hon. the Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, Hon. the Deputy Prime Minister Thiru Morarji Desai and the Hon. the Food Minister Thiru Jagjivan Ram in deference to the appeal made by the State Government to afford immediate relief and help ;

This House expresses its gratitude to the Centre for having deputed a Central Team and to the Prime Minister for having agreed to tour certain parts of the drought affected areas as desired by the Tamil Nadu Government ;

This House recommends to the Tamil Nadu Government to impress on the Central Government to supply immediately along with the first instalment of one lakh tonnes of rice requested for, another instalment of two lakhs tonnes of rice as it is feared that the drought condition will extend to the other areas in this State and as it is expected that the situation will become explosive with problems such as food scarcity, water scarcity and unemployment cropping up in a dangerous form ;

This House recommends to the Tamil Nadu Government to request the Central Government to sanction immediately the amount requested for by the State Government as also additional amounts that may be required in the shape of grants so as to afford relief to the drought affected areas where the situation is worsening day by day."

Statements made by Hon. Ministers under Rule 41 of The Assembly Rules.—During the period 115 statements were made by the Ministers on the Floor of the Assembly on their attention being called under Rule 41 of the Assembly Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Adjournment Motions.—During the period 111 Adjournment Motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent was withheld by the Hon. Speaker.

Statement made by Minister suo-motu.—Ten statements were made by the Ministers suo-motu under Rule 82 of the Assembly Rules as follows :—

<i>Serial number and the date on which the statement was made.</i>	<i>Minister who made the statement.</i>	<i>Subject matter.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. 4th March 1968.	Hon. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries.	The police firing at Aravankadu in The Nilgiris district on 1st March 1968 and the appointment of a District Judge to enquire into it.
2. 26th March 1968.	Hon. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister.	Clashes between the workers of the State Transport Department and the students.
3. 28th March 1968.	Do.	Police firing in the Veterinary College Hostel, C.N.T. Institute and at the Vepery Police Station.

<i>Serial number and the date on which the statement was made.</i>	<i>Minister who made the statement.</i>	<i>Subject matter.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
4. 30th March 1968.	Hon. Thiru C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister.	(i) The incidents in the City on the 25th and 26th March 1968. (ii) The closure of Textile Mills in the State. (iii) The strike by the House Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in Madras and in certain mufassal centres.
5. 24th August 1968.	Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works.	Talks held by him at Delhi on the Hemavathi Project in Mysore State.
6. 27th January 1969.	Hon. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries.	The incident in Kilvenmani village in December 1968.
7. 24th February 1969.	Hon. Thiru M. Muthusamy, Minister for Local Administration.	Elections to the Municipalities in the State.
8. 6th March 1969.	Hon. Thiru Si. PA. Aditanar, Minister for Co-operation.	Correcting the statement made by him on 5th March 1969 in regard to the reference to the Leader of the Opposition in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules.
9. 18th March 1969.	Hon. Thiru A. Govindaswamy, Minister for Food and Agriculture.	The intended visit of the Prime Minister of India to the drought affected areas in Tamil Nadu at the end of that month and the allotment of 10,000 tons of foodgrains preferably rice by the Centre, in the first instance.

<i>Serial number and the date on which the statement was made.</i>	<i>Minister who made the statement.</i>	<i>Subject matter.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
10. 28th March 1969.	Hon. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration.	In regard to reference made by Thiru T. Martin in his speech on 26th March 1969 on the expenditure of Prosperity Brigade.

No-confidence Motion and Censure Motion.—On 23rd August 1968, Thiru P. G. Karuthiruman, Leader of the Opposition moved a No-confidence Motion against the Ministry headed by Hon. Thiru C. N. Annadurai on being granted leave to make the Motion on 20th August 1968. The discussion on the Motion took place on 23rd, 24th, 26th and 28th August 1968. The Motion was put to the vote of the House on 28th August 1968 and declared lost.

On 28th February 1969, Thiru P. Jayaraj, M.L.A., moved a Motion disapproving the policy of the Ministry in particular respect on being granted leave to make the Motion on 25th February 1969. The discussion on the Motion took place on 28th February and it was put to the vote of the House and declared lost.

Non-official bills.—The Madras State Marriages Registration Bill, 1968 (L.A. Bill No. 23 of 1968) was the only non-official Bill introduced in the Assembly during the period.

Non-official Resolutions.—During the period, two non-official Resolutions were moved and discussed in the Assembly. One Resolution was put and lost and the other Resolution was by leave of the House withdrawn.

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

(1) The Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (Madras Ordinance No. 1 of 1968).

(2) The Madras Cultivating Tenants (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1968 (Madras Ordinance No. 2 of 1968).

(3) The Madras Inams (Assessment) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (Madras Ordinance No. 3 of 1968).

(4) The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (Madras Ordinance No. 4 of 1968).

(5) The Madras General Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (Madras Ordinance No. 5 of 1968).

(6) The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Ordinance, 1969 (Madras Ordinance No. 1 of 1969).

Course of Legislation.—During the period, 29 Acts were enacted (one Bill was referred to Select Committee) out of which 17 were amending enactments and 12 were substantive enactments.

Matter of Privileges.—During the period, 30 matters of Privilege were raised in the House out of which 5 were referred to the Committee of Privileges and one was dealt with by the House itself. Hon. Speaker ruled that no *prima facie* case has been made out in 21 cases. Three cases on which ruling was deferred to a later date subsequently lapsed.

Elections—(i) *Indirect Election to Rajya Sabha (Council of State).*—The following members were duly elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly on 28th March 1968 to fill 6 seats in the Council of States on account of the retirement of 6 members by efflux of time :—

1. Thiru G. A. Appan.
2. Thiru K. S. Ramasamy.
3. Thiru Kaja Moideen.
4. Thiru Thillai Villalan.
5. Thiru Mariadas Ruthnaswamy.
6. Thiru M. R. Venkataraman.

(ii) *Indirect Election to Legislative Council.*—Thirumathi Alamelu Appadurai was duly elected on 4th March 1968 by the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thiru R. Venkataraman, consequent on his appointment as Member in the Planning Commission.

The following members were duly elected by the Members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to fill the seven seats in the Legislative Council on account of the retirement of seven members by efflux of time :

1. Thiru Abdul Wahab.
2. Thiru S. Raghavanandam.
3. Thiru Sav. Ganesan.
4. Thiru R. Krishnaswamy Naidu.
5. Thiru V. Thanga Pandian.
6. Thiru G. Parangusam.
7. Thiru T. K. Ponnuvelu.

(iii) *Election to the Senate of the Annamalai University.*—On 5th March 1969, Hon. Speaker announced to the House that (1) Thiru S. Ramachandran, (2) Thiru A. Govindarasan and (3) Thiru G. Bhuvarahan were declared duly elected to the Senate of the Annamalai University which was reconstituted with effect from 6th December 1968. //

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

Starred	1,137
Short Notice Question	7
Private Notice Question	1

Answers to 247 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table of the House.

Papers Placed on the Table of the House.—During the period papers were laid on the Table of the House as detailed below :

A. Statutory Rules and Orders	490
B. Reports, Notifications and other papers	145
	635

Party Position.—The party position as on 1st April 1969 was as follows :—

Serial number and name of the party.	Strength.	Name of leader.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	138 (Including one affiliated member)	Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi.
2 Congress	49	Thiru P. G. Karuthiruman.
3 Swatantra	19	Thiru P. K. Mookiah Thavar.
4 Communists (Marxists)	10	Thiru A. Balasubramanian.
5 Praja Socialist Party	4	Thiru A. R. Marimuthu.
6 Muslim League	2	Thiru M. M. Peer Mohamed.
7 Communists	3	Thiru A. K. Subbiah.
8 Samyukta Socialist	1	
9 Forward Bloc	1	
10 Republican Party	1	
11 Tamil Arasu Kazhagam	1	
12 Independents	3	
	232	
Honourable Speaker	1	
Vacant	2	
Total	235	

Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

Strength.—The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council comprises 63 members including the Hon. Chairman. Of these, 19 Members belong to the D.M.K., 29 to the Congress, 4 to the United Party, 2 to the Swatantra, 1 each to the Indian Union Muslim League, Toilers' Commonweal Party and Tamil Arasu Kazhagam and 4 are Independents. One seat is vacant.

Leader of the House.—Hon. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister continued to be the Leader of the House. The Hon. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, was appointed as Leader of the House (Council) during the absence of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, who was away on a tour of United States of America and Japan, in April-May 1968. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, was appointed as the Leader of the House (Council) with effect from 13th February 1969.

Sittings.—During the period, there were three sessions. During the thirty-first session, the Council met for 23 days, transacted official business on 21 days and non-official business on two days. During the thirty-second session, it met for nine days and transacted official business on eight days and non-official business on one day. During the thirty-third session which commenced on 25th January 1969, the Council met for 22 days, transacted official business on 21 days and non-official business on one day. In the aggregate, the Council met for 54 days during the period.

Governor's Address.—The Governor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on 10th February 1968 and on 25th January 1969. On each occasion, the discussion on the Motion of Thanks in reply to the Governor's Address took place for six days and the Motions of Thanks were adopted without any amendment. During the discussion on the Address on 25th January 1969 the House had to adjourn on 29th January 1969 on account of the grave illness of the then Chief Minister Dr. C. N. Annadurai and met again on 21st February 1969.

Condolence Resolution and Obituary references.—Condolence resolutions were passed on 12th February 1968 and 21st February 1969 on the death of Thiru M. Jengal Reddiar, a sitting Member of the Legislative Council and on the demise of Dr. C. N. Annadurai, M.L.C., Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the leader of the House (Council) respectively.

Obituary references were made on the death of Thiru I. A. Chidambaram Pillai, a sitting Member of the Assembly and former

M.L.C., Thiru K. V. Ramaswamy and Thiru G. Venkatachalam former M.L.Cs., Thiru B. Vaigunta Baliga, Speaker, Mysore Legislative Assembly and Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, former M.L.C. and Deputy President of the Old Legislative Council, Thiru S. Balasubramanian, M.L.A., Thiru V. Ramakrishna, I. C.S. (Retd.), former M.L.C., Thiru S. Ramaswamy Naidu, M.L.A., Thiru Darbari Lal Sharma, Chairman, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council. The House also recorded its deep sense of sorrow at the death of all those persons who lost their lives in the incidents at Kilvenmani village.

Deputy Chairman.—Thiru G. Krishnamoorthy was declared duly elected as Deputy Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council with effect from 26th March 1969.

Committees.—The Business Advisory Committee, the House Committee, the Committee of Privileges and the Committee on Government Assurances of the Legislative Council for the financial year 1968-69 were constituted. A Select Committee on the Rules of Procedure of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council was also constituted. Five Members of the Council were selected/nominated to associate with each of the Committees of the Assembly for the financial year 1968-69, namely, the Committee on Public Accounts, the Committee on Estimates and the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

The Committee of Privileges and the House Committee of the Legislative Council for the financial year 1969-70 also were constituted.

Five Members of the Council were selected/nominated to associate with each of the Committees of the Assembly for the financial year 1969-70, namely, the Committee on Public Accounts, the Committee on Estimates and the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Presentation of Reports.—The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Reports of the Committee on Government Assurances were presented to the Legislative Council by its Chairman.

Financial Business.—During the period, discussion on the following items (Financial) took place in the Legislative Council :—

1. Budget for 1968-69.
2. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1967-68.

3. Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1967-68.

4. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1968-69.

5. Annual Financial Statement for 1968-69 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1967-68 of the Madras State Electricity Board.

6. Budget for 1969-70.

7. Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1968-69.

8. Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1968-69.

9. Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1964-65.

Motions.—The Government Motions relating to the following subjects were carried in the Council during the period.

1. Amendment to the Madras Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules, 1965.

2. Election of one Member to the Board of Industries.

3. Election of two Members in the casual vacancies to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

4. Amendment to Rules in Schedule V of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919.

5. Election of three Members in the casual vacancies to the Privileges Committee.

6. Amendment to the Madras Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules, 1965.

7. Amendment to sub-rule (1-A) of Rule 8 of Schedule IV to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

Statements made by Ministers.—During the period, 24 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.

One statement was made correcting the answer given to a question.

Five statements were made on matters of Public Importance under Rule 82 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules.

Adjournment Motions.—Notices of 13 adjournment motions under Rule 43 were received during the period. Consent of the Hon. Chairman was withheld for nine adjournment motions and the rest were not pressed.

Matter of Privilege.—A matter of privilege was raised and the Hon. Chairman ruled that he would enquire of the Publisher and the Editor of the paper in the first instance and that, therefore, further action in the matter was being deferred. Another matter of privilege was raised for which the consent of the Hon. Chairman was withheld.

Resolutions—Official.—During the period, the following five resolutions were discussed and adopted in the Council—

1. Increasing the maximum amount of guarantee given by them in respect of the debentures issued by the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Limited.

2. Approval of the Resolution relating to the Parliament Bill entitled: "The Madras State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1968."

3. Approval of the draft of a rule issued under the Cotton Transport Act.

4. Approval of the draft of a rule issued under the Cotton Transport Act.

5. Approval of the draft of a notification to be issued under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923.

Non-Official.—During the period, 18 non-official resolutions were moved, of which seven were withdrawn by leave of the House, eight were deemed to have been withdrawn, as the members were not in their seats, one was not moved by the Member and the further discussions on the other two were postponed. One non-official resolution which was moved during the previous year was put and carried.

Bills—Official.—During the period, 32 bills as passed by the Assembly, were received in the Council for its concurrence or recommendation, of which 31 bills were passed by the Council without any amendment or recommendation as the case might be. The other one was passed by the Council with an amendment. The Assembly considered the amendment and disagreed to the amendment made by the Council and returned the Bill, as passed by the Assembly. The Council passed the Bill, as passed by the Assembly.

Non-Official.—During the period, one non-official bill entitled “The Madras Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1968” was introduced and considered by the Council. After consideration it was withdrawn by leave of the House.

Questions.—Out of 5,980 starred, 1,198 unstarred and 82 short notice questions received in the Council during the period, 1,253 starred, 212 unstarred and three short notice questions were disallowed, 407 questions were referred back to the Members, 1,779 lapsed and 269 questions were referred to departments of the Secretariat. Of the 2,886 admitted questions, 991 starred and 4 short notice questions were answered on the floor of the House. Replies to 184 unstarred questions were laid on the Table of the House.

Dispensation of Question Hour.—On 28th August 1968, the Hon. Minister for Education and Industries moved “That this House resolves that under rule 22 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, the question-hour be dispensed with for this day only” and the motion was adopted unanimously.

Leave of Absence.—The House condoned the absence of Thiru A. Krishnaswamy Vandayar, M.L.C., for the period from 28th January 1966 to 30th November, 1967.

Official Report.—During the period, 149 speeches were delivered in English and 348 in Tamil.

Papers Laid on the Table of the House.—During the period, 481 statutory rules and orders and 190 reports, notifications and other papers were laid on the Table of the House.

Election to Statutory Committees.—One Member of the Council was declared elected to the Board of Industries.

Election of the Senate of the Annamalai University.—Two Members were declared duly elected to the Senate of the Annamalai University.

Valedictory Speeches.—On 1st April, 1968, speeches were made offering felicitations to the retiring Members. The Hon. Chairman associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the Members.

Biennial Elections.—To fill the vacancies in the Council consequent on the retirement of 21 Members by efflux of time on the after-noon of 20th April, 1968, seven Members were elected by the Members of the Assembly, seven Members by the various Local Authorities,

Constituencies, two Members by the Graduates’ and two Members by the Teachers’ Constituencies. Three Members were nominated by the Governor as shown below :—

ANNEXURE.

Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the Member retired.	Name of the person elected.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Ramanathapuram Local Authorities.	S. Jayaram Reddiar .. S. Rajamarthandan ..	S. Jayaram Reddiar. P. Thirugnanasambandhan.
2. Thanjavur Local Authorities.	C. Muthiah .. P. Ethiraj ..	K. S. Mani. N. Sundaresa Thirvar.
3. Salem—Dharmapuri Local Authorities.	A. Sambasiva Reddiar .. R. Venkatachalam ..	T. M. Kaliannam. T. Muthu.
4. Madras Local Authorities.	C. N. Annadurai ..	C. N. Annadurai.
5. Madras East Central Graduates.	K. Balasubramania Ayyar.	C. Swaminathan.
6. Madras West Central Graduates.	Dr. T.V. Sivanandam ..	V. Iswaramurthy.
7. Madras—Chingleput Teachers.	K. Arivazhagan ..	K. Arivazhagan.
8. Madras—Ramanathapuram Teachers.	M. Rajah Iyer ..	M. Rajah Iyer.
9. State Legislative Assembly.	K. S. Abdul Wahab .. A. Krishnaswamy Vandayar. V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder. J. Ponnuswamy Villavarayar. S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar. K. Rajaram .. K. Ramadass ..	K. S. Abdul Wahab. R. Krishnaswamy Naidu. S. Raghavanandam. V. Thangapandian. G. Parangusam. T. K. Ponnúvelu. Saw. Ganesan.

Nomination—

V. Ramalingam Pillai	A. P. Janardhanam.
T. L. Thirupurasundari	T. K. Shanmugam.
S. D. Sundaram	D. V. Narayanaswamy.

Bye-Elections—

Three bye-elections were held during the period, the details of which are given below :—

Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the Member resigned/deceased.	Name of the person elected.
(1)	(2)	(3)
State Legislative Assembly.	R. Venkataraman (Resigned).	Alamelu Appadurai.
North Arcot—South Arcot Teachers.	Dr. A. Chidambaram.	P. U. Shanmugham.
South Arcot Local Authorities.	M. Jengal Reddiar.	S. Sambasivam.

Thirumathi Rani Annadurai was declared elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council from the Madras Local Authorities Constituency in the vacancy caused by the demise of the Hon. Dr. C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister and a Member of the Legislative Council.

Disqualification.—Thiru R. M. Seshadri was elected to the Madras Legislative Council on 22nd August 1967. On a petition filed by Thiru G. Vasantha Pai and others questioning his election from the Madras District Graduates' Constituency, the High Court in its Judgment, dated 28th May 1968 declared the election of Thiru R. M. Seshadri to the Madras Legislative Council as void and also declared Thiru G. Vasantha Pai duly elected under section 101 (b) of the Representation of People Act.

A petition was filed by Thiru R. M. Seshadri in the Supreme Court against this order and in its judgment, dated 29th November 1968, the Supreme Court has set aside the election of Thiru G. Vasantha Pai to the Madras Legislative Council and upheld the High Court's decision setting aside Thiru R. M. Seshadri's election and has directed for a fresh election from the Madras District Graduates' Constituency.

Course of Legislation :

(During the period from the 1st January 1968 to the 31st March 1969, 35 Acts were published of which 10 are substantive enactments and the rest are amending measures. Six Ordinances were also promulgated during that period. A brief account of the legislation is given below :—

Madras Act 19 of 1967.—The Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1967, amends the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), so as to—

(i) substitute two new items for item 47 in the First Schedule to the principal Act consequent on the decision of the Madras High Court in *Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited (Madras) v. State of Madras* [21 S.T.C. 227 (Mad)] holding that the expression "all kinds of mineral oils (not otherwise provided for in this Act)" which occurred in entry 47 of that Schedule would cover only such of the mineral oils as are lubricants and not furnace oil, etc., which are not lubricants and to validate past levy and collection of tax in respect of all kinds of mineral oils ; and

(ii) add item 8 in the Second Schedule to the principal Act so as to authorise levy with effect from the 1st July 1966 of a single point tax of 3 per cent at the point of first sale in the State on pure silk fabrics made in mills and power looms.

Madras Act 20 of 1967.—The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1967, 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 1968.

Madras Act 21 of 1967.—The Hindu Marriage (Madras Amendment) Act, 1967, amends the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (Central Act 25 of 1955), in its application to this State so as to render valid all *suyamariyathai* or *seerthirutha* marriages solemnized whether before or after the commencement of the amending Act, if such marriages otherwise conform to the provisions of the principal Act.

Madras Act 22 of 1967.—The Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1967, amends section 59 of the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 58 of 1961), so as to extend the life of Chapter VIII of the principal Act for a further period of two years from the 2nd May 1968.

Madras Act 23 of 1967.—The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1967, amends section 97 of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Madras Act 22 of 1959), so as to provide for the utilisation of the Common Good Fund for the purposes specified in section 66 (1) in addition to the purposes already specified in section 97 so as to enable the diversion of such funds for the maintenance of educational institutions started by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department and to enable the Government to issue directions to the Commissioner for transferring any surplus in the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Fund, or portion thereof, to the Common Good Fund.

Madras Act 24 of 1967.—The Indian Stamp (Madras Amendment) Act, 1967, amends the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Central Act II of 1899), in its application to this State for the following purposes :—

(i) to levy stamp duty on conveyance, gift and exchange on the market value of the property so as to prevent under-valuation and consequent evasion of stamp duty and to provide the necessary machinery for determining the market value (which should be made only after registration of the document) and for appeal from the orders passed in such proceedings ;

(ii) to enlarge the scope of sub-section (1) of section 33 of the Act so as to enable the Collector to impound instruments brought before him under section 31;

(iii) to enlarge the time-limit prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 45 for the refund of excess amount of stamp duty to six months and to reckon the period from the date of payment instead of from the date of the order charging stamp duty;

(iv) to substitute a new section for section 78 so as to round off the total amount of stamp duty payable and allowances to be made, under the Act to the next higher multiple of five paise; and

(v) to extend the concession granted in the case of an instrument of partition of land held under ryotwari settlement, the value of which is calculated at 25 times the annual revenue, to inam lands which have been assessed to full assessment after the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XL of 1956), came into force.

Madras Act 1 of 1968.—The Madras Appropriation Act, 1968 was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1967; and

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

Madras Act 2 of 1968.—The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1968, amends the Third Schedule to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959) so as to exclude jaggery and gur from the exemption under that Schedule.

Madras Act 3 of 1968.—The Madras Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1968, amends the Madras Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955) for the following purposes:—

(i) to reduce the exemption limit from twelve and a half standard acres to seven and a half standard acres;

(ii) to raise the exemption limit for agricultural income specified in Part I of the Schedule from Rs. 3,600 to 4,000; and

(iii) to increase the existing rates of composition.

Madras Act 4 of 1968.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1968, was enacted in pursuance of Article 204 (1) of the Constitution

to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the year 1968-69; and

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

Madras Act 5 of 1968.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1968, was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1967; and

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

Madras Act 6 of 1968.—The Madras City Municipal Corporation, District Municipalities and Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1968, amends the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920) and the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958), to provide for the preparation and revision of rolls for elections to those local authorities, whenever found necessary, consequent on the amendment effected by Central Act 47 of 1966 in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (Central Act XLIII of 1950), according to which annual revision of rolls is not a legal necessity. The Madras Amendment Act also alters section 75 of Madras Act V of 1920, so as to make it clear that the executive authority can impose the punishment of recovery of the pecuniary loss caused to the municipal council from the pay of the municipal officer or servant concerned.

Madras Act 7 of 1968.—The Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1968, amends item 62 of the First Schedule to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), so as to increase the rate of tax leviable on sugarcane from four per cent to seven per cent.

Madras Act 8 of 1968.—The Madras Inams (Supplementary Amendment) Act, 1968, amends the Madras Inams (Supplementary) Act, 1963 (Madras Act 31 of 1963), so as to extend the principal Act to the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district.

Madras Act 9 of 1968.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1968, was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1968; and

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

Madras Act 10 of 1968.—The Madras City Municipal Corporation and District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1968, amends the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919) and the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), for the following purposes:—

(i) to empower the State Government to refix the dates of commencement and termination of the term of office of Councillors which is three years;

(ii) to repeal sections 94 and 95 of Madras Act IV of 1919 with retrospective effect so as to do away with consultation with the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission before appointment to any post included in Class I-B, Class II or Class III in the establishment under the Municipal Corporation of Madras and the framing of regulations therefor;

(iii) to amend section 96 of Madras Act IV of 1919 so as to enable the Government to constitute any class of officers or servants of the Corporation into a civil service for the State; and

(iv) to enable the Municipal Commissioners as Special Officers to function as Municipal Councils' Chairman, etc., whenever there is delay in the holding of ordinary elections to the Councils, till the ordinary elections are held and the new Councillors assume office.

Madras Act 11 of 1968.—The Madras Municipal Authorities (Term of Office and Election of Councillors) Amendment Act, 1968, amends the proviso to clause (c) of section 3 of the Madras Municipal Authorities (Term of Office and Election of Councillors) Act, 1963 (Madras Act 22 of 1963), so as to enable the Government to extend the term of members beyond the 1st November 1968.

Madras Act 12 of 1968.—The Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1968, amends the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), so as to make specific provision for

assessment of dissolved firms and associations and Hindu undivided families which have been partitioned. Provision has also been made for the validation of sales tax already levied or collected from dissolved firms and associations and Hindu undivided families which have been partitioned.

Madras Act 13 of 1968.—The Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1968, amends item 37 of the First Schedule to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), so as to make it clear that soap flakes and detergent powders and liquids are liable to single point tax under that entry.

Madras Act 14 of 1968.—The Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act, 1968, amends section 19 of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911 (Madras Act V of 1911), so as to reduce the fee for the grant of a licence to act as driver of a cycle-rickshaw, from forty to thirty paise.

Madras Act 15 of 1968.—The Madras Inams (Assessment) (Amendment) Act, 1968, which replaces the Madras Inams (Assessment) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (Madras Ordinance 3 of 1968), amends the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XL of 1956), consequent of the decision of the Madras High Court in Writ Petition Nos. 441, 642, etc., of 1964, holding that subsection (2) of section (1) of the principal Act, does not authorise retrospective levy of assessment from the 1st July 1956 and that under that section, only the process of assessment can be initiated from the 1st July 1956. The amending Act makes specific provision in section 3 of the Act to the effect that the assessment will take effect from the 1st July 1956 and validates the levy and collection already made. Section 3-A of Madras Act XL of 1956 has also been amended to make it clear that the revised assessment under that section will take effect from the commencement of the fasli year in which such revised rates are published.

Madras Act 16 of 1968.—The Madras Cultivating Tenants (Special Provisions) Act, 1968, replaces the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1968 (Madras Ordinance 2 of 1968). The Act enables the cultivating tenants to pay all arrears of rent, accrued up to the 20th April 1968, in four equal annual instalments without interest who, on the expiration of the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1966 (Madras Act 11 of 1966), will otherwise face eviction proceedings on the ground of non-payment of arrears of rent.

Madras Act 17 of 1968.—The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Act, 1968, which replaces the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (Madras Ordinance 4 of 1968), amends the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934 (Madras Act X of 1934), for the following purposes :—

(i) to insert a new section 22-A so as to enable a mortgage bank or the Central Mortgage Bank to recover any sum due to it as arrears of land revenue without prejudice to the other modes of recovery ;

(ii) to amend section 28 to give priority to mortgages executed in favour of a bank after the 4th July 1968 over all other claims subject, however, to the priority of the claims of Government in respect of land revenue ; and

(iii) to insert a new section 28-A to provide that it would be sufficient if the land mortgage bank verifies the encumbrances for a period of thirteen years immediately before the date of advance of loan.

Madras Act 18 of 1968.—The Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Act, 1968, which replaces the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (Madras Ordinance 1 of 1968), amends the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939), in its application to this State so as to :—

(i) make it obligatory on the Regional Transport Authority, while considering an application for the grant, or the renewal, of a stage carriage permit, to take into consideration the publication of a scheme under section 68-C of the principal Act ;

(ii) insert a new section 68-CC in the principal Act empowering the State Transport undertaking to apply after the date of the Publication of a scheme under section 68-C, for temporary permit in respect of the area or route or portion thereof mentioned in the said scheme and, on such application, obliging the Regional Transport Authority to issue such temporary permit to the State Transport undertaking ;

(iii) insert a new section 68-HH empowering the State Government to delegate by notification the powers of the State Transport undertaking to any authority or gazetted officer subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification ; and

(iv) make a provision that all applications for, and proceedings relating to, the grant of a stage carriage permit or the renewal thereof pending before any Court, authority or officer on the 4th April 1968 (the date of the publication of the Ordinance in the Gazette) shall be disposed of under the principal Act as amended.

Madras Act 19 of 1968.—The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1968, amends the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Madras Act 22 of 1959) for the following purposes ;

(i) to abolish Area Committees and to confer on the Assistant Commissioners the powers exercised by those committees ;

(ii) to empower the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner to authorise any other officer to enter the premises of any religious institution or place of worship for the purpose of exercising any power conferred or discharging any duty imposed by the Act or the rules made thereunder ;

(iii) to amend section 26 of the principal Act to disqualify persons dismissed or removed from service under the Central or any State Government or any local authority to be appointed as trustees of religious institutions ;

(iv) to reduce the term of office of a non-hereditary trustee mentioned in section 47 (3) of the Act, from five to three years ;

(v) to amend section 49 empowering the Assistant Commissioner to appoint non-hereditary trustees even in the case of institutions having hereditary trustee or trustees, corresponding to the powers vested in Commissioner under sub-section (2) of section 47 ; and

(vi) to amend section 53 so as to make wilful failure of a trustee to pay contribution and audit fees a ground for suspension, removal or dismissal.

Madras Act 20 of 1968.—The Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service and the Madras Hereditary Village Offices (Repeal) Act, 1968, repeals the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894 (Madras Act II of 1894), and the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895 (Madras Act III of 1895), consequent on the decision of the Supreme Court in *Gazula Dasaratha Rama Rao v. State of Andhra Pradesh* [(1961) IS. C.J. 310] holding that section 6 (1) of the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895 (Madras Act III of 1895), embodying the principle of hereditary rights in the matter of appointment of village officers involved discrimination on the ground of

descent only and that it was therefore, void. The repealing Act provides that the service conditions of village officers will be regulated by rules to be framed under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution.

Madras Act 21 of 1968.—The Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1968, amends the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Madras Act 26 of 1963), so as to omit item 40 of Schedule I to the principal Act.

Madras Act 22 of 1968.—The Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Amendment Act, 1968, amends the Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 57 of 1961), so as to provide the basis for converting in terms of standard acres wet lands in the Kanyakumari district which are irrigated by sources other than projects as defined in Explanation III to section 2 (28) of the principal Act. The Amending Act also restricts the powers of the Registrar to amend the bye-laws of a tenant farming society of his own motion, on the lines of the provisions contained in section 12 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 (Madras Act 53 of 1961).

Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1969.—The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1969, which replaces the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Ordinance, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 1969), 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 five years from the 25th January 1969.

Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1969.—The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1969, amends item 30 of the First Schedule to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), so as to increase the rate of tax leviable on precious stones, namely, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, real pearls and sapphires, whether they are sold loose or as forming part of any article in which they are set, from four to seven per cent. It also omits item 8 of the Second Schedule to Madras Act 1 of 1959, consequent on the omission of silk fabrics as an item of declared goods specified in section 14 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (Central Act 74 of 1956), by the Finance Act, 1968 (Central Act 19 of 1968).

Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1969.—In the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Pothan Joseph's* case (C.A. No. 684 of 1967), holding that if excise duty was deductible under the local sales tax law for purposes of taxable turnover, then, such excise duty should stand deducted even for the purposes of Central Sales Tax, the Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1969, which replaces the Madras General Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (Madras Ordinance 5 of 1968), makes it clear that the net turnover under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), and the taxable turnover under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), would include excise duty and this amendment validates past levy and collection of tax.

Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1969.—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1969, was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1968; and

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

Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1969.—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1969, was enacted in pursuance 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 Madras Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during 1964-65; and

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

Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1969.—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1969, was enacted in pursuance of 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 for the expenditure of the State Government for the year 1969-70; and

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

Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1969.—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1969, was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1968; and

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

MADRAS ORDINANCES, 1968.

1. *Madras Ordinance 1 of 1968.*—The Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Ordinance, 1968, has been subsequently replaced by Madras Act 18 of 1968.

2. *Madras Ordinance 2 of 1968.*—The Madras Cultivating Tenants (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1968, has been subsequently replaced by Madras Act 16 of 1968.

3. *Madras Ordinance 3 of 1968.*—The Madras Inams (Assessment) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968, has been subsequently replaced by Madras Act 15 of 1968.

4. *Madras Ordinance 4 of 1968.*—The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968, has been subsequently replaced by Madras Act 17 of 1968.

5. *Madras Ordinance 5 of 1968.*—The Madras General Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Ordinance, 1968, has been subsequently replaced by Madras Act 3 of 1969.

TAMIL NADU ORDINANCE, 1969.

Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 1969.—The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Ordinance, 1969, has been subsequently replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1969.)

CHAPTER IV

THE JUDICIARY.

The High Court of Judicature, Madras is the head of the Judicial Department. All the Subordinate Courts (Civil, Criminal and Tribunals other than those constituted to function under any law relating to Armed Forces) continued to function under the direct control and supervision of the High Court. The High Court, Madras had 16 Judges (including the Chief Justice) as on 31st March 1969. The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction.

Civil Justice.

Appellate Side.—There has been an increase in the institution of Letters Patents Appeals, Appeals, Writ Petitions, Referred cases, Matrimonial Cases and Civil Miscellaneous Petitions, while there was a decrease in the institution of First Appeals, Original Side Appeals, Second Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous First Appeals and Second Appeals, Civil Revision Petitions, Tax Cases and Special Tribunal Appeals.

Original side.—The institution of Testamentary Original Petitions, Company Petitions and Insolvency Petitions has increased, while the institution in Civil Suits, Testamentary Original Suits, Original Matrimonial Suits, Original Petitions and Execution Petitions has decreased.

City Civil Court, Madras.—There has been an upward trend in the institution of Original Suits, Original Petitions, Civil Miscellaneous Petitions and Interlocutory Applications, Execution Petitions and Small Cause Suits while there has been a decrease in the institution of Appeals and Civil Miscellaneous Appeals.

Court of Small Causes, Madras.—There was an increase in the institution of New Trial Applications, Appeals under Payment of Wages Act, Ejectment Appeals, Appeals under Housing Board and Election Petitions, while there was a decrease in the institution of City Suits, Miscellaneous Petitions, House Rent Appeals, Municipal Taxation Appeals, Motor Accidents Claims, Co-operative Societies Appeals, Municipal Applications under sections 387 and 388 of Madras Act IV of 1919, Execution Petitions, Town Planning Appeals and House Rent cases.

Mofussil Courts.—The number of cases instituted under the various branches in the several Courts during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 is given below :—

	<i>Superior Courts.</i>	<i>Inferior Courts.</i>
1 Original Suits	7,054	84,824
2 Small Cause Suits	4,957	86,826
3 Appeals	8,334	..
4 Civil Miscellaneous Appeals ..	6,990	..
5 Execution Petitions	8,676	1,26,871
6 Insolvency Petitions	795	368
7 House Rent Control Original Petitions.	..	6,690
8 Original Petitions	6,465	3,459
9 Civil Miscellaneous Petitions ..	1,07,938	3,85,917
10 Rent Tribunal Appeals	112	417
11 Arbitration Cases	21	2

The Industrial Tribunal at Madras is functioning as usual. Three hundred and ninety-nine cases were instituted under the Industrial Disputes Act (section 10) and 2,127 petitions under sections 33, 33 (A) and 33-C (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act were filed during the period under report.

Seven temporary Courts in the City and 31 in the Mofussil were functioning during the period under report. The Sub-Court at Nagapattinam which was functioning temporarily was made permanent with effect from 15th February 1969.

The V and VI Judges, Court of Small Causes, Madras are functioning as Rent Controllers for Madras City.

Criminal Justice.

Sessions Courts.—There are 14 Sessions Courts in the State. During the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969, 2,147 Sessions cases were instituted and 1,985 Sessions cases were disposed of in all the Courts. There is a fall in the institution of Sessions cases in the districts of South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri. Sixteen additional Courts functioned during the period under report.

City Civil Court, Madras.—Temporary Second Additional Judge and 7th, 8th and 9th Assistant Judges' Courts functioned during the period under report. The trial of "Bawaria Gang

Case" wherein 15 persons were charged with conspiracy to commit decoities in the suburbs and in the City of Madras was conducted during the period under report and all the 15 accused in this case were convicted to various terms of imprisonment.

Magisterial Courts.—During the period under report, a total number of 13,78,673 cases were instituted in all the Magistrates' Courts (except Sessions cases) in the State and 13,52,607 cases were disposed of.

Out of the total of 13,78,673 cases instituted, particulars regarding grave crime cases, prohibition cases and forest cases are given below :—

	<i>Number of cases instituted.</i>
(1) Grave crime cases	5,681
(2) Prohibition cases	3,21,142
(3) Forest cases	31,311

There has been a general increase in the institution of criminal cases in a majority of districts except in North Arcot, Kanyakumari, Dharmapuri and Thanjavur. There is an increase in the institution of grave crime cases in all the districts including the City of Madras except in Kanyakumari and Dharmapuri districts. There is an increase in the institution of Prohibition cases in all the districts including the City of Madras. The institution of Forest cases has recorded a fall in almost all the districts except Coimbatore and The Nilgiris.

Madras City.—Eight Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates including the Chief Presidency Magistrate functioned in the City.

The sanctioned strength of the Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates was 31. Three Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts, one each at Egmore, George Town and Saidapet, continued to function.

The total number of Bench Courts in the City is five, two at each of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Egmore and George Town and one at Saidapet. The Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates are constituted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate from out of a total strength of about 200 Honorary Presidency Magistrates. Normally, each Bench consists of three Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

For the trial of cases of cruelty to animals, a special Court continued to function at the premises of the S.P.C.A., Vepery, Madras. This Court is presided over by the Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates sitting in the Mobile Court attached to Egmore.

Juvenile Court.—A Juvenile Court is functioning at Egmore for the trial of cases against juveniles. Normally this Court will be presided over by women Honorary Presidency Magistrates. In cases of grave crimes, a Stipendiary Magistrate is deputed to preside over this Court.

Mobile Courts.—The three Mobile Courts presided over by Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates continued to function in the North, Central and Southern ranges of the City daily. The Traffic Mobile Court constituted for trying exclusively minor traffic offences continued to function.

Railway Courts.—The two Railway Magistrates Courts each presided over by a Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate, one at Egmore Railway Station and the other at Central Station continued to function as usual and disposed of cases under the Indian Railway Act. The Mobile Railway Court presided over by a Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate appointed under Section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code is also functioning.

General.—The relationship between the Police, other departmental officials and the Magistracy in the disposal of cases continued to be cordial.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE.

State Finance.

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are set out in Tables I, II and III.

Cash balance.—The cash balance of Government of Madras was Rs. 600.00 lakhs on the 1st April 1967 and Rs. 791.57 lakhs on 31st March 1968.

Revenue account.—The total revenue of the State of Madras for 1967-68 was Rs. 23,339.30 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 23,332.53 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 6.77 lakhs.

Capital account.—The total capital expenditure exclusive of the outlay on the State Trading Scheme amounted to Rs. 2,463.98 lakhs, the main item being Rs. 596.84 lakhs under "Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development", Rs. 734.16 lakhs under "Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial and Non-Commercial)" and Rs. 572.50 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Public Works.

TABLE I.

STATE FINANCE.

Head of account.	Receipt during 1966-67.	Receipt during 1967-68.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue—		
IV Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	1,290.46	1,621.84
V Estate Duty	35.86	119.57
IX Land Revenue	387.62	528.26
X State Excise Duties	51.29	72.06
XI Taxes on Vehicles	1,496.08	1,683.26
XII Sales Tax	4,876.51	5,647.74
XIII Other Taxes and Duties	1,246.43	1,522.00
XIV Stamps	899.05	1,104.89
XV Registration fees	203.00	229.81

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TABLE I—cont.
STATE FINANCE—cont.

Head of account.	Receipt during 1966-67.	Receipt during 1967-68
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
XVI Interest	1,527.45	2,063.67
XVII Administration of Justice ..	123.90	137.91
XVIII Jails	58.94	41.31
XIX Police	41.38	56.44
XXI Miscellaneous Departments.	53.54	60.57
XXII Education	109.79	180.14
XXIII Medical	118.20	186.09
XXIV Public Health	13.36	15.08
XXV Agriculture	451.78	612.85
XXVII Animal Husbandry	32.34	41.50
XXVIII Co-operation	64.84	59.79
XXIX Industries	149.04	267.15
XXXI Community Development Project, National Ex- tension Services and Local Development Works.	9.93	17.39
XXXII Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisa- tions.	38.92	82.99
XXXIV Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Commercial.	164.73	180.58
XXXV Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Non-Commercial.	133.03	152.03
XXXVII Public Works	151.55	131.20
XLIII Road and Water Transport Schemes.	930.11	1,159.50
XLVIII Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.	28.75	34.10
XLIX Stationery and Printing ..	60.78	58.59
LI Forest	318.91	338.65
LII Miscellaneous	175.17	100.14
LV State's share of Union Excise Duties.	1,755.40	1,779.21

TABLE I—cont.
STATE FINANCE—cont.

Head of account.	Receipt during 1966-67.	Receipt during 1967-68.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
LVI Grants-in-aid from Central Government.	2,310.00	2,876.04
LVII Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Government.	0.87	1.29
LVIII Dividends, etc., from Com- mercial and other Under- takings.	19.97	14.36
LIX Other Miscellaneous Contri- butions and Assignments.	..	..
LX Extraordinary Receipts ..	128.20	157.30
LXI A. Receipts connected with National Emergency.	..	..
Total, Revenue ..	19,455.18	23,339.30

TABLE II.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Part I—Consolidated.

Head of account.	Expenditure during 1966-67.	Expenditure during 1967-68.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	

Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure Charged to Revenue—

A. Collection of Taxes, Duties and other principal Revenues—		
4. Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	14.43	11.10
9. Land Revenue	119.85	131.10
10. State Excise Duties	0.06	0.06
11. Taxes on Vehicles	33.24	31.57
12. Sales Tax	120.70	133.05
13. Other Taxes and Duties ..	15.60	21.34
14. Stamps	19.31	26.44
105-25—4	1531	1112

TABLE II—cont.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—cont.

Part I—Consolidated—cont.

Head of account.	Expenditure during 1966-67.	Expenditure during 1967-68.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure Charged to Revenue—cont.</i>		
B. Debt Services—		
15. Registration fees	70.36	70.53
16. Interest on debt and other obligations.	1,986.53	2,283.55
17. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	688.86	772.40
C. Administrative Services—		
18-B. State and Union Territory Legislature.	18.10	22.54
18-C. Elections	55.85	38.64
19. General Administration ..	1,011.88	1,038.72
21. Administration of Justice ..	218.83	240.90
22. Jails	195.17	174.81
23. Police	1,049.46	1,137.94
26. Miscellaneous Departments..	98.22	108.23
D. Social and Development Service—		
27. Scientific Departments ..	8.19	8.56
28. Education	4,385.62	5,355.50
29. Medical	1,173.17	1,270.31
30. Public Health	502.06	519.25
31. Agriculture	1,180.54	1,339.92
33. Animal Husbandry	337.08	355.41
34. Co-operation	254.39	265.57
35. Industries	251.07	356.39
37. Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works.	640.66	638.89
38. Labour and Employment ..	204.05	191.67
39. Miscellaneous; Social and Development Organisation.	689.27	784.93

TABLE II—cont.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—cont.

Part I—Consolidated—cont.

Head of account.	Expenditure during 1966-67.	Expenditure during 1967-68.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure Charged to Revenue—cont.</i>		
E. Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity—		
43. Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment Works—Commercial.	566.84	629.78
44. Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment Works—Non-Commercial.	222.19	311.18
F. Public Works (including Roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		
50. Public Works	1,135.27	1,193.38
52. Capital Outlay on Public Works.	4.37	7.42
G. Transport and Communications (other than Roads)—		
57. Road and Water Transport Schemes.	986.76	1,214.16
I. Miscellaneous.		
64. Famine Relief	50.00	50.00
65. Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.	349.69	360.65
66. Territorial and Political Pensions.	0.32	0.43
67. Privy Purses and Allowances to Indian Rulers.	2.15	2.59
68. Stationery and Printing ..	196.99	215.81
70. Forest	147.24	169.59
71. Miscellaneous	387.03	483.98

TABLE II—cont.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—cont.

Part I—Consolidated—cont.

Head of account.	Expenditure during 1966-67.	Expenditure during 1967-68.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>II. Miscellaneous Capital Account within the Revenue Account.</i>		
72. Commutation of Pension ..	8.66	7.76
J. Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments—		
76. Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments.	5,92.94	6,46.06
K. Extraordinary Items—		
77. Extraordinary Charges ..	1,47.22	7,09.80
78-A. Expenditure connected with National Emergency.	2.38	0.51
Total—Expenditure for Revenue Account.	2,01,42.70	2,33,32.53

TABLE III.

STATE FINANCE.

Statement of expenditure on Capital Account for 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Head of Account.	Expenditure during 1966-67.	Expenditure during 1967-68.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account.</i>		
92. Payment of compensation to land holders, etc., on the Abolition of Zamindari System.	7.65	52.18
94. Capital Outlay on Improvement on Public Health.	(—) 36.05	(—) 17.24
95. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.	33.72	28.68

TABLE III—cont.

• STATE FINANCE—cont.

Statement of expenditure on Capital Account for 1966-67 and 1967-68—cont.

Head of account.	Expenditure during 1966-67.	Expenditure during 1967-68.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
96. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	2,94.66	5,96.84
99. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Commercial.	4,90.39	4,24.47
100. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Non-Commercial.	3.57.00	3,09.69
103. Capital Outlay on Public Works.	5,55.34	5,72.50
109. Capital Outlay on other Works.	61.54	2,52.06
114. Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes.	1,98.93	1,87.54
119. Capital Outlay on Forest ..	65.61	57.26
120. Payments of Commuted Value of Pension.	..	..
124. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	(—) 19,82.91	5,88.52
125. Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.	..	..
Total—Expenditure outside Revenue Account,	45.88	30,52.50

Accounts, 1967-68.

The Accounts of the Madras State for 1967-68 are as follows:—

Revenue.—The total revenue for the year 1967-68 was Rs. 2,33,39.30 lakhs as against Rs. 2,27,94.44 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year showing an increase of Rs. 5,44.86 lakhs. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 6.77 lakhs in the Revenue Account as against the deficit of Rs. 45.45 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for 1967-68.

Capital Expenditure and Loans.—Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for Capital Expenditure of Rs. 22,74.20 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes and Appropriation to the Contingency Fund). The actual expenditure was Rs. 24,63.98 lakhs. There was a gross disbursement of Rs. 38,39.29 lakhs under 'Loans and Advances' by State Government during the year against a gross expenditure of Rs. 37,57.99 lakhs provided in the revised estimate.

Budget Estimates for 1968-69.—According to the Budget Estimate for 1968-69 the revenue account was expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 73.52 lakhs. Provision was made for capital expenditure of Rs. 23,23.16 lakhs and a gross disbursement of Rs. 34,38.43 lakhs under 'Loans and Advances'.

Special Funds.

Famine Relief Fund.—The fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood or other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaking for the prevention of famine. The balance in the fund at the beginning of 1967-68 was Rs. 1,23.87 lakhs comprising of cash (Rs. 1,33.02 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 20.85 lakhs (Purchase price). A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was transferred to this fund from the Revenue Account during 1967-68. Including the pro forma allocation of the share of the Madras Government in the Famine Relief Fund of the former T.C. State on 31st October 1956 in the population ratio, the balance in the fund on 31st March 1968 was Rs. 1,46.10 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 1,25.34 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.76 lakhs (Purchase price).

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. The balance in the fund as on 31st March 1968 was Rs. 1,33.24 lakhs comprising Rs. 83.76 lakhs in cash and Rs. 49.48 lakhs in securities (Purchase price).

State Borrowings.

(1) *General.*—The outstanding public debt of composite State of Madras as on the 30th September, 1953 is to be allocated between the Government 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 State 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 Government 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 vests entirely with the Kerala Government; but, the Madras Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Kerala Government as and when they fall due. In respect of the loans taken from the Centre by the former State of Travancore-Cochin the Madras Government paid their share direct to the Government of India.

(2) *Open Market Loans.*—An open market loan of Rs. 1,858.62 lakhs was raised by the Madras Government during the year and

this included a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs by way of issue of compensation Bonds. The total amount of open market loan discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 1,022.00 lakhs. The net increase in liability on account of open market loans was Rs. 836.62 lakhs.

(3) *Ways and means advance from the Reserve Bank of India.*—Ways and Means advance of Rs. 509.00 lakhs from the Reserve Bank of India was outstanding at the close of the year.

(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. 52.70 crores as detailed below :—

Loans received during 1967-68.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS).

1 Loans for the development of Handloom and Khadi Industry.	26.70
2 Loans for the construction of Hostel buildings ..	22.48
3 Loans under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (including Plantation Labour Housing).	7.60
4 Loans under the scheme of sharing Small Savings collections.	400.00
5 Loans for the Development of Small Scale Industries.	66.08
6 Loans for Grow More Food Schemes	1,573.72
7 Loans under the Community Development Programme.	110.60
8 Loans under Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	38.12
9 Loans for Forest and Soil Conservation Schemes.	84.73
10 Loans for miscellaneous development	887.60
11 Loans for financing for capital expenditure on Police Housing Scheme.	21.00
12 Loans for Co-operative Development (including loans for participation in the share capital of co-operatives).	1.38
13 Loans for the Development of Minor Ports ..	18.36
14 Loans for Slum Clearance Scheme	50.00

Loans received during 1967-68.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

15 Loans for development of Silk Industry	2.40
16 Loans for development of Coir Industry	0.90
17 Loans for the development of Handicrafts ..	2.25
18 Loans for Centrally sponsored and Centrally aided Medical and Public Health Schemes.	163.00
19 Loans for State Development Schemes (Agriculture, etc.).	530.10
20 Loans for "development of Village Housing Project Schemes.	5.00
21 Loans to All India Officers for House Building purposes.	6.53
22 Loans for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Schemes.	69.10
23 Loans for re-settlement of landless labourers ..	10.00
24 Loans for works programme for increasing Rural Man-power.	20.17
25 Loans for rural electrification	600.00
26 Loans for rehabilitation of Goldsmiths ..	2.50
27 Loans under National Loan Scholarship Scheme	36.25
28 Loans for intensive development of Rural Industries.	7.50
29 Special Development Programme (Crash Programme).	55.85
30 Relief and Rehabilitation Measures to Indian Nationals returning from Burma.	10.00
31 Loans for Cyclone Relief Measures	250.00
32 Short-term loan for financing expenditure on development of exhibition-site.	25.00
33 Advance for the purchase of debentures of land mortgage banks.	124.50
34 Loans for the accelerated programme for Consumers' Co-operative Stores.	41.06
Total	5,270.44

Assets and Liabilities.

STATEMENT SHOWING CERTAIN CAPITAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF TAMIL NADU.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Liabilities as on 31st March 1968.</i> (RS. IN LAKHS)
Due to Government of India	3,17,10.32
Open market loans	1,22,22.92
Four per cent Madras Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.	51.75
Special Irredeemable loans	1.29
Other Floating loans	5,09.00
Other loans	19,97.27*
<i>Other Liabilities.</i>	
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposit.	20,65.12
	<u>4,85,57.67</u>
<i>Assets.</i>	<i>Assets as on 31st March 1968.</i> (RS. IN LAKHS)
Loans advanced (due to Government)	1,22,69.35
Loans to Electricity Board	1,99,32.10†
Capital Expenditure	2,50,05.53
Cash Balance and investments	13,81.16
	<u>5,85,88.16</u>
Excess of assets over liabilities	<u>1,00,30.49</u>

* 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 1967 and a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs roundly shown under "Loans to Community Development Programme."

Tamil Nadu Budget, 1969-70 at a glance—

The following table gives a summary of the budgetary position from 1967-68 to 1969-70:—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)				
Items.	Accounts 1967-68.	Budget Estimate 1968-69.	Revised Estimate 1968-69.	Budget Estimate 1969-70.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
REVENUE ACCOUNT.				
Revenue Receipts	2,33,39	2,48,28	2,77,23	2,68,66
Expenditure on Revenue Account.	2,33,32	2,47,54	2,63,61	2,85,37
Revenue Deficit (—) or Surplus (+).	+ 7	+74	+13,67	—16,71
ALL ACCOUNTS.				
Receipts—				
Opening Balance	6,00	55	7,92	55
Revenue Surplus	7	74	13,67	..
Loans from the Government of India.	52,70	54,82	57,76	57,21
Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.	5	1,80	67	1,00
Open Market Loan	18,54	20,00	19,76	23,00
Inter-State Settlements (Net).	1,95	2,34	2,35	— 2
Loans from Autonomous Bodies.	13,35	24,92	26,19	28,56
Ways and Means Advance (Net).	5,09	2,00	—14	..
Deposits (Net)	16,47	18,80	29,89	26,53
Contingency Fund	..	..	13	..
Total	1,14,22	1,25,97	1,58,20	1,36,83
Disbursements—				
Revenue Deficit	..	..	..	16,71
Capital Expenditure ..	30,53	23,23	28,72	29,47
Repayment of Government of India Loans.	29,41	43,16	56,73	48,49
Loans and Advances (Net) ..	25,74	23,65	36,18	22,33
Repayment of Loans from Autonomous Bodies.	10,32	21,45	21,67	26,49
Repayment of open Market Loans.	10,19	13,83	14,30	12,21
Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds (Net).	3	10	5	10
Contingency Fund (Net) ..	8	..	..	..
Closing Balance	7,92	55	55	—18,97
Total	1,14,22	1,25,97	1,58,20	1,36,83

Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts.

The treasuries in the State are under a Director under the general control of the Government in the Finance Department. A new service known as the Treasury and Accounts Service, integrating the Pay and Accounts Officer and the Accounts Officers of the various administrative departments and the Treasury-Officers in the Districts was brought into being. The department as at present constituted consists of the following branches :—

- (1) Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts.
- (2) District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries.
- (3) Pay and Accounts Office.
- (4) Administration of National Defence Fund ; and
- (5) Stamp Administration.

The scheme of giving Treasury Training to the Gazetted Officers of the Treasury and Accounts Department was continued during the year 1968 also. The scheme of inservice training to the staff working in the Accounts Wing of the various departments was continued at Taluk level and completed in 10 districts at various centres so far. A training scheme for the staff dealing with the pension cases in the offices of the Heads of departments and the Heads of offices was also under progress during the year in continuation of the Account Test classes. On completion of training in pension classes, the trainees are also undergoing practical training for a period of one week in the Accountant-General's office at Madras.

The system of centralised compilation of the Sub-Treasury transactions in the District Treasuries introduced as an experimental measure in three smaller districts of Dharmapuri, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari is extended to Madurai and Salem districts with effect from 1st April 1969. This system will eliminate delay in the submission of monthly Treasury Accounts to the Accountant-General and minimise the number of wanting vouchers and submission of other monthly statements due to the Accountant-General, Madras.

M.T.C. Volume I.

The comprehensive revision of Madras Treasury Code, Volume I has been completed and it is under scrutiny by the Government.

M.T.C. Volume II.

In regard to the revision of Madras Treasury Code, Volume II, the Accountant-General, Madras, Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and the departmental Officers have been addressed to furnish up-to-date particulars and the work is in progress.

To overcome scarcity of non-judicial stamps, Government have appointed the Treasury Officers as " Proper Officers " under Rule 9 of the Indian Stamps Rules and introduced the system of cash recovery of stamp duty by Sub-Registrars. The system of cash recovery of stamp duty by the Sub-Registrars has been extended to the end of 31st December 1969.

Intensive inspection of the District treasuries was undertaken during the period under report. All the 124 Sub-Treasuries in the State were inspected in detail at least once either by the Director or Deputy Director or Treasury Officers or Assistant Directors. All the District Treasuries were inspected twice during the year.

Government have introduced the State Raffle Scheme and the following items of work have been entrusted to the Sub-Treasuries and the District Treasury at Ootacamund :—

- (i) Stocking of raffle tickets.
- (ii) Selling of Raffle tickets to the Agents.
- (iii) Destruction of unsold tickets.
- (iv) Disbursement of prize amount to the winners of third and fourth prizes.
- (v) Disbursement of bonus amount to the agents.
- (vi) Submission of returns connected thereto.

Suitable instructions have been issued to the Treasury Officers and Sub-Treasury Officers regarding the accounting procedure, maintenance of Records and Registers and rendering of periodical returns. A questionnaire has also been prescribed for the inspection by the Treasury Officers, Assistant Directors and by the Inspection Cells of the Accounts and Registers maintained by the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries.

The Director of Treasuries and Accounts continued to function as an Administrator of National Defence Fund. The work relating to the scrutiny of mortgage Bond, Insurance Policy, etc., in respect of the advances granted to the Government servants for the purchase of motor cars and other conveyances both in the City and the mofussil has also been continued to be dealt with in the Directorate.

The relationship between the Treasuries, the Bank and the public has been cordial. Complaints from the transacting public and departments are looked into then and there and suitable action taken to avoid inconvenience to them.

Small Savings.

The Directorate of Small Savings is functioning with a Director of Small Savings who is borne on the I.A.S. Cadre as head of this Department. He is assisted by an Assistant Director in the Headquarters Office with Seven Field Officers and one District Savings Officer for field work. In the Districts, the District Savings Officers look after the promotion of the scheme. The District Savings Officer is under the administrative control of the District Collector. The Collector is in overall charge of Small Savings work in the Districts. There are 23 District Savings Officers in the State.

The Central Organisation in the State functions under the control of Regional Director of National Savings assisted by Five Assistant Regional Directors of National Savings. There are two Assistant Regional Directors for Madras City alone. The strength of the District Organisers of National Savings is 31 in the State. They are working under the immediate control of Assistant Regional Director for National Savings. The State and Central Organizations are functioning in close co-ordination.

The active co-operation of the non-officials and other leading citizens is required for the effective implementation of the Scheme as this is a voluntary one. With this aim in view, the State Advisory Board for National Savings was reconstituted with the Chief Minister as Chairman. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A. was nominated as Vice-Chairman to the Board by the Chief Minister. The Director of Small Savings continued to be the Secretary to the Board. There are 12 non-official members and 10 Officials serving on the Board. Non-official members are appointed from influential members representing various interests including Trade Union Leaders, Office-Bearers of all Chambers of Commerce, Legislators and Heads of Department of State and Union Governments to assist and advise the Government on the measures necessary to spread the Small Savings Movement in the State.

The City Savings Committee is functioning in Madras City. The Committee reconstituted on 30th September 1968 is expected to meet once in a quarter. The Chief Minister is the Chairman of

the Committee. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A. is serving as Vice-Chairman of the Committee. Thirty Non-officials and 16 officials are serving as Members on the Committee. They will recommend to the Government the measures to be taken to improve collection in Madras City.

In the Districts, the programme of Small Savings is drawn and finalised at the District Development Council. At the Municipal level, a sub-committee is formed to chalk out programme for full coverage of employees under Pay Roll through Cumulative Time Deposit. Thus a continued effort of officials and Non-officials is put forth to achieve the objective.

The Government of India offers a wide range of securities and accounts under Small Savings to suit the needs and requirements of both the rich and poor.

The Post offices are the main agencies for the sale of the certificates and the opening of accounts. The Defence Deposit Certificates and Annuity Certificates will also be sold through the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and their subsidiaries.

The net collections secured during the past three years are given below :—

Securities.	1966-67.	1967-68.	1968-69.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
1 Savings Securities	4,33.73	4,32.28	3,93.13
2 Post Office Savings Bank ...	2,15.44	11.51	14.07
3 Cumulative Time Deposit ..	1,72.92	1,08.67	1,12.77
4 Defence Deposit Certificate ..	33.24	44.69	33.24
5 Annuity Certificate .. .	(—) 2.11	(—) 1.92	(—) 0.20
Total ..	8,53.22	5,95.23	5,53.01

The period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969, witnessed a total receipts of Rs. 46,23.44 lakhs as against Rs. 36,92.52 lakhs in 1967-68 under all scrips, while the net collection stood at Rs. 5,53.01 lakhs in comparison to Rs. 5,95.23 lakhs of 1967-68.

The high rate of discharges appear to be due to maturity of certificates sold in 1958 together with the heavy premature withdrawals.

There are about 3,500 authorised agents in the State out of which only 2,452 are active. They are appointed under the Standardised Agency System. They are required to canvass and secure lump-sum investments under Small Savings Certificates. A commission of one per cent on the investments secured under Defence Deposit Certificate and National Savings Certificates and 1.25 per cent on the investments secured under National Defence Certificates is paid to them.

A Training Camp of the City Small Savings Agents was conducted at Government Arts College, Madras. The Director of Small Savings presided over the function. The Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board delivered a speech on the role of Small Savings Agents and distributed awards to the best agents for their performance during the previous year.

The Pay Roll Savings groups formed in the various Government Offices and other private institutions were functioning effectively. A total of about 6,142 groups were functioning in this State with a membership of 3,43,780. Group leaders nominated by the members were in charge of the collection and remittance of subscription towards Cumulative Time Deposit. Annual meetings of these group leaders in the City were also convened.

A rolling shield was awarded to The Nilgiris district for the best performance in the year 1967-68 at the Cultural Show which was held on 1st and 2nd March 1969.

Shields as detailed below have been proposed to be awarded to the groups belonging to the following districts :—

1. Salem	5
2. Ramanathapuram	6
3. Thanjavur	2
4. North Arcot	9
5. Tirunelveli	2
6. Madurai	4
7. Dharmapuri	3
8. Coimbatore	2

Two Small Savings Cultural Shows were conducted, one on 25th February 1968 and another on 1st and 2nd March 1969. Apart from augmenting Small Savings Collections, the Cultural Shows gave boosting Publicity to the Small Savings Movement. Wall posters on the Small Savings Cultural Shows, Cloth banners and hoardings were displayed all over the City. Leaflets were air-dropped. Slides were shown in the Cinema Theatres.

Special Mobile Post Offices were also arranged during the above Special Campaign periods. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman, inaugurated the Mobile Post Office at the S.I.E.T. Women's College on 17th February 1968 and Thiru Arivazhagan, M.L.C. inaugurated at the Theagaraja College for men on 21st February 1968 in the City. Wide publicity through news papers were given for both the events.

Wall posters were specially printed and displayed during the introduction of the Fixed Deposits Scheme which was inaugurated in the City by the Chief Secretary to Government on 16th March 1968.

The Directorate has participated in the exhibition conducted in connection with the shifting of District Headquarters to Kancheepuram from 6th to 11th July 1968 by putting up a Small Savings Stall. The Chief Minister and other Ministers visited the stall. The Small Savings exhibits were also arranged for display in the Exhibition arranged at Salem and Ootacamund by the Collectors.

Special door-to-door campaign was conducted in the important areas in the City, viz., C.I.T. Colony and Venus Colony in Mylapore, Shenai Nagar in North Madras and Periamet. This is apart from the regular campaign in Schools, Factories and Offices. Prior to the day fixed for the door-to-door campaigns, special street propaganda was conducted by announcing over hand-mike about the campaign and booklets on Small Savings were distributed to the residents freely. Films on Small Savings were also screened during such occasions.

Articles on Small Savings were arranged to be published in Madras Information every month regularly. Besides articles, messages and advertisements on Small Savings were issued to number of magazines, Souvenirs, etc. Appeals to Teachers, Principals and Workers by the Vice-Chairman were distributed to the concerned people during Small Savings Campaigns. A (RCA) projector was purchased for the Directorate for screening 16 mm. Small Savings films. A Tape Recorder was purchased to record the important speeches on Small Savings delivered by the Chief Minister, Vice-Chairman, etc., to be used for the publicity during the Small Savings Campaigns.

Teachers' meeting in the City and in the Districts were convened and the Vice-Chairman addressed the meetings. The Vice-Chairman also addressed the City Taxi Drivers and it yielded good results.

Small Savings Agents' camp was also organised in the City. The Vice-Chairman and Officers of the Small Savings and National Savings Organisation addressed the members. Group leaders, meeting was convened twice in the City. The National Savings Commissioner and the Joint National Savings Commissioner addressed the meetings in 1968 and 1969 respectively.

State Raffle.

The Raffle Scheme started by the Government of Tamil Nadu was a new venture in the year 1968. The idea of the State conducting a raffle is not altogether new. The scheme has been in vogue in some of the continental countries for decades and it has become a part of the normal routine of life of the people there. In India, the scheme started functioning in some other States much earlier, for example, Orissa and Kerala.

The Scheme was inaugurated by the late Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 15th August 1968 in the Rajaji Hall in the presence of a distinguished gathering and Sardar Ujjal Singh, the Governor was the first citizen to buy a raffle ticket from the Chief Minister.

The Scheme consists of a monthly draw conducted in one or two places. Though the draws have been conducted only in Madras till now, there is also a provision to conduct it in any of the District Headquarters. Six draws were conducted on the following dates in the year ending 31st March 1969. The number of series released for these draws is also noted against each.

First draw	..	14th October 1968	..	8 series.
Second Draw	..	20th November 1968	..	11 series.
Third Draw	..	20th December 1968	..	14 series.
Fourth Draw	..	20th January 1969	..	16 series.
Fifth Draw	..	20th February 1969	..	12 series.
Sixth Draw	..	20th March 1969	..	9 series.

The Director of State Raffle is in charge of the Administration of the Scheme. The prize of a raffle ticket is Re. 1. The tickets are issued in distinct and separate series. Each series is distinguished by a distinct alphabetical notation and colour. Each series consists of 10,00,000 tickets and numbered consecutively from 000000 to 999999.

The Government decide the number of series to be released for sale for each draw. The Director of Stationery and Printing is in charge of printing of the Raffle Tickets. Government fix the dates for the movement of tickets from the Government Press to the Districts and also the number of series to be released on various dates. The Government also fix the scale of distribution of the tickets in each series among the districts.

The Treasury Officer in each District is in charge of distributing the raffle tickets among the Sub-Treasuries. He does it under the general control of the Collector of the District who prescribes the scale of distribution among the Taluks. The Sub-Treasury Officers sell the tickets to the Agents direct after collecting from them the cost less 10 per cent commission allowed to them. There is also a provision for Government to sell tickets direct to whomever they want.

The tickets are sold through Agents appointed by the respective Collectors. Till now, no Agents have been appointed for sale of this State Raffle Tickets in other States, although sale of raffle tickets of other States through Agents in Madras City is not prohibited.

For each series there are 556 prizes as follows :—

Prize.	Number of prizes.	Individual prize amount.	Total prize amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
1st Prize	1	1,00,000	1,00,000
2nd Prize	5	10,000	50,000
3rd Prize	50	1,000	50,000
4th Prize	500	100	50,000
Total	..		2,50,000

The draw is supervised by a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials appointed by Government. Five Members constitute the Committee and three Members constitute the quorum. In order to infuse the maximum confidence in the minds of the public, care is taken to make this Committee as representative as possible. Usually, it consists of a Chairman who is a high Government Official. Other high officials of Government, Bankers, Industrialists and men in Public Life are also chosen to serve on this Committee.

The procedure for the Draw is described in detail in Rules 30 to 33 of the Madras State Raffle Rules, 1968. The results of the Draw are published in the leading news papers, apart from what the news papers themselves published by gathering necessary particulars through their correspondents at the time of Draw. It is also published in an extraordinary issue of the Gazette the next day of the draw.

The first and second prizes are paid by the Director of State Raffle by crossed cheques drawn in favour of the claimants. The third and fourth prizes can be claimed by the winners in any Sub-Treasury in the State.

For each series which fetches a gross income of Rs. 10,00,000 the approximate expenditure is Rs. 4,50,000. The approximate net profit per series is Rs. 5,50,000. This gives roughly just about 55½ per cent return. This high rate of return cannot be always kept up. With lapse of time the expenditure is likely to increase. The raffle scheme is to enable even people with moderate means to contribute to the development of the State. The over-all effect will be still a net addition to the revenue of the State to the tune of at least Rs. 200 lakhs per year. It is proposed to spend the entire receipts for developmental purposes.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Seasonal conditions.

(i) Winter period (January 1968 and February 1968).

The rainfall during this period was below the normal in all the districts of the State except The Nilgiris where there was an increase of 4.7 per cent. The deficiency of rainfall ranged in the districts from 13.8 per cent to 100 per cent. The deficiency for the State as a whole was 76.0 per cent.

(ii) Hot weather period (March 1968 to May 1968).

The rainfall during this period was below the normal in the districts of Dharmapuri, North Arcot and Kanyakumari. It was above the normal in all the remaining districts of the State. The percentage of excess in rainfall in the districts ranged from 3.0 per cent to 80.0 per cent. The excess of rain-fall for the State as a whole was 20.2 per cent.

(iii) South-West Monsoon period (June 1968 to September 1968).

During this period, excess rainfall over the normal was registered only in the districts of Salem and Kanyakumari. It was below the normal in all the remaining districts of the State. The percentage of deficiency of rainfall ranged from 4.0 to 35.0 per cent. It was below the normal by 17.7 per cent for the State as a whole.

(iv) North-East Monsoon period (October 1968 to December 1968).

During this period, the rainfall was below the normal in all the districts of the State except The Nilgiris where it was an excess by 4.9 per cent. The percentage of deficiency of rainfall in other districts ranged from 17.0 to 53.0. The deficiency of rainfall for the State as a whole was 30.7 per cent.

(v) Winter period (January 1969 and February 1969).

During this period, the rainfall was below the normal in all the districts of the State. The percentage of deficiency ranged from 51.00 to 100. The deficiency of rainfall for the State as a whole was 83.1 per cent.

Crop condition (July to December 1968).

The condition of the standing crops was generally fair in all the districts of the State except in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts where the standing crops were affected by drought. In Dharmapuri district, the standing crops like sugar-cane, tapioca, ragi, plantain and cholam raised with well water were not in fair condition for want of sufficient water in the wells. In South Arcot, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts, for want of rain, paddy crops had withered. The incidence of disease on paddy crop was reported from Kaveripattinam, Krishnagiri, Hosur and Thoolappsi in Krishnagiri division. The incidence of the disease on ground-nut and sugar-cane was reported from Kattampatty in Sivaganga division and Mannargudi. Necessary remedial measures were taken by the Agriculture department.

Cyclone, floods and famine.

Cyclone and floods.—There has been no cyclone or floods anywhere in the State except at Sellur (South Madurai) where a small extent of damages due to floods has been reported during November and December 1968.

Famine (drought conditions).—There has been general failure of North-East and South-West monsoons throughout the State during the period under report, i.e., from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 and on the basis of the reports from Collectors of all districts, the Board has recommended to the Government for various relief measures to be undertaken in the drought affected areas. The Government have sanctioned a sum to the order of Rs. 8 crores and above for carrying out various relief measures in all the districts, such as deepening of the drinking water wells, sinking of new irrigation wells, repairs to the minor and major irrigation sources and tanks, formation of link roads, grant of takkavi loans for the purchase of fodder for cattle, soil conservation works, etc. Remission of land revenue as per provisions of B.S.Os. and collection of loan dues without coercive methods have been recommended.

Chingleput district.—The prevalence of severe drought has been reported in almost all parts of the district due to the failure of both the monsoons. The Government have allotted a sum to the order of Rs. 1.20 crores to this district for the various relief measures such as deepening the drinking water wells, kudimaramath works, repairs to the major and minor irrigation tanks and takkavi loans for the deepening of the irrigation wells.

North Arcot district.—Almost all the taluks in this district have been affected by drought conditions and relief works such as deepening of drinking water wells, repairs to the major and minor irrigation works, soil conservation works and deepening of the irrigation wells have been taken up in this district. The Government have sanctioned an allotment to the tune of Rs. 1.35 crores.

South Arcot district.—Prevalence of drought has been reported in Gingee, Tindivanam, Villupuram, Tirukoilur, Kallakurichi, Vridhachalam, Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks of this district. Government have allotted sums to an order of Rs. 75 lakhs for various relief measures such as the deepening of the drinking water wells, repairs to the major and minor irrigation works, road works, soil conservation works, loans for deepening of the irrigation wells, etc. Government have ordered postponement of land revenue and loan collections.

Salem district.—Salem, Omalur, Tiruchengode and Sankari taluks have been affected by drought in this district. Government have allotted more than half a crore of rupees to this district for various relief measures such as deepening of drinking water wells, repairs to the minor and major irrigation works, loans for deepening of the irrigation wells, soil conservation works, etc.

Dharmapuri district.—Dharmapuri, Hosur, Harur and Krishnagiri are the taluks affected by severe drought conditions in this district. Government have sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 35 lakhs for formation of link roads so as to provide employment to the agricultural labourers and for the deepening of the drinking water wells and loans for deepening of the irrigation wells, etc.

Coimbatore district.—The taluks of Avanashi, Palladam, Dharpuram, Erode and Udumalpet have been affected by drought conditions in this district and acute shortage of fodder is felt in several parts. Government have sanctioned a sum to the order of Rs. 11 lakhs towards fodder loans alone and the total sum allotted to this district being more than 1.08 crores. Relief measures such as deepening of drinking water wells, repairs to major and minor irrigation sources, road works, soil conservation works, loans to the ryots for the deepening of the irrigation wells have been taken up in this district.

Thanjavur district.—In this district, Tiruthuraipoondi, Pattukottai and Aranthangi taluks have been affected by drought. The

Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for the deepening of the drinking water wells and for the repairs of minor irrigation works towards relief measures.

Madurai district.—The Government have sanctioned nearly Rs. 50 lakhs to this district for the relief measures such as deepening of the drinking water wells, major and minor irrigation works, soil conservation works, loans for the deepening of irrigation wells, formation of link roads, etc. Thirumangalam, Dindigul, Palani, Periakulam are the drought affected taluks of this district.

Tirunelveli district.—Prevalence of drought conditions has been reported in the taluks of Ambasamudram, Nanguneri, Tirunelveli, Srivaikuntam and Sankarankoil. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 43.58 lakhs for undertaking relief measures such as deepening of the drinking water wells, repairs to the major and minor irrigation tanks, formation of link roads, loans to the ryots for deepening of the irrigation wells, etc.

Ramanathapuram district.—Almost all taluks of this district have been affected by drought. The Government have sanctioned a sum to the order of Rs. 1.17 crores for undertaking various relief measures such as deepening of the drinking water wells, repairs to the major and minor irrigation tanks, formation of link roads, loans to the ryots for deepening of the irrigation wells, etc.

Kanyakumari district.—The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for deepening of the drinking water wells and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for undertaking repairs to minor irrigation tanks and sources and a sum of Rs. one lakh as takkavi loan for deepening of the irrigation wells by the ryots.

The Nilgiris district.—To improve the acute shortage of drinking water the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs to this district.

Land Revenue.

Particulars of demand, collection and balance under Land Revenue including inam assessment, additional assessment and additional water-cess are given below :

	Arrears.	Current.
	RS.	RS.
Demand as on 1st January 1968 ..	2,94,93,738	6,79,329
Collections	85,33,102	5,24,885
Balance as on 1st July 1968 ..	2,09,60,636	1,54,444

	Arrears.	Current.
	RS.	RS.
Amount suspended or postponed ..	22,71,883	..
Collectable balance	1,86,88,753	1,54,444
Percentage of net collectable balance.	63.4	22.7
Demand as on 1st July 1968 ..	3,14,48,001	8,10,52,937
Collections	1,09,16,762	5,86,36,783
Balance as on 31st March 1969 ..	2,05,31,239	2,24,16,154
Amount suspended or postponed ..	23,35,982	28,52,702
Collectable balance	1,81,95,257	1,95,63,452
Percentage of net collectable balance.	57.8	24.1

Court of Wards.

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

Sivagiri Estate.—The Sivagiri Estate, in Tirunelveli district, under the Court of wards, has not yet been transferred to the wards and they are now under the possession of the Receiver. The interpleader suit filed by the Court of wards in O.S. No. 26 of 1956 has been disposed of by the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Tirunelveli, but the matter is pending on appeal, in the High Court, Madras in C.R.P. No. 534 of 1966.

Marungapuri Estate in Tiruchirappalli district.—The interpleader suit filed by the Collector as Receiver for partition and possession of the properties among the sharers was disposed of. The Court has passed a compromise decree in the above suit i.e. (O.S. No. 28 of 1953). Action is being taken to deliver the properties to the respective sharers as per the above compromise decree. The Collector has not yet been relieved from the Receivership.

Old Age Pension.

The scheme for the grant of pension to old persons who have no means of subsistence and who have no relatives bound by custom or usage to support them, was continued during the period under

report also. The particulars regarding the number of applications received and disposed of are furnished below :—

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (1) Total number of applications received from the inception of the scheme up to 31st March 1969. | 281,807 .. |
| (2) Number of cases in which pension was sanctioned. | 79,451 .. |
| (3) Number of applications rejected .. | 187,365 |
| (4) Number of vacancies due to death and other causes arisen after 1st April 1964. | 32,576 .. |
| (5) Number of cases in which pension was sanctioned during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969. | 17,181 .. |
| (6) The number of Old age pensioners on roll as on 31st March 1969. | 38,295 .. |
| (7) Actual expenditure under the scheme during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969. | RS. 1,14,04,044-36 |

Assignment of lands to landless poor.

Cultivable waste lands are assigned to the landless poor persons under Board's Standing Order 15. During the year 1968-69, a special drive was launched under the scheme for assignment of lands to the landless poor persons. A target of 50,000 acres was fixed for the year 1968-69. An extent of about 51,852 acres was assigned during the year 1968-69 and the target was over-reached.

The following order of priority is observed in the matter of assignment of cultivable lands :—

1. Families of ex-servicemen who have been killed or disabled in action.
2. Persons in Active Military Service.
3. Ex-Servicemen.
4. Goldsmiths displaced on account of Gold Control Order.
5. Landless poor Harijans.
6. Other landless poor.

All servicemen and ex-servicemen are eligible for assignment free of land value irrespective of their income and irrespective of the lands being non-valuable or specially valuable provided they require the lands for bona fide rehabilitation purposes.

Agricultural Income-Tax.

The Madras Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955) as amended by the Amendment Act, 3/68 and the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1950 (T.C. Act XXII of 1950), continued to be administered by the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax, Board of Revenue, Madras and his subordinate Officers. Up to 14th October 1968, Agricultural Income-Tax work was attended to by Special Staff in the districts of Thanjavur, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore, Ootacamund and Kanyakumari and by the regular Taluk Tahsildars, in the other districts. On the amendment of the Act by Act 3/68, the scope of the Act has been enlarged and the work has been taken away from the regular Taluk Tahsildars with effect from 15th November 1968 and the work is now attended to by special staff in all the districts.

The total Revenue derived during the period under report was Rs. 2,43,91,444.

Stamps.

The receipts under "Judicial" and "Non-Judicial" Stamps during the period under report were as follows :—

	RS.	P.
Judicial Stamps	3,01,45,185	13
Non-Judicial Stamps	10,31,42,627	72
Total	13,32,87,812	85

There was an increase in the sale of the Stamps when compared to the previous year.

Settlement of Estates.

The Ryotwari Settlement of the Estates taken over by Government under Acts 26, 27 and 30 of 1963 (Abolition of Inam Estates, leaseholds and Minor Inams) and the Acts 30, 31, 32 and 39 of 1964 (relating to Settlement of Transferred Territories in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district), Revenue follow up work in Coimbatore district, besides the remnants of work under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 were the principal items of work being attended to by the Settlement Department for the period under report.

The Director of Settlements is the Head of the Department and he is also the Ex-Officio Secretary to the Board of Revenue (S.E.). Settlement Head Offices function at Madurai, Thanjavur and Salem with three Branch Settlement Offices attached to each.

Act 26/63 : The total number of Inam Estates notified under *Act 26/63* up to 31st March 1969 is as follows :—

Number of Estates—1,987. Area—1,382.34 sq. miles.

Settlement was introduced in an area of 111.77 sq. miles in Fasli 1377 and in an area of 348.33 sq. miles in Fasli 1378. An area of 399.62 sq. miles and 489.42 sq. miles is proposed to be settled in Fasli 1379 and 1380 respectively.

Four Assistant Settlement Officers were appointed for the conduct of statutory enquiries in Pudukkottai merged area under *Act 26/63* and the work had already been completed. Settlement has been introduced in an area of 33.20 sq. miles in Pudukkottai merged area in Fasli 1378. The remaining area is covered by stay orders. This area will be taken up for settlement as and when stay is vacated.

Act 27/63 : Thirteen leasehold villages have so far been notified under the Act, covering an area of 32.10 sq. miles.

Settlement has been introduced in four villages covering an area of 10.52 sq. miles in Fasli 1376 and in six villages with an extent of 15.53 sq. miles in Fasli 1378. One village is covered by stay, one village is proposed for settlement in Fasli 1379 and the other village was recently taken over.

Act 30/63.—The Minor Inams in 13,443 villages covering an area of 1,431.31 sq. miles were notified under section 1 (5) of *Act 30/63* so far.

Settlement has been introduced in an area of 314.72 sq. miles in Fasli 1377 and in an area of 507.14 sq. miles in Fasli 1378. It is proposed to introduce settlement in 350.40 sq. miles in Fasli 1379 and 259.05 sq. miles in Fasli 1380. In Pudukkottai merged area, Minor Inams in 116 villages covering an area of 45.47 sq. miles already notified under *Act 30/63* have been proposed to be treated as part village Inam estate falling under *Act 26/63*. The matter is engaging the attention of Government. Pending legislation in this regard, introduction of settlement in these villages has been deferred.

Re-settlement work in Pudukkottai merged area has already been completed in the entire area of 1,077.61 sq. miles.

The work relating to the introduction of "Ryotwari Settlement" in the transferred territory of Kanyakumari District and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli District is being attended to by the

Assistant Settlement Officer, Nagercoil, under the supervision of the Settlement Officer, Madurai.

<i>Area of settlement.</i>	<i>Villages.</i>	<i>Area in sq. miles.</i>
Kanyakumari district	64	452.69
Shencottah taluk (Tirunelveli district) ..	10	53.23
Total ..	74	505.92

Settlement has been introduced in an area of 47.31 sq. miles in Fasli 1377 and in 159.53 sq. miles in Fasli 1378. Settlement work under the various Acts including the Statutory enquiries is in progress, in respect of the remaining area.

Revenue Follow up work in Coimbatore district.—The area under revenue follow up work is as follows :—

1. Bhavani taluk	269.95	sq. miles.
2. Erode taluk	598.56	"
3. Gobichettipalayam taluk ..	548.31	"
4. Dharapuram taluk	853.77	"
Total ..	2,270.59	"

The revenue follow up work is being attended to by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Gobichettipalayam. The work has been completed in respect of Bhavani taluk for an area of 269.95 sq. miles in Fasli 1377. The work is in progress in Erode and Gobichettipalayam taluks. The work in Dharapuram taluk will be taken up after the completion of re-survey by the Survey Party.

Residuary work under Act 26 of 1948.—The implementation of the Act and introduction of Settlement under this Act has almost been completed. The details of area to be settled, settled and balance to be settled are furnished below :—

	<i>Number of Estates.</i>	<i>Area in sq. miles.</i>
1. Area for settlement	4,987	11,377.89
2. Area settled up to Fasli 1377	4,983	11,376.48
3. Area programmed for Settlement in Fasli 1378.	1	0.11
4. Balance to be settled in Fasli 1379.	3	1.30
Total ..	4,987	11,377.89

Compensation and Interim Payment have so far been deposited as detailed below under the various acts :—

	Compensation.	Interim payment.
	RS.	RS.
Amount deposited up to 31st December 1967.	6,33,00,700-00	2,04,23,700-00
Amount deposited from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969.	1,98,749-84	2,44,933-21
Total ..	6,34,99,449-84	2,06,68,633-21

The Establishment charges incurred by the Office of the Director of Settlements and the Settlement Parties are as follows :—

(i) Office of the Director of Settlements ..	Rs. 3,02,129-05
(ii) Settlement Parties	Rs. 33,28,219-26
Total ..	Rs. 36,30,348-31

Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on land).

The object of the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 is to impose a ceiling on agricultural holdings and to acquire the surplus on payment of compensation. The ceiling area in the case of individuals and families of five members and less is 30 standard acres and for every additional member, five standard acres are allowed. Female members of a family holding land in their own name on 6th April 1960 are entitled to have a stridhana of 10 standard acres, apart from the ceiling area. The overall ceiling area for a family irrespective of its size is, however, 60 standard acres. The ordinary acres are converted into standard acres in accordance with the yardstick laid down in the Act itself. The Act contains suitable provisions for dealing with subsequent acquisitions and sales of lands, if those transactions affect the provisions of the Act.

Two statutory bodies called the Madras Land Board and the Madras Sugar Factory Board have been constituted under the Act. The former deals with applications for retention and acquisition of lands for dairy farming, livestock breeding, etc., while the latter looks after the applications for retention and acquisition of lands by Sugar Factories.

Certain categories of lands such as lands held by Government local authorities, trusts, co-operative societies and orchards, topes, plantations and fuel topes are exempt from the provisions of the Act.

An appeal against all important orders lie to the Land Tribunal who is a Principal Subordinate Judge and against the order of the Land Tribunal a revision lies to the High Court. In respect of certain proceedings, a revision lies to the Land Commissioner who is the Member, Board of Revenue, dealing with Land Reforms.

The ceiling area in the case of cultivating tenants is 5 standard-acres including lands owned by such cultivating tenants. Under the provisions contained in Chapter VIII of the Act, surplus lands with cultivating tenants should be taken over by the Authorised Officer and leased out to eligible persons. But according to the judgment of the Madras High Court in W.P. No. 884/66, the surplus lands revert to the landowners concerned wherever their ceiling area is not exceeded. This decision is being followed now.

Agency for implementation.—The Act is being implemented by Gazetted Officers in the cadre of Deputy Collectors, who are called Authorised Officers. To begin with, 11 authorised officers were appointed with sufficient office and executive staff to work under them. As and when the work load decreased some of the Authorised Officer's Offices were retrenched. The present strength of the Authorised Officer's Offices is seven. They are assisted by Special Tahsildars, Special Deputy Tahsildars and Upper Division Revenue Inspectors.

Procedure for implementation.—Based on the report of the field staff and the returns furnished by landowners, the total extent of holdings of every person coming under the Act, the ceiling area allowable to such a person, the extents eligible for exemption or exclusion and the net surplus are determined by the Authorised Officers. Thereafter, a draft statement is prepared and published. After hearing objections, if any, a final statement is prepared and published. Notification regarding the surplus lands in each case is then issued by the Government, after which, the surplus lands are taken possession of by the Authorised Officers.

After taking possession of surplus lands, the Authorised Officer determines the compensation payable for those lands on the basis of the net income derived previously from them. A draft compensation assessment roll is first prepared and published and after disposing of objections, final roll is prepared and published. The compensation is payable in the shape of 10 year bonds, compensation below Rs. 50 being paid in cash.

Disposal of surplus lands.—It was estimated that a surplus of 83,000 acres of land would be available for distribution. It is actually found that the total extent would be only 65,000 acres. Surplus lands actually notified are only 24,572 acres. Other extent is covered by judicial orders. Sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty-eight acres are readily available out of which actually 8,129 acres have been assigned. It would be thus seen that Ceiling Act has not yielded any appreciable results as was envisaged at the time it was enacted.

After observing the required formalities, final compensation rolls have been published for a total compensation amount of Rs. 1,18,64,556. Out of this amount, compensation bonds have been obtained from the Reserve Bank of India for Rs. 95,24,900 and bonds and cash have actually been delivered to the parties for a total amount of Rs. 87,26,394. In many cases, the compensation rolls are pending publication with the Government Press and payment of compensation will be effected in due course after publication.

District Gazetteers.

During the period under report, the work of preparing the Gazetteers of this State was attended to in this Unit as detailed below :

- The requisitions for the supply of the Salem and the Coimbatore District Gazetteers received from the educational institutions and others were forwarded to the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras for effecting the supplies.

The Kanyakumari District Gazetteer.—This Gazetteer was sent to the Government Press, Madras, for printing and was subsequently forwarded to the Government Branch Press at Pudukkottai. The question of printing this District Gazetteer in the usual 10 point type is under correspondence with the Government Press, Madras.

The Tirunelveli District Gazetteer.—This Gazetteer was also sent to the Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai, for printing through the Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras. The galley proofs of the District Gazetteer are awaited from the Press.

The Ramanathapuram District Gazetteer.—The work of preliminary scrutiny and correction of the first and second batches of the proofs of this District Gazetteer has been completed. The work of scrutiny and correction of the third batch of the proofs was in progress.

The Nilgiris District Gazetteer.—The preliminary scrutiny of all the 19 draft chapters of this Gazetteer with reference to the detailed Centres Scrutiny Report was completed and necessary further action was being pursued.

The detailed particulars received from the various Heads of Departments and other authorities were also studied and suitably incorporated in the various draft chapters.

The Tiruchirappalli District Gazetteer.—The preliminary work on the detailed Scrutiny Report of the Central Gazetteers Unit on this District Gazetteer was completed. The detailed particulars received from the various authorities for this District Gazetteer were studied and suitably incorporated in the various draft chapters.

The North Arcot District Gazetteer.—The various draft portions of the draft chapters of this Gazetteer received back from the Heads of Departments and other authorities with their detailed Scrutiny Reports were studied and necessary action was pursued.

The Chingleput District Gazetteer.—The draft volume of this Gazetteer was approved and received back from the Central Gazetteers Unit with their Scrutiny Report in August 1968. The draft portions of certain draft chapters received back from the Heads of Departments and other authorities with their Scrutiny Reports were studied in detail and necessary action was pursued. The draft chapter on "People" was suitably revised with the latest available census data and other particulars.

The Madras District (City) Gazetteer.—The City Gazetteer has been under active preparation.

The examination of the Special Tahsildar's Verification Reports on some of the draft chapters was completed. The preliminary compilation of some of the chapters of this City Gazetteer was carried out. The work of detailed study and incorporation of the particulars received from a number of authorities for the various draft chapters was attended to.

The State Gazetteer.—The preliminary work on the State Gazetteer has been initiated. The Central Gazetteers Unit has communicated in January 1969 a list of the titles of the chapters for the State Gazetteer and it is under detailed examination. A number of authorities were addressed for the supply of preliminary materials for some of the chapters of the State Gazetteer. The preliminary compilation of materials for a few chapters was also attended to during the period under report.

General.—The State Editor in-charge, submitted to Government Special Reports on the places—Kancheepuram and Kodaikanal and a special note on the appropriate terminology to be used with reference to the events generally described as 'Sepoy Mutiny'. He visited various places of interest, institutions and offices and gathered particulars for the Gazetteers. He also met a number of authorities and discussed with them about the materials to be included in the Gazetteers.

Survey and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration

With effect from 1st March 1968, the Survey Maintenance Section and Survey Parties in the State were re-organised. According to the re-organisation, each revenue district except the districts of Madras and Chingleput functions as one district unit of survey and for Madras and Chingleput districts, there is one combined unit. Each unit is under the control of an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records (unit officer) in-charge of all items of regular survey including mobile and ad hoc works and also maintenance of Land Records. He performs his duties and responsibilities in his capacity as Personal Assistant to the Collector in all items of survey work and maintenance of Land Records in the district. There is also an Additional Assistant Director of Survey for each of the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore and Madurai for attending to resurvey work and also for Madras-Chingleput Unit for attending mainly to Town Survey in Madras City area. The survey Administrative Section of Board of Revenue was re-constituted as a separate office headed by the Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records redesignated as Technical Advisor to the Board of Revenue with a Personal Assistant (non-technical) in the grade of a Deputy Collector. The General Re-survey was also ordered to be restricted to the areas where it is considered essential after detailed investigation in each village. Besides these, a special scheme is in operation in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Madurai. This re-organisation envisages visits by all District Officers and other senior Officials to the rural parts, establish rapport with the people there, understand their difficulties and problems and offer relief on the spot within a reasonable time of one or two months. The Survey and Land Records staff play a vital role in the efficient working of this salutary measure.

The total expenditure on account of all the 13 district units during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 was Rs. 85,78,474.

The Central Survey Office, Madras attends to the drawing and printing works relating to the cartography of this State such as preparation and printing of village maps (revision and re-printing), Estate Survey Village maps, Panchayat Maps, Composite Maps, Town maps, Revenue Block Maps, Ward Maps, Taluk Maps, District Touring Maps and Departmental miscellaneous Maps. The annual revision of Taluk Maps once in 15 years is maintained.

During the period under report the following works were done.

(i) *Village Maps. (Revision and Re-printing).*—Four hundred and eighteen villages with an area of 808.17 square miles were printed.

(ii) *Estate Survey Village Maps.*—Seventy-nine villages with an area of 338.63 square miles were printed.

(iii) *Composite Maps.*—Composite Maps for four panchayats were printed.

(iv) *Revenue Block Maps.*—Revenue Block Maps of Kancheepuram Town (64 Blocks) and Devakottai Town (63 Blocks) were printed.

(v) *Town Maps.*—Town maps of Vepery Division (8 blocks) Tondayarpet Division (10 blocks) and Devakottai Town (100 blocks) were printed.

(vi) *Ward Maps.*—Maps of wards A and B of Arni Town were printed.

(vii) *District Touring Maps.*—Hand colouring cyan type copies of the District Touring Maps of The Nilgiris, Dharmapuri and Salem districts were printed.

(viii) *Taluk Maps.*—Drawing of fair originals, hand colouring, colour guides, blue prints and combined colour proof were attended to for various taluks in the State.

(ix) *Special and Departmental Maps.*—Several special items of work such as preparation of special maps, charts, graphs, specimens and furnishing of extracts from the maps and records to other departments local and statutory bodies were undertaken. Diploma and Degree forms in Arts and Science were also drawn, printed and applied to the Universities.

Cost of work.—(a) The aggregate value of departmental maps published was Rs. 5,19,592.95.

(b) Cost of work charged to other Departments of Government and statutory bodies was Rs. 94,163.59.

(c) Cost of work charged to Andhra Pradesh Government was Rs. 48,927-00.

(d) Amount realised by sales of maps to the Government and statutory bodies through adjustment bills was Rs. 49,900-20.

(e) Amount realised from private parties towards supply of maps and extracts was Rs. 3,491-37.

(f) Cost of maps supplied to Collectors and other Officers of the State free of cost was Rs. 3,59,686-91.

(g) By sale of maps was Rs. 3,214-92.

The total expenditure on account of Central Survey office was Rs. 12,93,539-53.

Revenue Records and Registration.—Disposal of applications for the transfer of registry in the State was fair in all the districts during the period under report.

(i) Number of cases of enjoyment reported by Karnams—4,518.

(ii) Number of cases of succession reported by Karnams—2,827.

(iii) Number of wrong registry cases detected by Revenue Inspectors—3,129.

Transfer of Revenue Registry falls under the following categories.

(1) Transfers made with reference to applications and notices received from the Sub-Registrars.

(2) Transfers effected on applications and intimation received from the registered holders.

The total number of applications under the above categories including the number pending disposal as on 1st January 1968 was 2,02,147 of which 1,54,164 were disposed of. Of the disposed of cases 85,491 were accepted, 16,914 were rejected and the remaining transferred for final disposal by the Deputy Tahsildars, etc. The causes for rejection were due to defective title and failure to produce documentary evidence in support of the title.

Subdivision and Check measurements.—The number of subdivisions sanctioned during the period was 1,13,573 and the number pending on 1st January 1968 was 26,353 making a total of 1,39,926 subdivisions to be attended to. Of these, 1,17,616 subdivisions were measured leaving a balance of 22,310 to be attended to.

One lakh forty thousand nine hundred and eighty-six subdivisions were pending incorporation in the taluk copies of the Field Measurement Books. Of these 62,116 subdivisions were mapped leaving a balance of 78,870 subdivisions.

The amount of subdivision fee realised was Rs. 4,54,192. Payment of moiety to Karnams has been dispensed with with effect from 1st March 1968 as the maintenance field surveyors attend to the measurement of subdivisions.

The progress made in stone maintenance work is being reviewed critically every quarter and suitable instructions for the effective maintenance are issued then and there.

Registration

During the period under report, four Registration districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot and Madras—Chingleput were bifurcated with effect from 1st February 1968. The total number of Registration districts in the State on 31st March 1969 was 21.

During the period, 10 new Sub-Registry Offices were opened making the total number of Sub-Registry Offices in the State to 369.

The total number of Registration Offices in the State as on 31st March 1969 was 390 (including 21 District Registrar's Offices).

To suit the convenience of the public, transfer of villages from one sub-district to another was effected in some districts.

During the period, the retention of one District Registrar's Office and 11 Sub-Registry Offices as a permanent measure was sanctioned.

All Sub-Registrars except those in the City of Madras continued to function as "Collector" under sections 41 and 42 of Indian Stamp Act within their respective jurisdiction in respect of instruments of sale, mortgage, gift and settlement for purposes of enabling stamp duty to be paid in cash by parties.

This department continued to administer.—

(i) the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Central Act XXI of 1860) in the State of Madras excluding the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk in Tirunelveli district; and

(ii) the Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955 (T.C. Act XII of 1955) and the Travancore-Cochin Document Writers' Licence Rules, 1955 in the merged areas namely, the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.

Particulars regarding the total number of documents registered in the State and the income and expenditure during the period are given below :

(a) Number of documents registered	12,43,003
(b) Income	Rs. 283.52 lakhs.
(c) Expenditure	Rs. 93.83 lakhs.

Forest Panchayats

Forest Panchayats are functioning only in Madurai district in the State. There are two Forest Panchayats in Madurai West Development district comprising an area of 1923.29 acres and three Forest Panchayats in Madurai East Development district with an area of 2080.74 acres. Proposals to transfer these panchayat forests to the forest department for proper maintenance are under the consideration of the Government.

Excise and Prohibition

Prohibition continued to be in force throughout the State of Tamil Nadu during the year 1968-69. The overall administration of the Madras Prohibition Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, etc., was vested in the Board.

The Inspector-General of Police was in-charge of the enforcement of Prohibition throughout the State. The State Khadi and Village Industries Board was attending to the formation, control and supervision of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies for providing employment to ex-tappers and the work relating to the issue of licences for tapping "Padani." The Officials of the Revenue Department continued to attend to the supervision and checking of the various types of licences and permits under the Madras Prohibition Act, Opium Act, etc., and the proper realisation of the revenue accruing thereunder.

Permits for personal consumption of liquor were granted to non-Indians on applications subject to a maximum of eight units per head per month. Tourists from other States were granted permits subject to a maximum of four units per month. The Director/Assistant Director of the Government of India, Tourists Offices are authorised to issue tourist/temporary permits for a period of three months at a time.

In the case of Indians, permits were granted only on grounds of health and on production of certificates issued by the Government Medical Officers of or above the rank of a Civil Surgeon. Permits to Indian visitors from other States, where prohibition was in force were issued on the strength of health permits obtained by them in their respective States. Visitors from other areas were granted permits only on medical grounds on the production of medical certificates issued by paid Civil Surgeons in the State to which they belonged. The quantity of liquor allowed to Indians was subject to a maximum of four units per month.

The total number of cases reported in the State under the Madras Prohibition Act, Opium Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act for the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 was 3,29,542 as against 2,48,848 during the corresponding period in the previous year (i.e., 1st January 1967 to 31st March 1968). There was an increase by 32 per cent in the total number of cases reported in the previous year. The Prohibition Intelligence Bureau has also detected 2,510 cases during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 as against 1,190 cases during the previous year.

Commercial Taxes

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following six Acts during the period under report, with the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, a Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, as Head of the Department.—

1. Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959.
2. Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
3. Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.
4. Madras Entertainment Tax Act, 1939.
5. Madras Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.
6. Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935.

There was no change in the administrative organisation of the Department during the period.

The revenue realised during the period under report under the various Acts was Rs. 8,996.08 lakhs.

The total number of dealers registered during the year ending 31st March 1969 was 1,68,867. Out of this, 1,01,940 were assessee of different categories as noted below :

(a) with a turn over of Rs. 15,000 to 75,000 ..	49,961
(b) with a turn over of up to Rs. 10 lakhs ..	49,706
(c) with a turn over—Over Rs. 10 lakhs ..	2,273
	1,01,940

(i) The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 is the major enactment yielding a substantial portion of the revenue to the State. With effect from 1st January 1968, sugarcane jaggery, which was previously exempt from tax, has been subjected to multi-point tax of 3 per cent. With effect from 25th January 1968, the rate of single point tax, at the point of last purchase in the State, on sugarcane was increased from 4 per cent to 7 per cent. With effect from 11th December, 1968 the rate of single-point tax leviable under item 30 of the First Schedule to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 in respect of precious stones namely, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, real pearls and sapphire, whether they are sold loose or as forming part of any article in which they are set has been enhanced from 4 per cent to 7 per cent. With effect from 18th December 1968, silk fabrics made in mills and on power-looms are levied multi-point tax of 3 per cent in lieu of the single-point tax of 3 per cent levied on these articles prior to that date.

Exemption from liability to tax under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 was granted in some cases during the period under report.

(ii) Under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, there were no changes in the rate of tax during the period under report. There were 58,579 registered dealers under this Act during the year ending 31st March 1969. Of these, 14,692 dealers were assessed to tax during the year.

(iii) The tax under the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 is levied on importers and wholesale dealers in motor spirit at the wholesale or import stage. The bulk of the tax is realised in Madras City where the major oil companies have their head offices. There was no change in the scheme of taxation during the period under report. The total quantities of oils involved in the first sales liable to tax for the year ended 31st March 1969 are as follows :—

	LITRES IN LAKHS
(1) Petrol	1,523
(2) Diesel oil	3,887
(3) Motor spirit other than petrol	175
(4) Aviation Turbo Fuel	81

The entertainment tax is being levied only in respect of cinema shows and horse races.

(iv) During the year ending 31st March 1969, 9,24,562 entertainments were held under the Madras Entertainment Tax Act and 9,23,678 entertainments under the Madras Local

Authorities Finance Acts. There was no change in the rate of tax during the period. Ninety per cent of the revenue realised is assigned to the concerned local bodies. Apart from the entertainment tax which is collected on each payment for admission, a separate tax, viz., 'Show Tax' is collected for each show from the Proprietor of the theatre and is credited to the funds of the Government.

(v) Under the Madras Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961, the Local Authorities have been empowered to levy a surcharge on the tax on entertainment at such rate not exceeding the rate of entertainment tax and to levy a surcharge on the show tax on cinematograph exhibitions at such rate not exceeding three times the show tax levied under section 4-A.

In both the cases, the power to fix the rate of surcharge is vested in the local body and the revenue collected is credited to their funds.

(vi) The tax under the Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935 is levied in respect of the race meetings at Guindy (Chingleput District) and Ootacamund (The Nilgiris District). During the period ending 31st March 1969, the rate of tax on betting at Madras (Guindy) races has been increased as follows :—

(a) Electric Totalizators	From 12½ per cent to 15 per cent with effect from 2nd November 1968.
(b) Bookmakers	From 12½ per cent to 15 per cent with effect from 2nd November 1968.
(c) Totalizators other than electric totalizators (i.e.) forecast, double, triple, jackpot and Quinella	From 15 per cent to 20 per cent with effect from 13th December 1968.

The administration of all the six Acts was smooth and satisfactory during the period ending 31st March 1969. The Board is constantly reviewing the various provisions of the Acts, Madras General Sales Tax and Central Sales Tax Acts in particular, in the light of the various pronouncements made by the courts and representation received from the Business Community and the departmental officers and sending proposals to Government to plug the loopholes

in the administration of the Acts. It is also critically reviewing the progress regarding the collection of arrears and current demands under the various Acts.

Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.

During the period under report, there was no change in the administrative set up in respect of the Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal. There were two Benches of the Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal at Madras and one Bench each at Madurai and Coimbatore. In addition to the above four Benches of the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, proposals for creation of one more Bench at Tiruchirappalli are under the consideration of the Government.

The Tribunal is the second appellate authority in the administration of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

The Main Bench of the Tribunal at Madras is also the Tribunal for disposing of the second appeals under the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 and under the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950, having jurisdiction over the entire Tamil Nadu.

The details of the work done on all the four Benches during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 are furnished below:—

I. Sales Tax Laws—

	Appeals.	Applications for review.
(1) Number pending on 1st January 1968.	7,904	9
(2) Number registered during the period.	4,782	14
(3) Number restored to file and remanded for fresh disposal.	159	—
(4) Total number for disposal ..	12,845	23
(5) Number disposed of	4,943	16
(6) Balance pending on 31st March 1969.	7,902	7

II. Madras Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955 and Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1950.

(1) Number pending on 1st January 1968	210
(2) Number registered during the period ..	218
(3) Number of reference applications under Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-Tax Act registered.	3
(4) Number restored to file and remanded for fresh disposal.	19
(5) Total number for disposal	450
(6) Number disposed of	345
(7) Balance pending on 31st March 1969 ..	105

Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Taxes.—From 1st April 1968 the administrative control of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners was transferred to the Chairman, Madras Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal by G.O. Ms. No. 732, Revenue, dated 30th March 1968. Under the said Government order, 16 Appellate Assistant Commissioners in the State came under the control of the Chairman, Madras Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.

The Appellate Assistant Commissioners are the first appellate authorities in the Administration of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

The details of work done by the 16 Appellate Assistant Commissioners during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 are given below:—

	Appeals.
(1) Number of appeals pending on 1st January 1968.	4,894
(2) Number filed during the period	16,354
(3) Total for disposal	21,248
(4) Number disposed of	16,850
(5) Balance pending on 31st March 1969 ..	4,398

Civil Supplies.

State trading in foodgrains continued to be the key-note of the Government's food policy during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 also.

Control was exercised in respect of the following articles.

1. Rice and paddy.
2. Wheat and wheat products.
3. Sugar.
4. Gur and Khandasari.
5. Infant and invalid foods.
6. Pulses and Millets.
7. Kerosene.

Control was also exercised in respect of the rice milling.

Rice. (i) *Procurement and Movement.*—During the year 1968, a procurement target of 9.33 lakhs tonnes was fixed but only 7.59 lakhs tonnes were procured. This was mainly because of the short fall in production due to adverse seasonal condition in the Northern districts. During the current samba season commencing from 1st January 1969 to 31st May 1969, a target of 4.71 lakhs tonnes has been fixed. As against this, a quantity of 3.72 lakhs tonnes was procured up to 31st March 1969 and it is expected that about 4.3 lakhs tonnes would be reached before the end of the samba season. During this year, a quantity of 8,490 tonnes of rice was moved to Kerala and another 50 tonnes to Mysore. The State received 12,400 tonnes of rice on exchange replacement basis and on cash payment basis.

(ii) *Pricing.*—The maximum prices fixed in the open market of paddy and rice during the last year were allowed to be continued during the year under report also.

(iii) *Distribution.*—Statutory rationing continued in Madras City, Coimbatore and Singanallur Municipalities and Perur Panchayat Union area during this year. Informal rationing under family card system continued to be in force in all the vulnerable areas like major towns, coastal areas, industrial colonies, etc. A population of 38.6 lakhs was covered by statutory rationing and 132.9 lakhs by informal rationing.

The scheme of distribution of II sort rice at a subsidised rate of 0.66 Paise per kg. or Re. 1 per Madras Measure which has been already introduced in the statutory rationed areas of Madra and Coimbatore and extended to the belt areas adjoining the City

in the Chingleput district was continued during this period also. The quantity of rice distributed from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 under the scheme is given below :—

1. Madras City	1,86,674 Tonnes.
2. Coimbatore	57,703 „
3. Belt areas	9,336 „

Wheat.—Wheat movement within the Southern zone is freely permitted. Wheat is continued to be allotted to this State in monthly quotas by the Government of India. During the year 1968-69 the monthly average allotment was 9,470 tonnes.

Wheat Products.—A monthly quota of 15,000 tonnes of wheat was allotted by the Government to the Roller Flour Mills in the State for manufacture of wheat products. From 1st September 1968 this Department took up distribution control over only 50 per cent of the production of Maida and Sooji of these mills. The remaining production as well as the production of Atta and Bran is allowed to be sold freely by the millers themselves.

Milo.—An average monthly allotment of about 2,500 tonnes was made to this State from the imported stocks. During the year 1969 it has not been possible to get regular allotments of milo.

Sugar.—The partial de-control of sugar continued to be in force during the period under report according to which 60 per cent of the production was taken over as levy sugar by the Government and the remaining 40 per cent was permitted to be sold by the factories in the open market till December, 1968. From January 1969 the allotment of levy sugar to State Government was increased to 70 per cent of the total production. The levy sugar quota was of the order of 6,096 tonnes per month in 1968 and from January 1969 it has been raised to 7,922 tonnes per month. This is mainly intended for issue to domestic consumers. An Additional quota of 83.3 tonnes of levy sugar is also allotted every month for supply to pharmaceutical concerns in the State.

Infant and Invalid Foods.—The distribution of a limited quota of these articles continued to be made through authorised retailers and Government ration shops, the major portion of the production being distributed by the manufacturers through private trade channels.

Pulses.—During this year, about 16,000 tonnes of Bengalgram and Bengalgram dhall were allotted to Madras City and this department took up the distribution of the same. During 1969 in view of the easy availability of this commodity, State trading in the same has not been resorted to.

Millets.—A small quantity of 2,800 tonnes of Jowar was purchased during the period under report from the Food Corporation of India and distributed to the drought affected districts.

Kerosene.—The Madras Kerosene Control Order was in force during the year also. The monthly quota for the State has been in the order of 23,000 tonnes.

Rice milling industry.—The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 and rules framed thereunder continued to be in force. The powers for the grant of permits for the establishment of new rice mills under section 5 of the Act and the powers exercised by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies under Section 8 (3) (c) (d) of the Act are now solely vested with the Government. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies has been appointed as the Appellate Authority to exercise powers under section 12 (1) of the Act.

Storage.—The stock of foodgrains procured by this Department were stored in godowns owned by the State Government, Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporation and private parties. The total godown capacity available to this department is 2.97 lakhs tonnes.

Lorry unit.—This department continued to maintain 36 new lorries to form a separate lorry unit to transport the foodgrains, sugar, etc., from railheads and harbour to the godowns and from the godowns to the ration shops. Wherever necessary private lorries were engaged to help quick movement. During the period under report, the Civil Supplies lorries covered a total distance of 1,720,183 kilometres and transported a total quantity of 133,137 tonnes of foodgrains and sugar.

The Civil Supplies Department was able to function effectively in ensuring equitable distribution of scarce commodities to the public at reasonable prices.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have to deal with the problem of rehabilitation of lakhs of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. The repatriation from Burma started in 1963 and nearly 90,000

persons have so far arrived. Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, 5.25 lakhs persons of Indian origin will be repatriated from Ceylon over a period of 15 years, of which about 4,000 persons have already come. In view of its magnitude, the Government of India have agreed to treat the rehabilitation of these repatriates as a national problem and provide all the funds required for the purpose. Thus the entire expenditure for the rehabilitation programme comes from outside the State's Plan ceiling.

The following paragraphs give a brief summary of the efforts taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the relief and rehabilitation of repatriates.

1. Repatriates from Burma.—Arrangements for the repatriation of the Indians from Burma are made by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. The repatriates, before their departure from Burma, are assisted in obtaining the various documents connected with departure formalities from the Burmese authorities. Concessional free air and sea passage facilities are also given in deserving cases.

The repatriates are brought to Madras from Rangoon by ships chartered by the Government of India. On arrival, the rootless among the repatriates are sent to the transit camps at Gummidipoondi or Sholavaram in Chingleput district or Kottapattu in Tiruchirappalli district. The other repatriates are given free rail tickets from Madras to their home towns and in addition given a journey allowance to meet incidental expenses.

Repatriates admitted in the transit camps are allowed the following facilities:—

(a) Cash doles ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 per month, depending upon the number of members in the family, are paid up to a period of seven months. Sick and aged persons who have no adult member to support them are, however, allowed to stay in the camps even beyond seven months and are also eligible for cash doles for the entire period of their stay. Unattached women are sent to the Special Home at Mathur in Tiruchirappalli district and are allowed to stay there till they are rehabilitated.

(b) In the event of death of a repatriate in the camp, a funeral grant up to Rs. 30 is paid to his family.

(c) In the case of marriage of an unmarried girl or re-marriage of widows in the camps, a grant of Rs. 200 is allowed.

(d) Arrangements for supply of rice at a subsidised rate and for free medical facilities have been made in the camps.

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There is a residential school for the children of repatriates at Mathur in Tiruchirappalli district. Children below 14 years of age of repatriate parents whose income is below Rs. 250 per month are eligible for admission in the school.

So far, about 90,000 repatriates belonging to Tamil Nadu have arrived from Burma. Most of them can be classified as petty traders and unskilled workers.

Measures undertaken to rehabilitate the repatriates who came to India on or after 1st June 1963.—The measures undertaken for the rehabilitation of these repatriates are given below :—

(i) Loans were given for trade and business up to a ceiling of Rs. 2,000 per family. A maximum loan of Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousand only) each was granted to groups of repatriates who join together to form a partnership firm or co-operative society for the purpose of setting up small industrial units, repair shops, etc., and other processing trades.

(ii) Loans for purchase of plots and construction of houses and shops were given at the following rates :—

	Urban areas.	Rural areas.
	RS.	RS.
Cost of plot	600	200
Construction of houses ..	2,000	1,250
Development of land	1,500	600
		(treated as grant).
Construction of business premises.	500	200

(iii) Priority was given to repatriates for appointment to posts and services in Government Departments (both Central and State).

(iv) Relaxation of age-limit was given to the repatriates in respect of appointment to posts in State Government Departments.

(v) Grants ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 were granted to the children of repatriates studying in schools and a stipend for the purchase of books. In suitable cases, a stipend ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 was also sanctioned, if the student had to stay away from his family for the purpose of being educated and the income of his parents is less than Rs. 250 per month.

(vi) Five per cent of the seats in industrial training institutions run by Government is reserved for the repatriates. Stipends are also granted to the boys admitted in the industrial training schools.

(vii) Repatriates were settled in agriculture wherever possible. Each family is assigned 5 acres of land and is given a maximum assistance of Rs. 5,000 for reclamation of land, sinking a well, purchase of bullocks, etc. 75 per cent of the cost of the scheme is treated as subsidy and the balance as loan.

(viii) Loans were granted to local bodies for construction of bunks/stalls. The bunks/stalls were let out on rent by the local bodies to the repatriates for setting up petty business with loan assistance from Government.

(ix) Priority was given to the repatriates in the allotment of shops, stalls and also the grant of licences and permits where required.

Business loans amounting to Rs. 185 lakhs have been sanctioned and disbursed to the repatriates up to 31st March 1969. About Rs. 23 lakhs has been disbursed to the repatriates as housing loans up to this period. The Burma Indians' Co-operative House Construction Society Limited, Madras has been given financial assistance to build 312 houses near Tiruvanmiyur, Madras City. A good number of repatriate families have constructed huts and settled down in Vyasarpadi area in Madras City. Proposals for construction of tenements to these families at an estimated cost of Rs. 301 lakhs are under consideration.

Seven hundred and forty-five repatriate families have been settled in agriculture in this State under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. A sum of about Rs. 29.01 lakhs has been spent under this scheme.

Sixty-three families have been sent for settlement in agriculture in the Sindhanur Land Colonisation Project in Mysore State.

The local bodies were sanctioned a loan of Rs. 6.52 lakhs for the construction of bunks/stalls for being let out to repatriates who wish to start business. Of the 684 stalls proposed, the local bodies have constructed 546 stalls and have allotted 428 of these to repatriates up to the end of March 1969.

The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for imparting industrial training to repatriate boys at the Industrial Training Institute, Mana, Madhya Pradesh. Forty-eight boys have already had apprenticeship training at the Institute.

Two tailoring centres, one at Pudupattinam in Thanjavur district and another at Mondiamman Nagar in Chingleput district are now functioning. In addition, it is proposed to train women repatriates in palm leaf work in Tirunelveli district. These schemes are intended to supplement their family income.

A statement showing the achievements under the various rehabilitation schemes is appended.

The repatriation from Burma started in 1963. All those who came to India after 1st June 1963 are eligible for the rehabilitation assistance mentioned above.

II. Repatriates from Ceylon.—Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964, persons of Indian origin may bring to India personal assets to the value of Rs. 75,000. The regular influx which was to have commenced in 1966 itself has, for some reasons, been delayed till now. The present expectation is that the influx will start from January 1970. About 4,000 persons have arrived up to 31st March 1969.

According to the figures collected by the Department of Rehabilitation, New Delhi, the occupational-wise break up of the repatriates from Ceylon is likely to be as under :—

	PER CENT.
(i) Plantation workers	90.0
(ii) Agricultural labourers.. .. .	0.5
(iii) Toddy tappers	0.7
(iv) Small traders	3.0
(v) Mercantile employees and salesmen	1.4
(vi) Domestic servants	0.8
(vii) Drivers	0.1
(viii) Other labourers	1.4
(ix) Others	2.1

The port of disembarkation for the repatriates from Ceylon will be Dhanushkodi. The pier at Dhanushkodi which had been damaged by cyclone in 1964, is being re-decked at a cost of Rs. 17.00 lakhs. The work is going apace and is expected to be completed soon. On disembarkation, the repatriates will be moved to Rameswaram by buses, for which a road is being laid from Dhanushkodi to Rameswaram at a cost of Rs. 27.5 lakhs. Such of those repatriates who have no roots in India will then be taken by train to the transit camp at Mandapam. As the pier at Dhanushkodi is not yet ready, repatriates from Ceylon now disembark at an improvised port at Rameswaram itself.

The Government propose to provide accommodation for 1,000 repatriates in the transit camp at Mandapam Camp. The quarantine camp buildings purchased by the State Government from Ceylon Government will be used for the purpose. Repairs have already been carried out to these buildings so as to immediately provide accommodation to 676 families. Provision of other amenities such as water-supply, electricity, roads, medical facilities is also under way. Arrangements have been made by the Ramanathapuram District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society to open a fair price shop in addition to the one now available at Mandapam. These two fair price shops will be adequate to meet the needs of 1,000 families who will be staying at Mandapam Camp. Arrangements are also under way to open a restaurant here on the lines of "Annapoorna Cafeteria". Arrangements are also being made here to provide banking facilities and facilities for encashment of Ceylon currencies, travellers cheques, etc.

In the matter of employment, the repatriates from Ceylon are granted the same concessions as have been given to the repatriates from Burma. The schemes for granting loans for business, housing and construction of shops sanctioned for repatriates from Burma, have been extended to the repatriates from Ceylon also. The children of the repatriates are granted educational concessions on the same basis as the children of the repatriates from Burma.

Since most of the repatriates from Ceylon will be plantation workers and agricultural labourers, emphasis is being laid on agricultural schemes in the plans drawn up for their rehabilitation. The following are such schemes undertaken for the rehabilitation of repatriates from Ceylon.

(A) *Plantation Schemes.*—(i) *Tea Plantation.*—A scheme for raising tea on 750 acres in The Nilgiris district at a cost of Rs. 93.71 lakhs has already been approved by the Government of India and this can provide employment to 800 repatriates. Ultimately, the scheme will be extended to cover an area of 3,750 acres and will provide employment to 4,000 repatriates. Additional areas suitable for raising tea and coffee are being localised in Anamalais and Palani Hills.

(ii) *Rubber Plantation.*—It is proposed to develop a rubber plantation in 2,000 acres in Kanyakumari district with a view to provide employment for about 666 repatriates. The scheme would cost Rs. 124 lakhs and has been approved by the Government of India.

(iii) *Cinchona Plantation*.—Proposals for extending the existing cinchona plantations in The Nilgiris district to another 1,000 hectares and for raising Eucalyptus on 300 hectares and Geranium on 200 hectares are under consideration. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 99.41 lakhs. The scheme will ultimately provide employment to about 1,750 repatriates.

(iv) *Coconut plantation*.—Under this scheme, repatriate families are proposed to be allotted five acres of land each with a financial assistance of Rs. 6,000 of which Rs. 3,000 will be towards subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem for five years. Schemes for the rehabilitation of 200 families in Naramangalam, Naripayur, Kuthiraimoli and Moogaiyur villages in Ramanathapuram district and of 50 families in Mumbalai village in Thanjavur district on this basis are under consideration. The details of the pattern of assistance are being worked out and as soon as sanction for the pattern is obtained from the Government of India, the scheme will be implemented.

(v) *Cashew plantation*.—A scheme has been drawn up to raise cashew plantations in 500 acres in Ramanathapuram district. Developing and planting will be with the Department of Agriculture for a whole year after which the area will be parcelled out into five acre plots and assigned to the repatriates. The approximate cost of raising cashew in every five acre plot will come to Rs. 6,500. This scheme is awaiting sanction from Government of India.

(B) *Land Colonisation Schemes*.—A scheme for developing 220 acres of land in Poosimalaikuppam village in North Arcot district and allotting them to repatriates has been finalised and sent to Government of India for approval. The scheme envisages developing and allotting 5 acres of land to each family, at a cost of Rs. 15,250. Similar land colonisation schemes in the following places are under consideration :—

District.	Name of village.	Extent. (ACRES.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Tiruchirappalli	.. Tiruvarangulam ..	3,000
2 Ramanathapuram	.. 1 O. Pudur ..	1,267
	.. 2 Thamarakki ..	448
	.. 3 Idayamelur ..	542
3 Madurai	.. Kongampatti ..	111
4 Salem	.. Karuveppampatti ..	500

Dairy Farming Schemes.—Under the scheme, each family will be allotted 2-1/3 acres; i.e., 2 acres for dairy farming and 1/3 acre for homestead plot and also a well and pumpset. The cost per family has been worked out at Rs. 6,594. It is proposed to set up 200 families in Mathur (Tiruchirappalli district) and about 168 families in Sendurai (Melur taluk, Madurai district) under this scheme. More such schemes are being formulated in Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli districts.

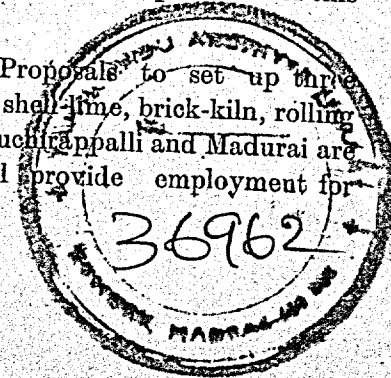
Vegetable Gardening Schemes.—It is proposed to settle 750 families in vegetable gardening in Mathur (Tiruchirappalli district). Here also, each family will get 2-1/3 acres of land, a house and a well fitted with pumpset. The cost per family has been roughly worked out at Rs. 5,474. More such schemes to be implemented in Managathi (Tiruchirappalli district), Abishekapatti and Vilathikulam (Tirunelveli district) are under examination. As soon as the pattern of assistance is decided by the Government of India, all these schemes will be started.

Scheme for settlement in deep sea fishing.—One hundred repatriates who are already experienced in fishing are proposed to be trained in mechanised fishing each year. After the training, a mechanised boat costing Rs. 60,000 and a nylon net costing Rs. 5,000 will be supplied to each group of five repatriates so as to enable them to take to deep sea fishing. The total cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 13.95 lakhs. The approval of the Government of India is awaited.

(C) *Industrial Schemes*.—(a) *Spinning Mills*.—The Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills is proposed to be expanded at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs for providing employment to 200 repatriates. The Co-operative Spinning Mills at Melur is proposed to be expanded at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs so as to employ 300 repatriates.

(b) *Powerlooms*.—It is proposed to start three units of 250 powerlooms each in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore districts costing Rs. 25 lakhs. The employment potential of this scheme will be 800 repatriates.

(c) *Other Industrial Schemes*.—Proposals to set up three industrial units for the manufacture of shell lime, brick-kiln, rolling shutters, etc., at Gummidipoondi, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai are under examination. These units will provide employment for about 1,750 repatriates.



It is proposed to allot developed plots belonging to the Industries Department in areas like Tiruchirapalli and Madurai, at concessional rates to repatriates from Ceylon. The first batch of repatriates from Ceylon is likely to have some resources at their disposal and are likely to avail this concession.

A statement showing the number of repatriates who have arrived so far and the number who have been given various types of assistance is appended.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS MEASURES UNDERTAKEN FOR THE REHABILITATION OF BURMA REPATRIATES IN TAMIL NADU.

1 Number of sailings up to the end of March 1969.	80
2 Number of repatriates arrived	87,800
3 Number of rootless repatriates among them.	72,850
4 Number of persons sanctioned business loan.	27,472
5 Total amount of business loan disbursed up to the end of March 1969.	Rs. 1,85,25,783
6 Number of repatriates provided with employment.	8,418
7 Number of families settled in Agriculture	745
8 Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates in agriculture.	Rs. 29,01,350
9 Number of educational concessions granted	800
10 Total number of Bunks/Stalls constructed by the local bodies.	546
11 Total number of Bunks/Stalls allotted to repatriates.	428
12 Loans granted to local bodies for construction of Bunks/Stalls.	Rs. 6,82,274
13 Special residential home for children of Burma repatriates at Mathur-Sanctioned strength.	1,000
14 Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1969 (including the expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1967 on the Special School at Tirunagar shifted to Mathur in 1967.)	Rs. 11,36,731-30
15 Special Home for unattached women at Mathur-Sanctioned strength.	300

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS MEASURES UNDERTAKEN FOR THE REHABILITATION OF BURMA REPATRIATES IN TAMIL NADU—cont.

16 Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1969.	Rs. 1,85,683
17 Housing assistance granted to repatriates up to 31st March 1969.—	
(i) Loan	Rs. 11,95,769
(ii) Grant	Rs. 1,39,830
18 Number of families settled in Rubber Research-cum-Development Station Ferrargunj, South Andamans.	37
19 Number of families settled in the Agricultural Project in Sindhanur, Raichur District, Mysore.	63
20 Number of repatriates granted Old Age Pension.	115
21 Number of candidates sent to Mana for training in Industrial Training Institute.	174

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CEYLON REPATRIATES ARRIVED IN INDIA WHO HAVE ARRIVED UNDER THE INDO-CEYLON AGREEMENT, 1964 AND GIVEN REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE.

1 Total number of repatriates who have arrived up to 31st March 1969.	4,020
2 Number of persons sanctioned business loans.	298
3 Total amount of business loan disbursed up to the end of March 1969.	Rs. 93,200
4 Number of repatriates settled in Agriculture.	57 (16 families.)
5 Number provided with employment ..	52
6 Number given housing loan	8
7 Total amount of housing loan disbursed up to the end of March 1969.	Rs. 4,600
8 Number of repatriates given other assistance.	125
9 Total amount disbursed in giving other assistance.	Rs. 29,005

CHAPTER VII. PUBLIC SERVICES.

Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

During the period under report, direct recruitment was made by the Commission to 1,419 vacancies in 47 classes of posts. In addition, it also held written competitive examinations for recruitment to the following categories of posts :—

<i>Category of posts.</i>	<i>Number of qualified candidates admitted to the examination.</i>	<i>Number of vacancies.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Group I Services and Deputy Superintendent of Police (Master's Degree Standard).	903	16
(ii) Group II Services (Bachelor's Degree Standard).	1,969	564
(iii) Group III Services (Pre-University Standard).	1,842	476
(iv) Group V Services, Audit Assistant in the Local Fund Audit Department (Bachelor's Degree Standard).	346	100
(v) Group VI Services (Forest Apprentice in the Madras Forest Subordinate Service).	88	6

On the results of the competitive examination for recruitment to the Group IV Services, 1,674 candidates were selected for appointment as clerks, typists, etc., in the Ministerial Services. In 1968, the Commission, as usual, held a competitive examination comprising a written test of the S.S.L.C. Standard (Group IV Services) for recruitment as clerks, typists, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and the Madras Secretariat Service and as Supervisors in the Department of Statistics in the Madras General Subordinate Service. There

were 27,178 qualified applicants for admission to the examination. This examination, as in the previous years, was thrown open as a general educational test to persons already in service who did not possess the minimum general educational qualification in order to qualify themselves for promotion or transfer, etc.

During the period under report, the Commission dealt with 57 references relating to the State Services and drew up approved lists of officers qualified for appointment to the State Services by recruitment by transfer from the corresponding subordinate 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 1968 and in January 1969. It also conducted Special and departmental examinations for State Government servants in May and November 1968 numbering 21,538 and 22,190 respectively.

The Commission advised the Government on 216 cases of appeals, memorials or petitions, proposals for disciplinary action, grant of extraordinary pension, alteration of date of birth and reimbursement of the costs of defence incurred by public servants.

Civil Services Joint Council.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council was established in 1955 on the lines of Whitley Councils functioning in the United Kingdom. It is only a recommendatory body. The aim of the Council as applied to public service is to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of civil servants in matters affecting the Civil Service with a view to increasing efficiency in Public Service combined with the well-being of those employed, to provide machinery for dealing with grievances and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the administrative, clerical and other services. The Chief Secretary to Government and the Assistant Secretary to Government, Public (Services) Department are the ex-officio Chairman and Secretary of the Council respectively.

The strength of the Council has been increased from 14 to 18 giving representation to two more departments, namely, Agriculture and Co-operation departments, both on the official as well as staff side. During the period under report, the Council met on three occasions, namely, on 15th March 1968, 3rd August 1968 and 28th December 1968. As many as 67 subjects were discussed at these three meetings. The Council's recommendations on the subjects are dealt with by the departments of Secretariat concerned. The decisions, as and when taken by the Government are being communicated to the Council for the information of the members.

The Government have ordered the formation, with effect from 1st January 1969, of District Councils, for all districts in this State, except Madras City, with the Collector of the district concerned, as the Ex-officio Chairman. The intention in the formation of District Councils is to bring together representatives of the staff and the officials, to provide a forum for voicing local grievances and for formulating measures for toning up the administration. The District Councils will confine themselves to issues and grievances which are exclusively of local importance. Important matters like enhancement of scales of pay and allowances, will be outside the purview of the District Councils.

Complaints Cell.

In order to look into the grievances of the public against the administrative delays, inequities, etc., which concern the internal working of departments and to make the Government offices more responsive to the numerous complaints received, a "Complaints Cell" has been set up in the Public Department of the Secretariat in 1964. At present, an Assistant Secretary is in-charge of the Cell. He will be responsible for receiving all complaints. He also ensures that they are processed quickly in the departments of the Secretariat till a final disposal is given and the petitioners informed of it. Similarly, in the Board of Revenue a "Complaints Cell" under the control of an officer of the rank of Deputy Collector has been constituted. The complaints cell is concerned only with avoidance of delays and passing of early orders by the competent authorities. It is not interested in the merits of the orders themselves.

Regarding the Heads of Departments, Collectors and District Heads, the officer immediately below the head of the office and who is responsible for office administration has been designated

as the "Cell Officer" and made responsible for receiving complaints and for pursuing further action on them till a final decision is reached. The heads of the departments have been requested to make the scheme a success by redressing promptly the grievances made by the public against the administration. The Collectors and the Revenue Divisional Officers in the districts have been asked to set apart one day in the week for receiving complaints and representations from the public, apart from the normal disposal of such complaints and representations on other days. Consequent on the formation of the "Complaint Cells" in every department, it is considered desirable that the officers-in-charge of the complaints cell should also take cognizance of the grievances of the Government servants in matters in which delay could have been avoided or minimised. The Government have therefore ordered that the Government servants may send a copy of their representation to the officers-in-charge of the cell who may take cognizance of such advance copies received from the Government servants in the following matters and pursue them with the various branches of the departments till they are finally disposed of :—

(i) Cases of non-payment or delay in payment of salaries and allowances ;

(ii) Cases in which persons are permitted to continue temporarily for long periods in posts without confirmation ;

(iii) Cases of fixation of pay; and

(iv) Cases of delay in finalisation of pension and gratuity.

The Government are very keen that all grievances should be redressed to the utmost extent and with utmost expedition possible. Necessary instructions have been given to all Collectors to adhere strictly to ensure quick disposal of the representations of the public at all levels of district administration.

To look into cases of corruption and lack of integrity on the part of Government servants, the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption has been constituted with an additional Inspector-General of Police as Director who will deal with them. There is also a Vigilance Commission headed by the Vigilance Commissioner to supervise the work of the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

Cost of Public Services.

The expenditure on public services in the State excluding salary of the Governor, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. during the year 1967-68 was, as shown in the statement below :—

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1967-68.	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1967-68.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.		RS.
		IN LAKHS.		IN LAKHS.
I.C.S. including High Court Judges.	11	*4,81.95	20	384.08
I.A.S. Direct Recruits.	111			
I.A.S. Promotees ..	31			
Other All India Services.	93			
State Higher Judicial Service.	39			
Other State Service..	7,225			
Subordinate Ministerial and Superior service (excluding village Establishment).	2,61,504	53,27.42	24,836	
Village Establishment.	55,103			
Total ..	3,24,117	58,09.37	24,912	384.08

*Excluding the salary of Governor, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Deputy Chairman, Chairman, M.L.As. and M.L.Cs.

Total :—Salaries and pensions in 1967-68=Rs. 61,93.45 lakhs.

The total salaries and pensions in 1967-68 was Rs. 61,93.45 lakhs as against Rs. 57,39.19 lakhs during the previous year. The salaries for Gazetted Officers alone was Rs. 4,81.95 lakhs as against Rs. 4,64.91 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 Expenditure on Revenue Account has decreased from 25.2 during 1966-67 to 24.88 during 1967-68 and in the case of salaries of Gazetted Officers, it has decreased from 2.1 in 1966-67 to 2.06 in 1967-68.

Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

The Tamil Nadu Vigilance Commission which was constituted in November 1965, continued to function with Thiru T. A. Verghese as Vigilance Commissioner.

The jurisdiction of the Commission extends to all employees of the State Government except the public servants under the administrative control of the High Court. The employees of Market Committees and Tuticorin Port Trust have been brought within the jurisdiction of the Commission during the period under report. Two hundred and twenty-seven petitions alleging corruption and other malpractices against Government servants were received by the Vigilance Commission.

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.

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

(1) Number of petitions received during the period.	1,370
(2) Number of cases taken up for preliminary enquiry.	366
(3) Number of cases in which detailed enquiry was ordered.	273
(a) By Government	30
(b) By Vigilance Commission ..	64
(c) By Heads of Departments/ Administrative Officers.	20
(d) By Director, Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.	159
	273
(4) Number of Final Reports sent to the Vigilance Commission.	182
(a) Actionable Reports	141
(b) Non-substantiated reports ..	41
	182
(5) Number of cases pending on 31st March 1969.	141
(a) Detailed enquiries	91
(b) Preliminary enquiries	50
	141

(6) Percentage of cases in which allegations were substantiated (141 out of 182 cases).	77.47
(7) Number of cases pending before the Tribunals for Disciplinary Proceedings and Departmental Heads on 31st March 1969.	164
(a) Tribunals	89
(b) Departmental Heads	75
	164
(8) Number of trap cases registered and investigated during the period (including the cases of previous years).	51
(i) Number of cases ended in conviction.	11
(ii) Number of cases in which action was dropped or ended in acquittal.	11
(iii) Number of cases under trial ..	7
(iv) Number of cases in which actionable reports were sent.	9
(v) Number of cases pending	13
	51
9. Number of non-trap cases registered and investigated during the period (including the cases of previous years).	39
(i) Number of cases ended in conviction.	10
(ii) Number of cases in which action was dropped or ended in acquittal.	2
(iii) Number of cases under trial ..	3
(iv) Number of cases in which actionable reports were sent.	2
(v) Number of cases pending	22
	39

10. Number of cases relating to attempts to bribe public servants brought to the notice of the Commission. 3

Details of punishments awarded by Government and departmental authorities.

(a) Dismissal or removal from service.	32
(b) Compulsory retirement ..	12
(c) Reduction in pension ..	..
(d) Reduction in pay or to lower rank.	8
(e) Stoppage or postponement of increments.	28
(f) Censure and other punishments.	16

Total .. 96

The departments which were predominant in petitions against Government servants are Police, Revenue, Rural Development Programmes, Local Boards, Forest, Education, Public Works, Medical and Highways.

Tribunals for Disciplinary Proceedings.

Three Tribunals with headquarters at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur have functioned during the period under report. The Tribunals mainly conducted cases of corruption against Government servants on a monthly salary of Rs. 200 and above and in a few cases against Officers drawing less than Rs. 200 which, the Government considered, should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

Details of the cases pending, received and disposed of during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 in the three Tribunals are furnished below :—

	<i>Tribunal at Madras.</i>	<i>Tribunal at Madurai.</i>	<i>Tribunal at Thanjavur.</i>
1 Number of cases pending on 1st January 1968.	45	35	28
2 Number of cases received ..	35	26	24
3 Total for disposal	80	61	52
4 Number disposed of	29	22	21
5 Balance on 31st March 1969 ..	51	39	31

All the three Tribunals camped in their respective jurisdiction and conducted the enquiries.

Cost of Living Index.

The statement below depicts the trend in the cost of living index numbers for different centres in Tamil Nadu during 1968-69:—

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Madras City.</i>	<i>Cuddalore.</i>	<i>Tiruchirappalli.</i>	<i>Madurai.</i>	<i>Coimbatore.</i>	<i>Nagercoil.*</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(Base : Year ended June 1936=100.)						
1968—						
January	715	764	688	663	762	769
February	705	755	674	639	750	768
March	701	723	663	639	735	761
April	703	719	657	641	731	757
May	704	714	657	639	726	756
June	690	707	649	637	715	749
July	681	695	645	637	715	749
August	693	706	669	644	721	759
September	710	725	698	661	732	772
October	712	736	690	664	736	773
November	701	735	674	670	736	767
December	693	731	669	671	733	762
1969—						
January	690	723	673	668	734	760
February	686	718	671	668	727	755
March	696	719	685	670	731	760
(* Base : August 1939=100.)						

Prices Statistics.

Wholesale Price Index Numbers.—The wholesale prices of foodgrains in Tamil Nadu generally ruled at higher levels in 1968 than in 1967 while those of commercial products declined in 1968. The average index number of wholesale prices (Base : 21st August 1939=100) of foodgrains for 1968 was 786 as against 732 in the previous year, the percentage of increase being 7.4. The average index number of wholesale prices of commercial products stood at 1098 during 1968 as compared with 1146 for the year 1967 representing fall of 48 points or 4.2 per cent. During 1968 the wholesale price index for foodgrains steadily increased from 745 in January 1968

to 822 in December 1968 or by 10.3 per cent. The index for March 1969 was eight hundred and twenty-one as against 822 in December 1968.

The index number of wholesale prices for commercial products, on the other hand, exhibited a declining trend during the year 1968. The index number which was 1160 in January 1968 receded by 41 points to 1119 by December 1968. Thereafter the index number advanced. The table below gives the monthly wholesale price indices for foodgrains and commercial products during 1968 and the first three months of 1969:—

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN TAMIL NADU.

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

Period.	Index.		
	Food grains.	Commercial products.	Composite.
1968—			
January	745	1,160	977
February	751	1,115	954
March	751	1,083	937
April	752	1,070	930
May	782	1,027	918
June	795	990	904
July	791	979	896
August	796	1,085	957
September	812	1,180	1,017
October	816	1,205	1,033
November	820	1,162	1,011
December	822	1,119	988
Average	786	1,098	960
1969—			
January	827	1,130	996
February	818	1,116	984
March	821	1,179	1,021

CHAPTER VIII.

POLICE, PRISONS AND FIRE SERVICES.

Tamil Nadu Police

The strength of the Tamil Nadu Police as on 31st March 1969 (excluding Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police) is as follows :—

(i) Gazetted—184.

(ii) Non-gazetted—33,752 (including constables).

Details regarding the number of cases reported and detected under "Grave Crimes" during the period under report are given below :—

Head of Crime.	Number reported.	Number detected.
1. Murder	896	306
2. Dacoity	27	5
3. Robbery	141	58
4. House Breakings	8,617	4,643
5. Major Thefts	16,280	10,029
6. Minor Thefts	664	522
7. Cattle Thefts	1,999	1,425
Total	28,624	16,988

The percentage of detection works out to 62 during the period 1st January 1968 to 31st December 1968 as against 60.1 during the period 1st January 1967 to 31st December 1967 and 48.9 during 1st January 1969 to 31st March 1969 as against 45.4 in the corresponding period in 1968. The District Intelligence Bureau functioned satisfactorily in collection and dissemination of information relating to crimes and criminals and by entering into a special study of the extent and ramification of more important of them, advising the investigation officers in handling serious and professional crimes.

One thousand eight hundred and seven juveniles came to notice in property offences during the period under report. All the 29 Boys' Clubs in the State are functioning satisfactorily with the grant from the State Government and the Central Government. The Juvenile Aid Police Unit and the Juvenile Guidance Bureau are also serving usefully in dealing with juvenile delinquents.

Two lakhs fifty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-four prohibition cases were detected during the period under report. There was an increase in detection of prohibition cases in all the districts. The Prohibition Act was enforced satisfactorily during the period.

Labour continued to be restive during the period under report. There were strikes and demonstrations by the workers, mostly of the private sector demanding enhanced wages reinstatement of retrenched workers and on matters relating to other issues.

The Home Guards continued to assist the police in routine duties such as night beat, traffic control and on occasions when important bandobust is arranged. The sanctioned strength of Home Guards is 113 companies of 110 Home Guards each, i.e., 12,430 Home Guards. The actual strength of Home Guards as on 31st March 1969 was 11,553.

Special Armed Police I, Special Armed Police IV and Malabar Special Police II Battalions continued to remain in the State while Malabar Special Police I and Special Armed Police II Battalions continued on deputation ex-State.

During the period under report, quarters, as noted below, were completed and occupied.

Sub-Inspectors—2.

Head Constables—3.

Police Constables—25.

The Madras Police Benevolent Fund continued to function satisfactorily. The total grant claimed from the Government was as follows :—

	RS.	P.
1968	50,000	00
1969	24,089	22
	(first instalment).	
Total ..	74,089	22

A sum of Rs. 1,05,310 was spent during the year 1968 and another sum of Rs. 21,420 was spent during the period from 1st January 1969 to 31st March 1969 for various welfare amenities and relief of the members. Scholarships were awarded to the children of non-gazetted police officials to the tune of Rs. 74,400.

Under the Madras Police Centenary Scholarship Scheme, scholarships were awarded to the children of non-gazetted police officers (executive) out of annual donations received from the donors and interest accrued on securities of the Fund. The total amount spent under this head was Rs. 42,600.

There are at present 16 Static, 42 sub-divisional radio stations, 1 T.P. Stations, 4 V.H.F. Stations, 5 City Control rooms and 100 emergency stations attached to the State Police net work. All the District Headquarters are linked with Madras which has 3 control stations, i.e., Central Range, Southern Range and Western Range. Besides the wireless stations mentioned above the following additional net works function in the State :—

1. Madras City Police Net work.
2. Malabar Special Police Radio Net work.
3. Special Armed Police Net Work.

The following sports were conducted during the period under report :—

1. State Police Aquatic Meet, 1968 at Madras in June 1968.
2. State Police Duty Meet, 1968 at Madras in July 1968.
3. Inter-Range Games Meet and Cultural Meet 1968 at Tiruchirappalli from 10th September 1968 to 14th September 1968.
4. State Police Sports at Madras from 3rd December 1968 to 7th December 1968.
5. The XVII All-India Police Games were organised by the Uttar Pradesh Police at Lucknow in January-February 1968. The Tamil Nadu Police won the "Hard Lines Trophy" defeating Bihar team.
6. The XVIII All-India Police Games Meet was conducted at Tekapur, Madhya Pradesh from 11th March 1969 to 18th March 1969. The Tamil Nadu Police won first place in 4 × 100 metres relay.

During the period under report, tear-smoke was used on nine occasions to disperse violent mobs as noted below :—

Place.	Number of occasions.
(1) Madras City	5
(2) The Nilgiris District	1
(3) Chingleput East District	1
(4) Kanyakumari District	1
(5) Thanjavur District	1
	9

During the period under report, police had to resort to firing in 13 instances as detailed below, for self defence :—

Place.	Number of instances.
(1) Madras City	3
(2) Chingleput District	1
(3) The Nilgiris District	1
(4) Tirunelveli District	4
(5) Tiruchirappalli District	2
(6) North Arcot District	1
(7) Ramanathapuram District	1
	13

The Provisions of the Madras City Police Act were extended to 52 places in the State.

Police Officers were awarded medals as detailed below :—

Republic Day, 1968—

Police Medal for meritorious service—9 officers.

Independence Day, 1968—

Police Medal for meritorious service—11 officers.

President's Police and Fire Services Medal for distinguished service—1 officer.

Republic Day, 1969—

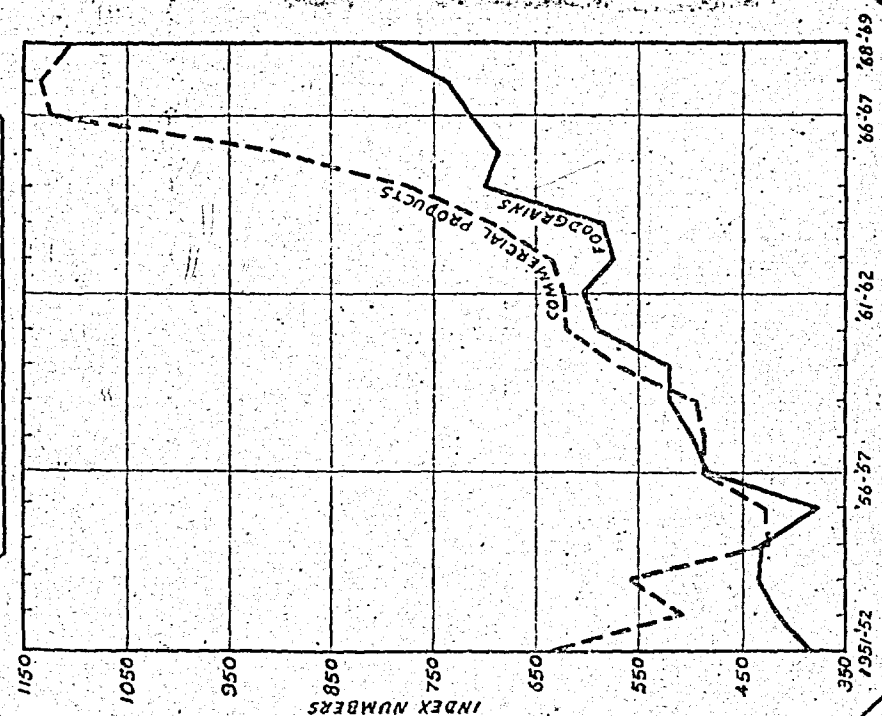
Police Medal for meritorious service—9 officers.

President's Police and Fire Services medal for distinguished service—1 officer.

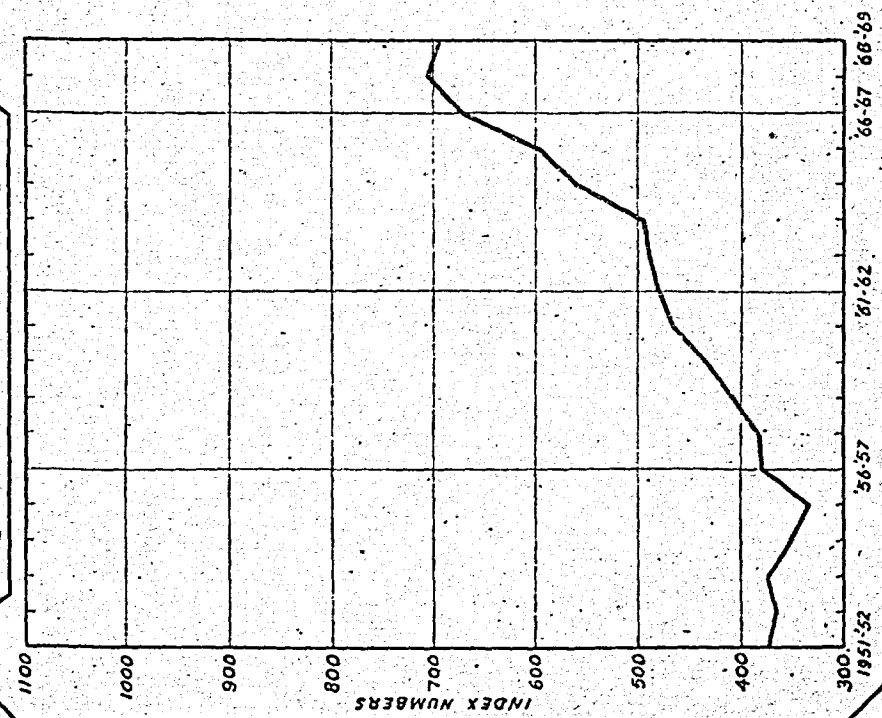
There are 3 Dog Squads at present functioning in the State—one each at Madras City, Madurai and Coimbatore.

During the period under report, the police had continuous strain. Madras City was the venue of the Second World Tamil Conference in January 1968. There were the All-India National Games in February followed by the Maha Makam festival (which comes once in 12 years) at Kumbakonam, Thanjavur District—attracting thousands of pilgrims from all over the country. Madras City was also the venue of the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair. The recurrence of the slum-fires in the City devastated several huts and rendered thousands of hut-dwellers homeless. There was token strike by the Central Government employees. There were bye-elections, Civic Elections and labour unrest in private sector industries. There were agrarian troubles and agitation by student

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
IN TAMILNADU
[BASE:- PRICES ON 21ST AUGUST 1939=100]



AVERAGE COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS
FOR WORKING CLASSES IN TAMILNADU
[BASE:- YEAR ENDED JUNE 1936=100]



over various issues. The Police discharged their duties on all the occasions creditably in the maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crimes. All the ranks continued to work with zeal and interest. The morale of the Police force continued to be excellent.

Madras City Police.

The strength of the Madras City Police as on 31st March 1969 is as follows :—

(i) Gazetted	23
(ii) Non-gazetted	4,638 (including constables).

The Commissioner of Police, Madras is assisted by 5 Deputy Commissioners of Police, one Deputy Superintendent of Police and Adjutant (Home Guard), 14 Assistant Commissioners of Police and two Personal Assistants (Ministerial).

The total number of cognizable crimes under the Indian Penal Code excluding those under special and local laws, reported and detected during the period under report are given below :—

Period.	Total Number of cases.	Convicted.	Dis- charged and acquitted.	Not detected.	Percentage of detection.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1-1-68 to 31-12-68.	8,113	5,921	331	1,861	73
1-1-69 to 31-3-69.	1,894	1,546	84	264	81
Total ..	10,007	7,467	415	2,125	..

Of the 10,007 cases reported, 6,670 cases relate to "Grave Crimes".

Details regarding the number of cases reported under grave crimes are given below :—

Head of crime.	Number of cases reported.
(1) Murder	31
(2) Dacoity	2
(3) Robbery	4
(4) House-Breakings	336
(5) Thefts	6,210
(6) Cattle thefts	87
Total ..	6,670

During the period under report, 75,614 cases were charged in all heads under the Madras Prohibition Act. Of the 75,614 cases charged, 72,427 cases ended in conviction. The enforcement of Prohibition Act continued to engage considerable portion of the time and energy of the City Police Force. The City Police and Raiding parties raided constantly and effectively in the border villages and the gate-ways to Madras City to detect cases of transport of foreign liquor and to stop its flow to City.

Statistics of arrests and convictions for drunkenness for period under report are given below :—

	<i>Number arrested.</i>		<i>Number convicted.</i>	
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Madras City — ..	53,943	1,182	52,323	1,142

Juvenile delinquency has been on the increase. The number of cases reported during the period was 12,075. The increase is mainly reflected under the offences of special and local laws including public nuisance.

<i>Nature of offences.</i>	<i>Number of juveniles rounded up.</i>
(i) Gambling — .. — ..	1,632
(ii) Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.	58
(iii) Begging —	455

Ten thousand eight hundred and sixty nine juveniles were placed before the Court. The Juvenile Aid Police Unit attached to Madras City Police had restored 475 juveniles to their parents or guardians directly. There are 3 Boys' clubs in Madras City one at Chintadripet and the other two at Royapuram and Kodambakkam and they are functioning satisfactorily.

Three hundred and twenty two cases of accidental deaths were reported during the period under report. 106 cases disclosed culpable negligence and in all the cases investigation was taken up by the Police.

The Station Vigilance Committees are functioning satisfactorily during the period under report. Responsible persons of local influence and integrity are selected to serve on the Committees for better Police Public Relations and they are frequently met by all ranks to enlist their active co-operation.

The total number of accidents, fatal accidents, number of persons killed and injured are as follows :—

(i) Total number of accidents	5,073
(ii) Number of fatal accidents	197
(iii) Number of persons killed	198
(iv) Number of persons injured	4,446

Vigorous propaganda for educating the public and motorists on road safety continued throughout the period under report. Children from various schools continue to come for training in road safety in the children Traffic Game Park. During the period under report, 4,387 children have been trained in this park.

The Mobile Court is functioning satisfactorily.

The number of cycle-rickshaws, hand-pulled rickshaws, jutkas, single bullock carts and hand carts registered under the Hackney Carriage Act as on 31st March 1969 is as follows :—

(i) Cycle Rickshaws	2,092
(ii) Hand-pulled Rick-shaws	2,235
(iii) Jutkas	394
(iv) Single bullock carts	200
(v) Hand carts	9,461

The City Home Guards Organisation commenced functioning from 9th March 1963. The present strength of Men Home Guards on roll is 3,564 while it is 167 on the woman side. These have been divided into nine divisions excluding the women's wing. This unit was utilised for doing social and public functions in addition to regular police personnel.

Special attention was paid to the security work by the Divisional Police and also by the Special parties formed in the Crime Branch of the City Police from time to time.

An analytical study of each form of crime was made from week to week and month to month with reference to the factors influencing each form and all possible counter measures were taken towards preventing each form of crime and bringing to book the offenders responsible. Preventive measures included co-ordinated police beats and patrols in all residential localities, vigil at lurking points at strategic places, circulating letters of advice

enclosing composite photographs of O.V.K.Ds. and K.Ds. of M.O. categories to various public agencies of importance in the City including keepers of hotels, choultries and public places, cycle-shop keepers, pawn brokers, shroff-shop-keepers and brokers etc.

The Law and Order situation during the period was on the whole satisfactory. Rowdies and anti-social elements were kept under proper control and there was no major incidents disturbing the peace.

State Forensic Science Laboratory.

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory continued to function (with the chemistry division in the Revenue Board buildings and the other divisions in the Police Headquarters buildings) under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

The details regarding the number of cases and articles received during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 are given below :—

			Number of cases.	Number of articles.
(1) Biology	..	..	50	400
(2) Physics	..	..	139	4,637
(3) Chemistry	..	..	9,314	15,851
(4) Fire Arms	..	..	95	402
(5) Documents	..	..	297	11,132

This laboratory continued to afford facilities for the examination of Fire Arms cases received from the Kerala and Mysore States.

Besides the above items of work, training in recording of Foot prints was given to Head Constables of District Intelligence Bureau and lectures on Scientific Aids to investigation were delivered to Sub-Inspector cadets, D.I.B. Inspectors, two probationary Assistant Commandants and Police Officers undergoing refresher course. Thiru M. R. Sastri, Officer on Special duty for Forensic Science Laboratory of Government of Gujarat, studied the working of the Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory on 18th and 19th September 1968. The Assistant Director (Physics) of this laboratory underwent a short training in the India Government Mint, Bombay from 13th to 18th May 1968 and in the Currency Note Press, Nasik Road from 20th to 25th May 1968. Dr. H. L. Bhami, Director, Central Forensic Science

Laboratory, New Delhi studied the working of Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory, Madras from 8th to 14th July 1968. Thiru O. P. Chugh, Assistant Director in charge of Ballistics Division C.B.I., New Delhi underwent a short course of training for two months from 2nd September 1968. Officers of this Laboratory also visited scenes of crime in Madras City to render Scientific assistance in the initial stage of crime investigation.

Chemical Examiner's Laboratory.

The Chemical Examiner's Laboratory is a separate and independent Laboratory. The office of the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory hitherto situated in the Madras Medical College Buildings Madras-3 has since moved into the new spacious building on the Marina, South Beach Road, Madras-4, with effect from 14th March 1969.

The work carried out in the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory comprises 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 examination such as examination of bombs, fireworks, other explosives, bones, hair and articles tendered for general analysis from Government department.

Medico-legal and chemico-legal examinations were carried out as usual for Central Government Departments including the Defence.

Stains of all description whose origin has to be determined are sent to this laboratory for examination.

The starting of a serology section with the full complement of staff, equipment and building in the chemical Examiner's Laboratory was sanctioned in 1968. Steps are taken to recruit a suitably qualified candidate for the post of Serologist and train him.

On the invitation of the Director of the National Police Academy, Abu, the Director delivered a series of lectures to the senior police officers for the advanced course conducted by the Academy in November 1968.

Thiru A. Irudayasamy and Thiru R. Subramanian, Assistant Directors, were deputed to present papers and to participate in the discussions at the winter school on Forensic Sciences organised by the National Institute of Sciences of India held at Nangal in March 1969.

The following table shows the number of cases and articles received in this department during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 :—

<i>Chemical division.</i>		<i>Biological division.</i>	
<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>
5,474	16,867	1,075	6,894

Prisons.

The total number of Jails in the State is as follows :—

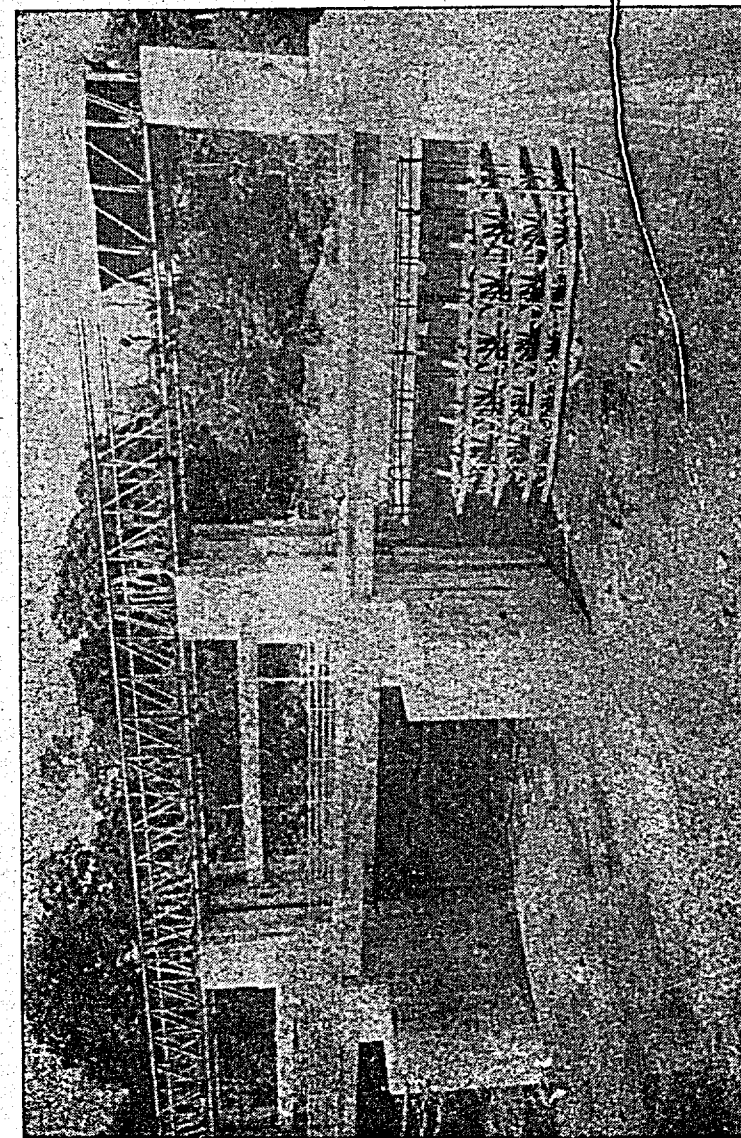
	<i>As on 1st January 1968.</i>	<i>As on 31st March 1969.</i>
(1) Central Jails	7	8
(2) State Jail for Women ...	1	1
(3) District Jail	1	...
(4) Borstal School	1	1
(5) Subsidiary Jails	124	122
(6) Special Subsidiary Jails.	4	4

The District Jail at Pudukottai was abolished on 1st April 1968 and a Borstal School established in its place. A new Central Jail was established in the premises of the Borstal School, Palayamcottai. The Sub-Jails at three places Vanoor (South Arcot District), Needamangalam and Valangiman (Thanjavur District) were abolished and a new sub-jail opened at Pudukkottai in the Out Quarantine buildings of the erstwhile District Jail.

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the Central Jails and the State Jail for women in the State during the period under report was 10,696. The daily average population of the Borstal School, Pudukkottai, during the period under report was 181.

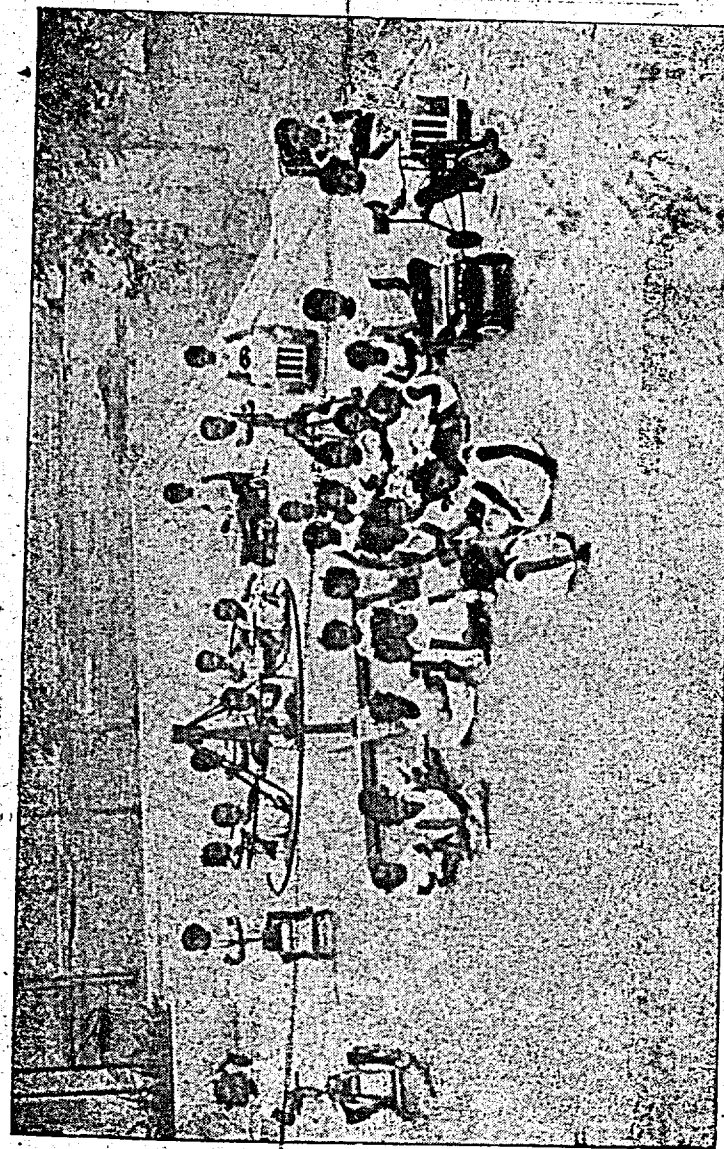
	<i>All jails.</i>	<i>Borstal school.</i>
(i) Number of Prison offences committed during the period.	569	14
(ii) Number of escapes	11	3

Education.—Literary education under the adult education Scheme was given to selected prisoners in all jails. Thirteen prisoners appeared for the Oriental Title Preliminary Examination and seven came out successful. Twenty-seven prisoners appeared for the Hindi examinations and 19 came out successful. Ten prisoners appeared for the Matriculation examination and one prisoner appeared for the Junior Grade Teachers' Training Examination; but, they all failed.



PECHIPPARAI DAM, SURPLUS REGULATOR.

125-B



CHILDREN IN THE NURSERY SECTION OF THE CRÉCHE ATTACHED TO THE
STATE JAIL FOR WOMEN, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The inmates of the Borstal School are given literary education for two hours and vocational training for five hours on every working day. They are educated through their mother tongue.

Vocational Training.—Vocational Training comprises of (1) Tailoring, (2) Paper making, (3) Book binding, (4) Blacksmithy, (5) Cotton weaving, (6) Carpentry, (7) Agriculture and (8) Masonry. The inmates are given training according to their aptitude. One inmate appeared for the Tailoring Lower Grade Examination and one appeared for the Drawing Lower Grade Examination. The results are awaited. Two inmates appeared for the Weaving Lower Grade Examination during the period and one of them came out successful.

Library.—Libraries have been attached to all jails and the prisoners have been permitted to make free use of the books available. Particulars regarding the books available in the libraries are given below :—

(1) Number of books in the jail libraries on 1st January 1968.	10,671
(2) Number of books purchased during the period.	88
	(Cost Rs. 287.70)
(3) Total	10,759
(4) Number of books condemned during the period.	120
(5) Balance as on 31st March 1969 ..	10,639

Lectures.—Religious and moral lectures were given by honorary visiting lecturers and by members of the teaching staff. The total number of lectures delivered during the period are given below :—

(1) Hindu religious lectures	498
(2) Christian religious lectures	854
(3) Muslim religious lectures	361

Amount spent towards payment of conveyance allowance to religious lecturers was Rs. 2,461.00.

Innovations and improvements.—(1) Special remission to prisoners in connection with the Second World Tamil conference meet held in Madras City in January 1968 was granted by the Government.

(2) Issue of extra diet to prisoners on Pongal-day at a cost not exceeding 50 paise per prisoner or inmate was ordered by the Government.

(3) The release of a book "Chirai Tharum Then Kavithai" written by prisoners during the Second World Tamil Conference was permitted by the Government.

(4) The prisoners were permitted to purchase magazines of their choice at their cost, provided the publication is a decent one.

(5) The prisoners were permitted to play in-door games such as carrom and chess.

(6) The issue of hand-made palmyrah fans to prisoners at Government cost was sanctioned by the Government.

(7) The condemned prisoners were permitted to have their photographs taken at Government cost.

(8) The Borstal inmates were permitted to sit for S.S.L.C. Examination as private candidates.

(9) Special remission to prisoners in connection with the Gandhi Centenary was sanctioned by Government. The sentence of death of prisoners so sentenced before 12th November 1968 was commuted to imprisonment of life.

(10) The prisoners were allowed to purchase raffle tickets from their cash property. One prisoner from Central jail, Tiruchirappalli and two prisoners of Central jail Madurai secured fourth prizes of Rs. 100 each.

(11) All classes of prisoners were permitted by the Government to appear for Government examinations at Government cost.

(12) An Open Air (Farm) Jail was established at Neelagiri-therkuthottam Village (Thanjavur District) with effect from 1st March 1969.

(13) Prisoners in Sub-jails are allowed to read "Dinamani" newspaper at Government cost.

(14) Dr. Selvapandiyan, Head of the Orthopaedic of Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore together with a team of Assistants attended on the leper prisoners once a week. Eleven prisoners were supplied with foot-wear of special design as a part of treatment for their sore feet. Twelve prisoners were completely cured from leprosy.

(15) The children in the nursery section of the creche attached with the State jail for women, Vellore are fully engaged in an interesting way. They are kept clean and healthy and they are

cheerful. They are provided with toys, blocks, pyramid sets, beads, etc., to play with and they enjoy a variety of out-door games.

Release of prisoners under the Advisory Board Scheme.—

(1) Number of cases considered by the Board during the period:	877
(2) Number of cases recommended by the Board for release.	391
(3) Number of prisoners released by Government ..	189

Probation Branch.

The Probation Branch of the Jail department functioned directly under the Chief Probation Superintendent who was assisted by Seven Regional Probation Officers. There were 53 Probation Officers at the beginning of the year. Seven Probation Officers were appointed during the period thus making the total 60. But consequent on the promotion of two Probation Officers as Regional Probation Officers the total strength of the Probation Officers at the end of the period was only 58.

The Probation Branch was in charge of the work of Probation, After-Care and allied subjects under the Probation Offenders' Act (Central Act), Madras Children Act, the Madras Borstal Schools Act, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, etc. The Probation Officers were also in charge of the supervision of ex-prisoners released under the Advisory Board Scheme. Besides, the Chief Probation Superintendent and the Regional Probation Officers became Joint Secretaries of the Advisory Board in Jails. Probation Officers, besides the Police, were also required to report to the Collectors on the advisability of the premature release of prisoners other than habituals. The Courts in the City of Madras continued to utilise the services of the Probation Officers in settling maintenance cases under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Orientation and pre-discharge work.—The Regional Probation Officer, Madras City, continued to attend to orientation and pre-discharge work at the Central Jail, Madras. The other Regional Probation Officers also did similar work in the mofussil Central Jails and the Borstal School. The Probation Officers conducted pre-discharge work and sent reports pertaining to pupils and inmates to the institutions, enabling them to send the pupils and inmates to their parents or relatives after their discharge. The Welfare Officers of the Jails attended to the welfare work in those institutions.

General out-turn of work.—

(1) Total number of enquiries made during the period.	31,962
(2) Total number of persons placed under supervision.	10,595
(3) Total number of visits made by the Probation Officers.	55,377
(4) Number of wards to whom employment was secured.	367
(5) Number of persons rehabilitated successfully.	1,010

Approved Schools.

The Department of Approved Schools 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. The Police Department is in charge of the enforcement of the Act.

Details regarding the number of institutions in the State are furnished below :—

1. Government Approved Schools	5
Boys—4 (Senior Approved Schools—2). (Junior Approved Schools—2).	
Girls—1 (Senior and Junior Approved School).	
2. Government Aided Private Junior Approved Schools.	14
3. Government Reception Homes (Madras and Palayamcottai).	2
4. Private Reception Homes (Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thanjavur).	6
5. Reception Homes functioning as annexe to each of the Government Approved Schools at Chingleput and Thanjavur.	2
6. Reception Home attached to Government Aided Junior Approved School under the Bala Mandir, Madras for children below 3 years of age.	1
7. Long-stay After-Care Home for Women, Vellore.	1

8. Long-stay After-care Home for Boys at Chingleput.	1
9. Residential School for Children of Burma Repatriates at Mathur, Tiruchirappalli district (Boys and Girls).	1
10. Juvenile Guidance Bureaux (Madras, Madurai and Vellore).	3
11. Child Welfare Home, Thanjavur, under the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Thanjavur District Branch.	1

The daily average strength of all the approved schools in the State (Government and Private) during the period was 4,653. The total strength on 31st March 1969 was 4,627.

Details regarding the number of inmates admitted and discharged in the various institutions during the period under report are given below :—

	Reception Homes.	After Care Home for Women, Vellore.	After Care Home for Boys, Chingleput.	Special Home for Children of Burma Repatriates. Boys+Girls.	Child Welfare Home, Thanjavur.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Number of inmates on 1st January 1968.	536	35	59	401+319	35
2 Number admitted during the period.	9,424	56	37	416+315	22
3 Total	9,960	91	96	817+634	57
4 Number discharged during the period.	9,193	45	55	262+195	24
5 Number of inmates on 31st March 1969.	767	46	41	555+439	33
6 Daily average strength.	593	38	49	..	..

The conduct and behaviour of the inmates in all the institutions continued to be satisfactory. The Panchayat Court system in the Government Approved Schools continued to function satisfactorily.

The Psychology study circles in all Government Approved Schools met every month, discussed about the newly admitted pupils and evolved suitable training programme for each of them. Hardened types of pupils continued to be kept under the personal observation and treatment of the Psychologists.

The general health of the inmates in all the Government and Private Approved Schools has been satisfactory during the period under report. Each of the Government Approved Schools except the School at Madras has a hospital section with a Resident Medical Officer. The Government Girls' Approved School, Madras has a part-time Medical Officer only. A Pharmacist and two Nursing Orderlies are working in the hospitals attached to each Government Approved School.

All the pupils in the Approved Schools except those in the Junior Approved School 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 up to VIII Standard. Those who had already attained higher standards of education and who showed aptitude for further studies are admitted in the local high schools as day-scholars with Government Scholarships as usual.

Twenty pupils were sent up for the S.S.L.C. Examination and 11 of them came out successful. One hundred and forty-eight pupils are continuing their studies in outside high schools in IX, X and XI Standards.

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

Carpentry, Weaving, Tailoring, Metal work, Blacksmithing, Book-Binding, Mat-weaving, Spinning, Masonry, Gardening, Agriculture, Dairy-Farm, Poultry-keeping, Embroidery work, etc.

Band Music is 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.

There is an Industrial Unit attached to the After-Care Home for Women, Vellore to impart training to the inmates of the Home in garments and hold-all making. The After-Care Home for Boys at Chingleput receives boy-dischargees from approved schools and imparts training in black-smithing and book-binding.

Adequate facilities have been 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 period under report. Scouting, Guides, Red Cross Movement, Social Service, etc., are some of the extra curricular activities of the pupils of Government Approved Schools.

(1) Total expenditure for the period under Rs. 53,70,608.75
report for all the institutions.

(2) Total receipts Rs. 2,41,149.36

The various institutions are functioning satisfactorily during the period under report. They were visited by several distinguished persons and the activities of the institutions commended by them.

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 in this State.

(1) Rescue Homes,

(2) Vigilance Home and

(3) Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres.

There are 3 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 organisation 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.

There are 2 Vigilance Homes in the State. Of the two, one is a Government institution in Madras City and the other is a private one functioning under the Social Welfare Association, Madurai, with Government aid.

There are 5 Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres in the State run 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, viz., Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana have also a shelter or short-stay home annexed to them.

Details regarding admission and discharge in the three Homes are given below :—

	Rescue Homes.	Vigilance Homes.	Vigilance Rescue Shelters.
Number on 1st January 1968.	110	141	1,261 inmates passed through all shelters during the period.
Number admitted ..	119	70	
Total ..	229	211	
Number discharged ..	128	83	
Balance on 31st March 1969.	101	128	
Daily average strength.	88	127	

There is a Special School (Government Stri Sadana Special School) with eight standards recognised by the Education Department for the inmates of the Government Vigilance Home and the Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home, Madras. The medium of instruction is Tamil. The girls who complete the VIII Standard in the Stri Sadana Special School continue their education either in the Lady Willingdon High School or take up the condensed course of study for S.S.L.C. Ten inmates are studying in S.S.L.C. in Lady Willingdon High School. Two inmates appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination in 1968 and came out successful. One girl is undergoing training in Polytechnic (Mechanical Engineering Course). One girl is undergoing Health-Visitors Training Course. One girl is undergoing Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery Course. Three girls are undergoing training in Glazed Toy-making Industry under the Industries Department.

The Special School at Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli, has facilities for coaching the inmates up to E.S.L.C. (VIII Standard) as well as Technical Examination in Needle-work and Dress-making

The Special School at the Vigilance Home under the Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai is with five standards recognised by the Education Department.

Besides general education, vocational training in Spinning Weaving, Tailoring, Embroidery, Needle-work, etc., is imparted to the inmates in all the Homes.

The general health of the inmates continued to be quite good during the period. The conduct of the inmates in the various institutions continued to be satisfactory.

Particulars regarding the total expenditure of all the institutions and the receipts derived from industrial section and other miscellaneous items during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 are given below :—

Expenditure—Rs. 4,33,308.44.

Receipts—Rs. 12,762.47.

Thirumathi Raksha Saran, Chairman, Evaluation Committee on Moral and Social Hygiene, Department of Social Welfare, Delhi, visited the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras on 27th February 1968. Union Health Minister, Thiru Chandrasekaran visited the institutions on 12th June 1968. The Director of Social Welfare, Pondicherry, visited the above institutions on 30th August 1968.

Fire Services.

The Fire Services Department continued to function independently under the control of the Director of Fire Service, during the period under report. The Director is assisted by a Deputy Director of Fire Service at the headquarters.

There were 55 fire stations in the State at the beginning of the year 1968. During the period under report, one fire station at Tindivanam (South Arcot district) was opened, making the total number of fire stations on 31st March 1969 as 56. Twelve fire stations are in Madras City and 44 are in the mofussil. The establishment of seven more new stations have been sanctioned by the Government, but they have not yet been opened.

During the period under report, the Tamil Nadu Fire Service responded to 6,621 calls. Of these, 240 calls related to false alarms and 457 calls to "Emergency and rescue calls".

The total number of fires that took place during the period was 5,924. They are classified as follows :—

Description.	Urban area.	Rural area.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Serious fires involving loss of life or loss of property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case.	29	36	65
2 Medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case.	36	138	174
3 Small fires involving loss of property worth Rs. 10,000 and below in each case.	2,734	2,951	5,685
Total ..	2,799	3,125	5,924

4 Estimated value of property damaged. Rs. 1,30,19,538.

5 Total estimated value of property saved. Rs. 4,69,66,133.

6 Number of human lives lost .. 174

7 Number injured 294

Officers and men of Madras City Division passed through another trying year in June-July 1968, when they had to tackle 362 fires of which 236 were in hutted areas. The total loss on account of these fires was estimated at Rs. 13.5 lakhs. Seven human lives were lost in these fire accidents.

Ambulances are attached to Fire Stations on a suitable scale for each town. Persons involved in accidents and requiring medical aid are removed to hospital free of charge.

(i) Number of ambulances in the State .. 41
(ii) Number of calls attended during the period. .. 23,682

(a) Accident, indigent and other free calls. 1,326

(b) Paid calls 22,356

23,682

Amount realised from paid ambulance calls. Rs. 1,58,142.97

Stand-by of fire units to afford fire protection and private pumping in special circumstances are also undertaken by the Fire Service—

(i) Number of services undertaken during the period. .. 160

(ii) Charges collected Rs. 49,736.65

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. A total sum of Rs. 1,412.50 was realised.

The Emergency Break-down van attached to Madras City attended 171 calls during the period and a sum of Rs. 12,566 was realised.

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 gave advice on fire prevention measures. The number of inspections carried out during the period was 9,714. The officers of this service 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 during the period was 1,706.

In November 1968, the Government sanctioned money rewards amounting to Rs. 12,155 to 502 officers and men of Madras City Division for the meritorious services rendered by them in putting out the unprecedented fires in the hutted areas in and around Madras City in June-July 1968. In addition, 309 Fire Service personnel were awarded cash rewards amounting to Rs. 3,446 by departmental officers, for exhibiting extraordinary courage and devotion to duty at considerable risk to their persons while rescuing life and property from destruction by fire. On the occasion of the Republic Day 1969, the President of India awarded medals to two officers.

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Benevolent Fund-cum-Welfare Organization—

	RS.
(1) Total number of members on rolls..	2,355
(2) Total amount of subscription collected during the period.	4,145.40
(3) Grant sanctioned by Government to the fund for financial year (1967-68).	4,088.00
(4) Grant sanctioned from the fund towards relief to the members of the force.	7,782.00

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

Vital Statistics.

The vital statistics recorded during the years 1968 and 1967 are as follows :—

	1968.	1967.
Birth rate	24.21 (per thousand)	23.7
Death rate	8.21 (per thousand)	8.9
Infant mortality rate ..	60.28 (per thousand of live births.)	62.4
Still birth rate	17.75 (per thousand live and still births.)	18.5
Maternal mortality rate.	2.74 (per thousand live and still births.)	2.9

The Sample Registration Scheme aims at finding out reliable estimates of the annual birth and death rates in the rural and urban areas through the process of continuous registration. A part-time local resident enumerator maintains a continuous record of vital events pertaining to usual residents and this is checked by survey every six months. Results of the survey are verified and the birth and death rates computed. The full scale scheme is under progress from 1st July 1968 in 150 rural units. The part-time enumerators and the supervisors of the scheme were given training for 3 days before they started their work in their field. Proposals for conducting the scheme in the 100 urban units also are under consideration.

From January 1968, the model Registration Scheme is in progress in 34 Primary Health Centres in the State—corresponding to one Primary Health Centre per million population with a view to determining the probable mortality pattern in rural areas and to detect unregistered vital events. There is definite improvement in the recording of causes of deaths.

The Training Programme envisages the training of all personnel connected with the registration and compilation of vital statistics of both the Revenue and Public Health Departments. The programme has been completed in Kanyakumari district and is nearing completion in Tirunelveli and Madurai districts. The programme is in progress in the remaining districts.

Administration of Special Acts on Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Births and deaths.—The number of births and deaths of foreigners registered under the several Acts, for which returns have been filed is as follows :—

<i>Serial number and name of the Act.</i>	<i>Number of births.</i>	<i>Number of deaths.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Municipal Acts	43	28	
2 Contonment Act, 1924 ..	2	1	
3 Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899.	..	4	
4 Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act VI of 1886.	..	..	
Total ..	45	33	

Marriages.—The number of marriages registered during the period under the several enactments in respect of which returns have been received is shown below :—

<i>Serial number and name of the Act.</i>	<i>Number of marriages registered during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969.</i>	<i>Number of marriages registered in 1967.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 The Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872.	10,995	13,437	
2 The Special Marriage Act XLIII of 1954.	601	615	
3 The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act III of 1936.	..	2	
4 The Hindu Marriage Act XXV of 1955.	1,417	929	
Total ..	13,013	14,983	

General.—During the period under report counterfoil entries of deaths of 33 aliens were received from the registering authorities and reports in respect of these deaths were forwarded to the Consular Officers concerned through the State Government in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India.

Returns of births and deaths of British Subjects that were due to the Commonwealth Relations Office, London were sent as usual through the State Government.

Copies of entries of marriages of British Subjects were also forwarded to the Registrar-General, Government of India, New Delhi, with reference to Section 81 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

The Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages continued to be the Chief Controlling authority for the administration of the Madras Hindu Marriage Act and the Rules framed thereunder which came into force with effect from 1st April 1967.

All the Sub-Registrars appointed under Section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, continued as Marriage Registrars within the respective jurisdictions and the Executive Officers appointed under the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 continued as Marriage Registrars in respect of Hindu Marriages solemnised in their respective temples. There were 688 Marriage Registrars on 31st March 1969 consisting of 406 Sub-Registrars and 282 Executive Officers of Temples.

The public are now becoming aware of the existence of facilities for the Registration of Hindu Marriages and there is every likelihood of there being considerable increase in the Registration of Hindu Marriages in the near future. The work of the Sub-Registrars as Marriage Registrars is being done satisfactorily.

Family Planning.

The Family Planning Programme has been making good progress in this State and the Programme is intensified further to bring down the birth rate.

The Director of Health Services and Family Planning has been made responsible to implement the Family Planning Programme in the State. A Deputy Director has been posted to work under the Director of Health Services and Family Planning and he assumed charge on 19th July 1968. The State Family Planning Bureau has

been reorganised as per the pattern of the Government of India and is under the control of the Director of Health Services and Family Planning.

The reorganised Family Planning Programme is being implemented in the State in 125 Blocks where National Malaria Eradication Programme has entered the maintenance phase. There are 13 District Family Planning Bureaux one in each district, 15 urban and 85 rural family planning clinics. Besides these, the Corporation of Madras is running 24 Urban Family Welfare Training Centres and there are 22 centres run by 9 municipalities and 8 centres run by 7 voluntary organisations. A total of 499 institutions were recognised so far for conducting Family Planning operations and 176 institutions have been recognised as I.U.C.D. Centres.

The number of sterilisations and I.U.C.D. insertions done during the period under report is furnished below :—

Vasectomy	..	..	..	..	130,161
Salpingectomy	..	..	..	..	12,653
I.U.C.D. insertions	..	..	..	..	28,087

There are three Regional Family Planning Training Centres to impart Family Planning Training to all categories of officials working under the Family Planning Programme. The Central Family Planning Field Unit of the Government of India at Madras is also imparting training to the para-medical workers of the municipalities maintaining Family Planning Welfare Centres and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives employed in Panchayat Unions.

All Government servants including Health staff have been permitted to canvass sterilisation cases out of their duty hours and receive honorariums at Rs. 10 per case.

Control of Communicable Diseases.

One of the main tasks of the Public Health Department is to control and prevent the spreading of dreaded diseases like Cholera, Small-pox, plague, etc., which are harmful to the Society.

Cholera.—During the period, there were 8,154 attacks and 752 deaths. Intensive preventive and control measures were taken in the infected places. The Mobile Epidemic Unit, Cholera Combat Team and Epidemiological Unit continued to render useful service.

Small-pox.—During the period, there were 143 attacks and 26 deaths. The National Small-pox Eradication Programme is continued.

Plague.—The State is completely free from this disease.

Influenza.—An epidemic of influenza broke out in the State in September 1968. On information of the likely visitation of the disease to India from Singapore, the department took vigorous steps to arrest the epidemic. As soon as the ships arrived from Singapore, the health authorities boarded the ship and examined the passengers. Those found to be suffering from the disease were removed to infectious diseases hospital for isolation and treatment. The Director, Pastuer Institute collected specimens from Madras City and different Centres in the State and after examining the specimens, he reported that they resembled the Hongkong strain. All the Hospitals stocked sufficient drugs and extra wards were opened in the infectious diseases Hospital. The situation was under control.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme implemented in the State during 1958–59 was continued during the period covering the entire population of the State. During September 1968, members of the Madhok Committee on National Malaria Eradication Programme visited Tamil Nadu and had field visits in Salem and Madurai Zones to study the stephensi operations.

The Four National Filaria Control Units located in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur and North Arcot continued to function satisfactorily. The Anti-Filariasis measures included Mosquito control operations, Entomological collections, Night Blood Surveys and Health Education. In addition to the four units, anti-mosquito and anti-filariasis schemes have also been in operation in 168 local bodies in the State. The State Government continues to provide the necessary incentive by sanctioning grants-in-aid on the actual expenditure incurred by the local bodies under the above scheme.

The Guineaworm Eradication Programme is functioning in the State in all the districts except in Kanyakumari and The Nilgiris districts. During the period, 13,612 villages and hamlets were surveyed in the endemic areas for Guineaworm Diseases out of which 113 were found to be infected. 1,440 cases were recorded and all of them were treated. Intensive Health Education was carried out by way of talks to villagers holding public meetings, conducting demonstrations, etc.

The Yaws Eradication Programme is being continued in Madurai and Tiruchirappalli districts. During the period 1,112 villages and hamlets were surveyed, out of which 201 villages were taken up for treatment. 105,699 persons were examined.

The Scheme for the immunisation of pre-school children against the common diseases like whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus has been continued to be implemented during the period, through the agencies of Primary Health Centres covering the rural areas. During the period, 90,677 children were completely immunised with all the three doses and 349,452 inoculations were performed with triple vaccine.

Primary Health Centre is a multi-purpose Unit established at the peripheral level to render medical services to the Community. The policy of the Government is to open Primary Health Centres at the rate of one per block. During the period under report, 59 Primary Health Centres were opened bringing the total number of Primary Health Centres in the State to 317 on 31st March 1969.

Maternity and child welfare centres are opened and maintained by Panchayat Union Councils at the rate of one for every 10,000 population with $\frac{2}{3}$ grant from Government subject to a maximum of 10 centres per union. The total number of maternity and child welfare centres in the State is 2,624.

The municipalities also render skilled maternity services in the respective areas through Maternity Homes and Maternity Centres. 71 maternity Homes and 215 maternity and child welfare centres are functioning in the various municipalities in the State.

Skim Milk is distributed through about 2,000 Maternity and Child Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Paediatrics wings attached to hospitals. About 60,000 children and mothers are benefitted under this scheme. The UNICEF released a total quantity of about 7.5 lakhs pounds of skim milk powder for the continuance of the feeding programme.

The State Health Education Bureau established in 1960 organises and implements programmes like (1) Inservice Training in Health Education for Primary Health Centre staff, (2) Studies and Surveys on Public Health Problems, (3) The Production and Distribution of Health Education publications and aids (4) Mass Education and Publicity and (5) Seminars, Conferences, workshops, Leaders' Training camps, etc.

During 1968, two inservice training sessions were conducted. Papers prepared by the social Psychologist and Field Study-cum-Demonstration Centre team were sent to the World Health Organisation, South East Asia. Three Health Education Trainees from the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta were

deputed for their supervisory Field Training in the Research-cum-Action Project areas during July 1968. They have completed their training in the Institute of Public Health, Poonamallee. Family Planning Seminars were conducted at Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Kodaikanal. A folder on the theme of "Partners in Health" was published on the occasion of the "World Health Day" celebration in the State.

Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works.

The period under report marked the third year of the working of the Department of Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works in the reorganised set up.

The Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works Department headed by the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works and assisted by two Superintending Engineers with Headquarters at Madras and Madurai respectively continued to deal with the investigation, design, execution and maintenance of all urban water-supply and sewerage projects and certain special rural water-supply and other schemes in Tamil Nadu.

The jurisdictions of the two Public Health Engineering Circles continued to extend over the following districts:—

Madras Public Health Engineering Circle.

Madras City
Chingleput district
North Arcot district
South Arcot district
Salem district
Dharmapuri district
Thanjavur district

Madurai Public Health Engineering Circle.

Madurai district
Tiruchirappalli district
Coimbatore district
The Nilgiris district
Ramanathapuram district
Tirunelveli district
Kanyakumari district.

The Superintending Engineers in charge of these circles continued to exercise control over the investigation, design and execution as well as the maintenance of water-supply and drainage projects in all the Municipalities, Townships and Town Panchayats in their respective jurisdictions. The Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering) of Madras circle continued to be the Inspecting Officer for all Grant-in-aid works relating to water supply and drainage schemes of the Corporation of Madras during the period under report.

Water-Supply Schemes were in operation in 66 Municipalities, 13 Townships and 26 Town Panchayats in Tamil Nadu. Underground sewerage facilities were available in three Municipalities, four Townships and two Town Panchayats. Partial open drainage systems serving limited areas were also in operation in nine Municipalities, one Township and one Town Panchayat.

The following schemes were put into beneficial use during the period under report.—

- 1 Villupuram (Municipality) Water Supply Scheme (Pilot).
- 2 Yercaud (Township) Water Supply Scheme.
- 3 Wandiwash (Panchayat) Water Supply Scheme.
- 4 Lakkampatti (Panchayat) Water Supply Scheme.
- 5 Bhavani-Kumarapalayam (Panchayat) Water Supply Scheme.

Administrative sanction was accorded by the Government to the outline proposals for eight schemes.

Investigation work was in progress for forty-nine water-supply and sixteen drainage Schemes during the period under report.

Designs and preparation of detailed estimates were in progress for 38 water supply and five drainage schemes (in stages). Detailed estimates for 22 water-supply schemes (in stages) were submitted by the Superintending Engineers for technical sanction. Estimates for 15 water-supply works and one drainage work were technically sanctioned by the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works and the Superintending Engineers (Public Health Engineering), Madras and Madurai Circles during the period under report.

Eighty-three water-supply and 14 drainage Schemes were under various stages of execution during the period under report. The total expenditure incurred on all the above water-supply and drainage schemes during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 was Rs. 183.17 lakhs.

The Superintending Engineers, Public Health Engineering Circle, Madras and Madurai continued to inspect the various water-supply and drainage schemes maintained by the Local bodies and to give necessary advice for proper maintenance of the schemes. The mechanical experts attached to the two Public Health Engineering Circles continued to supervise periodically the running and maintenance of the pumping installations of the various Water

Supply and Drainage Schemes in operation in their respective jurisdictions. Samples of water supplied to the public were collected from the various water-supply systems in operation and periodically tested in the King Institute, Guindy for chemical and bacteriological purity.

The completed composite water-supply schemes, serving more than one beneficiary, such as the water-supply Scheme for Kayalpattinam, Tiruchendur, etc. Panchayats, Cumbum Valley Panchayats water-supply Scheme, etc., were continued to be maintained by the Department (in respect of Headworks/Treatment works, common gravity/pumping main, etc.) till such time a single agency for the maintenance of such schemes is decided.

The Public Health Engineering Research unit at Guindy continued to conduct experimental studies for the treatment and disposal of trade wastes. The Public Health Engineering Research Unit at Kodungaiyur sewerage farm continued to carry out pilot studies for reclamation of sewage water for industrial purposes.

The Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering), Madurai, continued to look after the execution of sewage utilisation schemes, under Agriculture Crash Programme in 7 Local bodies. The execution of Tuticorin Harbour Water-Supply Project (3 M.G.D. Scheme) and the Special Rural Water-Supply Schemes for Nanguneri and Singampuneri Town Panchayats were also attended to by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Madurai.

Medical Department.

The Medical and the Public Health Departments were integrated during the year 1968. The Director of Medical Services was appointed as Director of Health Services and Family Planning. The Director of Public Health was appointed as Additional Director of Health Services and Family Planning.

The following building schemes were sanctioned by the Government during the period under report:—

Details of schemes.	Number of works.	Estimated cost.	
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
(1) Improvements to District Headquarters Hospitals.	4	1.15	1.15
(2) Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.	5	7.2	7.20
(3) Improvements to Non-Taluk Hospitals.	2	0.53	0.53
		<u>8.88</u>	<u>8.88</u>

<i>Details of schemes.</i>	<i>Number of works.</i>	<i>Estimated cost.</i> (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
(4) Construction of new Government Hospital at Tiruthani.	..	8.37
(5) Construction of new Government Hospital at Bhavani.	..	7.33
(6) Construction of a new Government Hospital at Tambaram.	..	11.97
(7) Construction of a new Government Hospital at Theni.	..	8.64 <u>33.2</u> 43.19

During the period under report, the following works were completed:—

(1) Construction of a maternity ward of 80 beds in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.

(2) Air conditioning of the operation theatre at Government Headquarters Hospital, Vellore.

(3) Improvement to water-supply and drainage arrangements in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.

(4) Construction of a Post-operative ward of 60 beds in Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.

(5) Construction of a Labour ward of 8 beds with a labour room in Government Hospital, Ponneri, Chingleput district.

During the period under report, sixty beds were increased as per details given below :—

	<i>Increased.</i> <i>BEDS.</i>
(1) Government Head-quarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli. (From 308 to 454) ..	56
(2) Government Hospital, Valparai (Coimbatore district.) (From 6 to 10) ..	4

X-Ray plants were installed and commissioned for working in the Government Hospitals, Arni (North Arcot district) and Thiruthuraipundi (Thanjavur district).

X-ray plants were sanctioned for installation in 11 hospitals and arrangements made for the purchase and installation of the X-ray plants.

The Government approved in principle the provincialisation of the Panchayat Union Dispensary, Singampuneri (Ramanathapuram district) and its expansion into a 32-bedded full-fledged hospital. The Plans and estimates for the work are under preparation by the Chief Engineer (Buildings), Madras. The provincialisation of the Panchayat Union Dispensary, Tondi, has also been approved. The provincialisation of another four Panchayat Union Dispensaries is under consideration by the Government.

There are 3 centres for training of non-medical personnel needed for field work in leprosy centres. 87 Farm Medical workers and 4 non-medical supervisors successfully completed the course. Out of them the number of candidates absorbed in Government service was 10 and 4 respectively.

The most significant development in the control of Tuberculosis during the year is the development of an organisation for comprehensive Tuberculosis service with a District as a Unit. It is defined as the District Tuberculosis control programme.

1. Number of Tuberculosis Sanatoria in the State—13.
2. Number of Tuberculosis wards in the General Hospitals—25.
3. Number of Tuberculosis clinics—24.
4. Number of Tuberculosis beds available—3,315.

Besides these, every district of this State (except Dharmapuri district) is having an up-graded District Tuberculosis Centre. All the District Tuberculosis Centres have opened a number of sub-centres in their respective districts. The total number of sub-centres existing is 571 of which the number of microscopic centres is 319.

Government are paying grants to private medical institutions towards their maintenance, as well as the cost of construction of buildings and purchase of equipment. Capitation grant at the rate of Rs. 18 per mensem per in-patient who has contracted leprosy is also being paid to certain leprosy private medical institutions once in three months for the maintenance of leprosy in-patients.

Financial assistance is also being given to the Local Bodies and Municipal Councils for the maintenance of their hospitals and dispensaries selected by the Government. The expenditure incurred on this account (i.e., payment of grants to private medical institutions and local bodies) during the year 1968-69 is Rs. 28.91 lakhs.

During the period under report, advisory committees were reconstituted in 49 institutions.

The Director of Health Services and Family Planning is the Controller of Drugs in this State and is assisted by an Assistant State Drugs Controller. There are five Senior Drugs Inspectors and 14 Drugs Inspectors. The posts of Drugs Inspectors are gazetted. The details of the work done by the Drugs Inspectors during the period are given below :—

- (i) Number of inspections of sales premises—9,902.
- (ii) Number of inspections of manufacturing premises—1,024.
- (iii) Number of sales licences issued—2,272.
- (iv) Number of manufacturing licences issued—147.
- (v) Number of sales licences renewed—6,658.
- (vi) Number of manufacturing licences renewed—155.
- (vii) Number of sales licences cancelled—92.
- (viii) Number of manufacturing licences cancelled—53.

Eighteen prosecutions were launched under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, out of which seven were decided and a total sum of Rs. 835 was collected.

The enforcement of Drugs and Magic Remedies (O.A) Act has been enforced by scrutinising the dailies and periodicals and the Editors and the Advertisers directed to delete the objectionable terms. During the period, 3,472 advertisements were scrutinised out of which 120 advertisements were found to contravene the Acts. Four hundred and seventy-eight drug samples were received by the Government Analysts for analysis. Out of these, 429 were of standard quality and 49 were not of standard quality.

The E.S.I. Scheme continued to function satisfactorily during the period. It was extended to seven towns during the period.

The construction of a Tuberculosis ward of 20 beds at the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Pennathur (North Arcot district) and a ward of 16 beds each in 13 Government Hospitals, was sanctioned to provide in-patient treatment for general and maternity cases under the E.S.I. Scheme.

During the year 1968, the E.S.I. Dispensary at Munichali Road was shifted to the new buildings. The E.S.I. Dispensary, Koilpatti started functioning in the newly constructed buildings from 30th March 1968. Thirty-two E.S.I. Static Dispensaries are already functioning in newly constructed buildings. The 32 dispensaries with staff quarters have been constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,90,44,400 (i.e., nearly two crores of rupees).

Buildings have been constructed for Central Medical Stores (E.S.I.), Coimbatore at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.90 lakhs.

Medical Education.

During the year 1968, a separate Directorate of Medical Education was formed to implement all teaching and research programmes relating to medical and public health. The administration of teaching institutions as well as teaching hospitals are now vested with this Directorate, under the control of the Director of Medical Education.

The following are the institutions under the control of the Director of Medical Education.—

I Teaching Hospitals	20 (11,562 beds).
II Institutes	3
III Colleges	9* (1,190 seats).
*1 Madras Medical College, Madras-3	200
2 Stanley Medical College, Madras-1	200
3 Kilpauk Medical College, Madras-10	100
4 Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput	50
5 Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	200
6 Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	75
7 Madurai Medical College, Madurai	200
8 Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore	100
9 Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamcottai.	65
	1,190

From the year 1968, I Year Integrated M.B.B.S. Course has been instituted at Tirunelveli Medical College. Proposals for starting I Year Integrated M.B.B.S. Course at Stanley Medical College, Kilpauk Medical College, Chingleput Medical College and Coimbatore Medical College is under the consideration of the Government.

B. Pharmacy courses are available at the Madras Medical College, Madras and the Madurai Medical College, Madurai. The duration of the course is four years. The annual in-take is 35 students in each College.

The rapid increase in in-take in recent years in medical colleges in this State has accentuated the need for enlargement of facilities for training of teachers. Post-graduate education is now being imparted at Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College and Madurai Medical College and the present in-take to various specialities including degree and diploma courses, etc., is about 750.

The following post-graduate courses were instituted in the medical colleges noted against each during the years 1967 and 1968:-

1967 M.D. Anaesthesia .. Madras and Madurai Medical Colleges.

M.D. Radiotherapy. Madras Medical College, Madras.

M.D. Dermatology .. Do.

1968 Diploma in Anaesthesia.. Stanley Medical College, Madras.

The Orthoptists Course of 3 years duration was instituted at Madurai Medical College, Madurai, from 1st January 1968 with an annual in-take of 6 candidates. [This course is at present conducted only at Madurai Medical College, Madurai] and the admission is open only for women candidates. The candidates admitted for this training are paid a stipend of Rs. 60 per mensem. The minimum qualification for admission to this course is a pass in Pre-University Examination with Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics or Biology.

The following training courses are available for nurses:-

1. General Nursing.
2. Midwifery for Nurse pupils.
3. Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.
4. B.S.C. (Nursing).
5. Physiotherapy Training.

Nurses are trained in different specialities like Public Health Nursing, Paediatric Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing, Orthopaedic Nursing, Neuro-Surgical Nursing, etc., in India and abroad.

Mental Hospital, Madras.

The sanctioned accommodation for the Mental Hospital is 1,200. The daily average population during the period under report is 1,892. The maximum number on one day was 1,949. As in the past there had been an increase in the daily average strength of the in-patients over the sanctioned accommodation.

Details regarding admission and discharge of patients during the period under report are given below :-

		Number of patients.	
		Males.	Females.
1	Number on 1st January 1968 ..	1,306	585
2	Number admitted during the period under report.	920	405
Total ..		2,226	990
3	Number discharged ..	967	404
	(i) Recovered	361	
	(ii) Improved	827	
	(iii) Not improved but discharged against Medical advice.	29	
	(iv) Otherwise discharged ..	33	
	(v) Died	121	
		1,371	
4	Number on 31st March 1969 ..	1,259	586

The 1,325 patients admitted during the period, were of the age group noted below :

Below 20 years	106
Between 20 to 40	861
Between 40 to 60	326
Above 60 years	32
	1,325

The principal type of illness was schizophrenic, psychological stress and strain, previous attacks, Hereditary predisposition, epilepsy, infections like syphilis were the main causes of illness.

Of the 121 deaths, 88 were males and 33 were females. There were also 4 cases of suicides. Eleven patients escaped from the hospital.

The following methods of treatment are available in the out-patient department :-

- (a) Administration of sedatives and tranquilisers.
- (b) Electro-convulsive Therapy including modified E.C.T.
- (c) Narco-analysis and abreactive techniques with Thiopentone, Methedrine.
- (d) Psychotherapy of supportive, explanatory re-educative re-assuming types, individual and group.
- (e) Recreation therapy.
- (f) Occupation therapy.

There is a "Day Hospital" in which patients who require active treatment are accommodated for the day and who are returning home in the evening. During the period under report, 650 new patients and 4,007 old cases were treated at the Day Hospital.

The Child Guidance Clinic of this hospital functions on every Tuesday between 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 4 p.m. During the period under report 478 children (Males 268, Females 210) attended the clinic.

The "Seizure Clinic" functions on every Thursday between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. to examine and review epileptic cases. During the period under report 153 new cases were seen and an average of 95 old cases were reviewed per week.

The "Neurology and Neuro-Psychiatry and Psycho-Surgical Clinic" is functioning on every Monday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. The total number of new cases was 45 and 50 respectively.

The Neurosis Clinic works on Saturday between 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 4 p.m. The total number of new cases seen was 166 and a weekly average of 25 cases were reviewed.

Details regarding the entertainments held in the Hospital are given below :—

Film Shows	55
Bajans	75
Variety Entertainments ..	13
Celebration of Festivals ..	3

The average number of patients (both males and females) attending the entertainments is 345.

There are two libraries for the patients to read in this hospital—Recreation Centre Library and Madras District Branch Library.

Facilities are available for out-door games like foot-ball, badminton, ring tennis, etc., and for in-door games like billiards, table-tennis, carroms and cards. An average of 75 patients attend the out-door games and 85 patients attend the in-door games.

The Annual Sports for the patients took place on 29th February 1968 when Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Honourable Minister for Public Health presided over the function and distributed the prizes. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A. inaugurated the wire broadcast.



COLLECTION OF BLOOD FROM HORSES FOR PREPARATION OF ANTI-TETANUS SERUM
(KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY)

King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.

This Institute is one of the oldest and premier research laboratories of Public Health and Medicine in India. The Laboratory undertakes different food analysis work in addition to the analysis of samples taken under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Diet articles received from Government Hospitals, Government Godowns, Regional Directorate of Food, Government of India, are also analysed besides the food articles received from private institutions and individuals.

Details of Vaccine, Sera and other reagents manufactured and supplied.

	<i>Manufactured.</i>	<i>Supplied.</i>
1 Vaccine Lymph (Freeze dried).	15.53 million doses.	6.29 million doses.
2 Cholera Vaccine ..	76,17,961 cc.	70,08,088 cc.
3 TAB. Vaccine ..	1,18,332 cc.	1,17,068 cc.
4 Plague Vaccine ..	*12,720 cc.	1,520 cc.
5 Bacterial suspension ..	3,39,955 cc.	3,39,560 cc.
6 High Titre Sera ..	1,950 cc.	1,876 cc.
7 Auto Vaccine ..	732 doses.	732 doses.
8 Live Culture ..	..	106 stains.
9 Stock Vaccine ..	8,682 doses.	11,039 doses.
10 Old Tuberculin for Mantoux Test.	18,327	10,783
11 Group Sera ..	55,845 amp. of $\frac{1}{2}$ cc.	55,988 amp. of $\frac{1}{2}$ cc.
12 Dry plasma ..	1,167 bots.	1,336 bots.
13 Wet plasma ..	85 bots.	85 bots.
14 Dry serum ..	111 bots.	98 bots.
14 (a) 3 per cent sodium citrate.	30,910 (22 cc.)	1,654 (500 cc.) (bots).
15 A.T.S. Pro. (1,500 IU).	2,18,080 doses.	4,08,934 doses.
16 A.T.S. Cur. (10,000 IU).	..	79,670 doses.
17 Tetanus Toxoid ..	80,254 doses.	68,540 doses.
18 Anti-gas Gangrene ..	1,248	3,947 amps.
18 (a) Anti-diphtheric Serum ..	..	15,708 amps.
19 Anti Snake Venem ...	..	1,488 amps.
20 Khan antigen for Khan Test.	3,455	2,955 amps.
21 Bullock heart extract for W.R. Test.	510	487
22 One per cent cholesterol solution for W.R. Test.	200	180
23 Antisheep amboceptor.	91	45

* (Received from Hafkine Institute, Bombay.)

Details of Tests and Examinations done.

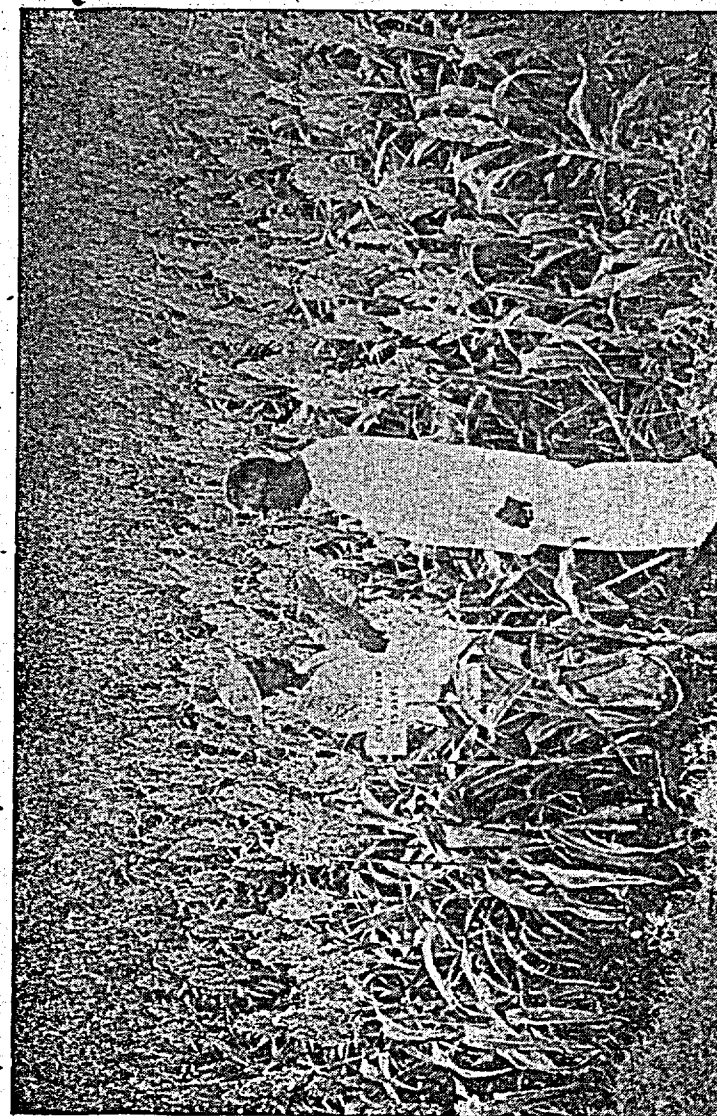
1 Bacterial examinations.	3,106
2 Stool culture for V. Cholera	3,026
3 Plague smears (Rats)	67
4 Blood culture for salmonella	2,005
5 Motion culture for shigella	146
6 Throat swabs for diphtheria	34
7 Culture Examination for mycobacterium tuberculosis.	526
8 Specimen Examination for food poisoning	109
9 Blood Examination for T.C. & D.C.	1,938
10 Urine Examination	1,029
11 Serum Examination for Widal Test	2,089
12 Agglutination test for Brucellasis and Weillfelix.	11
13 Blood for V.D.R.L. Test	17,985
14 Blood for Khan Test	17,504
15 Blood for W.R. Test	5,109
16 C.S.F. for V.D.R.L. Test	96
17 Blood for Paul Bunnell Test	6
18 C.S.F. for Langes Test	96
19 Maemetological Test	1,523
20 Blood for R.H. Test	77
21 Sterility Test on drugs sample	2,861
	to be done.
22 Pyrogen Test on drugs sample	696
23 Toxity Test on drugs sample	4,038
24 Chemical analysis	1,317
25 Antibiotic Sensitivity Test	495
26 Male Frog Test	3,980

Training Courses in Laboratory Technology and Post-graduates Studies were given in various batches —

Eighty-two batches of students from various schools and colleges throughout the State visited the Institute.

Thirty-two distinguished visitors visited the Institute.

Dr. G. S. Tawil, Regional Adviser in Health Laboratory Services, World Health Organization, visited the Institute on 30th November 1968.



A GOOD CROP OF CSH-1 CHOLAM (H.Y.V.) IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

15

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION.

Agricultural Education.

(i) *B.Sc. (Ag.) Degree Course.*—The Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Madurai continued to impart agricultural education leading to B.Sc. (Ag.) degree. The intake capacity of students in the Colleges was 162 and 80 respectively. One hundred and thirty-five students appeared for the final year B.Sc. (Ag.) examination in April 1968 at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore and 107 came out successful. The first batch of the students at Agricultural College, Madurai, came to the final year of the course during the period under report.

(ii) *Post-Graduate Course.*—Admission for M.Sc. (Ag.) course at Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, for 1968-69 was made during September, 1968. A new faculty for Agricultural extension was started during the year and the total strength of the M.Sc. (Ag.) Course was increased from 54 to 64. Sixty-two candidates for the M.Sc. (Ag.) and five for Ph.D. Course joined the institution during the year.

Agricultural Research.

Research work in different sections and post-graduate faculties of the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, was continued, as per the approved technical programme of research for the five-year period from 1966-71. Besides this, several research schemes fully or partly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research were also operated at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore under the direct control of the heads of sections. Some of the important items are given below.

Paddy.—Work on the evolution of high yielding strains of paddy was intensified. A number of promising selections possessing high yielding ability, earliness, non-lodging habit, non-photo-sensitivity and high fertility response have been secured by crossing the popular strains of Tamil Nadu with the introduced varieties such as I.R. 8 and Taichung Native 1.)

Millets.—In Shorghum, two varieties I.S. 3922 and I.S. 3924 were found to yield 98.1 per cent and 81.2 per cent higher than standard strain Co. 18 at Coimbatore. Identification of the high

yielding varieties of Shorghum superior to the existing hybrids CSH 1 and CSH 2 is of great significance as the farmers can be rid of the necessity of depending with seedsmen for supply of hybrid seeds every year. (In the Scheme for improvement of minor millets, varagu selection P.S. 91 continued to be promising in district trials. In Samai, P.M. 297 was the best yielding 1597 kg. of grain per hectare. In Tenai selection I Se. 704 was superior to the existing strain Co. 1 giving 47.8 per cent higher yield of grain.)

Wheat.—Interesting results were reported on the suitability of wheat variety kalyan 227 for the cold weather season in Coimbatore district. The crop yielded about three tonnes of grain per hectare and this is a high yield for a cereal crop raised in the cold weather season between November-February season.

Pulses.—Four kitchen garden vegetable Lab Lab selections D.L. 250, D.L. 453 and D.L. 692 were released and improved strains for large scale cultivation in Tamil Nadu. D.L. 3316 recorded the highest vegetable pod yield while D.L. 3124 recorded the highest grain yield. Among the hybrid selections tested for yield of vegetables alone, D.L. 3150 was the best.

Vegetables.—In vegetables, superiority of tomato selection L.E. 49 over other types was confirmed and it was released as strain Co. 1. This new strain gave 46 per cent increased yield over the existing type and it excelled others in taste and keeping quality.

Oil seeds.—In groundnut, a bunch selection A.H. 7478 capable of yielding 26.9 per cent higher than TMV. 2 was released as TMV. 7. A semi spreading selection A.H. 7389 (Manaparai) yielding 23 per cent and 11.8 per cent over the local and strain TMV. 1 respectively was released as strain TMV. 8. At the Groundnut Research Station, Pollachi, selection A.H. 7953 (Malaysia) was released for large scale cultivation in Pollachi tract. Under the hybridisation programme, two dormant bunch cultures A.H. 7914 and A.H. 7412, recorded high shelling out-turn of 79.62 and 78.5 per cent respectively. A new white seeded variety of groundnut A.H. 7616 was newly evolved by hybridisation.

Cotton.—In cotton, development of a new variety 815-3-1 can be claimed to be a spectacular achievement during the period under report. The introduction of this variety for cultivation is expected to result in an additional production of two lakhs bales of cotton.

Horticulture.—In the Mango root-stock trial, Rapakkai, a polyembryonic root stock was found to increase the vigour and productivity in Mango variety Neelan. Sowing of cashew seeds at stake was found to be superior to dibbing of seeds in plough furrows.

Floriculture section.—Among the selected species and types of jasmines grown and studied, J. Auriculatum, J. Grandhi florum J. Flexile and J. Calophyll were found to be higher yielding. One of the clones of J. Auriculatum continued to show resistance to gall mite.

Botany.—A total number of 383 introductions were received during the period under report. The performances of grass introductions were promising.

Cytogenetics.—In autoteraploids of paddy, selection for high productivity did not result in increased grain yield but that for higher fertility was found to be more effective in stepping up yield.

Agronomy.—Chilli crop was found to be susceptible to saline irrigation.

Agricultural Chemistry.—The plant varieties, viz. (lab.-lab.) fodder maize, sweet potato sun-hemp, cowpea, radish, amaranthus, cotton lucerne and a green manure crop were assessed for their leaf protein yield.

Soil Science.—Studies on NPK interactions with regard to ADT. 27 revealed that the response to applied nitrogen as Ammonium sulphate upto 90 kg. per hectare was essentially linear. Application of 45 kg. P 205 per hectare as super was found to be the best for obtaining high yield.

Soil survey.—Reconnaissance survey of Udumalpet taluk of Coimbatore district and Mannargudi and Tiruthuraiundi taluks of Thanjavur district was completed during the period under report. Detailed surveys were completed in respect of the State Agricultural Farm, Kudimiyamalai and salvage farm of dry cows, Alamadhi.

Nematology.—Studies on pathogenicity of nematodes on chillies and on the susceptibility of the different varieties to different species of root knot nematode were continued. Similar studies on varietal resistance to citrus nematode were taken up.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme),

Thanjavur.

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme in Thanjavur District has been functioning from April, 1960. This programme has been extended to all the 36 blocks in Thanjavur District covering an area of 13.02 lakhs acres. A significant change has been brought in the traditional cropping pattern by the programme to convert single crop lands into double crop lands. During 1968-69, an attempt was initially made to convert 6 lakhs acres of Samba lands. But due to late letting down of water from the Mettur Reservoir, it has been possible only to bring 2.003 lakhs acres of Samba lands under short term variety. Had the irrigation from Mettur system been made earlier, the achievement would have been much higher.

One noteworthy feature during 1968-69 has been the coverage of nearly 3.50 lakhs acres under paddy in the Thaladi season as against 3.23 lakhs acres achieved in the previous year. During 1968-69, a number of enterprising farmers in Thanjavur District raised IR. 8 and IR. 5 varieties of paddy and the reports go to show that these two varieties could be profitably grown in delta areas provided the right type of lands are chosen. IR. 5 has given an average of two tonnes of paddy in the late Samba and Thaladi season during 1968-69 and a large number of farmers are anxious to introduce this variety in 1969-70 to replace Samba varieties like ADT. 8 and Co. 25. Taking advantage of a large number of filter points so far sunk in this district, several farmers have taken up to cultivation of PRS. 72 cotton, Hybrid Maize, Vegetables, etc. in the usual summer fallows.)

The Crash Programme for sinking of filterpoints was continued in 1968-69 also. In order to successfully raise paddy crop, particularly the high yielding varieties in Thanjavur District, a programme for improving the irrigation and drainage facilities was undertaken under soil conservation and water management in 2,500 acres during 1968-69.

The coverage of area under farm plans during the period under report is 13.02 lakhs acres.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme which was introduced in Tamil Nadu in four districts, namely, Chingleput, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli during 1965-66 was continued during 1968-69 also.

The main objectives of this programme are to intensify the production of cereals, application of recommended doses of fertilisers, green manures, use of improved seeds, plant protection methods cultural practices, etc.)

The Progress in the coverage of area under the programme during the period under report is detailed below :—

Name of crop.			Area in lakhs acres.
1 Paddy	..	..	27,52,821
2 Cholan	..	..	4,29,640
3 Ragi	..	..	3,02,487
4 Cotton	..	..	89,716
5 Ground-nut	..	..	1,55,234
Total			37,29,898

Farmers, Training and Education.

The farmers' Training under high yielding varieties programme is a centrally sponsored scheme. The entire expenditure is met by the Government of India.

The main object of the training is to link up the programme of production in-puts with the technical knowledge through organised training programme of institutional field and informal voluntary groups.

There are three Farmers' Training Centres in this State, viz., Farmers' Training Centre at Bhanvanisagar, Aduthurai and Navlock at S. V. Nagaram. The Scheme covers three sections of the farm family.

- 1 Practising farmers ;
2. The Farm Women ; and
3. Young Farmers

and covers about 22,675 farmers. Farm women and young farmers in one district.)

The following are the courses conducted for the Farmers at the Farmers' Training Centres :—

1. Production-cum-Demonstration Training Camps.
2. Short course for farmers.
3. Short course for Women.
4. Three month's course for young farmers.
5. Demonstration -cum-Discussion groups.

The progress achieved in the 3 Farmers' Training Centres at Bhavanisagar, S. V. Nagaram and Aduthurai are given in the statement below :—

Institutional Teams.	STATEMENT.					
	Bhavanisagar.		S.V. Nagaram.		Aduthurai.	
(1)	Number of camps conducted.	Number of farmers trained.	Number of camps conducted.	Number of farmers trained.	Number of camps conducted.	Number of farmers trained.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1 Short-course for farmers.	10	359	11	299	6	180
2 Short-course for farm women.	1	26	1	40	..	..
3 Three months' training courses for young farmers.	1	21	..	..	..	..
Peripatetic team—						
1 Production-cum-demonstration camps.	135	4,268	129	5,791	162	5,624
2 Farmers' discussion groups.	100	1,520	3	60	94	1,360
3 Farm women discussion groups.	4	30	36	720	12	240
Financial achievements—						
Target	(Rs. in lakhs.)		1.84	2.58		2.45
Achievements ..	(Rs. in lakhs.)		1.12	1.33		1.18

State Seed Farms.

The establishment of State Seed Farms is intended solely for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds of paddy, millet, cotton and groundnut. A target of 230 Units of State Seed Farms has been fixed for the Fourth Plan Period. Each unit of State Seed Farm consists of 25 acres. The total number of units functioning as on 31st March 1969 is furnished below :—

1 Acquired Units	..	..	88
2 Requisitioned Units	..	..	29
3 Government lands	..	..	107
Total ..			224

Steps were taken to purchase 11 additional tractors and 3 Power tillers to needy State Seed Farms to provide cultivation facilities and to improve soil texture through silt application.

The State Agricultural Farm, Kudumiamalai, Pudukkottai Division, Tiruchirappalli District continued to function. An area of 954 acres of forest growth was cleared, out of which 610 acres were reclaimed and 565 acres brought under cultivation. An area of 50 acres has been brought under mango orchard. Sprinkler irrigation system was introduced in this Farm. Action was taken for the purchase of 3 Tractors and one lorry for future use of this Farm. During the period under report, 2,855 tonnes of paddy primary seeds and 101 tonnes of millet primary seeds were produced in the State Seed Farms.

Seed Production and Distribution.

Paddy.—There are about 65 lakhs of acres in cultivation under paddy and about 38 lakhs of acres under major millets (viz. cholam, cumbu and ragi) in Tamil Nadu.

The general policy now is to replace with improved seeds once in three years with fresh waves of seeds. Sixty lakhs of acres (excluding the pockets of five lakhs of acres) will be covered at the rate of one-third of this area once a year, i.e., 20 lakhs of acres. A target of 41,700 tonnes of secondary seed is fixed every year at the rate of one tonne for 50 acres. To achieve this, 2,780 tonnes of primary seed is required.

Millets.—The approximate area under various millets in Tamil Nadu is 38.4 lakhs of acres as detailed below :—

	LAKHS ACRES.				
1 Cholam	..	..	..	..	18.4
2 Cumbu	..	..	..	..	11.6
3 Ragi	..	..	..	..	8.4
Total ..					38.4

At the rate of one tonne for 50 acres to cover 12.8 lakhs acres, 8,533 tonnes of secondary seed is required. For this 568.9 tonnes of primary seeds are required every year.

The Primary seeds from State Seeds Farms have to be distributed to selected ryots in selected villages. The requirements of secondary seeds have to be assessed by the District Agricultural

Officers and the quantity assessed have to be procured from the selected growers. The seeds so procured have to be distributed through the Agricultural Depots on no-loss, no-profit basis.

Pulses and food crops.—Improved strains of pulses are made available to the ryots by arranging seed farms and also by procurement of pulses seeds locally available. The area covered under pulses in Tamil Nadu is as follows :—

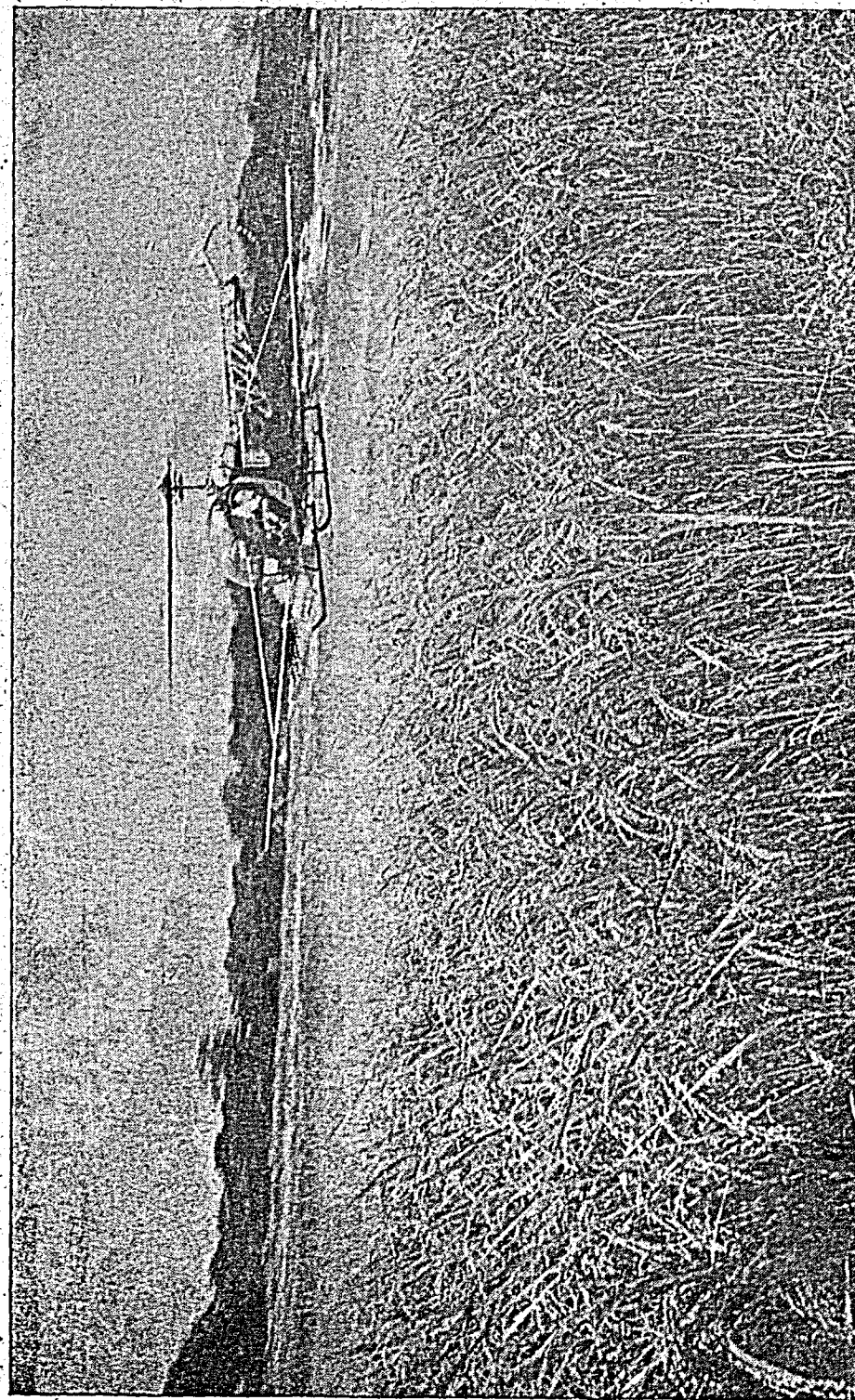
				LAKHS ACRES.
Redgram	..	..	..	2.32
Blackgram	..	..	..	0.34
Greengram	..	..	..	0.29
Total ..				2.95

Details regarding achievements are given below :—

	Quantity of seeds procured.	Quantity of seeds distributed.	Area of pulses seed farm yards.
	(M.T.).	(M.T.).	(IN ACRES).
Redgram	799.561	364.235	1,049.65
Blackgram	45.557	35.592	178.44
Greengram	7.335	9.251	66.30

Green manure seeds.—This scheme provides for the purchase and distribution of green manure seeds. Seed Farm ryots are encouraged to produce quality seeds by giving them cultivation advance. The seeds are, however, distributed, through Panchayat Unions at 85 per cent of their cost.

A quantity of 2,939 T. 045 kgs. of green manure seeds were distributed during the period under report.



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AERIAL SPRAYING IN PADDY CROP DURING 1968-69.

High Yielding Varieties Programme.—The coverage of areas under the High Yielding Varieties Programme during the period under report is as follows :—

Name of variety.	Area in lakhs acres.		
	Coverage of area during 1968-69.		
	Kharriff 1968.	Rabi, 1968-69 up to March 1969.	Total.
<i>Paddy—</i>			
A.D.T. 27	7,98,065	93,965	8,92,030
CO. 29	1,63,652	88,590	2,52,242
CO. 25	81,440	2,22,601	3,04,041
I.R. 8	35,760	94,286	1,30,046
Total	10,78,917	4,99,442	15,78,359

Hybrid millets—

CSH. I Chalam	5,627	16,974	22,601
HB. 1 Cumbu	47,990	50,538	98,528
Hybrid Maize	6,628	13,392	20,520

The area covered under the Multiple Cropping Programme is 5.08 lakhs acres.

Fertilisers.

The main object of the scheme for sale of soil conditioners at subsidised rates is application of gypsum and lime as soil conditioners to remove the alkalinity and acidity of the soil. Fifty per cent of the cost of gypsum and lime will be recovered from the farmers and the balance 50 per cent of the cost will be the next expenditure of the scheme to be shared by the Government of India and the State Government on 50 : 50 basis. The scheme is implemented all over the State from the year 1968-69. During 1968-69, a quantity of 8,000 metric tonnes of gypsum and 40 M.T. of lime have been purchased under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 6.67 lakhs has been realised as receipts under the scheme. A quantity of 4,797 M.T. of gypsum has been distributed to the ryots at subsidised rates.

The Principal objective of the scheme for the quality control of Fertilisers is to exercise checks over wholesale and retail dealers in the sale of chemical fertilisers to enforce effectively the quality control under Fertiliser (Control) Order. This scheme envisages (1) the maintenance of the quality and standard of the mixtures sold by the firms, (2) the sale of fertiliser and machine within the market ceiling price fixed by the Government, (3) prevent the sale and distribution of spurious and sub-standard mixtures and (4) to secure greater vigilance to put down malpractices in fertiliser trade.

Total consumption of fertilisers during the year 1968-69.

					LAKHS OF METRIC TONNES.
(i) Nitrogenous fertilisers	..	..	..	..	1.071
(ii) Phosphoric fertilisers	..	..	..	..	0.338
(iii) Potassic fertilisers	..	..	..	..	0.293

Plant protection Scheme.

The Plant Protection Chemicals are being distributed at 35 per cent subsidy for the bonafide agriculturists for food and non-food crops.

The achievements under the Plant Protection Scheme are as follows during the period under report.

					LAKHS ACRES.
1 Food Crops	..	..	..	..	53.43
2 Non-food Crops	..	..	..	..	27.88
3 Number of sprayers distributed	..		7,153		
4 Number of dusters distributed	..		1,054		

Aerial spraying operation to combat the pests and diseases on paddy, groundnut, cotton and ragi was undertaken. The coverage was 2.89 lakhs of acres.

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, the achievements, during the period under report, were as follows :—

			Achievements.	
			Physical.	Financial.
				RS.
(i) Epidemic control	..	..	2,465	1,17,703
(ii) Prophylactic treatment	..	..	5,999	93,829
(iii) Rat control	..	..	4,71,399	2,48,845

The scheme for the development of local manurial resources functioned in all the 374 blocks in the State with one Compost Development Inspector for each block. A total quantity of 90.22 lakhs of metric tonnes of compost was produced.

During the period under report, the Scheme for the Development of Night Soil Compost in bigger Panchayats was deferred and no loan was sanctioned. The Panchayats are given a subsidy at 25 per cent of the net recurring cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 in each case. During the period under report, 2.53 lakhs of metric tonnes of compost were produced.

The urban compost scheme is intended to provide a cheap organic manure by converting all the organic wastes into valuable manure. This scheme is implemented in 86 Municipalities, 406 Town Panchayats, 7 Township Committees and the Corporation of Madras. During the period under report, a sum of Rs. 7.55 lakhs was sanctioned as loans to local bodies for the manufacture of compost, purchase of site, motor vehicles and general improvement of compost yard. A quantity of 8.01 lakhs metric tonnes of compost was produced during the period. In addition to loans, the local bodies which sustain loss in the sale of compost are granted subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent of the recurring expenditure or the actual loss whichever is less. During the period under report, subsidy to the tune of Rs. 1,48,052 was sanctioned by the Government.

The sewage utilisation scheme is intended to utilise the sewage sullage water for agricultural purposes. The scheme is being implemented in 15 local bodies.

A special scheme under Crash Programme has been sanctioned by the Government of India during 1965-66 in 7 local bodies and the execution of the scheme is in progress at different stages.

The urban area scheme is implemented in this State in 66 Municipalities. Supply of vegetable seeds and fruits seedlings will be made at concessional rates of 50 per cent of the cost and 75 per cent of the cost respectively. Green manure seeds will be supplied at 85 per cent of the cost. Implements and Plant Protection equipments will be supplied at 50 per cent of the cost.

A sum of Rs. 71,000 was allotted for 1968-69 and a sum of Rs. 21,000 was spent up to 31st March 1969.

Crop Development Schemes.

(There are various schemes for the development of the several crops in this State. The details of a few schemes are given below. Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme had been satisfactorily implemented by procurement and supply of all varieties of cotton seeds to meet the demands of the growers in the proper season. The general trend of cotton production was on the increase.

The production level of tobacco has been sizeably increased for local demands through the extensive efforts under "Comprehensive Tobacco Development Scheme" and intensive efforts under "Tobacco Package Scheme". The Centrally sponsored scheme for development of PCV Tobacco in Hozur area, has assumed a special distinction by its increase of coverage from 53 acres in 1966-67 to 345 acres in 1968-69.)

The scheme for the development of banana for export purposes is in operation in the districts of Madurai, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Tiruchirappalli and North Arcot. It aims at increasing the production of banana for export purposes and to check the prices in the local market. Under this scheme, the growers are given financial and technical assistance. Loan facilities to the tune of Rs. 52.7 lakhs were made available to the cultivators. One thousand six hundred and fifty acres were newly brought under 'cavendish'.

The schemes for the development of potato in Kodaikanal, Madurai district and in Hozur taluk, Dharmapuri District envisage the increased production of potatoes. Cultivators are provided with loan facilities and agricultural requisites. One hundred and seventy-five Soil samples were analysed and 6,400 acres were newly brought under potato.

Under Cocoa Development Scheme, three centres at Pechiparai, Mangalamcombu and Papanasam are maintained. Quality seedlings were being distributed from these centres. Loan facilities were provided to the planters to the tune of Rs. 7,100 bringing 24 acres under cocoa.

The scheme relating to the development of vegetables in plains is in operation throughout the State covering 28 District Agricultural Officers' jurisdiction. The scheme aims at increasing vegetable production, providing loan assistance, technical assistance and supplying agricultural requisites at concessional rates. Five-thousand and seven hundred acres were newly brought under vegetables.

The Fruit Development Scheme is in operation throughout the State. Loan facilities and technical assistance are given to cultivators to raise new plantations. An area of 3,223 acres was brought under fruits and grapes with a total loan assistance of Rs. 8,58,505.

The Tapioca Development Scheme is in operation in Kanyakumari District. This serves as a subsidiary food and relieves to certain extent the pressure in rice food. Cultivators are provided with loan assistance and plant materials. 1.34 lakhs of Tapioca cuttings were distributed covering 1,588 acres.

The Arecanut Development Scheme envisages the distribution of quality seedlings to growers and finding of results on the various trails on the disease of Mahali and Wilt. 3.92 lakhs of Arecanuts were procured and 1.00 lakh of seedlings were distributed.

The Cashew Development Scheme is in operation throughout the State. 3.17 tons of cashew seeds were distributed covering 2,128 acres with a loan assistance of Rs. 2.40 lakhs.

The Sweet Potato Development Scheme is in operation in Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli Districts. To increase the production of sweet potato, cultivators are provided with loan assistance. Two thousand acres were newly brought under this crop with a loan assistance of Rs. 3.15 lakhs.

There are four Fruit Preservation Units in this State. They are at Madurai, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Coonoor. These four units conducted a total number of 287 demonstrations prepared 881 bottles of various fruits products and distributed 853 of these products.

There are four Vegetable Seed Production Centres in this State. They are at Bhavanisagar, Palur, Kodaikanal and Marungulam. These Centres envisage production of quality seeds and meeting the local demand. A total quantity of 2.33 tons of various vegetable seeds were distributed. 1.99 tons of different kinds of vegetables seeds were produced.

The Cashew Development (Package) Scheme is in operation in the blocks of Cuddalore, Kurinjipadi and Panruti in South Arcot District. Three thousand acres have been selected for cashew

development. Cultivation practices were carried out in 2,500 acres and Farm Plans have been prepared for this extent.

Under Cardamom Development Scheme, quality seedlings were raised and distributed to the growers. Seedlings were raised in the nurseries attached to the Cocoa Pilot Project Centres at Mangalamcombu and M.O. C.N. Courtallam. A total quantity of 14,450 seedlings were distributed to the growers.

The Pepper Development Scheme was started in 1967. Cuttings were supplied to the growers. Sixteen thousand and five hundred rooted cuttings were distributed to the growers covering 20 acres.

The Scheme for production of vegetables in and around Madras City was started in August 1968 to increase the production of vegetables and to meet the demand in and around Madras City. Two Farms—One at Government House Estate, Mount Road, Madras and another at Mannur—30 miles away from the City was started with five acres and 100 acres of areas respectively. Initial reclamation work and sinking of bore-wells were carried out. 4.30 acres were brought under various vegetables in the Government House Estate and five acres under green manure crops. Reclamation was being carried out in the remaining extent. A total quantity of seven tons of various vegetables were produced and marketed through the Super-market, Madras. At Mannur Farm, two acres were brought under vegetables and 900 kilograms of vegetables products were marketed through Super-market. Ninety-eight acres were put under groundnut, castor and redgram. The expansion of area under vegetables would be gradually done at Mannur.

The Scheme relating to vegetable Development in Madras City aims at increasing the production of vegetables and to meet the local demands of the City people. Residents within the City limit of Madras who possess sufficient space in their house compounds are given technical assistance to raise kitchen gardens. Quality seedlings, improved seeds and pesticides are provided to the kitchen garden owners at concessional rates. During the period under report, 450 kitchen gardens were laid. Two thousand kgs. of vegetable seeds, 5.7 lakhs of vegetable seedlings, 4,200 kgs. of pesticides and 12,500 kgs. of fertilisers were made available to the kitchen garden owners.

Vanamahotsavam.

The 19th Vanamahotsavam was celebrated throughout the State with greater zeal and enthusiasm during July 1968 and October 1968 by the Government with the co-operation of public. The importance and the benefits of trees planting were explained with an appeal to plant more and more seedlings, cuttings and to look after them carefully to reap the benefits.

The number of trees, seedlings and cuttings planted during the National Tree Planting Week and the Special Week are given below :—

		Nos.
1. During National Tree Planting Week.		2,046,781
2. During Special Week		6,857,416
Total ..		8,904,197

Agricultural Information Service Unit.

The Agricultural Information Service Unit is the main agency that disseminates the results of latest research and other useful information on cultivation of crops and package of practices to the farmers. The Unit publishes the magazine "Mezhi Chelvam" monthly. More than 30,000 copies of this journal are being published each month and distributed to the public. The rate of subscription is Rs. 3 per annum. The extension staff, the research staff and farmers contribute articles to this journal. Timely tips and advice are also tendered to the farmers to suit the season.

The Unit brings-out publicity materials in various forms, to help farmers to increase agricultural production. Posters, folders, brochures, books, leaflets are printed and distributed through the agency of departmental staff and the block staff to the farmers throughout the State to educate the farmers on new techniques. The Unit also publishes annually "Vivasaya Kurippugal" (Villagers' guide and calendar).

This department has participated in 24 exhibitions conducted in this State from village to international levels during the period under report.

"Farmers' Day" is also celebrated every year in Research Stations and other Government Farms. These celebrations attract large number of farmers situated round about research stations. The Unit furnishes materials to All-India Radio on all schemes and

activities launched by the department for broadcast during the rural programme for the agriculturists. The broadcast of subjects on agriculture daily in the programme for agriculturists is being made from All-India Radio, Tiruchirappalli and relayed through All-India Radio, Madras, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. Straight talks on specific subjects on agriculture are given by various research specialists and Development Officers of this department and these talks are broadcast on Fridays and Tuesdays of every week. During the period under report, 70 such straight talks were arranged to be broadcast.

Feature articles on general subjects are broadcast at the rate of 15 to 20 per month. The feature programme will be in the form of dialogue or drama for which the basic material is being supplied by the department periodically. During the period under report, 72 articles were arranged to be broadcast.

Progressive leading farmers are interviewed and such interviews are broadcast in the A.I.R., Tiruchirappalli periodically. For this purpose, the Radio Agricultural Officer tours the rural areas intensively, contacts and interviews progressive and successful farmers in this State regularly, tape-records their experiences and views and arranges for the broadcast spot news. Special information of day-to-day importance are also broadcast to the farmers through All India Radio, Tiruchirappalli in the Special Morning Programme at 6-48 a.m. daily.

The propaganda van for the Information Service Unit makes extensive tour in the development blocks of the State and conducts film shows in rural areas. During the period under report, this Unit has conducted 172 film shows to agricultural audience.

Agricultural Engineering.

The Tractor Hiring Scheme envisages the reclamation of more lands by levelling to step up the cultivable area of the State and to adopt mechanised cultivation to raise the food production. To achieve this, the department is hiring out crawler tractors and wheel type tractors. The departmental units are also hired out for non-agricultural purposes and double the normal rates are collected. The target fixed for the year 1968-69 has been completed.

Under the Tractor Hire Purchase Scheme, tractors with matched implements are supplied to ryots on loan basis. Power tillers are also supplied to ryots under this scheme. The object of the scheme is to provide tractors and power tillers to agriculturists who can

profitably use tractors and power tillers for farm mechanisation but who are not in a position to purchase tractors and power tillers from their own resources. The maximum loan amounts admissible under this scheme are as follows :—

	RS.
1 Tractor with matched implements	25,000
2 Power tillers	7,000

The department of Agriculture has ceased to supply tractors and power tillers to the ryots under this scheme from 1968-69, i.e., from 1st April 1968. The entire responsibility of distribution of tractors with matched implements and power tillers under hire-purchase scheme has been vested in the Madras Agro Industries Corporation Limited (a Government of Madras undertaking) from 1st April 1968. During the period from 1st April 1967 to 31st March 1968, 269 tractors and 10 power tillers were supplied under this scheme.

The following Minor Irrigation Schemes were continued during the period under report :—

- (i) Private tube-wells scheme.
- (ii) Boring in wells scheme.
- (iii) Deepening of wells scheme.
- (iv) Filter point tube wells scheme.
- (v) Community wells scheme (State Tube-wells).

The targets and achievements under the Minor Irrigation Schemes (Plan Schemes) during the period under report are as follows :—

Kind of Schemes.	Target.		Achievements.	
	Physical (Number).	Financial. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	Physical (Number).	Financial. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Private Tube-wells ..	1,900	166.04	2,392	153.17
(ii) Boring in wells ..	750	7.47	788	5.24
(iii) Deepening of wells ..	550	22.80	990	13.95
(iv) Filter-point Tube-wells.	2,600	43.53	3,350	67.33
(v) Community wells ..	10	5.20	..	0.05

Soil Conservation Schemes.—Soil and water conservation works were being executed outside the purview of the Madras Land Improvement Schemes Act, 1959 by obtaining consent agreement

from the beneficiaries in non-judicial stamp paper with a view to avoid the cumbersome and time consuming process prescribed under the Act. Six soil conservation investigation and sub-divisions were opened during the year 1963-64. The investigation sub-divisions were wound up with effect from 14th August 1967 and thereafter a skeleton staff is attending to the pending items of work.

Percolation ponds or small tanks are being constructed as part of erosion control programme by constructing solid saving dams. Fifty-seven percolation tanks have been constructed in nine districts from the inception up to 31st March 1969.

The separate Soil Conservation Investigation sub-division set up with effect from October 1965 for taking up detailed investigation of the wind swept areas in Bodi and Andipatti Blocks of Periakulam taluk of Madurai district was wound up on 29th February 1968, after completing the survey of areas. Nearly 40 square miles of wind swept areas had since been covered by the investigation. Forty numbers of shelter belts have been established so far in Bodi and Andipatti area as part of the programme of work.

Training in soil and water conservation is being given to the assistants and sub-assistants in soil and water conservation technique in order to make available qualified technical personnel for manning the soil and water conservation of programme of work of the State. Up to the end of the year 1966-67, 91 sub-assistants and 89 assistants had been trained. During the year 1967-68, 58 assistants and 30 sub-assistants were trained in soil and water conservation measures.

Observation of crop yield on the lands protected by contour bund in the plains and bench terracing in the hills were being made by the Director of Statistics, Madras.

The following items of research and biological measures in soil conservation were under trial during the period under report :—

- (1) Studies on the seeding habit, seed character of improved grasses and legume.
- (2) Effect on manurial application on the rate of tiller production of improved 2 grasses.
- (3) Studies on the seed production of white colour (*Trifolium repens*) Ladino and Crimson clover.

(4) Trial to find out suitable grasses and legumes for sub-tropical belts elevations ranging from 2000-4000.

(5) Pilot project of trial-cum-down-cum-multiplication for Regions like Palni hills, Savroys, Kolli hills, Kodaikanal, etc.

(6) Trial of plant materials for soil conservation purposes in high way cuttings and other agronomic research works.

(7) Rotational trial potato with *Trifolium* in carnations.

A scheme for reclamation covering an area of 370 acres in Thoppiankulam village at Thirunavallur Panchayat Union, Srimushnam and Adivaraganallur villages in Kattumannarkoil Panchayat Union, Kanadukandan and Gopulapuram villages of Vridhachalam Panchayat Union, all in South Arcot District was sanctioned by Government during 1968-69 at a cost of Rs. 1,42,800, the average cost per acre being Rs. 385. The works are in progress under various stages of execution.

Under the soil conservation maintenance scheme, an area of 83,738.31 acres was maintained during the period under report incurring an expenditure of Rs. 3,33,433.43.

Under the scheme of soil and land use survey, an area of 1,159,070 acres in Thanjavur and Ccimbatore districts had been covered under reconnaissance soil survey. A total area of 27 lakhs of acres has been covered under reconnaissance survey.

Food Production.

The Board of Revenue (Food Production) administers the following schemes, in connection with increasing the agricultural out-put :—

- (1) New Well Subsidy Scheme.
- (2) Scheme for the supply of oil-engines and electric motor pump-sets.
- (3) Chemical Fertilisers.

The schemes relating to Special Minor Irrigation Programme and De-silting-cum-Reclamation have been transferred to Chief Engineer (Irrigation) with effect from 1st April 1968. Major and medium irrigation projects are covered by the report of the Public Works Department.

(1) *New Well Subsidy Scheme*.—This is a plan scheme under which loans are sanctioned to the ryots for sinking new wells in their patta lands on the security of lands. The maximum amount of loan that can be advanced for a well is Rs. 5,000. The loan is disbursed in two equal instalments; the first instalment immediately on sanction of the loan and the second instalment after the first instalment amount has been fully utilised on the well work. After due completion, 25 per cent of the cost of the well work, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in all areas except Talavadi firka in Coimbatore district is treated as subsidy. In Talavadi firka in Coimbatore district, however, the subsidy portion is 50 per cent of the cost of the work subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per well. The loanee is expected to raise foodcrops in not less than one acre for a period of 5 years immediately after completion of the work. The benefit of subsidy at 25 per cent of the cost of the well, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case, available under this scheme, is also available to open wells constructed by farmers from their own resources.

In pursuance of a policy decision to progressively institutionalise farm credit, direct loaning by Government for sinking open wells was stopped and this item of work was handed over to the Land Mortgage Banks with effect from 1st April 1968. However, second instalments of loan are sanctioned by the Board of Revenue (Food Production) for wells for which first instalments were paid by the Board.

Period.	Expenditure incurred.		Number of wells paid.		Number of wells completed.	Acreage benefited.	Potential Production created (in rice tonnes).
	First Instalment.	Second Instalment.	First Instalment.	Second Instalment.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)						
1st January 1968 to 31st March 1968.	18.69	21.34	1,326	1,922	3,423	3,423	1,711
1st April 1968 to 31st March 1969.	..	136.77	..	11,636	20,554	20,554	10,277
Total ..	18.69	158.11	1,326	13,558	23,977	23,977	11,988

(2) *Scheme for the supply of Oil Engine and Electric Motor Pump sets*.—This is a scheme under which the ryots are granted loans for the purchase of Oil Engine and Electric Motor pumpsets for providing greater irrigation facilities to their lands. A farmer can get loan without limit depending upon the horse-power of the pumpset required. The loan is repayable in 10 annual instalments. From 1st April 1968, loans under this scheme are not granted by the Government, but by the Land Mortgage Banks. The progress made during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1968 is given below :—

Expenditure incurred.	Number of pumpsets supplied.	Acreage benefitted.	Potential created (in rice tonnes).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RS. IN LAKHS.) Oil Engine ..	25	200	100
10-03 Electric Motor	379	1,895	947

(3) *Chemical Fertilisers*.—The Scheme for the distribution of nitrogenous fertilisers continued to be implemented as a State Trading Scheme during 1968. The supply of fertilisers was made by the Government of India through the Central Fertiliser Pool. The free quota fixed for the indigenous factories for sale in the open market was raised by the Government of India to 70 per cent with effect from 1st October 1968 and to 100 per cent with effect from 1st January 1969. The quantities of fertilisers distributed during the year 1968 from the allotments received from the Government of India under the pool arrangements worked out to 500,590 tonnes in terms of Ammonium Sulphate. As some districts did not have timely and adequate rains during the year 1968, the consumption of Chemical Fertilisers has not been up to the mark.

Animal Husbandry.

The Director of Animal Husbandry is in-charge of this department.

Veterinary Education.—*Madras Veterinary College, Madras*—

(i) *B. V. Sc. (Integrated) Course*.—The number of admission to the B.V.Sc. Integrated course was 136 during the year 1968-69. Out of the 136 seats, 134 seats were filled up by the candidates from Tamil Nadu and two by the candidates deputed by Government of India.

(ii) *M. V. Sc. Degree Course*.—The selection of candidates for the Post-Graduates training leading to the M.V.Sc. Degree Course was

nade as in the previous year. Five per cent of the seats were reserved for admission of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 10 per cent of the seats were reserved for admission of candidates through Government of India.

The Committee examined all the applications received and they selected 17 candidates from Tamil Nadu and 18 were from other States as detailed below :—

(1) Tamil Nadu ..	17
(2) Other States ..	18
Andhra Pradesh ..	9
Rajasthan ..	1
Madhya Pradesh ..	1
Maharashtra ..	1
Assam ..	1
Mysore ..	3
Bihar ..	1
Jammu and Kashmir ..	1
Total ..	35

During the period under report, the temporary discontinuance of two Livestock Assistant Training Centres at Hosur Cattle Farm and Orathanad was ordered by the Government.

The Flaying school continued to function. During the period under report, 24 candidates were admitted to the course of 5 months' duration in two batches. Monthly stipend of Rs. 10 for each batch and Rs. 25 for each amateur is awarded.

B.V.Sc. Degree Course.—Five Scholarships to each class at the rate of Rs. 40 to each student were awarded by the College-cum-State Funds. Needy and deserving students were awarded scholarships by the Government of India as well as by the State Government (Harijan Welfare Department) under the Madras Educational Loan Scheme, for the grant of interest-free loan to the children of Non-Gazetted Officers, teachers and of parents whose annual income is Rs. 1,500 and less. One hundred and sixty-eight students were granted loan during the period under report.

M.V.Sc. Degree Course.—Government have ordered an increase in number of candidates for the grant of scholarships at Rs. 150 p.m. each from 10 to 12 in addition to 5 candidates who will be granted study leave on half-average pay with a study allowance of Rs. 100 p.m.

Out of 54 candidates who took their final B.V.Sc. Examination, 37 qualified themselves for the degree. Of the 47 candidates who appeared for the examinations, 35 qualified themselves, for the M.V.Sc. Degree, of whom 9 secured I Class (3 from Tamil Nadu and 6 from other States).

Research and Diseases Control.—The quantities of Biological products manufactured and issued from the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, during the period under report are as follows :—

Serial number and name of biological products.	Quantity manufactured (in doses).	Quantity supplied (in doses).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Haemorrhagic Septicemia Vaccine (Alum precipitated).	33,24,600	31,87,999
2 Black Quarter Vaccine (Alum precipitated).	31,90,800	31,12,190
3 Freeze Dried Ranikhet disease vaccine (K. Strain).	91,94,400	91,76,607
4 Pigeon Pox Vaccine (Freeze dried) ..	3,34,450	3,76,400
5 Fowl Pox Vaccine (Freeze dried) ..	9,26,000	8,71,500
6 Sheep Pox Vaccine (Freeze dried) ..	4,12,100	1,31,500
7 Rinderpest Goat Tissue Vaccine (Freeze dried).	69,38,075	68,65,050
8 Rinderpest lapinised Vaccine (Freeze dried).	34,140	45,140
9 Ranikhet Disease Vaccine Strain (Freeze dried).	5,29,300	3,65,900
10 Bovine Lymphangitis Vaccine ..	1,632	1,758
11 Fowl Cholera Vaccine ..	3,020	4,625
12 Enterotoxaemia Vaccine ..	55,640	52,560
13 Brucella Abortus Vaccine ..	5,560	5,460
14 Anti Anthrax Serum ..	Nil	1,120
15 Anti Rinderpest Serum ..	80,400	76,040
16 Brucella Abortus Plate Antigen ..	760 cc.	319 cc.
17 Brucella Abortus Tube Antigen ..	7,000 cc.	1,559 cc.
18 Brucella Abortus Milk Ringantigen	280 cc.	250 cc.
19 Haemorrhagic Septicemia Oil Adjuvant Vaccine.	8,399	6,146
20 Swine Erysipelas Aluminium Hydroxide g. Vaccine.	1,800	1,700
21 Sheep Pasturella alum precipitated Ooty Vaccine.	3,990	4,950

The experiments in the seven sections of the Institute are in progress.

Research work on the following problems are continued—

- (i) Disorders of genitalia of poultry.
- (ii) Rinderpest in Sheep.

The Veterinary Disease Investigation Officers (Cattle), (Sheep and Goats) and (Poultry) with their headquarters at Ranipet continued their investigations and research in their respective spheres during the period under report.

For the control of Rinderpest among cattle in Tamil-Nadu, 1,362,730 vaccinations were carried out by the staff attached to the Rinderpest Scheme.

Thirty-six Veterinary Hospitals and 317 Veterinary Dispensaries were functioning as on 1st January 1968. Fifty Veterinary Dispensaries were sanctioned for the year 1968-69. As on 31st March 1969 there were 36 Veterinary Hospitals and 367 Veterinary Dispensaries. During the period under report, 1,455,258 cases were treated and 161,670 castrations done in these institutions. The Corporation of Madras continued to maintain 5 Veterinary Dispensaries in different localities of the City on the usual terms and conditions. There are also 66 minor Veterinary Dispensaries and 18 Teuring Billets functioning in the State. Twenty-one Veterinary Mobile units intended for speedy attention of villages in the event of outbreak of diseases are functioning in the State.

There are 14 regional clinical laboratories in the State excluding one in the Madras Veterinary College, Madras, for diagnosis of diseases.

In order to produce productive stock for grading up cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, etc., and to make them available for distribution to the public, this department is maintaining 14 Livestock Farms including one Salvage of Dry Cows Farm. The details of the stock position in these Farms are given below:—

1 Live stock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm—			
(a) Cattle including buffaloes	..	..	926
(b) Sheep	..	..	1,456
(c) Poultry	..	..	6,212
(d) Pigs	..	..	202
(e) Horses	..	..	9

Number of eggs produced—203,465.

2 Ramanathapuram District Livestock Farm, Chettinad—

(a) Cattle	..	..	541
(b) Sheep	..	..	606
(c) Poultry	..	..	1,205
(d) Pigs	..	..	200
Number of eggs produced—69,838.			

3 District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai—

(a) Cattle	..	..	368
(b) Sheep	..	..	1,595
(c) Poultry	..	..	1,801
(d) Pigs	..	..	182
Number of eggs produced—57,791.			

4 District Livestock Farm, Orattanad—

(a) Cattle	..	..	718
(b) Poultry	..	..	2,541
(c) Pigs	..	..	101
Number of eggs produced—151,190.			

5 Livestock Farms at Korukkai and Eachankottai—

Cattle	..	..	447
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6 District Livestock Farm, Abishekapatty—

(a) Cattle	..	..	337
(b) Sheep	..	..	1,635
(c) Poultry	..	..	3,543
Number of eggs produced—61,533.			

7 District Livestock Farm, Ootacamund—

Cattle	..	..	246
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8 Piggery Farm, Alamadhi—

Pigs	..	..	294
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9 Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam—

(a) Sheep	..	..	1,252
(b) Cattle including buffaloes	..	..	42
(c) Pigs	..	..	255
(d) Poultry	..	..	1,930
Number of eggs produced—169,592.			

10 *Sheep Unit Sattur—*

(a) Sheep	...	...	...	...	1,131
(b) Poultry	...	...	...	...	2,337

Number of eggs produced—38,137.

11 *Sheep Breeding Research Station, Chinna Salem—*

(a) Sheep	...	...	...	...	1,479
(b) Cattle	...	...	...	...	265
(c) Birds	...	...	...	...	2,938

Number of eggs produced—62,564.

12 *Sheep Breeding Research Station, Ootacamund—*

(a) Sheep	...	...	...	...	1,523
(b) Work bullocks	...	...	...	...	5
(c) Poultry	...	...	...	...	3,535

Number of eggs produced—14,896.

13 *Poultry Research Station, Madras—*

Poultry	...	...	...	...	7,076
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Number of eggs produced—203,467.

14 *Salvage of Dry Cows Farm, Alamadhi.*—The number of animals belonging to the public maintained in this Farm on 1st January 1968 was 317 and it was 218 on 31st March 1969. During the period under report, 532 calves were born and 534 cows were returned with calves after calving. There were 11 deaths. There are 7 breeding bulls and 24 work bullocks. The strength of poultry in this Farm was 4,977. The number of eggs produced was 214,768.

Sheep and Goats Development.—The Sheep and Goats Development Officer, Madras is having the technical control over the Sheep Demonstration Units, Sheep and Wool Extension Centres and Sheep Breeding and Cumby Weaving Co-operative Societies.

(i) Number of Sheep Demonstration Units	...	7
(ii) Number of Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	...	82
(iii) Number of Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies	...	7
(iv) Number of Sheep Breeding and Cumby Weaving Co-operative Societies	...	9

Poultry Development.—There are two Poultry Farms (one at Teynampet and the other at Hosur) and 74 Poultry Extension Centres. The Stock of Poultry, i.e. White Leghorns and Rhode Island Red maintained in the Poultry Extension Centres is 146,170 and the total number of eggs produced during the period under report was 3,380,253.

There are 9 Intensive Poultry Development Blocks. Twenty-five Breeders were selected for each block and poultry breeders' co-operative societies or poultry breeders' Association was formed in each block. Twenty societies are accordingly functioning in this State.

There are 6 Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres functioning in the State during the period. A total number of 792,322 eggs were sold through sales depots in the above 6 centres.

During the period under report, 43,112 chicks were produced. Two hundred and ninety chicks were sold to breeders, 34,317 to Government Institutions and 10,013 to Public.

One Poultry Feed Manufacturing Unit is functioning and the preparation and supply of poultry feed to breeders commenced on 1st March 1965. During the period under report, 1,22,200 Kgs. of mash was prepared and supplied.

Under the Cross Breeding Scheme, one main centre and four sub-centres are functioning with the Jersey semen received from Bangalore. Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-four inseminations of cattle and 24 inseminations of buffaloes were done during the period under report. One thousand and thirteen calves (1,004 cattle and 9 buffaloes) were born during the period. Two hundred and thirty-nine castrations and 12,983 inoculations were performed.

Fifteen Artificial Insemination centres in urban areas and 14 in Community Development Areas continued to function during the period under report. One hundred and thirty-nine bulls are maintained in these centres. Eighty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-four Artificial Inseminations were done and 19,513 calves were born.

Eighteen Key Village Extension Centres continued to function during the period under report. Three hundred and forty-three bulls are maintained. These bulls performed 56,667 services during the period and 22,259 calves were born.

Seventy-five Key Village Centres and 650 Artificial Insemination Sub-centres were functioning during the period. The details of work done in these centres are given below :—

(a) Number of bulls	...	...	539
(b) Number of inseminations done	...	...	532,493
(c) Number of natural services	...	...	3,94
(d) Number of calves born	...	...	98,43
(e) Number of calves subsidised	...	...	55

Under the Premium Scheme, there are 298 bulls and the total number of services done was 12,678.

There are 3 Intensive Cattle Development Projects with 4 Regional Artificial Insemination Centres under each Project. During the period under report, 43,068 Artificial Inseminations were done and 8,784 calves born. (One thousand two hundred and seventy five calves were subsidised in these three projects.

There are 20 Goshalas functioning in the State as detailed below :—

(1) Tirunelveli district	4
(2) Tiruchirappalli district	4
(3) South Arcot district	1
(4) Coimbatore district	3
(5) Thanjavur district	3
(6) Ramanathapuram district	1
(7) Madurai district	4
Total	20

The Hill Cattle Development Scheme started in July 1963 continued to function during the period under report.

One Propaganda Unit and a Gosamvardhana Exhibition unit are functioning at Madras for the entire State. The regular programme of the units is to show films at schools and other institutions on Animal Husbandry subjects and other items of work, preparation of charts, taking photographs on Animal Husbandry subjects and tape-recording of speeches of very important persons, during the departmental functions. The units participated in the S.I.A.A. Park Fair Exhibition. A booklet on “ உணவு பற்றாக்குறையை நீக்க கால்நடைகளின் உதவி ” has been released.

Survey on mortality rate among Cattle in Saidapet Project areas was made for implementation of Cattle Insurance Schemes under the Aid of Indian Council of Agriculture Research.

Dairying and Milk Supply.

The Commissioner for Milk Production and Live-Stock Development Milk Colony at Madhavaram is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre. The Department was designed as Dairy Development in the year 1968. Earlier, even though the functions of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in respect of all the Milk Co-operative Societies in the entire State had been transferred to the

Commissioner for Milk Production and Livestock Development in 1965, the activities of the department were classified as “ Madras Dairy and Milk Project ” and “ Madurai Milk Project ”.

Cattle colony—Madhavaram.—The total number of licensees and number of cattle in the colony is detailed below :—

	Number of licen- sees.	Cows.		Buffaloes.		
		Milch.	Dry.	Milch.	Dry.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
As on 1st January 1968.	64	323	7	355	12	697
As on 31st March 1969.	71	408	42	319	20	789

During the period under report, a total quantity of 9,34,819 litres of milk was obtained from the licensees. The scheme of granting of subsidy to calves in the colony was discontinued in the year 1967. The calves admitted to the scheme earlier continued to be eligible for the grant for 3 years or till maturity whichever is earlier. Ten calves were covered by the scheme at the beginning of the year of which 9 were taken out of the purview of the scheme. During the period under report, a sum of Rs. 96,600 was advanced as loan to 31 licensees in the colony for purchase of milch animals. Supplies of Cattle feed obtained by purchase from the dealers were continued. A small cattle feed unit was set up in the colony mainly for manufacture of feed for the Government Dairy Farm and also to utilise the grains made available under World Food Programme. In addition to green grass raised within the colony, grass was also purchased from the Corporation Sewage Farm, Kodungaiyur for sales to the licensees as well as for use in the Government Dairy Farm. Veterinary and breeding services are provided for the cattle in the colony. A hospital for residents in the colony is also available. It is administered by the Medical Department. The purchase price of milk has been increased to Rs. 1.16 per litre for Buffalo Milk and Re. 1 per litre for Cow's milk from 5th February 1968. As an incentive to the licensees, Government have ordered that the licence fee and occupation charges may be waived for a period of one year from 1st April 1968 to 31st March 1969 ; but, in spite of facilities available

and the concessions given, the colony does not attract the City cattle owners in large numbers because they can get better prices in the City.

A Government Dairy Farm has been developed to make use of the facilities available in the colony. The strength of cattle in the Government Dairy Farm was as follows:—

WHITE CATTLE.

Date.	Milch.	Dry and NP.	Heifers over 2 years.	Between 1-2 years.	
				B.C.	H.O.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
As on 1st January 1968.	303	201	77	25	126
As on 31st March 1969.	339	239	154	14	86

Calves.		Bulls.	Bul- locks.	Total.	
6 months to 1 year.					Below 6 months.
B.O.	H.O.	B.C.	H.C.		
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
As on 1st January 1968.	8	40	59	68	1
As on 31st March 1969.	17	75	57	78	5

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BLACK CATTLE (BUFFALOES).

Date.	Milch.	Dry and NP.	Over 2 years.		Between 1-2 years.	
			B.C.	H.C.	B.C.	H.C.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1st January 1968.	201	62	7	16	..	..
31st March 1969.	158	98	12	17	14	16
6 months to 1 year.			Below 6 months.		Bulls.	Total.
B.C.		H.C.	B.C.	H.C.		
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1st January 1968.	24	21	17	20	..	368
31st March 1969.	15	47	21	21	4	423

A total quantity of 10,21,319 litres of milk was produced in the Government Dairy Farm during the period under report.

Rural Milk Collection.—Milk is collected through chilling centres and coolers established in Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot Districts. Supplies are also drawn through the dairies established at Madurai, Erode, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli. Bulk coolers (instantaneous coolers) have been established nearer to the dairies. The surplus milk from Madurai Milk Project is

also transported to Madras. The dairy at Erode is a departmental unit. Milk from The Nilgiris District is also handled at Erode dairy. A total quantity of 18,069,100 litres of milk was received at Madras from various sources during the period under report.

A net work of dairy extension staff is working to advise and assist the village co-operative societies in hygienic milk handling and proper breeding and maintenance of animals by making the best use of the facilities afforded by Animal Husbandry Department.

Central Dairy, Madhavaram.—The dairy has a capacity of 50,000 litres per day. Details of quantities of milk handled at the dairy are as follows:—

	LITRES.
1 Receipts	19,566,518
2 Quantity sold	18,296,577
3 Issued for cream separation	932,650
4 Spoiled Milk	269,049

Distribution is done through depots located in various parts of the City. There were 121 sale depots as on 31st March 1969. The issue of milk is against cards issued for a month at a time. For sales of cards, 6 zonal offices have been established in the City. During the surplus season, milk is sold for cash also. One of the major problems in the distribution of milk in the City is the fluctuation in the procurement of milk due to seasonal conditions. The collection of milk is from a large number of small producers. The daily collection is affected by sudden increase in local consumption due to festivals, etc. The demand on the other hand is uniform, while during the summer months the shortfall is made up by using imported skimmed milk powder. The seasonal surplus available in certain parts of the year is utilised to produce products such as ghee, milk powder, butter, casein, etc. The details of such products produced are as follows:—

	KGS.
Butter	11,240
Ghee	70,959.7
Roller Dried Milk Powder	50,558

Co-operation.—In his functions as Registrar of Co-operative Societies in regard to the milk supply co-operative societies, the Commissioner is assisted by a Deputy Milk Commissioner (Co-operation) at Headquarters and 7 Deputy Registrars with regional jurisdiction. There were 23 Co-operative Milk Supply Unions and 2,640 societies; 101 co-operative societies were organised

50 were liquidated during the period. A sum of Rs. 43.95 lakhs was issued as loan to the members of the milk supply co-operative societies and unions for purchase of milch animals. Ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-five members have been benefitted in 428 societies. During the period under report, a total quantity of 938.82 lakhs litres of milk was collected of which 150.16 lakhs litres of milk was supplied to the Madras Project and 134.84 lakhs of litres to Madurai Project.

Under the scheme to assist the Harijans by way of loan and subsidy through milk supply co-operative society, 38 societies were organised during the period. A sum of Rs. 4,78,270 was sanctioned as loan and a sum of Rs. 4,93,070 as subsidy by the Government. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was also sanctioned as loan to other societies organised earlier. Three thousand three hundred and ninety-four members have been benefitted by the Government assistance. As on 31st March 1969, 337 societies had been organised with a membership of 16,890. These societies handled 26.63 lakhs litres of milk and supplied 17.56 lakhs litres to the Madras and Madurai Projects during the period.

The details of the major schemes in the co-operative sectors are given below :—

(1) A pasteurisation plant of 2,000 litres per hour has been established at Tiruchirappalli along with a chilling plant of 1,000 litres per hour capacity at Perambalur. The average handling is in the region of 5,000 litres per day.

(2) A pasteurisation plant of 2,000 litres per hour has been located at Thanjavur and a chilling centre at Mannargudi 25 miles away, is under construction. Instantaneous coolers have been installed at different centres in the district and the milk collected from all the centres is processed at Thanjavur and sent to Madras. The instantaneous coolers are departmental units made available to facilitate the collection of milk and supply to Madras Dairy. The average quantity of milk handled in the plant during the period under report is 5,835 litres a day and the despatch to Madras is 2,400 litres a day.

(3) The pasteurisation plant established by the Kanyakumari District Co-operative Milk Supply Union is proposed to be expanded. The average quantity of milk handled during the period under report is 4,150 litres per day.

(4) The Chidambaram Co-operative Milk Supply Union, has a pasteurisation plant with a capacity of 1,000 litres per hour.

Pasteurisation.—The units established earlier at Madras and Coimbatore in charge of the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union and Coimbatore Co-operative Milk Supply Union respectively continued to function.

Fodder/Salvage-cum-fodder farms at Virudhunagar and Srivilliputhur in-charge of the respective milk supply societies and at Veerapandi in-charge of the Coimbatore Co-operative Milk Supply Union continued to function during the period.

A salvage farm is being operated by Thanjavur District Co-operative Milk Supply and Marketing Federation at Thanjavur. Fodder farms in-charge of the Perunagar and Damal Co-operative Milk Supply Society in Chingleput district are being established. Preliminary works such as wells, land development are in progress.

Madurai Milk Project.—The Madurai Milk Project established with the assistance of the UNICEF collects milk from Madurai, Ramanathapuram districts and some parts of the Tirunelveli district. After meeting the requirements of the Madurai City, the surplus milk is transported to Madras to the extent possible and required and the balance is converted into products such as cream butter, ghee, casein, etc. Under the terms in the UNICEF assistance, subsidised low fat milk is supplied to the poorer sections of the people. Three chilling centres have been established at Dindigul, Virudhunagar and Srivilliputhur as well as collection points with cooling facilities at Koilpatti and Bodinayakanur. A total quantity of 92,78,993 litres of milk was collected during the period by the dairy and through various chilling centres.

Out of the total quantity of milk received at Madurai Dairy, 44,25,966 litres were sold locally, 182,208 litres were used for making low fat milk, 2,044,905 litres sent to Madras and the balance converted into products such as butter, ghee, casein.

Details of such products made are given below :—

	KGS.
Cream	236
Butter	22,692
Casein	42,609
Ghee	122,173

Quantities of low fat milk supplied at subsidised rate are given below :—

	LITRES.
Toned Milk	105,544
Double Toned Milk	69,419

The supply of Double Toned Milk was inaugurated by Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food on 1st January 1969.

Co-operation.

The working of co-operative movement in Tamil Nadu registered a striking progress during the period under report. There were 13,941 co-operative societies of all types under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies excluding those under the administrative control of other Heads of Departments.

All the villages in the State had already been covered by co-operatives. The percentage of rural population brought under the co-operative fold at the end of the period was 89.8. The production and marketing finance required by the agriculturists were met by the co-operatives. The primary agricultural credit societies and the Land Mortgage Banks advanced loans to the agriculturists to the extent of Rs. 7,029.32 lakhs during the period. The individual borrowing limit is Rs. 15,000 for short-term loans. The limit is Rs. 20,000 in the case of registered cane grower members of sugar mills. The limit for medium term loan is Rs. 10,000.

The Full Finance Scheme was being implemented in 274 Blocks in the State. The total amount of credit supplied under this scheme during the period was Rs. 23.68 crores. Out of this amount, loans to the extent of Rs. 88.91 lakhs were issued to 38,683 landless tenants.

The co-operatives in the Intensive Agricultural District Programme area, Thanjavur issued loans to agriculturists amounting to Rs. 459.39 lakhs, of which loans amounting to Rs. 167.12 lakhs were disbursed in kind, i.e., by supply of fertilisers, pesticides, etc.

The quantum of loans issued to the agriculturists in the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts) was as follows:—

	Short term.	Medium term.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
(1) In cash	5,40.55	1,62.88
(2) In kind	2,87.62	5.29
Total	8,28.17	1,68.17

For achieving increased production by adopting improved and intensive agricultural methods, package schemes for certain commercial crops, viz., coconut, cotton, tobacco, potato and banana in select areas were continued to be implemented in 163 anchayat unions in the State. Three thousand and sixty-four co-operative societies implemented the scheme and they have issued loans to the agriculturists amounting to Rs. 1,31.59 lakhs. The value of chemical fertilisers distributed by these societies was Rs. 42.39 lakhs.

The amount of loan provided to the agriculturists under the High-yielding Varieties Programme was Rs. 67.34 lakhs.

Government have ordered that, with effect from 1st April 1968, taccavi loan for the purpose of sinking of new wells or for purchase of pumpsets should be given to the ryots only through the Land Mortgage Banks. Accordingly the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank and its 106 affiliated primaries are providing long-term credit to the agriculturists now. These Banks issued long term-loans to the tune of Rs. 1,898.03 lakhs during the period. The amount of loan outstanding with the members at the end of the period was Rs. 4,012.87 lakhs.

There were 145 urban banks and 903 employees' credit societies with a membership of 14.90 lakhs and a share capital of Rs. 680.88 lakhs. During the period under report, they have issued loans amounting to Rs. 41,69.18 lakhs to their members and the loan outstanding was Rs. 34,85.23 lakhs at the end of the period.

There were 134 marketing societies including the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation in the State. They have marketed their members' produce worth Rs. 30.45 crores during the period. The marketing societies have undertaken procurement of paddy. They have procured 3.29 lakhs tonnes of paddy worth Rs. 15.79 crores during the period.

There are 6 Sugar Mills in operation and one more mill is under construction. During the period, the 6 mills produced 89,027 M.T. of sugar and sold 55,321 M.T. of sugar for Rs. 12.02 crores.

For providing increased storage facilities to their members, the co-operatives have constructed 1,747 godowns with a capacity of 2.29 lakhs tonnes. Besides this, 125 godowns are under construction at different stages at the end of the period.

There were 255 farming societies of all types, viz., Joint Farming, Collective Farming and Individual Farming Societies. A total extent of 27,695 acres of land was brought under cultivation by them. The value of produce harvested by them during the period was Rs. 76.21 lakhs.

There were one State Level Consumers' Federation, 12 District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies, 18 Co-operative Wholesale Stores and 1,741 Primary Co-operative Stores functioning in the State. The District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies and Co-operative Wholesale Stores purchased goods to the value of Rs. 3,328.30 lakhs and effected sales for Rs. 3,620.01 lakhs. The Primary Consumers' Stores have purchased goods valued at Rs. 2,873.54 lakhs and sold goods valued at Rs. 2,949.06 lakhs. Of the 1,741 Primary Co-operative Stores, 28 stores are managed by women.

Under the accelerated programme of consumers' co-operatives, eight department stores were organised and these stores have effected sale of consumer goods to the value of Rs. 554.89 lakhs during the period. There were 53 House Mortgage Co-operative Societies in this State. Loans on the mortgage of houses for the purpose of construction and purchase of new houses, etc., were advanced to the tune of Rs. 109.56 lakhs and the amount outstanding at the end of the period was Rs. 444.27 lakhs.

There were 14 Co-operative Motor Transport Societies in the State of which seven were for Ex-servicemen, three for Harijans and four for others. These societies had a fleet of 131 vehicles at the end of the period. They undertook passenger traffic and earned Rs. 90.81 lakhs by way of fares.

There were 120 Labour Contract Co-operative Societies providing employment to labourers. They undertook contract work to the value of Rs. 42.21 lakhs and the value of works executed by them was Rs. 32.52 lakhs.

There were 14 Co-operative Printing Works which carried on the printing and supply of forms and registers required by the panchayat unions and panchayats besides undertaking printing work for the general public and the co-operatives. They have executed works to the value of Rs. 32.92 lakhs during the period. The Thiruvalluvar Co-operative Press was organised for the benefit of Burma repatriates during the period and the Government have provided a working capital of Rs. 81,984 for this press.

There were seven Health Co-operatives functioning in the State. They provide medical aid to the general public at nominal cost.

For the benefit of weaker sections of the community, the following societies were functioning at the end of the period;—

i) Societies for barbers	16
ii) Societies for washermen	19
(iii) Societies for salt workers	15
(iv) Societies for hill tribes	15
(v) Societies for labour workers	120

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union, Madras was in-charge of the implementation of the various schemes relating to co-operative education and training, besides propaganda and publicity. There were seven Co-operative Training Institutes which imparted training to non-official candidates of junior category while the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras imparted training to intermediate category of officials. During the period under report, 1,305 non-official candidates and 326 departmental officers were trained.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union published two monthlies, viz. "The Madras Journal of Co-operation" in English and "Kootturavu" in Tamil. It operates a mobile cinema van with film projectors, record player and an amplifier.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION, LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES

Primary Education.

There were 31,459 Primary and Middle Schools (including Basic Schools) in Tamil Nadu as on the 1st August 1968. 62.00 lakhs of pupils of the age-group 6—14 were studying in those schools. There were also 69 pre-primary schools with a strength of 5,611 pupils.

There has been great expansion in primary education both in the number of institutions and in the number of pupils enrolled. Of the children of the age-group 6—11, over 92 per cent have been enrolled. It is proposed to enrol all the children of this age-group in schools in the coming years. Every village in the State with a population of about 300 has generally been provided with a primary school. 1,53,602 teachers were serving in the above schools during the period under report.

Additional enrolment.—About 1.5 lakhs of pupils of the age-group 6—11 were additionally enrolled in Primary Schools during 1968-69 and for this purpose the appointment of 3,750 additional teachers (Secondary grade 2,750 and Elementary grade 1,000) was sanctioned by Government.

Mid-day meals scheme.—The scheme for the supply of mid-day meals for needy children studying in elementary schools continued to make satisfactory progress during this year also. The Director of School Education continued to release the mid-day meal grants to Panchayat Union Councils.

The number of schools in which this scheme was in operation as on the 31st March 1969 was 30,663 and the number of pupils fed was 18.32 lakhs. In addition, the school meals scheme was functioning in 521 Corporation Schools in Madras City. The number of children fed in these schools was 34,968. The scheme was also functioning on a purely voluntary basis in 343 secondary schools, the number of pupils fed in these schools being 27,295.

"CARE" Programme.—The CARE organisation of the U.S.A. continued its valuable scheme of assistance by way of provision of wheat, oil, etc. free for supply to Mid-day meal centres. During the period

under report, the following "CARE" commodities distributed to the Inspecting Officers for use in the School meal centres :

	LBS.	Value. RS.
Bulgar wheat	2,40,21,300	1,56,13,845
Cornmeal	1,80,94,550	1,53,80,367
Salad oil	25,64,546	44,87,955
Rolled wheat	91,900	78,115
		3,55,60,282

Supply of free uniforms to children.—In addition to providing a meal, 11 lakhs uniforms, at a cost of Rs. 70.41 lakhs were distributed free to poor children.

Free supply of books and slates.—Supply of language text books (Tamil) to the pupils of Standards I to III who get free mid-day meals under the Tamil Nadu Mid-day Meals Scheme and Arithmetic Text Books to the children of Standard III was continued. Pupils of the above category whose mother-tongue is other than Tamil are supplied with text books in their respective languages. Poor pupils in Standard I are supplied slates also free.

School Improvement Conference.—This people's movement continued to make satisfactory progress and as many as 39 conferences were held in the various districts in the State during the period under report. The total number of School Improvement Conferences held up-to-date is 393. The total cost of schemes undertaken in all these conferences was 14.77 crores of rupees. This reflects the keen and abiding interest taken by the people in the improvement of their schools.

Upgrading of higher grade posts in elementary schools.—During 1967-68 the Government sanctioned 5,000 Secondary Grade Posts in the scale of Rs. 90—4—110—3—140, in lieu of higher grade posts on the scale of Rs. 65—1—70—2—90. During the year 1968-69, 3,000 Secondary Grade Posts were sanctioned for upgrading Higher Grade Posts. Of these, 1,500 posts were converted with effect from 1st October 1968 and the balance of 1,500 posts with effect from 1st January 1969. These posts were utilised among the various educational districts.

Secondary Education.

During the period under report, the administrative set-up of the School Education Department of Tamil Nadu was re-organised and strengthened at the district level.

Government sanctioned six additional posts of Divisional Inspectors of Schools on the usual scales of Pay and Allowances in addition to the existing four posts. All the ten Divisional Inspectors are designated as Chief Educational Officers and the ten posts of Chief Educational Officers have the following Revenue district or groups of districts under their respective jurisdiction :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Madras and Chingleput. | 6. Ramanathapuram. |
| 2. North Arcot. | 7. Madurai. |
| 3. South Arcot. | 8. Coimbatore and The Nilgiris. |
| 4. Thanjavur. | 9. Salem and Dharmapuri. |
| 5. Tiruchirappalli. | 10. Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. |

Ten posts of Special District Educational Officers were converted into posts of ordinary District Educational Officers and added to the cadre strength of ordinary District Educational Officers. The number of District Educational Officers was thus increased from 35 to 45. Due to this increase, (the Educational Districts were reorganised and there are now 45 Educational Districts in the State)

This re-organisation would help the Department to discharge its responsibilities which have increased considerably due to the rapid expansion of education over the past one decade and the consequent increase in the number of educational institutions and the taking over of the Ex-District Board Secondary Schools under the Government control.

The number of High Schools as on 1st August 1968 is given below :—

	Government.	Former District Board (now Government).	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
High Schools for Boys.	78	1,331	89	557	1	2,056
High Schools for Girls.	37	98	36	210	—	381
Total ...	115	1,429	125	767	1	2,437

Number of Anglo-Indian Schools with English medium.	44
Strength in these schools	26,281
Number of Matriculation Schools (affiliated to the University of Madras).	18
Number of Oriental Schools	14
Number of Post Basic Schools	3
Number of Public Schools	2
Number of Central Schools	8
The strength of the pupils in all the High Schools ..	14,34,150

(*Language.*—The medium of instruction adopted in most of the schools is Tamil and there is provision for the teaching in mother-tongue for linguistic minorities in Telugu, Malayalam, Urdu, Kannada, Gujarathi, etc. English is taught from Standard III to all children, according to the “Structural Method” of teaching.

The Two-Languages formula.—Following the resolution, dated 23rd January 1968, of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, the study of languages in the schools in this State was re-organised as follows on the basis of the two-language formula (omitting Hindi from the curriculum of schools):—

Part A—Regional language (or mother-tongue where it is different from the Regional language).

Part B—English or any other non-Indian languages.)

The Part A language is taught from Standard I and the Part B language from Standard III. Examinations in the two languages are compulsory.

Curricula and syllabi.—The existing pattern of school education was re-designated as indicated below:—

Schools with Standards I to V—Primary Schools (No change).

Schools with Standards I to VIII (or) VI to VIII—Middle Schools (Previously Upper Primary).

Schools with Standards I to XI (or) VI to XI (or) IX to XI—High Schools (Previously Secondary).

(A State Advisory Board of Education (S.A.B.E.) was constituted to advise the Government, on important policy matters relating to education. A State Education Consultative Committee, consisting of Members of the Legislature was also constituted.)

Enrolment.—A scheme for the additional enrolment of 1.5 lakhs of pupils of the age-group 11-14 in Standards VI to VIII and the appointment of 3,000 teachers (Secondary Grade) for the purpose

and another scheme for the additional enrolment of 60,000 pupils of the age-group 14-17 in secondary schools under all managements, were sanctioned by Government. For implementing these schemes and for the teaching of Electives in Secondary Schools, 2,200 additional B.T. teachers' posts were sanctioned.

(A State-wide seminar on Girls' Education was held at Tiruchirappalli from the 3rd to the 5th March 1969 to discuss matters relating to Girls' Education.)

Pension Scheme for Teachers in non-Government Service.—During the period under report, the pension scheme for teachers in non-Government service was extended to the following categories of teachers also:—

(1) Those who retired from Elementary, Secondary, Anglo-Indian, Special and Training Schools prior to the 1st April 1955 (Pension granted from 1st March 1968 without any claim for arrears).

(2) Those who retired from schools in the transferred area on or after the 1st November 1956 (Pension granted from 1st March 1968 without any claim for arrears).

Government liberalised considerably the terms of family pension admissible to teachers coming under the said Pension scheme.

Incentive payments for possession of higher qualifications.—The Government sanctioned a scheme under which advance increments were to be granted to teachers for higher qualifications acquired by them. Government have extended the provisions of the Liberalised Pension Rules to teachers in non-Government service also.

Methods.—Alongside quantitative expansion in secondary education, facilities were provided for qualitative improvement also. The schemes sponsored by the Government of India for the improvement of teaching of core subjects in High Schools, strengthening the teaching of science subjects in High Schools, improving the library, workshop, etc., continued to be implemented. These schemes will shortly cover all schools.

Mobile Science Laboratory Scheme.—The CARE Administration donated two Mobile Science Laboratories, from out of the unspent money left out of the sum paid by the Government towards administrative costs, for the benefit of the High Schools in the State. As

Pilot Project those Laboratories are utilised in Thanjavur Revenue District in 40 High Schools, with inadequate Laboratory Facilities, each Van covering 20 schools for visits. Each mobile Science Laboratory consists of a jeep truck towing a trailer containing all the equipments, necessary for Science Electives including Physical Science portions in General Science.

State Institute of Education.—Three-day orientation seminars were held at Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur by the State Institute of Education for the benefit of Inspecting Officers and teachers to orient them towards new methods and techniques. One induction course of one month duration was conducted for 49 Deputy Inspectors of Schools during January and February 1968 at the Institute. (One Inservice course of one month duration was conducted from 20th February to 18th March 1968 for 49 Teachers-Educators at the Institute.) Special refresher courses in History and Geography, electives were organised by the Institute in November 1968. One hundred graduate-teachers attended these courses at Madras.

Research.—Six research projects were completed by the Institute during the period under report.

The following periodical publications are being continued :—

1. Madras Education (English)—Quarterly.
2. Tamizhagakalvi (Tamil)—Monthly.

The following publications were printed :—

1. A collection of essays written by teachers in the seminar Readings Programme.
2. Education for International Understanding.

Training schools.—There were 141 Teachers' Training Schools in the State. Out of these Training Schools, 67 Basic and 7 Non-Basic Training Schools were for men and 49 Basic and 13 Non-Basic Training Schools were for women. There were also 3 Pre-Primary Training Schools and one Pre-basic Training School and one Training school for teachers of Anglo-Indian Schools.

A Regional Braille Press attached to the Government School to the Blind, Poonamallee was established from February 1968.

A Government School for the Deaf at Thanjavur was opened in September 1968.

A Teacher Training Course for teachers of the Blind was conducted by the Government School for the Blind, Poonamallee. Nine Teachers underwent the training course leading to the Junior Diploma Examination in teaching the Blind, conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras.

A school for the Blind at Madurai under the National Association for the Blind, Madurai District (Board), Madurai was opened during 1968.

National awards.—During the period under report, National Awards were given to 9 teachers (6 from Primary Schools and 3 from Secondary Schools) by Government of India. Each recipient was given a certificate of merit and a cash award of Rs. 500 at a function held in Delhi.

State awards.—As in the previous years, the State Awards for teachers for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 were given to 70 teachers for each year in March 1968 and in March 1969 respectively. Each award consisted of a silver medal, a certificate of merit and a cash prize of Rs. 200.

Nationalisation of text-books.—The following text books which were in use during 1967-68 were continued during 1968-69. Tamil Text Books for Standards I to VII and English text books for Standards IV to VII (published under the scheme of Nationalisation of Text Books). (During the year 1968-69, Tamil Text Books for Standard VIII was newly published.)

For distribution of the above text books and work books in English for Standards IV to VII, distributors at the rate of one for each development district were selected. Thus, there were 20 development district distributors and 4 revenue District distributors selling nationalised text books. Besides the above, sub-dealers appointed by the above distributors were also selling nationalised text books.

During the period, an English text book for standard VIII was published with the help of private publisher under the scheme of Nationalisation of Text Books.

National Foundation for Teachers.—The National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare was set up in 1962 under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. The total collection made for National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare Fund till 31st March 1969 was Rs. 20,56,488-40. The funds collected upto 31st March 1969 for the Teachers' Day 1968 alone was Rs. 5,16,176.81. So far 200 applications have

been considered and aid has been sanctioned and disbursed to 112 persons (lump-sum to 47 persons and recurring monthly aid to 65 persons and both recurring and non-recurring grants to a blind teacher) the total amount disbursed so far being Rs. 44,307.80. The recurring monthly grants are being disbursed every month to the 66 beneficiaries.

Valuation of S.S.L.C. Examination papers.—The answer scripts of the S.S.L.C. Public Examination April 1968 were ordered to be valued at certain selected centralised centres with a view to complete the valuation quickly. Several centres for different subjects were chosen and the Examiners assembled at their respective centres to value the answer scripts. After the valuation was done every day the Chief Examiners scrutinised the valuation then and there and the marks were entered in the marks books promptly. Each centre was under the charge of an officer of the Education Department at the highest level (Joint Director or Divisional Inspector) to ensure systematic work by the Examiners, to maintain secrecy and to get the work finished within the scheduled time. The answer scripts valued at each centre, were sent to the officer in-charge who was assisted by officers in the category of Assistant Educational Officers.

Audio Visual Education.—As in the previous years, the department continued its effort to encourage schools to equip themselves with a set of minimum equipments, consisting of 16 M.M. Film Projectors, 35 M.M. Films strip projectors and radio sets. During the period, 21 schools were equipped with 16 M.M. Film Projectors and 5 schools with 35 M.M. Film strips projectors, raising the total number to 696 Film Projectors and 728 Film strip projectors, respectively.

(The State Film Library, as usual lent films to Educational Institutions and 4,356 film shows were conducted during the period under report.)

Education Programme through radio.—School broadcasts are organised by the All India Radio, Madras. Many schools participated in this. There is a special broadcast for teachers of English on improved methods of teaching English. This is also widely used.

State Government Scholarships—(1) *Residential scholarships for unmarried Hindu and Muslim girls.*—Six scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 18 each were awarded for 10 months in the year to unmarried hindu girls and 2 scholarships of the same value to

unmarried Muslim girls reading in recognised hostel. These scholarships are to XI of Secondary Schools each year.

2. *Scholarships to Hindu and Muslim widows to XI of Secondary Schools.*—Twenty-one Scholarships of value of Rs. 8 each for 10 months in the year were awarded.

3. *Special Scholarships available for Children in Elementary Schools.*—(a) About 90 Scholarships were awarded to girls belonging to Hill Tribes in The Nilgiris district in Standards IV and V at Re. 1 per mensem for 9 months in the year.

(b) For children of Valayars and Koravars (denotified tribes) in Coimbatore district, 6 Scholarships in each of the Standards I to V were awarded.

(c) For Malayalee children in elementary schools on the Kolli Hills, 60 Scholarships for boys at Re. 1 and 24 Scholarships for girls at Rs. 1.50 in Standards III to V were awarded.

(d) Scholarships to Marava pupils in Tirunelveli district are tenable in 16 schools at the rate of Re. 1 per mensem for boys and Rs. 1.50 per mensem for girls for 10 months in the year.

The Budget Estimate for 1968-69 for the above was Rs. 20,000.

4. *Educational concessions to children of repatriates from Burma.*—The children of Burma repatriates were exempted from the payment of all items of special fees in all classes up to and inclusive of Standard XI. They are also granted allowance for the purchase of books, etc. The Budget provision for 1968-69 for the scheme was Rs. 6,000.

5. *Educational concessions to children of repatriates from Ceylon.*—The children of Ceylon repatriates are exempted from the payment of all items of special fees in all classes up to and inclusive of Standard XI. They are also granted allowances for the purchase of books, etc.

6. *Educational concessions to children of Goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order.*—Children of goldsmiths affected by the gold control order are exempted from the payment of all items of special fees in all classes up to and inclusive of Standard XI.

Book allowance ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 per pupil is also sanctioned. Budget Estimate for 1968-69 is Rs. 60,000. The Scholarship is only renewal from 1966-67 onwards.

Students of high school studying Sanskrit.—Awarded every year in each of the Standards. The value of each scholarship is Rs. 10 per mensem for 12 months in the year. The Budget provision for 1967-68 is Rs. 12,000.

Scholarships to the children of Political sufferers.—Forty-eight scholarships in each of Standards IX to XI are awarded to pupils who are children, step children, adopted children and grand children of political sufferers at the following rates:—

(i) *Residential scholarship per pupil per annum.*—Boarding and lodging charges Rs. 300 plus cost of books, special fees, etc., Rs. 35.

(ii) *Non-Residential scholarship per pupil per annum.*—Cost of books, special fees, etc., Rs. 35.

Education of physically or mentally handicapped children.—There were 21 institutions for the handicapped children in Tamil Nadu. The total number of pupils reading in these institutions was 2,372 with 250 members of the staff. These institutions are paid full teaching grant from Government with effect from the academic year 1967-68.

A Government School for the Blind was opened at Cuddalore during 1967-68.

Teacher Training Courses one for the Deaf and the other for the Blind was also conducted. The training course for the Deaf was started from June 1967 and the course was completed by April 1968 (first week). The Teacher Training Course for the Blind was started from February 1968 and completed in November 1968. The in-take of the training course is ten only.

Madras English Language Teaching Campaign.—Thirty-nine Residential Intensive Courses of Four weeks duration to train teachers of English handling Standards VI to VIII were conducted during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969.

Parent-Teacher Association.—Realising the vital necessity for parents to co-operate in the process of education of their children, Parent-Teacher Associations have been formed in more than 800 schools. There is a State Parent-Teacher Association and District branches are being formed to take the message of Parent-Teacher

co-operation and to organise such associations. The Third National Parent-Teacher Association Convention was held at New Delhi on 7th to 9th December 1968.)

Physical Education.—During the year 1968-69, Republic Day Sports and Games Competitions were held at three stages, i.e., District, Divisional and State level. The Republic Day Sports were conducted at the Educational District level in 45 districts and at the Divisional level in 10 divisions, besides, the State level games and sports competitions.

Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,06,000 to meet the expenditure at all the three levels.

Children's Rally.—A children's Rally was conducted to mark the occasion of the Republic Day on 20th February 1969, when more than 5,000 students from Elementary Schools located in Madras City participated. The Corporation—Madras North which was judged as the best school in performing the physical activities, Bishnuram Medhi Ever Rolling Silver Shield was awarded to Corporation—Madras North.

Schools Games Federation of India.—Tamil Nadu participated in the Autumn and Winter meet sponsored by the Schools Games Federation of India. In the Autumn meet conducted at Raipur, Tamil Nadu participated in Foot-ball in October 1968 and in the winter meet held at Delhi during January 1969. Tamil Nadu participated in Volley-ball, Hockey, Athletics (Boys and Girls). The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 19,450 towards the State participation.

Children's Day (14th November 1968).—To celebrate the children's day which falls on 14th November every year, the Indian Council for Child Welfare celebrates and conducts the children's Rally. The students of all Elementary Schools and Secondary Schools (Boys and Girls) of Madras City including Anglo-Indian Schools participated in the Rally. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 to conduct the Rally.

The department conducted an in-service training for a period of three months from 12th August 1968 to 11th November 1968 to the Physical Education Teachers who are in possession of Always trained certificate. The training was conducted at S. L. B. High School, Nagercoil. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12,000 for the course. Thirty-nine Physical Education Teachers including 3 women, participated in the in-service training. On completion of the

training, the Physical Education Teachers were tested and awarded certificates. Now they are treated on a par with Physical Education Teachers, who underwent the certificate course of this State.

Collegiate Education.

The Director of Collegiate Education is the administrative Head of the Department of Collegiate Education as well as the Director of Public Libraries. He also deals with all matters connected with Adult Education.

The number of Universities in Tamil Nadu continued to be three during the period under report.

To meet the growing demand for Collegiate Education, Government started four new Colleges under their management in 1968. Of the 4 Colleges, 3 are for Men and one for Women. Six Non-Government Colleges were also started by private managements. With the opening of the 10 Colleges in 1968, the number of Arts Colleges in the State has increased to 126. (Government Colleges-33 and Aided Colleges-93.)

The development in the field of Collegiate Education in 1968 is the introduction of Tamil as medium of instruction in the P.U.C. (Science subjects) in a good number of Colleges-both Government and Aided. In pursuance of the Syndicate's Resolution that Tamil may be introduced as an alternative medium of instruction for science in the P.U.C. all Government Colleges and a number of aided Colleges have introduced Tamil as a medium of instruction in one section in each of the Groups, i.e., Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science in the Pre-university Course in 1968-69. For the use of the students studying Mathematics and Sciences in the P.U.C. in Tamil medium the books in the above subjects in Tamil were prepared by selected authors and published by the Bureau of Tamil Publications, Madras. In 1968-69, Tamil medium was introduced in all Humanities sections in the P.U.C. in all Government Arts Colleges. However, the under-noted five Government Arts Colleges were permitted to retain one Humanities section in English Medium for the benefit of the students belonging to linguistic minorities.

(1) Queen Mary's College, Madras.

(2) Government Arts College for Women, North Madras.

(3) Lokanatha Narayanaswami Government College, Ponneri.

- (4) Government Arts College, Coimbatore, and
- (5) Government Arts College, Ootacamund.)

In order to enable the students, who have studied P.U.C. in Tamil Medium and have come out successful to pursue their degree courses in 1969-70, the Government and the private colleges have opened Tamil Medium Courses in certain subjects in the B.Sc. Degree course in 1969-70. Tamil Medium was introduced in the P.U.C. extensively in the Humanities subject and in one section in each group in the science subjects during 1968-69.

To enable the teachers who are handling P.U.C. to teach through the Tamil Medium, an orientation course was conducted for College Teachers at Madurai under the auspices of the Madurai University in 1968. The course was conducted for the teachers handling Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology in P.U. Class. About ten books in Tamil on these five subjects prepared and published through the Bureau of Tamil Publications, Madras were released well in advance during 1968-69 for the use of the students studying through Tamil Medium in Science subjects.

The rush for admission to the Pre-University Course and Degree courses continued to be marked on the whole particularly in urban centres in the State; but the facilities available in the State were adequate to meet the demand. The rush for admission to the Science course in the P.U.C. and for the Degree courses was keenly felt during the year. To meet the demand, the Universities in the State permitted the admission of 5 more students in each of the Science sections in the P.U.C. and also sanctioned increased strength in the Degree Courses, when such requests were made to them by the Colleges. In certain cases, the sanctioned strength was doubled in the degree course to meet the demand for admission. The total in-take in Colleges during 1968-69 was 129,967 (98,601 Men and 31,366 Women). The amount of expenditure incurred on the payment of teaching grant to aided Colleges during 1968-69 is Rs. 1,76,76,100.

During the year 1968-69, degree courses were opened in 2 out of the 7 Government Arts Colleges opened in 1967-68 and before. The two colleges are (1) Arignar Anna Government Arts College, Cheyyar and (2) Government Arts College for Women, Dindigul.

There were 11 Evening Colleges during the period under report out of which 8 were conducting P.U.C. and degree courses while the remaining three colleges were having only Pre-University

ase. Evening Course in B.A. Economics was opened in the Raja Serfoji Government Arts College, Thanjavur in 1968-69. Three Training Colleges were opened in 1968-69 under private management. The total number of Training Colleges, during the period under report, is 23 (Government 7 and Aided 16). The total number of scholars in Training Colleges is 2,654 (1,595 Men and 1,059 Women). During the year 1968, 591 scholars were selected for the award of merit scholarships for post-matriculate studies under the National Scholarships Scheme of the Government of India. An amount of Rs. 12,24,547 was incurred towards the sanction of fresh and renewal of scholarships. Thirty-nine scholars were selected for the award of merit scholarships under the scheme for the children of school teachers and an amount of Rs. 1,85,762 was incurred towards the sanction of fresh and renewal of scholarships. One thousand one hundred and thirty-seven scholars were selected for fresh award of scholarships under the 'National Loan Scholarship Scheme' and an amount of Rs. 8,14,418 was incurred as expenditure. Renewals were also sanctioned in respect of scholars who were selected during the previous years under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 51,823 was recovered during the year from the loanee-scholars towards the repayment of the loans granted to them.

The number of scholarships tenable for each year under the scheme of sanction of Scholarship to Children of Political Sufferers is as follows :—

P.U.C.—26 ;

Degree classes—60 (20 scholarships in each of the 1st year to 3rd year of the three year degree courses).

B.T.—3.

This scheme has been extended to those studying in other professional Colleges, in Polytechnics and in Industrial Training Schools. Fourteen Scholarships in various professional Colleges and 20 scholarships in all industrial schools are tenable for each year of study. The children of Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon and Goldsmiths affected under Gold Control Order are also granted scholarships at post-matric level, on the same pattern as that adopted by the Harijan Welfare Department. Children of personnel of the Defence Services are also granted scholarships for their post-matric studies provided they secure 50 per cent of the marks in the previous examination.

Payment of scholarships money under the Government of India Schemes—National Loan Scholarships Scheme, National Scholar-

ship Scheme and the Scheme for Children of School Teachers is made in the Directorate of Collegiate Education. Up to the year 1967-68 the schemes were operated through the selected Principals of Government Colleges who were designated as Administrators of Personal Deposit Accounts. The selected Principals used to draw the requirements based on the sanction orders issued by the Director then and there. As there was perceptible delay in the actual payment of the amount to the scholars, the scheme was changed with effect from the year 1968-69 and the operation of the Personal Deposit Accounts was centralised in the Directorate by creating a post of Special Officer for Scholarships (Accounts). Now, the scholarship money is drawn by the Directorate of Collegiate Education in the form of Cheques or Bank Drafts which are sent to the heads of institutions for immediate encashment and payment. By this change of procedure, the delay has been considerably reduced.

(The Director of Public Libraries (Director of Collegiate Education) is responsible for superintending and controlling the work of all Local Library Authorities under the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act.) The Local Library Authorities constituted under the Act render free Library Service to the Public by opening a District Central Library at the District Headquarters, a Branch Library for each Town or Locality with a population of over 5,000 and a delivery station for each village or locality having a population of between 1,000 to 5,000 or for each group of three continuous hamlets, i.e., localities with a population of below 1,000. The District Central Libraries are affiliated to the State Central Library, viz., The Connemara Public Library, Madras. The District Central Libraries borrow books in bulk from the State Central Library for the use of their readers. They also feed the Branch Libraries by lending books from their stock. Books from the Branch Libraries are distributed to the Delivery Stations and periodically taken back and replaced by fresh supplies. The details of Libraries under the Local Library Authorities in the State are given as follows :—

1 District Central Libraries	..	..	..	12
2 Branch Libraries	..	..	..	1,359
3 Delivery Stations	..	..	..	2,316
Total	..	..	..	3,687

Library Service is also rendered through Mobile Library Vans in Madras and Coimbatore Districts and through Tri-cycles in Salem and Tirunelveli Districts. Each Local Library Authority has a Library Fund of its own from which all its expenses are met.

Aid is also granted from State Funds to Libraries under private agencies. The Libraries are accorded recognition and included in the list of aided libraries by the District Educational Officers who are Secretaries of Local Library Authorities.

Legal Education.

The Department of Legal Studies created in the year 1953 continued its activities during the period under report carrying further its efforts to up-grade the quality of Legal Education in the State and for giving the academic staff of the Law College, Madras, the contact with the problems of research in Law.

The Post-graduate (part-time) Diploma Courses in law in the following three groups have been started in the Law College during the year 1963-64 :—

Group I—Company Law, Banking and Insurance.

Group II—Taxation Law.

Group III—Labour and Administrative Laws.

Regular instruction classes for M.L. course in Branch III have been started in the Law College, Madras during the year 1968-69.

The Evening Law Courses in the first degree course in Law have been started in the Law College, Madras during the year 1966-67. This course provides facilities to continue study in Law for the employed persons.

Three year Law Course and B.G.L. Course has been introduced in the Law College from the year 1968-69.

Technical Education.

Engineering Colleges.—During the period under report, the total number of Engineering Colleges under the control of the Directorate of Technical Education remained at seven. As per the suggestions of the Government of India, the intake of these colleges was reduced besides suspending the three year degree course for B.Sc. students introduced in 1963-64, in view of the prevailing unemployment among the engineers. Accordingly, the admissions to the

Engineering Colleges in the State under the control of the Directorate of Technical Education were restricted to 1,000 during 1968-69 as against the sanctioned intake of 1,400 for Five-year B.E. The admissions to the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli were also reduced from 250 to 180 in 1968-69. (For the first time in the Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu, Subject Unit System, otherwise called the Semester System, has been introduced from 1968-69.) There was great appreciation for the change among the student community. As a first step towards improvement of quality of engineering Colleges at first degree level, a number of electives have been introduced in the various disciplines with the approval of University. A degree course in Electronics and Communication engineering at Under-graduate level with an intake of 20 students has been introduced in the Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore during 1968-69. Similarly, five-year degree courses in (1) Electronics and (2) Metallurgy have been started in the P.S.G. College of Technology at Coimbatore, the admission capacity being 10 and 20 respectively.

Post-graduate Course and Research.—The following Post-Graduate courses for the Master's Degree were continued in the three Engineering Colleges, viz., (1) the College of Engineering, Guindy, P.S.G. College of Technology and Coimbatore Institute of Technology, 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.
11. Applied Electronics and Servo-mechanism.

The addition of "Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning" as a new elective under 'Heat Power' in the Mechanical branch of the Post-graduate Department in the College of Engineering, Guindy was a new feature during the period under report.

Computer Centre.—The number of users of the IBM 1620 Digital Computer installed at the Fundamental Engineering Research Establishment attached to the College of Engineering, Guindy for solving research and other problems, continued to be on the increase during the period 1968-69.

Training of Technical Teachers for Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.—The Teacher-Training Programme for Engineering Graduates sponsored by the Government of India was discontinued at the College of Engineering Guindy during the period under report for want of candidates. The Technical Teachers' Training Institute at Adyar caters to the needs of all the States in the southern region in training the teachers for Polytechnics. The approved total annual intake of trainees in this institute is 60 (tentatively split-up as 15 Graduates and 45 diploma holders). During the period under report, 19 candidates were sponsored by this State for training in this institute.

Polytechnics and Special Institutions.—The total number of Polytechnics for men and women under the control of this Directorate continued to be 25 and 3 respectively, besides 7 special institutions. Under the programme of diversification and introduction of job-oriented courses in Polytechnics, electives have been introduced in several branches of study. Besides, part-time diploma courses in Metallurgy and Tool-design have been introduced in the Central Polytechnic at Adyar with an intake of 20 each with effect from 1968-69. There are plans to start more such job-oriented courses in other institutions also consistent with the industrial needs.

Technical high schools.—The total number of Technical High Schools and their intake capacity were 15 and 900 respectively.

Summer schools.—The Summer School Programme for the teachers of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics sponsored by the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India) in collaboration with the USAID, New Delhi was conducted in the College of Engineering, Guindy and Central Polytechnic, Adyar successfully as in previous years. Professors deputed from some of the American Universities participated in these programmes as consultants.

Board of Examinations.—The number of candidates appeared for the final Diploma examinations conducted by the Board of Examinations in April and October 1968 were 3,310 and 1,584 respectively.

Government Examinations.

During 1968, S.S.L.C. Public Examination was held in a mezzanine and October in 848 and 167 Centres respectively. Details of volumes, the number of candidates registered, appeared and declared eligible are given below :—

	Number registered.	Number appeared.	Number appeared taking subjects qualifying for admission to the University Courses.	Number declared eligible.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
April 1968	202,689	196,272	186,949	98,954
October 1968.	61,307	57,374	45,886	11,004

Details of the various Government orders issued during the period under report are given below:—

1. The proposals of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, to get the answer scripts of the S.S.L.C. Public Examination, April 1968 valued at certain selected centres were approved by the Government.

2. The proposals for conducting the S.S.L.C. Public Examination under the 1959 and 1962 Schemes concurrently along with the S.S.L.C. Public Examination under the Revised Pattern for a period of 2 years in April/October 1969 and 1970 as a transitory provision for the benefit of un-successful candidates were approved.

3. The proposal for publication of a companion to the English Reader for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of 1969 departmentally was approved.

4. The Government issued orders abolishing the Three Language Scheme in secondary schools and instead organised the study of Two Languages.

5. The syllabus for deaf schools prepared by the Special Committee constituted for the purpose was approved by the Government.

6. The Government have permitted the holders of the Technical Teachers' Certificate in weaving of the Lower Grade to appear privately for the T.S.L.C. Examination of the Secondary

to the condition that they have eight years of recognised schools in Tamil Nadu and satisfy the other conditions laid down in Rule 138 of the Madras Educational Rules.

7. The Assistants and Accountants of Cinchona Department were exempted from the payment of examination fees for admission to the Accountancy examination in Lower and Higher grade for two chances. Similarly the members of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department including the Executive Officers of religious institutions were permitted to appear for the Accountancy Lower Grade examination without payment of the required examination fees for two chances.

8. The Assistants of Industrial Department were exempted from payment of examination fees for admission to the Accountancy examination for two chances.

9. The syllabus and scheme of examination in Diploma Course in Home Science of the Holy Cross Home Science Academy, Tuticorin, was approved by Government.

10. The conduct of a supplementary Anglo Indian High School Examination in April every year was ordered by the Government.

11. The revised syllabus in Indian Music was approved by Government and the examination as per the revised syllabus will be conducted from November 1969.

The Connemara Public Library.

The Connemara Public Library opened on the 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 the 10th September 1955, this Library was declared as one of the Public Libraries in India, which will get free of cost one copy each of all materials published in India on or after 30th May 1954 under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, as amended. It is also a depository centre for publications of the United Nations' Organisation and its specialised agencies and organisations. It also serves as UNESCO Information Centre with effect from the 15th September 1965. An Institute of Library Science was added as one of the wings, with effect from 21st March 1966, to give the first Professional training to the Grade III Librarians working under the Local Library Authorities of Tamil Nadu.

Having about 27,000 square feet of floor space with a mezzanine floor and about 20,080 feet of shelving space, it held 2,04,703 volumes on 31st March 1969. It accommodates about 250 readers at a time in its reading room. The library manned by 59 persons remained open to the public for 9½ hours from 8-00 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. every day.

It received 6,818 periodicals and 266 newspapers. The number of books added during the period was 11,128. The total number of members on the roll, as on 31st March 1969 was 7,333 and the number of new depositors during the period was 280. During the period, 2,01,359 readers have used 7,69,838 volumes including 1,65,680 volumes lent. The cost of the service for the period was Rs. 2,07,388-90 with an income of Rs. 7,403-70.

This library continued to compile the Madras State Bibliography of Children's Literature and the Madras State Bibliography in Tamil-Monthly List. 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 Manifesto 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 guidance in their use to all members of the community. Its ambition is to provide them with facilities for information, aesthetic appreciation, recreation, vocational studies and education.

Government Museums.

The following special exhibitions were arranged during the period under report at the Government Museum, Madras :—

- (1) Ores of Non-ferrous metal (Geology section).
- (2) Costume Dolls (Children's section).
- (3) Ganesa (Archaeology section).
- (4) Ethnographic materials from Manipur State (Anthropology section).
- (5) Some American Mammals (Zoology section).
- (6) Recently acquired two double barrel guns (Anthropology section).

The scheme of popular lectures on Museum subjects for the benefit of College students and Scholars was continued during the period under report also and 9 lectures were delivered.

The "Museum Week" was observed at the Government Museum, Madras, from 7th to 14th December 1968 and in this connection, a special exhibition of "Raiment" was organised at the Centenary Exhibition Hall. A special meeting was arranged at the Museum Theatre on 10th December 1968.

The following publications of the Tamil Nadu Government Museum were brought out during the period under report:—

(1) The South Indian Amphibia in the collection of the "Madras Government Museum" (Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum: 13 plates) by Dr. S. T. Satyamurti, Director of Museums.

(2) Descriptive catalogue of the Butterflies in the collection of the Madras Government Museum (Bulletin of the Madras Government Museums: 32 colour plates) by Dr. S. T. Satyamurthi, Director of Museums.

(3) Two thousand copies of a set of six picture post-cards in colour of common butterflies at Madras.

Archaeology.—Thirteen metal figures were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and 12 wood-carvings from 3 institutions were purchased during the period under report. A set of 5 copper plates of Western Ganga Durvinta from Messrs. Habhu Enterprisers, Bangalore and one set of two copper plate grants of Vijayanagara dynasty (probably of the 16th Century A.D.) were also purchased. Six stone inscriptions and six stone sculptures from two institutions were received as "gift" with the good offices of the Collector of North Arcot district. Ten inscribed slabs and four sculptures were acquired as gifts from Thiru S. S. T. Chari, Madras.

Anthropology.—Nine treasure trove items were acquired during the period under report. One Belgian double barrel gun with a leather case was obtained as gift from the Governor of Tamil Nadu. Seventeen string and percussion musical instruments (representing ancient types) and fifty 12" x 10" size photographs depicting musical instruments in sculptures were purchased for Rs. 3,40 from Thiru B. Damodharan, Research Artist of Modern and Antique Musical Instruments, Chetput, Madras.

Numismatics.—The following treasure trove items were acquired during the period under report:—

(1) One hundred and forty three lead coins belonging to the second century A.D.

(2) Thirty-seven Arcot Rupee and eight Arcot Half-rupee coins, one gold sovereign Victoria, five gold Australian Sovereigns, one gold Venetian sequin, one Indo-British gold single swamy pagoda and twenty-nine Rupee coins.

(3) Thirty-four South Indian gold panams.

(4) Twenty-four gold panams with the figure of Narasimha.

(5) Ten gold South Indian panams.

(6) Three hundred and twenty-three Chinese copper coins.

(7) Five Kongu Chera gold, one Eruva gold and five hoysala gold coins.

(8) Two hundred and twelve silver punch-marked coins.

The following items were purchased:—

(1) Three Indo-Parthian Copper Coins.

(2) Two Chola copper coins with standing tiger and elephant, eight pandyan copper coins with elephant and brahmi letters and seven copper coins with Bull and various symbols.

(3) Three Historical documents relating to Kattabomman and two seals of the English East India Company.

(4) One gold Bahaduri of Mysore Sultan Haider Ali, one gold half-broken of Akbar and one South Indian gold 1/8 Mohur.

Zoology.—Sixteen additions were made to the collections during the period under report.

Botany.—The following were received as gifts and they were added to the collections:—

(1) A paddy-straw necklace with bell and a whip cord of paddy-straw.

(2) A sample of seeds of *Holanhena antidyssenterics*.

(3) Thirty-one agricultural specimens of improved strains.

(4) Two large Toad stools and three Mahagony fruits.

Two colourful sketches illustrating the application of green anures were prepared and added.

Geology.—The following were added to the collections:—

(1) Two specimens of grey botryoidal chalcedony were purchased.

(2) Two specimen of Calena were purchased.

(3) Twelve specimens of fibre-glass cloth were received as presents.

Chemical Conservation Section.—All the Museum objects were cleaned and preserved. The chemical conservation section had taken part in the Museum Exhibition Week by arranging an exhibition on "The Nature of stains on textiles and the Procedure for the removal of stains" in December 1968. A large number of micro-filming orders were received and executed. The fumigation chamber was installed in a suitable place and fumigation and sterilization was carried out for organic objects.

Children's Section.—The following were added to the collections—

- (1) Two scale models of houses made up of wood.
- (2) Two display stands and eight sets of child art paintings.
- (3) One mural (of child art) painting on masonite sheet.
- (4) A mineral sweet-meat plate containing five different minerals.
- (5) A telephone demonstration set.
- (6) A plastic model and Human kidney with Urinary bladder.

General.—Distinguished Visitors visited the Government Museums and the National Art Gallery during the period under report. The practice of affording facilities to research workers and others was continued. The Director of Museums was on deputation to Cologne, Munich, Berlin, Frankfurt, Karlsruhe and Bremen in West Germany in the first half of August 1968, attending Eighth General Conference of the International Conference of the International Council of Museum (I.C.O.M.) visiting and studying the research and organisational aspects of Museum work in leading Museums of the above mentioned cities in West Germany. The Director attended the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Museums and the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Museums on 31st October and 1st November 1968 as the representative of this State. The Director of Museum delivered an Introductory lecture on the functions of Museums and on the various techniques connected with Museum work to a group of teachers of Training Schools in the State on 12th March 1969 and this was followed by a whole day programme of demonstration and guided tours for the group in the various sections of the Museum.

Government Museum, Pudukkottai.—The Government Museum Pudukkottai works in all days except Mondays and declared Gazette Government Holidays. During the period under report the Museum worked for 361 days. 1,34,676 visitors have visited the Museum during the period. Two Bronze idols about 12" in

height — One Ganesa and one Meenakshi — were added to the collections. Thirty-two books have been added to the stock of 1,272 books in the Library, giving a total of 1,304 books in the Library.

National Art Gallery.

The work done in the various galleries is detailed below :—

Archaeology.—All the Aluminium labels (faded ones) were replaced by wooden frames. Four new sculptures in new extension Gallery were provided with pedestals. Nine cases in new Buddhist Gallery were painted. The exhibits from Paddamudyan, Sankar and Amaravati were displayed on a raised hard-board so as to give a relief for the exhibits. Twenty-one murals representing the scenes from the life of the Budha and Jataka stones prepared by the local artist were put on display in the new Buddhist Gallery and they were provided with labels. Three photographs pertaining to Jain temples were renewed and exhibited in the Jain Gallery.

Anthropology.—A descriptive label for the Ram Sarcophagus exhibit (in Tamil and English) was prepared. All the vertical cases in the Mohenjodars and the Arms Galleries were varnished by the Government Wood Working Unit, Madras. Three cannon sign boards were freshly re-written. Descriptive labels were prepared and put up to the musical Instruments. Twelve wooden caption labels (Autophones, Aerophones, Membranophones and Chordophones) were prepared and put up in the Musical Instruments Gallery. Twenty-eight Ethnographic materials and two musical instruments were chemically treated and preserved. A wall case containing the exhibits of the "Types of Faces" in the Physical Anthropology Gallery was re-painted and objects were re-exhibited. Two grama devatas vertical cases were distempered. Eleven string and percussion musical instruments were repaired by Thiru M. R. Balakrishna Naidu, Madras. One musical instrument was chemically treated.

Numismatics.—The work of cataloguing the old postage stamps displayed in the philately gallery was continued. A number of treasure trove hoards sent by the District Revenue Officers were examined. A number of accessioned coins were examined, classified and transferred to their respective stock registers.

Zoology.—Stuffed and mounted specimens of the panther and the two adjutant storks were exhibited in the Mammal and New Birds' Gallery respectively. The enlarged scale models of Dog-tick

and Human Headlouse were added and exhibited in the Invertebrate gallery. The flat wall case showing the different stages of life story of silk moth was provided with a back-ground painting of light green colour and the specimens were re-arranged and exhibited in the same gallery. Two large renovated wooden picture frames containing 12 (twelve) photographs (i.e. each containing six photographs) showing different uses of the elephant were re-exhibited in their respective places in the skeleton gallery. A wooden railing was erected surrounding the skull and the lower jaw of the sperm whale exhibited in the same gallery. A number of show cases in the fish, the invertebrates, the corals, the foreign animals and the Reptile Galleries were painted with suitable colour paints.

Botany.—An illustration of the retting of jute was exhibited in the systematic Botany Gallery. One exhibit of "Ergot on Rye" and three photographic exhibits relating to plant Ecology were given an improved presentation.

Geology.—Permanent electrical connections were provided for the Central modernised show-cases. A chart showing the important products derived from coal was prepared and exhibited. The mural "Comet" was re-fixed in the gallery after patching up and re-touching the holes developed in it.

Children's Section.—The engine of the toy train was repaired and the demonstration of the same was resumed to the public. Telephone demonstration set and a steel display stand with a child art painting were exhibited in the gallery. The old worn out Khadi screens of the windows were replaced by new rexine curtains. The old and discoloured descriptive labels in some of the show cases were replaced by newly printed ones. Other routine items such as cleaning of the interior of show cases, cleaning of the glass panes of the show cases, provision of naphthalene balls, replacing the fused electric bulbs inside the show cases were attended to.

Tamil Nadu Archives.

The Madras Record Office has been re-named as "Madras State Archives" and the "Curator" and the "Assistant Curator" re-designated as "Director" and "Assistant Director" respectively during the year 1968.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Secretary to Government Rural Development and Local Administration and the Deputy Secretaries to Government, Public and Home Departments visited this office during the period.

The Director attended the 39th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the 23rd meeting of the National Committee of Archivists held in Patna during December 1968 and the five resolutions proposed to the National Committee of Archivists' meeting by the Tamil Nadu Archives were unanimously passed. The Director participated in the discussion with the Ceylonese officials held in New Delhi in November 1968. He visited the Saraswathi Mahal Library at Thanjavur and the Library attached to the Theosophical Society at Adyar.

Rare books numbering more than 100 pertaining to Tamil culture, civilisation, arts, etc., were collected from the books of the Registrar of Books kept in this office and displayed in the exhibition organised in connection with the Second International Tamil Seminar Conference held at Madras in January-February 1968. Public Diary and Consultation Volume No. 18, 1692 was displayed in United States of America in the exhibition organised by the Yale University Library, New Haven, U.S.A., which evoked a good deal of good will from that country.

During the period under report, the following records were transferred to this office for safe custody and preservation

1. The Confidential and non-confidential records of the Secretariat Departments for the year 1964.
2. Records of the Board of Revenue (L.R.) for 1956 to 1958.
3. Records of the Court of Wards for 1955 to 1958.
4. Settlement of Estates for 1955-56.
5. Irrigation Development Board, 1956.
6. Commercial Taxes for 1957.
7. Excise from 1926-1957.
8. Chief Conservator of Forests for the year 1967.
9. Printed specifications of the patent office—1,326 in number.
10. Strong Almirah documents—14,291 in number.

The number of requisitions received for records and information continued to be heavy. The total number of requisitions received and disposed of was 39,725. Of these, not less than 1,330 cases involved searches. More than 36,600 items of records were furnished to the Tamil Nadu Government, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Board of Revenue (Both Madras and Andhra Pradesh), Chief Conservator of Forests, etc. The number of records restored during the period was about 76,000.

About 2,875 books periodicals, etc., were transferred from the Secretariat Library, Registrar of Books, etc., during the period. Fourteen books were purchased by this office.

Seventy-six Research Scholars were permitted to consult the records during the period. The details for the 76 scholars are given below :—

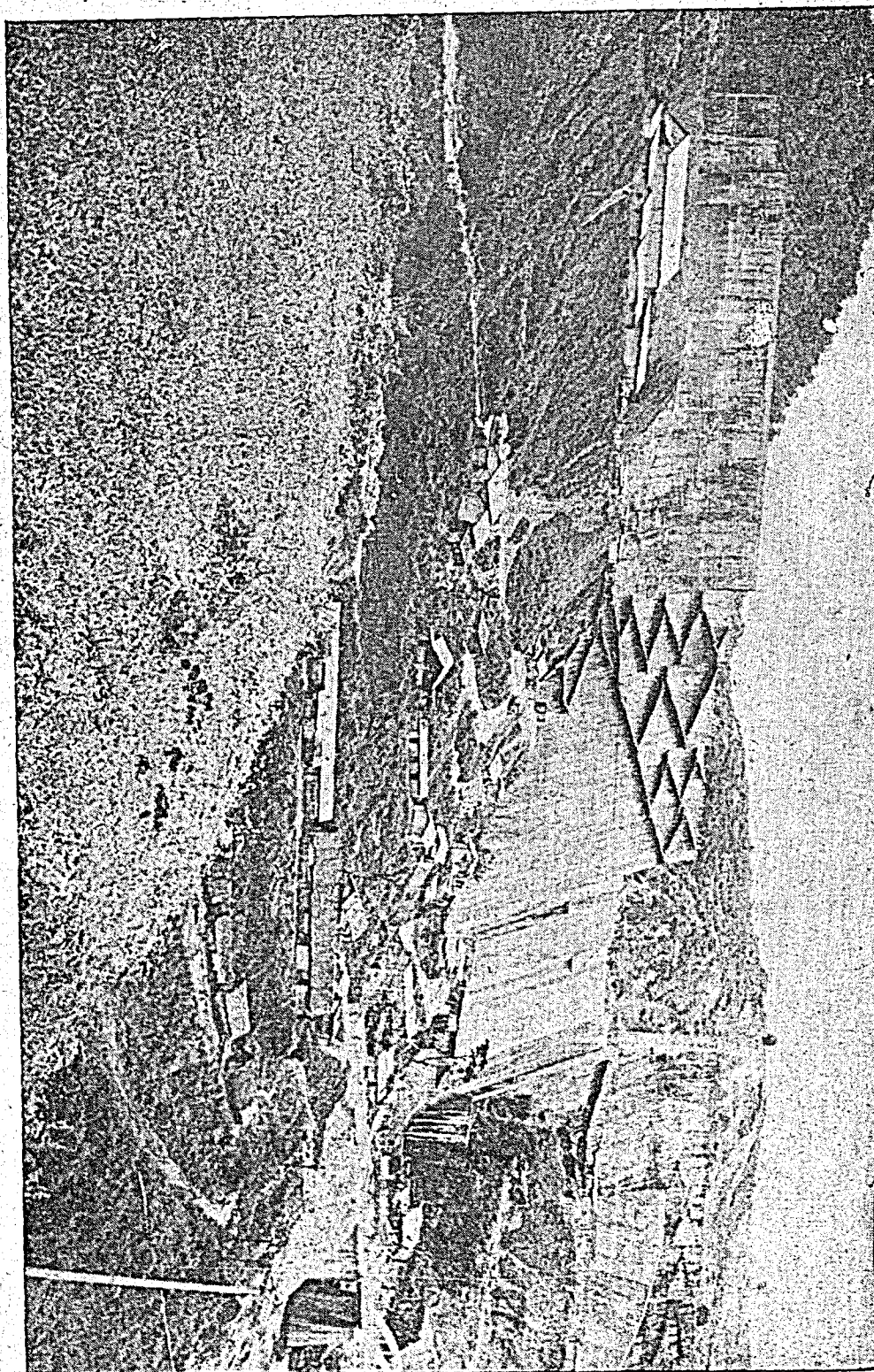
1. From U.S.A.	..	..	..	..	9
2. From Australia	..	..	..	..	1
3. From Netherlands	..	..	..	..	1
4. From U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	1
5. From Japan	..	..	..	..	1
6. From France	..	..	..	..	1
7. From Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	1
8. From Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	28
9. From Other States	..	..	..	..	33
					76

The Customs House, Madras, Military Headquarters, Madras, Mysore and Kerala area, St. Thomas Mount, Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras were the institutions to whom permission to consult the records in this office was granted during the period. One representative from Kerala Government Secretariat was given training for a week in Archives keeping in this office. One trainee of the National Archives of India was given facilities and guidance in connection with his observational study of Archives keeping in this office. Training in Archives keeping was also given to a Technical Assistant of the U.P. State Archives who was deputed to this office for the training.

Archaeology.

This department is incharge of a Director. During the month of January 1968, a special exhibition was organised at the University Examination Hall in connection with the II International Conference Seminar of Tamil Studies which lasted for nearly 1½ months. The exhibition was opened by Thiru C. Rajagopalachariar and the hand book published was released by the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru C. N. Annadurai. The exhibition was jointly sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the International Association of Tamil Research. Exhibits from various parts of Tamil Nadu were displayed and the exhibition attracted a number of Scholars and public from all parts of the country and it was a useful one on "Archaeological matters".

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There are two Epigraphists in this department. The work of Epigraphical Survey of Tamil Nadu has been taken up and the copying of inscriptions in the City has been completed. The survey of Kanyakumari District has been taken up and so far 550 inscriptions have been copied and tentative texts are being prepared for the inscriptions.

There is one photographic wing with two photographers. Photographs of ancient monuments and Archaeological sites are taken. Monuments intended for conservation are also photographed departmentally at various stages and then photos printed.

During the period under report, a small Treadle Printing machine was purchased by this department for the printing of inscriptions of Tamil Nadu. Monography on important Archaeological matters are also being printed and two Publications—one "Monograph on Mamallapuram" and the other—"Monograph on Raja Raja" were brought out by this department. A publication of "Seminar on Inscriptions" was also brought out. The work of re-printing of inscriptions of Brahadeeswara Temple at Thanjavur has been taken up and completed. The Book will be released shortly. The publication of thousand sets of picture post-cards departmentally with a view to popularise Art and Archaeology among the tourists was permitted by the Government and the work has been taken up.

The department has also brought out monthly bulletins on the activities of the department on Archaeological matters.

The following works were taken up for execution during the period :—

<i>Name of the works.</i>	<i>Estimated cost.</i>
	RS.
1 Repairs to British Soldiers Tomb at Panchalankurichi.	5,930
2 Excavation of palace remains of Kattabomman at Panchalankurichi.	8,500
3 Fencing to Rudrapathi Temple at Kilakadambur ..	1,600
4 Repairs to Gangaikonda Cholceswara Temple at Kuzhambandal.	17,500
5 Repairs to Chokkiswarar Temple at Big Kancheepuram.	6,400
6 Excavation at Korkai, an ancient port city of Pandiyas.	5,000

The excavation of palace remains of Kattabomman of Panchalankurichi revealed the entire lay-out of the palace of Veerapandya Kattabomman and the other most striking finds were brought to light as a result of this excavation. An informative pamphlet on the history of Veerapandiya Kattabomman was printed and sold to the public as soon as the excavation revealed fruitful and interesting information.

An exhibition of the various Antiquities and other articles found out during the excavation of the palace remains of Veerapandia Kattabomman at Panchalankurichi was arranged for the public during the function arranged for releasing the book entitled "Monograph on Mamallai" by the Hon'ble Minister for Education.

This department conducted three lectures on Archaeological matters headed by foreign scholars interested in Archaeology.

The Director visited many temples in Tamil Nadu to assess their Archaeological importance. He had discussions with the Chief Epigraphist, Mysore regarding the utilisation of Estampages which relate to Tamil Nadu, available with them. The Chief Epigraphist Mysore agreed to send the Estampages in batches of 25 numbers at a time. However, no Estampage has so far been received.

CHAPTER XII.

IRRIGATION AND POWER.

Irrigation.

The regulation of water supply in the various irrigation systems, during the period under report, is indicated below :—

(1) *Cauvery Delta System*.—The Mettur Reservoir could be opened for irrigation only on 7th July 1968, after a delay of 25 days, in view of the poor storage position in the Reservoir from the very beginning of the season and also due to the late onset of the south-west monsoon. The deficit in rain-fall during the south-west monsoon period in the Cauvery catchment area at Mercara was 7 per cent and the deficit in the in-flows into the reservoir was 11 per cent. With the in-flows realised during this period and by having a judicious and careful regulation, the Kuruvai and ADT 27 paddy crop was successfully brought to harvest. The north-east monsoon rainfall in the catchment area was a complete failure. The deficit in rainfall at Mercara was 64 per cent and the deficit in the in-flows into the Reservoir was 36 per cent. Irrigation had to be carried on by adopting turn system and allowing intermittent flush supplies. The Samba crop was harvested successfully. As regards Thaladi crop, a final wetting for the Cauvery Delta was given from 16th February 1969 onwards and the Reservoir was closed for irrigation on 23rd February 1969.

(2) *Periyar System*.—The supplies for the first crop lands in the Double crop area of the Periyar and Cumbum Valleys were allowed from 5th July 1968, after a delay of 35 days and the supplies for the single crop area were allowed on the normal date of 15th August 1968. Because of the failure of the north-east monsoon in the catchment area of the Periyar System and complete failure of both the monsoons in the catchment area of Vaigai Reservoir, the supplies could be allowed only by adopting turn system till the end of January, 1969.

(3) *Vaigai Reservoir : (a) Thirumangalam Canal*.—The canal was opened for irrigation on 12th September 1968 against the normal date of 1st June and closed on 27th January 1969.

(b) *Periyar New Extension area*.—The supplies were allowed from 6th November 1968 against the normal date of 15th September 1968. Because of the poor storage position, supplies could not be allowed for the full crop period.

(4) *Kodayar System*.—The Kodayar system was opened for irrigation on 16th June 1968, after a delay of 15 days. The Reservoir was closed on 28th February 1969.

(5) *Bhavanisagar*.—The supplies for the first turn ayacut under the Lower Bhavani Canal were allowed from 1st August 1968. The canal was closed on 21st December 1968. Due to the failure of the north-east monsoon, supplies for the second turn ayacut could not be allowed.

(6) *Amaravathi Reservoir*.—The Amaravathi Main canal was opened for irrigation on the normal date of 1st August 1968. Because of the low storage position in the Reservoir, extension of supply could not be allowed beyond 31st March 1969. A special wetting was allowed for about six days from 15th February 1969.

(7) *Mettur canals*.—The canals were opened for irrigation on 4th August 1968 and supply was allowed up to 15th January 1969.

(8) *New Kattalai High Level Canal and Pullambadi Canal*.—These canals were opened on 15th August 1968 and supply was allowed up to 23rd February 1969.

(9) *Krishnagiri Reservoir*.—Supplies were allowed earlier from 10th June 1968 for raising a short term crop on the entire extent. Because of the poor inflows realised in the Reservoir, a turn system was followed from August 1968. The supplies to the ayacut could not be allowed in the month of September up to 20th. Thereafter, the reservoir received good inflows and surplussed. Extension of supplies beyond 28th February 1969 was allowed up to 30th April 1969.

(10) *Sathanur Reservoir*.—Supplies for raising an additional crop on the extent of 17,270 acres were given from 15th June 1968 to 31st December 1968. Supplies for raising short-term paddy crop on the entire extent of 21,000 acres were allowed from 1st January 1969. Extension of supply was allowed up to 31st May 1969. Supplies were also allowed for raising a second crop under Tirukoilur anicut on an extent of 5,000 acres.

(11) *Vidur Reservoir*.—The reservoir could not be opened for irrigation during 1968-69 season due to complete failure of north-east monsoon.

(12) *Thambaraparani Reservoir*.—The storage in the Papanasam Reservoir was poor in the beginning of the season and the reservoir received good in-flows only from the second fortnight of July 1968. Supplementation of supply from Manimuthar Reservoir was allowed in the beginning. No difficulties were felt in allowing supplies both for the Kar and the Pishanam crops.

(13) *Manimuthar Reservoir*.—The Reservoir received fairly good in-flows from 2nd fortnight of November 1968. Supplies were allowed from 12th December 1968 to feed the selected tanks covering an extent of 12,200 acres. The canal was closed on 31st March 1969.

(14) *Neyyar Irrigation Project*.—The Kanyakumari Branch canal of Tamil Nadu was opened for irrigation on 16th May 1968 and supply was allowed up to 31st March 1969.

(15) *Gomukhi Reservoir*.—The Reservoir was opened for irrigation on 1st October, 1968 for its entire extent of 5,000 acres. Extension of supply was allowed upto 31st March 1969.

(16) *Manjalar Reservoir*.—The Reservoir was opened for irrigation on 1st November 1968 and supplies were extended up to 30th April 1969.

CHITTAR-PATTANAMKAL SCHEME

The works relating to this scheme are in various stages of progress.

MANIMUKTHA NADHI PROJECT

The work in the Project has almost been completed except for some minor items of works. It was proposed to throw open the reservoir for irrigation during 1968-69 itself. But due to delay in evicting the encroachers and in implementing the rehabilitation proposals, this could not be achieved. It is proposed to throw open the reservoir for irrigation in 1969-70.

MODERNISING THE OLD CAUVERY DELTA IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT.

Government have sanctioned so far 21 works to be taken up under pilot study, as a prelude to the modernisation scheme. These works have been taken up and are under various stages of progress. Two works viz., Govinda Cauvery Channel of Palavar and Rajan Channel of Paminiar sanctioned in 1963 have almost been completed. The results are encouraging.

The works relating to the following schemes are in progress :—

- (1) Ramanadhi Reservoir Scheme (Tirunelveli District).
- (2) Gatana Reservoir Scheme (Tirunelveli District).
- (3) Modernising Vaigai Channels Scheme (Madurai and Ramanathapuram Districts).

SPECIAL MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMME WORKS.

During the period under report, 3,213 continuation works at an estimated cost of Rs. 850.19 lakhs and 871 new works costing Rs. 126.24 lakhs were in progress.

DE-SILTING-CUM-RECLAMATION WORKS.

Eighty-two continuation works at a cost of Rs. 32.15 lakhs and 18 new works costing Rs. 4.68 lakhs were in progress during the period under report in Chingleput, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, South Arcot and Tirunelveli Districts.

CENTRAL DESIGN OFFICE.

Designs and drawings for the major schemes such as Yadana Dam, Sholayar Dam, Ramanadhi Reservoir Chittar Dam, etc. were prepared. Designs and drawings for Cooum Improvements Scheme, Grand Anicut were also prepared.

IRRIGATION RESEARCH STATION, POONDI.

The Research Station, Poondi continued its research activities during the year 1968-69 and achieved considerable progress in all problems on different studies such as Fundamental and Basic Maintenance Project and Minor Irrigation studies.

SOIL MECHANICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION.

A large number of soil and water samples and other building materials like cement, sand, surki, lime, steel, tiles, etc. were received in this division for evaluating their suitability for construction purposes. Necessary tests were conducted on the samples as per the standard specifications and results were reported. Studies on fundamental and Basic research were continued on the problems allotted by Central Board of Irrigation and Power. Routine tests were conducted on 1,580 numbers of soil samples in the laboratory to classify the soils and determine the physical properties and strength characteristics of the soils. The suitability of the soil for embankment construction work has been recommended in a number of schemes.

GAUGING DIVISION.

The preparation of water-year book for Vellar basin at Shetiatope anicut is under progress. The printing of the water-year book for Vaigai and Peranai regulator was taken up. Arrangements were made for the re-rating of current meters at the rating tank at Guindy for the year 1969-70. The triennial joint gauging were conducted across the river Cauvery at Chanchikatte for the season 1968-69 and are being finalised.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.

The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is a multi-purpose, multi-valley project which contemplates the utilisation of water and power resources of the Inter-State rivers in the Western Ghats for the benefit of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The Project is designed for the provision of irrigation facilities for about 2,40,000 acres in the dry and arid regions of Coimbatore district in addition to stabilising and augmenting the requirements of irrigation in the Chittur area of Kerala State and also producing hydro-power to an extent of 1,85,000 K.W.

During 1968-69, the south-west monsoon was normal; but, the north-east monsoon was a failure in the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project region. With the available storage, irrigation supplies were given to a total extent of 1,15,173.87 acres of Parambikulam-Aliyar Project ayacut as detailed below :—

Name of canal.	Extent of ayacut. ACRES.
1 Aliyar Feeder Canal	4,592.61
2 Sethumadai Canal	4,971.33
3 (a) Vettaikaranpudur Canal I Zone	5,890.70
(b) Vettaikaranpudur Canal II Zone	5,455.34
4 Pollachi Canal	23,378.93
5 (a) Parambikulam Main Canal— M. 27/5 to 54/7	42,700.96
(b) Parambikulam Main Canal— M. 54/7 to 70/5	28,184.00
Total	1,15,173.87

The actual area irrigated was 67,022 acres. Besides the above, special supply has been given to save the standing crops (including Coconuts) in portions of the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project ayacut, i.e., from M. 0/0 to M. 27/5 of Parambikulam Main Canal

and the entire Udumalpet Canal for which no regular irrigation supply was due in this season. Irrigation supply was also given to the existing old ayacut of about 30,000 acres under Palar and Aliyar in Tamil Nadu and Kerala States. Special mention must be made about the timely and adequate supply given to the old ayacut of about 20,000 acres under Aliyar in Kerala State limits at a very critical time, as a measure of good will in the operation of this Inter-State Project.

With the limited storage available in the Upper Reservoir of the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, special irrigation supply was given to supplement the needs of the standing crops over an extent of about 4,000 acres of the Upper Reservoir ayacut and these crops brought to maturity, in spite of the failure of the North East monsoon in 1968.

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

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. The total installed capacity of the grid continued to be the same as on 1st January 1968, i.e., 1070 M.W. excluding the 400 M.W. of Neyveli Thermal Station which is owned by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

The simultaneous maximum grid demand during the period was 997 M.W.

Power generated during the period of 15 months from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 in all the power stations including the power purchased from Neyveli, Mysore and Kerala was 6,510 million Units.

Power consumed during the above period was 5,303 million Units, as detailed below:—

Serial number and categories.	Consumption. (IN MILLION UNITS.)
1 Domestic	248.411
2 Commercial	302.222
3 Industrial	2,591.128
4 Agricultural	1,351.408
5 Public Lighting	54.652
6 Water works	32.386
7 Bulk supply to Licensees and other States	655.273
8 Miscellaneous	67.245
Total	5,302.725

The consumption of Power consumed by H.T. loads form 61 per cent of the total and the L.T. loads form 40 per cent of the total power sales in the State. The Industrial load consumed the maximum power 48.8 per cent of the total. Next comes Agriculture with 25.5 per cent of the total. The power supplied to the Licensees and other States was 12.4 per cent of the total. The domestic supply was 4.7 per cent of the total and the commercial supply was 5.8 per cent of the total.

The total Power sales during the period was 5,303 million Kwhrs.

About 1.74 lakhs of new consumers as detailed below were given supply during the period under report. The total number of consumers at the end of March 1969 was 18.20 lakhs with total connected load of 3,180 M.W.

	Number of services connected.	Connected load in K.W.
1 Agricultural	72,239	237,879
2 Industrial	6,873	35,557
3 Domestic	89,930	45,604
4 Street light	4,578	1,334
Total	173,620	320,374

Four thousand and fifty villages and hamlets were electrified and 72,239 agricultural pumpsets were connected up during the period under report. At the end of the year 1968-69, i.e., on 31st March 1969, 31,727 towns, villages and hamlets were electrified and 4,02,239 agricultural pumpsets were deriving the benefits of Electricity. Tamil Nadu continues to lead all other States in Rural Electrification.

Three thousand two hundred and seventy-five Km. of E.H.T. and H.T. lines and 15,121 K.m. of L.T. lines were energised during the period under report, making the total to 48,585 K.m. and 1,04,654 K.m. respectively by the end of March 1969 in the Board's area.

Two thousand five hundred and forty five distribution transformers with aggregate capacity of 2,03,265 Kva. were energised. There were 22,539 distributing transformers with aggregate capacity of 17,86,086 Kva. in Board's area at the end of March, 1969.

The financial particulars viz., Gross Revenue, Revenue Expenses, Capital Expenditure pertaining to the period under report are detailed below :—

- (1) Gross Revenue Rs. 6,103.47 lakhs.
- (2) Revenue Expenses Rs. 4,796.51 lakhs. *
- (3) Capital Expenditure Rs. 5,488.55 lakhs.

* [Includes a sum of Rs. 894 lakhs towards contribution to Reserves including pension and staff Provident Fund adjusted during 1967-68 also.]

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 and Kerala Grid inter-connected by the net work of 110 Kv. and 230 Kv. lines. The 230 Kv. line of the Madras Grid will facilitate the effective utilisation of Power within the State and also the efficient inter-change of Power between Madras and the neighbouring States.

The demand for Power for Industrial and Agricultural purposes continued to be on the increase. To meet this ever increasing demand, nine continuing schemes and 19 New Schemes were taken up for execution. The expenditure incurred during 1968-69 was Rs. 3,833.91 lakhs.

The supply position of coal for both the Thermal stations at Madras Basin Bridge and Madurai—Samayanallur was satisfactory.

The storage position of the various reservoirs as on 31st March 1969 is given below :—

- (1) Mukurthy 246 M.Cft.
- (2) Pykara 936 M.Cft.
- (3) Papanasam 835 M.Cft.
- (4) Avalanche 1,310 M.Cft.
- (5) Emerald 2,054 M.Cft.
- (6) Mettur 4,939 M.Cft.
- (7) Periyar 5,551 M.Cft.

Maximum possible export of units from the Grid was given to Hydro stations whenever the water position in the Hydro-reservoirs was critical.

Out of the total energy of 5,117 million units, 54 per cent is from Hydro, 7 per cent is from Thermal Stations belonging to the Board, 36 per cent relates to Power purchased from Neyveli and the balance of 3 per cent relates to power purchased from Mysore and Kerala States.

Eleven investigating works on new schemes were in progress on 31st March 1969.

The Board attached considerable importance to Rural Electrification Schemes. Extension Schemes to Harijan colonies receive special attention. Government have enhanced the subsidy from Rs. 3.00 lakhs to Rs. 4.00 lakhs for 1967-68 and to Rs. 5 lakhs in 1968-69 in order to complete the electrification of Harijan colonies attached to electrified villages expeditiously.

The following transmission lines were energised during the period under report.

(1) Kerala State Border to Pasumalai 230 Kv. Line (116 K.M.).

(2) Dalmiapuram-Krishnapuram 110 Kv. Line (41 K.M.).

Works relating to 13 Transmission lines are in progress as on 31st March 1969.

Electrical Inspectorate.

At the beginning of the year 1968 there were 13 electric licensees operating in this State, 8 of them being private electric licensees and the remaining 5 Municipal licensees. Out of these, one private undertaking, viz., Mayavaram-Mannargudi-Tiruvarur Electrical undertaking was acquired by Government on 15th May 1968 under the Madras Electricity Supply Undertaking (Acquisition) Act, 1954 and transferred to the Madras State Electricity Board.

The following 4 electrical undertakings were notified to be acquired under the Madras Electricity Supply Undertaking (Acquisition) Act, 1954 on the dates noted against each.

Name of undertaking.	Date.
(1)	(2)
1 Mayavaram-Mannargudi-Tiruvarur Electrical Undertaking.	15th May 1968.
2 Kumbakonam Electric Supply Corporation Limited.	15th June 1968.
3 Nagapattinam Electric Supply Company, Limited.	15th July 1968.
4 Shencottah Electric Supply Agency	14th August 1968.

The Mayavaram-Mannargudi-Tiruvarur Electrical Undertaking only vested in Government on 15th May 1968. An amount of Rs. 55,89,108 was declared as an advance compensation ($\frac{2}{3}$ of a rough estimate). The other 3 undertakings are yet to vest in Government.

Thiruvallargal Kumbakonam Electric Supply Corporation Limited and Thiruvallargal Nagapattinam Electric Supply Company, Limited, have filed writ petitions challenging the Validity of the Acquisition Act, which were dismissed by the High Court and writ appeals have been preferred by them. Further proceedings of acquisition have been stayed pending disposal of the writ appeals.

Thiruvallargal The Shencottah Electric Supply Agency have filed a writ petition challenging the applicability of the Acquisition Act which was allowed by the High Court. An appeal has been filed by Government which has not yet been taken up for hearing. Pending decision of the writ appeal, further proceedings for acquiring this undertaking have been stayed.

Additional compensation of Rs. 713.26 was declared by Government to the Virudhunagar Municipal Electrical Undertaking.

The revised compensation in respect of Pudukkottai Company Electrical undertaking was worked out with reference to the decisions of Government on the various points raised by the licensee and proposals for additional compensation sent to the Chief Engineer for Electricity, Madras State Electricity Board, Madras.

No loan was granted to any private electric licensees during the period.

The Salem-Erode Electricity Distribution Company Limited has revised its rates for certain categories of L.T. supply with effect from 1st September 1968.

The number of filter points, connected by the licensees in Thanjavur district during the period under Crash programme is as given below.—

1 South-Madras Electric Supply Corporation Limited.	73
2 Nagapattinam Electric Supply Company	2

No loan was granted to the licensees under the "Crash programme" during the period.

Thirty-nine representations were received for Rural Electrification purposes and action taken thereon.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,283.30 as capital subsidy to the Tinnevely-Tuticorin Electric Supply Company for the electrification of an unremunerative Harijan colony (Palamadai

Melur) and a sum Rs. 9,860.40 as capital subsidy to the Salem-Erode Electricity Distribution Company Limited Salem for the electrification of the following Harijan colonies:—

- 1 Karuppur.
- 2 Vellanaickenpalayam.
- 3 Pallar Street (Idappady).
- 4 K. Pudur (Idappady).

Under the Madras Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act 1962 and the rules framed thereunder, total inspections conducted during the period are given below:—

1 M.S.E. Board (System and Revenue Unit)	79
2 Licensees	16

During the period under report the books of accounts of 10 licensees were inspected under the Madras Electricity Duty Act, 1939.

A dispute arose between the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government and the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation Limited, in the matter of assessment of duty on flat rate street lights. This was referred for arbitration under rule 14 of the Madras Electricity Duty Rules, 1939. The arbitrator appointed by Government for this purpose was Thiru K. S. Doraiswamy, B.E., the then Chief Operation Engineer, Erode. The award is still awaited.

Total number of cinemas both permanent and touring existing as on 31st March 1969 are shown below:—

(1) Permanent	637
(2) Touring	616
Total	1,253

During the year, 1,805 Electrical certificates were issued and renewed both for permanent and touring Cinemas.

Details of Cinema Operators' Licences issued.

1 Number of fresh Licences issued	184
2 Number of licences renewed	524
3 Number of duplicate licences issued	14

One Thiru M. Arul Raja of Nilakottai, Madurai district, who was having a bogus cinema operator licence was convicted and released under section 4 (1) of Probation of Offenders Act on a

bond for Rs. 500 with one surety for one year and he was placed under the supervision of District Deputation Officer, Krishnagiri, for one year.

Details of Cinema Operators' Examination.

1 Number of candidates appeared	274
2 Number of candidates passed	107
3 Number of candidates passed with distinction	Nil.

Details of Electrical Accidents during the period are given below:

Area.	Number of accidents.	Number of casualties.		
		Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Board's Area.	446	262	286	548
Licensee's area	70	40	49	89
Total	516	302	335	637

There was no power cut during the period.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue realised by the Inspectorate during the period was Rs. 960.64 lakhs as detailed below:

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Electricity Tax	909.43
Electricity Duty	41.40
For services rendered (Indian Electricity Rules, 1956).	9.81
Total	960.64

The total expenditure incurred by the Inspectorate during the period was Rs. 15.85 lakhs as detailed below:

	RS.
13 other taxes and duties	10,28,000
Duty	9,900
Tax	5,46,800
Total	15,84,700

CHAPTER XIII.

TRANSPORT.

Tamil Nadu State Transport.

The Nationalised bus transport in the State of Tamil Nadu entered twenty-second year of service. There was steady all-round expansion in the activities of the Department and improvement in the services.

The fleet strength has increased from 1,398 at the end of the year 1967 to 1,651 on 31st March 1969. The routes were augmented by 316 additional services by the end of March 1969. To cater to the needs of the travelling public in the City and its neighbourhood, 1,437 services were provided in the basic routes besides, peak-hour shuttle services, students' specials, etc. The peak-hour split services were continued to be operated to ease the congestion. The Department has earned Rs. 1,539.54 lakhs by way of sale of tickets during the period under report.

The services operated by the department are as follows:—

	Number of routes.		Number of services.	
	1967. (31st Decem- ber 1967).	1969. (31st March 1969).	1967. (31st Decem- ber 1967).	1969. (31st March 1969).
1 City routes	121	141	639	698
2 City peak-hour services.	22	6	35	6
3 City shuttle services	11	..	11	..
4 Suburban services	38	95	194	253
5 District services	29	194	99	330
6 Express services	53	58	143	150

Besides regular operations, Specials were run to provide easy and quicker means of transport during fairs and festivals without affecting the normal schedules.

The Central Workshop of the Department at Chromepet has built 453 bus bodies during the period under report against 400 bus bodies built during 1967. This workshop was awarded the National Safety Award of the Government of India for the year 1968-third year in succession for having averted accidents in the workshop.

Nationalisation of Bus Routes.—In the year 1967, the Government have decided that the following types of routes should be nationalised :—

- (1) All routes of 75 miles and above, both ordinary and express services ;
- (2) All routes radiating from or terminating in Madras City irrespective of length ; and
- (3) All routes in the Kanyakumari district including those which are radiating from or terminating in that district.

The routes in the categories mentioned above are to be nationalised as and when the permits of the private operators expire and they are to be operated by the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department. The Government also directed that all future developments of the above said routes should be done exclusively by the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department. The Department thus nationalised 255 routes and operated 426 buses on the nationalised routes during the period under report.

Tourist Promotion and Private Hire.—Special Services were operated on Sundays for City Sight Seeing by tourists. The Holiday Specials to Mahabalipuram, Conjeevaram and Seasonal trips to Vedanthangal were also operated for the benefit of the tourists. The Transport buses were also given on private hire to educational and cultural institutions. One hundred and seventy-seven agencies have availed of this service. The Department earned a sum of Rs. 1,97,047.60 on this account. The Department made special arrangements for the conveyance of Burma repatriates from Madras Harbour to their transit camps. The Department also helped with special buses for the small savings drive of the Government.

Public relations.—The Department continued to maintain good relationship with the travelling public. The grievances of the public were attended to wherever it was possible. The Department received 3,116 items of properties lost by the travelling public ; out of these, 759 items have been restored to the parties and the balance items have been handed over to the Police Department for disposal.

Training Scheme.—Classes for heavy vehicle training to the drivers and refresher course for the conductors were continued. The Works Committee consisting of employees and officials met periodically in order to maintain good relationship between management and employees.

Holiday Concession Ticket.—The Concessional — ‘ Travel as you please ’ — tickets to passengers by all City routes on all Holidays and Sundays at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per ticket were continued. Free travel concessions to blind and maimed persons were also continued.

Advertisement.—The Department undertook to do the advertisement on the rear panels of the City buses. For the period under report, the Department has earned a sum of Rs. 2,14,732.00 against Rs. 1,14,328.65, earned during the year 1967.

Kanyakumari Branch.

The Kanyakumari Branch, which functions as a separate unit of the Tamil Nadu State Transport Department had 203 buses at the end of the year 1967. The fleet strength of this Branch has increased to 295 on 31st March 1969. The number of routes operated during the period under report is 141 as against 124 at the end of the year 1967.

Routes, route mileage and schedules—

	As on 31st December 1967.	As on 31st March 1969.
Routes	124	141
Route mileage .. .	3,819.2	3,918.1
Scheduled number of services ..	159	266
Actual number of buses — —	203	295

Labour Welfare.—The Welfare measures to the workers were continued in this Branch. The Co-operative Thrift Society and the canteen continued to function well. Training is given to the Conductors selected for the post. The Incentive and Suggestions Scheme for the benefit of the workers was continued. Workers' Education Scheme and training to unpaid trainees were continued.

Incentive and Suggestion Scheme.—The Attendance Bonus Scheme continues to be in force. Details of payments made to each category are given below:—

	RS.	P.
Drivers	72,663	15
Conductors	67,448	75
Technical staff	57,804	40
Traffic Supervisory	8,420	80
Attenders	1,005	00

Motor Vehicles Administration.

A Member of the Board of Revenue continued to be the Transport Commissioner, assisted by 2 Deputy Transport Commissioners, 2 Assistant Secretaries and a Senior Accounts Officer. During the period under report, a third post of Deputy Transport Commissioner was sanctioned exclusively for the work relating to nationalised bus transport for the prompt licensing of drivers and conductors of the Tamil Nadu Transport Department and registration of the vehicles and issue of permits, etc., to the vehicles of that Department.

The State Transport Appellate Tribunal and Additional State Transport Appellate Tribunal continued to function as full time officers.

At the District level, the Commissioner of Police continued to be Regional Transport Authority for Madras City with the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic and Licensing), as his Secretary. Likewise in the mofussil, the Collectors continued to be Regional Transport Authorities with Regional Transport Officers of the district concerned, as their Secretaries. In order to intensify the check over the collection of tax and also to offer necessary assistance to the Commissioner of Police in the administration of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules, the post of a Regional Transport Officer for Madras City was also created. With a view to have effective control over motor vehicles violating the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Taxation Acts, Government have sanctioned four mobile squads each consisting of one Joint Regional Transport Officer, 1 Motor Vehicles Inspector and 1 Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspector, with Headquarters at Madras City, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai and an Assistant Transport Commissioner to supervise and control the four mobile units.

One of the 2 posts of Joint Regional Transport Officers in North Arcot was abolished in March 1968 as the special work for which the

post was created was completed, reducing the number of Joint Regional Transport Officers in the Department from 7 to 6. Excepting this, there was no change either in the administrative set-up or functions of the Officers.

Grant of permits for stage carriages.—(a) Additional bus transport facilities continued to be provided wherever necessary—

(1) by grant of permits for new routes and for additional buses on the existing routes ;

(2) by increasing the number of trips performed by the buses and by extension of the existing routes ;

(3) by replacement of existing buses by buses of larger capacity.

The general approach was to achieve a progressive increase of 10 per cent per year.

In order to meet the ever-increasing demand for transport facilities, more buses continued to be put on the road. During the period under report, 150 new routes were opened providing for additional passenger capacity to the tune of 18,148 seats. There has been an increase of 321 buses.

(b) Special buses have been introduced exclusively for students, as a possible remedial measure to students unrest.

(c) Fare structure in respect of Town service buses has been rationalised in multiples of 5 paise for the convenience of the passengers.

(d) The principles on which the selection is to be made from among the applicants for stage carriage permits were hitherto in the form of broad guidelines administratively laid down. Consequent on various judicial pronouncements, Government have since framed rules in this regard for the guidance of Regional Transport Authorities.

Nationalisation.—For the effective and prompt implementation of the policy of nationalisation, it was found necessary to amend certain provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act. Accordingly, an ordinance for the amendment of the existing provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 was promulgated in April 1968—

(1) making it obligatory on the part of the Transport Authorities to take into consideration the publication of the scheme of nationalisation under section 68-C, while dealing with applications for grant or renewal of stage carriage permits ; and

(2) making it obligatory on the part of Transport Authorities to issue to the Tamil Nadu Transport Department temporary permit to be valid till the pucca permit is issued after approval of the scheme.

This ordinance was subsequently replaced by the Motor Vehicles Act (Madras Amendment) Act No. 18 of 1968.

Goods Vehicles.—State-wide permits for public carriers and private carriers continued to be issued liberally. There has been an increase of 1,266 public carriers and 87 private carriers.

The total number of composite permits issued for public carriers valid in the five States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, as on 31st March 1969 is 193 as against 86 as on 1st January 1968. As there is a great demand for composite permits, a proposal to increase the existing quota of 200 vehicles by another 200 by each State is under consideration. Having in view the need for allowing higher haulage capacity to vehicles covered by composite permits and consistent with the practice obtaining in other States concerned the Permit Laden Weight of these vehicles has been increased from 12,192 kgs. to 15,240 kgs.

Contract Carriages.—State-wide permits for taxis, omnibuses, luxury coaches and tourist taxis continued to be issued liberally in the interest of tourist traffic. The luxury coaches continued to enjoy concessional rate of tax.

Tourist taxi permits are issued freely for new Ambassador Cars and for imported cars to ensure maximum comfort for tourists. Except in the case of taxis of Standard make plying in the City of Madras, taxis were permitted to carry one extra passenger from 1st April 1968 without any enhancement in the rate of fare. The demand for auto-rickshaws is on the increase and a proposal for increasing the strength of auto-rickshaws in Madras City from 200 to 300 is under consideration.

The following figures will indicate the extent to which there has been increase during the period under report:—

	Number as on 1st January 1968.	Number as on 31st March 1969.	Increase.
(i) Taxis	5,840	6,992	1,152
(ii) Omnibuses	74	354	280
(iii) Luxury coaches ..	26	29	3
(iv) Tourist Taxis ..	189	317	128
(v) Auto-rickshaws ..	958	1,327	369

Advisory Bodies.—The State Transport Advisory Committee held one meeting in 1968. The Greater Madras Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee met twice. Both the Committees made useful suggestions.

Taxation.—On a reciprocal basis, single point levy of tax for private carriers plying between Madras and Mysore States was agreed to in respect of 50 vehicles of each State, during the period under report. This is in addition to vehicles already covered by the reciprocal arrangement. The following statement will indicate the position of reciprocal arrangement for single point tax between this State and the adjoining States:—

Madras based vehicles.			
(1)	Public carriers. (2)	Private carriers. (3)	Contract carriages. (4)
(1) Madras-Andhra ..	2,000	100	20 (Tourist taxis).
(2) Madras-Mysore ..	700	50	20 (Tourist taxis).
(3) Madras-Kerala ..	800	75	150 (Ordinary taxis).
			20 (Tourist taxis).
(4) Madras-Pondicherry	1 : 4	1 : 4	No limit.
Other State Vehicles.			
	Public carriers. (5)	Private carriers. (6)	Contract carriages. (7)
(1) Madras-Andhra ..	2,000	100	20 (Tourist taxis).
(2) Madras-Mysore ..	700	50	20 (Tourist taxis).
(3) Madras-Kerala ..	800	75	150 (Ordinary taxis).
			20 (Tourist taxis).
(4) Madras-Pondicherry	4 : 1	4 : 1	No limit.

Revenue.—There has been no increase in the rate of fees of tax during the period under report. The actual receipt for the period from 1st April 1968 to 31st March 1969 is Rs. 18.57 crores as against Rs. 16.83 crores for 1967-68—increase being Rs. 174 lakhs. The expenditure for 1968-69 is Rs. 32.58 lakhs.

The vehicular position at a glance is as follows :—

As on.	Stage carriages.	Goods vehicles.	
		Public carriers.	Private carriers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1st January 1968 ..	7,319	10,738	3,095
31st March 1969 ..	7,640	12,004	3,182

As on.	Contract carriages.	Other transport vehicles.	Total.
(5)	(6)	(7)	
1st January 1968 ..	7,087	1,016	29,255
31st March 1969 ..	9,019	1,445	33,290

There is an all round increase in the number of vehicles in all the categories of vehicles.

Purchase of motor vehicles for other departments.—The Transport Commissioner continues to be the agency through which Government Departments purchase their requirements of motor vehicles at the rate contract price approved by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi. During the period under report, the control over the motor cycles was lifted by the Government of India due to improved supply position.

General.—The Department has recorded visible progress during the period under report.

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation continues to function as a separate wing under the Director of Tamil Nadu Transport Department on commercial basis. The first phase of the re-organisation scheme pertaining to purchase of special tools and accessories and sanction of additional staff has been completed. The second phase pertaining to strengthening of the workshops in the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is still in the process

of implementation. A new building has been built for the Regional Workshop at Salem. The work of constructing a full-fledged workshop at Madras is in progress. At Thanjavur, the work has been partially completed.

The out-turn of work from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 was appreciable and the particulars are furnished below :—

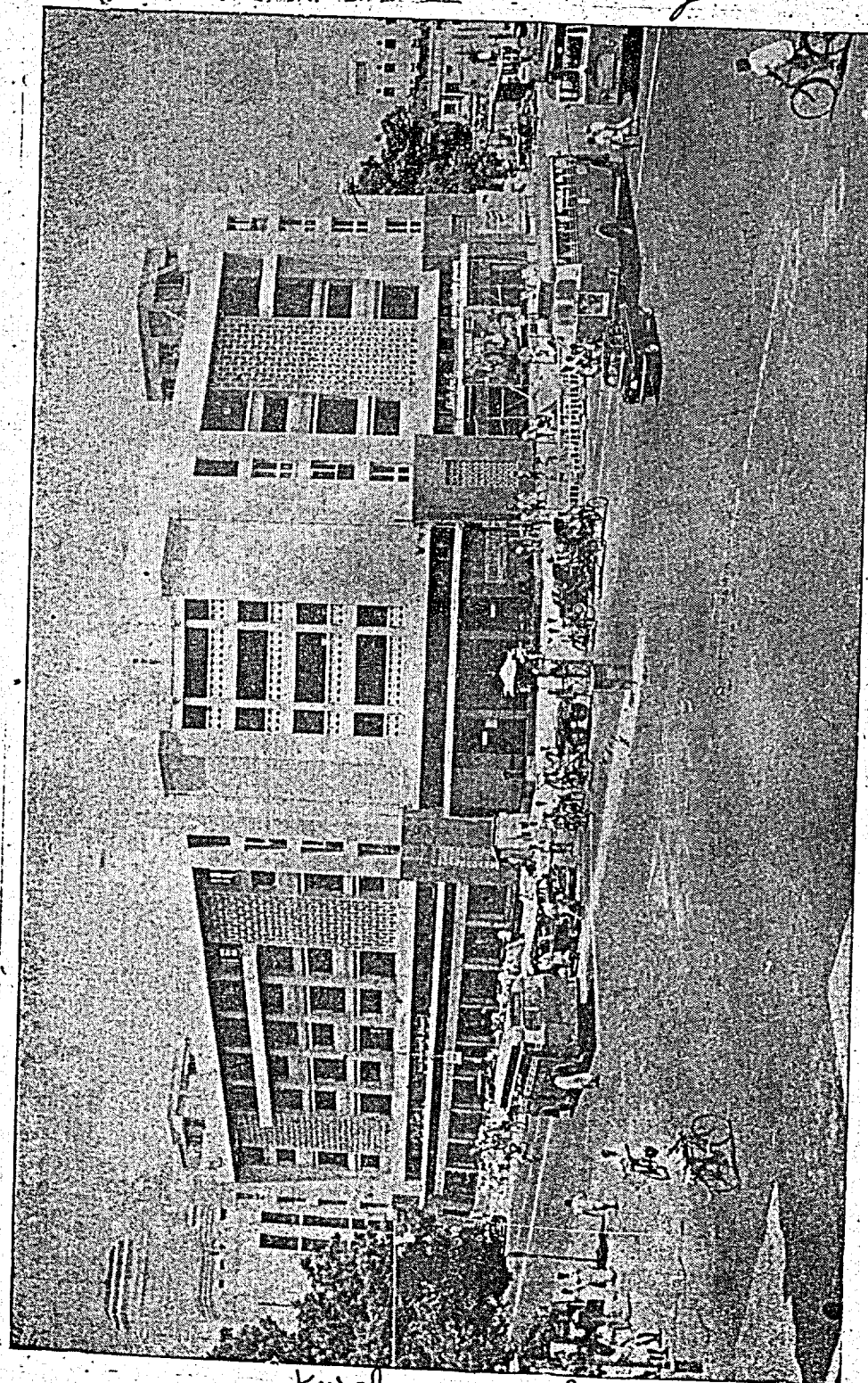
(i) Major repairs	..	..	338
(ii) 2nd line repairs	..	..	2,948
(iii) Minor repairs	..	..	9,012

The workshops at Madras, Thanjavur and Madurai continue to supply petrol, oil and lubricants to the Government departmental vehicles through Indian Oil Corporation pump. At Salem, only petrol is supplied through Caltex pump. As a new site has been acquired, the Indian Oil Corporation has been addressed to install a consumer pump in this new premises.

The activities of the Central Purchase and Storage Unit have increased, of late, especially after an embargo on purchasers by the Automobile Engineers beyond the powers vested in them has been placed on them under the orders of Government. The total cost for which the spare parts was purchased and supplied to the 4 Automobiles Engineers and other Departments is furnished below :

	RS.	P.
(i) Value of spare parts, etc., purchased	12,18,305	92
(ii) Value of spare parts supplied to other departments including Automobile Engineers.	8,76,817	98

Tyres and tubes were continued to be supplied to various Government departments under rate contract system up to 15th February 1969 and the rate contract was not renewed till the end of March 1969. Pending renewal of the rate contract, supply to Government departments are being made on a cash-and-carry basis after obtaining Government sanction and this process had resulted in the reduction of the turnover. Batteries are procured at competitive rates after entering into an agreement with General Electric Company, Lucas and Amco Batteries. Suitable facilities have been provided for getting tyres of motor vehicles retreaded at approved companies at competitive rates. A list of approved private workshops was also drawn up and communicated to all Government departments. Repairs to motor vehicles could be carried out at reasonable rates in these workshops also whenever the Government workshops have no spare capacity.



Kuralagam Building

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CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department was re-organised with effect from 1st April 1968, re-allocating and re-adjusting work and jurisdiction of the then existing circles and forming new circles. There are four Chief Engineers in the Department each of whom is the administrative and professional head of that branch he is in-charge. The senior Chief Engineer who is in charge of establishment, holds the general portfolio. The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) is in-charge of major and minor irrigation works including Parambikulam-Aliyar Project and water regulation for irrigation. The Chief Engineer (Buildings) is in-charge of execution and maintenance of public buildings. The Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering is in-charge of Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works. The Administrative unit of the department is the circle in charge of a Superintending Engineer, who is responsible to the Chief Engineer for administration and general professional control of public works in-charge of the officers of the department within his circle. At present, there are ten Superintending Engineers who have got territorial jurisdiction and they are in-charge of both building and irrigation works in their jurisdiction. There are Superintending Engineers for special works like Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, Floods etc. The executive unit of the department is the Division under charge of an Executive Engineer who is responsible for the execution and management of all works within his division. There are at present 40 Executive Engineers who have well-defined territorial jurisdictions besides 37 Executive Engineers who are entrusted with Special works like construction of major buildings, marine works, etc. The Executive Engineer is assisted by Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers/Supervisors, for the execution and management of all works within his division.

Details of the works executed and in progress, during the period under report, are given below :

I. Marine Works Division.

(a) Works completed.

	<i>Estimated cost.</i>
	(RS IN LAKHS.)
(1) Construction of Passenger Terminal Station at Nagapattinam.	8.80
(2) Construction of Buildings for I.N.P. at Mandapam.	14.10
(3) Fishing Harbour at Nagapattinam	5.90

(b) Works in progress.

(1) Cuddalore Port Development Scheme	139.24
(2) Construction of Fish Meal Plant at Mandapam ..	6.50
(3) Construction of Quay Wall and Jetty at Mandapam	10.96
(4) Construction of Fisheries Jetty at Rameswaram ..	9.90
(5) Tuticorin Fishing Harbour Scheme	208.00
(6) Cuddalore Fishing Harbour Second stage ..	8.50

II. Ground Water Division, Madras-1.

Works in progress.

(1) Scheme to supply water to the Madras Refineries Limited at Manali.	101.69
(2) Scheme to supply water from G.W. Sources to the Madras Fertilisers, Limited at Manali.	181.55
(3) Scheme for augmenting Madras City water scarcity problem.	0.37

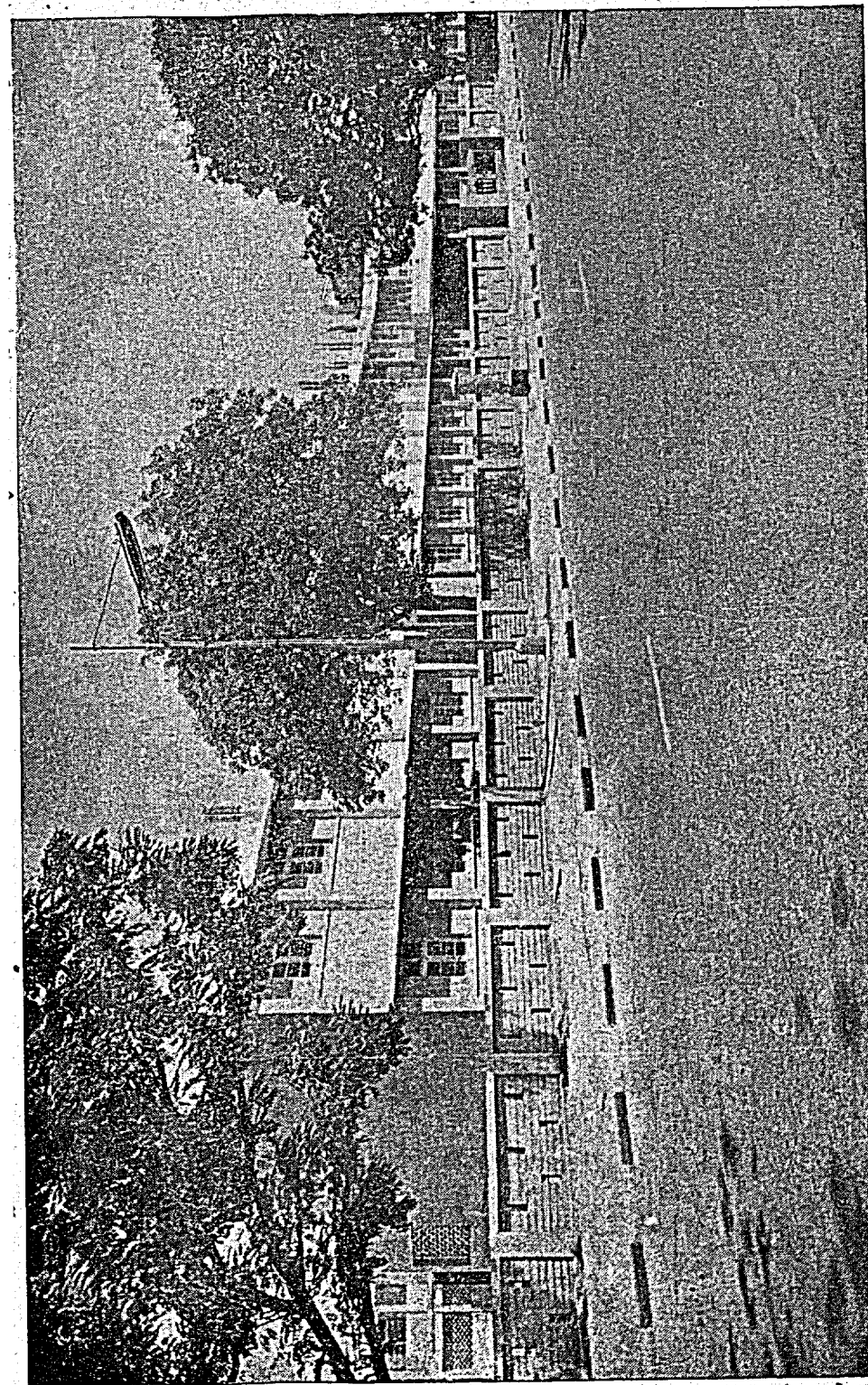
III. Ground-Water Division Tiruchirappalli.

Works in progress.

Scheme for Ground Water Survey and Investigation in Tamil Nadu.	55.50
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Works completed.

Construction of 8 tube wells near Coimbatore to augment water-supply to Coimbatore City.	8.00
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THE NEW O. P. BLOCK (A TWO STOREYED BUILDING) GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, EGMORE, MADRAS

*Estimated
cost.
(RS. IN
LAKHS.)*

IV. Kalpakkam Water-Supply Division, Madras.

Scheme to supply water from the Palar River bed to the Madras Atomic Power Plant at Kalpakkam.	61.11
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V. Police—Housing Scheme (Non-Plan).

- (i) Two works at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,35,300 have been completed.
- (ii) Nine works at an estimated cost of Rs. 47,24,210 are in progress.

VI. Animal Husbandry Department.

- (i) Four works at an estimated cost of Rs. 19,65,850 have been completed.
- (ii) Six works at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,87,300 are in progress.

VII. Agriculture Department.

(i) Agricultural College, Madurai.

(a) Works completed.

(1) Smithy-cum-carpentry workshop at Madurai ..	3.50
(2) Soil testing laboratory	0.70
(3) Construction of buildings for the Tractor Workshop at Madurai.	2.40

(b) Works in progress.

Eight works are in progress	99.33
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(ii) Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

(a) Works completed.

(1) Construction of main buildings for P.P.C. in Agricultural College.	15.53
(2) Construction of Main Hostel buildings for P.P.C.	9.20
(3) Construction of additional glass house for P. G. Training Centre.	1.10

	<i>Estimated cost. (RS. IN LAKHS.)</i>
(ii) <i>Agricultural College, Coimbatore—cont.</i>	
(a) <i>Works completed—cont.</i>	
(4) Scheme for setting up a Radio Isotope Laboratory.	3.21
(5) Construction of an auditorium	4.50
(6) Scheme for starting P.G. Course in Plant Physiology.	0.64
(7) Construction of additional Field Laboratory ..	0.88
(8) Construction of Buildings for Hydraulic Laboratory.	0.825

(iii) *Other works.*(a) *Works completed.*

Construction of residential and non-residential buildings at Central Sugarcane Research Station, Cuddalore.	2.6
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(b) *Works in progress.*

(1) Construction of cattle-cum-implement shed at 50 centres.	5.65
(2) Construction of cattle-cum-implement shed at 7 centres.	0.791
(3) Construction of office buildings and workshop for Assistant Agricultural Engineer (M), Sivaganga.	1.54
(4) Establishment of Sub-station for Hill Bananas in Pannaikadu Manjalar Village.	1.10

VIII. Fisheries Department.(a) *Works completed.*

(1) Ennore Freezing Plant, Saidapet Division ..	2.12
(2) Boat Building Yard at Royapuram	8.80

(b) *Works in progress.*

Ten works at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,61,000 are in progress.

IX. Medical, Public Health and E.S.I. Schemes.

Fourteen works at an estimated cost of Rs. 94,64,500 have been completed.

Fifty-seven works at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,53,51,800 are in progress.

The three storeyed building in Government Royapettah Hospital costing Rs. 6.25 lakhs, construction of Pathology and Bacteriology block in Kilpauk Medical College costing Rs. 3.50 lakhs, construction of Cardiology block costing Rs. 16.00 lakhs, construction of Neurological block costing Rs. 7.00 lakhs in Government General Hospital, Madras, construction of new Government Hospital at Arantangi costing Rs. 8.72 lakhs, construction of buildings for the new Siddha Hospital for Indian System of Medicine at Arumbakkam, Madras, costing Rs. 8.18 lakhs are some of the important works which are in progress.

Construction of buildings for Rural Family Planning Centres at 44 places all over the State at a cost of Rs. 40.48 lakhs (44 × Rs. 92,000) as a Centrally-sponsored Scheme has been taken up and they are in progress.

Detailed investigation of the scheme costing Rs. 21.30 crores (for augmentation of city water supply from river Cauvery through Veeranam Tank) and preparation of detailed plans and estimates have been taken up and they are nearing completion.

X. Education Department.

Nine works at an estimated cost of Rs. 76.30 lakhs are in progress.

XI. Law Department.

The construction of court buildings at Madurai and Karur at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,80,000 is in progress.

The construction of waiting sheds with water supply and sanitary arrangements, etc., at Dhanushkodi for accommodating the Ceylon Repatriates at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs is being carried on by the State Public Works Department on behalf of the Central Government.

XII. Harijan Welfare.

Five works relating to the construction of hostels for Boys/Girls/Marava students/Scheduled Tribes at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.32 lakhs are in progress.

XIII. General Administration.

The construction of buildings for the Collector's Office, Chingleput and Superintendent of Police Office, Chingleput at Kancheepuram at a total cost of Rs. 19.20 lakhs is in progress.

XIV. Tourism.

Construction of Tourists Bungalows at Kanyakumari and Tiruchendur at a total cost of Rs. 7.3 lakhs has been sanctioned and the works are in progress.

Among the Tourist Centres in South India, Mahabalipuram occupies a unique position. A tentative Master Plan for the integrated development of Mahabalipuram at an estimated cost of rupees one crore has been prepared and it is receiving attention of the Government.

Port Trusts.

I. Madras Port Trust Board.

Details regarding the total imports, total exports and revenue receipts and expenditure during the period are furnished below:—

	Tonnes.
Total imports	4,037,577
Total exports	2,780,530
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Revenue receipts	1,312.71
Expenditure	1,383.97

The total number of vessels arrived during the period was 1,511.

The value of stores purchased during the period was Rs. 3,63,97,484.81.

An Ammonia Converter weighing 240 tonnes, the largest single package to pass through any Indian Port was handled at the Madras Port on 11th December 1968. The 80 feet high converter with an over all diameter of 8'1" was fabricated by Messrs. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries in Japan specially for the Madras Fertilisers Limited, who are presently putting up a Fertiliser complex at Manali, a suburb of Madras City. The task of constructing the Fertiliser Plant has been entrusted to the Chemical Construction Corporation (Chemico), New York.

The first crude ship "Synia" carrying 19,180 tonnes of crude oil for Madras Refineries was unloaded on 5th February 1969 through a new line 14" diameter within the harbour limit connected to 30" line running from Harbour limit to Refinery.

During the period under report, the construction of 132 units of type I and 276 units of type II quarters at Tondiarpet at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.33 lakhs was completed and all the 408 units have been allotted for occupation on 31st March 1968. The works relating to—

(1) the construction of Mechanical Engineer's Office at Marshalling yard at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.24 lakhs.

(2) Construction of a workshop building Stage II at Marshalling yard at an estimated cost of Rs. 48.90 lakhs.

(3) Construction of canteen, first-aid post and cycle stand for new workshop at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.68 lakhs are in progress.

The outstanding balance of loan due to Government of India at the end of the year was Rs. 11,15,64,773 and the outstanding balance to I.B.R.D. and Dutch Financiers was Rs. 5,10,20,832 and Rs. 88,20,080 respectively.

The balance in the Trust's Reserve Funds at the end of the Financial year 1969 was as under:—

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
(a) Renewals and replacements Fund Account ..	174.73
(b) General Insurance Fund Account	42.79
(c) Revenue Reserve Fund Account	21.95

Consequent on the memorandum of settlement arrived at during the course of conciliation proceedings held by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras, on 20th February 1969 between the Madras Port Trust and the Madras Port Trust Employees' Union, the Trust has approved of the transfer of all the existing "C" category workers numbering 396 to the "B" category with effect from 1st March 1969.

II. Tuticorin Port Trust Board.

The Port of Tuticorin is administered by the Tuticorin Port Trust Board constituted by the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924 (Madras Act II 1924) under the Tamil Nadu State Government. The Board consists of 17 Trustees including Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Chairman and 5 Trustees are appointed by the Government and the remaining 11 trustees are elected from the various trade interests connected with the Port. The Vice-Chairman is elected from among the Trustees.

The Port continues to rank first in trade among all the minor and intermediate ports in India.

The gross revenue for the Port Trust for the period amounts to Rs. 38,10,279.48.

Details of imports, exports and the revenue collected during the period are given below :

	TONNES.	RS.
Imports	625,148½	Revenue collected. 7,77,563.25
Exports	554,564½	Revenue collected. 8,50,461.83

During the period under report, there was no passenger traffic at the Port. Three hundred and thirty-four steamers of 29,73,213 cubic metres and 919 sailing vessels of 3,73,221 cubic metres called at this port. The amount of port dues collected is Rs. 3,15,492.49.

Normal weather conditions prevailed during the period.

A Fire Service Unit round the clock is being maintained by the Trust. A Second Class Wireless Station is also working round the clock at the Port.

The dredger was engaged in deepening the boat channel and also alongside the wharves. 3 Nos. 100 ton Mud Punts and 3 Nos. 300 Ton Dumb Barges were used for receiving dredged silt from Dredger.

The departmental water barge "Tambaraparani" is in good condition and supplied water to ships visiting the port.

M.T. "Mannar" and M.L. "Comorin" at the port are in good working order.

Two more Diesel Tugs "Veera Pandian" and "Veera Cholan" were delivered at the port and they were put into commission along with other Tug from 26th September 1968.

The Signal Station continued to work efficiently. Facilities for signalling to vessels in the anchorage by means of Morse signalling are available throughout day and night. The Hare Island Light House and Flag staff are maintained in efficient condition. Besides, V.H.F. facilities are provided at the Port for communication between ships and shore.

Buoys Moorings Beacons are being maintained in good order.

A general increase in the various scale of rates at the Port was made from 30th October 1968. Revised rates for Tugs and Launch were adopted from 26th September 1968. Revised rate of Rs. 12.75 per tonne for supply of water was adopted from August 1968.

The Maritime Day was celebrated at the Port on 5th April 1968.

Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Minister of Transport and Shipping visited the Port on 9th June 1968. Thiru Premjibhai B. Thacker, Minister for Ports, etc., Government of Gujarat visited the Port on 2nd July 1968.

Minor Ports.

There are nine minor ports and three intermediate ports in Tamil Nadu. During the year 1968, Government declared "Kanyakumari" and "Vepoolodai" as minor ports.

Details of Passenger Traffic during the period under report in the Ports of "Nagapattinam" and "Rameswaram" are given below :

Name of the port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
(i) Nagapattinam	11,018½	11,252½
(ii) Rameswaram	27,140½	22,884

Details of important works that were in progress or completed during the period under report in the minor ports are given below :—

Names of schemes.	Estimated cost.	Stage.
	RS.	
(1) Construction of break-water and river training works for Cuddalore Port development scheme.	115.24 lakhs.	Work in progress.
(2) Construction of passenger terminal station at Nagapattinam.	8.50 lakhs.	Completed.
(3) Construction of 3 cargo sheds, viz., "E", "F" and "G" at the port of Nagapattinam.	96,300	Work in progress

All labour at minor ports in Tamil Nadu was declared to be public utility service for the purpose of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for a period of six months from 1st July 1968 and then extended for a period of six months from 1st January 1969.

The State Port Officer, Madras, was appointed as one of the members in the Reconstituted Fisheries Machinery Advisory Committee.

An ad-hoc non-recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 towards a permanent fund constituted for grant of relief to the families of the Crew of sailing vessels who lose their lives at sea due to cyclone and other natural calamities was sanctioned by the Government.

Cuddalore Port.—Government permitted issue of permanent licences to the Fisheries Department for construction of wooden jetties on the backwaters within the limits of the Cuddalore Port.

Nagapattinam Port.—The schedule of rates of landing and shipping fees and passenger dues leviable at the Port of Nagapattinam, the rates of fees leviable for supply of drinking and boiler water to ships at Nagapattinam roads and the rules for regulating the entry of public into Port premises at Nagapattinam were amended during the period under report.

Rameswaram Port.—The reduction in the rate of landing and shipping fees in respect of salt leviable at the Port of Rameswaram was sanctioned. The schedule of boat hire rates leviable at this Port was approved. The payment of landing and shipping fees leviable on Postal Mail bags at this Port was exempted. The payment of passenger dues on destitute deportees from Ceylon arriving at this Port was also exempted.

Pamban Port.—M.L. 'Minx' was working in good condition after repairs to its Magneto. M.T. 'Pamban' continued to ply at Rameswaram on hire to Shipping Corporation of India, Limited, Rameswaram.

The Cuddalore Port imported mainly Rock, Phosphate, Muriate Potash, Ammonium Sulphate and Urea and mainly exported iron Ore.

The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared has considerably decreased during the period under report.

There was increase in the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from Nagapattinam Port and in the collection of Port dues. The increase was due to arrival of more fertiliser steamers from foreign ports.

There was no appreciable increase in the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared at Pamban Port as well as export and import of cargo when compared with the previous year.

There was considerable increase in the number and tonnage of vessels entered and the quantity of cargo imported and exported when compared to the previous year. This was due to the import and export of coral stones.

The Ferry Service between Ramsewaram and Talaimannar was resumed on 1st January 1968 and suspended on 31st October 1968. A bi-weekly passenger service was operated during the period under report.

Nine steamers with total tonnage of 32,655 tons entered and cleared. The increase was due to calling of more steamers to the Port for lifting the illeminite sand to Japan.

The weather in all the Ports was normal during the period under report.

The State Port Officer, Madras, attended the meeting of the Hydrographic Survey Committee of the National Harbour Board at New Delhi on 27th August 1968 and the meeting on Minor Ports and Inland Water Transport at New Delhi on 8th November 1968.

Sanction was accorded by the Government to the deputation of two Port Officers (to be appointed) for training at the Mercantile and Marine Department and the Directorate-General of Shipping, Bombay for a period of three months.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

The Tamil Nadu State Housing Board which was constituted in April 1961, under the Madras State Housing Board Act 1961 (Madras Act 17 of 1961) has State-wide jurisdiction and at present has three Housing Units at Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. The Madras Housing Unit which functioned as a separate unit in the Madras City has been merged with the State Housing Board consequent on the re-organisation of this office effected on 1st October 1967. As an agency of the Government for executing various housing schemes, sponsored or assisted by the Central and State Governments, the State Housing Board is planning and co-ordinating the housing activities in the State. The projects under both plan and non-plan schemes undertaken by the State Housing Board are briefly narrated below :

Low-Income Groups Housing Scheme.

The following works were completed during the period under report :—

Tiruchirappalli district.	Salai Road	168 flats.
	Varaganeri	30 flats.
South Arcot district ..	Cuddalore	56 houses.
Madurai district ..	Gnanaolivupuram ..	294 flats.
Madras City	Ashok Nagar, Part II.	96 flats (hire-purchase).

The construction of seven blocks 28 (4-in-one) one and two roomed flats in R.S. Puram area, Coimbatore at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs is in progress.

A sum of Rs. 17.74 lakhs has been spent on this project.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.

The following works have been completed during the period under report :—

Tiruchirappalli district—

Varaganeri	..	..	..	18 flats.
Salai Road	..	..	..	42 flats.
Sengulam	..	..	..	18 flats.
Salai Road	..	..	..	24 flats (hire-purchase).

Madurai district—

Race Course and Gnanaolivupuram	..	12 flats.
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Madras City—

Kodambakkam Pudur Part II	..	24 flats (hire-Purchase).
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A sum of Rs. 25.61 lakhs was spent on this project.

Slum Improvement/Clearance Scheme.

The following works were completed during the period under report :—

Thanjavur	..	North Rehani	..	166 tenements.
Tiruchirappalli	..	Kalamandai	..	64 tenements.
		Peechankulam	..	272 (three-storeyed.)
				119 tenements.

An expenditure of Rs. 22.88 lakhs was incurred on the Project by the Tiruchirappalli Housing Unit.

In South of Perur Road (Coimbatore district) 36 blocks of 144 (4-in-one) tenements, 86 second floor tenements (on 172 tenements) and 66 houses have been completed. The constructed tenements at South of Perur Road were opened by Hon'ble Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Health, on 1st May 1968. The function was presided over by Hon'ble Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Co-operation, Labour and Housing.

The following works were completed during the period under report :—

Tirunelveli district	..	C.N. Village	..	64 tenements.
Salem district	..	Andanapettai	..	48 tenements.
Salem district	..	Nalukalmandapam	..	66 tenements.
Coimbatore district	..	North of Perur Road	..	19 blocks of 170 tenements.
				16 blocks of 64 (4-in-one) tenements.
				165 R.C.C. Single Storeyed gable roofed row houses.
Chingleput district	..	Kancheepuram	..	11 blocks to accommodate 44 families.
Madras City	..	Thandavaroyar Chatram B.R.N. Garden Scheme (V.O.C. Nagar), Tondiarpet.		142 tenement.
				690 tenements.
		Bhoopathy Nagar		138 tenements.

A sum of Rs. 124.72 lakhs was spent.

Union Government Rental Housing Scheme.

The following works were completed during the period under report :—

Tiruchirappalli district	..	Sengulam	..	342 flats.
		Kajamalai	..	306 flats.
Thanjavur district	..	Nilagiri Therkku Thotam.	..	210 flats.
South Arcot district	..	Devanampattinam. (Cuddalore).	..	60 flats.
Coimbatore district	..	Kavundampalayam	..	5 blocks of 20 (4-in-one).
		Red fields	..	9 blocks of 36 flats.
		Gandhipuram	..	21 blocks of 84 flats (4-in-one) one and two roomed flats.
Madras city	..	Kodambakkam Pudur Part I.	..	24 flats.

The colony at Gandhipuram was opened by Hon'ble Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Health, on 12th October 1968. The function was presided over by Hon'ble Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Co-operation, Labour and Housing.

A sum of Rs. 38.71 lakhs was spent on this project.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.—The Land Acquisition and Development Scheme sponsored by the Centre aims at large scale acquisition of lands in advance with a view to prevent speculation in land prices and to make lands available for various purposes at reasonable cost and also to prevent causing congestion in large growing towns. Under the scheme, the State Housing Board has proposed to acquire about 5,000 acres of lands on the fringes of Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli and develop them into neighbourhood. During the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 an extent of 166.39 acres of land has been acquired in the City of Madras and a sum of Rs. 189.37 lakhs has been spent on Land Acquisition and Development. The lands taken over by the State Housing Board are under various stages of development and allotment of plots are also being done in various scheme areas.

Production Works.—The Wood Working Unit, continues to function normally to meet the requirements of doors and windows for the several schemes of the Board. The operations like sizing, planning, cutting, etc., of timber continue to be carried out with the machines. The assembling of the door frames and shutters is being done by manual labour.

Cellular Concrete Plant.—As per the agreement of economic co-operation between the Government of India and the Government of the Polish Peoples Republic of 1962, an agreement was signed between the Madras State Housing Board and Messrs. CEKOP of Poland on 23rd September 1966 for the establishment of a Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore near Madras. The investment cost of the plant is estimated at Rs. 230 lakhs. The foreign exchange involved is about Rs. 104 lakhs. The Plant is expected to go into regular production by 1970.

Maintenance Works.—Maintenance works relating to the colonies constructed for Industrial Workers were also attended to by the Housing Units at Mofussil. The State Housing Board is also

in-charge of maintenance of the Government colonies in Madras City, viz., Foreshore Estate, Llyods Estate, Kilpauk Garden and Mandavelipakkam.

During the period under report, the Government authorised the State Housing Board to float a public loan to the tune of Rs. 100 lakhs to augment the resources of the Board to meet the expenditure on the capital programme during 1968-69. The State Government guaranteed the payment of interest and the principal on the stock certificates and promissory notes. The loan of Rs. 100 lakhs floated by the State Housing Board during January 1969 was over-subscribed.

Town-Planning.

The Director of Town-Planning is an officer borne in the I.A.S. Cadre. The Department continued to work on the following schemes besides the departmental items of work.

I. STATE SCHEMES.

1. *Town-Planning and Town Development Schemes.*—During the period under report, twenty-two Detailed Town-Planning Schemes were notified. Draft Schemes and lay-out designs were prepared and furnished by the Department in respect of 36 notified Scheme areas. There were in all 667 Town-Planning Schemes at various stages of progress. Twelve New Schemes were sanctioned by Government and in all, there were 103 sanctioned Town Planning schemes under execution by Local Bodies. Two thousand one hundred and ninety-four Factory plans were approved under various rules. The department also prepared and furnished 121 civic designs to the Local Bodies. Two hundred and thirty-nine applications for approval of private lay-outs were received and 197 cases were approved. Fifty-six appeals for relaxation of lay-out conditions were received and 41 cases were disposed of. Thirty-six layouts were approved under the scheme of slum clearance and Co-operative House Construction Societies.

2. *Preparation of outline Development Plan for Municipal Towns.*—Field investigation and surveys were conducted for two towns. Preparation of outline Development Plan for three towns was completed. Two more towns were taken up for survey.

3. *Preparation of Regional Plans.*—Field work for the preparation of Regional Plan for Salem district was completed. Field work for the preparation of Regional Plan for Tiruchirappalli and Dharmapuri districts was in progress.

II. CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES.

1. *Preparation of Master Plan for Tiruchirappalli City Metropolitan Region and Madurai City Metropolitan Region.*—Field work as well as studies high lighting future potential of urban development in the regions were in progress.

2. *Preparation of Regional Plan for Neyveli Lignite Resources Region.*—Field surveys for villages, Urban Settlements surveys for the towns and collection of relevant particulars from the various sources were carried out and were at the stage of completion.

3. *Traffic and Transportation study (Madras Metropolitan area)*—The Madras Metropolitan Area Traffic and Transportation study unit was started at the instance of the Metropolitan Transport-Team of the Planning Commission consisting of staff and officers drafted from the Directorate of Town-Planning and the Highways and Rural Works Department. The Unit started functioning from 20th March 1968. The broad objective of the study is to develop an integrated plan of major highways and mass transportation system for the Madras Metropolitan Area comprising an extent of 456 sq. miles to serve the projected land use and anticipated travel requirements for the next 20 years. Numerous studies are being conducted to determine the travel pattern, desires and trends vis-a-vis land use pattern, population growth, socio-economic activities, etc., within the region. The plan will attempt to take up improvements on a phased programme consistent with the increase in the number of vehicles in the traffic area. The immediate action programme will seek to solve the defects of the present transportation system and road net-work to facilitate easy flow by widening of roads, signals and traffic controls. The long range plan will involve construction of grade separators, limited access express ways and improved rapid transit facilities as well as traffic operation and management.

Highways and Rural Works.

The Highways and Rural Works Department functions with a Chief Engineer, 4 Regional Superintending Engineers in-charge of circles, one Superintending Engineer in-charge of Investigation and one Superintending Engineer (Director) in-charge of the Highways Research Station. There are 24 regular divisions,

3 investigation divisions and 4 special divisions each under a Divisional Engineer. There are 110 regular sub-divisions (including 2 Transport and Machinery sub-divisions) and 46 special sub-divisions each under an Assistant Engineer.

Flood damage works.—During the period under report, the following amounts have been sanctioned for carrying out repairs to the roads damaged by floods.—

(i) State Roads	Rs. 25 lakhs.
(ii) Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads.	Rs. 8.46 lakhs.

Rural Works.—The National Water-supply and Sanitation (Rural) Scheme is a special scheme sponsored by the Government of India for the eradication of water borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, etc., by providing water-supply and sanitation facilities to villages with a population of not more than 5,000. This scheme gets 50 per cent Central aid. All the spill-over works except one, viz., Manachanallur Water-supply Scheme in Tiruchirappalli district at a cost of Rs. 3.04 lakhs taken up for execution have been completed and put into public use. The excepted work has also been physically completed and only laying branch lines to streets is in progress.

UNICEF assisted Rural Water-supply Scheme.—The first phase of the scheme has been implemented in 35 selected villages in Authoor and Batlagundu Blocks in Madurai district at a cost of Rs. 10.86 lakhs which will be shared by three agencies as noted below :—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
(1) State Government	6.17
(2) Authoor and Batlagundu Panchayat Unions.	1.69
(3) UNICEF by way of equipments and materials.	3.00
Total	10.86

The estimated cost has since been revised to Rs.15.20 lakhs due to change of supply sources, etc. Eight of the works (in Authoor Union) have been completed, including distribution system. Power supply has been applied for and all installations completed. These will be energised and water-supply effected in due course. The population that will be benefited by these 8 schemes is 8,587.

Rural Water-supply Scheme.—This scheme is intended to provide protected drinking water-supply to villages not having a population of more than 10,000 and affected by scarcity of drinking water-supply. Nine hundred and sixteen water-supply works under this scheme costing about Rs. 10,82,70,800 have been recommended for inclusion in the draft Fourth Five-Year Plan. No work has so far been taken up for execution.

This department continues to execute the works sanctioned under development schemes, Five-Year Plan, etc. During the period under report, 39 works have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 243.51 lakhs. Nineteen Bridge works at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,90,67,000 were technically sanctioned by the Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) during the period under report. Estimates in respect of 40 works (metalling the road, construction of culverts, etc.), amounting to Rs. 1,62,27,700 were technically sanctioned by the Chief Engineer during the period under report.

WORKS.

State Highways (Government Roads).—The Scheme provides for the development of roads maintained by the State Government. Sixteen works costing Rs. 40.87 lakhs were sanctioned for 1968-69. A sum of Rs. 49.007 lakhs was spent during the period under report for the new works sanctioned and the spill-over works of the Third Plan.

Other Roads (Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads).—The scheme provides for improvement works in the Ex-District Board roads maintained by the Panchayat Unions and Panchayats. Five works costing Rs. 33.78 lakhs were sanctioned for 1968-69. A sum of Rs. 33.34 lakhs was spent during the period under report for the new works sanctioned and the spill-over works of the Third Plan.

Central Road Fund (Allocations and Reserve).—Under this scheme, development works in Government roads as well as the other roads are taken up under Central Road Fund (Reserve). The Government of India sanction full or part grant from Reserve Fund and the balance is met from Central Road Fund (Allocations). In 1966-67, the Government of India approved two works to the value of Rs. 69.00 lakhs for execution under the Central Road Fund (Allocation). An expenditure of Rs. 18.702 lakhs under Allocations and Rs. 7.61 lakhs under Reserve was incurred during the period under report.

Economic and Inter-State Importance Scheme.—The Scheme for the construction and development of roads of Economic and Inter-State importance is a centrally sponsored scheme. Two new works in Salem and Dharmapuri districts at a cost of Rs. 31.50 lakhs were sanctioned in the Third Plan and the entire expenditure on the Scheme, subject to a limit of Rs. 31.50 lakhs would be met by the Government of India. During 1966-67, the Government of India have approved only one work, at a cost of Rs. 32.00 lakhs. The work relates to the construction of missing links on East Coast road alignment from Mahabalipuram to Mercanam up to South Arcot District border along the east coast road connecting Madras with Kanyakumari. The Government of India have agreed to give a grant-in-aid equal to 50 per cent of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs and the balance is to be met by the State Government. An expenditure of Rs. 21.708 lakhs (Union Funds) and Rs. 2.084 lakhs (State Fund) was incurred during the period under report.

Construction of over/under bridges in lieu of existing level crossings.—Two over-bridge works at an estimated cost of Rs. 68.00 lakhs in Madurai Municipal limits have been sanctioned by the Government. These works will be taken up after detailed investigation and preparation of detailed estimates and plans. An expenditure of Rs. 0.116 lakhs was incurred during the period under report.

An expenditure of Rs. 3.488 lakhs under "City Road Improvement Scheme" and Rs. 20.317 lakhs under "Metropolitan Road Development Scheme" was incurred during the period under Report.

National Highways.—The Government of India have assumed responsibility for the formation of the main arterial roads called "National Highways" but, the works are executed through the agency of the State Highways and Rural Works Department. The expenditure on original works on stretch of National Highways outside the town limits and on their maintenance is borne entirely by the Government of India within the town limits, the expenditure on original works is shared by the State Government and the local body concerned, while the maintenance is borne entirely by the State Government. Five works at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.93 lakhs are in progress. One spill-over work has been executed and completed. An expenditure of Rs. 55.98 lakhs was incurred during the period under report.

The activities of the Highways Research Station continued to be in full swing. Research was conducted in the various laboratories, viz., Soils, Bitumen, 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.

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, drums mixers, wheel barrows, water carts, traffic sign boards, lamp post well curbs, roller wheel, etc., and equipments required for Highways Research Station, Madras. This organisation is also concentrating on spare parts for heavy plants in order to reduce the heavy purchase price and also to avoid import of spares.

The Designs Division is continued to be under the control of the Director, Highways Research Station, Madras.

The Traffic Engineering Cell under a Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) deals with the traffic improvements in Madras City and mofussil towns to cope with the increased traffic. Traffic survey and speed survey were conducted.

The 31st Annual Session of the Indian Roads Congress was held at Bombay from 2nd to 9th November 1968. The Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) and others attended the Session.

CHAPTER XV.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forests

The Chief Conservator of Forests is the Head of the Department. Various development works have been undertaken under the Five-Year Plan Schemes. Forest areas were leased out for mining, where such work was not detrimental to the interests of Forest Department. Grazing was allowed as per rules. Despite the fact that the forest area and the forest resources in the State are comparatively meagre, there was steady demand for forest lands from the public and other sister departments.

Timber was sold to the public in auction and supplied to other Government Departments at scheduled rates in Coimbatore Central, Coimbatore South and the Nilgiris divisions. The supply of sleepers and poles to the Railways continued in Coimbatore South division and the quantity supplied was as follows :—

Broad Gauge..	..	..	33,119
Metre Gauge	..	..	4,947
Narrow Gauge	..	..	65
Special	..	..	13

All fuel coupes prescribed in the working plans were put up for sales. No charcoal burning was allowed inside the Reserved Forests.

Sandalwood sales were conducted at Government sandalwood depots at Sathyamangalam and Tirupattur in July and December, 1968. The quantity sold and the revenue realised are as follows :—

Quantity sold ..	..	..	1,165 tonnes.
Amount realised	..	..	Rs. 1,20,23,092.

A quantity of 50 tonnes of sapwood was sold in auction and a revenue of Rs. 15,100 was realised.

An area of 1,901.60 hectares has been planted with rubber in Government Rubber Plantations in Kanyakumari district from the year 1960.

Bamboo coupes were worked both through the agency of contractors and by the department. The total quantity of bamboos supplied to the Paper Mills from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 was 56,889.654 tonnes.

The right to collect Minor Forest Produce was sold in auction as usual. Chief items like cashew, tamarind, honey, wax, sambhur and deer horns were collected departmentally and sold.

The Progress achieved in the various plan schemes is given below :—

Farm Forestry—Village Forestry.—An area of 2,199 hectares was planted at a cost of Rs. 7.12 lakhs.

Farm Forestry—Extension Forestry.—The nursery at Salem was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 0.36 lakh. 10,601 seedlings were sold and a revenue of Rs. 1,719 was realised.

Fuel Wood Plantations.—One thousand one hundred and thirty-seven hectares were planted at a cost of Rs. 11.11 lakhs.

Economic Plantations.

(a) Plantations—

	Area Planted Hectares.	Cost. (RS. IN LAKHS).
(i) Teak	448	1.88
(ii) Softwood	253	0.44
(iii) Casuarina	215	1.69
(iv) Wattle	491	7.48
(v) Sandal	141	0.73

(b) River Canal and Lake Fringe Forests.—An area of 437 hectares was planted and soil working, etc., done at a cost of Rs. 2.49 lakhs.

(c) Rubber Plantations.—An area of 220 hectares had been planted during the period under report at a cost of Rs. 19.74 lakhs.

Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests.—Older plantations were maintained and 31 ha. were planted at a cost of Rs. 0.44 lakh.

Nature Conservation and Preservation of Wild Life.—Improvement works in the sanctuary and construction of Sylvan Lodge at Theppakadu, Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary were done at a cost of Rs. 3.97 lakhs.

Improvement of Timber Operation and Forest Utilisation.—Forty-two woollen jerseys and 45 rain coats were purchased and supplied to the mazdoors at a cost of Rs. 0.67 lakh.

Training of Staff.—Thirty Foresters and 120 Forest Guards were trained in the Forest Training School at Vaigai dam. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.37 lakhs.

Forest Research.—Research experiments on cashew in Vandalur, on Eucalyptus and Wattle in Ootacamund and Kodaikanal and on sandal in Denkanikottai were conducted. An expenditure of Rs. 3.86 lakhs was spent in connection with Forest Research.

Forest Communications.—Road works were taken up at a cost of Rs. 2.59 lakhs.

Construction of buildings.—Building works providing quarters to Forest staff were completed at a cost of Rs. 0.32 lakh.

Amenities to Forest Staff and Labour.—Five hundred cumblies were purchased and distributed to the mazdoors at a cost of Rs. 0.29 lakh.

Forest Protection.—The jeeps were maintained besides carrying out fire protection measures at a cost of Rs. 0.62 lakh.

Creation of Working Plan Circle.—The Working Plan Circle continued to function. The expenditure under the scheme was Rs. 0.60 lakh.

Minor Forest Produce.—An area of 332.73 hectares had been planted and preliminary works done at a cost of Rs. 1.36 lakhs.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme.—An area of 3,208 hectares was planted with quick growing species. An expenditure of Rs. 25.37 lakhs was incurred under the scheme.

Soil Conservation in Dry Fuel Forests.—An area of 151 hectares was planted and soil conservation works carried out over 1,098 hectares at a cost of Rs. 2.83 lakhs.

Soil Conservation in the Catchment of Vaigai River.—Afforestation work over 507 hectares and contour trenches over 28 hectares were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3.20 lakhs.

Soil Conservation in the Catchment Areas of Mettur Stanley Reservoir.—Three hundred and fifty hectares were tackled and two check dams constructed. An expenditure of Rs. 4.77 lakhs was incurred during the period under report.

Soil Conservation in the Catchment Area of Kundah River Valley Project.—Forest Works (Planting) over 66 hectares, agricultural works over 645 hectares, check-dams 211, retaining walls 37 and silt traps 22 were carried out. A sum of Rs. 8.65 lakhs was spent during the period.

Agricultural Production, Commercial Crops—Cashew Plantations.—An area of 1,203 hectares was planted at a cost of Rs. 3.73 lakhs.

Lac Development Scheme.—An area of 24 hectares was planted with lac host trees. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.49 lakh.

Hill Tribes.—The Forest Department continued to look after the welfare of the Hill Tribes. The Hill Tribes Co-operative Societies are functioning in Coimbatore South, Coimbatore North, The Nilgiris, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore, Tirupattur Ramanathapuram and Cuddalore divisions. These Societies are encouraged to take up forest leases.

Elephants are maintained in Coimbatore South and The Nilgiris divisions for dragging of timber and for joy ride to the tourists visiting Mudumalai wild life Sanctuary. There were 45 elephants as on 31st March 1969.

All the Reserved Forests except the felled fuel coupes, plantations and specially notified areas closed to grazing were thrown open to grazing during the period under report. Free grazing and concession of free removal of grass were allowed to the hill tribes and for the buffaloes of Hathiamman Temple in Kotagiri. Water facilities inside the Reserved forests were improved for the benefit of cattle resorted for grazing. Penning of cattle was also allowed in the forest areas.

The preservation of wild life in the forests was satisfactory during the period under report. The Wild Life Week was celebrated in the first week of October 1968 in a fitting manner. The Nineteenth National Tree Planting Week was celebrated from the first week of July 1968. Seeds and seedlings were supplied to the Public Institutions and other Government Departments.

The Special Mobile Patrol parties with headquarters at Salem, Vellore, Madurai and Coimbatore have detected several cases including sandalwood smuggling cases.

The forest roads and buildings in all the divisions were maintained in a satisfactory condition. The Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary in The Nilgiris and Vedanthangal Birds' Sanctuary in Chingleput division are becoming popular and continue to attract more tourists both foreign and Indian.

Six thousand two hundred and thirty tourists both foreign and home visited the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary and a revenue of Rs. 24,351 was realised as admission fees.

One lakh twenty thousand three hundred and twenty-four tourists (both foreign and inland) visited the Guindy Park Reserved Forest and Children's Corner during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 23,590 was realised by way of admission fee to the Deer Park, Guindy, Film shooting in Guindy, Reserved Forest and Midget Train service in Guindy Park. Eighteen Ornithologists from U.S.A. visited the Vedanthangal Birds' Sanctuary on 22nd January 1968. Thiruvallargal M. R. Jacobs and A. G. Harries of Australian Forest Department also visited the Children's Corner and Deer Park on 28th January 1968. Thiru G. R. Kar, Minister for Forestry, Jammu and Kashmir visited these places on 17th January 1968. The Subordinates took interest in the enforcement of the Prohibition Act. They continued to help the police to detect illicit distillation inside the Reserved Forests.

The financial position of the Department during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 was as follows :—

	RS.
Revenue	4,32,35,273
Expenditure	3,37,17,588
Surplus ..	95,17,685

Cinchona.

The Director, Cinchona Department, Ootacamund is in-charge of the Cinchona and Medicinal and Essential Oils Plantations and the Factories of the Cinchona Department.

The plantations and the factories are at Naduvattam in The Nilgiris district and at Anamallais in Coimbatore district.

The following quantities of cinchona products were sold to export markets, during the period under report :—

	KG.
1. Quinine sulphate ..	4,150
2. Quinine hydrochloride ..	12,950

The total value of the above sales was Rs. 37,94,212.

Quinine products to the value of Rs. 9,54,383.98 were sold for consumption within India.

Medicinal and Essential Oils to the value of Rs. 6,39,924.10 were also sold during the period.

An area of 35 hectares was planted with cinchona in addition to consolidation of old areas to the extent possible. The total area under cinchona as on 31st March 1969 was 2,311.51 hectares.

The cultivation and extraction of various medicinal and essential oil yielding crops were continued. An area of 75.40 hectares was planted with the above crops during the period under report bringing the total area under the crops to 412.70 hectares as on 31st March 1969.

The Research Scheme on Medicinal Plants sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) continued to function for the ninth year. An extended scheme of research on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants for a period of 5 years in lieu of the above mentioned Research Scheme was sanctioned to be worked solely on Government account.

The important items of work done under this Scheme during the period of this report are given below :—

Different Species of Dioscorea, Digitalis and Atropa and Solanum and Rose damas-cena, Jasminum Grandiflorum, Salvia Sclarea, Cinnamomum Camphora, Myrstic fragrans, Engenica Caryophyllata and Lemon were introduced through obtaining plant materials from various sources such as Central Drug Research Laboratories, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation, Messrs. Searle and Co., and M/s. Tata Oil Mills, Bombay. Performance studies were continued.

The progress of research has been encouraging. Brief details of interim observations made during the intermediary stages of the research of certain plants are indicated below :—

(a) *Ipomea purga*.—The analysis of the tubers from four year old plants revealed a general increase in the yield of tubers and resin content.

(b) *Podophyllum emodi*.—Analysis of the roots showed increase in resin content in the 42nd month of planting.

(c) *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*.—The behaviour of selected plants was being watched.

(d) *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium* (*Pyrethrum*).—Single plant selection work was continued and analysis of the flowers collected from the selections was undertaken. Further observations of the Kenya and other strains are in progress.

(e) *Dioscorea* (different Species).—Performance studies of planting of tuber bits and seedlings were continued. The diosgenin content and rate of production of tubers were studied.

(f) *Rauwolfia canescens*.—The content of total alkaloids in the roots was found to increase in proportion to age of the crop. The growth of the plant was found very encouraging on the Anamallais.

(g) *Solanum* (different species).—Investigations were continued of screening different species of solanum growing wild for their solasodine content.

(h) Manurial trials on *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* were concluded and results are being statistically analysed.

(i) Pilot scale trials of *Podophyllum emodi*, *Digitalis lanata*, *Dioscorea deltoidea* and *composita* and *solanum laciniatum* are in progress.

(j) Two hundred and fifty-one samples of crude drugs and 59 samples of Essential oils were analysed.

(k) Laboratory extraction of oleoresins of different varieties of ginger and pepper was done and the yield data recorded.

Work on the Scheme for economic isolation of Quinine sulphate and Quinidine sulphate from *Cinchona febrifuge* sanctioned by the Government was continued. The scheme has been extended upto 17th March 1970. Under this scheme, improvements to the methods available in literature and modified methods tried in the laboratory were evaluated and pilot scale trials were conducted with methods found to be suitable and economical. Encouraging results were obtained by the Chemist through repetition of methods concerted by him.

The National Tree Planting Week was celebrated in the Departmental Plantations.

The following areas were planted with Medicinal and Aromatic plants during the period under report on a commercial scale :—

	HECTARES.
1 Geranium	21.45
2 Eucalyptus citriodora	24.75
3 Eucalyptus globulus	11.00
4 Bluegum	2.50
5 Ginger	1.00
6 Cymbopogan Winterianus	10.50
7 Patchouli	0.60
8 Ocimum Camphora	3.60
	75.40

Details of the oils, etc., delivered to the Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam, in the crude form are given below :—

Name of Essential Oil.	Quantity delivered to the factory in crude form.
(1)	(2)
	KG.
1 Eucalyptus	10,016.450
2 Geranium	798.952
3 Eucalyptus Citriodora	1,633.000
4 Citronella grass (Java)	3,169.950
5 Mentha arvensis	4.450
6 Camphor	63.135
7 Vetiver	60.430
8 Wintergreen	20.300
9 Patchouli	13.550
10 Cypress	96.790
11 Camphor (Crystals)	128.200

The Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam, handled the work of re-distillation, purification, standardising, analysing, packing, etc., of the various medicinal and essential

oils produced in the Plantations. The following quantities of medicinal and essential oils, etc., were refined, tested, standardised and taken to stock during the period under report :—

	KG.
1 Eucalyptus oil (IP standard)	8,130.295
2 Eucalyptus oil (BP standard)	1,983.200
3 Geranium oil	787.875
4 Eucalyptus citriodora oil	1,577.752
5 Citronella grass oil (Java)	3,025.974

Other essential oils such as Camphor, Mentha arvensis, Patchouli, Vetiver, etc., produced in the plantations of the Department on a limited scale in crude forms were also refined in the factory. Besides crude crystals of camphor received from the Plantations and private sources were also refined and tabletted.

The quantity of cinchona bark collected during the period under report was 10,98,468.639 kg. A quantity of 9,37,279.05 kg. of cinchona bark was issued for extraction in the Government Quinine Factory, Anamallais and the following quantities of drugs were manufactured and taken to stock :—

	KG.
1 Quinine Sulphate powder	22,697.570
2 Cinchona febrifuge powder	19,351.887
3 Quinine hydrochloride powder	12,644.050
4 Quinine dihydrochloride powder	53.000
5 Quinine sulphate tablets (0.3 grams).	2,53,500
6 Cinchona febrifuge tablets (0.3 grams).	2,00,000

A quantity of 900,938.550 kg. of cinchona bark was received from the plantations. The above stock of bark was weighed, sampled and analysed. Routine analysis of spent bark, finished products, harvested bark samples and samples of chemicals, etc., was also done during the period.

The health of labour and staff was satisfactory. Schools and creches provided in the plantations continued to function satisfactorily.

Every effort was made to recruit workers on casual basis to cope with the various work programmes on hand. Old and weak mazdoors were retrenched and they were paid retrenchment compensation as per rules.

The Director continued to be a Member of the Special Technical Committee constituted by the Government of India to go into the problems connected with the production of cinchona in the country.

Cinchona Plantations and Factories continued to attract Indian and foreign visitors during the period under report.

A scheme for the disposal of surplus silveroak trees (shade trees to cinchona) available in the cinchona plantations of this department was sanctioned and it started functioning on 27th May 1968. The scheme has been extended up to 28th February 1970.

A sum of Rs. 4,33,569.97 was realised by the sale of surplus silveroak trees during the period.

Experiments—

During the period under report, trials were conducted in the Laboratory attached to the Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam on the manufacture of cineole from Eucalyptus oil and the trials were successful.

Fisheries.

The Department of Fisheries was regionalised from December 1967 with one Deputy Director for each Zone with Headquarters at Madras, Bhavanisagar and Tuticorin. The Director of Fisheries, Madras, is the head of the Department.

The total outlay for the plan schemes for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 99.89 lakhs. The estimated production of fish during the period was 416,700 tonnes.

PLAN SCHEMES.

Construction and supply of mechanised fishing boats.—Mechanised fishing boats were constructed in the departmental boat building yards at Marina, Royapuram, Nagapattinam and Mandapam and through private agencies for supply to fishermen at subsidised cost and on hire-purchase terms. The subsidy allowed was 25 per cent of the cost of hulls and 50 per cent of the cost of engines. The department has distributed 794 boats to fishermen groups and Co-operatives up to 31st March 1969.

The following numbers of boats were constructed during the period 1968-69—

Serial number and name of the yard.	30' 9 M.	32' 9.75 M.	36' 11 M.	43'
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Marina	23	9	1	..
Royapuram ..	11	7	7	..
Nagapattinam ..	39	1	..	..
Mandapam ..	..	51	..	2
	73	68	8	2

Supply of fishing requisites to fishermen.—17,645.450 kgs. of nylon twine worth Rs. 6,20,031.96 was supplied to fishermen along with mechanised boats and for indigenous crafts on 25 per cent subsidy during 1968-69. Cotton yarn was also distributed to fishermen at a cost of Rs. 46,042.48 during 1968-69, at a subsidy of 15 per cent.

Production and stocking of fish seeds.—During the period under report, 620 lakhs of fingerlings were collected and 890 lakhs of fingerlings were produced.

Rural Fishery Demonstration.—A total quantity of 103,762 kgs. of fish was caught from Rural Fishery Demonstration tanks and a revenue of Rs. 51,162.86 was realised.

Major Reservoir Fisheries.—The department has taken up 5 reservoirs in the State for fishery development. A total quantity of 963,928 kgs. of fish was caught from these reservoirs.

The following schemes were also implemented by the Panayats:—

- (i) Distribution of nylon, floats, etc., to individuals;
- (ii) Improvement of fish market;
- (iii) Renovation of tanks for fish culture;
- (iv) Construction of fish nurseries;
- (v) Maintenance and operation of fish nurseries;
- (vi) Supply and distribution of fingerlings.

Setting up of ice plants, cold storage and freezing units.—The Plant-cum-Cold Storage at Rameswaram was commissioned. Walk-in-coolers at Palayamkottai and Tiruchirappalli were also commissioned during the period under report.

Assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies.—There were 453 Fishermen Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1969, out of which 272 Fishermen Co-operative Societies are Marine and the rest are Inland.

An amount of Rs. 5.87 lakhs was distributed to fishermen Co-operative Societies towards long-term, medium-term, short-term and working capital loans.

Development of estuarine fisheries.—The construction of fish farm and nurseries at Porto Novo sanctioned in 1967-68, was completed during the period under report.

Frog culture.—A special scheme sanctioned for frog culture and survey of species of frogs in South Arcot, North Arcot and Thanjavur districts has been taken up to study their spawning and feeding habits.

Propaganda.—The two propaganda units of the department at Madras and Tuticorin participated in Seminars and Exhibitions. They arranged film shows on Fisheries in rural parts and distributed leaflets, brochures, booklets, etc., to the public free of cost.

Training of fishermen.—The department imparted training to fishermen to handle mechanised fishing boats in modern methods of fishing in six marine training centres established at Madras, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, Mandapam and Colachel. A total of 475 fishermen were trained during the period under report. The department also gave training to inland fishermen in modern methods of fishing for three months at Mettur Dam. Eighty-nine fishermen were so trained during the period under report in this training centre. Thirty-nine persons were also trained in Junior Mechanics Course at Tuticorin.

Research schemes.—The department continued the programme of research for conserving and developing the Inland and Marine Fishery resources.

Freezing plant.—The freezing plant at Ennore, was leased out to Indo-Marine Agencies for a period of five years on an annual lease amount of Rs. 1,20,000 from 10th June 1968.

Setting up of canning and fish-meal plant.—A fish canning factory at Tuticorin with production capacity of 5,000 cans per day (8 oz.) was in operation.

Fish meal plant.—The fish-meal plant at Tuticorin processed a total quantity of 47,702 kgs. of canning factory wastes into 9,250 kgs. of fish meal during the period.

An Agar Agar plant has been sanctioned and the construction work is in progress.

Welfare schemes.—A sum of Rs. 40,000, has been allotted to Killai Fishermen Co-operative Society for the construction of 40 houses. The construction of 30 houses has come up to basement level.

The Government have sanctioned the construction of 60 houses. The construction of 10 houses at Pettai near Tirunelveli Town will be taken up soon. The construction of 30 houses at Tirupalakudi village in Ramanathapuram district is pending for want of settlement of final classification of land. As regards 20 houses to be constructed in Kilavaippar, Tirunelveli district, the work will be taken up soon.

Government have sanctioned the construction of 21 community halls in Sivaganga Division in Ramanathapuram district. The Works are in progress. In coastal villages like Rameswaram, Tondi, etc., alarm sirens have been provided for the benefit of fishermen to warn them in advance of any impending cyclone.

Fishing harbours and landing jetties.

During 1968-69, the construction of the second stage of the Fishing Harbour, Cuddalore was continued. As regards Nagapattinam Fishing Harbour, the main work has been completed including slipway. Work on the tram-trolley arrangement is in progress.

During the period under report, the Government of India have accorded sanction for the construction of Fishing Harbour at Tuticorin at a cost of Rs. 210.00 lakhs under the Centrally-sponsored schemes and the construction of Fishing Harbour at Madras at a cost of Rs. 388.50 lakhs as a Central Scheme. The land for the construction of fishing harbour at Tuticorin has been taken over from the Port authorities and the plans and estimates have been finalised. The harbour is intended to provide berthing facilities for about 400 mechanised fishing boats, 50 traders drawing a maximum of 13' of water.

NON-PLAN SCHEMES.

CHANK FISHERIES.

Tuticorin Chank fisheries.

The following are the details of chanks procured and delivered to the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, during the period under report:—

	<i>Number of chanks procured during the period.</i>	<i>Number of chanks delivered including chanks of the Fishermen.</i>
Full sized	224,619	384,411
Wormed	27,010	95,407
Undersized	21,485	37,248

The Ramanathapuram Chank Fisheries (2 parts), Sivaganga and Kanyakumari chank fisheries have been leased out to Messrs. T.S.O. Abdul Khader and Co., Madras for a period of three years from the date of lease i.e., 1st August 1967, 9th September 1967 and 18th September 1967 respectively for a total lease amount of Rs. 1,76,010 per annum.

South Arcot, Chingleput and Madras Coast Chank Fisheries and Thanjavur Chank Fisheries.

The fishing rights of chanks in Thanjavur coast excluding the portion from Point Calimere to Puthukuda and South Arcot, Chingleput and Madras Coast Chank Fisheries have been leased out to Messrs. S. V. M. Mohamed Jamaludeen and Brothers, Keelakarai for a period of three years from 2nd September 1967 on an annual rental of Rs. 45,111 and Rs. 35,601 respectively. The Department has procured the following Chanks from Puthukuda to Point Calimere.

<i>Full sized.</i>	<i>Wormed.</i>	<i>Undersized.</i>
6,362	1,714	6,147

Pearl Fisheries.

The pearl banks off Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram coasts were inspected. The study has indicated the possibility of conducting pearl fishery after three years, if favourable conditions continue to exist.

Fish Curing Yards.—Fifteen fish curing yards maintained in the State were found uneconomical and were, therefore, closed down.

Tourism.—Pleasure boating facilities were provided at Ootacamund and Yercaud lakes and a sum of Rs. 81,661 was realised as revenue during the period under report.

Indo-Norwegian Project (Mandapam).

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a servicing centre and a fish meal plant under Indo-Norwegian Project at Mandapam. The construction of building for the fish meal plant is in progress.

Four guide lights and one alarm siren have been erected for the benefit of fishermen.

Fishermen Housing Colony.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7,500 towards the cost of patta lands and poramboke lands for colonising the fishermen. The land has been acquired. The construction is to be taken up.

Geology.

The State Geology Branch is mainly concerned with the carrying out of mineral investigations and groundwater survey for industrial estates and developed plots in this State. Besides the above, the mining lease and prospecting licence applications for grant of mineral concessions are also processed and technical remarks offered. The chemical wing of the branch functions mainly with the aim of analysing the various mineral samples, water samples, etc., collected during the course of the investigations. During the period under report, about 1,065 samples were chemically analysed and the types of samples analysed were gypsum, limestone and kankar, water samples, sulphide ores, iron ores, feldspar and clay, sillimanite, dunite, etc.

A drilling section with six diamond drills, under the charge of a Drilling Engineer, looks after the drilling operations undertaken for proving the mineral deposits in this State. During the period under report, a total depth of 845 metres has been drilled in different parts of Tamil Nadu.

The following important investigations were carried out during the year 1968-69 by this branch:—

(1) Detailed investigation for graphite in Joshier, Alangulam, Madurai district.

(2) Detailed investigation for limestone in Ettimadai-Walaya region of Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore district.

(3) Detailed investigation for sillimanite in Keeranur, Kuli-thalai taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.

(4) Investigation for dolomite, crystalline limestone and gypsum in Kovilpatti taluk, Tirunelveli district.

(5) Investigation for graphite near Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram district.

(6) Investigation for limeshells in Pulicat Lake, Chingleput district.

(7) Systematic mineral survey in Papanasam Hills, Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli district.

(8) Investigation for polished stones.

(9) Investigation of clay occurrences in Virudhachalam taluk, South Arcot district.

(10) Investigation for crystalline limestone and graphite in Usilampatti taluk, Madurai district.

(11) As part of the Mica Study Group Programme, two working mica mines in Cherambadi, Gudalur taluk, The Nilgiris district were visited to study the present workings and to suggest improvements in the future workings and to plan further prospecting for mica in this area.

In addition to the above major investigations, a number of minor investigations for the reported mineral occurrences were also taken up by this branch during 1968-69.

The reported occurrences of gold and mica at Mudukkur village in Hosur taluk of Dharmapuri district, were investigated.

The reported occurrences of beryl and other rare earth minerals near Vairamangalam village, Dharapuram taluk, Coimbatore district were investigated. In addition to this, a number of pegmatites occurring between Bhavani town and Kavundappadi was also examined for locating any possible mineral occurrence.

The reported occurrences of semi-precious and precious stones near Suryanallur village, Dharapuram taluk, Coimbatore district, were investigated.

The areas around Ichchambadi village, Harur taluk of Dharmapuri district were examined,

In addition to the mineral investigations, the State Geology Branch also carried out a number of groundwater investigations in the following areas :—

(i) For the proposed site near Pudukottai, Tiruchirappalli district and Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram district for the rehabilitation of the Ceylon Repatriates ;

(ii) for the Surgical Instruments Plant, Nandambakkam, Madras ;

(iii) for the Bristle Fibre Unit at Tenkasi ;

(iv) for the Pottassium Chlorate Factory at Tiruvedagam, Sholavandhan, Madurai district ;

(v) for the silk farm site near Kollatti ;

(vi) for the Industrial Training Institute campus near Nagercoil and Pettai Industrial Estate ;

(vii) for the silk farm sites in Krishnathottam and Kudi-yiruppu ;

(viii) for the Rural Basic Training Centre, Ambasamudram ; and

(ix) for the Industrial Estate, Dindigul.

CHAPTER XVI.

INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Industries and Commerce.

The development of the secondary sector, viz., industries is essential for economic progress. The Director of Industries and Commerce continued to implement the measures which would help progress of industries in Tamil Nadu. All the training-cum-production centres, Centres like Raw Material Depots, Common Lease Shops, General Purpose Engineering Workshop, a net work of Industrial Estates, a number of Industrial Co-operative Institutions, Sericultural units, Handicrafts, etc., were functioning effectively. All the requisite facilities were continued to be extended to the Small Scale Industries of the State.

The activities of the Department, during the period under report, are briefly narrated below :—

Central Sector.—In the field of Large Scale Industry, public undertaking in the Central Sector figures prominently. The total investment in the various Public Sector Projects in Tamil Nadu is of the order of about Rs. 371 crores.

(1) *Neyveli Lignite Project (Capital Investment Rs. 173 crores).*—During 1968, the value of urea produced is worth about Rs. 4.8 crores and the value of Leco produced is Rs. 1.8 crores. The Corporation sold power to the value of Rs. 9.2 crores to the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board at the rate of 5.9 paise per unit. There is a scheme for the expansion of the Thermal Power Station. Twenty-one thousand and sixty-four persons are employed in this Project.

(2) *Integral Coach Factory (Capital Investment Rs. 23.49 crores).*—In the year 1968, the Factory manufactured 620 coaches. Metre Gauge Diesel Railers have been taken up for “series manufacture”. This factory provides employment to 10,700 persons.

(3) *Surgical Instruments Project (Capital Investment Rs. 4.08 crores).*—This Project has produced instruments worth Rs. 10.9 lakhs and job orders to the extent of Re. 1 lakh are executed. One thousand and ninety-four persons are employed.

(4) *Hindustan Teleprinters Limited (Capital Investment Rs. 82.00 lakhs).*—The Company achieved the target of 3,500 units during 1967-68 and 5,400 units during 1968-69. One thousand ninety-two persons are employed in this company.

(5) *Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company, Limited* (Capital Investment Rs. 11.36 crores).—The production of Cine positive Film was continued. Besides, indigenous production of Medical X-Ray Film commenced during the period under report. Considerable quantity of photographic paper was also produced during this period. One thousand four hundred and forty-four persons are employed in this Company.

(6) *High Pressure Boiler Plant* (Capital Investment Rs. 25.70 crores).—This plant produced Rs. 13.24 crores worth of high pressure boilers, valves and pressure vessels during 1968. Five thousand and eight hundred persons are employed in this plant.

(7) *Madras Refineries Limited*.—(Capital Investment Rs. 44.79 crores).—The Refinery is designed to produce L.P.G. Gasoline naphtha, superior kerosene, H.S. diesel oil, lube oil, fuel oil, asphalt and sulphur. Employment potential is 430.

(8) *Madras Fertilisers' Limited* (Capital Investment Rs. 57 crores).—This plant is intended to produce urea, ammonia and complex fertiliser. This is expected to commence production in 1970. This will give employment to 650 persons.

(9) *Heavy Vehicles Factory* (Capital Investment Rs. 17.27 crores).—This is the first unit of this kind which manufactures most of the assemblies and sub-assemblies constituting a tank under one roof. All the shops in the unit are under production. Four thousand two hundred and sixty-two persons are employed.

(10) *Ordnance Factory* (Capital Investment Rs. 13.50 crores).—This factory has commenced production. Employment potential is 3,500.

(11) *Neiveli-Salem Steel Plant*.—All the preliminary investigations in respect of this Project are over. The State Government have been considering various proposals and offers from foreign Collaborators for implementation of the Project. The first stage of the Scheme has been included in the Fourth Plan of the State with the concurrence of the Planning Commission.

State Sector.—The State Government have been playing an active role indirectly in the development of industries by encouraging private enterprise by providing necessary assistance to the entrepreneurs.

(1) *Madras State Industrial Development Corporation*.—This Corporation is continuing its developmental efforts for the fulfilment of the Projects undertaken by it. So far, the

Government have subscribed Rs. 436.74 lakhs towards share Capital and have provided for a loan of Rs. 250 lakhs. This Corporation has raised debentures to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs.

(A) *Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam*.—This plant has plans for an initial annual capacity of 50,000 tonnes. About 650 acres of land have been acquired. Procurement of equipments both indigenous and foreign are in progress. The plant is expected to be Commissioned in 1971.

(B) *Tamil Nadu Cements at Alangulam*.—The Corporation is establishing a Cement Plant in Ramanathapuram District with a capacity of 1,200 tonnes of clinker a day. The estimated cost of the plant is about Rs. 677 lakhs. The required Plant and machinery are being procured and the civil works are nearing completion. The plant will reach full production capacity from about January 1970.

(C) *Pilot Cement Plant, Dalmiapuram*.—The main purposes of the plant are designing, research and experimentation rather than Commercial production.

(D) *Other Projects*.—Preparations for setting up a Machine Tool Accessories Plant are under way. A preliminary study for the establishment of Soda Ash Plant has also been made. The possibilities of manufacturing seamless steel Tubes, Micro Wave High Frequency Equipments, Black Welded Pipes and Cement Concrete Home Pipes are also being studied by the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation. The Government have decided to promote and set up a Fertiliser Project at Tuticorin.

The Mechanised Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai started production from 1st April 1968. The targeted output is 60,000 number of bricks.

(2) *The Madras State Small Industries Corporation Limited*.—The Madras State Small Industries Corporation which was set up with effect from 1st December 1965, with an authorised Share Capital of Rs. 10 crores and the Subscribed Share Capital of Rs. 4 crores, has now under its control 60 Production Units running on Commercial lines, taken over from the Industries Department. The Corporation continues its developmental activities.

Small Scale Industries.—The Small Scale Industrial units, set up over the three plan periods with the purpose of rendering service to Industries, also serve as infrastructure for the growth of Industry. The Servicing Corporation, Guindy and the Raw Materials Depots at Madurai and Coimbatore serve as registered stock holders for the distribution of scarce raw materials to Departmental units as well as private Small Scale Industrialists. During the period under report, the sale proceeds realised by the Raw Materials Depot, Madurai amounted to Rs. 19,53,430.04 and that realised by the Depot at Coimbatore amounted to Rs. 13,74,900.05. The sale proceeds of the Servicing Corporation, Guindy, amounted to Rs. 1,21,97,881.40.

The Common Lease Shops continued to function at Guindy, Pettai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Madurai and Ambattur. The centre at Guindy was handed over to United Nations Project for setting up Plastine Moulding Industry on 31st August 1968 with 12 machines. The production value of some of the units are furnished hereunder:—

	RS.
(1) Common Lease Shop, Coimbatore ..	98,623.93
(2) Common Lease Shop, Madurai ..	1,81,725.00
(3) Common Lease Shop, Tiruchirappalli.	71,263.53

The Technical Training Centre, Guindy, is giving training for more and better production. There are four courses and 60 persons in all are given training every year. The course of the training is 24 months for "Die Designing" and 18 months in other cases.

Government Tool and Die Designing Training Centre, Dindigul is imparting training to 12 seniors and 20 juniors. Training is in Tool and Die Design and it is for a period of three years.

The Blacksmithy and Carpentry Unit, Arkonam, is rendering service and production facilities in and around Arkonam with particular emphasis on agricultural implements. During the period under report, 3,427 Small-Scale Industrial Units were registered. As on 31st March 1969, the total number of Small-Scale Industries, registered in Tamil Nadu was about 15,625.

Three Technical Information Sections are functioning in the Industrial Estates at Guindy, Madurai and Pettai. A Library containing several valuable technical books, journals, planning reports, Indian Standard Institution specifications, etc., is attached to each of these sections. The sections are functioning as service

centres providing technical knowledge to the Industrialists and to the students and student-trainees of technical institutions and Industrial Training Institutes. The Government have sanctioned a scheme for expansion of the Technical Information Section at Guindy.

The Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy, besides imparting training, took up production of the standard items of scientific glass apparatus by employing ex-trainees on daily wages. The value of production and sales during 1968-69 were Rs. 1,85,304.75 and Rs. 1,79,784.22 respectively.

The General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Mudukulathur, is imparting training in improved techniques of methods for denotified tribes and for Harijans. The duration of training is 18 months. The scheme is operating for the welfare of the denotified tribes. The production and sales during 1968-69 are Rs. 24,083.44 and Rs. 23,529.94 respectively. At the General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Veerakeralampudur also, training is imparted in power-operated machines and modern methods of manufacture to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. During 1968-69, articles worth of Rs. 1,690.25 were produced and the total sales effected amounted to Rs. 1,199.89.

The Government Coir School at Ethamuzhi in Kanyakumari District imparts training to students in coir-spinning, chain-spinning and coir-mat-weaving in a two years' course.

At Tenkasi in Tirunelveli District, a pilot plant has been started to demonstrate the possibilities of introducing mattress and bristle fibre in Tamil Nadu. The erected machineries were all imported from the United Kingdom and Austria. Efforts are under way to make the unit run on commercial basis.

Under the State-Aid to Industries Act, loans to the extent of Rs. 5,94,208 were disbursed during 1968-69 (up to 31st October 1968) in respect of about 341 cases. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made for the year ending 31st March 1969. During the period from 1st June 1968 to 31st December 1968, loan to the tune of Rs. 229.30 lakhs was disbursed to 25,193 displaced goldsmiths for their rehabilitation in alternative trade or industry.

The provision for handicrafts for the year 1968-69 is Rs. 3.733 lakhs. Most of the training and production centres started during the previous plans are being continued as Non-Plan Schemes. Two

hundred and forty-four trainees were undergoing training in the various training centres during 1968-69. The production and sales from 1st April to 31st October 1968 was Rs. 1,91,948 and Rs. 1,76,955 respectively. The Government are running nine Handicrafts Sales Emporia in the State to facilitate marketing of handicrafts products manufactured by the Departmental and Co-operative units and private Artisans and Craftsmen.

There were 395 Industrial Co-operatives as on 31st March 1968. Nine societies were re-organised during the period and one Service Industrial Co-operative Society for Small Match Producers at Koilpatti was started.

There were eight Co-operative Tea Factories set up in The Nilgiris District. One more Service Society was started at Koilpatti during the year.

An Industrial Co-operative Printing Press for the supply of printed accessories to Industrial Co-operatives was sanctioned as a Plan Scheme in 1968-69 and it was registered at Sivakasi.

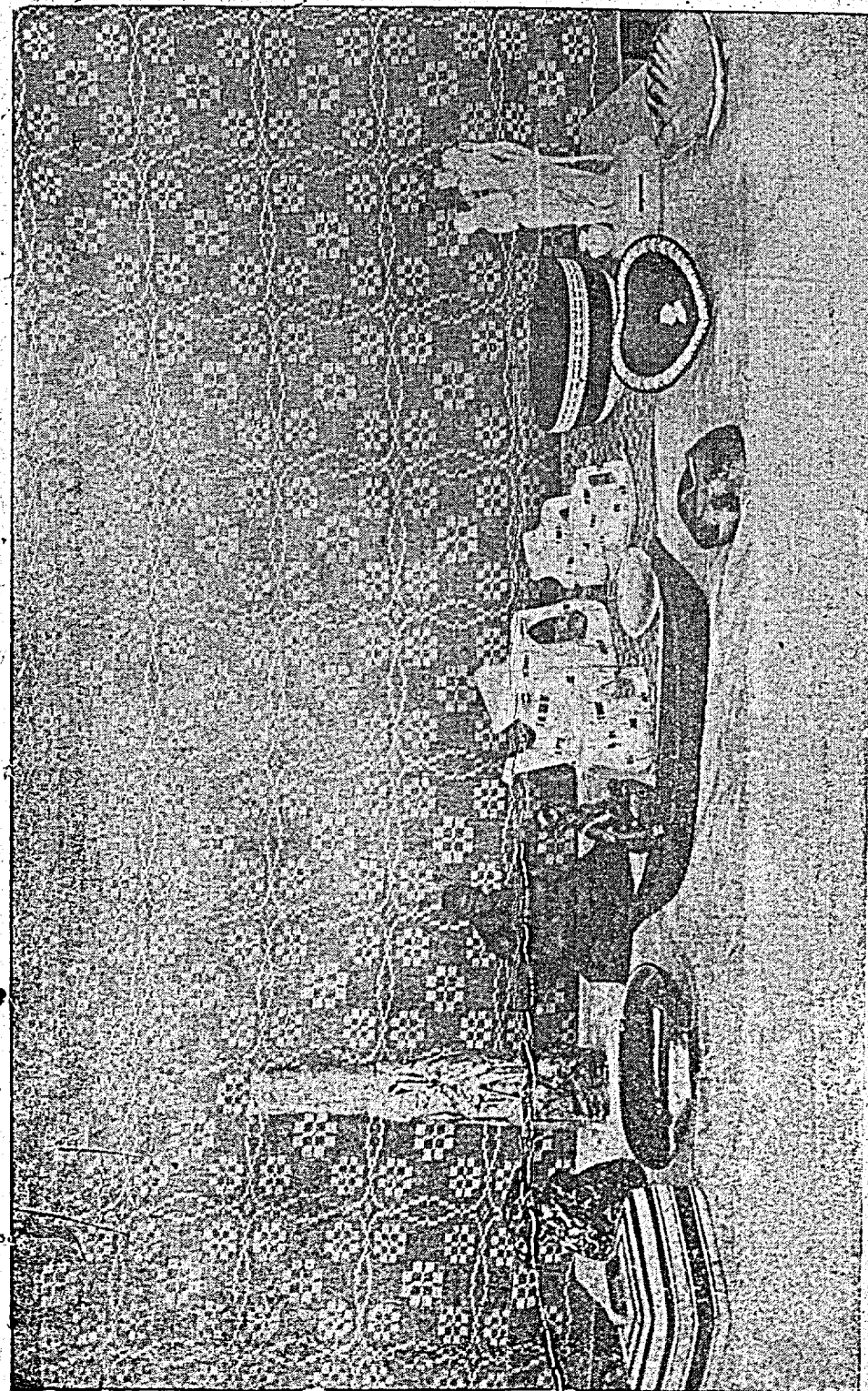
One Women Workers' Industrial Co-operative Society at Madras, one Polythene Bag Makers' Industrial Co-operative Society at Coimbatore and one Central Korai Growers' and Mat Weavers' Industrial Co-operative at Karur have been registered during the period.

Industrial estates.—The main objective of the establishment of the Industrial Estates is to encourage and speed up the Industrial Development in the State. Details of the Conventional Industrial Estates set up are given below :—

<i>Number of estates.</i>	<i>Number of units constructed.</i>	<i>Number of units allotted.</i>
26	499	457

With a view to develop certain sophisticated and special types of Industries, Government sanctioned the establishment of two Functional Industrial Estates during the period under report. Previously six Functional Industrial Estates were sanctioned and they are at different stages of implementation.

There are three Ancillary Industrial Estates with a view to cater the needs of large scale industries.



A COLLECTION OF CERAMIC ARTICLES PRODUCED BY THE CERAMIC CENTRE, INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, VIRUDHACHALA M.

There are seven private and Co-operative Industrial Estates and in the above estates 139 factory units have been constructed. Government have provided loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 108.79 lakhs up to 31st March 1968.

The Hand-made Paper Unit, Mamandur is the only Unit functioning during 1968-69 under the Rural Work Centres Scheme. This Unit is supplying flat file cases to the Department of Stationery and Printing.

With a view to expand the sericultural activities in Tamil Nadu, a number of departmental units were set up to cater to the needs of the sericulturists. Aid to sericulturists by way of full supply of cuttings for planting, supply of appliances at 50 per cent cost and financial aid by way of loan and subsidy for sinking irrigation wells and construction of rearing sheds were continued. A sum of Rs. 24,500 was granted by way of loan and subsidy in 1968-69 upto November 1968. Three Nurseries were established in Kolatti of Hosur Taluk (Salem District), Masinagudi (The Nilgiris) and in Madahalli (Talavadi firka—Coimbatore District). The Large Scale Silk Farms established at Kolatti and at Masinagudi in 1967-68 commenced production with an extent of 210 and 40 acres respectively under mulberry. An extent of 87.13 acres of land was taken possession of for the Large Scale Silk Farm in Talavadi firka and mulberry was planted in 30 acres after reclamation. In the private sector, preliminary steps for leasing of 13,974 acres of Government waste land in Hosur Taluk to encroachers for mulberry cultivation approved by Government were under way.

The construction of the building for the Silk Twisting Unit at Hosur has been completed and the machinery installed. "Thrown Silk" will be produced in this unit and made available to the weavers. The three Large Scale Silk Farms will be expanded to the extent of about 400 acres with mulberry.

The Government Gut Manufacturing Section, Coonoor continued to produce silkworm guts used in Surgery as skin suture. The Guts produced in this unit are supplied directly to Tamil Nadu Hospitals.

The Survey and Statistical Section of this department collects statistical data on production, capital investment, labour employed, etc., in respect of the registered units of the Small-Scale Industries. During the period under report, a new system of maintenance of statistics data, viz., Karder system was introduced in this section.

Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 for this system and the implementation of the system has already been started.

With a view to popularise small-scale industries and Handicrafts products and to exhibit the skill of local artisans, the department took an active part in almost all the exhibitions in the State. In the three exhibitions where prizes were distributed, this Department was able to win two first prizes and one second prize. The participation in the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair during January-March 1968 was an important landmark.

Industrial production.

A scheme for the collection of monthly Industrial Statistics has been sanctioned in May 1968. The object of the scheme is to collect on a monthly basis, data on certain key items of information such as production, labour employed, installed capacity of factories with a view to compile State indices of Industrial Production. The data incidentally will also be used for the estimation of State Income from this sector. The collection is on a voluntary basis and on a wider coverage than before. The coverage is of the order of 2,600 factories.

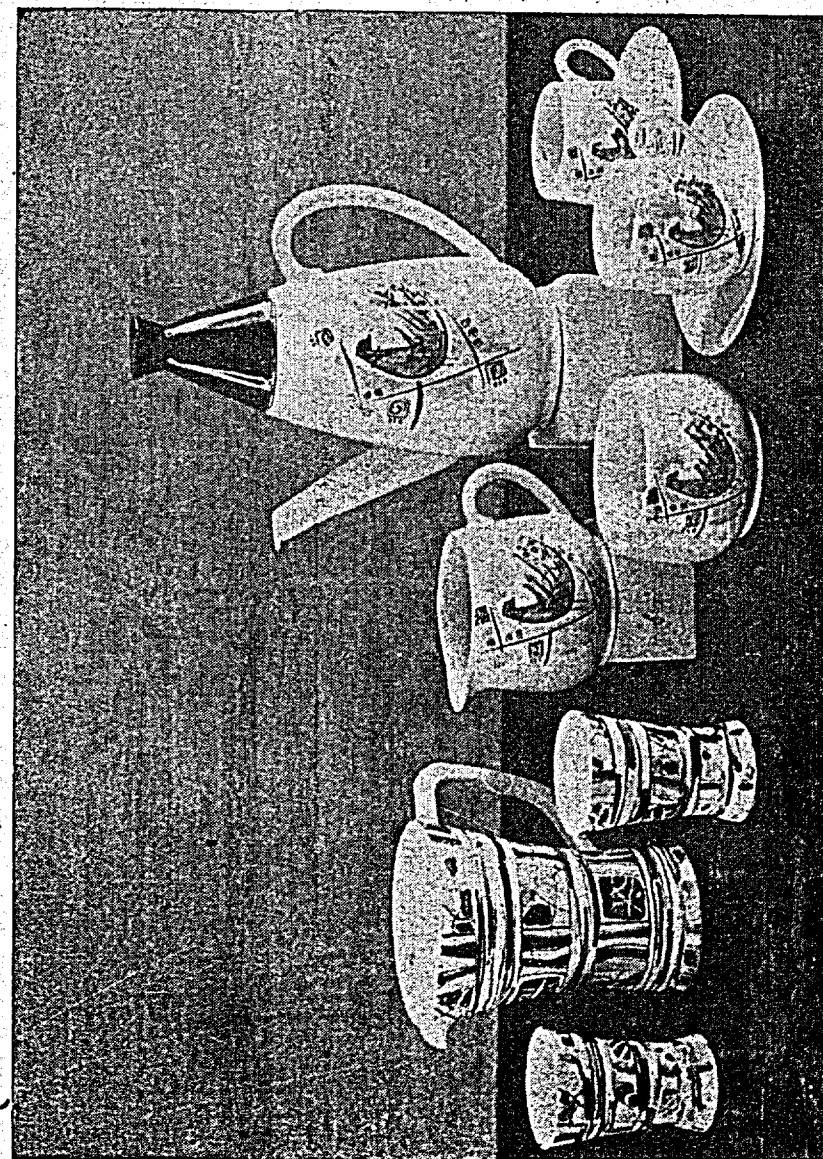
Suitable pro forma has been designed and communicated to the factories. Data have been received in respect of 1,300 factories and complete information has been made available for 46 products.

Annual Survey of Industries.

The Annual Survey of Industries is being conducted since the reference year 1959.

During the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 tabulation of data collected in the Annual Survey of Industries 1965 was completed and scrutiny of data collected in Annual Survey of Industries, 1966 was attended to.

The Annual Survey of Industries, 1965 covered 5,075 factories, an increase of 78 per cent over the corresponding figure for the year 1964. Productive capital invested increased by 17.96 per cent over the previous year. There was, however, a negligible decline of 0.04 per cent in the number of workers employed. The amount of wages paid to them showed an increase of 11.8 per cent compared to the figure in 1964. The total values of Input and Output in 1965 increased by 28.2 per cent and 10.0 per cent respectively when



A COLLECTION OF CERAMIC WARES PRODUCED BY THE CERAMIC CENTRE,
INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, VIRUDHACHALAM.

compared to the corresponding figures in the previous year. There was an increase of 10.4 per cent in the total value added by manufacture from all the Industries covered under the Annual Survey of Industries, 1965.

There was a general advancement in the industrial sector of the State economy in 1965.

Foreign Trade of Tamil Nadu.

The quantum of Foreign Trade through the Ports in Tamil Nadu in terms of value during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st December 1968 was as follows :—

	RUPEES IN CRORES.
(1) Foreign Imports	331.63
(2) Foreign Exports	142.82

The important commodities imported into Tamil Nadu and exported from Ports in Tamil Nadu during the above period are detailed below :—

<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
Wheat, Machinery other than electric, iron and steel, etc.	Leather, Tobacco (manufactured and unmanufactured), Iron ore and concentrates.

Handlooms.

The Department of Handlooms headed by the Director of Handlooms, an Officer drawn from the Indian Administrative Service cadre attends to the development of Handloom and Textile Industries in the State. All the handloom development schemes for the benefit of Weavers' Co-operative Societies are implemented by this department.

The following are the various items of work dealt with by this department :—

(A) Handloom Industry.

- (i) Weavers' Co-operative Societies.
- (ii) Statistics relating to Handloom Industry.
- (iii) Handloom Prize Award Scheme.
- (iv) Export of Handloom Fabrics.
- (v) Bleeding Madras.

(B) Distribution of Raw Materials to the Handloom and Ancillary Industries.

- (i) Imported Artsilk Yarn.
- (ii) Issue of Essentiality Certificates for the import of artsilk yarn under the actual users' licensing scheme.
- (iii) Dyes and Chemicals.
- (iv) Cotton Control and Textile Industry.
- (v) Cotton Control.
- (vi) Textile Mills.
- (vii) Decentralised powerlooms.
- (viii) Statutory control over mill-made cloth.

(C) Co-operative spinning mills.

The policy of the Government is to develop the Handloom Industry by means of Co-operative endeavours. The total expenditure incurred during the financial year 1968-69 under the various items was Rs. 130.69 lakhs.

Co-operative Spinning Mills.—The twelve Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State are producing different counts of yarn ranging from 20s to 100s and supplying them to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies at reasonable prices through the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. A Co-operative Spinning Mill for the production of lower counts of yarn of less than 10s from out of waste cotton has also recently been registered at Madurai. Action to set up this new venture is being taken. The actual expenditure on the Co-operative Spinning Mills during 1968-69 was Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The Government of Tamil Nadu have so far invested a total sum of Rs. 178.78 lakhs in the share capital of all the Co-operative Spinning Mills. The total paid up share capital of all the Co-operative Spinning Mills as on 31st March 1969 amounted to Rs. 341.88 lakhs including the Government contribution of Rupees 178.78 lakhs. During the period under report all the eight new Co-operative Spinning Mills have repaid the first instalment of Rs. 4.30 lakhs each obtained from Industrial Development Bank of India. The Second instalment fell due for repayment in January 1969. Only two Co-operative Spinning Mills at Madurai and North Arcot were able to honour the commitment towards the second instalment of repayment. The other six Co-operative Spinning Mills experienced financial difficulties. Hence the Industrial Development Bank of India have given a

moratorium one year. During March 1968, the Government sanctioned a short term loan of Rs. 5 lakhs each to the Co-operative Spinning Mills at Kancheepuram, Tindivanam and Aramboly to tide over the financial crisis faced by them. The Government of India (Ministry of Rehabilitation) sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills, Nazareth, towards expansion scheme. This amount was since converted into additional share capital investment in the Mills. The Srivilliputtur Co-operative Spinning Mills and the Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills have embarked on a scheme of substantial expansion of their installed capacity up to 25,000 spindles. In the case of Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills, eight additional ring frames have been commissioned into production.

During the year 1968-69, the Handloom Prize Award Scheme was implemented in the following Centres (viz), Madras, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Madurai covering all the districts and a sum of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned for implementing the Scheme.

The Madras Handloom Finance Corporation which was registered in September 1964 as a Private Limited Company has nearly 6,227 share-holders out of which 82 per cent are engaged directly in Handloom Weaving. During the period under report, the Corporation has issued loans to the extent of Rs. 159.72 lakhs.

Particulars regarding the export of Handloom Fabrics from Madras Harbour during the period under report are given below :—

(i) Quantity		1,23,35,960 metres
(ii) Value		Rs. 3,54,68,631

The Government of India entrusted the task of importing artsilk yarn to the State Trading Corporation. The State Trading Corporation imported a total quantity of 2,191,654 kgs. of artsilk yarn in 25, 40 and 60 deniers of which the Tamil Nadu was allotted a quantity of 1,49,114 kgs. for distribution to the Handloom and Powerloom Associations. Out of the quantity of 149,114 kgs. a quantity of 67,400 kgs. was allotted to the Powerloom Associations and the balance, viz., 81,714 kgs. to the Handloom Weavers' Associations and necessary allotment orders were issued to the Associations to lift the goods from the State Society. Of the 67,400 kgs. allotted, the Powerloom Associations did not lift any yarn and consequently the entire allotment was surrendered

to the State Trading Corporation. The Handloom Weavers' Associations lifted only a meagre quantity and were reluctant to lift the entire goods for the reason that the selling prices fixed by the State Trading Corporation were on the high side. The State Trading Corporation agreed to reduce the price of 60 denier, I and II quality. But only a meagre quantity of 10,302 kgs. was offered at the reduced rate to the Tamil Nadu Associations and the remaining quantity was offered to the Mysore Co-operative Society at the reduced rate.

During the period under report, the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras, has issued Actual Users' licences for the import of 'Gum Arabic' to the tune of Rs. 3.02 lakhs in favour of 62 Handloom Associations, 83 'B' Class Cotton Licences were issued and a sum of Rs. 8,300 was collected as licence fees towards the issue of these licences.

Details of production during the period under report are given below :—

Variety	Total quantity produced.	Civil consump- tion.	export.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) Cotton yarn ..	207.40 million kgs.	147.992 million kgs.	7,327 kgs.
(b) Mill Cloth ..	171.057 million metres.	116.615 million metres.	44,600 metres.

The supply position of all varieties of mill-made cloth was satisfactory in the State. During the period under report, 8 dealers were convicted by the Courts for offences of overcharging of controlled cloth. They were sentenced to pay fine amounts ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Powers have been delegated to the Director of Handlooms and the Joint Director of Handlooms to issue permits for the transfer and shifting of authorised powerlooms within the State which are not required to be licensed under the Industrial Development Regulation Act, 1961. So far, 137 permits in respect of the shifting of powerlooms have been issued.

Sick mills.—Consequent on the deepening of the crisis in the Textile Industry in the State, the Scheme of guarantee assistance to sick/closed mills continued to be in force during the period under report. Under the Scheme, the Government have extended the guarantee assistance to the mills noted below :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1) Kaleswara Mills Limited, Coimbatore ..	25
(2) S. masundaram Mills Private Limited, Coimbatore.	25
(3) Sri Sarada Mills Limited, Podanur ..	15
(4) Tirupur Cotton, Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Tirupur.	9
(5) Krishna Veni Textiles Limited, Coimbatore ..	10

Up to the end of March 1969, guarantee assistance to 17 mills to the extent of Rs. 200.11 lakhs has been extended by the Government of which Rs. 93.72 lakhs has been availed of by the Mills. Seven mills are yet to avail themselves of guarantee assistance to the extent of Rs. 106.39 lakhs. Six out of 10 mills which availed themselves of the Guarantee Finance were closed during the period for want of working funds and one mill, viz., Balarama-varma Textiles Limited, was re-opened on 14th June 1969.

More number of mills came under the sick/closure list during the period throwing out of employment thousands as a result of the general recession in the Industry and particularly due to heavy accumulation of yarn stocks consequent on very poor off-take. At the instance of the State Government, the Central Government ordered investigation under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, of 1950 Textiles Mills by the Investigation Committees, with a view of finding out the reasons for the closure/sickness, the viability of the units and to making recommendations for reviving/strengthening them. Reports of the Committees on 12 mills were received and steps were taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Committees. The State Government exempted the exportable yarn from sales tax. The Government of India announced certain reliefs in excise duty on yarn. The State Government agreed to reduce by 50 per cent the electricity consumption tax and sales tax payable by Textile Mills provided the reliefs in excise duty announced were substantial.

With a view to relieving the textile mills in Tamil Nadu of the acute financial strain caused by the unprecedented accumulation of yarn, the Central Government formulated a Scheme called "Yarn Stock Retention Scheme" which would be operated jointly by Southern India Mill Owners Association. The Central Government would guarantee to the State Bank of India a sum of Rupees one crore equivalent to margin money for yarn to be pledged, with it for value not exceeding Rs. 5 crores. The Bank on the strength of the guarantee would advance a sum of Rs. 5 crores. The State Government have agreed to share 50 per cent of the loss, if any, sustained by the Government of India in implementing the Scheme. The Scheme has not yet been implemented.

A meeting of the State level Advisory Committee for Co-operative Spinning Mills was held on 26th October 1968. The eleventh meeting of the Managing Directors/General Managers of Co-operative Spinning Mills was convened at Madurai for three days from the 10th to 12th February 1969.

Khadi and Village Industries.

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board has been in-charge of implementing the Khadi and Village Industries Programme in the State.

As on 31st March 1969 there were 20 main centres and 115 sub-centres for yarn production. During the period under report, the Department produced 1,33,75,901 metric hanks of kisan yarn and 1,49,42,871 metric hanks of Ambar yarn and thereby provided employment opportunity for 84,372 spinners, who earned a sum of Rs. 61,75,832 as spinning wages. From the yarn thus produced, the department produced 41,78,363 metres of cotton khadi cloth worth of Rs. 1,41,52,359. The department also produced silk goods worth Rs. 56,52,906. There were 3,392 weavers on roll and they were paid a sum of Rs. 41,85,476 as wages.

There were 100 khadi sales depots and khadi worth Rs. 2,33,40,745 was sold through these depots. The khadi kraft at Esplanade, Madras was opened during the period under report and the total sales made in the kraft was Rs. 23,28,837.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission evolved a new model all metal charkha in 1965. With this charkha, the department opened 58 Rural Textile Centres during the period under report.

The charkhas are not straight away distributed to the spinners; but, they are retained as the property of the Board. The spinners will have to work in the work-sheds and wages are paid to them based on the production. As on 31st March 1969, there were 1,256 six spindles and 48 twelve-spindles charkhas in operation. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine artisans were working in all these centres.

Schemes relating to Village Industries were implemented either by the Board direct or through Industrial Co-operatives. The Board also implemented Rural Arts Crafts and Industries Programme in Panchayat Unions and Schemes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes from out of the funds placed at the disposal of the Board by the Harijan Welfare Department.

During the period under report, 1,518 Palmgur Co-operative Societies were engaged in manufacture of jaggery, palmgur, neera, etc. Palm products worth Rs. 618.03 lakhs were produced and sold to an amount of Rs. 636.31 lakhs. The employment potential was 2.15 lakhs and the total wages paid was Rs. 206.61 lakhs.

There were 176 Oil Producers' Co-operative Societies under the "Oil Industry". Oil and oil-cake to the value of Rs. 206.28 lakhs were produced and sold to the value of Rs. 212.48 lakhs. About 5,000 artisans are employed in this industry earning Rs. 16.48 lakhs.

One hundred and forty-two Societies were engaged in Hand Pounding of Paddy Industry. They produced rice to the value of Rs. 43.87 lakhs and sold rice to the value of Rs. 39.99 lakhs. Eight thousand people were employed in this industry and a sum of Rs. 2.81 lakhs was paid as wages to them.

There are three departmental units and 271 Pottery and Brick-workers' Co-operative Societies. These organisations manufactured pottery and country bricks and roofing tiles. The value of the total production was Rs. 17.84 lakhs and the sales were for Rs. 19.69 lakhs.

Fifty-six Lime Producers' Co-operative Societies produced and sold lime worth Rs. 1.11 lakhs and Rs. 1.29 lakhs respectively. A sum of Rs. 21,000 was paid as wages to the artisans engaged in this industry.

Twenty-one Palm Leaf Workers' Co-operative Societies produced and sold palm-leaf products worth Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 34,000 respectively.

Thirty Departmental Units have been sanctioned under "Non-edible Oil and Soap Industry". The production and sales during the period under report were Rs. 21.13 lakhs and Rs. 18.13 lakhs respectively. A sum of Rs. 1.13 lakhs was paid as wages to the people employed in this industry.

The Leather Industry is thriving well in this State. There were 121 departmental units including the leather sales depot and foot-water units and 51 leather tanners' Co-operative Societies. Leather products worth of Rs. 12.94 lakhs were produced and sold to the tune of Rs. 19.64 lakhs.

As on 31st March 1969, there were six carpentry and blacksmithy medium departmental workshops and 17 industrial co-operatives. The total production and sales values were of the order of Rs. 3.80 lakhs and Rs. 4.19 lakhs respectively.

Hand-made paper industry seeks to utilise all fibrous waste materials in producing different varieties of paper. There were nine departmental units and eight industrial co-operatives. The Units and Societies engaged in this industry produced and sold hand-made paper to the tune of Rs. 4.06 lakhs and Rs. 3.35 lakhs respectively. About 1,000 artisans employed in the industry earned a sum of Rs. 2.22 lakhs as wages during the period.

Out of 15 sanctioned units under "Cottage Match Industry", seven units were functioning as on 31st March 1969. They produced and sold cottage match to the tune of Rs. 1.70 lakhs and Rs. 1.26 lakhs respectively.

Fibre is a thread-like material from the pathals of the palmyrah pelite and has a good market in foreign countries for manufacture of brushes. It is available throughout the State and artisans are engaged in collection and sizing during the months when there is no tapping. Twelve departmental units and six societies were engaged in the industry. They produced and sold fibre products worth Rs. 46,000 and Rs. 34,000 respectively.

Forty-three departmental units and 20 industrial co-operatives are functioning under "Gur and Khandasari Industry" and their production and sales were Rs. 317.07 lakhs and Rs. 243.29 lakhs respectively.

Bee-keeping has now spread all over Tamil Nadu. It is practised in almost all the districts including Madras City. The average yield of honey in Tamil Nadu is more than three kilogrammes per hive per year. Major quantity of honey produced

is consumed locally. Fifty-two departmental units and 29 industrial co-operatives were engaged in Bee-keeping industry and they produced and sold honey to the value of Rs. 7.10 lakhs and Rs. 6.25 lakhs respectively.

The Gobar Gas Industry has been taken up by the Board recently. Plants to individuals and registered institutions have been sanctioned.

One unit and one society engaged in Fruit Canning have shown the production and sale to the tune of Rs. 0.12 lakhs and Rs. 0.08 lakhs respectively.

All the village industries products such as oil, soap, etc., are sold through the 19 sales depots of the Board and 34 Village Industries Sales Depots of the Industrial Co-operatives. These depots sold Village Industries Products worth Rs. 26.65 lakhs during the period under report.

The responsibility of formulating and implementing the schemes under "Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries" has been entrusted to the Khadi and Village Industries Board. Village Industries such as Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Tailoring and Embroidery works, Bricks and Lime, Kilns, etc., which were sanctioned by the Board were functioning during the period under report. The production and sales value under these industries were Rs. 35.68 lakhs and Rs. 27.61 lakhs respectively.

Boilers ;

The department is administering Indian Boilers Act V of 1923, Madras Boiler Rules, 1924, Madras Boiler Attendants' Rules, 1964 and the Madras Economic Rules in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Department is mainly concerned with the safe working of the boilers and their periodic inspection as per the requirements of the Indian Boilers Act V of 1923 and the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.

During the period under report, a total number of 1,224 boilers were inspected which come under the purview of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and certificates were issued for safe working of the Boilers under section 8 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.

Besides the inspection of the boilers, the following items of work were carried out during the period under report. Under Regulation 392 of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, 9 boiler repair organisations have been approved, to undertake mechanical and

welding repairs to the boilers. Among the repair organisations, 5 repair organisations have been authorised to undertake Grade I repairs under Regulation 392 of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950. The name of one Grade II repair organisation was removed from the list of approved authorised firms as their performances were not up to the mark. The welders employed by these firms were periodically tested and the certificate of each welder was renewed.

During the period under report, 27 boilers were registered under section 7 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and registry numbers allotted to them.

Seven thermal station boilers and two Industrial boilers were under construction at Messrs. Bharath Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli. These boilers and the connected fittings are subjected to constant inspections at various stages of construction from approval of design to final hydraulic test of completed boiler by the Additional Inspector of Boilers, Tiruchirappalli, as an Inspecting Officer. Welders engaged in construction of the boiler are also tested and certificates granted in respect of successful candidates prior to undertaking of welding jobs.

The Additional Inspector of Boilers, Tiruchirappalli has tested 8,426 valves, 99 headers during the period from 1st April 1968 to 31st March 1969. A sum of Rs. 1,20,830 by way of inspection fee from Messrs. Bharath Heavy Electricals, Limited, for inspection work done were collected and credited to this Department head of account.

Messrs. Jaya and Company, Coimbatore have started the manufacture of boilers of all welded construction (vertical, horizontal, Multi-tubular and package of type boilers) during the period under report and these boilers were inspected by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, as an Inspecting authority and Inspector of Boilers, Coimbatore Circle as an Inspecting Officer during the various stages of manufacture as per the requirements of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.

Chief Inspector of Boilers, Madras and Inspectors of Boilers continue to give expert and valuable advice to the boiler owners on the need for economic utilisation of fuel and need for lagging of the boiler and to adopt feed water treatment. By adopting the advice of the departmental officers, the efficiency of the boilers has been considerably increased.

Major repairs were sanctioned in respect of 29 boilers during the period under report and repairs were executed by the authorised Boiler Repair Organisations and on completion of repairs, the boilers were inspected and certified.

There was no case of serious accident to the Boiler involving loss of life or damage to the property.

Finance.—The receipt and expenditure of the department for the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 are furnished below :—

	RS.	P.
*Receipts	2,67,909	75
Expenditure	1,68,724	85

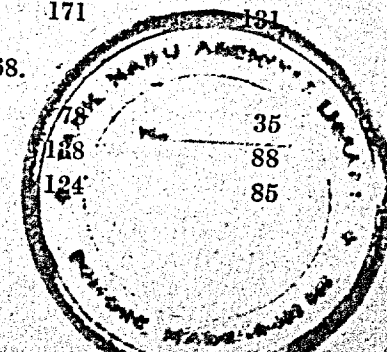
*Figures from Coimbatore Circle omitted.

Act and Rules.—The Chief Inspector of Boilers continued to be a member of the Central Boilers Board and a member of the Sub-Committee for Shell Type Boiler of Central Boilers Board. The Chief Inspector of Boilers attended the 42nd meeting of the Central Boilers Board held at Tiruchirappalli from 17th to 20th December 1968.

Madras Boiler Attendant Rules, 1964.—The examination for award of certificate of competency as a boiler attendant leading to the grant of certificates of Class I, II and III were held twice during the period under report. The second and third examinations were held from 18th to 22nd March 1968 and 25th to 29th November 1968 respectively. The following are the results of the examinations held :

March, 1968.			
Class.	Candidates appeared.	Candidates passed.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
First	65	32	
Second	171	115	
Third	171	131	

November, 1968.			
Class.	Candidates appeared.	Candidates passed.	
First	128	35	
Second	124	88	
Third	124	85	



Madras Economiser Rules.—During the period under report, four economisers were registered under Madras Economiser Rules. Action is being taken for registration of unregistered economisers now under commission in this State.

Madras Boiler Operation Engineers Rules, 1969.—Madras Boiler Operation Engineers Rules, 1965 have since been promulgated and confirmed.

Review on Employment and Earnings of Workers in Plantations.

For the quarter ended 31st March 1969 statistics relating to Plantation Labour were collected from 136 Tea, 138 Coffee, 26 Rubber and 2 Cinchona Plantations. The total number of Plantations (302) during the quarter under review registered a decrease of 0.07 per cent as compared with that (304) for the quarter ended 31st March 1968. The Labour employed in different plantations are reviewed below :

Tea Plantations.—As on the last working day of the quarter ended 31st March 1969 the total number of workers in Tea Plantations (46,296) decreased by 3.00 per cent as compared with the corresponding figure (48,030) for the quarter ended 31st March 1968. Of the total number of workers employed 95 per cent were permanent as against 92 per cent for the previous quarter. The ratio of men, women, minor workers employed in Tea Plantations was 41 per cent, 57 per cent and 2 per cent respectively which was the same during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage of the total number of workers employed was 79 per cent in March 1969 and this was a decrease of 1 per cent.

Earnings.—The wages of the permanent workers formed the bulk of the total earnings of the labour employees in Tea Plantation. It was 96 per cent each in the case of permanent men and women workers and 86 per cent in the case of permanent minors. The average per capita earnings of workers in Tea Plantations during the quarter under review was Rs. 63 for permanent men workers which was an increase of 5 per cent, while that of the temporary worker was Rs. 56 which was the same as in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In the case of women workers it works out to Rs. 51 which was a decrease of 6 per cent while that for a

temporary worker it was Rs. 41, i.e., a decrease of 9 per cent. The average earnings of minors Rs. 41 continued to be the same during March 1969 as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year while a temporary minor worker earned Rs. 21 which was a decrease of 18 per cent.

Coffee Plantations.—As on the last working day of the quarter ended 31st March 1969, the total number of workers in Coffee Plantations (4,043) increased by 2.0 per cent as compared with the corresponding figure (3,945) for the quarter ended 31st March 1968. Of the total number of workers employed 74 per cent were permanent in March 1969 which was the same for the quarter ended March 1968. The ratio of men, women, minor workers employed in Coffee Plantation was 48 per cent, 49 per cent and 3 per cent respectively as against 46 per cent, 51 per cent and 3 per cent during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage of the total number of workers employed was 85 per cent for both in the quarter ended 31st March 1969 which is equal to that for the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Earnings.—The wages of the permanent workers formed the bulk of the total earnings. It was 78 per cent, 76 per cent and 36 per cent in the case of permanent men, women and minor workers respectively. The average per capita monthly earnings of workers in Coffee Plantations during the quarter under review was Rs. 56 for the permanent men workers which was an increase of 8 per cent while that for a temporary worker it was Rs. 48 which was a decrease of 2 per cent. In the case of permanent women workers it works out to Rs. 41 which was a decrease of 11 per cent while that for a temporary woman worker it was Rs. 44, i.e., an increase of 22 per cent. Permanent minors earned Rs. 36 which was decrease of (—) 30 per cent while temporary minor workers earned Rs. 29 which is an increase of 16 per cent.

Rubber Plantations.—As on the last working day of the quarter ended 31st March 1969 the total number of workers (1,203) in Rubber Plantations increased by 2.00 per cent as compared with the corresponding figures (984) for the quarter ended 31st March 1968. Of the total number of workers employed 74 per cent were permanent as against 88 per cent for previous quarter. The ratio of men and women workers employed in Rubber Plantation was 82 per cent and 18 per cent as against 91 per cent and 9 per cent during the previous quarter. No minors were employed in this plantation.

The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage of the total number of workers employed was 74 per cent in 31st March 1969 as against 73 per cent in March 1968.

Earnings.—The wages of the permanent workers formed the bulk of the total earnings. It was 81.00 per cent and 39.00 per cent in the case of men and women workers respectively. The average per capita monthly earnings of workers in Rubber Plantations during the quarter under review was Rs. 49 for permanent men workers which is an increase of 26 per cent while that for a temporary man worker it was Rs. 59 which was an increase of 73 per cent. The average wages of a permanent woman worker works out to Rs. 39 which is an increase of 11 per cent, while that for a temporary woman worker was Rs. 25, i.e., a decrease of 11 per cent.

Cinchona Plantations.—As on the last working day of the quarter ended 31st March 1969, the total number of workers in Cinchona Plantations (1,204) increased by 0.50 per cent as compared with the corresponding figure (1,198) for the quarter ended 31st March 1968. Of the total number of workers employed, 74 per cent were permanent as against 75 per cent for the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The ratio of men, women and minor workers employed in Cinchona Plantations was 40 per cent, 47 per cent and 13 per cent respectively as against 39 per cent, 48 per cent and 13 per cent during the quarter ended 31st March 1968. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage of the total number of workers employed was 74 per cent in 31st March 1969 as against 80 per cent in 31st March 1968.

Earnings.—The wages of the permanent workers formed the bulk of the total earning of workers. It was 79 per cent, 86 per cent and 25 per cent respectively in the case of permanent men, women and minor workers. The average per capita monthly earnings of workers in Cinchona Plantations during the quarter under review was Rs. 54 for permanent men workers which is an increase of 8 per cent while that for a temporary worker it was Rs. 41 which showed a decrease of 7 per cent.

In the case of permanent woman worker it works out to Rs. 38 which is an increase of 15 per cent while that for a temporary worker, it was Rs. 33, i.e., a decrease of 3 per cent. Permanent minors earned Rs. 15 which showed a decrease of 48 per cent while a temporary minor worker earned Rs. 25 which was a decrease of 4 per cent.

Labour.

The Commissioner of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. Cadre. The details of the work done in this department are given below :—

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—During the period under report, the following industries have been declared as “Public Utility Services” under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :—

- (1) Biscuits and Bakery Products.
- (2) Uranium Industry.

Four prosecutions were sanctioned under Sections 29 and 31 of the Industrial Disputes Act for non-implementation of awards, etc.

Four hundred and sixty-three Works Committees were required to be constituted under Section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act during the year 1968. The total number of Works Committees functioning at the end of the year was 369.

Fifty-six unit production committees were functioning in 56 establishments and in many cases Works Committees also functioned as Unit Production Committees.

(i) Number of Industrial Disputes settled by the Labour Officers of the Department by conciliation.	2,173
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(ii) Number of Industrial Disputes referred for adjudication in the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and the Labour Courts at Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai.	565
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(iii) Number of Industrial Disputes referred for Informal Arbitration by the Commissioner of Labour or his nominee or by other officers.	75
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(iv) Number of Awards of the Industrial Tribunal Madras and Labour Courts published in the Fort St. George Gazette.	563
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(v) Number of complaints relating to demands for increase in scales of wages, bonus, etc, settled by the Conciliation Officers.	9,236
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In certain major disputes, settlements were brought about by the intervention of Government.

Strikes and lock-outs.—The demands that led to strikes related to bonus, increase in wages and dearness allowance, non-employment of certain workers and also to the question of re-opening of some closed mills following the onset of a crisis in the Textile Industry and non-implementation of Wage Board Recommendation. Details of the number of work stoppages, number of workers affected and the number of mandays lost on account of these work stoppages are given below :—

(i) Number of work stoppages (including 8 strikes which continued from the previous year)	265
(ii) Number of workers affected	1,26,628
(iii) Number of Mandays lost	20,63,334

Mode of termination of Strikes and Lock-outs.—

(a) Direct negotiation	35
(b) Voluntary resumption of work	45
(c) Mediation by Officers of Labour Department/Government.	182
(d) Adjudication	..
(e) Employment of new workers	..
(f) In progress on 31st March 1969	3
Total	265

The number of mandays lost does not include closure of textile mills due to economic reasons. One reason for the increase in the number of mandays lost has been the industry-wide stoppages in the textile industry in the Coimbatore Region to demonstrate the workers' anxiety over the problem of the closed mills following the recession in that industry. The increase was also due to prolonged strikes and lock-outs which took place in certain major industrial establishments among which may be mentioned—

- (1) The Hindu, Madras.
- (2) Best and Company, Madras.
- (3) Simpson Group Companies, Madras.
- (4) Sugar Factories in the State.
- (5) Beedi Establishments in the North Arcot District.
- (6) Madras Refineries, Madras.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—

(i) Number of cases pending as on 1st January 1968.	570
(ii) Number of cases filed during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969.	1,444
(iii) Total for disposal	2,014
(iv) Number of cases disposed of	1,596
(v) Number of cases pending on 31st March 1969.	418

Payment of Wages Act.—The provisions of the Act and Rules continued to be applicable to Factories, Motor Omnibus Service, Catering Establishments, Plantations, Beedi Industrial Premises and Air Transport Service. Including Factories, 31,111 establishments are covered by the Act. The total number of workers covered by the Act in these establishments during the period under report was 7,75,818.

(i) Number of cases pending on 1st January 1968.	379
(ii) Number of cases filed during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969.	736
(iii) Total for disposal	1,115
(iv) Number of cases disposed of	791
(v) Number of cases pending as on 31st March 1969.	324

One hundred and sixty-five prosecutions including 8 prosecutions of the previous year were taken up during the year. 146 prosecutions ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 2,264 was realised by way of fine. One case ended in acquittal.

Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.—The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 was extended to 8 industries/classes of establishments during the period under report. As on 31st March 1969, the Act applies to 120 industries/classes of establishments.

In Tamil Nadu, 5,157 establishments/Factories have been covered by the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952. The total number of employees and subscribers in the covered establishments were 5,55,764 and 4,89,663 respectively.

The statutory rate of Provident Fund contribution is 6½ per cent of pay. But the rate of contribution has been enhanced to 8 per cent of pay in respect of 73 industries/classes of establishments.

(i) Number of newspaper establishments in the State.....covered by working Journalists (conditions of service) and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1955.	65
(ii) Number of employees employed in these establishments.	3,673

Trade Unions Act, 1926 —

(i) Number of Trade Unions as on 1st January 1968.	1,530
(ii) Number of Trade Unions registered during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969.	280
(iii) Total	1,810
(iv) Number of Trade Unions dissolved or whose registration was cancelled.	194
(v) Number of Trade Unions functioning as on 31st March 1969.	1,616

During the period under report, the Standing Orders of 52 industrial establishments were certified bringing the total number of Standing Orders certified to 4,485 as on 31st March 1969. Draft amendments to Standing Orders in respect of 42 industrial establishments were also certified during the period under report.

The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee has been entrusted with the work of implementation of the Code of Discipline in Industry. The Commissioner of Labour is the Chairman and the Special Deputy Commissioner of Labour is the Secretary—

(i) Number of cases of contravention of Labour enactments pending as on 1st January 1968.	276
(ii) Number of cases filed during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st December 1968.	1,832

(iii) Total for disposal	2,108
(iv) Number of cases disposed of	1,790
(a) By persuasion	1,429
(b) Taken up for further action.	288
(c) Complaints could not be Substantiated.	73
	1,790
(v) Number of cases pending as on 31st December 1968.	318
(vi) Number of cases of alleged breaches of the code of discipline pending on 1st January 1968.	39
(vii) Number of cases filed during the year 1968.	61
(viii) Total for disposal	100
(ix) Number of cases disposed of	63
(x) Number of cases pending as on 31st December 1968.	37

The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee met thrice during the year 1968 (i.e. on 31st January 1968, 22nd July 1968 and 11th November 1968) and discussed subjects relating to complaints of breaches of Code of Discipline, recognition of Unions and other subjects connected with the work of Evaluation and Implementation.

Housing—With a view to promote Industrial Housing, the Government of India initiated the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme to benefit 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 State Government, State Housing Board, Employers and Co-operative Societies of Industrial workers in the form of loan and subsidy. During the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been spent up to 31st December 1968. One hundred and sixty-eight houses were taken up for construction by the Industries Department at six places as detailed below and all the houses have been constructed.

Ambattur (54 houses), Guindy (54 houses), Madurai (24 houses), Katpadi (12 houses), Tiruchirappalli (12 houses), Dindigul (12 houses).

The Madras Labour Gazette—a monthly publication by the Commissioner of Labour—is being published regularly. Attempts are being made to print most of the Statistical particulars in Tamil.

Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.—During the period under report the provisions of the Act were extended to Tallakulam, Ponmeni, Kochadai and Madathukulam Town Panchayats and also to Sathamangalam Village Panchayat in Madurai district. The number of shops and establishments covered by this Act and the number of persons employed by them at the beginning of the years 1968 and 1969 are given below :—

<i>At the beginning of the year.</i>	<i>Number of establishments covered by the Act.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed.</i>
1968	1,88,843	2,09,424
1969	2,16,538	1,84,710
(i) Number of prosecutions sanctioned during the period.		856
(ii) Number of prosecutions ended in conviction.		723
(iii) Number of prosecutions ended in acquittal.		6
(iv) Fine amount realised	Rs. 13,142	
(v) Number of appeals (under section 41 of the Act) pending as on 1st January 1968.		221
(vi) Number of appeals received during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969.		449
(vii) Total for disposal		670
(viii) Number of appeals disposed of		461
(ix) Number of appeals pending as on 31st March 1969.		209
(x) Number of applications pending under Section 51 of the Act as on 1st January 1968.		6
(xi) Number of applications filed during the period.		3
(xii) Total for disposal		9
(xiii) Number of applications disposed of		4
(xiv) Number of applications pending as on 31st March 1969.		5

During the period under report.—Government granted 10 temporary exemptions and the Commissioner of Labour granted 4 temporary exemptions under sections 6 and 52 of the Act. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour granted 132 temporary exemptions to shops and establishments in respect of important fairs and festivals celebrated in various parts of the State. During March 1969, Government granted exemption to shops and establishments employing three and less than three persons from the provisions of Chapters II, V and VI and section 31 of Chapter VII of the Act for a period of one year from 1st April 1969 to 31st March 1970.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.—The provisions of the Act continued to be in force during the period under report in respect of scheduled employments. Exemption was granted to all employees employed in the Beedi Industrial premises for a further period up to 30th June 1968 from Sections 13 and 14, of the Act.

During the period under report.—minimum rates of wages were fixed/revised for 9 employments. There were 9,476 establishments (including factories) covered by the Act employing 227,645 persons.

(i) Number of prosecutions launched during the period.	59
(ii) Number ended in conviction	55
(iii) Fine amount realised	Rs. 1,390

The Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation and Conditions of Work) Act, 1958 :—

(i) Number of Beedi industrial premises which have applied for licences during 1968–69.	1,546
(ii) Number of workers for whose employment licence was applied for.	21,165

In March 1968 Government exempted all the Beedi industrial premises in this State and the employees employed therein from sections 18, 21, 26, 27 and 31 of the Act for a further period of 6 months from 30th November 1967. Government have sanctioned the continuance up to 31st August 1968 of the exemptions granted in respect of women workers from the licensing provisions of the Act. A sum of Rs. 34,205.50 was collected as licence fees during 1968 for beedi industrial premises.

(i) Number of prosecutions sanctioned during the period.	77
(ii) Number ended in conviction	67
(iii) Number ended in acquittal	1
(iv) Fine amount realised	Rs. 864

The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.—The purpose of the Act is to regulate the conditions of work including wages of the workers employed in the Beedi and Cigar Industry. All the provisions of the Act, except Section 3 came into force in this State with effect from 1st July 1968. Section 3 came into force with effect from 1st September 1968.

Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.—There were 18,249 shops and establishments employing more than three workers covered by the above Act during the period under report. The number of workers employed in these shops was 192,011.

Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958.—The provisions of the Act continued to be in force in the City of Madras, all Municipalities and Class I Panchayats in the State.

During the period under report.—the provisions of the Act were extended to Tallakulam, Ponmeni, Kochadai and Madathukulam Panchayats in Madurai district and Keeramangalam and Madukkur Town Panchayats in Thanjavur district. During the period under report, 4,898 catering establishments were registered and a sum of Rs. 1,17,004.65 was realised towards registration fees.

(i) Total number of catering establishments ..	20,329
(ii) Number of establishments without employees ..	9,480
(iii) Number of workers employed in the establishments ..	65,620
(iv) Number of prosecutions pending as on 1st January 1968.	91
(v) Number of prosecutions sanctioned during the period.	999
(vi) Total for disposal	1,090
(vii) Number ended in conviction ..	830
(viii) Number ended in acquittal ..	10
(ix) Number withdrawn ..	1
(x) Total disposed of	841
(xi) Number pending as on 31st March 1969 ..	249

(xii) Fine amount realised Rs. 16,561.50

The Labour Officers disposed of 343 appeals under section 19 (2) of the Act during the period.

Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.—The provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder were generally complied with. During the period under report, 10 prosecutions were launched in respect of 9 factories for non-compliance of the provisions of the Act. Nine prosecutions ended in conviction realising a fine of Rs. 142. One prosecution in respect of one factory was pending at the end of the period.

Plantations Labour Act, 1951—

	Number of plantations.	Number of workers.
(1) As on 1st January 1968 ..	301	84,764
(2) Number of plantations registered during the period.	8	
(3) Number of plantations removed during the period.	4	
(4) As on 31st March 1969 ..	305	85,036

Medical Schemes of 10 estates were approved by the Government during the period. The total number of estates which had approved medical schemes as on 31st March 1969 is 259.

Government have extended the time for setting up of group hospitals up to 31st December 1968 as garden hospitals have not yet been established on a stable basis in all the estates.

There were 1,073 registered motor transport undertakings at the beginning of the year. Ninety-eight undertakings were newly registered during the period, making a total of 1,171. Out of this, 103 motor transport undertakings were removed from the registers. The number of registered motor transport undertakings as on 31st March 1969 was 1,068. A total sum of Rs. 59,550.75 was collected towards licence fees for registration, renewal, amendment, transfers, etc. Ninety-seven motor transport undertakings were prosecuted during the period. In 65 cases the accused were convicted and a sum of Rs. 5,140 was realised as fine. One case ended in acquittal and in 6 cases, the sanction of prosecution was cancelled.

Complaints.—Seventeen complaints were received during the period. Fourteen cases were disposed of leaving 3 cases pending.

The tenure of the Tripartite Standing Committee has been extended for a period of one year from 7th October 1968.

Factories Act, 1948—

(i) Number of Factories as on 1st January 1968.	7,177
(ii) Number added during the period	532
(iii) Number deleted during the period	299
(iv) Number of Factories as on 31st March 1969.	7,410
(v) Number of workers employed	388,931
(vi) Number of prosecutions for violation of the provisions of the Factories Act filed during the period.	1,679
(vii) Number disposed of	1,576
(viii) Number pending as on 31st March 1969.	103
(ix) Fine amount realised	Rs. 31,282

The particulars of accidents during the period under report are as follows :—

(i) Non-fatal accidents	27,957
(ii) Fatal accidents	82

Safe Committees were functioning in 269 Factories.

Workers' Education.—The Workers' Education Scheme introduced all over the country by the Government of India continued to be implemented successfully during the year 1968-69. The Regional Centres at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore have been giving training courses to worker-teachers as detailed below :—

(i) Number of worker-teachers trained	371
(ii) Number of workers trained	16,704

A special worker-teacher training course for women employees in the region of Madras was conducted from the 29th May 1968 to 28th August 1968 by the Regional Centre, Madras.

The Regional Director of Madras has started a sub-regional centre at Villupuram on 10th January 1969 and 27 candidates were enrolled for the course.

The industrial establishments and plantation estates employing 250 and more workers are required to organize consumers' co-operative stores/Fair Price shops for the benefit of the workers employed therein.

During the month of September 1968, Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Retired Chief Justice of India and Chairman of the National Commission on Labour visited some Industrial Units in Madras City along with the Commissioner of Labour and had discussions with the representatives of managements and workers.

The Commissioner of Labour attended the various sessions of the Committee on Labour Welfare held at New Delhi from 26th to 31st December 1968. He also attended the First Meeting of the Southern Zonal Committee of State Labour Ministers held at New Delhi on 8th November 1968 to discuss the disparity of minimum wage in beedi industry.

The State Labour Advisory Board was reconstituted for 1968 with the Commissioner of Labour as Ex-Officio Secretary. The 16th Meeting was held on 9th July 1968 at the Secretariat under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Co-operation. The Commissioner of Labour attended the 19th Meeting of the Committee on Labour Welfare from 10th to 12th January 1969 held at Bombay and the 20th meeting from 11th to 14th February 1969 held at Goa (Panjel).

Employment and Training.—

The Department of Employment and Training is functioning in two separate wings—

- (1) Training Programmes of Industrial Training Institutes; and
- (2) National Employment Service Programme.

Training Schemes—Craftsmen Training Scheme.—The objects of the Craftsmen Training Scheme are (1) to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers to the Industry (2) to raise the quality and quantity of production by systematic training of workers; and (3) to reduce un-employment among educated youths by equipping them for suitable Industrial employment.

The following Training Schemes are presently implemented in this State.—

- (1) Craftsmen Training Scheme—Institutional Training full-time.
- (2) Apprenticeship Training Scheme.
- (3) Conduct of Evening Classes for Industrial workers.
- (4) A Special State Scheme for Gold smiths, Pattern-maker and Handloom weavers.

Institutional Training.—There are 31 Industrial Training Institutes in the State with a total seating capacity of 13,112. The Institutes are uniformly spread over the entire State to cater to the needs of industries locally and for the convenience of students all over the State to get training in Industrial Training Institutes

near their own places. At present, training is imparted in 27 Engineering Trades and in eight non-Engineering trades. The Industrial Training Centre, Stree Seva Mandir, Madras is exclusively for women candidates where the training is imparted in seven non-Engineering trades.

The courses in the Industrial Training Institutes have been reorganised with effect from 1st August 1966. Trainees will be admitted once a year in the month of August instead of once in every nine months before. Candidates in the age-group of 15 to 25 are admitted in the Industrial Training Institutes and the age-limit will be relaxed in deserving cases. The minimum qualification for a majority of the courses offered in the Industrial Training Institutes is two standards below Matriculation.

Aptitude test for the candidates prior to admission was conducted during 1968 in 31 Industrial Training Institutes in respect of 15 trades. During the period under report, 8,957 candidates were admitted in the session which started in August 1968. Out of them, 8,749 were admitted in Engineering trades. The training is free and a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem each is awarded to 33½ per cent of the trainees. Stipend at Rs. 45 per mensem is awarded to scheduled castes/tribes trainees and at Rs. 55 per mensem to Burma and Ceylon Repatriates. Free workshop, clothing, free medical and recreation facilities are also provided for the trainees.

At the end of the training and after successful passing of the final trade test, the trainees are awarded National Trade Certificate on the basis of the All-India Trade Test. During the period under report, 7,620 candidates appeared for the trade test and 6,544 passed in the test.

A State Council for Training in Vocational Trades consisting of experts from Industry and representatives of both employer and labour has been constituted at the State level. The State Minister for Education and Industries is the Chairman of the Council. Local Advisory Committees with representatives from Industries and Labour as members of each Industrial Training Institute have been constituted. The functions of these Committees is of an advisory nature.

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for giving training to displaced Gold-smiths, Handloom weavers, etc., in suitable trades to enable them to acquire an additional skill to make them better employable. The duration of the course is 2 years. The Scheme is implemented in Industrial Training Institutes at

Salem, Pettai (Tirunelveli), Madurai and Tiruchi. Eighty-seven trainees have completed their course in January 1968. One hundred and seventeen candidates were admitted in February 1968 for the second batch.

A scheme for giving training to Industrial workers-employees in a trade is being implemented with a view to improve their theoretical knowledge in their respective trades. This training is given at 4 Centres in the State (2 in the City of Madras and one each in Coimbatore and Madurai). The duration of the trade is 2 years for all courses except welder and cutting and tailoring for which it is one year. Classes are conducted, three days in a week—two hours per day in the evening. The sanctioned strength in the four Institutions is 400. Three hundred and forty-six trainees were admitted in July 1968.

During the period under report, 14 Craft Instructors were deputed for training at Central Training Institutes, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. Nine Foreman Instructors for Group Instructors training course and eight Craft Instructors for Re-training course were also deputed for Training.

Fifty-eight private Aided Industrial Schools recognised were working with about 3,355 students undergoing training in these aided schools in 34 different trades for which duration is ranging from one year to five years under State and Government of India pattern. A sum of Rs. 1,40,272 was spent as aid to these institutions towards maintenance grant, etc.

The Apprentices Act, 1961, is being implemented in this State smoothly since 1963. So far, 3,662 establishments have been surveyed up to December 1968 but facilities are available for training of apprentices as per standard in about 800 establishments only and these establishments can train about 4,500 apprentices in 50 trades designated, including the newly designated trades. As on 31st December 1968, 1,892 full-term apprentices and 105 short-term apprentices are under training. During the period under report, three All-India Trades Tests were conducted in March 1968, September 1968 and March 1969. The number of full-term apprentices who appeared and passed are furnished below :—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.
March 1968.	310	205
September 1968	205	157

National Employment Service.—A new Employment Office for Dharmapuri district was opened at Krishnagiri in April 1968.

With the addition of this office, 20 Employment Offices continue to function in Tamil Nadu. The Mobile Registration Unit attached to the District Employment Office, Salem discontinued to function with the opening of the District Employment Office, Dharmapuri at Krishnagiri. The Mobile Registration Units attached to the District Employment Office, Ramanathapuram at Madurai only continued to operate during the period under report. A post of District Employment Officer (Employment Market Information) was sanctioned for the State Employment Market Information Unit at the Directorate of Employment and Training with effect from 14th June 1968. The establishment of a University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Madurai University was also sanctioned during the period under report.

1 Number of candidates registered for employment in the employment offices during the period under report.	427,089
2 Number of candidates placed in employment during the period.	51,954
3 Total number of vacancies notified during the period.	70,161
4 Number of candidates remaining on the Live-Register of employment offices at the end of March 1969.	276,696

Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-six candidates were registered by the Mobile Registration Units. The Employment Offices continued to render employment assistance to the applicants registered with them in securing employment both in public and private sector establishments and maintained close contacts with leading employers and industries. Shortage of personnel was experienced in the undermentioned categories of occupations in the State during the period under report:—

Medical Practitioner, Maternity Assistant, Pharmacist, B.T Assistants (Maths. and Science), Tamil Pandits (Grades I and II), Malayalam Pandit, Physical Education Teacher (Higher Grade), Stenographer (Tamil and English, Higher Grade), Power Drill Operator, Radiographer, Tractor Driver (with experience), etc.

Surpluses continued to exist in the clerical and unskilled occupations.

The Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras started in 1963 continued to cater to the needs of the highly qualified candidates of the State in professional, Scientific and Engineering, Managerial and Supervisory categories. During the period under

report, this office registered 6,936 candidates (including 1,149 women) and placed 518 in employment. As on 31st March 1969, 1,897 candidates were on the Live Register of this office.

The Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras established in 1962 continued to function and render employment assistance to physically handicapped persons seeking employment. This office registered 576 candidates and placed 170 in employment during the period under report. At the end of March 1969 the Live Register of this office contained 607 physically handicapped applicants seeking assistance for employment.

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Annamalai and Madras Universities continued to function during the period under report. Details regarding the work done in the two Bureaux are given below:—

Name of the University.	Number of candidates registered.	Number placed in Employment.	Number remained in the Live Register as on 31st March 1969.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Annamalai University.	865 (including 54 women)	47	409
Madras University	558 (including 60 women)	34	256

During the period under report, 4,929 repatriates from Burma came to India. Two hundred and fifteen repatriates were registered in the ship itself for employment assistance. Three thousand two hundred and twenty-one repatriates from Burma and 326 from Ceylon were registered by the Employment Exchanges in the State. Four hundred and sixty-one Burma Repatriates and 76 Ceylon Repatriates were placed in employment. As on 31st March 1969, 1,704 Burma Repatriates and 202 Ceylon Repatriates were on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchange seeking employment.

Vocational Guidance Units continued to function at the District Employment offices in all the Districts except in The Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts. The State Vocational Guidance Units at the Directorate co-ordinates and supervises the activities of the Vocational Guidance Units in the districts.

Occupational Information Unit of the Directorate of Employment and Training continued to do occupational research and analysis work.

CHAPTER XVII.

PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Panchayat Raj

The Panchayat Raj in Tamil Nadu is based on three-tier system with District Development Councils at the District level, Panchayat Union Councils at Panchayat Union level and Panchayats at Village Level. Though the District Development Council is a statutory body, no executive functions are entrusted to them and their functions are merely advisory in character. Hence, so far as executive functions are concerned, the system adopted is virtually two-tier one. There are two District Development Councils in the following Districts :—

- (1) North Arcot.
- (2) South Arcot.
- (3) Coimbatore.
- (4) Chingleput.
- (5) Madurai.
- (6) Ramanathapuram.
- (7) Salem.
- (8) Tiruchirappalli.
- (9) Thanjavur.
- (10) Tirunelveli; and

Single District Development Council is functioning in the following Districts :—

- (1) Dharmapuri.
- (2) Kanyakumari.
- (3) The Nilgiris.

There are 12,344 Panchayats, 536 Town Panchayats, 14 Townships, constituted into 374 Panchayat Unions.

The functions allocated to Panchayat Unions and Panchayats could be broadly classified under three categories (viz.) mandatory, discretionary and agency. Some of the mandatory functions undertaken by Panchayats are lighting of public roads, cleaning of streets, maintenance of Panchayat roads, maintenance of Burial and burning grounds and provision of water-supply for drinking and other purposes. Some of the mandatory functions undertaken by Panchayat Unions are maintenance of Panchayat Union roads, maintenance of dispensary, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Elementary Schools and prevention of epidemics, improvement to agriculture and promotion of Cottage Industries.

it) Some of the discretionary functions undertaken by Panchayats are planting and preservation of trees, maintenance of Public Panchayat Markets, maintenance of Bus stand and Cart stand, reading rooms, maintenance of wireless sets, Parks, Play Grounds, etc. Discretion has been given to Panchayat Union Councils to provide for carrying out the requirements of Panchayat Unions in respect of measures of Public utility, calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants of the Panchayat Unions. Agency functions of both the Bodies include execution of N.E.S. Programme of C.D. and maintenance of minor irrigation tanks and such other functions entrusted to them, time to time, by Government.

Panchayat Unions and Agriculture

The Agricultural schemes envisaged in G.O. Ms. No. 2064, R.D. and L.A., dated 26th August 1966 have been implemented in all the Panchayat Unions in the State during the period. A ban was however imposed on the expenditure on Gramasahaya service and Panchayat Plantation. The other schemes namely construction of Godowns, construction of Veterinary dispensary, extension schemes in veterinary dispensaries are also carried out in Panchayat Unions under essential schemes. The entire allotment under distribution of equipments to individuals has been spent.

Under optional schemes, the Panchayat Unions took up construction of Community Implements shed, purchase of clay power drills, distribution of improved bulls and Rams, etc. Many Panchayat Unions purchased Tractors, Trailers and drills under the special schemes specific to the area. Rock blasting Units with the Air compressors have been purchased by the Panchayat Unions for deepening of wells to meet the drought condition.

The allotment under the Agriculture for the year 1968-69 for each Block was Rs. 21,800 and the entire allotment has been spent. The details showing the Number of Tractors, Power Drills, etc., purchased by the Unions during the period is furnished below :—

Serial number and name of the district.	Number of tractors purchased.	Number of drills purchased.	Number of trailers purchased.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Coimbatore	19	26	18
2 North Arcot	15	28	1
3 Dharmapuri	8	16	..
4 The Nilgiris	1	..	..

Serial number and name of the district.	Number of tractors purchased.	Number of drills purchased.	Number of construction mentioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5 Kanyakumari	3	4	1
6 South Arcot	16	19	4
7 Thanjavur	23	..	5
8 Madurai	31	14	17
9 Ramanathapuram	41	16	17
10 Chingleput	12	23	136
11 Tiruchirappalli	36	33	97
12 Tirunelveli	27	11	54
13 Salem	36	24	93
Total	268	214	443

With a view to step up agricultural production 10,059 M. tons of improved paddy seeds and 1,091 M. tons of millet seeds were distributed to the agriculturists in the Panchayat Union areas. About 61,700 M. tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 2.26 lakhs M. tons of other chemical fertilisers such as Ammonium Sulphate, Nitrate, Urea, Super Phosphate, mixed fertilisers, etc., were also distributed during the period under report. In order to supplement local manurial resources, 2,340 M. tons of green manure seeds were supplied to the ryots. Further, 40,700 improved implements of various types like Iron Ploughs, Sprayers, Seed drillers, dusters, etc., were supplied to the ryots with a view to enable them to adopt the improved agricultural practices. About 1.35 lakhs compost pits were also dug during this period in the Community Development areas. To control pest attack on the crops, about 17,730 M. tons of chemical pesticides were distributed to the ryots through the Blocks. Twenty-nine thousand and sixty-six agricultural demonstrations of various categories were held to propagate improved methods of agriculture. In addition to the above an extent of about 27,680 hectares of additional area was brought under irrigation while an extent of 4,270 hectares of land was reclaimed during the period under report.

Agricultural Loans

The following kinds of loans to cultivators are granted by Revenue Department :—

- Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883,
- Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

) Loans for Rehabilitation of Agriculturists affected by

(v) Loans for the Development of Gramdhan villages.

Particulars of loans sanctioned during the period under report are furnished below :—

Scheme.	Amount spent.	
	1st January to 31st March 1968.	1st April 1968 to 31st March 1969.
	RS.	RS.
1 L.I. Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.	45,30,194	1,41,40,300
2 Development of Gramdhan villages (Madurai and Tirunelveli districts).	2,500	97,850
3 Cyclone Loans	5,50,000	..

Panchayat Unions and Primary Education

Elementary Education is an important item of work entrusted to Panchayat Unions. There has been significant improvement in the enrolment of school-going children. Opening of new schools, construction of school buildings formed important feature of the programme in the field of education.

	Panchayat Union.	Aided.	Total.
1 Number of schools in Panchayat Union areas as on 1st April 1968.	21,550	6,300	27,850
2 Number of pupils in Panchayat Union areas as on 1st April 1968— I to VIII Standards.	27,60,000	11,70,000	39,30,000
3 Number of Teachers in Panchayat Union areas as on 1st April 1968. (Secondary Grade, Higher Grade. P.V.I., P.T.I. etc.)	79,700	35,500	1,15,200

An important measure in the field of education is the construction of quarters for women teachers for which Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned during 1968-69 for the construction of 862 quarters.

An amount of Rs. 2,91,200 was sanctioned during 1968-69 at the rate of Rs. 300 to each select primary school and Rs. 1,000 to each select upper primary school for science equipments under a phased programme of strengthening science teaching in schools. A sum of Rs. 3,70,000 was sanctioned during 1968-69 towards supply of equipments and contingencies for schools.

(RS. IN LAKHS).

Total expenditure on Elementary Education in Panchayat Union Councils including aided schools :—	2,274
(i) 4/9th of local cess transferred (out of the total cess collected).	128
(ii) Panchayat Union share of cost for Elementary Education—Cost met from its general sources for meeting education expenditure.	230
(iii) Government share of cost by way of grants-in-aid Panchayat Union Councils.	1,916

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme

The Industrial Units were run directly by the Panchayat Unions and technically supervised 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, Limekiln, Mat-weaving, Fruits preservation, Fibre, Cumbly weaving, Cane and Bamboo, Toy making, Bell metal, Sanitaryware, Pith articles, Chalk Crayan, Flaying Centre-cum-Bone crashing, Brassware, etc. During the periods from 1st January to 31st March 1968 and from 1st April 1968 to 31st March 1969, 310 and 293 industrial units respectively were functioning. The expenditure on the above scheme and the value of production and sales were as follows :—

Period.	Expendi- ture.	Produc- tion.	Sales.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
1st January 1968 to 31st March 1968.	3.55	8.94	8.54
1st April 1968 to 31st March 1969.	13.00	27.76	19.03

Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation

The total number of rural radio receivers and cinema trailer units as on 31st March 1969 are 16,720 and 54 respectively.

During the period under report, the position in regard to availability of dry battery packs had eased considerably and the requirements of Panchayats for dry battery packs were met with promptly. During the period, the following was the receipt and despatch of batteries :—

	Receipts.	Issues.
X 832	2,196	2,394
X 825 A	2,508	2,486

The scheme of training candidates in radio craftsmanship and manufacture of transformers and lighting chokes sponsored under the Rural Industries Project in 1967 was continued in 1968 as well and the scheme was wound up in February 1969.

During the period under report, the Government sanctioned the schemes of transistorisation of 800 Nos. of hybrid receivers at a cost of Rs. 1,30,000. The scheme was commenced with effect from 1st February 1969 and it is in progress. This is the first scheme taken up for converting hybrid receivers which operate partly on dry battery valves and partly by transistors into all-transistor receivers. This is expected to result in considerable savings to the Panchayats by way of reduction in the cost of batteries and dry battery valves.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Number of sets serviced by the field Supervisors during the period. | 12,438 |
| 2. Number of film shows conducted during the period under report. | 4,487 |

The experimental scheme of entrusting the maintenance of radios to certain Panchayats in certain Panchayat Unions has been continued for a further period up to 31st December 1969. During the period under report, 340 dry battery radio receivers were converted for mains operation. The scheme will continue till the end of the year 1969.

Rural Industries Project Programme

The Rural Industries Project Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme wholly financed by the Government of India. The scheme continued to be implemented in the three Projects in Tamil Nadu, viz., Sriperumbudur Project in Chingleput district, Omalur Project in Salem district and Nanguneri Project in Tirunelveli district.

The departmental training centres in the three project areas continued to function to train further batches of artisans. A total number of 260 artisans were trained in all the three Project areas in various trades. Training was also imparted to 28 artisans in sheet metal works, welding, turning, etc., in the three General Purposes Engineering Workshops at Sembarambakkam and Thirupatchur in Sriperumbudur Project and at Valliyur in Nanguneri Project. Thirty-two candidates selected from the three Rural Industries Project areas were given training in Radio Craftsmanship in the office of the Chief Radio Officer, Madras. Fifteen candidates selected from each of the Rural Industries Project, Omalur and Nanguneri are undergoing training in the Co-operative Printing Presses in Salem and Tirunelveli respectively. The period of the training is 3 years. A training centre for the ladies of the S.A.P. men families for knitting woollen socks and hosetops was started at Avadi on 19th March 1969. The period of the training is 6 months. During the training periods, stipends at the rate of Rs. 35 per mensem or Rs. 45 per mensem are paid to each trainee according to the nature of the training.

There are 16 Common Facility Centres functioning in all the three Project areas. The local artisans and agriculturists are reluctant to change their age-old methods and to make use of the facilities available in the Common Facility Centres. In November 1968, the Government issued orders that some of the Common Facility Centres may be handed over to the private parties on hire purchase system by following tender system.

The following departmental Production Units set up in the Rural Industries Project areas are functioning :—

Sriperumbudur Project—

- (1) General Purposes Engineering Workshop, Sembarambakkam.
- (2) General Purposes Engineering Workshop, Thirupatchur (with Tractor workshop).
- (3) Footwear Unit, Mappedu ;
- (4) Envelope and Paper Bags Unit, Uthukottai.
- (5) Mats Production Centre, Aranvoil.

Omalur Project.—(1) Mosaic Tiles Unit, Omalur, (2) Wood Working Unit, Omalur.

Nanguneri Project.—(1) General Purposes Engineering Workshop at Valliyur.

(2) Chalk Crayon Production Unit, Vadakkuvijayanarayanam.

The Polythene Lay Flat Tubes Unit, Omalur is under implementation. The Unit is expected to start production shortly.

The Leather Goods Production Unit, Tharamangalam, started on 1st March 1968 could not be continued after a period of 6 months due to keen competition for leather goods in the market. The Unit was therefore closed. All varieties of mosaic tiles are supplied from the Mosaic Tiles Unit, Omalur. In the General Purposes Engineering Workshops, agricultural implements, sheet metal products, trusses, hospital requisites, poultry equipments, steel furniture, powerline materials, etc., are manufactured.

Loans were given to 20 Duck Breeders in each of the two Rural Industries Project areas of Sriperumbudur and Omalur. One Demonstration Silk Farm at Panagudi, is functioning in Nanguneri Project area for the development of agriculture. A scheme for the cultivation of Koraigrass is also under implementation in the Sriperumbudur Project area.

Out of Rural Industries Project Funds, loans to private industrialists are sanctioned at lower rate of interest ($2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum for co-operatives and 3 per cent per annum for private industrialists) under the State Aid to Industries Act. During the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 a total amount of Rs. 4.29 lakhs has been disbursed towards the loan in the three project areas.

Thiru M. K. Majumdar, Joint Director, Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs, New Delhi, visited Tamil Nadu during 1968 and had detailed discussions with the officials of Tamil Nadu on the implementation of Rural Industries Project Programme in the three Rural Industries Project areas.

Rural Man power 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 for creation of community assets.

During the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969, the Rural Manpower Programme was implemented in 72 blocks covering all the Rural Districts in the State. The Director of

Rural Development is assisted in implementing the programme at State level by a Deputy Director of Rural Development exclusively in-charge of the programme with necessary staff. The Collectors assisted by the Personal Assistants (Panchayat Development) to the Collectors are in-charge of the programme at District level. The Revenue Divisional Officers are in supervisory charge of the programme. They are the disbursing officers of the grants made available to the Panchayat Unions. The Panchayat Union Council has been made responsible for the implementation of the programme at Block level.

At the State level and also at the District and lower levels the Highways Department which executes the Government works has also been made responsible for the execution of various works under Panchayat and Panchayat Union set up. With this end in view, the Department has been reorganised and strengthened at various levels.

The following are the principles for entrustment of works under the programme.

(i) the works should be entrusted to a local labour contract society,

(ii) in case the societies are not functioning, the works should be entrusted to the Panchayats for departmental execution.

The works are executed under the conditions prescribed by Government and the Directorate of Rural Development from time to time. Improvement to Minor Irrigation sources, formation of roads and improvements to Market roads are the main items of works undertaken under the programme.

In order to enable the Panchayat Unions to implement the programme effectively, advance grants are sanctioned wherever necessary, for each block. These grants are adjusted to the Panchayat Union funds and are utilised for advancing amounts to the Panchayats for taking up the works and for payment of bills.

A sum of Rs. 79,64,107.37 was spent under this programme during the period under report. Under the physical aspect, the programme has generated 26.90 lakhs man-days of employment.

Prosperity Brigade

The Prosperity Brigade Scheme was launched with the avowed objective of creating a new social awakening among the masses in order to arouse the spirit of public service

which would go a long way in eradicating social and other evils. The object is to kindle a fervour which will rouse the society as a whole and evoke from everyone his contribution towards the shaping of a new Social order. The Prosperity Brigade has been in existence for a little over a year. It has become a part and parcel of developmental wing utilising the potential man power which was all along kept idle and unutilised. The scheme has not only accelerated the developmental activities of the State but has also instilled in the minds of the common man, a sense of participation in the Nation's onward march, a spirit of self denial and social service. In a period of one year the Prosperity Brigade has executed works worth about Rs. 25 lakhs with a Governmental assistance of Rs. 11 lakhs.

The Prosperity Brigade as originally proposed was to have strength of 1,000 volunteers only in each district. In view of the large number of people who came forward with bubbling enthusiasm to serve the public cause, the original proposal to enroll 1,000 members in each district has to be increased. The total number of volunteers enrolled is 39,756.

Before extending its activities to other fields, Prosperity Brigade as a first step, concentrated on the fields of Education, Agriculture and Road communications. Construction of School buildings which is quite essential in spreading education has been undertaken throughout the State. As a result of this, 171 school buildings have been constructed and 143 more are nearing completion. School buildings worth Rs. 13,65,848 have been constructed. The amount spent was Rs. 7,58,916.40 only with a saving of Rs. 6,06,931.60. Prosperity Brigade wanted to do its bit to improve the agricultural production. As a result of this, the existing canals and tanks were decided to be de-silted and repaired to facilitate the proper supply and storage of water. In 388 places these works of de-silting of canals/tanks and repairing works were taken up.

Road Communication in rural areas is to play a major role in the matter of rural development. Improvement in this field was therefore considered to be taken up by Prosperity Brigade as one of the initial schemes. One hundred and eighty-eight link roads have been formed throughout the State by the Prosperity Brigade. The estimated value of these works comes to Rs. 1,87,384 as against an expenditure of Rs. 42,661 only. In this field alone Government expenditure has been saved to the tune of Rs. 1,44,723.

Apart from these three fields, the Prosperity Brigade has undertaken Spraying work in 1,500 acres and reclamation of waste lands in 500 acres. Kitchen gardening is also one of the items of work done by Prosperity Brigade in various parts of the State. To drive home the importance of cleanliness, street-cleaning campaign was undertaken in Madras City in which all our Ministers enthusiastically participated. The construction of Mid-day Meal Centres and Reading rooms was taken up by the Prosperity Brigade.

The following items of work were also undertaken :—

- (i) De-silting of canals/tanks ;
- (ii) White-washing of school buildings ;
- (iii) Installation of name boards of Schools ;
- (iv) Installation of portraits of Thiruvalluvar ; and
- (v) Writing up of couplets from 'Thirukkural' in school walls.

This part of the scheme has been successfully carried out in all the districts under priority basis.

Achievements at a glance.

1 Number of school buildings constructed ..	171
2 Number of school buildings under progress ..	143
3 Number of channels and tanks de-silted ..	388
4 Number of link roads formed	188
5 Number of school buildings white-washed ..	7,618
6 Number of name boards supplied to schools ..	2,562
7 Number of schools where couplets of Tirukkural were written on the walls.	6,555
8 Number of portraits of Thiruvalluvar supplied to schools (throughout the State).	2,918

Training Programme.

There were seven rural Extension Training Centres in this State.

- 1 T. Kallupatti (Madurai District).
- 2 Bhavanisagar (Coimbatore District).
- 3 Pattukottai (Thanjavur District).
- 4 Kovilpatti (Tirunelveli District).
- 5 Aduthurai (Thanjavur District).
- 6 S. V. Nagaram (North Arcot District).
- 7 Krishnagiri R.P. (Dharmapuri District).

The following training programmes were conducted at these centres :—

- 1 Pre-service training (two years).
- 2 Refresher training to Gramasevaks (two months).
- 3 Intensive Agricultural training (One year).
- 4 Training for Workshop Village Artisans (One year).
- 5 Ad-hoc trainings like youth training programme study course training, etc.
- 6 Training for Associate Women Workers.
- 7 Refresher training for Gramasevikas.

Pre-service training.—Gramasevaks are selected and before they are appointed as Gramasevaks they are given training at the Rural Extension Training Centres. The period of training is for two years. The course includes both practical and theoretical lessons. This course is heavily oriented to agricultural and 80 per cent of the time of the trainees is devoted to learning the theory behind Scientific Agriculture and of farming. During the training period, the trainees were paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per mensem.

There was no pre-service training from 1st November 1967 to 1st December 1968. The Village Level Workers, working under the Agricultural Department in the Intensive Agricultural Programme areas, have been drafted for this pre-service training and the training is being conducted at the Rural Extension Training Centres, T. Kallupatti, Pattukottai and S. V. Nagaram from 2nd December 1968. Instead of stipend, the Village Level Workers, thus deputed to the pre-service training will receive their grade pay and allowance during the training period. One hundred and twenty-seven trainees are undergoing the training in the current batch from 2nd December 1968.

Refresher course.—Gramasevaks who have put in more than three years of service in the field are deputed in batches of 30 to undergo a two months refresher course. This training is given to the gramasevaks to brush up their knowledge and also to equip them with latest developments in agriculture and other related matters. During the period of training, the candidates are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem besides their pay and allowances. During the year 1968 and up to 31st March 1969, the number of courses conducted was 36 and the number trained was 765.

One year intensive training in agriculture for selected Gramasevaks.—The intention of the Government is that all gramasevaks should be considered for this training with reference to their seniority. Government have upgraded five rural extension training centres out of the seven in order to have adequate number of well trained hands especially in agricultural production adopting latest scientific researches and through effective experiments. This scheme is fully financed by Government of India. In the upgraded set up, intensive training is given to gramasevaks with fairly long service in order to equip them to deal with their increasing responsibilities in the Agricultural Programme. The candidates who successfully complete the course are awarded a diploma in agriculture extension. During the period of training the candidates are paid a stipend of Rs. 60 per mensem in addition to their pay and allowances. At the rural extension training centres, T. Kallupatti and Krishnagiri R.P. which were recently upgraded, the one year intensive training commenced on 25th March 1969 with a strength of 50 in each rural extension training centre. Steps are being taken to start the course at the rural extension training centre, S.V. Nagaram soon. So far 196 trainees have been trained and the number of trainees in the current batch is 99.

Ad-hoc training, etc.—From time to time Government of India allot training programmes meant for Youth Club members and students of High Schools and Colleges. They are short duration courses fully financed by Government of India. These courses are also conducted at all the rural extension training centres. Government of India have allotted this training course to our State in this year also. No training programme was conducted at the rural extension training centres during the period under report.

Home Science Wing.—To train women workers (gramasevikas and mukiyasevikas) employed in the community development organisation, three home science wings were established at T. Kallupatti, Bhavanisagar and S. V. Nagaram. Pre-service training was given for gramasevikas in the home science wings attached to the rural extension training centres. The syllabus prescribed by the Government of India with some modifications suited to the local needs and conditions. All the activities of the trainees were managed by themselves under the guidance and supervision of one Chief Instructress and other three Assistant Instructresses of the Home Science Wing. Since almost all gramasevikas and mukiyasevikas had been sufficiently trained up, the Home Science Wing at S. V. Nagaram was closed down.

Associate women worker trainees.—A training for associate women workers is organised in the home science wings for a period of one month. The convenors of mathar sangams and pre-School teachers are sent for this training. The associated women workers training programme was sponsored and fully financed by Government of India. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 60 per mensem during their training. The selection of candidates and follow up work are attended to by the Director of Women's Welfare through block organisation. Nine hundred and thirty-six women have been trained so far and the number of trainees in the current batch is 70.

Refresher training for gramasevikas.—Gramasevikas who have put in more than three years of service in the field are deputed to undergo refresher training in batches of 30 to refresh their knowledge and to catch up with the latest development in the fields of home management, etc. The duration of the course is 2 months and the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem during the training period besides their pay and allowances. This is also a fully centrally financed scheme. During the year 1968 and up to 31st March 1969 this training was not conducted since all the gramasevikas were trained.

At present workshop wings are attached to the rural extension training centres at S.V. Nagaram, Bhavanisagar, T. Kallupatti, Pattukottai and Krishnagiri R.P. In each of the workshop wings 10 trainees in carpentry and 10 trainees in blacksmithy are given training each year. These workshop wings are functioning to impart knowledge and skill in manufacturing and repairing agricultural implements and tools to the sons of village artisans. The duration of the course is one year. During the training period, the artisans are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem and after completion of training they are encouraged and assisted to go back to their villages and establish their work sheds by the grant of loans. Besides training, these institutions undertake repairs and manufacture of agricultural implements and tools to a limited extent. The workshop wings serve as a centre for the gramasevaks to learn about the use of various agricultural implements, how to repair and maintain them and also about their usefulness. They are given practical training in the use of improved agricultural implements so that when they go out to the villages they may be in a position to explain to the villagers the need for utilising improved agricultural implements and also how to use them. The

workshop wing serves a dual purpose—one is to train the sons of the artisans and equip them with knowledge and the other the Gramasevaks to know all about agricultural implements, how to use and maintain them and also propagate the use of various improved agricultural implements.

Community Development Programme.

At the end of the calendar year 1967, there were 89 Stage I, 144 Stage II and 142 post-Stage II Blocks in position in the State. During the period under report, 88 Stage I Blocks entered the Stage II of the Community Development Programme after completion of the period of five years of intensive development while 33 Stage II Blocks became post-Stage II on the completion of the period of operation of five years as Stage II Blocks. Thus there were one Stage I, 199 Stage II and 175 post-Stage II Blocks in position in the State at the end of March 1969. This represents 17,464 villages, covering an extent of 107,723 square kilometres with a population of 272 lakhs.

Serial number and items.	Total for the State.	Coverage by Commu- nity Develop- ment Programme.	Percentage of coverage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Population (in lakhs as per 1961 census).	337	272	81
2 Area (sq. kilometres).	130,357	107,723	83
3 Villages (numbers)	17,464	17,464	100

The achievements made during the period under report in respect of Community Development Programme in various fields of development like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Health and Sanitation, Social Education, Communication, Co-operation, etc., are given below.

Agriculture.—The development of agriculture continued to be one of the prime functions of the blocks under Community Development Programme during the period under report. The distribution of improved paddy seeds, fertilisers, implements, pesticides, digging of compost pits, conduct of agricultural demonstrations, etc., were some of the important items of work undertaken by the panchayat unions under "Agriculture".

Animal Husbandry.—Up-grading of local breed both under cattle and poultry continued to maintain steady progress under “Animal Husbandry.” During this period, 263 pedigree bulls and 49,900 exotic birds were supplied through the blocks. 1.23 lakhs scrub bulls were castrated while 31.87 lakhs animals were inoculated and vaccinated for prevention against various contagious diseases. In addition to this, 84,800 animals were given artificial insemination. The allotment under “Animal Husbandry” for the year 1968-69 for each block was Rs. 6,100 and the entire allotment has been spent.

Fisheries.—35.47 lakhs fingerlings were distributed in the State.

Health and Sanitation.—The programme executed under Health and Sanitation consisted of opening of primary health centres, construction of rural latrines, drains and soakage pits, the provision of drinking water supply and the conduct of sterilization operations on men and women under “Family Planning”. At the end of March 1969, 322 primary health centres were functioning in the Panchayat Unions in the State. 1,263 rural latrines and 6,873 soakage pits were constructed in the villages. Pucca drains were also constructed, measuring a total length of about 30,000 metres. Further, 1,140 drinking water wells were sunk while 1,240 old wells were renovated to augment drinking water-supply in the villages. With a view to control the population growth in the State, sterilization operations were performed on 89,780 men and 4,400 women in rural areas in the State during the period under report.

Social Education.—Adult education continued to be popular in the villages and about 42,000 adults were made literate during this period.

Communications.—One thousand six hundred and ninety kilo metres of new Kacha roads were formed while 1,760 kilometres of existing Kacha roads were improved during the period under report. In addition to the above, 2,530 culverts were newly constructed while 140 old culverts were repaired.

Co-operation.—During the period under report, 120 Co-operative Societies of various types were started and about 1.76 lakhs new members were enrolled in the new and existing societies.

People's Contribution.—A sum of Rs. 28.86 lakhs was realised towards people's contributions for different programmes executed by the Panchayat Unions during the period under report.

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 was constituted in each of the Blocks. There were 12,344 Panchayats, 536 Town Panchayats and 14 Panchayat Townships constituted into 374 Panchayat Unions and one Development Block (i.e., Kalrayan Hills) in this State. Of these 375 Blocks, two were Tribal Development Blocks and they were located in Kolli Hills and Yercaud in Salem district.

The Blocks in this State have been classified into 3 categories for the purpose of claiming Central assistance. Accordingly, one Stage I, 199 Stage II and 175 post-stage II blocks functioned during the year 1968-69. 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 Panchayats 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.

Applied Nutrition Programme.

The Applied Nutrition Programme was in operation in 12 blocks in this State (namely, Arni, Bhavani Sagar, Krishnagiri, Pattukottai, Kovilpatti, Tiruvidamarudur, T. Kallupatti, Athoor, Poonamallee, Sattur, Agasteeswaram and Perianaickenpalayam). The programme in the first phase blocks (shown as first seven as above) has been handed over to local institutions like Village Panchayats, Mahalir Manrams and other associated organisations after 31st March 1968.

Since these blocks have completed five years' period, all the financial aids have to be withdrawn and the programme has to be implemented on a self-supporting basis.

The Central assistance of Rs. 34,000 per block on the basis of 50 per cent sharing by the State and Central Governments was availed for digging of wells in schools' gardens, opening of poultry units and for starting group projects like food preservation units, etc., for Mahalir Manrams and Youth Clubs of the second and third series of Applied Nutrition Programme blocks. During the period, a sum of Rs. 1,59,599 was sanctioned under Central assistance to these five blocks.

UNICEF has also offered assistance at the rate of Rs. 700 per Mahalir Manram for 10 Mahalir Manrams and Rs. 500 per Youth Club for 5 Youth Clubs per block for the programme period. The 5 Applied Nutrition Programme blocks of second and third series are taking steps for the utilisation of the above assistance.

Under Applied Nutrition Programme, training and Nutrition Education training have been conducted in Training Centres attached to the blocks for all the five blocks and 549 officials and non-officials were given training. The stipend for this training will be reimbursed by UNICEF. The training will be continued for all personnel connected with Applied Nutrition Programme like medical officers, teachers, women workers, etc., during the programme period.

Skim milk feeding have been conducted in 305 centres in all the 12 blocks. A total quantity of 94,125 lbs. of skim milk powder and 73,850 lbs. of C.S.M. has been distributed in the reconstituted form to 9,550 Balwadi children in 300 days.

In the new series of blocks, the programme is implemented in selected villages alone. Bigger poultry units with 110 birds strength are started. In addition to this, private individual poultry units were started at the villages where no panchayat units can be started. These individuals have to supply a fixed number of eggs to the demonstrational feeding programme of the Balwadis.

The achievements during the period in the five new blocks are given below :—

Achievements of the five new blocks.

	Production quantity.	Value.	Distribution quantity.	Value.	Sale quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Horticulture ..	1,172	468.80	1,062	424.80	110	44.00
Pisciculture ..	2,281	2,281.00	1,891	1,891.00	Balance paid as wages to fishermen.	
Aviculture ..	94,264*	23,506.00	40,821	10,205.25	40,462	10,205.25

* Production in numbers.

Local Administration.

There are 84 municipalities and four municipal townships in the State.

During the year 1968, the following three enactments were made by the Legislature :—

(a) Madras Act 6 of 1968.

(i) To provide for the preparation and revision of rolls for election to the local authorities whenever found necessary; and

(ii) To provide for the recovery of whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to the Municipal Councils from the pay of the Municipal employees.

(b) Madras Act 10 of 1968.

(i) To enable the newly elected members of the Corporation and Municipal Councils to enter office on a date notified by the Government in this behalf as against the then existing provision to bring into office only on 1st November of the year.

(ii) To enable the Commissioners of the Municipalities as Special Officers to function the Municipal Councils till such time as ordinary elections are held and the new Municipal Councillors assume office.

(iii) To repeal with retrospective effect the provisions in the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 regarding consultation with Madras Public Service Commission for recruitment to various posts in the Corporation of Madras and for framing of regulations therefor.

(iv) To amend section 96 of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act so as to enable the Government to constitute any class of officers or servants of the Corporation into a Civil Service for the State of Tamil Nadu.

(c) Madras Act 11 of 1968.

(i) To confer power on the Government to extend the term of the members of the Municipal Councils by one more year beyond 1st November 1968.

The following amounts were sanctioned as grants to Municipal Councils/Townships Committees during 1968-69 for dustless surfacing of roads:—

	RS.
(1) Kodaikanal Township Committee	8,000
(2) Coonoor Municipal Council	2,500
(3) Ootacamund Municipal Council	13,600
Total ..	24,100

The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4,99,414 to various Municipal Councils for works in progress and another Rs. 4,99,414 for new works.

The Ootacamund Municipal Council was given a grant of Rs. 30,000 for attending to repairs to roads damaged by storm. The Tindivanam Municipal Council was given a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 for attending to repairs to roads and buildings damaged by storm.

The Government have sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 7,50,000 to all the 84 Municipal Councils for maintenance of roads (in the ratio of mileage of roads maintained by each Municipal Council).

The Government have sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 10,72,000 to 54 Municipal Councils for dustless surfacing of roads.

The Government have sanctioned grants and loans to the Municipal Councils, as detailed below, for the construction of bridges:—

	RS.
Grant	1,41,200
(1) Kumbakonam Municipality	50,000
(2) Salem Municipality	23,400
(3) Periakulam Municipality	67,800
Total ..	1,41,200
Loan	9,34,000
(1) Kumbakonam Municipality	58,000
(2) Salem Municipality	20,000
(3) Periakulam Municipality	50,000
(4) Cuddalore Municipality	8,06,000
Total ..	9,34,000

Corporation of Madras.

Madras City, the capital of Tamil Nadu, is the third biggest City in India. The estimated mid-year population of the City for the year 1968-69 was 20,10,000. There were 1,05,634 births and 42,150 deaths during the period under report. The number of infant deaths (i.e., death under one year of age) was 10,153.

During the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st October 1968, the Council consisted of 99 elected Councillors and 5 co-opted Councillors. By Madras Act 7 of 1967, the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act has been amended so as to raise the number of divisions in the City from 100 to 120 with effect from 1st April 1968. The election of the Councillors was conducted in October 1968 and the new Council came into office on the afternoon of 1st November 1968. From 1st November 1968 to 6th December 1968 the Council consisted of 120 elected Councillors and from 7th December 1968 to 31st March 1969 it consisted of 120 elected Councillors and six co-opted Councillors.

Property tax continued to be the main source of revenue to the Corporation. The demand during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 7,11,63,060 and the collection during the year was Rs. 4,57,38,242. The Corporation continued to levy a surcharge on Entertainment Tax at the same rate at which the tax was being levied and a surcharge on show tax at three times the rate of tax levied by Government. By this levy, the Corporation obtained an additional revenue of Rs. 1,13,39,836 during the period under report.

The year 1968 opened with a credit balance of Rs. 67.43 lakhs. The receipts during the period under report amounted to Rs. 2,101.84 lakhs making up a total of Rs. 2,169.27 lakhs. The expenditure during the period was Rs. 2,169.80 lakhs and the closing balance was Rs. (—) 0.53 lakhs.

The loans received from Government during the period under report amounted to Rs. 147.62 lakhs. A public loan of rupees one crore was raised during the period for remunerative enterprises.

There were 5,201 attacks and 169 deaths from cholera and 29 attacks and 8 deaths from small pox. Effective steps have been taken to control the communicable diseases. 1,31,646 primary vaccinations and 3,91,814 re-vaccinations were done. 1,51,524 typhoid inoculations and 4,69,642 cholera inoculations were done. As a measure of control of rabies in the dogs and hydrophobia in the human beings, stray dogs were caught and unclaimed ones were electrocuted. During the period under report, 17,081 dogs were electrocuted.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital at Tondiarpet continued to play its role well. 21,495 cases of various infectious diseases were admitted into and treated at the hospital.

The Corporation continued to maintain two clinics for tuberculosis and two clinics for Leprosy.

During the period under report, there were 59 dispensaries and they were equipped with the latest drugs and other facilities to meet the needs of the patients.

The Virus Research Laboratory, Infectious Diseases Hospital, received a grant of Rs. 8,000 from the World Health Organisation through the Government of India for research. The work of this laboratory received recognition all over the world.

The Public Health Laboratory which came into existence during the year 1946 is growing strong. The laboratory serves the public at large and officials of the Corporation. During the period under report 66,054 specimens were examined. 20,285 specimens were charged and 37,769 specimens were examined without any charge. The amount collected by way of fees was Rs. 37,201.25.

The Public Analyst Laboratory received 8,059 samples and analysed 7,330 samples. Out of the 7,330 samples analysed, 5,962 samples were genuine and the remaining 1,368 samples were found to be adulterated. The percentage of adulterated samples worked to 18.7. The total number of convictions obtained during the period was 1,104. The maximum and minimum fines imposed were Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 25 respectively. The amount of total fines imposed was Rs. 1,86,545. In 526 cases, the vendors were sentenced to simple imprisonment in addition to fines.

The Water Analyst Laboratory was turning out very good work by taking out samples at various stages daily in the purification system at the headworks and from City distribution systems simultaneously.

Free medical aid was given to Corporation school children by examining over 23,011 children. 14,027 children were found to have some ailment or other. The weak and under-nourished children were treated with Shark Liver Oil, Calcium, Iron, Yeast and with vitamin A, B and C tablets. Another set of 552 children who required minor surgery were sent to Government hospitals in the City. Eleven children found with defective eye-sight were provided with spectacles out of the generous donation made by Thiru C. Rajagopalachari, ex-Governor-General of India. The Ashok Vihar Health and Recreation Centre is the one modelled on the lines of the Pekhan Centre in England contributing to the Socio-medical uplift of slum dwellers in the City.

Children left over by poor working mothers or mothers who are chronically ill were looked after during the day-time between 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day. They were provided with diet and also protected against easily communicable diseases. An average of 55 children of 4 months to 6 years old were present in the creche daily.

Poor children attending the various Corporation schools in the City were continued to be fed with midday meal. Three hundred and twenty one schools and creches received the benefit under the

midday meals scheme and 34,968 meals were supplied on each working day. The Midday Meals centres were also utilised for supply of food to the victims of flood and fire disasters. During the period, a total number of 12,93,890 meals were supplied to victims of fire disasters.

The Corporation continued to maintain five slaughter houses. The meat inspection both ante-mortem and post mortem was done by the Veterinary Surgeons regularly. A total number of 40,835 cattle, 635,495 sheep and goats and 4,203 pigs were slaughtered during the period under report.

The Corporation continued to maintain six community centres to facilitate the citizens of Madras to conduct marriages, social and religious functions at a nominal cost.

The Madras Zoological Gardens which has celebrated the centenary recently continued to be a great attraction to the visitors in the City. There are 186 mammals, 243 birds and 12 reptiles. The Wild Life Week was celebrated on 2nd October 1968, by taking out a mammoth procession of wild animals from the Zoological Gardens. On an average 2,000 adults and 300 children visit the Zoo daily. During the period under report, midget train was installed at a cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs and the present Chief Minister Hon'ble Thiru M. Karunanidhi commissioned it on 22nd October 1968.

On 1st January 1968, there were 50 child welfare centres. During 1968, one warded centre was opened at Triplicane bringing the total to 51. Of these 51 centres, 31 were warded centres with a total bed strength of 373 and the rest were sub-centres where clinics were held thrice a week and domiciliary midwifery services alone were rendered. The Annual Baby show was held at Corporation Nehru Stadium in the last week of January 1968. Thirumathi Satyavanimuthu, Hon'ble Minister for Information, awarded prizes to the babies.

The Works Department is in charge of roads, bridges and Town Planning Schemes, besides maintenance of parks and gardens. The City roads are classified under two categories—viz., centre roads and circle roads. During the period under report, seven bus route roads were improved at a cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs. In connection with the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, six roads were improved at a cost of Rs. 12.60 lakhs. Two other bus route roads

re improved at a cost of Rs. 1.32 lakhs. Under Town Planning and Works, 61 roads were formed with earth work, metalling and halting to the value of Rs. 4,44,551.56. Six bus route roads were taken up for widening and upgrading with dense grade heavy by asphaltic concrete at a cost of Rs. 17.00 lakhs. The non-uminous portion of work for the 20 bus route roads left over from previous year was completed during the period under report at a cost of Rs. 25,433. Twelve bus passenger shelters were constructed out of donations from the philanthropic public. Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 15.00 lakhs to effect improvements to private streets. Eight streets were taken up for execution on a phased programme and the works are in progress.

The General Work-shop undertook, during the period under report, works to the value of Rs. 13,45,953.00. It earned a sum of Rs. 4,99,425.99 as supervision charges. The expenditure amounted Rs. 4,65,948.63. The net profit was Rs. 33,477.36.

The Printing Press was continuing to print the proceedings of the Committee, Council, etc. It acquired a disc ruling machine with automatic feeder of double foolscap size at a cost of Rs. 19,545.14. It turned out total work to the value of Rs. 1,28,825.

Particulars of building works completed during the period under report are given below:—

(1) Total number of buildings (other than school buildings) works completed.	31
(2) Total number of buildings (other than school buildings) works under progress.	34
(3) Total number of high school buildings completed.	5
(4) Total number of elementary school buildings completed.	23
(5) Total number of elementary school buildings under progress.	31

The total number of primary, basic and middle schools maintained by the Corporation as on 31st March 1969 was 349.

(i) Middle schools	147
(ii) Senior basic schools	8
(iii) Primary schools	190
(iv) Incomplete primary schools	3
(v) Junior basic school	1
Total	349

Total number of pupils on rolls—1,62,862.

(i) Boys	84,983
(ii) Girls	77,879

Number of pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes	37,657
Number of teachers employed in all the schools	4,793

The Upper Primary Schools maintained by the Corporation were re-designated as "Middle Schools" from the year 1968—

(a) Schools run in rented buildings	101
(b) Schools run in Corporation-owned buildings	237
(c) Schools run in buildings belonging to Government and other autonomous bodies.	11

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Due to lack of suitable accommodation and to solve this difficulty temporarily, shift system was adopted in 85 schools.

Thiru T. Abraham, Headmaster, Corporation Middle School and Thirumathi T. S. Venkatesamma, Headmistress, Corporation Primary School were selected for the State Award during the period under report. Thiru D. Joseph, Headmaster, Corporation Primary School, who was selected for the National Award in 1967-68 received his award at New Delhi on 18th December, 1968.

Facilities were also awarded to teach the pupils whose mother-tongue was Telugu, Urdu, Malayalam, Gujarathi and Marathi in their own mother-tongue. The number of pupils who received instructions in these languages was 4,849, 8,746, 61, 162 and 15 respectively.

Details regarding the high schools maintained by the Corporation are given below :—

1 Total number of high schools—	28
(i) Mixed schools	17
(ii) Girls' schools	9
(iii) Boys' schools	2
Total	28

2 Number of full fledged high schools—	21
Total strength of pupils—	26,775
(i) Boys	14,012
(ii) Girls	12,763
Total	26,775

3 Number of Scheduled Castes pupils	5,719
4 Number of Teachers in the High Schools	1,031

5 Medium of instruction—

Tamil	27 schools.
Urdu	1 school.

Facilities to teach the subjects in Telugu medium and in English medium are existing in 8 High Schools and 7 High Schools respectively.

The street lighting in Madras City including its vast extended area was considerably increased and improved in spite of limited financial position as well as continued difficulties in procuring essential materials such as cables, steel tubular poles, M.D. fittings, etc. During the period under report, 598 lamp posts were installed in various important places of the City. There were 29,293 electric lights with a load of 2,176.175 in the high tension system on 31st March 1969.

The Corporation cold storage continued to be popular among retailers. The stock of food stored under weightage tariff was 1,109.29 M. Tonnes and the amount collected was Rs. 37,516.40. Under volumetric tariff 1,895 cases of fruit was stored on daily rates and the amount realised was Rs. 1,435.15. On monthly rates, 14,905 fruit cases were stored and the amount realised was Rs. 20,356.05.

The quantity of water pumped and supplied to the City from the Red Hills lake during the period under report was 76,324.88 million litres which works out to an average of 167.38 million litres per day. The average quantity of water supplied to Saidapet and Sembiam from the Infiltration Galleries was 794,365 litres per day. Water is also pumped from certain wells in the City by means of electric and oil engine pumpsets. Eighteen oil engines and 20 electric pumpsets were pumping about 4.10 million litres of water per day. Taking into account the total quantity of water from all the above sources, the average supply per head per day works out to about 86.13 litres

based on an estimated population of 20 lakhs. There were 84,388 house service connections from the distribution system of which 8,690 were metered. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of water works amounted to Rs. 106.03 lakhs, while the total revenue derived from the water-tax was Rs. 92.56 lakhs.

During the period, 1,500 small size 2' dia. R.C.C. Dust Bins were purchased and they were placed at the junctions of streets for collecting rubbish. A sum of Rs. 1,11,694.32 was collected towards conservancy charges during the period under report. The works relating to all the sanctioned Comprehensive Drainage Schemes were taken up for execution and were in progress. In addition, various sewer laying works were carried out under different Heads of Account. Electrification of pumping stations was carried out in certain pumping stations.

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 of Charitable Endowments.

This department attended to the audit of the accounts of 12,090 institutions, the total transactions of which roughly work out to Rs. 225 crores. In respect of major institutions, the system of residential audit is in vogue. In other cases, the accounts are subject to audit yearly, half yearly or monthly.

The Examiner is the statutory auditor in respect of the following institutions.

- (i) Corporation of Madras.
- (ii) State Housing Board, Madras and its units.
- (iii) Universities in the State—Madras, Annamalai and Madurai.
- (iv) Municipalities and Municipal Townships.
- (v) Panchayat Unions.
- (vi) Town Panchayats and Panchayat Townships.
- (vii) Temples and other Hindu Religious Institutions whose income exceed Rs. 1,000 per annum.
- (viii) Wakfs, the income of which exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.
- (ix) Official Assignee—High Court.
- (x) Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
- (xi) Minor Ports.

The Examiner in his capacity as Chief Auditor is entrusted with the internal audit of the accounts of the following institutions :—

(a) Government Trading Schemes such as Grow More Fish Scheme, Purchase and Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers, Civil Supplies Department, Weights and Measures Department, Milk Projects, certain schemes of the Agriculture Department, Intensive Agricultural Development Programme and all the schemes of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

(b) During the period under report, the functions of the Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes in respect of internal audit of the accounts of the Civil Supplies Department were transferred with effect from 1st December 1968 to the Chief Controller of Accounts in the office of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras.

(c) Government have entrusted to the Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes, the audit of the accounts of the entire transactions of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board. So far, only the audit of the accounts of the Khadi Wing of the Board was done by this Department. Now from this year onwards i.e., from February 1969, the accounts of the Village Industries Wing are also subject to internal audit of this Department.

The Examiner also functions as an Audit Authority for the institutions receiving grants-in-aid from the Government such as :—

- (i) Midday Meals Scheme.
- (ii) Government (Board) Secondary Schools.
- (iii) Private Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges.
- (iv) Miscellaneous institutions in the State that are entrusted by the Government from time to time.
- (v) Institutions receiving grants-in-aid exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 30,000 recurring and exceeding Rs. 50,000 but not exceeding Rs. 1.50 lakhs non-recurring.

The Examiner is also in-charge of the Stock Verification Organisation and physical verification of stocks and stores in respect of 149 Government Institutions was done during the period under report. Apart from bringing out the defects in the stock accounts, many suggestions for the optimum utilisation of stores were also offered.

The Examiner in his capacity as the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments administered 566 Charitable Endowments (both Central and State), the total value of which is approximately Rs. 87 lakhs.

During the Course of Audit, several cases of leakage of revenue, heavy arrears in the collections 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.

Affixing Court-fee stamps of lesser denomination of 25 P. as against Re. 1 to the licence applications from the Public in the Corporation of Madras resulting in a loss of Rs. 52,277.25 to the State Exchequer was pointed out.

Government have assigned the work of issuing correction slips to the Manual on Panchayat Administration, Parts I and II of Local Fund Audit Department Manuals. The work of issuing correction slips to the Manual on Panchayat Administration, Parts I and II has been completed and the other work is in progress.

With a view to prevent diversion of Provident Fund accumulations by local bodies for meeting the day to day expenditure and also with a view to allow the same rate of interest on the Provident Fund accumulations of the employees of local bodies as allowed to Government Servants, Government changed the existing procedure of Investments of Provident Fund accumulations of employees of local bodies. The Government ordered that all future collections of subscriptions to Provident Fund by the employees of Local Bodies be remitted to the Government to the Personal Deposit Account opened specially for this purpose and that all the existing securities representing Provident Fund investments now available with the local bodies be endorsed in favour of the State Government by the respective local bodies. The Government also ordered that the work relating to the receipt of the securities endorsed in favour of the State Government and work relating to realisation of interest and crediting it to the Government holding the securities under safe custody and maintaining the accounts thereto till the securities are handed over to the Reserve Bank of India be entrusted to the Examiner and the work is in progress.

Government have entrusted the work of issue of authorisation to the Treasuries for the recovery of overpayment to local bodies in respect of Government grants sanctioned to them and the work is being attended to from this year onwards.

The system of residential audit was extended to eight of fifteen first grade Municipalities on an experimental basis.

The system of cent per cent internal audit was extended to the Village Industries Wing of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

During the period under report, 173 reports in lieu of surcharge certificate involving a sum of Rs. 98,085.69 P. were issued against officials as detailed below :—

	<i>Number of reports in lieu of Surcharge certificate issued.</i>	<i>Amount involved.</i>
		RS.
1 Municipalities	10	8,266.93
2 Township Committees	1	80.01
3 Panchayat Unions	14	3,556.61
4 Town Panchayats	148	86,182.14
	<u>173</u>	<u>98,085.69</u>

Cost of the Department and Audit Fees.—The gross cost of the Department for the period under report is Rs. 47 lakhs. Audit fees realisable by this Department in respect of Hindu Religious Endowment and certain other institutions specified by the Government per year roughly work out to Rs. 11 lakhs.

CHAPTER XVIII SOCIAL SERVICE.

Women's Welfare.

The Director of Women's Welfare is in-charge of the Development and Social Welfare Work relating to Women and Children in this State. The Department of the State Social Welfare Board, after merger with the Women's Welfare Department, have gained considerable experience in working together and implementing the programmes for Women and Children with a healthy combination of official and non-official efforts.

The State Social Welfare Board was re-constituted in December 1968 with Thirumathi Champalakshmi Venkatachalam as Chairman. The full Board met thrice during the period under report. The members of the new Board were allotted specified area in the State to attend to their work.

Activities under Grants-in-aid Programme of the State Social Welfare Board—Mahila Mandal Programme.—There are 13 Mahila Mandal institutions running 40 centres. In these Mahila Mandals, activities like Balwadi, Social Education, Craft Programme are being carried on. A grant of Rs. 74,023 was released to 13 institutions during 1968-69.

Urban Welfare Extension Projects.—The following 2 urban projects in this State were sanctioned grants for the year 1968-69, as detailed below, by the Central Social Welfare Board.

	RS.
(a) Indian Conference of Social Welfare, Madras Centre at Chetpet Thangal.	6,600
(b) Indian Red Cross Society, Coimbatore	6,600

Holiday Camps.—Seventeen Holiday Camps were conducted during the year 1968. A sum of Rs. 39,548.74 was released as grant. 400 boys and 450 girls from the different schools and orphanages were taken to good camping spots with each camp covering a period of 15 days.

Plan Period Grants.—Sixty-eight institutions were sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 2,11,685 for the year 1968-69 for Child Welfare, Women's Welfare, Welfare of Handicapped and General Welfare.

Annual Grant.—One hundred and thirty-three institutions were sanctioned annual grants for the year 1968-69 for a total sum of Rs. 1,44,401.

Condensed Course of Education for Adult-Women.—In order to give a chance to adult-women especially widows, destitute women and deserted wives and daughters of jawans who, for various reasons, had to discontinue their studies, the Central Social Welfare Board gives financial assistance for conducting a condensed course of education. The period of the course is two years during which three to four years' studies are condensed and the students are coached up to appear for the S.S.L.C. or E.S.L.C. Public Examination. The age and other restrictions have been relaxed in respect of these women to enable them to be taken for further training as Nurses, Mid-wives, Teachers and Gramasevikas. For 1966-68, four courses for S.S.L.C. and one for E.S.L.C. were sanctioned to five institutions. One hundred and fourteen women had been coached up out of which 30 have come over successful. The five institutions which were sanctioned grants for condensed course S.S.L.C. during 1967-69 are continuing to function. For 1968-70, eight courses were sanctioned in eight institutions. Five institutions have sent 117 candidates to the S.S.L.C. Public Examination held in April 1969.

Socio-Economic Units.—Eleven Socio-Economic Units are functioning well. The total sanction is for 3.62 lakhs.

Family and Child Welfare Scheme.—A sum of Rs. 16,000 was released to Villivakkam Project and a sum of Rs. 11,000 to Kurunji-padi.

Visits.—The Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board, Begum Ali Zaheer, visited Madras from 18th January to 23rd January 1969. During her visit, she visited four institutions and the two Family and Child Welfare Projects.

Seminar and Conferences.—A Seminar on Social Welfare was convened at Rajaji Hall, Government House Estate, Madras, on 21st January 1969. It was presided over by the Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board and inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare Dr. (Thirumathi) Satyavanimuthu.

Women's Welfare Committees.—In order that non-official participation may help the growth of democratic development at District and Block levels, Women's Welfare Committees have been formed in all the 13 districts and in 359 blocks (out of 374 blocks) in the State.

Activities of the Women's Welfare Branch.—The total number of Mukhyasevikas and Gramasevikas in position is 266 and 710 respectively as against the sanctioned strength of 345 Mukhyasevikas and 752 Gramasevikas. There are 48 Women's Welfare Organisers

in charge of 48 Women's Welfare branches in the State centres, the centre at Pammal, Chingleput district, Azeeznagar, South Arcot district are exclusively for tribes' women. These posts are interchangeable with the Gramasevikas. All these personnel attend to the programme for welfare of women and children in the blocks, municipalities and towns in the State under the guidance of the District Women's Welfare Officers, District Level Committees and Block Level Committees. There are also about 500 voluntary workers in Branches and its sub-centres to assist the Women's Welfare Organisers in their activities and to help the conductress by looking after the branch work when the Women's Welfare Organisers go on casual leave and till a substitute is posted when they go on long leave. To help Mukhyasevikas and Gramasevikas in effectively implementing the centre activities at panchayat level, the Government of India have sanctioned the scheme for training of associate women workers who are local women convenors of Magalir Manrams and who are willing to take up leadership at panchayat and village levels. During 1968-69, 596 convenors have been trained in Service Home, Tambaram, and Home Science wings of rural extension training centres at Bhavanisagar and T. Kallupatti besides the 2,369 persons already trained in previous years.

Pre-School Programme.—The department continues to give its support for the vulnerable age group of 2½ years to 5 years, thus laying the foundation for good health and education of the nation at its grass roots. This is done through "Kuzhandaikal Kappagams" which relieve the daily wage earning mothers to attend to their work without worry and anxiety for the toddlers. These "Kappagams" prepare the children to take to primary education without fear or hesitancy. One thousand and forty pre-schools function in 47 blocks catering about 31,000 children.

The Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project at Poona-mallee is functioning well. The 50 Balawadies and 10 creches continued to function with an average attendance of 40 children in Balawadi and 10 in the creches.

The Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project area is covered by 12 maternity centres. A sum of Rs. 38,500 has been sanctioned for the construction of 7 maternity centre buildings at Rs. 5,500 each. Six buildings were completed and one has not yet been completed.

work centres, 12 production units and 2 Sales centres. Out of the 31 work centres, 14 are for Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The activities in the work centres are to train women in crafts like tailoring, carpet making, weaving, etc. Three thousand nine hundred and thirty-four women in 283 batches have been trained so far.

Magalir Manrams.—Twelve thousand six hundred and eighty-eight Magalir Manrams were functioning during the period under report. About 3 lakhs of village women met periodically throughout the year to discuss, learn and practice better methods of progressive living and development. Each Magalir Manram meets at least twice a week under the guidance of a convenor. Up to the end of 31st March 1969, 9,579 Magalir Manrams were supplied with craft equipments—mostly sewing machines except in one or two where other equipments like groundnut decorticators. Fifty per cent of the cost of these equipments were borne by the Magalir Manrams themselves. Six hundred and eighty-three Craft Instructresses were in position during the year. Each Craft Instructress is in-charge of six Magalir Manrams. Important nation building activities like Small Savings Scheme, Family Planning Education reach rural women through these manrams. Sanitation and health measures are also taught in the manrams. The Magalir Manrams play a vital role in spreading social education throughout the country-side. Women's Listening Clubs have been organised in Magalir Manrams to promote social education. Out of the 374 blocks, Women's Listening Clubs have been formed in 359 Magalir Manrams. For 311 clubs, radio sets have been supplied. Fifty per cent of the cost is borne by local contribution and only 50 per cent up to a ceiling of Rs. 125 is met by the Government. The members of these clubs listen to the various interesting rural programmes being broadcast by the All-India Radio.

This department is taking keen interest to give wide publicity for Family Planning work throughout the State. The field staff, viz., District Women's Welfare Officers, Women Welfare Organisers, Mukhyasevikas, Gramasevikas, etc., explain the need to adopt Family Planning methods to the womenfolk. Training camps were conducted in the districts and 2,985 members were trained. Thousands of women were contacted in person and given advice, 5,977 women took up surgical treatment, 4,581 had I.U.C.D. inserted due to the encouragement and persuasion done by this department's

staff. During 1968, a Seminar on I.U.C.D. was conducted at the District Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore. The Hon'ble Minister Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, then Minister for Public Health, inaugurated the seminar. It was followed by a four-days' training camp from 25th October 1968. In September 1968 Family Planning Fortnight was observed. The staff of this department, the Board Members and voluntary organisations participated in it.

Selvi Vasantha Kumari, Gramasevika, now at Pallipet Block, Chingleput district, has been declared as the best Gramasevika at the State level in the Prize Competition Scheme for Gramasevikas which was introduced for the first time in 1966-67 and whose results were evaluated in 1967-68.

Service Homes (Government).—Three Service Homes are run by this department at Tambaram, Cuddalore and Thanjavur. They had a total strength of 263 adults and 96 children during the period under report. The Home at Tambaram has a section for physically handicapped women and children, a poultry unit, a tailoring unit, a bee-keeping unit and a mat weaving unit, as side activities for those who cannot pass E.S.L.C. nor appear for Technical Examinations like tailoring, needle-work, music, etc.

Service Home by Voluntary Institutions.—There are 6 voluntary institutions functioning in the State. They are assisted by grants from State Government and Central Social Welfare Board. The total strength in all these 6 institutions was 205 adults and 6 children. Government have since ordered to increase the strength to 295 adults and 6 children and to give grants for a continuous period of three years.

Special E.S.L.C. Examination.—Government gave special permission for State Social Welfare Board to recommend institutions which could coach up adult women especially destitutes, widows, deserted wives, etc., who cannot afford to go through regular schools again to appear for E.S.L.C. Examinations. Fourteen institutions had sent 197 candidates in March 1968 of which 111 passed. In March 1969, 9 institutions sent 168 candidates for the examination.

The special home for unattached women for Burma Repatriates, Mathur, Tiruchirappalli, had a strength of 74 adults and 36 children as on 31st March 1969. Two secondary grade teachers have been appointed for adult education. The children above 6 years go to the school attached to the Children's home. For those below 6

years, a trained Balasevika conducts the pre-school during the day. Fifty-four children are in this "Kuzhandaikal Kappagam". For inmates who are older and who cannot take up education at this stage, an industrial section with three crafts, viz., tailoring, mat-weaving and coir-making is being conducted in the home.

The Working Women's Hostel at Madras is functioning with a strength of 25. Though this hostel is meant for women employed in Government and private offices, Government permitted the admission of candidates studying in post-graduate professional courses also this year.

This department evinced keen interest in Small Savings Scheme throughout the State through the staff of this department. One hundred and eighty-five conveners of the Magalir Manrams have so far offered to take up agency in the districts. A sum of Rs. 4,57,569.28 was collected during the period under report. Government have ordered to institute the award of a rolling shield to the best Madhar Sangam in each district which has done best work in this aspect during a financial year.

The Women's Welfare Department participated in the All-India Khadi Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition held at Madras during December 1968 to February 1969 and other exhibitions in the various places in the State. The total sales of articles produced in work centre and branches effected through these exhibitions was Rs. 1,329.

The departmental journal in Tamil by name "Bagyalakshmi" continues to be published monthly. Five thousand and five hundred copies are in circulation every month. Many Mukhyasevikas and Gramasevikas, besides outside authors, contribute interesting articles on field experience. This is a very popular journal.

The annual conference of the District Women's Welfare Officers was held on 19th January 1969 at Madras. Various problems relating to administrative field work and for improving the activities of this department were discussed.

In connection with the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations, there was a special programme on 4th October 1968 as "Women's Day" at the Rajaji Hall. There was a non-stop bhajan and spinning by various voluntary and Governmental women's organisations from 7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. A Pada Yatra was conducted in September 1968 by the women's committee. The Yatra started from Ettayapuram and covered the three districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai.

The State Jawan's Relief Fund is operated by the Director of Women's Welfare, Madras. A total amount of Rs. 17,13,497.47 was received from the Collectors through benefit performances, etc., conducted in the districts and after releasing funds to the tune of Rs. 5,75,483.71 for various purposes, there is still a balance of Rs. 11.38 lakhs. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Salem district for the construction of shopping centre as a self-generating scheme and the work is to be executed by the Public Works Department.

Harijan Welfare

The Director of Harijan Welfare, an officer drawn from the I.A.S. cadre is in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the State. In the districts, the District Welfare Officers and the Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation) working under the administrative control of the District Collectors are responsible for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

The Conference of the District Welfare Officers and the Special Deputy Collector (K.R.), Madurai was held during the year 1968-69 at Tiruchirappalli on 18th July 1968 and at Karaikudi on 11th January 1969.

House sites are given free of cost to all Harijans and other eligible communities who do not already own house sites except in cases where they can afford to pay. Converts to christianity (from Harijans) are also eligible for free house sites. Ten per cent of the house sites are allotted to caste Hindus whenever they came forward to live in the Harijans Colony. During 1968-69, 1,67,893 house sites have been acquired covering an extent of 11,562.25 acres and pattas issued for 1,56,268 cases.

Details regarding the Harijan Welfare Schools in the State are furnished below:

(1) Total number of Schools	..	..	..	832
(i) Elementary Schools	..	..	..	750
(ii) Higher Elementary Schools	..	..	..	77
(iii) High Schools	..	..	..	5
				832
(2) Total Strength—	..	..	..	1,17,834

Kanyakumari district.

(i) Number of libraries	24
(ii) Number of night schools	9
(iii) Number of Pial schools	1

Prizes are awarded in the form of National Savings Certificates/ National Defence Certificates for the value of Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively to the Harijan students (both boys and girls) who secured first and second highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Examination in each district every year. Prizes in the form of Silver medal at a cost of Rs. 10 each were awarded to 86 Headmasters and Head Mistresses of the Harijan Welfare Schools in the State for maintaining regular and best attendance in the schools. Two sets of dresses are supplied to the girl students studying in the Harijan Welfare Schools and residing as boarders in the Government Hostels (one at the time of Deepavali and the other at the time of Pongal). One set of dresses each to Harijan and tribal boy students studying in I, II and III Standards of Harijan Welfare Schools were also supplied during 1968-69.

For the benefit of Scheduled Tribes, 61 residential schools and 4 non-residential schools were continued to be run during the period under report. The sanctioned strength in the residential schools is 3,330 and in non-residential schools, it is 275.

For the benefit of the denotified tribes, 27 schools with 2,917 pupils were continued to be run during the period under report.

Mid-day meals at the rate of 15 paise per meal are served to all the pupils studying in the Harijan Welfare Schools.

Government of India Post-Metric Scholarship to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.—Every year, a fixed allotment of Rs. 81,71,400 for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 12,000 for Scheduled Tribes is being sanctioned under non-plan schemes. The actual expenditure incurred for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes over and above the amount provided under non-plan schemes will be met under plan schemes. The Government of India (Social Welfare Department)

provides amounts both under non-plan and plan schemes. The expenditure during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 is furnished below.

	<i>Number of applications received.</i>	<i>Number of applications sanctioned.</i>	<i>Amount of scholarships sanctioned.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)
			RS.
Scheduled Castes	10,541	10,253	49,92,658-80
Scheduled Tribes	115	108	59,419-25

Particulars of scholarship expenditure in respect of Eligible Communities, Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes are given below :

<i>Name of community.</i>	<i>Prematric.</i>	
	<i>Number granted.</i>	<i>Amount involved.</i>
	(2)	(3)
(1)		
Eligible Community	3,15,576	64,66,759-00
Backward Classes	21,475	6,97,669-00
Denotified Tribes	36,885	8,41,540-86
	<i>Postmatric.</i>	
	<i>Number granted.</i>	<i>Amount involved.</i>
	(4)	(5)
Eligible Community	9,307	19,71,130-00
Backward Classes	37,347	1,25,56,269-20
Denotified Tribes	2,383	10,18,529-00

Government of India Scholarships to Denotified Tribes, Nomadic, Semi-nomadic Tribes and Lower Income Group.—A sum of Rs. 14,84,000 was allotted every year by the Government of India for the award of Government of India scholarships to lower-income group students and other Backward classes including de-notified tribes. Particulars regarding the amount spent are given below.

<i>Name of category.</i>	<i>Number of applications received.</i>	<i>Number sanctioned.</i>	<i>Amount involved.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
Other Backward classes and lower income group students.	8,179	2,892	15,91,006-70

With a view to improve the economic conditions of the scheduled castes, a new scheme for the sanction of interest-free loans to petty traders of scheduled castes has been sanctioned by the Government and the interest-free loan is available in respect of 18 trades. The amount that can be sanctioned should not exceed Rs. 5,000 each according to the nature of the trade and the demand and solvency by the beneficiaries and the amount is repayable in 100 equal monthly instalments. After enquiry and verification of the reports of the District Welfare Officers, the selection is made by a Committee consisting of—

- (1) The Director of Harijan Welfare (Chairman).
- (2) The Director of Industries and Commerce or his nominee—
an officer not lower in rank than that of a Joint Director of Industries and Commerce—Member.
- (3) The Director of Khadi and Village Industries or his nominee not lower in rank than that of a Deputy Collector—Member.
- (4) The Personal Assistant to the Director of Harijan Welfare—Secretary.

At the end of the year 1967, there were 396 Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes. 13 New Government Hostels were opened during the period. Two hostels were ordered to be taken over by the Government. Thus, the total number of Government Hostels on 31st March 1969 was 411 (Boys—293, Girls—118). The strength in these hostels was 20,412 Boys and 7,336 Girls.

During the period under report, the construction of buildings for the following two Government hostels was sanctioned as detailed below :

	RS. IN LAKHS
(1) Government College Boys' Hostel for Scheduled Castes, Salem.	2.55
(2) Government Girls' Hostel, Palayamcottai.	2.75

The boarders belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Forward Communities are being admitted in the Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes in the ratio of 75 per cent, 20 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. During the year, 61 Part-time Tutors for 61 Government Hostels were appointed with a view to improve the educational standard of the boarders. Three Part-time Tutors

for the three Government hostels for College students in Madurai, Salem and Palayamcottai (Tirunelveli) were also sanctioned. The payment of the Part-time Tutor for the High School Students is Rs. 75 per mensem and that for the College students is Rs. 100 per mensem.

For the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes, 15 hostels were continued to run. The strength in these 15 hostels was 675.

For the benefit of the De-notified Tribes, 22 Government Boarding Homes with 1,504 Boarders were continued to run.

For the benefit of the Backward Classes, 11 hostels with a strength of 979 were allowed to continue.

There are 68 subsidised hostels with the number of boarders as given below :

Scheduled Castes		4,228
Backward Classes		2,487

The following were the budget provision for the award of Lumpsum Boarding grants for the year 1968-69.

	Eligible Communities.	Backward Classes.
	RS.	RS.
Non-Plan	7,86,000	4,67,800

The Pre-examination Training Centre was continued to be run during the period under report for coaching candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for the All India Service Examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission. The sanctioned strength of the hostel is 60. Thirty-four candidates from various States were coached up in the second session and were sent to the U.P.S.C. Examination held in October 1968. For the third session, 27 candidates have been admitted in the centre. The Centre is under the direct control of the Government (Social Welfare Department) with effect from 12th November 1968.

A new scheme for the free supply of tools and appliances to technically trained scheduled tribes artisans in various trades like tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, cane-making, Miscellaneous trade was sanctioned from the year 1968-69 and a sum of Rs. 14,000 was spent on the scheme.

Inter-class marriages.—In order to create a casteless and classless society, it is necessary to encourage inter-class marriages. To give sufficient inducement to the parties who might be inclined to enter into inter-class marriages, the Government have introduced a scheme of awarding a gold medal worth about one sovereign and a certificate of appreciation in respect of each case of inter-class marriage. The following criteria is adopted in determining the eligibility for the award of gold medals.

The inter-class marriages should have been performed between—

(a) Scheduled castes or Scheduled tribes and Forward Communities.

(b) Scheduled castes or Scheduled tribes and Backward classes.

(c) Scheduled castes or Scheduled tribes and Most-backward classes.

The Bride and the Bridegroom must belong to Hindu Religion.

During 1968, 48 couples have been selected for the award of Gold Medals.

Kallar Reclamation.

The Special Deputy Collector for Kallar Reclamation is having his headquarters at Madurai.

Particulars regarding the number of schools, boarding homes, etc., are given below :

(1) Elementary Schools	..	..	...	205
(2) Middle Schools	..	..	...	33
(3) Government High Schools	...	..	..	4
Total				242
(4) Government Boarding Homes	...	..	...	15
(5) Sanctioned strength	..	..	...	2,190
(6) Subsidised Hostels	..	..	...	20
(7) Number of Boarders in the subsidised hostels.				302

Particulars regarding the expenditure during the year 1968-69 for the welfare of the Kallars are given below :

	RS.
(1) Works	1,47,304
(2) Drinking water wells (24 wells were deepened).	25,000
(3) Loan-cum-subsidy Scheme (20 wells sunk)	30,500
(4) Total number of Kallar Co-operative Societies in the District.	347
(i) Number of societies affiliated to the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank, Madurai.	255
(ii) Number of societies transferred to the control of the Village Industries Officer, Madurai.	1
(iii) Number of societies ordered to be liquidated.	48
(iv) Number of societies under R.R. Act for the recovery of Government loan dues.	42
(v) Number of societies functioning	1
Total	347

Azeeznagar Settlement.

The Manager, Azeeznagar Settlement is in charge of the settlement.

Cultivation is the main occupation of the settlers. Lands have been assigned to them conditionally to improve food production and to eke out their livelihood. The settlement has now been provided with electric supply for both domestic and agricultural purposes.

Three industries, viz., Carpentry, Weaving and Leather Industries are run in this settlement to provide alternative job to the settlers. But the progress is not encouraging. This is due to the fact that many of the settlers are employed and being paid an attractive remuneration by the "Neyveli Lignite Corporation" and they do prefer to work in these three industries at Azeeznagar. Details regarding the allotment and expenditure are given below :—

Name of the Industries.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
(i) Carpentry	20,000	20,000
(ii) Weaving	20,000	20,000
(iii) Leather Industry	2,000	2,000

The Government High School at Azeeznagar Settlement is with a strength of 534 students. Mid-day meals are supplied to the De-notified Tribes and Harijan pupils as usual.

The Village Panchayat constituted for the arbitration of small disputes among the settlers is functioning properly.

The settlers are living in healthy surroundings and they are availing all the opportunities afforded by the Government. Their standard of living is improving.

Bhoodhan and Gramdhan.

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodhan Yagna Board, Madurai, reconstituted in the year 1966, for a further period of four years from 1st January 1966, continued to function during the period under report. There is no change in the membership of the Board.

Bhoodhan.—During the period under report, 110 Bhoodhan patrams covering an extent of 425 acres were enquired under the provisions of the Bhoodhan Act. In respect of 199 cases, the Tahsildars concerned passed orders under section 17 (4) of the Act confirming the donation of an extent of 205.05 acres of land in the name of the State Bhoodhan Board. About 861 cases involving an extent of 1,127 acres have been transferred and revenue pattas issued by the Tahsildars. About 45 acres of land has been distributed among the landless poor. The Special Deputy Tahsildars (Bhoodhan) have localised 838 cases covering an extent of 933 acres and put the donees in possession of the Bhoodhan lands.

Gramdhan.—Gramdhan villages were offered in Madurai, Ramnathapuram, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts. As many as 3,053 gramdhan patrams were sent to the Special Deputy Tahsildars for enquiry. Two thousand one hundred and forty-two patrams were enquired so far out of which 122 patrams satisfy section 2 (e) of the Bhoodhan Act, 1958. The development work in Gramdhan villages is in progress in Tirunelveli and Madurai districts only.

There are 78 cases in Tirunelveli district. For the development of Gramdhan villages in this district, a sum of Rs. 1,96,500 under "Loan" and another sum of Rs. 65,000 under "Grant" for disbursement during the year 1967-68 was sanctioned by the Government. The amount spent during 1967-68 was as follows:—

	RS.
(1) Loan	40,905
(2) Grant	7,750

The balance under loan and grant was surrendered.

The allotment for the year 1968-69 was as follows:—

	RS.
(1) Loan	36,225
(2) Grant	9,960

The entire amount was spent. The amount was utilised for the improvement of the lands.

In Madurai district, the particulars regarding the allotment and expenditure during 1968-69 for the development of the sixteen Gramdhan villages are given below:—

Details.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
1 Long-term loan	1,08,000	61,875
2 Grant	25,000	2,230
3 Short-term loan	12,000	3,500
" The balance was surrendered.		
Gramdhan Societies—		
(a) Total number of societies		30
(i) Madurai district	29	
(ii) Thanjavur	1	
	30	
(b) Total number of 'A' Class members		1,913
(c) Extent of land donated		1962-60 acres.
(d) Agricultural production during 1968-69.		Rs. 5,23,065
Bhoodhan Societies—		
(a) Total number of societies		13
(b) Amount of loan disbursed to the Societies.	Rs.	2,28,920
(c) Amount of subsidy disbursed to the Societies.	Rs.	74,280

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

Organisation.—The Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors, and Airmen's Board, Madras was reconstituted in November 1968 and functions under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Local Administration with sixteen officials and eleven non-officials as its members. The tenure of office is 3 years for the non-official members.

The Board is under the over all control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madras. The Joint Director of Employment was its Ex-officio Secretary till 26th February 1968 when a full-time Secretary assumed charge.

The Collector and the District Employment Officer in each district continue to be the President and Secretary respectively of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. Four posts of full-time Secretaries for the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards of Coimbatore, North Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirappalli have since been sanctioned. The welfare work relating to the districts of the The Nilgiris and Dharmapuri continue to be attended to by the Boards at Coimbatore and Salem respectively. Proposals for setting up a separate Board for Dharmapuri district is under the consideration of the Government. The expenditure towards the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board is wholly borne from the State funds while in the case of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, the Government of India shares 50 per cent of the expenditure.

The Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board administers the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund. There was a Reserve of Rs. 11,18,393.70 as on 31st March 1969.

The Flag Day collections of 1967 in Tamil Nadu State amounted to Rs. 2,37,850.90. A sum of Rs. 2,66,367.40 including the balance of previous year's collection was remitted to the Central Flag Day Fund Committee, New Delhi for the Flag Day, 1967. The Central Flag Day Fund Committee allocated a sum of Rs. 1,81,230.66 to Tamil Nadu as the State's share. This amount has been taken into the corpus of the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund.

During the period under report, the Financial Sub-Committee of the Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board met three times to consider requests received from Ex-Servicemen and their dependents for financial assistance from the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund for various purposes.

The total amount granted as financial assistance from Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund was Rs. 1,67,831.36.

During the period under report, the rules administering the Benevolent Fund were amended—(1) making provision for the sanction of monthly grant for maintenance to those ex-servicemen

who are in receipt of disability pension and (2) extending the concession of availing loan facilities from the fund to the eligible categories of Ex-servicemen irrespective of their emoluments.

Widows/Women dependents of Ex-servicemen who were undergoing training in home management and child care in the Seva Samajam/Girls' Training Institute have completed their course during the year 1968-69.

The Director of Employment and Training attended the meeting of the Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board and the meeting of the Secretaries of the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in Simla in Himachala Pradesh on 14th October 1968 and 15th October 1968 respectively.

The meeting of Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board was held on 13th February 1969 under the chairmanship of the Honourable Minister for Local Administration. Major General Jaswant Singh, Director-General for Re-settlement and Col. G. S. Parab, Command Liaison Officer, Southern Command participated in the meeting. During the meeting, ways and means to promote the welfare of Ex-servicemen were discussed.

On the Republic Day, 1969, a contingent of 36 Ex-servicemen participated in the ceremonial march-past.

During the period under report, the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in the State dealt with 112,193 representations from Ex-servicemen/their dependants and families of serving personnel and also interviewed a large number of Ex-servicemen/their dependants. Seven thousand five hundred and ninety-four eligibility certificates for educational concessions were issued by all the Boards. Six thousand nine hundred and forty-six applications for assignment of lands were received from Ex-servicemen/jawans and their dependants and bonafide certificates for assignment of lands were issued.

Efforts made to secure grants from other benevolent funds by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have resulted in securing grants to a tune of Rs. 99,465 for 772 Ex-servicemen and their dependants in the entire State.

One hundred and eighty-four ex-services T. B. patients and 57 Leprous patients were admitted for treatment in the various sanatoria/leprosoria in the State. Medical assistance was also given to 492 Ex-servicemen in the Government Headquarters Hospital for other diseases.

During the period, 940 cases of disability pension, 169 cases of family pension and 1,755 cases of service pension were sanctioned.

During the period under report, 8,244 ex-services personnel were registered with the employment offices in the State. One thousand four hundred and seventy-three were placed in employment. Final settlement of the accounts of 978 Ex-servicemen were taken up with the concerned Record Officers for payment of their dues towards salary, A.F.P.P. Fund, etc. A sum of Rs. 54,854.48 was disbursed to them.

On the eve of the Flag Day, the Governor of Tamil Nadu was kind enough to broadcast an appeal to the public over the All India Radio, Madras. The Minister for Local Administration also gave a talk over All India Radio about the importance of the Flag Day and requested the public to donate liberally to the Flag Day Fund.

The receipts and charges of the Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards during the year 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 6,80,719.37 and Rs. 7,02,869.78 respectively.

The Government of India have recently set up a new Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen with contribution from the National Defence Fund and the Defence Budget.

The Special Fund of this State has so far received :

	RS.
(1) Share from the National Defence Fund ..	25,85,100
(2) Share from the Defence Budget 1965-66 ..	5,17,000
1966-67 ..	5,03,400
(3) Matching grant from the State Government—	
1965-66	5,17,000
1966-67	5,03,400
Total ..	46,25,900

This fund constitutes a new source for rendering financial assistance to Ex-servicemen/their dependants of this State.

CHAPTER XIX.

ELECTIONS.

Assembly and Parliamentary Elections.

Revision and preparation of electoral rolls for Assembly Constituencies.—Under the existing arrangements, the annual revision of electoral rolls has been dispensed with and the revision is undertaken before each general election or a bye-election.

During the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969, the electoral rolls of the following Assembly Constituencies were taken up for revision under the directions of the Election Commission of India :—

1. Tenkasi Assembly Constituency.
2. Six Assembly Constituencies comprised in the Nagercoil Parliamentary Constituency, viz. (i) Nagercoil, (ii) Colachel, (iii) Padmanabhapuram, (iv) Tiruvattar, (v) Vilavancode and (vi) Killiyur.
3. Perundurai Assembly Constituency.
4. Sattur Assembly Constituency.

The revision of rolls in these constituencies was necessitated due to the demise of the members elected from these constituencies.

The nature of the revision undertaken was either purely summary or partly summary and partly intensive. The electoral rolls relating to Tenkasi Assembly Constituency were revised purely summarily and only lists of amendments to the rolls used for the General Elections, 1967, were prepared. In the Assembly Constituencies, comprised in the Nagercoil Parliamentary Constituency, the rolls relating to the Municipal areas were revised intensively by house to house enquiry by the Enumerators. In the rural areas, the rolls used for the General Elections, 1967, were checked by house to house visit and on the basis of the information obtained on enquiry, supplements were prepared. Following the same procedure, the rolls of Perundurai and Sattur Assembly Constituencies which are rural areas were revised summarily on the directions of the Election Commission of India.

II. Revision and preparation of electoral rolls of Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Constituencies.—Fresh electoral rolls were prepared in respect of the following council constituencies in connection with the biennial elections held in these constituencies during April 1968 :—

- (i) Madras East Central Graduates.
- (ii) Madras West Central Graduates.
- (iii) Madurai Ramanathapuram Teachers.

The electoral roll of the Madras-Chingleput Teachers' Constituency, in which also biennial election was held in April 1968 was revised summarily as directed by the Election Commission.

Fresh electoral roll was prepared for the North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers' Constituency in connection with the bye-election held in this constituency consequent on the death of Thiru A. Chidambaranathan.

The electoral rolls of the following Local Authorities Constituencies were brought up-to-date and printed for the biennial elections held in these constituencies, in April 1968 :—

- (i) Madras Local Authorities.
- (ii) Thanjavur Local Authorities.
- (iii) Salem-Dharmapuri Local Authorities.
- (iv) Ramanathapuram Local Authorities.

The electoral roll of the South Arcot Local Authorities Constituency, in which a bye-election was held, was also brought up-to-date and printed.

The summary revision of the electoral roll of the Madras District Graduates' Constituency was also taken up during February 1969 in connection with the bye-election to be held in this Constituency.

III. Biennial elections and bye-elections—Biennial elections—

(i) *Council of States*—Six vacancies occurred in the Council of States consequent on the retirement of six members on 2nd April 1968 on the expiry of their term of office. All these vacancies have been filled up.

(ii) *Tamil Nadu Legislative Council*.—Twenty-one vacancies occurred in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council consequent on the retirement of twenty-one members on 20th April 1968 on the expiry of their term of office. All these vacancies have been filled up.

Bye-Elections—(I) *Tamil Nadu Legislative Council*.—(1) A vacancy occurred in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council on 4th August 1967 consequent on the resignation of Thiru R. Venkataraman, a member elected by the Members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. Thirumathi Alamelu Appadurai was declared elected on 4th March 1968 without contest.

(2) Consequent on the death of Thiru A. Chidambaranathan, a member elected from North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers' Constituency, a bye-election was held to fill this vacancy and Thiru P.U. Shanmugam was declared elected on 23rd April 1968.

(3) In the South Arcot Local Authorities Constituency, a bye-election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thiru M. Jengal Reddiar and in his place, Thiru Era. Sambasivan was declared elected on 11th May 1968.

(4) In the Madras Local Authorities Constituency, consequent on the death of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, a bye-election was held to fill the vacancy and Thirumathi Rani was declared elected on 7th March 1969 without contest.

(II) *Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly*.—Consequent on the death of Thiru I.A. Chidambaram Pillai on 6th December 1967, a vacancy occurred in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from the Tenkasi Constituency. A bye-election was held on 3rd July 1968 and Thiru K. M. Kathiravan *alias* Shamsudeen, a candidate sponsored by Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was declared elected to fill the vacancy.

(III) *House of the People*.—A vacancy occurred in the House of the People from the Nagercoil Parliamentary Constituency consequent on the death of Thiru A. Nesamony on 1st June 1968. A bye-election was held on 8th January 1969 to fill this vacancy. Thiru K. Kamaraj, a candidate sponsored by the Indian National Congress was declared elected on 9th January 1969.

Election Petitions.—At the beginning of the year 1968, ten Election Petitions were pending disposal. Of them, 7 related to Assembly Elections, two to Council Elections and one to Parliament. All the seven petitions relating to Assembly Constituencies and one relating to Parliamentary Constituency were dismissed by the High Court, Madras. One Election Petition relating to the Council Constituency was allowed by the High Court, Madras. Another petition relating to the Council Constituency was dismissed by the

Election Tribunal, Cuddalore. Two appeals were preferred in the Supreme Court of India, one relating to the Parliamentary Constituency and the other to the Council Constituency. The appeal relating to the Parliamentary Constituency was dismissed by the Supreme Court of India. In the appeal relating to the Council Constituency, the Supreme Court, while upholding the order of the High Court, Madras about declaring the election of the appellant as void set aside the order of the High Court declaring the election of the respondent and ordered a fresh election in the Constituency. One Election Petition filed in December 1968 relating to Assembly Election is pending disposal. Therefore, one Election Petition only was pending at the close of the year ending 31st March 1969.

Madras City Corporation Elections.

The last election to the Madras City Corporation Council was held in the year 1964. The next ordinary election to the Corporation Council was due in November 1967. However, it was not possible to hold the election in November 1967 due to administrative reasons and it was held only in October 1968. Before the elections, the Electoral divisions of the Corporation were increased from 100 to 120, so that there might be 10 divisions for each of the 12 Assembly Constituencies comprised in the jurisdiction of the Madras City Corporation.

Prior to 1968, electoral rolls of the Madras Legislative Assembly were used as such for conducting the elections. As the Assembly rolls were revised only in the year 1966 and as the elections to the Corporation Council were to be held in 1968, the Government proposed to request the Election Commission of India to revise the Assembly electoral rolls for bringing the rolls up-to-date so that an up-to-date copy of the electoral roll was available for conducting the election. However, the Election Commission, India, in a general reference stated that it was not prepared to revise the rolls of the Assembly, merely for the purpose of bringing the rolls up-to-date for conducting the elections to the local authorities and the State Governments should suitably modify the laws relating to the election to local bodies so that they could have an up-to-date rolls for conducting their elections. As it was considered imperative by the Government that up-to-date roll shall be available for conducting the election, the Government amended Madras City Municipal Corporation Act to provide for the preparation of a separate roll for the Corporation. The draft rolls were prepared

on the basis of the Assembly rolls prepared in 1966 and an opportunity was given to the persons who became eligible on 1st January 1968 to be included in the Voters' list to file claims for such inclusion. The preliminary publication of rolls was made on 22nd July 1968 and a final publication on 24th August 1968. The total number of voters in the draft roll was 1,133,258. The number of voters in the final rolls after revision was 1,247,839. About one lakh of persons have availed themselves of the opportunity and exercised their franchise. The provision regarding late inclusion of names after final publication was also availed of by certain persons and hence the number of voters for the election increased to 1,249,600.

The elections were held in October 1968. A total number of 499 candidates filed their nominations. Of these, only one nomination was rejected leaving 498 validly nominated candidates. However, 103 candidates withdrew from the contest within the time allowed for such withdrawal leaving 395 candidates in the field. The break-up of the 395 contesting candidates is as follows:—

Congress	..	..	..	120
D.M.K.	..	..	..	102
Swatantra	..	..	..	7
Jana Sangh	..	..	..	8
Communist	..	..	..	4
Socialist	..	..	..	1
Independants	..	..	..	153
Total	..	..	..	395

The following is the break-up of the party position of the elected candidates :

D.M.K.	..	..	..	56
Congress	..	..	..	52
Swatantra	..	..	..	3
Communist	..	..	..	2
Independants	..	..	..	7
Total	..	..	..	120

Out of the 120 elected candidates, none was a woman and seven belonged to Scheduled Castes. 138 candidates lost their deposits.

CHAPTER XX

GANDHI CENTENARY.

Gandhi Centenary Celebrations.

The State Committee for Gandhi Centenary Celebrations has been formed in 1966 with the Chief Minister as Chairman and during the period from 1st April 1968 to 31st March 1969, it implemented various programmes. The nine point minimum programme drawn up by the All India Conference held at Sevagram on 28th and 29th July 1969 has been adopted for full implementation by the State Committee. The steps taken in Tamil Nadu during 1968-69 against each of those nine programmes are given below :—

PROGRAMME NOS. 1 AND 2.

Panchayat Raj and Village Self-sufficiency Programme.—Gandhi Centenary Celebration Committees have been formed in 320 out of 375 Panchayat Unions in the State. These committees were given the following programme of action for implementation before 2nd October 1969.

(i) The provision of drinking water facilities in all villages comprising the Panchayat Union.

(ii) To secure as bhoodhan, lands for mid-day meal or integrated child-welfare schemes of schools in the respective Unions.

(iii) To intensify production and purchase of Khadi and also to encourage local artisans in the purchase of all other consumer goods, as a means of village self-sufficiency.

(iv) To see that every village has a Gandhi Thidal (Platform) for use by all the people of the village on solemn occasions and also to build in at least one village of the respective Panchayat Union, a school building, a hospital building or a community hall as a memorial to Gandhi utilising only local contributions and voluntary labour. Nevertheless, Panchayat Unions with surplus funds have been permitted to allocate funds for this purpose.

A team of seven Headquarters officials have been allotted two districts each, to tour and bestow personal attention for speeding up these Gandhi Centenary works in rural areas.

PROGRAMME No. 3.

Social cohesion and National Integration.—Prosperity Brigades comprising of young volunteers willing to donate their spare time for works of common good have been formed in all districts. These prosperity brigades have come forward to carry out many of the centenary works in villages. Constructive work of this nature is bound to promote social cohesion.

Unite for Gandhi.—No ostentation, but unite for Gandhi is the basic policy dictated by the State Committee for Gandhi Centenary to all its units. The Panchayat Union level committees were requested to bring in members of all parties, creeds and castes in celebrating Gandhi Jayanthi in October 1968. At State level, Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations were chalked out at a conference of leaders of all political parties in the State.

PROGRAMME No. 4.

Carrying Gandhi's message to each village and home.—(i) All schools have been asked to devote one period a month in each class for inculcating Gandhian ideologies.

(ii) Picture Post-cards carrying Gandhi's sayings have been distributed through all schools during the year.

(iii) As libraries have been located in all towns and villages with a population of 4,000 and above, all these libraries have been asked to set apart a Gandhi corner with books on and by Gandhi. The home-delivery service of all these libraries have also been asked to carry sufficient number of Gandhian literatures. The information centres run by the Government and by the Panchayat Unions have purchased Gandhian literature.

(iv) The Women's Welfare Sub-committee organised a 200 strong pada-yatra from Ettayapuram to Madurai from 24th September to 1st October 1968 covering a distance of 65 K.M. In each village on the route the yatra team fulfilled at least one of the 17 point programme drawn up by the National Sub-Committee for Women and Child Welfare.

(v) The Mass-contact sub-committee conducted a Gandhi portrait competition which attracted 250 entries. An exhibition of these paintings was held in the City as part of the Centenary Gandhi Jayanthi in October 1968, 12 entries were awarded prizes.

(vi) All newspapers and periodicals published features, anecdotes and sayings of Gandhi regularly. In addition, the Government-run periodicals like 'Tamil Nadu Information' and 'Grama Nalam' devoted liberal space to Gandhian topics.

(vii) At the instance of the State Committee, the All India Radio Stations in the State, carried Gandhi features twice a week, viz., homage songs on Friday mornings and serialised version of Gandhi's autobiography (My experiments with Truth) in Tamil on Monday evenings. In addition, all the other regular features of All India Radio like Women's, Children's, Labour and Students' programmes also carried Gandhi's messages. Broadcasts by persons who worked with Gandhiji were arranged regularly.

PROGRAMME No. 5.

Conveying basic Gandhian principles to youth.—(i) The State Education Department has prescribed as text books for all classes only those which contain a lesson of Gandhian theme. Non-detailed text books suitable for three different age-groups were also recommended.

(ii) The Gandhian Thought seminars were organised in all colleges and at the University level. The Seminar of Madras University was conducted for three days towards the end of November 1968 and was addressed by Thiru U. N. Dhebar, Thiru Diwakar as also other eminent educationalists.

(iii) A drama competition was organised among school children to bring out their talent for pin-pointing the important ideals of and incidents in the life of Gandhi. Prizes were awarded to the best entries.

PROGRAMME No. 6.

Prohibition.—Prohibition is in force throughout the State. The IV All India Prohibition Conference was conducted in Madras in April 1968 with signal success.

PROGRAMME No. 7.

Drinking water wells for villages.—This programme was implemented by the Centenary Celebration Committees formed at Panchayat Union level. The progress was encouraging in the year 1968-69.

PROGRAMME No. 8.

Untouchability and Bangi Mukthi.—(i) The State Government instituted a scheme for the award of gold medals for marriages between Harijan and Non - Harijan partners. The first awards under the scheme were distributed throughout the State in October, 1968 as part of Gandhi Jayanthi Celebrations.

(ii) The celebration of Martyrs' Day 1969 was held in the Harijan Colony in each village and as a memento thereof placards with sayings of Gandhiji were erected.

PROGRAMME No. 9.

Campaign against dowry system and abolition of indecent posters.—

(i) The State sub-committee for Women's welfare and all social bodies in the State including powerful personalities like Kanohi Shankaracharya and Periyar Ramaswami are preaching against the dowry evil.

(ii) Effective steps had been taken in this State to see that obscene posters are not produced at all.

(iii) The Women's Welfare committee conducted a State level camp at Srirangam during April, 1968 and later at Gummudi. pundi to train women workers for the Extension programme. The expenses of these camps were met by Government.

Gandhi Birthday 1968.—Gandhi Jayanthi 1968 at Madras was spread over a week commencing from 2nd October 1968. The release of the film 'Mahatma' and the Commemoration volume 'Mahatma Ghandhi—100 years' at Children's Theatre on 2nd October 1968 together with the all Party Homage to Gandhi at Marina the same day, gave the occasion a national importance. On 3rd October 1968, Artists drawn from all parts of the State gave renderings of Ram Dhun, Gandhi life-story in Villupattu and staging a drama bringing out Gandhian principle. Similarly Women's Day, Labour Day and Students' Day were all celebrated to bring Gandhi to all sections of the people.

Apart from the above mentioned programmes various other valuable suggestions given by the sub-committees were accepted and have been implemented.



MASS SPINNING BY WOMEN AT RAJAJI HALL ON "WOMEN'S DAY".
(GANDHI JAYANTHI, 1968)

Thillaiyadi, a village in Thanjavur district was the birth place of Valliammai one of the martyrs in Gandhiji's Satyagrah movement in South Africa. As a memorial to this martyr and another martyr Nagappan it has been decided to rebuild Thillaiyadi as a model village and necessary steps were taken.

Government calendars and diaries for 1969 carried Gandhiji's sayings. Similarly appeals have been issued to the private sector by the State Education Minister, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan to produce diaries and calendars in Gandhian theme.

As music, drama and cinema touch a responsive chord in people it has been decided to convene a meeting of all personages connected with these arts and make an appeal that Gandhian theme should be brought out effectively in all their renderings during the Gandhi Centenary period. To start with, the State Nataka Sangam decided that the drama awards for both professional and amateur troupes will go only to Gandhian themes.

An orientation camp for 200 ladies for two days was held at Thiruvannamiyur on 10th August 1968 and 11th August 1968 and Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned as grant for the expenditure.

An essay competition was conducted by the Mass Contact Sub-committee for college students and 58 winners were taken to Wardha, New Delhi and back. An expenditure of Rs. 2,100 was sanctioned as grant for the above purpose.

On 30th January 1969 Sarvodaya day was celebrated by the Women's sub-committee at Rajaji Hall and an amount of Rs. 400 was sanctioned as grant for the function.

It was decided to establish the permanent Gandhi Museum at 'Lodge Buildings', Government Estate. Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for the improvement of the building and Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for collecting visual objects for the museum in the year.

All the sub-committees constituted in the Panchayat Unions in the State provided drinking water facilities in all the villages. They had secured as bhoodhan many acres of lands for mid-day meal schemes, etc. A number of School buildings, Hospital buildings, Recreation Centres, Radio Manrams, Reading Rooms, Meeting platforms, Community Centres, etc., were built with the help of the local public in connection with the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the scheme of "Know your Nation Better" a scheme for tour project for children in connection with Gandhi Centenary Celebrations of Madras on 27th March 1969 so as to encourage the students of the age-group, 8 to 10 years to read the books "Father of the Nation", "In the Footsteps of Buddha" and "India my home". These booklets were written by Thiru S. A. Rahim.

On the whole, the period from 1st April 1968 to 31st March 1969 witnessed a strong impetus for State wide celebrations of the Gandhi Centenary.

CHAPTER XXI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

All the District Registrars of the Registration Department continued to be Registrars of Firms during the period under report with jurisdiction over their respective registration districts under the Indian Registration Act.

The District Registrar of Madras was authorised to exercise, with effect from 1st February 1968, the functions of the Registrar of Firms under sections 60 to 67 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 in respect of all the firms in this State which were registered prior to 1st January 1966.

- 1 Number of firms registered—5,647.
- 2 Number of notices of dissolution of firms filed—530.
- 3 Receipts under the Act—Rs. 72,495-59.
- 4 Expenditure under the Act—Rs. 18,072-80.

Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961.

The Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961 was in force in Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Palayamkottai Registration Districts and in Madras City during the period under report. Chits registered under the Travancore Chitties Act prior to the introduction of the Madras Chit Funds Act on 8th July 1964 continued to be governed by the provisions of that Act.

Number of chits registered during the period, number functioning at the close of the period and the number of documents filed by them are furnished below :—

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Madras Chit Funds Act.</i>	<i>Travancore Chitties Act.</i>
(i) Number of chits registered during the period.	2,767	..
(ii) Number of chits functioning at the close of the period.	7,663	152
(iii) Number of documents filed including by-laws during the period.	102,154	358

Total chit amounts of chits functioning and securities held at the close of the period are furnished below :—

	<i>Madras Chit Funds Act.</i>	<i>Travancore Chitties Act.</i>
	RS.	RS.
(i) Total chit amount of chits functioning at the close of the period.	2,39,11,541	3,58,234
(ii) Total value of securities held by the Department at the close of the period.	1,59,24,906	5,35,945

Particulars of income and expenditure for the period are furnished below :—

- (i) Income—Rs. 1,65,742.
- (ii) Expenditure—Rs. 34,565.

Madras Prevention of Begging Act, 1945.

The Madras Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 was amended by Madras Act 40 of 1964 so as to make it comprehensive in eradicating the beggar nuisance in the whole State including the City of Madras and the amended Act came into force with effect from 1st May 1966.

Beggars rounded up in several places either under the Madras Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 or under section 71 of the Madras City Police Act, were committed to "Care Camps" or "Care Homes" instead of being sent to jails for specified period. The functions of the "Care Camps" and "Care Homes" are analogous to that of a jail and all the important provisions of the Prison and Reformatory Manual are being followed in the "Care Homes" and "Care Camps".

In Madras City, a "Care Home" for destitutes, disabled, diseased, aged, orphans and beggars, known as "Dayasadan" is run by a private agency. Another beggar home is also run by the Corporation of Madras and persons suffering from leprosy are committed to this Home.

The following are the "Care Homes" and "Care Camps" run by the Police Department and the Municipalities :—

Police Department.

Municipality.

CARE HOMES.

Kancheepuram (Chingleput District)	.. Chingleput. Tiruchirappalli. Pudukottai. Madurai. Virudhunagar. Nagercoil. Coimbatore. Ootacamund.
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CARE CAMPS.

Melpakkam (Chingleput District)	.. Chidambaram. Tiruchirappalli. Pudukkottai. Sirkali.
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The actual number of beggars in the various beggar homes as on 1st January 1968 and 31st March 1969 was 1,027 and 955 respectively.

The Madras Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 is working satisfactorily.

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 eviction of tenants therefrom. In the City of Madras, the Accommodation Controller is administering section 3 (3) of the Act. He is the authorised officer under the Act to receive vacancy notices in respect of the buildings that fall within the purview of section 3 (3) of the Act.

Particulars of buildings disposed of during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969 are furnished below :—

(i) Number of houses notified		859
(ii) Number of houses allotted to Government Officials.		498
(iii) Number of houses released to landlords for their own occupation.		112

(iv) Number of houses released as not required for Governmental purposes.	204
(v) Number of houses released for letting them out on private lease.	12
(vi) Number of houses released for carrying out repairs under section 12 (1) (a) and for demolition and re-construction under section 12 (1) (b).	33
(vii) Number of houses newly taken over under Government tenancy.	143

During the period, 1,333 Government officials registered their names with the Accommodation Controller for allotment of building as against 1,254 in the calendar year 1967. Demand for allotment of accommodation from Government employees, even within the limited scope of the scheme of allotment mentioned above, continues to be keen.

The Accommodation Deputy Tahsildars and Accommodation Inspectors are entrusted with the work of detecting cases of non-intimation of vacancies of houses, besides attending to other normal work of inspection of buildings and instituting enquiries. Four hundred and seventy-five cases of non-intimation of vacancies were detected during the period as against 388 in the year 1967. Prosecutions were launched against landlords, etc., in respect of cases where there were prima facie contravention of the provisions of the Act. In respect of cases in which prosecution ended in conviction, action was initiated for recovery of possession of the premises concerned. During the period, eighteen cases of prosecution were launched and fifteen of them ended in conviction of the offenders.

The expenditure incurred by Government on the functioning of this office during the financial year 1968-69 was about Rs. 1,71,000.

Weights and Measures.

The Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 seeks to provide for the enforcement of standard of weights and measures and for matters connected therewith and it applies to the whole of the State.

The change-over to Metric system was brought into force in the State stage by stage with effect from the 1st December, 1967, the use of only metric units in respect of all transactions trade/Commerce in all classes of goods, etc., has become compulsory throughout the State.

The sale of foodgrains, pulses, grains and cereals by weight which came into force in the City of Madras with effect from June 1966 has been made compulsory in all Municipalities, Townships and Town Panchayats in this State in October 1968.

The number of licences issued by the Controller of Weights and Measures under this Act during the period under report is as follows. The number includes both fresh licences as well as renewal of old licences.

(1) Manufacturer's Licences	..	..	..	..	175
(2) Dealer's Licences	..	..	..	..	875
(3) Repairer's Licences	..	..	..	..	268

The re-verification of Weights, etc., is being done according to a phased programme chalked out by the Assistant Inspectors of Labour (Inspectors of Weights and Measures) with the approval of the State Controller of Weights and Measures.

The verification of the taxi-meters, water meters and liquor measures, which have not so far been taken up for verification will be taken up during 1969-70. The question of verification of weights and measures used by Railways and Posts and Telegraphs Departments, is under correspondence with the Government of India and their work will also be taken up during 1969-70.

During the period under report, prosecutions were launched in 132 cases for contravention of the provisions of the Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and the Rules framed thereunder. Out of 132 cases, 62 ended in conviction and one in acquittal. The remaining cases were pending in the courts.

The publicity week for the metric system of Weights and Measures was celebrated from the 28th December, 1968 to the 3rd January, 1969. During the publicity week, exhibitions were held in the office of the Controller of Weights and Measures and in the offices of the Inspectors of Labour to educate the public on the various types of metric weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments and also their proper use and on the common malpractices adopted by unscrupulous traders. Posters on the adoption of the metric system were exhibited on the rear panels of the Tamil Nadu Transport Buses and also in public places like shandies, Cinema theatres, hotels, Government Offices, etc. A talk on "Weights and Measures" by the Controller of Weights and Measures was broadcast on the inauguration day of the "Metric

Publicity Week" over All India Radio on 28th December 1968. A booklet known as "Metric Miscellany" was also brought out and distributed.

The Thirteenth conference of State Controllers of Weights and Measures was held at Darjeeling in May 1968 and it was attended by the Controller of Weights and Measures.

The Department earned a revenue of Rs. 17,85,724 and spent a sum of Rs. 22,50,003 during the period under report. The scale of fees for verifications and stamping was revised upwards in all cases effective from the 1st January, 1968.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 22 of 1959 continued to be in force in the State during the period under report. The working of the Act is found to be satisfactory. By the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1967, certain amendments were introduced to section 97 of the Act and came into force from 28th March 1968. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1968 (Madras Act 19 of 1968) came into force on 16th October 1968. This Act introduced certain amendments to various sections of the principal Act, the main change being the abolition of the Area Committees.

On 1st January 1968 there were 9,953 institutions under the control of this Department. During the period under report 286 institutions were brought under the control of the Department. As on 31st March 1969, there were 10,239 institutions as detailed below :—

(a) Temples	..	..	..	..	..	9,347
(b) Maths	..	..	..	..	..	105
(c) Specific endowments	..	..	..	..	..	787
Total						10,239

The incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms in Kanyakumari district and in Shencottah taluk in Tirunelveli district continue to be administered by the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board. The Devaswom Board consists of a President and two other members, of whom one is being nominated by the Ex-Ruler of Travancore State while the President and the other members are being appointed by the Government of the Tamil Nadu.

Three hundred and thirty-five Cases (Appeals, Revision Petitions, Applications and Miscellaneous petitions) were pending on 1st January 1968. 587 cases were initiated during the period under report, making a total of 922 cases for disposal. 387 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 535 cases as on 31st March 1969.

During the period under report, 176 trustees were appointed for 139 listed institutions and Kattalais under Section 47 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 1959. Out of 176 trustees appointed, 9 are Harijan Trustees.

Fifty-one Religious institutions were added to the list of religious institutions, notified under section 46 of the Act, during the period under report.

Five Charitable Endowments were notified during the period under report. The 8 orphanages continued to function at the respective places. There were orphans only in 4 institutions. 177 orphans were on roll on 1st January 1968. 93 orphans were admitted during the period. 47 orphans were sent out. The number of orphans as on 31st March 1969 was 223.

The area committees were abolished with the introduction of Madras Act 19 of 1968. The Committees functioned up to 15th October 1968. During the period from 1st January 1968 to 15th October 1968, 79 meetings were convened out of which 8 were adjourned for want of quorum. 5,596 subjects were placed before them. Out of these, 5,412 were disposed of, adjourning the consideration of 184 subjects.

In February 1968, Government sanctioned a post of Special Officer in the cadre of Grade I Executive Officer to implement the scheme that the temples may invest their surplus in augmenting food production. He is having his headquarters at Madurai and is working from 12th March 1968.

The receipts and expenditure of the department are furnished below :—

<i>Receipts.</i>		RS.	P.
(i) Arrear and current demand under contribution.		28,71,843	00
(ii) Recoveries towards cost of administration.		1,18,736	18
(iii) Arrear and current audit fees		8,36,276	00
(iv) Miscellaneous receipts		5,264	72
Total		38,32,119	90
Expenditure (including law charges)		35,96,299	08

Details regarding the number of suits, petitions and appeals filed by and against the department and disposed of during the period under report are given below :

	<i>High Court.</i>	<i>City Civil Court</i>
(1) Number of cases filed against the Department.	97	8
(2) Number of cases filed against the Department disposed of.	63	
(3) Number of cases filed by the department.	9	
(4) Number of cases filed by the Department disposed of.	1	

The periodical verification and apprisement of jewels and other valuables of religious institutions were continued during the period under report.

There are 84 Tenants' Co-operative Farming Societies to which the lands belonging to religious institutions have been leased out. In certain cases, the temple authorities have reported heavy outstandings from the Tenants' Co-operative Farming Societies. Suitable directions have been issued in these cases to collect the arrears by contacting the authorities of the Co-operative Department.

There had been marked increase in the annual income in the case of many religious institutions during the year 1968-69 when compared to the year 1967-68.

The drive launched for the renovation and repairs of temples enlisting public support wherever possible and by sanctioning diversion of surplus funds of richer institutions to the poor and needy institutions was continued during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 4,00,000 was sanctioned by the Government for the renovation of poor and needy institutions during the year 1968-69 and the amount was distributed to 60 institutions. Poor and needy religious institutions were greatly benefited by the Government grants. So far 509 institutions were benefited by the scheme.

Kumbabishegams were performed in religious institutions in certain cases with the assistance of public donations and temple funds.

The drive launched towards improvement of religious atmosphere in temples so as to make them serve as living centres of religious culture was continued.

Goshala under the Central Government scheme is maintained by Sri Agneeswarar Temple, Thiruppugalur, Thanjavur District. The Government have granted a subsidy of Rs. 500 for building and have supplied 10 Sindhi cows and one Sindhi studbull. Goshalas are also maintained by the Devasthanams in Palani, Tiruchendur and Panpoli.

There is one Sidha system Medical Dispensary called "Thilakavathi Vaidhyasalai" run by Thiruppugalur Devasthanam, Thanjavur district. It renders medical relief to patients in and around Thiruppugalur village. Sidha dispensaries are maintained in Panpoli, Courtallam, Vaitheeswarankoil, Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli, Swamimalai, Samayapuram and Palani.

A total sum of Rs. 21,21,546.41 was invested by the various religious institutions in Government securities.

The publication of the monthly journal "Thirukkcoil" in Tamil is continued. 3,800 copies are printed monthly. The number of subscribers as on 31st March 1969 is 3,688. Learned and highly instructive articles are contributed to the journal by well-known writers and scholars.

The "Tamil Nadu Deivika Peravai" continued to function during the period under report.

The Advisory Committee constituted in October 1965 continued to hold office up to 31st December 1968. The new advisory Committee holds office from 1st January 1969. During the period under report, one meeting of the sub-committee on Renovation was held on 25th July 1968.

The Departmental conferences were held on 30th May 1968 at Tiruchendur and on 30th October 1968 at Thanjavur.

The Department continued to contribute its share in other developmental schemes of the State such as National Tree Planting, celebration of More Milk Day, improvement of cattle wealth, increasing the agricultural production and the growing of vegetables.

Wakfs.

Consequent on the supersession of the erstwhile Wakf Board, Madras on 20th November 1967, the office of the Special Officer for Wakfs continued to function during the period under report. The Special Officer was in the cadre of an I.A.S. Officer. He was assisted by a Secretary in the cadre of Deputy Collector.

The Special Officer for Wakfs held regular court in the office at headquarters on 86 days. The Special Officer and the Secretary undertook tours of inspection of Wakfs in and outside the headquarters. Particulars of cases pending, received and disposed of are given below :—

(1) Number of cases pending as on 1st January 1968.	116
(2) Number of cases received during the period under report.	112
(3) Total number of cases for disposal	228
(4) Number of cases disposed of	214
(5) Number of cases pending as on 31st March 1969.	14

Twelve trustees were appointed and 4 schemes for the administration of Wakfs under the provisions of the Act were settled during the period under report. Direct management under section 43-A of the Act has been assumed for two wakfs.

The jurisdiction of the Wakf Board has been divided into four zones and a Superintendent of Wakfs is in charge of each. A special Revenue Inspector of Wakf is placed in charge of one District or less according to the administrative conveniences.

The Government of India extended the time for filing the suits up to 31st December 1968 in the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Amendment Act, 1967. Again the time was further extended upto 31st December 1970 in the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Amendment Ordinance 1968 (No. 13 of 1968). One thousand one hundred and forty-two alienation suits were filed during the period under report. Including the suits filed before 15th August 1967, 8,009 alienation suits have so far been filed.

There was improvement in the ways and means position of this Board during the period under report.

Income.

	RS.
(1) Receipt towards arrears and Current contribution during 1968-69.	3,32,880.60
(2) Amount spent for payment of salaries and other allowances to members of staff.	2,64,637.48
(3) Amount spent on litigation	98,842.23
(4) Other Miscellaneous expenditure	65,766.51
(5) Total expenditure	4,29,246.22
(6) Accumulated savings	32,910.86
(1) Number of suits instituted by the Board ..	1,142
(2) Number of suits defended by the Board ..	94
(3) Number of wakfs whose accounts were audited.	..
(4) Number of enquiries instituted by the Wakf Board.	224
(5) Number of cases of lost properties of wakf coming to notice.	1,142
(6) Number of cases where measures for recovery taken.	1,142
(7) Number of cases filed against the Board ..	92
(8) Number of cases disposed of	35
(9) Number of cases filed by the Board	99
(10) Number of cases disposed of	24

A scheme was framed in W.A. No. 20 of 1966 in respect of a wakf known as "Hazarath Thurabuddin Quadiri Dargah", Madras. According to the Scheme the Dean of the Stanley Hospital was empowered to constitute a Committee to look after the management of the wakf. The Dean formed a Committee of three persons. After the formation of the Committee, the persons in charge of the management refused to deliver possession of the Dargah to the Committee. Steps have been taken by the Special Officer for the execution of the orders.

A scheme was framed in W.A. No. 74 of 1966 in respect of Pannai-
kulam Pallivasal, Ramanathapuram district. According to the scheme, the entire Muslim population was to elect a Mutawalli for the management of the wakf. Against this, the aggrieved party led a suit in O.S. No. 82 of 1968 in District Munsiff's Court, Ramanathapuram. The suit is pending in the Court.

The three wakfs known as (1) Vaveer Pallivasal, (2) Mohideen Pallivasal and (3) Mamarathu Pallivasal are managed by the Muslim Dharmapariपालana Sangam, Madurai district. The Special Officer for wakfs framed three schemes in W.A. No. 13 of 1968 for the management of these wakfs. Necessary action has been pursued in the matter.

Maqyath Sha Sarguru Wakf Board College, Madurai, has been started from 1968-69. It is a constituent college of the Madurai University offering instruction in the Pre-University Course. Admission to the college is open to all eligible students irrespective of caste, creed or community and without any restriction as to the territory from which they come. This is one of the two colleges that offer Arabic and the only college that offers Urdu under Part II (Language) of the Pre-University Course. Four hundred and fifty students studied in the college during 1968-69. The administration of the college is carried on through a governing body. The college was started in a record period of 2 months.

Information and Publicity.

During the period under report, 420 Press releases, 17 Press Notes and feature articles along with Photographs were released to the Press (both in English and in Tamil).

Photo coverage.—Photographic coverage was arranged for the visit of distinguished visitors to the State during the period. A total of 601 State functions and other important functions were covered and 19,321 copies of photographs were distributed for publicity to the Press, “Tamil Nadu Information” and for “Seerani”.

Children's Theatre, Madras.—The Children's Theatre, Madras, is popular and doing good work. During 1st April 1968 to 31st March 1969, 290 children's films shows were held and 76,039 persons attended those shows. Documentary films of Government of India and the documentaries produced by Tamil Nadu News Reel Division were screened on 195 days and 37,674 persons attended those shows. A full length film on Mahatma Gandhi was screened for 16 days in October 1968 and 12,390 persons attended those shows. Special film shows on late Chief Minister, Thiru C. N. Annadurai, were put on during February and March 1969 and 81,004 persons

attended those shows. The receipts from the Children's theatre during the period from 1st April 1968 to 31st March 1969 were as follows :—

	RS.
(1) Receipts from Children's film shows ..	19,292 40
(2) Receipt from Documentary film shows ..	11,997 00
(3) Receipts from Special shows of film on Gandhi.	3,776 20
(4) Receipts from Special shows on late Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai.	25,228 20
(5) Receipts from parties to whom the Theatre was allotted for public performances and functions.	13,140 00
Total ..	73,433 80

Registration and scrutiny of books.—Two thousand one hundred and twenty-four books were registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969. Action was taken against printers who failed to deliver copies of books for registration under the Act and in respect of books found to be objectionable.

Reference section.—About 1,700 reference books and 400 souvenirs of various institutions are kept in the section for reference. During the period under report, 16,300 issues of dailies and 12,000 periodicals have been received and scrutinised. News-papers clippings were sent to different departments for taking necessary action. Clippings were also sent for the perusal of Ministers. “Round-up of News and Views” were prepared every day and sent to Ministers, Secretaries to Government and to the Departments of Secretariat.

Production of printed publicity material.—During the period under report, only a few varieties of picture-post cards of Tourist interest were produced. The sale and free distribution of publications brought out in the year 1966 and before were actively pursued.

Release of advertisements.—During the period, Special advertisements on Tourism, achievements of the Government were released on 63 occasions to special issues of dailies, weeklies, souvenirs at a total cost of Rs. 23,304-27.

Tamil Nadu Information.—“Madras Information”, the monthly English Journal of the Government continued to be published during the period. The name of the journal has been changed as “Tamil Nadu Information” from the February 1969 issue of the journal.

News Reel Production by State Government.—An outstanding feature of the year is the entry of the State Government in the field of production of news reels. Coming on stream in May 1968 with black and white films of about 450 metres length the production is screened all over the State, through the distribution agency of Films Division Commercial Circuit. One reel is released every month and there are plans for making it fortnightly. This venture has, besides publicising the activities of the Government, earned a revenue of Rs. 40,000 on the release of six News Reels. Of this, Rs. 4,510 was paid to the Films Division.

Information Centres.—The State Information Centre at Madras continued to function as a place for disseminating information on the activities of Government through the media of publicity literatures, leaflets, folders, picturecards and exhibition of films at important places in the City. This Centre is equipped with a library, reading room, film library and sales counter catering to the needs of the public who want to have information on the policies and achievements of State Government.

The Information Centre at Madurai continued to do useful service to the visiting public.

Tourist Offices.—The Tourist offices at Madurai and Ootacamund and the Tourist Information Centre at Madurai Railway Junction continued to render useful assistance to the tourists.

Tourist bungalows.—The three Tourist bungalows at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ootacamund, continued to be very popular. Government catering is done in the Tourist bungalow at Ootacamund, while private catering is done in the Tourist bungalows at Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. The Tourist bungalows are run on no-profit and no-loss basis.

Exhibitions.—This department participated during 1968 in the following exhibitions :—

- (1) Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, Madras, 1968,
- (2) All-India Art Industrial and Agricultural Fair, Kanchipuram, 1968, and
- (3) Park Fair Exhibition, Madras, 1968.

Stationery and Printing.

The Director of Stationery and Printing is in charge of this department. He is an officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre.

(A) *Stationery Branch.*—The Stationery Branch continued to function as the Central Organisation for purchasing, stocking and distribution of Stationery Clothing, Typewriters, Duplicators, etc., to all Government Offices in the State and other paying Departments like the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, the Madras Port Trust, etc. All varieties of paper and board required by this department for supply to indenting officers were obtained on the Rate Contract Basis from the Indian Mills through the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi. During the period under report, paper and boards to the value of Rs. 64,11,550 (exclusive of Excise Duty and other Taxes) were ordered. The value of Hand made items ordered was Rs. 33,463-63. A sum of Rs. 1,31,677-26 was realised from Sales proceeds of condemned typewriters, duplicators, etc., in public auction during the period under report.

The total number of typewriters, duplicators and cyclostyle machines supplied to offices during the period under report is as follows :—

(1) Typewriter—Tamil	126
(2) Typewriter—English	524
(3) Duplicators—Electrically operated	17
(4) Duplicators—hand-operated	121
(5) Hand-operated calculators	3
(6) Cyclostyle machines	6

The articles which are manufactured by the Government Press and Jails were obtained by placing indents on the Press and Jails Departments respectively. Khadi was procured from Government Khadi Producing Centres through the Director of Khadi. Miscellaneous articles were purchased from the open market by inviting tenders.

During the period under report, 2,450 Annual Indents, 50 Supplemental Indents and 739 Balance slips were complied with. A sum of Rs. 25,57,601-19 was realised from the cost recoverable departments towards the cost of stationery articles, typewriters, duplicators, etc., supplied to them.

(B) *Printing Branch.*—The Government Press, Madras, continued to print the weekly *Fort St. George Gazettes*, monthly journals, Standardised forms, registers, State Transport Bus Tickets, milk coupons, debates in the Houses of Legislature and a large number of special items of works such as invitation cards, folders, brochures in Tamil and English. Electoral Rolls in Tamil for Municipal Elections, Calendar for various Government Colleges, Calendar for 1968-69

and Tablet diaries for 1969 were also printed. The State Raffle Tickets are printed in this Press.

During the period under report, Machineries and Stores to the value of Rs. 92,221.53 were purchased. Twenty-five printing machines were procured and they are installed in the Machine and Binding Departments and also in the New Block constructed recently.

Publication Depot—Sales Branch.—The State and Union Government publications were placed for sale at the publication depot. Publications are supplied on payment of cost through money orders and also on cost recoverable basis by book adjustment to certain Government Departments. They were also sold to the public through authorised agents in the City and Mofussil. The total sales up to 31st March 1969 amounted to Rs. 2,32,500.76 and the value of publications supplied free of cost to Government Departments was Rs. 26,427.79.

Text-Book Printing Press.—Nationalised Text-Books to the tune of Rs. 90.50 lakhs were printed for Standards I to VII in Tamil and IV to VII in English. Certain Priority items of work transferred from the Central Press were also executed.

Branch Press at Central Jail.—The services of about 200 convicts are utilised in this Branch Press under the supervision of Senior Employees of Government Press, Madras. This Press executed printing of standardised forms in large scale and supplied to various Government Departments. Binding and ruling works were also taken up.

Branch Press at High Court.—This branch press is situated in the premises of High Court, Madras. It is a small unit engaged in printing and supplying of cause lists required by the High Court daily. The Press is functioning in two shifts. Apart from the work relating to High Court, standardised and non-standardised forms are also being printed.

Branch Press, Pudukkottai.—District Gazettes for 13 districts in the State and Extra-ordinary issues in English and Tamil are printed in this Press. Works relating to D.I.B. of Madurai North, Madurai Urban, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli Railway Police, Thanjavur and Dharmapuri districts are also printed in this Press.

Regional Press, Tiruchirappalli.—Non-standard items daily crime and Occurrence sheets of Tiruchirappalli District, weekly crime and Occurrence sheets and monthly crime review and prohibition

review of Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli District and Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur and printing of standard forms are executed in this press.

Regional Press, Salem.—This Press continued to execute the printing of M.T.C. forms required by various offices in the State, judgments of the District Magistrates, Registration Files, College Calendar for Government Regional Engineering College and Daily crime and Occurrence sheets of Salem District Police, weekly, monthly and annual reviews and prohibition reviews of Salem and Dharmapuri District Police.

Regional Press, Vridhachalam.—This Press executed printing of Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Annual Crime reviews relating to the Police Department, South Arcot, College Calendar of Government Arts Colleges at Vridhachalam and Tiruppur, printing of Revenue Forms (Standard) and Detailed list and Descriptive Memoirs of Board of Revenue (Settlement).

Government have allotted lands and sanctioned loan for constructing houses to 45 Burma Repatriate workers in this Press. Construction of the houses has been started.

Carnatic Stipends.

The Collector of Madras is the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras. The Stipends are paid to the descendants of the Nawab of Carnatic. There are 23 non-perpetual and 124 perpetual cases. During the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969, a sum of Rs. 1,89,057.00 was disbursed under this head. The entire expenditure is met by the Central Government. The remuneration for the staff consisting of one Manager (in the cadre of Assistant), one attender and one Last Grade Government Servant is paid out of the State Revenue.

Census Organisation.

During the period under report, the Census Organisation continued to maintain its record of progress.

Publications.—The following reports were brought out during the period:—

1. Fairs and Festivals of Madras State.
2. Temples of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.
3. Temples of Madurai and Ramanathapuram.
4. Three village survey reports.
5. Crafts and Artisans of Pondicherry.

The report of Madras City, Volume II of the report on Demography and Vital Statistics and the report on Fairs and Festivals of Pondicherry are under print. The following reports are ready for the Press :—

1. Three village survey reports.
2. Ethnographic notes on Scheduled Castes of Tamil Nadu.
3. A report on the Lambadi language.

The following reports are under preparation :—

1. Temples of Thanjavur district.
2. Three village survey reports.

Special surveys.—The Census Organisation was entrusted with the following special items of work during the period:—

1. Annual Sample Census.
2. Sample Registration of vital events.
3. Special Population Survey of two small towns.
4. Second Pre-test of census schedules.

(i) *The annual Sample Census* was used to be conducted till 1967 by the State Statistical Department. But in 1968, it was entrusted to the Census Organisation. The main purpose of this survey is to obtain in general, reliable estimates of population for each State. One hundred and twenty urban and 50 rural units were selected for this purpose in Tamil Nadu. Enumeration in this regard was completed by May-June 1968. Thereafter, summary records were prepared, schedules scrutinised and a survey of under-registration of vital events and re-enumeration of non-enumerated households completed by November 1968. The relevant tables prepared so far have been furnished to the Registrar-General, India. The work is still in progress and is expected to be completed by October 1969.

(ii) *Sample Registration in 100 selected National Sample Survey Blocks* of the State was undertaken at the instance of Registrar-General, India as a Method Research Project for the improvement of registration of vital events. The process of continuous registration was started from 1st November 1968 and is to be continued for six months at the end of which a half-yearly survey is to be conducted and the records matched up. The work will be completed by the end of June 1969.

(iii) At the instance of the Ministry of Finance, a quick survey was conducted to estimate the population of two small towns, viz., Tiruvannamalai and Srivilliputhur. Thirty-three blocks were

selected for this purpose in each town. The work has been completed and the records furnished to Registrar-General, India.

(iv) Another item of work undertaken during the period under report is the second pre-test of the Census schedules. The schedules were revised based on the experience gained during the first pre-test conducted during October-November 1967 and the subsequent discussions at Delhi. The schedules were prepared in Tamil and these were to be pre-tested in five rural blocks and eight urban blocks. The rural blocks selected are Veerachelliapuram in Sathur taluk, Thirukandeeswaram in Nannilam taluk, Bandahalli in Dharmapuri taluk, Naduhatti in Coonoor and Sanganoor in Coimbatore. Urban blocks were selected at the rate of three each in Tuticorin and Tiruchirappalli towns and two in Salem town. Enumerators and Supervisors selected for the pre-test are of the same standard as those employed for the regular Census. They have been trained and the pre-test is in progress.

Numerous enquiries were received during the period from various organisations and Research Scholars including foreigners for statistical information relating to 1961 Census and all the requests were promptly complied with.

Civil Defence.

During the period under report, no important Civil Defence Measures have been undertaken in this State. The emergency was revoked on 10th January 1968. However, some of the following Civil Defence Measures undertaken during the previous years are still being continued.

1. Sirens which were installed in Madras City during emergency are being used for giving time signal to the public.

2. The "Siren Scheme" introduced in Tuticorin Town during the year 1968 is being continued.

3. Civil Defence is also included in the curriculum of local training of Home Guards in this State.

National Cadet Corps.

In pursuance of the resolution on the Language question passed by the Legislative Assembly in January 1968, the Government have taken up with the Government of India the question of changing the words of command used in N.C.C. training from "Hindi" to Regional Language or English. Pending a final decision

on the question, N.C.C. training in this State has been kept in abeyance from January, 1968. However, special permission of the Government was given for carrying out the training in the Officers' Training Unit N.C.C. and Power Flying Training for Air Wing N.C.C. Cadets, subject to the condition that "Hindi" words of command are not involved in the training. One Aero-Modelling Instructor and three Air Wing N.C.C. Cadets participated in the All-India Aero-Model Rally held on 5th January 1969 at Calcutta. Officers' Training Unit Annual Training Camp was held at Dehra Dun during May/June 1968 and the cadets of Officers' Training Unit N.C.C. of this State were detailed to participate in the camp in order to enable them to obtain the qualifications in the certificate Examinations to be conducted at the camp. Cadets of this State did not take part in the Republic Day Parade held during January 1969.

During the year 1968-69, one N.C.C. Group Headquarters and five N.C.C. Units were disbanded and five N.C.C. Units were re-organised.

Territorial Army.

In Tamil Nadu, there are two Territorial Army Units—viz., 110, Infantry Battalion (T.A.) Coimbatore and 117, Infantry Battalion (T.A.) Tiruchirappalli.

I. 110 Infantry Battalion (T.A.) Coimbatore.

Fifty two recruits carried out the training from 6th September to 5th October 1968. The Battalion consisting of 538 all ranks carried out annual training from 6th September to 5th October 1968. The following categories of Government servants who are on the strength of the Unit attended annual training camp.

- Two Officers Central Government.
- One J.C.O., Central Government.
- Thirteen O.R., Central Government.
- Two O.R., Tamil Nadu State Government.
- Two O.R. Kerala State Government.
- One O.R., Mysore State Government.

The following personnel carried out voluntary training.

- Six officers.
- Eight J.C.Os.
- Two hundred and fifty eight O.R.

The Territorial Army Day was celebrated on 16th November, 1968. About 400 Officers/J.C.Os. and Jawans took part in the Flag March which passed through important streets of Coimbatore Town. A largely attended public function was held in the unit lines. It was presided over by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Officer Commanding the Unit explained in detail the role of the Territorial Army in general and the Unit in particular. Three best trainees of the Unit were awarded a wrist watch each presented by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Territorial Army Medals were also presented by Colonel G. K. Burli Commander, Territorial Army Group, Headquarters, Southern Command, Poona.

II. 117, Infantry Battalion (T.A.) Tiruchiarappalli.

Recruits training was carried out in two batches. First batch of 90 recruits from 1st September to 1st October 1968 and the second batch of six recruits from 1st to 30th November 1968. The annual Training of the Battalion was carried out from 1st December 1968 to 31st January 1969. The following Civil Government servants who are on part-time strength participated in the annual camp training.

Officers. 2.

O.R. 20.

The Territorial Army Day was celebrated on 16th November 1968. The flag march started from the St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli and passed through the main streets of the City and terminated in the Unit Lines. A largely attended public meeting was arranged and the Collector of Tiruchirappalli presided over the function. Three best trainees were awarded a wrist watch each, by the Government of Tamil Nadu. An exhibition of weapons, various equipments and vehicles used by the Territorial Battalion was arranged by the Unit. A variety entertainment programme was put up by the girls of the Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College and Savithiri Vidhyalaya together. The programme was covered by the All India Radio, Tiruchirappalli and was broadcast as a special item over their net-work. The Annual sports competition was held on 18th January 1969.

Naval Coast Battery, Madras.—The Nineteenth Anniversary of the Territorial Army Day was also celebrated at the Naval Coast Battery, Madras on 16th November 1968. The main feature of

the celebrations was a ceremonial parade at 09:00 hours. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, the then Hon'ble Minister for Industries and Education of State Government presided over the function.

The Hon'ble Minister inspected the Guard of Honour and parade and also took salute at the March Past. The Ceremonial Guard was formed by the Territorial Army Personnel on the Permanent Staff and the parade was made up of part-time Territorial Army Personnel and two platoons of regular Naval Personnel of this Battery. The Reserve Police Band was in attendance. The parade was reformed after the March past and the Hon'ble Minister presented wrist watches to the territorial army personnel who were adjudged as the best trainees of the year.

The Hon'ble Minister then addressed the parade and the guests stressing the important role of the Territorial Army. A vote of thanks was given by Cdr. C.R. Menon, Naval Officer-in-charge, Madras.

The V.I.Ps. who witnessed the function included Brig. C. S. Metha, Commander Tamil Nadu and Kerala Sub-Area, Commodore S. Viswanathan, Director N.C.C. Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry and Thiru Badrinath, the Collector of Madras. The Area Commander could not attend the function as he was out of station.

An amount of Rs. 600 was given by the State Government (Through the territorial army Group Headquarters) to meet the expenditure of the function. Two wrist watches were purchased out of Rs. 600 as instructed by the Territorial Army Group Headquarters and the rest of the amount was utilised for a Bara Khana and refreshment to the Territorial Army Jawans, refreshment to V.I.Ps./Guests, etc., and decorations, printing and postage charges.

The function was a big success.

Official Language Committee.

The Official Language Committee was re-constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 2077 Public, (Tamil Development) Department, dated 18th October 1968 with the then Education Minister Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan as Chairman, the then Public Works Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi as Deputy Chairman and the following as other Members of the Committee.

1. Secretary, Official Language Committee.
2. Secretary to Government, Education Department.
3. Director of Tamil Development.

4. Dr. M. Varadarajan.
5. Thiru K. Diraviam, I.A.S.
6. Thiru K. Ramalingam, M.A.
7. Thiru M. Shanmugasubramaniam.
8. Thiru Vallai M. Balasubramaniam.
9. Thiru G. M. Muthuswami Pillai, I.A.S. (Retired).

Thiru M. R. Perumal Mudaliar continues to be the Director of Tamil Development and is in-charge of the day-to-day working of the Official Language Committee.

Implementation of the Official Language Act.—The position in regard to the implementation of the Official Language Act in the various categories of offices is as follows :

The full Tamil scheme has been introduced in all the Collectors' offices and in the offices below the level of the Heads of departments. The first two stages of the Tamil scheme have been introduced in the offices of Heads of departments from 1965. Under these stages the Heads of departments should send replies in Tamil to the letters received from the Public in Tamil and should correspond with the subordinate and district offices in Tamil on specified subjects. The number of these specified subjects should be increased by stages and in due course cover all the subjects. The progress in the implementation of these two stages is being watched with the help of half-yearly progress reports.

The question of introducing the third stage in the offices of the heads of departments is under the consideration of Government. Under this stage, the heads of departments will correspond with other heads of departments only in Tamil.

The first stage of the partial scheme of Tamil correspondence has been introduced in all the departments of the Secretariat, except the Law, Finance and Legislature departments with effect from 1st May 1966. Under this stage letters received from the public in Tamil are replied to in Tamil. The Government have recently ordered that all the notes written in connection with these subjects should also be in Tamil. In 1967, the Government also introduced the full Tamil scheme, subject to certain exceptions in the Directorate of Tamil Development and in the Information and Publicity sections of the Public department. The Government have also accepted the proposals of the Official Language Committee that all the departments in the Secretariat, except the Law, Finance and Legislature

departments should correspond in Tamil with the heads of departments, District Collectors and local bodies on certain specified subjects.

Instruction Classes and Examinations for Government Servants who do not have adequate knowledge in Tamil.—The Government discontinued the scheme for training Government servants who could not read and write in Tamil. It was, however, ordered that examinations should be conducted by the Official Language Committee in Madras City and the Collectors concerned in the districts once in every six months for testing the knowledge in Tamil of the Government servants who could not read and write in Tamil and who were recruited before 30th November 1957. In accordance with these orders examinations were held in Madras City during February and August 1968 and in March 1969.

The instruction classes were, however, continued for the benefit of the staff in the office of the Accountant-General. One class has been started as a special case for the staff of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

The staff including Superintendents, Assistants, Junior Assistants, Typists and Steno-typists in the Secretariat were given training in noting and drafting in Tamil.

Training of Government Typists in Tamil Typewriting.—The subsidy scheme for training Government typists in Tamil Typewriting has been given up so far as the typists of the Ministerial Service are concerned. The scheme is however, being continued in respect of Typists and Steno-typists in the Secretariat.

Preparation of Glossaries.—The revised general glossary of administrative terms, the addenda and corrigenda to the revised glossary and the supplementary glossaries of special terms relating to 46 departments have been printed and supplied to the departments. A special glossary relating to the special terms in use in the Secretariat departments has been prepared by the Official Language Committee and is under scrutiny by the Government.

Translation of Acts, Codes, Rules and Manuals.—So far five Acts, rules relating to 11 departments, 14 Codes and 47 Manuals have been translated and sent to the departments concerned. Model notes and drafts have been prepared and sent to the various departments concerned.

Inspection of Offices.—During 1968 the Special Officer (Inspections) and the Secretary, Official Language Committee inspected

1,287 offices, out of which the progress in 133 offices was classified as 'Good', that in 708 offices was classified as 'Fair' and that in 446 offices was classified as 'Poor.' The Director of Tamil Development toured some of the districts, inspected the offices and held meetings with the local officers and impressed on them the need for enthusiastic implementation of the Official Language Act.

Translation.

In Tamil Nadu, Tamil was introduced as the official language in the year 1956. Since then, the importance and quality of translation are steadily growing and the department has become an inevitable one in the wheel of the Secretariat Administration.

During the period under report, 23 State Bills, Ordinances, etc., 17 State Acts, 1,300 items of Rules, codes and other notifications, about 3,000 Assembly and Council questions and about the same number of draft answers and note for supplementaries to the Legislature Questions were translated into Tamil.

As usual, all the Budget publications were brought out in Tamil alongside of the English Publications, for the use of the members of the Legislature during the Budget discussions. Supplementary Demands, Publications and speeches were translated into Tamil during this year. There was a phenomenal increase in the number of Policy speeches of Ministers presenting the various Demands and papers placed on the Table of the House, which had to be rendered into Tamil with the utmost expedition and distributed to the members. Draft replies to petitions in Tamil, received by the Departments of the Secretariat, were also sent to this Department for scrutiny as per the directive of the Government under the scheme to introduce Tamil at the Secretariat level and in some cases this Department itself prepared such Tamil versions of the replies, whenever such assistance was specifically sought for.

Hindi petitions, letters, etc. from private individuals and other communications in Hindi from the Government of India and other State Governments were translated into English and sent to the concerned departments for necessary action as expeditiously as possible, since a Hindi Translation Assistant was appointed in this Department itself from June 1966. Translation of materials in the minority languages such as Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Urdu into Tamil and *vice versa* was also attended to in this Department.

Tamil Development.

The Department of Tamil Development is in-charge of speedy implementation of the Official Language Act, 1956 and introduction of the Tamil Scheme in all Government offices.

In accordance with the policy of the Government, Tamil was introduced as an alternative medium of instruction in Mathematics and Science subjects in the Pre-University Class from 1968-69. A scheme for the preparation and publication of books in Tamil in Mathematics and Science subjects for the Pre-University Class was approved and ten books were published.

This Government wrote to the Government of India to introduce Tamil as one of the mediums for the Union Public Service Commission Examinations. The Government of India in consonance with the views of this Government have decided to conduct the Union Public Service Commission Examinations in all the 14 Languages mentioned in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution in which Tamil has also been included.

During the period under report, sanction was accorded for a grant of Rs. 1,000 to "Nakkeerar Kazhagam" for continuing its activities for the development of Tamil.

Under the scheme of financial assistance for the publication of valuable books in Tamil two books under the titles "Ilakkia Sasana Vazhakkarugal" (இலக்கிய சாசன வழக்காறுகள்) and "Othalar Kuravanji" (ஓதாளர் குறவஞ்சி) were given financial assistance.

Under the scheme for the award of prizes, to encourage the production of Literature in Regional Languages, the Tamil Development Research Council has awarded prizes for the following nine books :—

1. Thenmazhai (தேன் மழை).
2. Kayal Vizhi (கயல் விழி).
3. Tamil Agarathi Kalai (தமிழ் அகராதி கலை).
4. Subramanya Bharati (சுப்பிரமணிய பாரதி).
5. Theengial Chattam (தேங்கியல் சட்டம்).
6. Kutturavu in Tamil Nadu (தமிழ் நாட்டில் கூட்டுறவு).
7. Rockets (இராக்கெட்டுகள்).
8. Electrical Engineering (எலக்டிரிகல் எஞ்ஜினியரிங்).
9. Needia Nalvazhvu (நீடியம் நல் வாழ்வு).

The Universities of Allahabad, Kerala, Calcutta, Osmania and Agra were sanctioned the following grants as detailed below to promote Tamil learning in those Universities.

Serial number and name of the University.	Grant of financial assistance per year.
1 Allahabad University ..	Rs. 6,000 up to 1969-70.
2 Kerala University ..	Rs. 4,000 for five years from 1966-67.
3 Calcutta University ..	Rs. 10,000 up to 1970-71.
4 Osmania University ..	Rs. 10,000 for five years from 1968-69.
5 Agra University ..	Rs. 6,500 for five years from 1964-65.

The Second World Tamil Conference was held at Madras from the 3rd to 10th January 1968 on a very grand scale under the auspices of both the International Association of Tamil Research and the Government of Tamil Nadu. The International Seminar of Tamil Studies was held at the University Buildings and cultural programmes were arranged at the University Centenary Hall. An exhibition of ancient Tamil inscriptions and Art was also held at the University Examination Hall. Cultural programmes and Public meetings were arranged at the Island Grounds, which was named as "Poom-Puhar". A huge and unprecedented procession was arranged and a mammoth Public Meeting was held at the end. A souvenir was released in commemoration of this grand function. A contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs was made for conducting research work on Thirukkural to each of the three Universities, viz., Madras, Annamalai and Madurai Universities from out of the collections made for the conference.

List of important events during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969.

Date.	Events.
3rd to 10th January 1968.	The Second World Tamil Conference was held at Madras by the I.A.T.R. (International Association of Tamil Research). Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India, inaugurated the Conference on 3rd January 1968.
23rd January 1968 ..	The Second Meeting of the Second Session of the Legislative Assembly was held and adjourned <i>sine die</i> .

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Events.</i>
31st January 1968	.. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, inaugurated the 'Doris Project'—an Indo-French Fisheries Collaboration for the advancement of the fishermen on the coromandal coast of India.
10th February 1968	.. The Governor, Sardar Ujjal Singh, addressed a Joint Session of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Council.
10th February 1968	.. The Third Session of the Legislative Assembly commenced.
25th February 1968	.. Small Savings Cultural Programme was held at Nehru Stadium, Madras, for the promotion of Small Savings. The Governor presided over the function.
28th February 1968	.. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, presented the Budget for the year 1968-69 in the Legislative Assembly and the Council.
22nd March 1968	.. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor, distributed the State Awards to the Artistes.
24th March to 4th April 1968.	Visit of Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, to Tamil Nadu.
29th March 1968	.. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor, distributed the State Awards to the Teachers.
7th April 1968	.. "World Health Day" was celebrated. This year's celebration marks the 20th Anniversary of the coming into force of the Constitution of the World Health Organization (W.H.O.).
12th to 14th April 1968.	The Fourth All-India Prohibition Conference was held in Madras. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, delivered the inaugura address,

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Events.</i>
15th April 1968	.. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, left Madras for tour in U.S.A., on the invitation of Yale University and to participate in the development of States' International Visitors' Programme. He arrived at Rome on 16th April 1968 and met the Pope on 17th April 1968. In Paris, he visited UNESCO Headquarters.
1st May 1968	.. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Health, opened the newly constructed tenements at South of Perur Road (Coimbatore)—36 Blocks of 144 (4-in-one) tenements, 86 Second-Floor tenements (on 172 tenements) and 66 houses.
11th May 1968	.. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, arrived in Madras after his visit to U.S.A., Japan, Hongkong and Singapore.
18th May 1968	.. Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister, arrived in Madras on her way to Singapore.
11th and 12th June 1968.	.. The Conference of the Chief Ministers, State Ministers on Community Development, Panchayat Raj and Co-operation was held at Madras. Tamil Nadu State hosted the distinguished gathering.
27th June to 1st July 1968.	.. Visit of Thiru V.V. Giri, Vice-President of India, to Tamil Nadu.
4th July 1968	.. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, inaugurated the "Ezhilagam" building which houses some of the Administrative Offices of the State, at Chepauk.
6th July 1968	.. The Headquarters of the Chingleput district was shifted from Saidapet to Kancheepuram.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Events.</i>
1st August 1968	.. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food, inaugurated the Co-operative Milk Pasteurisation Plant at Thanjavur.
8th August 1968	.. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, inaugurated the Mobile Library Service of the Local Library Authority.
9th August 1968	.. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, inaugurated the Model farm at Government Estate, Madras, on 5 acres of land to increase the production of vegetables.
10th August 1968	.. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, inaugurated the Leadership Training Camp for the City College Girl Students.
12th August 1968	.. New Buildings of Industrial Training Institute, Tiruvannamalai were inaugurated by Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Industries.
15th August 1968	.. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, inaugurated the State Raffle Scheme at the Rajaji Hall, Madras.
16th August 1968	.. The Fourth Session of the Legislative Assembly commenced.
3rd to 10th September 1968.	Visit of Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India, to Tamil Nadu.
2nd October 1968	.. Gandhi Centenary week was inaugurated with Prayer and Spinning at Rajaji Hall.
5 p.m.	.. Children's Theatre—Release of the Epic Film "Mahatma" and release of the memorial publication Mahatma Gandhi 100 years—edited by Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Events.</i>
2nd October 1968—cont. 6-30 p.m.	All party meeting—Union Minister Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed participated and also leaders of all political parties.
3rd October 1968	.. Artistes Day held at Marina. The Artistes of Tamil Nadu paid Homage to Gandhi.
4th October 1968	.. Women's day—Procession and meeting at Rajaji Hall.
5th October 1968	.. Labour Day.
6th October 1968	.. Sarvodaya Day.
5th October 1968	.. The Conference of the District Collectors was held at the Rajaji Hall, Madras, to consider the food situation. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Food Minister, presided.
11th October 1968	.. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor, awarded gold medals to the couples who had inter-caste marriages.
11th October 1968	.. Thiru Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Food, inaugurated the Low-priced Milk Scheme at Jagjivan Ram Nagar Madras.
12th October 1968	.. Thiru S.J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Health, opened the newly constructed blocks at Gandhipuram [21 blocks of 84 flats (4-in-one), one and two-roomed flats.]
14th October 1968	.. First draw of the State Raffle was held.
27th October 1968	.. Election to the newly constituted 120 members City Council (Madras Corporation) took place.
15th and 16th November 1968.	The Governor, Sardar Ujjal Singh, attended the Governors' Conference at New Delhi.
16th November 1968	.. Territorial Army Day was celebrated at the Territorial Army Units, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and at Naval Coast Battery, Madras.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Events.</i>
7th to 14th December 1968.	Museum Week was observed at the Government Museum, Madras.
9th December 1968 ..	Thiru C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, inaugurated a four-day symposium on geography teaching held under the auspices of the Madras Committee of the International Geographical Union at Rajaji Hall, Madras.
25th to 28th December 1968.	Visit of Thiru V.V. Giri, Vice-President of India to Madras City.
14th January 1969 ..	The alteration of the name of the State of Madras as "Tamil Nadu" came into force from 14th January 1969, Pongal Day.
21st January 1969 ..	A Seminar on Social Welfare, convened at Rajaji Hall, Madras, was inaugurated by Thirumathi Sathiyavanimuthu, Minister for Social Welfare.
25th January 1969 ..	The Governor, Sardar Ujjal Singh, addressed a Joint Session of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and the Council.
25th January 1969 ..	The fifth session of the Legislative Assembly commenced.
3rd February 1969 ..	Thiru C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, passed away, at 00-22 hours. His body was laid in State in the Rajaji Hall and was laid to rest on 4th February 1969 at the Marina. The Union Home Minister Thiru Y.B. Chavan, represented the Government of India.
3rd February 1969 ..	The Council of Ministers headed by Late Thiru C.N. Annadurai was dissolved with effect from the forenoon.
3rd February 1969 ..	Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan was appointed to act as Chief Minister during the interim period.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Events.</i>
5th February 1969 ..	An all-party meeting to condole the death of Thiru C.N. Annadurai held at the Marina in which the Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi participated.
10th February 1969 ..	The Council of Ministers of the interim cabinet resigned on the afternoon.
10th February 1969 ..	SWEARING-IN ceremony of Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister and other Ministers of the new Cabinet at Raj Bhavan.
13th February 1969 ..	Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, was appointed as Leader of the two Legislature houses.
22nd February 1969 ..	Pulavar K. Govindan was unanimously elected as Speaker of the Assembly.
26th February 1969 ..	Thiru G.R. Edmund was unanimously elected as Deputy Speaker of the Assembly.
1st March 1969 ..	Thiru K.A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance, presented the Budget for the year 1969-1970 in the Legislative Assembly and the Council.
1st and 2nd March 1969.	Small Savings Cultural Show was held at Nehru Stadium, Madras. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, distributed the trophies to artistes on the 1st day.
16th to 22nd March 1969.	"World day for Disabled" was celebrated at Madras. The function on the opening day was inaugurated by Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Industries and the Valedictory function by Thirumathi Sathiyavanimuthu, Minister for Health.

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries to Tamil Nadu

<i>Serial number and name of the foreign Dignitary.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Places of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 His Excellency, Mr. Jayawardane, Ceylonese Cabinet Minister.	25th January 1968.	Madras City.
2 His Excellency Mr. Von Heydebreck, President of Conference of the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs in Federal Republic of Germany.	28th to 30th January 1968.	Do.
3 His Excellency Prince Prem Purachatra, Ambassador of Thailand.	12th to 14th February 1968.	Do.
4. His Excellency Mr. Marcelo Fernandaz Fout, Cuban Minister of Foreign Trades.	15th February 1968.	Madras City and Tiruchirappalli.
5 His Excellency Mr. P. Guna-wardane, Minister of Industries, Ceylon.	14th to 19th February 1968.	Madras City.
6 His Excellency Brigadier Khalil Ibrahim Hussain, Minister of Industries, Iraq.	18th February 1968.	Do.
7 His Excellency Paul Hortling, Foreign Minister of Denmark.	7th to 11th March 1968.	Madras City, Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot.
8 His Excellency Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, High Commissioner of Tanzania.	2nd April 1968.	Madras City.
9 Deputy Mayor and two others of Volgograd, U.S.S.R.	17th to 26th April 1968.	Madras City, Chingleput, Madurai, Ootacamund and Coimbatore.

<i>Serial number and name of the foreign Dignitary.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Places of visit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
10 His Excellency Brigadier General Leonard Mulamba, Cangolese Ambassador.	8th to 12th May 1968.	Madras City Chingleput.
11 Swedish Parliamentarians ..	20th to 22nd October 1968.	Tirupattur, Madurai, Vellore and Madras City.
12 Her Royal Highness Princess Helen Shah, Son-in-law of His Majesty King of Nepal and Party.	6th November 1968.	Madras and Rameswaram.
13 Mr. Robert S. McNamara, President of the International Bank for Re-construction and Development.	22nd November 1968.	Madras City.
14 His Excellency Mr. Abdirashid Ali Shermarke, President of the Somali Republic.	26th and 27th November 1968.	Do.
15 Their Imperial Majesties Shahensha Aryamehr and Shahbanu Tarah of Iran.	9th to 11th January 1969.	Do.
16 His Excellency Mr. Miran Kejej, Minister for Foreign Trade and Supplies, Yugoslavia and Party.	18th to 20th February 1969.	Madras City and Mahabalipuram.

Appendix.

Statistical Data—Department-wise—as on 31st March 1969.

Agriculture—

(1) Number of Agricultural Colleges	2 (242 seats).
(2) Number of State Seed Farms	224
(i) Acquired Units	88
(ii) Requisitioned Units	29
(iii) Government lands	107
Total	224

Area and production of certain principal crops (1968-69).

Crops.	Area in hectares.	Production in tonnes.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Paddy	25,59,000	39,16,200 (in terms of Rice).
(2) Millets and other cereals ..	18,05,700	13,44,730
(3) Sugar cane	1,01,150	8,89,480 (in terms of Gur)
(4) Groundnut	8,82,600	8,37,350 (in terms of unshelled Nuts).
(5) Gingelly	99,000	31,260
(6) Cotton	2,81,580	2,55,570 (in terms of bales of 180 Kg. lint).

Irrigation—

Sources of irrigation and net area irrigated—

Sources of irrigation.	Net area irrigated (in hectares) 1967-68.
(a) Government Canals	8,91,730
(b) Private Canals	1,291
(c) Tanks	9,89,722
(d) Tube-wells	6,318
(e) Wells, Sole irrigation	6,91,875
(f) Other sources, i.e., Springs, Channels, etc. ..	47,646
Total	26,28,582

Civil Supplies—

(1) Population covered by—

(i) Statutory rationing	38.6 lakhs.
(ii) Informal rationing	132.9 lakhs.

(2) Quantity of rice distributed under the Scheme of Re. 1 a Measure—

	TONNES.
(i) Madras City	1,86,674
(ii) Coimbatore	57,703
(iii) Belt areas	9,336

COMMUNICATIONS—ROADS.

	Length in K.M.
A. Government Roads—	
(1) National Highways	1,773
(2) State Highways	1,770
(3) Major District Roads	13,512
(4) Other District Roads and Village Roads of Government.	8,421
B. Roads maintained by Local Bodies—	
(1) Panchayat Union and Panchayat Roads ..	38,775
C. Roads maintained by others—	
(1) By Municipalities and Public Works Department.	6,895
Electricity—	
(1) Number of consumers	18.20 lakhs.
(2) Number of villages, hamlets and towns electrified.	31,727
(3) Number of agricultural pumpsets connected up with electricity.	4,02,239
(4) Number of distributing transformers	22,539

Education—

I. Primary Education—

(1) Number of Pre-primary Schools	69
(2) Number of pupils in these Schools	5,611
(3) Number of Primary and Middle Schools (including Basic Schools).	31,459
(4) Number of pupils studying in the Schools-Age group 6-14.	62.00 lakhs.
(5) Number of Teachers serving in these Schools ..	1,53,602
(6) Number of Schools in which Midday Meals Scheme is in operation (excluding Madras City).	30,663
(7) Number of pupils fed daily	18.32 lakhs.
(8) Number of Schools in which Midday Meals Scheme is in operation in Madras City.	321
(9) Number of pupils fed daily	34,968
(10) Number of Schools in which the scheme is functioning on voluntary basis.	343
(11) Number of pupils fed in these Schools	27,295

II. Secondary Education—

(1) Number of Secondary Schools	2,509
	Boys. Girls.
(i) Government High Schools.	78 37
(ii) District Board/Panchayat Union.	1,331 98

	Length in K.M.	
	Boys.	Girls.
(iii) Municipal	89	36
(iv) Aided	557	210
(v) Unaided	1	..
(vi) Anglo-Indian Schools ..	20	20
(vii) Central Schools ..	8	..
(viii) Matriculation Schools.	18	..
(ix) Post Basic Schools ..	3	..
(x) Public Schools ..	2	..
(xi) Indian School of Certificate.	1	..
Total ..	2,108	401

(2) Number of pupils in all the High Schools .. 14,34,150

(3) Number of Training Schools 141

(i) Basic Training Schools for Men .. 67

(ii) Basic Training Schools for Women. .. 49

(iii) Non-Basic Training Schools for Men. 7

(iv) Non-Basic Training Schools for
Women. 13

(v) Pre-Primary Training Schools .. 3

(vi) Pre-Basic Training Schools .. 1

(vii) Training School for Teachers of
Anglo-Indian Schools. 1

Total .. 141

(4) Number of Institutions for the handicapped
children. 21

(5) Number of pupils reading in these institutions. 2,372

(6) Number of members of staff 250

III. Collegiate Education—

(1) Number of Universities 3

(2) Number of Arts Colleges 126

(i) Government 33

(ii) Non-Government 93

Total .. 126

III. Collegiate Education—cont.

(3) Number of in-takes in the Colleges (1968-69) .. 1,29,967

(i) Men 98,601

(ii) Women 31,366

(4) Number of Evening Colleges 1

(i) P.U.C. only 3

(ii) P.U.C. and Degree Courses .. 8

(5) Number of Training Colleges 23

(i) Government 7

(ii) Aided 16

(6) Number of Scholars in Training Colleges .. 2,654

(i) Men 1,595

(ii) Women 1,059

Libraries—

(1) Number of State Central Libraries *1

(2) Number of District Central Libraries 12

(3) Number of Branch Libraries 1,359

(4) Number of Delivery Stations 2,316

* The Connemara Public Library, Madras.

(State-Central
Library).

(1) Number of Members on roll 7,333

(2) Number of Volumes in the Library 2,04,703

Employment and Training—

(1) Number of Industrial Training Institutes .. 31

(2) Total Seating capacity 13,048

(3) Number of Employment Offices including the
Special Offices. 20

Engineering—

(1) Number of Engineering Colleges 7

(2) Admission capacity 1,090

(3) Number of Regional Engineering College .. 1

(4) Admission capacity 180

(5) Number of Polytechnics for Men 25

(6) Number of Polytechnics for Women 3

(7) Number of Special Institutions 7

(8) Number of Technical High Schools 15

(9) In-take capacity 900

Medical—

(1) Number of Medical Colleges	9
	(1,190 seats).
(2) Number of Registered doctors	18,434
(3) Population served per doctor	2,060
(4) Number of Registered Nurses	12,388
(5) Number of Registered Mid-wives	18,573
(6) Number of Auxiliary Nurses—Mid-wives	808
(7) Number of Registered Dentists Part A	165
(8) Number of Registered Dentists Part B	153
(9) Number of Registered Pharmacists	5,802
(10) Number of Teaching Hospitals	20

Classification of Medical Institutions.

*Total
number in
the State.* *Sanctioned
Bed
strength.*

(1)

(2)

(3)

I. State Public—

(i) Government Hospitals	164	8,591
(ii) Government Dispensaries	106	282
(iii) Primary Health Centres	247	1,405

II. State Special—

(i) Tuberculosis	4	592
(ii) Leprosy	25	511
(iii) Maternity and Child Health Centres	13	280
(iv) Police	12	171
(v) Forest and Surveys	1	..
(vi) Canals	7	22
(vii) Railways	35	628
(viii) Others	27	121

III. Panchayat Union and Municipal Medical Institutions—

(i) Panchayat Union Medical Institutions	187	105
(ii) Municipal Medical Institutions	91	144

IV Private—Aided Institutions 68 5,205

V Private—Non-aided Institutions 30 6,130

VI (i) Subsidised Rural Dispensaries 157 ..

(ii) Non-subsidised Rural Dispensaries 88 ..

VII. E.S.I. Institutions—

(1) E.S.I. Hospital	1	625
(2) E.S.I. Dispensaries (Full time) Statie	72	..
Mobile	9	..
(3) E.S.I. Utilisation Dispensaries	8	..
(4) E.S.I. Dispensaries (Part-time)	3	..
(5) E.S.I./Wards/Annexes	6	216
Government Mental Hospital	1	..
Accommodation	1,200	..
Daily average strength	1,892	..

Public Health—

(1) Number of Primary Health Centres	317
(2) Number of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	2,910

Family Planning—

(1) Number of institutions recognised for Family Planning operations	499
(2) Number of institutions recognised as I.U.C.D. Centres	176

Animal Husbandry—

(1) Number of Veterinary Colleges	1
B.V.Sc. Integrated course	136 pupils.
M.V.Sc. Degree course	35 pupils.
(2) Number of Veterinary Hospitals	36
(3) Number of Veterinary Dispensaries	367
(4) Number of Veterinary Dispensaries (Run by Corporation, Madras)	5
(5) Number of Minor Veterinary Dispensaries	66
(6) Number of Touring Bilets	18
(7) Number of Veterinary Mobile Units	21
(8) Number of Regional Clinical Laboratories	14
(9) Number of Live Stock Farms	13
(10) Number of salvage of Dry Cows Farms	1
(11) Number of Sheep Demonstration units	7
(12) Number of sheep and wool Extension centres	82
(13) Number of sheep breeding co-operative societies	7
(14) Number of breeding and cumby weaving co-operative societies	9
(15) Number of Poultry Farms	2
(16) Number of Poultry Extension Centres	74
(17) Number of Intensive Poultry Development Blocks	9

Animal Husbandry—cont.

(18) Number of Intensive egg production-cum-marketing centres.	6
(19) <i>Cross Breeding Scheme—</i>	
(a) Number of main centres	1
(b) Number of sub-centres	4
(20) <i>Artificial Insemination Centres—</i>	
(i) Urban areas	15
(ii) Community Development areas	14
(iii) Key village extension centres	18
(iv) Key village centres	75
(v) Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres	650
(21) Number of Intensive Cattle Development Projects. . .	3
(22) Number of Regional Artificial Insemination Centres	12
(23) Number of Goshalas	20

Fisheries—

(1) Number of Fish Nurseries constructed at the Panchayats.	278
(2) Number of Ice Plants and cold storage plants commissioned.	19
(3) Number of Freezing Units	1
(4) Number of mechanised boats	825
(5) Number of walk-in-coolers commissioned	6
(6) Number of Fishermen Co-operative Societies	453
(i) Inland	181
(ii) Marine	272

Dairying and Milk Supply.

CATTLE COLONY, MADHAVARAM.

(1) Number of licensees	71
(2) Number of cows—	
(i) Milk	408
(ii) Dry	42
(3) Number of Buffaloes—	
(i) Milk	319
(ii) Dry	20
Total	789

Dairying and Milk-supply—cont.

CATTLE COLONY, MADHAVARAM—cont.

	White cattle.	Black cattle.
(1) <i>Government Dairy Farm—</i>		
(i) Milch	399	158
(ii) Dry	239	98
(iii) Heifers	481	163
(iv) Bulls	5	4
(v) Bullocks	12	..
Total	1,136	423

- (2) Central Dairy, Madhavaram—Capacity 50,000 litres per day.
 (3) Number of sales depots in the City—121.
 (4) Number of Zonal Offices in the City—6.
 (5) Number of Co-operative Milk Supply Unions—23.
 (6) Number of Co-operative Milk Supply Societies—2,691.

Co-operation.—

(1) Number of Co-operative Societies of all types under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	13,941
(2) Percentage of rural population brought under the co-operative fold.	89.8
(3) Number of blocks in which full finance scheme is in force.	274
(4) Number of Urban Banks	145
(5) Number of Employees' Credit Societies	903
(6) Number of Marketing Societies	134
(7) Number of Sugar Mills	6
(8) Number of Farming Societies	255
(9) Number of State-level Consumers' Federation	1
(10) Number of District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies.	12
(11) Number of Co-operative Wholesale Stores	18
(12) Number of Primary Co-operative Stores	1,741
(13) Number of Department Stores	8
(14) Number of House Mortgage Co-operative Societies	53
(15) Number of Co-operative Motor Transport Societies.	14
(16) Number of Labour Contract Co-operative Societies.	120
(17) Number of Co-operative Printing Works	14

Co-operation—cont.

(18) Number of Health Co-operatives	7
(19) Number of Co-operative Societies for Barbers ..	16
(20) Number of Co-operative Societies for Washermen.	19
(21) Number of Co-operative Societies for Salt Workers ..	15
(22) Number of Co-operative Societies for Hill Tribes ..	15
(23) Number of Co-operative Training Institutes ..	7
(24) Number of Central Co-operative Training Institute.	1

*Industries.**Central sector.*

<i>Name of the project.</i>	<i>Capital investment.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed in the project.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RS. IN CRORES).	
(1) Neyveli Lignite Project	173.00	21,064
(2) Integral Coach Factory	23.49	10,700
(3) Surgical Instruments Project	4.68	1,094
(4) Hindustan Teleprinters Limited	0.82	1,092
(5) Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited.	11.36	1,444
(6) High Pressure Boiler Plant	25.70	5,800
(7) Madras Refineries Limited	44.79	430
(8) Madras Fertilisers Limited	57.00	650
(9) Heavy Vehicles Factory	17.27	4,262
(10) Ordnance Factory	13.50	3,500
	371.61	

*State sector.**Madras State Industrial Development Corporation.*

Share Capital—Rs. 10.00 crores.

<i>Name of the plant.</i>	<i>Estimated cost.</i>
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
(1) Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam ..	653
(2) Tamil Nadu Cements at Alangulam, Ramanathapuram District.	677
(3) Mechanised Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai ..	70

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES.

(1) Number of Small-scale Industries registered up to 31st March 1969.	15,625
(2) Number of Common Lease Shops	5
(3) Number of Technical Information Sections	3
(4) Number of Training Centres	15
(5) Number of College of Arts and Crafts	1
(6) Number of School of Arts and Crafts	1
(7) Number of Common Facility Centres—	
(i) For Metal Handicrafts	1
(ii) For Rural Industries Project Areas	16
(8) Number of Handicrafts Sales Emporia	9
(9) Number of Industrial Co-operatives	396
(10) Number of Co-operative Tea Factories	8
(11) Industrial Estates—	
(i) Number of Conventional Industrial Estates ..	26
(ii) Number of Functional Industrial Estates ..	8
(iii) Number of Ancillary Industrial Estates ..	3
(iv) Number of Private and Co-operative Industrial Estates.	7
(v) Number of Developed Plots	7

Ports.

(1) Number of Minor Ports	9
(2) Number of Intermediate Ports	3

Khadi and Village Industries.

<i>Name of industries.</i>	<i>Number of co-operative societies.</i>	<i>Number of departmental units.</i>
(1) Palmgur	1,518	..
(2) Oil	176	..
(3) Hand Pounding of Paddy	142	..
(4) Pottery and Brick	271	3
(5) Lime	56	..
(6) Palm Leaf	21	..
(7) Non-edible Oil and Soap	..	30

Khadi and Village Industries—cont.

<i>Name of industries.</i>	<i>Number of co-operative societies.</i>	<i>Number of departmental units.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(8) Leather	51	121
(9) Carpentry and Blacksmithy ..	17	6
(10) Handmade paper	8	9
(11) Cottage Match	..	7
(12) Fibre	6	12
(13) Oil and Khandasari	20	43
(14) Bee-keeping	29	52
(15) Fruit canning	1	1
(16) Sales Depots	..	219
(i) Khadi Sales Depots	166	
(ii) Sales Depots of the Board ..	19	
(iii) Sales Depots of the Industrial Co-operatives.	34	
<i>Handlooms—</i>		
Number of Co-operative Spinning Mills ..	12	
<i>Labour—</i>		
1 Number of Factories in the State		7,410
2 Number of Workers in the Factories		3,88,931
3 Number of establishments covered by the Payment of Wages Act.		31,111
4 Number of Workers covered		7,75,818
5 Number of establishments covered by Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.		5,157
6 Number of employees covered		5,55,764
7 Number of Subscribers to the Fund		4,89,663
8 Number of Newspaper Establishments in the State.		65
9 Number of employees in them		3,673
10 Number of Trade Unions		1,616
11 Number of establishments covered by the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.		2,16,538
12 Number of persons employed in them.. .. .		1,84,710
13 Number of establishments covered by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.		9,476
14 Number of persons employed		2,27,645
15 Number of establishments covered by the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.		18,249
16 Number of workers employed		1,92,011
17 Number of Catering Establishments		20,329

Labour—cont.

18 Number of workers employed	65,620
19 Number of Catering establishments without employees.	9,480
20 Number of Plantations	305
21 Number of workers in them	85,036
22 Number of Registered Motor Transport Undertakings.	1,068

Panchayat Development.

1 Number of Development Districts	23
2 Number of Panchayat Unions	374
3 Number of Blocks allotted for the State (including 2 Tribal Development Blocks—viz., at Yercaud and Kolli Hills).	375
4 Number of Blocks in position—	
(i) Stage I	1
(ii) Stage II	199
(iii) Post Stage II	175
Total ..	375

5 Area covered by the Blocks	1,07,723 sq. kms.
6 Percentage of area covered to the total area of the State.	83
7 Number of Revenue Villages covered	17,464
8 Percentage of Revenue Villages covered to the total number of Revenue Villages in the State.	100
9 Population covered	272 lakhs.
10 Percentage of population covered to the total population in the State.	81
11 Number of Rural Radio receivers	16,720
12 Number of Cinema trailers	54
13 Number of Volunteers in the Prosperity Brigade ..	39,756
14 Number of Schools	27,850
(i) Union Schools	21,550
(ii) Aided Schools	6,300
15 Number of pupils	39,30,000
(i) Union Schools	27,60,000
(ii) Aided Schools	11,70,000
16 Number of Teachers	1,15,200
(i) Union Schools	79,700
(ii) Aided Schools	35,500

Panchayat Development—cont.

17 Number of Rural Industries Projects	..	..	3
18 Number of Industrial Units functioning	..	..	293
19 Number of Rural Extension Training Centres	..	..	7
20 Number of Blocks in which Applied Nutrition Programme is in operation.	..	..	5

Harijan Welfare.

1 Number of Harijan Welfare Schools—	..	..	832
(i) Elementary Schools	..	750	
(ii) Higher Elementary Schools	..	77	
(iii) High Schools	..	5	
		832	
2 Total number of pupils in all the Schools	..	..	1,17,834
3 Number of Schools for Scheduled Tribes	..	..	65
(i) Residential	..	61	(3,330 pupils)
(ii) Non-residential	..	4	(275 „)
		65	
4 Number of Schools for Denotified Tribes	..	27	(2,917 pupils)
5 Number of Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes.	..	411	
(i) Boys	..	293	(20,412 boys)
(ii) Girls	..	118	(7,336 girls)
		411	
6 Number of Government Hostels —			
(i) For Scheduled Tribes	..	15	(675 Boarders)
(ii) For Denotified Tribes	..	22	(1,504 Boarders)
(iii) For Backward Classes	..	11	(979 Boarders)
7 Number of subsidised hostels	..	..	68
8 Number of Boarders in the subsidised hostels—			
(i) Scheduled Castes	..	..	4,228
(ii) Backward Classes	..	..	2,487

Kallar Reclamation, Madurai.

1 Number of Schools—	..	..	242
(i) Elementary Schools	..	205	
(ii) Middle Schools	..	33	
(iii) High Schools	..	4	
		242	

Kallar Reclamation, Madurai—cont.

2 Government Boarding Homes	..	15	(2,190 Boarders.)
3 Subsidised hostels	..	20	(302 Boarders.)

Women's Welfare.

1 Number of Mahila Mandal Institutions.	..	..	13 (40 centres).
2 Number of Child Welfare Institutions.	..	..	43
3 Number of Women's Welfare Institutions.	..	..	5
4 Number of Handicapped Welfare institutions.	..	..	16
5 Number of General Welfare Institutions.	..	..	4
6 Number of Production Units of Small Industries.	..	..	7
7 Number of Handloom Units	..	..	2
8 Number of Handicrafts Units	..	..	1
9 Number of Women's Welfare Committees	..	..	372
(i) District level	..	13	..
(ii) Block level	..	359	..
10 Number of Women's Welfare Branches.	..	..	48
11 Number of Pre-Schools (Kuzhandai-gal Kappagams).	..	..	1,040
12 Number of Magalir Manrams	..	..	12,688
13 Number of Women's Listening Clubs.	..	..	359
14 Number of Service Homes (Government).	..	..	3
15 Number of Service Homes (Voluntary institutions).	..	..	6
16 Number of Special Home for unattached women (Repatriates).	..	..	1
17 Number of Working Women's Hostel.	..	..	1

Motor Vehicles.

1 Number of Taxis	..	..	6,992
2 Number of Omnibuses	..	..	354
3 Number of Luxury Coaches	..	..	29
4 Number of Tourist Taxis	..	..	317
5 Number of Auto Rickshaws	..	..	1,327
6 Number of Stage Carriages	..	..	7,640

Motor Vehicles—cont.

7 Number of Goods Vehicles—		
Public Carriers	12,004	
Private Carriers	3,182	
8 Number of Contract Carriages		9,019
9 Number of Other Transport Vehicles.		1,445

*State Transport.**I. Madras Branch.*

1 Fleet Strength	1,651
2 Number of Nationalised Bus Routes	255
3 Number of Buses operated in the Nationalised Bus routes.	426

	<i>Number of Routes.</i>	<i>Number of Services.</i>
1 City Routes	141	698
2 City Peak-hour Services	6	6
3 Suburban Services	95	253
4 District Services	194	330
5 Express Services	58	150

II. Kanyakumari Branch.

1 Fleet Strength	295
2 Number of routes operated	141
3 Number of services	266

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

1 Number of Temples	9,347
2 Number of Maths	105
3 Number of Specific Endowments	787
	10,239

4 Number of Orphanages	8 (Strength 223).
5 Number of Tenants' Co-operative Farming Societies.	84
6 Number of Goshalas	4
7 Number of Siddha Dispensaries	9

Wakfs.

1 Number of Wakfs	5,401
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Small Savings.

1 Number of Authorised agents in the State.	3,500
2 Number of Active agents	2,452
3 Number of Pay Roll Savings Groups.	6,142
4 Number of Members	343,780

Treasuries.

1 Number of District Treasuries	14
2 Number of Sub-Treasuries	124

Jails.

1 Number of Central Jails	8
2 Number of State Jails for Women	1
3 Number of District Jails	..
4 Number of Boistal Schools	1
5 Number of Subsidiary Jails	121
6 Number of Special Subsidiary Jails	4

Approved Schools.

1 Number of Approved Schools	5 (Boys—4 ; Girls—1).
2 Number of Government Aided Private Junior Approved Schools.	14
3 Number of Government Reception Homes.	2 ..
4 Number of Private Reception Homes.	6 ..
5 Number of Reception Homes functioning as annexe to Government Approved Schools.	2 ..
6 Number of Reception Homes functioning as annexe to Government Aided Approved Schools.	1 ..
7 Number of longstay after-care Home for Women.	1 ..
8 Number of longstay after-care Home for Boys.	1 ..
9 Number of Residential School for Children of Burma Repatriates.	1 ..
10 Number of Juvenile Guidance Bureaux.	3 ..
11 Number of Child Welfare Home	1 ..

Vigilance Institutions.

1 Number of Rescue Homes	3 ..
2 Number of Vigilance Homes	2 ..
3 Number of Vigilance Rescue Shelters	9 ..

Fire Services.

1 Number of Fire Stations	56
(i) Madras City	12
(ii) Mufassal	44
2 Number of Ambulances in the State	41

Old Age Pension.

Number of Pensioners on Roll	38,295
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Information and Publicity.

1 Number of State Information Centres	2
2 Number of State Tourists Bungalows	3
3 Number of Permanent Cinema Theatres.	637
4 Number of Touring Cinema Theatres.	616

MADRAS CORPORATION.

1 Area	143 sq.km. (55 sq.miles).
2 Estimated Mid-year Population 1968-69	2,010,000.
3 Corporation Council	120 Elected Councillors. 6 Co-opted Councillors.
4 Number of Primary, Basic and Middle Schools.	349.
5 Number of pupils in these Schools	1,62,362
(i) Boys	84,983
(ii) Girls	77,379
6 Number of High Schools	28
(i) Mixed Schools	17
(ii) Girls' Schools	9
(iii) Boys' Schools	2
7 Number of pupils in these Schools	26,775
(i) Boys	14,012
(ii) Girls	12,763
8 Number of Dispensaries	59
9 Number of Tuberculosis clinics	2
10 Number of Leprosy clinics	2
11 Number of Child Welfare centres	51
12 Bed Strength in Child Welfare centres	373 (in 31 centres).
13 Number of Slaughter houses	5
14 Number of Community centres	6
15 Number of Electric Lights in the streets.	29,293

16 Total number of House Service connections (Water supply).	84,388 (8,600 metered)
17 Quantity of water supplied to the people of Madras City per day.	167.28 litres.
18 Average supply per head per day	86.13 litres.
19 Zoo—	
(i) Mammals	186
(ii) Birds	243
(iii) Reptiles	12

LIST OF TOURIST CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU.

<i>Names of places.</i>	<i>District in which they are located.</i>
1 Ootacamund (Hill Resort)	The Nilgiris.
2 Kodaikanal (Hill Resort)	Madurai.
3 Mahabalipuram (Temple sculptures)	Chingleput.
4 Kancheepuram (Pilgrim Centre)	Chingleput.
5 Kanyakumari (Pilgrim Centre)	Kanyakumari.
6 Tirunelveli (Pilgrim-cum-Tourist Resort and Temple Sculptures).	Tirunelveli.
7 Madurai (Pilgrim Centre and Temple Sculptures).	Madurai.
8 Tiruchirappalli (Pilgrim Centre)	Tiruchirappalli.
9 Thanjavur (Temple Sculptures)	Thanjavur.
10 Vellore (Fort)	North Arcot.
11 Courtallam (Health-cum-Picnic-cum-Pilgrim Resort).	Tirunelveli.
12 Srirangam (Pilgrim Centre)	Tiruchirappalli.
13 Thiruvannamalai (Pilgrim Centre)	North Arcot.
14 Tiruchendur (Pilgrim - cum - Tourist Resort).	Tirunelveli.
15 Rameswaram (Pilgrim Centre)	Ramanathapuram.
16 Chidambaram (Pilgrim Centre)	South Arcot.
17 Gingee (Fort)	South Arcot.
18 Kaviripoompattinam (Archaeological interest)	Thanjavur.
19 Pichavaram (Picnic and Botanical Centre).	South Arcot.
20 Yercaud (Health and Beauty Spot)	Salem.
21 Hogenakal (Falls and Scenery)	Dharmapuri.
22 Suruli Falls (Falls and Scenery)	Madurai.
23 Thirumoorthy Falls (Falls and Scenery)	Coimbatore.
24 Top Slip (Shikar and Game Sanctuary)	Coimbatore.
25 Vedanthangal (Bird Sanctuary)	Chingleput.
26 Point Calimere (Bird Sanctuary)	Thanjavur.
27 Mudumalai (Wild Life Sanctuary)	The Nilgiris.

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