

58

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Details.	Facing Page.
(1)	(2)
Madurantakam Tank in Chingleput District (Drought affected area) where de-silting work was in progress.	76
2 Houses constructed by the Burma Repatriates in Srivilliputhur Town, Ramanathapuram District.	98
3 Cost of living index numbers	114
Index numbers of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu	115
Paddy Crop I. R. 8	171
Aerial spraying by Helicopter to paddy crop ..	175
Management of Bulls (Bulls are given exercise ..	180

Minister on 29th March 1970. — Opened by the Chief

"Seerani Arangam" constructed at Marina, Madras by the Prosperity Brigade for conducting Public Meetings. 326

36963

INTRODUCTION.

This publication presents the salient features of Administration of the Tamil Nadu State during the financial year 1969-70. The reports relating to "The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly" and "The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council", however, confine to the period from 1st April 1969 to 9th April 1970 and 1st April 1969 to 23rd April 1970 respectively. Statistical details relating to 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 revenues of the State have registered an impressive improvement in recent years. The figures for the past two years are given below :

	1967-68.	1968-69.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Total Revenue	2,33,39.30	2,77,92.21
Total Expenditure	2,33,32.53	2,60,94.13
Surplus or Deficit	+ 6.77	+ 16,98.08

Cash balance of the Government Rs. 791.67 lakhs.
on 1st April 1968.

Cash balance on 31st March 1969. Rs. 974.08 lakhs.

The rainfall during the year 1969-70 (June 1969 to May 1970) for Tamil Nadu as a whole was above the normal by about 10 per cent but the rains were not seasonal. Due to seasonal rains, the drought condition also continued in all the districts during the year. After the month of October and November the drought was eased to a certain extent in the districts of South Arcot and Thanjavur. The drought continued in several parts of the State.

Public Works.—Buildings—The main function of the Building Department is to fulfil the requirements of the Public Works Department in respect of their building needs. The buildings required for Hospitals and other medical Institutions constitute a major portion of the work of the Public Works Department and the outlay on these buildings as per the revised estimate for 1969-70 was Rs. 176.37 lakhs.

Small Savings Scheme.—The Small Savings movement plays an important part in the economic development of the Country. During the year, the Government of India have introduced Revised Small Savings Schemes under (1) 7-year National Savings Certificates (2) Post-Office Time Deposits, subject to tax and (3) Post Office Recurring Deposits subject to tax. The Schemes (1) Post Office Savings Bank (Free of Tax), (2) Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme and (3) 5 year Fixed Deposit Scheme (Free of Tax) have been made more attractive. The number of groups in the Pay Roll Savings Scheme has increased considerably to 5,59,763.

Social Welfare.—The Backward Classes constitute roughly 35 per cent of the State's population. During the year, the formation of a separate Head of Department for the Welfare of Backward Classes was ordered and the department, bifurcated from the Harijan Welfare Department, started functioning from 2nd May 1969. Government have appointed a Commission to study the grievances of the Backward Classes and all possible efforts are taken for the uplift of these people. Government have decided to award scholarships to Backward Class students who obtain 45 to 50 per cent of marks and to accord several other concessions.

During the year, 15 new hostels were opened for the Scheduled Castes and 2 subsidised hostels were taken over by the Government. Thus, the number of Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes has increased to 427 (302 hostels for Boys and 125 hostels for Girls). A new hostel for Scheduled Tribes was also opened during the year, making the total number of hostels for Scheduled Tribes in the State as 16 (12 for Boys and 4 for Girls).

Twenty-eight couples who have contracted inter-caste marriages were selected for the award of gold medals (1 sovereign) for the year 1969-70.

State Transport.—The fleet strength of the Tamil Nadu State Transport has increased from 1,946 at the end of March 1969 to 1,975 at the end of March 1970. The first Double Decker was

introduced on Madras to Tiruchirappalli route on 17th April 1969. The first Night Express Service was introduced on the route Madras to Madurai on 1st May 1969. Two trailer buses were also introduced to ease the congestion.

Water Supply and Drainage.—The provision of protected drinking water to the residents of urban and rural areas alike is one of the fundamental obligations of the Government. Hitherto, drinking water-supply schemes were dealt with in various departments of the Government. During the year, the Government decided that the work in regard to the implementation of water-supply and drainage schemes should be under the control of a single agency and accordingly constituted "The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board" with effect from September 1969 with the Additional Chief Secretary to Government as its Chairman. During the year, 26 Schemes (22 schemes to water-supply and 4 schemes to drainage) were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.92 crores, the amount required for the year being Rs. 2.88 crores.

Mass Contact Programme.—During the year, Government have evolved a scheme known as "Mass Contact Programme" (மனு நீதித் திட்டம்), by which the officials of the various departments should visit the villages on appointed days after giving intimation to the villagers, receive petitions, hear grievances of the villagers and take steps to redress them on the spot. If the decision could not be taken on the spot, the matter will be enquired into and disposed of within a period of one month. The scheme was inaugurated in all the districts on 15th September 1969. The Programme has been well executed and the response from the public has been very encouraging. Out of 2,51,842 petitions received during the period from 15th September 1969 to 31st March 1970, 2,01,395 petitions were disposed of and the percentage of disposal was 80. The scheme is being improved further in the light of the experience gained.

CHAPTER II.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Administration :

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

The Cabinet headed by Thiru M. Karunanidhi continued in office throughout the official year 1969-70. The Cabinet consisted of the following Members :—

- (1) Thiru K. A. Mathialagan.
- (2) Thiru A. Govindaswami.
- (3) Thirumathi Satyavanimuthu.
- (4) Thiru S. Madhavan.
- (5) Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha.
- (6) Thiru M. Muthuswamy.
- (7) Thiru P. U. Shanmugham.
- (8) Thiru Si. Pa. Aditanar.
- (9) Thiru K. V. Subbiah.
- (10) Thiru O. P. Raman.

Thiru A. Govindaswami, Minister for Food and Agriculture who was ailing for some time passed away on the 18th May 1969. The Governor appointed with effect from the afternoon of 8th August 1969, the following persons to be additional Members of the Council of Ministers headed by Thiru M. Karunanidhi :—

- (1) Thiru N. V. Natarajan.
- (2) Thiru K. Vezhavendan.

The Governor also appointed Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan with effect from the forenoon of the 13th August 1969 to be an additional Member of the Council of Ministers, headed by Thiru M. Karunanidhi.

Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu continues in office with the following twelve Members as his Council of Ministers :—

- (1) Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan.
- (2) Thiru K. A. Mathialagan.
- (3) Thirumathi Satyavanimuthu.

- (4) Thiru N. V. Natarajan.
- (5) Thiru P. U. Shanmugham.
- (6) Thiru S. Madhavan.
- (7) Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha.
- (8) Thiru M. Muthuswamy.
- (9) Thiru Si. Pa. Aditanar.
- (10) Thiru K. V. Subbiah.
- (11) Thiru O. P. Raman.
- (12) Thiru K. Vezhavendan.

Governor's Tours and Engagements :

Governor's Tours—(a) Within the State.—The Governor toured in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore and Salem districts during the year. He toured the drought-affected areas in North Arcot and South Arcot districts and later accompanied the Prime Minister on her tour on the drought-affected areas in Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts. He accompanied the President of India for the inauguration of the Madras Refinery at Manali. He visited the State Agricultural Farm at Kudumiamalai and laid the foundation-stone for the Government Women's College at Pudukottai. He met leading agriculturists, received addresses of welcome from the Pudukottai and Srirangam Municipal Councils and unveiled the portraits of the late Dr. Zakir Husain and Thiru C. N. Annadurai the late Chief Minister. During his tour in Tiruchirappalli district, he visited Thuraiyur, inaugurated the Co-operative Gur and Khandasari Unit and received a welcome address from the Thuraiyur Panchayat Union.

He visited the premier farms at Andarkuppam, Bandikavanur and Sholavaram and the Vizianagaram coconut farm in Chingleput district, had discussions with progressive farmers on their agricultural practices and economics and inaugurated a demonstration of John Deere Combine Harvester arranged by Messrs. Larson and Toubro Company at Sholavaram Farm. In Madurai he presided over the Convocation of the Madurai University and visited the modern mill at Paravai. He received the President of India on arrival at Madurai on 17th November 1969, accompanied him on his functions in the City and presided over the special Convocation of the Madurai University. The Governor

inaugurated the 45th Annual Conference of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon and the Guru Nanak Quin-Centenary Celebrations at the Madurai University. He visited the model farm at Pazhamuthir Pannai in Madurai District. He received addresses of welcome from Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri Municipal Councils, inaugurated the Kothigudapalli Electricity Scheme and declared open the Government Girls' High School building at Harur. He distributed pattas to landless and houseless poor and land mortgage bank loans to agriculturists at Dharmapuri. He inaugurated the Wood Pulp Factory of Messrs. South India Viscose Limited at Sirumugai and visited a private seed farm in Coimbatore District. At Coimbatore (Peelamedu) the Governor declared open the G.R.G. Children's School, hostel buildings and Teacher's quarters. In Salem District he inspected the pilot mining plant of the Neyveli-Salem Steel Project at Kanjamalai, received an address of welcome from the Salem Municipal Council when he opened the Municipal Kalyana Mandapam at Arisipalayam, visited Yercaud, the Mettur State Seed Farm, the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, the Chemicals and Plastics Factory and the Rayan Caustic Plant. In South Arcot, the Governor visited Annamalaiagar and presided over the Convocation of the Annamalai University.

(b) Outside the State.—The Governor toured in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Pondicherry States. He visited Hyderabad, Mansoorabad, Nanded and Bidar. In Hyderabad, he visited the All-India Rice Co-ordinated Project and the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Farm at Rajendranagar, the Government Handicrafts Emporium, Gun Foundry and the Nirmal Industries and the Grape Garden at Mansoorabad. He inaugurated the Guru Nanak Foundation at Hyderabad and attended an "at home" by the Andhra Pradesh Punjabi Sabha. He also visited a few Gurdwaras in Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Nanded. He attended the 'Baisakhi Mela' conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Punjabi Sabha and visited the Salar Jung Museum. He visited Delhi and participated in functions arranged by Bhai Vir Singh Memorial Committee, the Khalsa College Managing Committee, the Guru Nanak University Ad Hoc Council, the Board of Directors of New India Industrial Corporation and the General Body of the Guru Nanak Foundation and the Guru Nanak Quin-Centenary Meetings at Delhi and Amritsar. He attended the inauguration of the Guru Nanak University by the President at Amritsar and

visited the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Delhi. He attended the Annual Conference of the Governors at Rashtrapathi Bhavan on 12th and 13th December 1969. At Pantanagar (U.P.) the Governor delivered the Convocation address at the U.P. Agricultural University. He visited Pondicherry on his way to Annamalainagar in South Arcot District.

Governor's important engagements in Madras City.—The Governor inaugurated the 21st Annual Conference of the Aeronautical Society of India, the Gandhiji Anjali Kalai Kuzhu, the release of the transactions of the Archaeological Society of South India, the Ghalib Centenary Celebrations, the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Department of Statistics when he released a souvenir; presided over a function for distribution of State Awards to outstanding artistes under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu State Sangita Nataka Sangam, the Annual Day Celebrations of the Madras State Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the Convocation of the Cultural Academy, Mylapore when he also delivered the Convocation address and the Fund-Raising effort of the Madras School of Social Work, declared open the Handicrafts Centre and Administration Building for the "Swallows in India" and presided over the National Maritime Day at the Seafarers' Club. He attended receptions arranged by the British Deputy High Commissioner and the Japanese Consul-General in Madras. He attended as Chief Guest at the inauguration of the Bank of America, Madras and declared open a new building for the Central Scheme at Gillnagar (Kodambakkam). He inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the South India Iron and Hardware Merchants' Association, the Festival of French Films, a carnival in aid of the Indian Red Cross Society, Tamil Nadu and Welfare of Ex-Servicemen, the Rumanian Film Festival, a Small Scale Industries Exhibition arranged by the Canara Bank, the Bakery Production Unit of the Guild of Service (Central), the Birthday Celebrations of Poet Subramania Bharathi, the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations at the Government Arts College for Women, North Madras, the Japanese Film Festival and a seminar arranged by the Madras City College Students' Committee in connection with the 61st Birthday of the late Thiru C. N. Annadurai. He declared open the Centralised Traffic Control of the Southern Railway at Madras, Egmore. He presided over the Madras Cricket Club All-India Invitation Hockey tournament, the 'Experiment Evening' of the Experiment in International Living, a reception in honour of the President of India, by the Chambers of Commerce, the Traffic Safety

Week Celebrations of the Madras City Police and the Birth Centenary Celebrations of the late Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. He addressed the members of the Rotary Club of Madras and the Lions Club of Meenambakkam. He presided over a meeting of the State Managing Committee for the Administration of the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen, a Committee to select candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun and the Convocation of the University of Madras.

On the Independence Day (15th August 1969) the Governor unfurled the National Flag on the ramparts of the Fort St. George and held a reception at Raj Bhavan. On the Republic Day (26th January 1970), he took the Salute at a ceremonial parade and march-past at the Marina, held the Republic Day reception at Raj Bhavan and gave a broadcast talk. He recorded broadcast talks on Family Planning Fortnight and on Gandhi Centenary. He swore-in the permanent Chief Justice at Raj Bhavan on 1st May, 1969 and three New Ministers of Tamil Nadu at Raj Bhavan on 8th and 13th August 1969. The Governor visited the sea-erosion areas in the Foreshore Estate in South Madras, the "I.N.S. VIKRANT" at the Madras Harbour, the Dunlop Ambattur Factory and the High Court at Madras. He attended receptions in connection with the National Day Celebrations of U.S.A. and Malaysia, the Second Guru Nanak Lectures at the Madras University and receptions arranged by the Counsel-General of U.S.A. and the British Deputy High Commissioner of U.K. in Madras. The Governor inaugurated a public meeting in connection with the Wild Life Week Celebrations in Madras City, the Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday, the sale of the Gandhi Centenary Stamps, the Gandhi Darsan Exhibition train at the Beach Railway Station, the 20th T.B. Seals Sales Campaign, a Seminar under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, the Institute of Engineering Inspection (India), the Clutch Products Factory of Messrs. Amalgamations Repco, Limited, Madhavaram, the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Tamil Chamber of Commerce, a public meeting arranged by the State Committee in connection with Guru Nanak Quin-Centenary Celebrations, a symposium on Guru Nanak Quin-Centenary Celebrations at the Madras University, the first performance of the Leninguard State Maily Opera and Ballet Troupe, the festival of German Films, the 150th anniversary celebrations of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore and the Fourth International Film Week organised by the Central Board of Film Censors at Madras. The Governor presided over the annual General Meeting

of the Tamil Nadu Tuberculosis Association, the first and second meetings of the State Committee of the Tamil Nadu Guru Nanak Quin-Centenary Celebrations, the finals of the State Championships of the Madras Table Tennis Association, the Exhibition Tennis Match, a reception to felicitate Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, former Vice-Chancellor of Madras University, the annual meeting of the Guilds of service (Central) and a reception by the Madras Cricket Association. He was present at the tree planting ceremony at Raj Bhavan, a benefit performance arranged by the Madras West Round Table 10, a variety entertainment by the Kalakshetra troupe of artists in aid of Red Cross Rehabilitation Centre, the Diwali Mela of the Rajasthani Diwali Mela Samiti, a memorial service at St. George's Cathedral in memory of late Dr. P. V. Cherian, former Governor of Maharashtra, the Sheriff's Flag Day Reception, witnessed the Cricket Test Match and attended the U.S.S.R. National Day Reception. He inspected the flood affected areas in Madras City and visited the Government Milk Project at Madhavaram. He presented Medals to Police Officers at the annual Police Medal Parade. The Governor presided over meetings in Raj Bhavan of the State Managing Committee for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen and the Madras City Standing Flag Day Organisation Committee and recorded the Flag Day Broadcast talk. He was present when the new Sheriff of Madras Thiru A. Sivasailam took the oath of office and at a meeting of the District Delegates and Executive Committee Members of the Guild of Service (Central). The Governor inaugurated a seminar on Guru Nanak conducted by the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, the ninth All-India Seminar on 'Gandhian Weltanschauung' under the auspices of the Centre for Advanced Study of Philosophy of the Madras University, a seminar on 'Problems of prestressing' conducted jointly by the Indian National Group of the International Association for Bridge and structural Engineering and other agencies, the second All-India Public Relations Conference organised by the Public Relations Society of India, the 40th services of the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Tamil Nadu Archives, an exhibition of graphic arts and calendars jointly organised by the Japanese Consul-General in Madras and the Lithographers' Association, the auction of diamonds produced by the National Mineral Development Corporation, Limited, Delhi, a Seminar on 'ways and means' for beautification of the City of Madras under the auspices of the Madras Citizens' Committee, the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Alagappa Chettiar College of Techno-

logy, the Madras Branch of the Students' International Tourist Agency under the auspices of the SITA World Travels (Private) Limited, New Delhi, the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the formation of the Regional Meteorological Centre at Madras and the All-India Handloom Week Celebrations. The Governor presided over a function to unveil the portrait of the late Thiru C. N. Annadurai at the Indian Oxygen, Limited Factory, the College Day Celebrations of the Madras Christian College at Tambaram and the Presidency College, Madras, the 120th Annual Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show of the Agri-Horticultural Society, the prize-distribution function at the All-India Banana and Miscellaneous Fruit Show, a drama arranged by the Punjab Association, the inauguration of the First Asian Congress of Dermatology and the Ninth Session of the Dermatological Society, India, a function arranged for the issue of 'Anna' postage stamp and a dinner meeting of the Experiment in International Living. The Governor delivered the valedictory address at the Technical Teachers' Association at Adyar, distributed the Annual State Awards for best films, artistes, etc., declared open the 47th Annual Flower Show of the Madras Corporation, visited the premises of the Indian Red Cross Society (Tamil Nadu Branch) and the St. John Ambulance Association at Egmore, presented the MASTECH Award to the recipient at the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, attended the commemoration function at Fort St. George on the Sarvodaya Day, visited the Madras Yacht Club to see off a sailing cruise, a dinner party on board the flagship U.S.S. VALCOUR and saw the exhibit of the Moon Rock displayed by the American Consul-General at Raj Bhavan and witnessed the Gold Vase Race and gave away the trophy to the winner.

On January 19th, the Governor addressed a joint session of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. He presided over a meeting of the State Managing Committee for the administration of the Amalgamated Fund for reconstruction and rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen and a meeting of a committee to select candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, at Raj Bhavan.

Governor's Engagements in Ootacamund.—The Governor left Madras on 2nd May 1969 and took up his residence at Ootacamund from 3rd May 1969. On receipt of intimation about the death of Dr. Zakir Husain, former President of India, the Governor left Ootacamund on the 4th May and reached Delhi the next day, attended the funeral of late Dr. Zakir Husain and laid wreath on

the body. He left Delhi on 8th May and returned to Ootacamund the same evening. He presided over a meeting to condole the death of late Dr. Zakir Husain. He also presided over the 74th Annual Spring Flower Show of The Nilgiris Agri-Horticultural Society, a Children's Party at Hotel Dasaprakash, a Tennis Tournament at the Lawley Institute and the 78th Annual General Meeting of the Nilgiris Planters' Association at Coonoor. He inaugurated the Gandhi Exhibition under the auspices of Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Periyannayanpalayam, the Third Orientation Seminar for the Legislators organised by the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies and the Madras Legislature, the South India International Students' Camp at Ootacamund under the auspices of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Southern Region, attended as Chief Guest at the 9th Charter Night Celebrations of the Lion's Club of Nilgiris and inaugurated the Regional Convention of the Y's Men's Clubs of India and Ceylon. He attended the opening Meet of the Ootacamund Hunt, visited the Ootacamund Co-operative Milk Supply Dairy, Glenmorgan, some of the Indo-German Agricultural Development Project Farms and the Potato Demonstration Plot at Ketti. He inaugurated the Vana Mahotsava and Forest Week Celebrations at Ootacamund. The Governor left Ootacamund on 27th June and returned to Madras the next day.

The Governor received the President, the Vice-President and the Prime Minister on their arrival at the Madras Air Port and saw them off at the Airport. The Governor gave dinner, lunch and tea-parties at Raj Bhavan to meet the President, the Vice-President and a few visiting foreign and Indian dignitaries and delegations and himself attended a few dinner parties arranged by the Chief Minister and others. He also gave a tea-party to the delegates to the 40th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. The Governor accompanied the Prime Minister to all the functions in which she participated in the City.

The important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan at Madras and at Ootacamund were the President of India and Party, the Vice-President and Party, the Prime Minister and Party, the Governor-General of Ceylon and Mrs. Gopallava, Khan Abdul Ghaffer Khan, Dr. D. C. Pavate, Governor of Punjab, Thiru Khandubhai K. Desai, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Thiru K. C. Reddy, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Thiru K. Viswanathan, Governor of Kerala, Thiru Dharma Vira, Governor of Mysore, Thiru B.D. Jatti, Lt. Governor of Pondicherry, Thiru Shriman Narayan, Governor of

Gujarat, Sardar Gurnam Singh, Chief Minister of Punjab, Thiru K. Hanumanthayya, Chairman, Administrative Reforms Commission Thiru H. V. Kamath, Member, Administrative Reforms Commission, Sardar Iqbal Singh, Union Deputy Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Chairman, Cement Corporation of India and Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh, Union Deputy Minister for Industries, His Excellency Dr. Sadetlin Bilgic, Minister for Communications, Government of Turkey. Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, Thiru R. Venkataraman, Member, Planning Commission and a number of Union Ministers and visiting Foreign and Indian dignitaries called on the Governor during the year.

CHAPTER III

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

Sessions.—The Sixth Session of the Fourth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly commenced on the 14th August 1969 and was prorogued with effect from 17th November 1969. During the period, the Assembly sat for 15 days and transacted non-official business on 21st August 1969 and official business for 14 days.

The Seventh Session of the Fourth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly commenced on the 19th January 1970 and adjourned *sine die* on the 9th April 1970. During the period, the Assembly sat for 41 days and transacted official business on all the days.

Governor's Address.—On 19th January 1970, the Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed the Members of both the Houses of the Legislature. The discussion on the Address took place for five days on 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 28th January 1970. A Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address moved by Thiru R. N. Ranganathan was adopted by the Assembly.

Obituary References and Resolutions.—Condolence Resolutions were passed in the Assembly on the demise of the following persons on the dates noted against each :—

- 1 Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India. 14th August 1969.
- 2 Thiru A. Govindaswamy, Minister for Do.
Agriculture.
- 3 Thiru S. Shanmugasundaram, sitting 20th August 1969.
M.L.A.
- 4 Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra and former Chairman of the 20th January 1970.
Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.
- 5 Thiru A. Chidambaranathan Nadar, Do.
sitting M.L.A.
- 6 Thiru D. S. Authimoolam, sitting 25th February 1970.
M.L.A.

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

- 1 Thiru V. Govindaswamy Naidu, former M.L.A. 16th August 1969.
- 2 Thiru N. R. Thiagarajan, former M.L.A. and sitting M.L.C. Do.
- 3 Thiru D. Subramaniam, former M.L.A. Do.
- 4 Thiru M. Mayandi Nadar, former M.L.A. Do.
- 5 Dr. R. Nagan Goud, former M.L.A. and Minister. Do.
- 6 Thiru M. Bapineedu, former M.L.A. ... Do.
- 7 Thiru S. S. Vasan, sitting M.P. ... 27th August 1969.
- 8 Thiru G. Vijayarangam, sitting M.L.C. 20th January 1970.
- 9 Thiru K. S. Abdul Azeez, former M.L.A. 25th February 1970.
- 10 Thiru S. Ramanathan, former M.L.A. 14th March 1970.
- 11 Thiru P. Veerappa Gounder, former M.L.A. 20th March 1970.

Committees.—The following Legislature Committees were constituted for the year 1970-71 on the dates noted against each :—

- | <i>Serial number and name of Committee.</i> | <i>Date on which constituted.</i> |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Business Advisory Committee .. | 2nd April 1970. |
| 2 Committee on Rules | Do. |
| 3 Committee on Privileges | 30th March 1970. |
| 4 Committee on Subordinate Legislation | 2nd April 1970. |
| 5 Committee on Government Assurances. | 3rd April 1970. |
| 6 House Committee | 31st March 1970. |
| 7 Committee on Public Accounts .. | 28th March 1970. |
| 8 Committee on Estimates | 31st March 1970. |

Financial Business.—The Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for the year 1965-66 was presented to the Assembly by the Hon'ble Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance on 20th August 1969 and the Grants were made on the 23rd August 1969. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on 23rd August 1969 was considered and passed on 25th August 1969.

The First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1969-70 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Hon'ble Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance on 20th August 1969 and it was discussed and voted on the 23rd August 1969. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on 23rd August 1969 was considered and passed on the 25th August 1969.

The Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1969-70, was presented to Legislative Assembly by the Hon'ble Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance, on the 23rd January 1970 and it was discussed and voted on 27th January 1970. The Appropriation Bill was introduced in the Assembly on 27th January 1970 and it was considered and passed on the 28th January 1970.

On 26th February 1970, Hon'ble Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance, presented the Budget for the year 1970-71. The General Discussion on the same took place for 7 days on 28th February, 2nd to 7th March 1970. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on 7th March 1970 was considered and passed on 9th March 1970. Voting on Demands for Grants lasted for 19 days, namely, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 30th, 31st March, 1st, 2nd and 3rd April 1970. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on 3rd April 1970 was considered and passed on 4th April 1970.

The Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1969-70 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Hon'ble Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance, on 25th March 1970 and it was discussed and voted on 28th March 1970. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced in the Assembly on 28th March 1970 was considered and passed on 30th March 1970.

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

The Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board Annual Financial Statement for the year 1969-70.—The discussion on the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1969-70 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for the year 1968-69 of the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board was held on 16th, 17th and 19th August 1969.

Government Motions and Resolutions.—During the period, 27 Government Motions and 9 Government Resolutions were discussed and adopted in the Legislative Assembly, out of which the following were the important Resolutions and Motions discussed in the Assembly :—

(i) On 27th August 1969, Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister moved the following resolution :—

“That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to Article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Twenty-Second) Amendment Bill, 1969 as passed by the two Houses of Parliament”.

The above resolution was put and carried.

(ii) On the same day, Hon'ble Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, moved the following resolution :—

WHEREAS the citizens of India are engaged in the great experiment of democratic socialism ;

AND WHEREAS the practice of democracy has to be nurtured in our country based on high principles, political and moral ;

AND WHEREAS the people should be convinced that their representatives holding offices either as Members of the Legislature or as Ministers hold such offices for the public benefit only and not to benefit themselves either directly or indirectly ;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary in the public interest to avoid even the slightest degree of suspicion in the mind of the common people regarding the absolute integrity of the Members of the Legislature and the Ministers ;

AND WHEREAS for the purpose of achieving the above object, this House considers that Members of the Legislature including the Ministers and Presiding Officers of both the Houses should disclose their assets to the House concerned at regular intervals ;

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS HOUSE resolves that the following provisions shall be observed by all the Members of the Legislature including the Ministers and Presiding Officers of both the Houses.

1. *Periodical disclosure of assets of Members of the State Legislature.*—Every Member including Ministers and Presiding Officers of both the Houses shall—

(a) if he holds office as such on the date of this resolution, as soon as may be after such date ; or

(b) if he is elected or nominated after such date, as soon as may be after such election or nomination ; and

(c) thereafter, at intervals of every twelve months ending with the 31st day of March,

submit to the House of which he is a Member a return in the form appended of all properties owned, acquired or inherited by the Member or held by him on lease or mortgage either in his own name or in the name of any member of his family together with details of the means by which, or the sources from which such property was acquired or inherited.

2. *Returns to be placed on the Table of the Legislature and to be Public documents.*—Every return submitted under paragraph 1 shall—

(1) as soon as possible after it is submitted, be placed on the Table of both Houses of the Legislature ; and

(2) be deemed to be a public document and the authority to whom the return is submitted may, subject to such conditions (including payment of fees) as may be prescribed by such authority give to any person on demand a copy of such return.

3. *Retrospective effect of the resolution.*—This resolution shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses and to have come into force on the 6th March 1967 :

Provided that the returns due on the 30th April 1967 and the 30th April 1968 shall be submitted along with the return due on the 30th April 1969 on or before the 30th September 1969.

4. This House further resolves that the Government of India may be requested to bring forward legislation incorporating the contents of this resolution.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the Return of Assets of 168 Members, 11 Ministers and Speaker for the period ending 31st March 1967, 1968 and 1969 were placed on the Table of the Houses in batches on 28th January, 28th February and 8th April 1970,

(iii) On 21st January 1970, Hon. Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Health, moved the following resolution and the same was put and carried—

“That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to Article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (twenty-third) Amendment Bill, 1969 as passed by both Houses of Parliament.”

(iv) On 22nd August 1969, Hon. Thiru K.A. Mathialagan Minister for Finance, moved the following motion—

“That the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five-Year Plan of Tamil Nadu be taken into consideration.”

The discussion on the above motion took place for three days on 22nd, 25th and 26th August 1969. On 25th August 1969, Hon. Thiru K.A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance, moved the following amendment to the motion :—

Add at the end the following :—

“and while on such consideration, this House gives its general approval and acceptance of the Draft Outline of the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan placed before it.

This House resolves that the State Government should convey to the Government of India the strong feeling of the people of Tamil Nadu in the following matters :—

(i) In regard to the quantum of Central Assistance this House views with regret the decision of the Planning Commission and the Government of India to reduce the assistance for the State's Plan from Rs. 250 crores as earlier promised to Rs. 202 crores and requests that the amount should be increased so as to make possible the fulfilment of a Plan of Rs. 624 crores :

(ii) this House feels that it is unfortunate that the Government of India are not proposing to start any new project in the Central Sector in this State during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period ; and in particular this House urges that the Government of India should proceed expeditiously with the implementation of the following Central sector projects, the economic viability and technical feasibility of which have been well established :—

- (1) Salem Steel Plant.
- (2) Sethusamudram Project.
- (3) Second mine out at Neyveli.
- (4) Expansion by 200 mw. of the installed capacity of Kalpakkam atomic energy plant ; and

(iii) the State Government should move the Government of India to accord early approval for the setting up of a fertilizer project at Tuticorin and for a Petro-Chemical Complex at Manali : and

(iv) this House further urges the Government of India to entrust with the State Government the managements of all public sector undertakings like Neyveli Lignite Corporation, etc., in order to ensure greater profitability and efficiency.”

On 26th August 1969, the Government amendment deleting last paragraph viz. (iv) and the motion as amended was put and carried unanimously.

Statements made by Hon. Ministers under Rule 41 of the Assembly Rules.—During the period 81 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, 60 Adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent was withheld by the Speaker.

Statement made by Ministers suo motu.—Twelve 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 21st August 1969 ..	Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister.	The measures taken by the Government to improve water-supply position in the City of Madras.
2 27th August 1969 ..	Hon. Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Health.	Water-supply position in Madras City, Coimbatore and Madurai Towns.
3 28th August 1969 ..	Hon. Thiru K.A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance.	Allocation of funds by the Finance Commission.
4 11th September 1969,	Hon. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Health.	The grievances of the Engineering College students.
5 7th March 1970 ..	Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister.	The assignment of lands on the banks of the Cooum River at Mount Road, Madras, in refutation of the issue raised by Thiru N.S.V. Chithan in the House on 6th March 1970.

Serial number and the date on which the statement was made.	Minister who made the statement.	Subject matter.
(1)	(2)	(3)
6 16th March 1970 ..	Hon. Thiru K.A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance.	Creation of "The Tamil Nadu Special Welfare Fund".
7 Do. ..	Hon. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration.	Action taken by the Government on the President, Wallajah Panchayat Union for alleged misappropriation of funds.
8 Do. ..	Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister.	The strike by the live-stock assistants for the redressal of their grievances.
9 18th March 1970 ..	Hon. Thiru K.A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance.	Concessions given in the rate of Sales Tax, etc.
10 26th March 1970 ..	Hon. Thiru K.A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance.	The "Tamil Puthandu Offer" of the Tamil Nadu Raffle draw in April 1970.
11 4th April 1970 ..	Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister.	Changes made in Agricultural Power Tariff.
12 8th April 1970 ..	Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister.	Guide lines drawn up for the admission of non-Hindus inside temples.

Non-official Resolutions.—During the period, three non-official Resolutions were moved and discussed in the Assembly. Two Resolutions were, by leave of the House, withdrawn by the members, and the discussion on the other Resolution was not concluded.

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

(1) The Madras Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 2/69).

(2) The Madras Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Amendment Ordinance, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 3/69).

(3) The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Ordinance, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 4/69).

(4) The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 5/69).

Course of Legislation.—During the period, 30 Bills were passed and one Bill was referred to the Joint Select Committee. Out of the 30 Bills passed, 19 were amending Bills and 11 were substantive Bills.

Matters of privilege.—During the period, 14 matters of privilege were raised in the House out of which two were referred to the Committee of Privileges by the Hon. Speaker *suo motu*. Hon. Speaker ruled that no *prima facie* case has been made out in 10 cases. In one case, the Hon. Speaker has announced that he will take up the matter with the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and in another case, ruling was postponed.

Elections—Indirect Election to Rajya Sabha (Council of States).—Thiru Kanchi Kalyanasundaram was duly elected on 20th September 1969 by the elected Members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to fill the vacancy in the Council of States caused by the death of Thiru S. S. Vasani.

The following Members were duly elected by the elected members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 28th March 1970 to fill 6 seats in the Council of States on account of the retirement of 6 members by efflux of time :—

1. Thiru A. K. A. Abdul Samad.
2. Thiru Anandan.
3. Thiru S. S. Marisamy.
4. Thiru S. S. Rajendran.
5. Thiru T. K. Srinivasan.
6. Thiru Kanchi Kalyanasundaram.

Indirect election to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.—The following Members were duly elected by the Members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 20th March 1970 to fill seven seats in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council on account of the retirement of seven members by efflux of time :—

1. Thiru Arumugasami.
2. Thiru M. Ethirajulu.
3. Thiru C. P. Chitrarasu.
4. Thiru N. V. Natarajan.
5. Thiru A. R. Sundararajan.
6. Thiru P. Narayanasami.
7. Thiru A. Rajamanickam.

Election to the Senate of the Madurai University.—On 23rd August 1969, the Hon. Speaker announced to the House that (1) Thiru P. K. Mookiah Thevar, (2) Thiru A. L. Subramaniam, (3) Thiru P. Malaichamy and (4) Thiru N. S. V. Chithan were declared duly elected to the Senate of the Madurai University to fill the vacancies of Members who had retired on 7th August 1969.

Election to the Senate of the Madras University.—The following 6 Members have been duly elected by the members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 13th February 1970 to serve as Members of the Senate of the Madras University :—

1. Thiru K. M. Ramasamy Gounder.
2. Thiru E. M. Natarajan.
3. Thiru M. R. Kannan.
4. Thiru R. N. Ranganathan.
5. Thiru K. Ramamoorthi.
6. Thiru K. R. Gnanasambandan.

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

Starred	1,034
Short Notice Questions	9
Private Notice Question	1

Answers to 108 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 ..	338
B. Reports, Notifications and Other Papers.	217

Party position.—Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, continued to be the Leader of the House. From 13th August 1969 onwards, Hon. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Health, was appointed as the Leader of the House. The party position as on 1st April 1970 was as follows :—

Serial number and name of the party.	Strength.	Name of the Leader.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.	138 (including one affiliated member.)	Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi.
2 Congress (O)	40	Thiru P. G. Karuthiruman.
3 Congress (R)	8	Thiru G. Bhuvarahan.
4 Swatantra	13	Thiru K. Cheemaichamy.
5 Communists (Marx.) ..	10	Thiru A. Balasubramanian.
6 Praja Socialist Party	4	Thiru A. R. Marimuthu.
7 Muslim League	2	Haji M. M. Peer Mohammed.

Serial number and name of the party.	Strength.	Name of the Leader.
(1)	(2)	(3)
8 Communists	3	Thiru A. K. Subbiah.
9 Samyuktha Socialist Party.	1	Thiru K. R. Nallasivam.
10 Forward Bloc	7	Thiru P. K. Mookiah Thevar.
11 Republican Party ..	1	
12 Tamil Arasu Kazhagam ..	1	
13 Independents	3	
	231	
Vacant ..	3	
Hon. Speaker ..	1	
Total ..	235	

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

Strength.—The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council comprised 63 Members including the Hon. Chairman. Of these, 25 Members belonged to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 18 to the Congress (O), 4 to the Swatantra, three to the United Party, two to the Congress (R); one each to the Indian Union Muslim League, Toilers Commonweal Party, Tamil Arasu Kazhagam and Praja Socialist Party and six were independents.

Sittings.—During the period from 1st April 1969 to 23rd April 1970 there were two sessions. During the Thirty-fourth session, the Council met for 11 days and transacted official business on 10 days and non-official business on one day. During the Thirty-fifth session, it met for 30 days and transacted official business on 29 days and non-official business on one day. In the aggregate, the Council met for 41 days during the period.

Governor's Address.—The Governor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on 19th January 1970. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks in reply to the Governor's address took place for 6 days and the Motion of Thanks was adopted without any amendment.

Chairman.—Hon. Thiru M. A. Manickavelu, continued as Chairman, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, till 20th April 1970 *a.n.* Hon. Thiru C. P. Chitrarasu, has been declared elected as Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council with effect from 23rd April 1970 *f.n.*

Leader of the House.—The Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, continued to be the Leader of the House.

Resolution of Thanks to the Hon. Chairman.—On the 6th April 1970 the Hon. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister (Leader of the House Council) moved the following Resolution of Thanks on the retirement of the Hon. Thiru M. A. Manickavelu, Chairman, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council and the Resolution was passed unanimously :

“ That the thanks of this Council be given to Hon. the Chairman Thiru M. A. Manickavelu, for his distinguished services in the Chair for six years ; that he be assured that this Council greatly appreciates the zeal, ability and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of his high office and the judgment and firmness with which he has maintained its privileges and dignity ; and that this Council desires to place on record its deep and abiding sense of gratitude for the courtesy and attention which he has uniformly shown to its members, which has earned him the respect, praise and esteem of all sections of this Council.”

After the Resolution was passed, the Chief Minister garlanded the Hon. Chairman. The Hon. Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition (Thiru K. Rajaram) then presented the Hon. Chairman, the Souvenir with the Thiruvalluvar figure (Silver Casket) and the Scroll of the Resolution of Thanks with the signatures of all the Members present.

Condolence Resolutions and Obituary References: Condolence resolutions were passed on the demise of (1) Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India (2) Thiru A. Govindaswamy, Minister for Food and Agriculture (3) Thiru N. R. Thiagarajan, Member of the Legislative Council, (4) Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra and former Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council and (5) Thiru G. Vijayarangam, a Member of the Legislative Council.

Obituary references were made on the death of (1) Thiru M. Seshachariar, former Member of the Legislative Council, (2) Mr. W. W. Ladden, a Member of the Old Legislative Council, (3) Thiru S. Shanmugasundaram, a Member of the Legislative Assembly, (4) Thiru S. S. Vasan, a Member of the Parliament, (5) Thiru A. Chidamabaranathan Nadar, a Member of the Legislative Assembly, (6) Thirumathi R. S. Subbulakshmi, former Member of the Legislative Council, (7) Thiru D. S. Authimoolam, a Member of the Legislative Assembly, (8) Thiru G. Ranganatha Mudaliar, former Member

of the Legislative Council, (9) Thiru K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim, former Member of the Legislative Council and (10) Thiru S. Ramanathan, former Minister of Madras State.

Committees.—The Business Advisory Committees and the Committee on Government Assurances for the year 1969-70 and the Committee of Privileges and the House Committee for the financial year 1970-71 were constituted. Five Members of the Council were selected/nominated to associate with each of the Committees of the Assembly for the financial year 1970-71, namely, the Committee on Public Accounts, the Committee on Estimates and the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

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

The Report of the Select Committee on the Rules of Procedure of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council appointed in the year 1968 was presented by the Hon. the Minister for Backward Classes.

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

1. Budget for the year 1970-71.
2. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1969-70.
3. Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for 1965-66.
4. Annual Financial Statement for 1969-70 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1968-69 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board ;
5. Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1969-70 ;
6. Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1969-70.

Motions.—The Government motions relating to the following subjects were carried in the Council during the year 1969-70.

1. Draft Outline of the Fourth Five-Year Plan of Tamil Nadu.
2. Draft Amendment to the rules published with Revenue Department Notification, dated 21st December 1949.
3. Amendment to the Madras Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules, 1965.

4. Report of the Commission of Inquiry on the Agrarian Labour problems of East Thanjavur district.

5. Nature and scope of deletion or modification of exemption contained in the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961.

Statement made by Ministers.—During the period under report 22 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.

Adjournment motions.—Notices of 9 adjournment motions under Rule 42 were received during the period. Consent of the Hon. Chairman was withheld for 5 motions and the rest were not pressed.

Matter of Privilege.—During the period, a matter of privilege was raised and the Hon. Chairman ruled that in view of the regret expressed by the Hon. Minister, he felt that the House would serve its own dignity and show proper appreciation of the regret expressed by the Hon. Minister, if it proceeded no further in the matter.

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

1. Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1969.

2. Increasing the maximum amount of guarantee given by the State Government in respect of the debentures issued by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Limited.

3. Return of Assets of the Members of the Legislative Council.

4. Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 1969.

5. Rescinding the resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council on 22nd August 1968 under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923.

During the period, four non-official resolutions were discussed of which three were withdrawn by leave of the House and the further discussion on the other one was postponed to the next non-official day.

Discussion on policy notes.—On the 31st March 1970, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th April 1970, the policy notes on certain subjects, namely, Irrigation, Agriculture, Education, Industrial, Development and District Administration were for the first time in the Council discussed.

Bills—(i) Official.—During the course of the year, 31 Bills as passed by the Assembly, were received in the Council for its concurrence or recommendation and they were passed by the Council without any amendment or recommendation, as the case might be.

(ii) Non-Official.—During the period, three non-official Bills were introduced, of which one was withdrawn by leave of the House.

Questions.—Out of 1,354 starred, 97 unstarred and 11 short notice questions received in the Council during the period, 200 starred and two short notice questions were disallowed. Sixty-three questions were referred back to the Members and 946 lapsed. Of the admitted questions, 429 starred questions were answered on the floor of the House. Answers to 51 unstarred questions were laid on the Table of the House. Answers to three starred questions were ordered to be printed in the official report of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Debates.

Dispensation with Question-Hour.—On three days the following motion regarding the dispensation with question hour was adopted in the Council during the period.

“That this House resolves that under rule 22 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Rules, the question hour be dispensed with for this day only.”

Elections to Statutory Committees—(1) Election of one Member to the Senate of Annamalai University.

On 25th August 1969, Thiru Era Sambasivam was declared by the Hon. Chairman duly elected to the Senate of Annamalai University.

(2) Election of two Members to the Senate of Madurai University.

On 25th August 1969, Thiruvallargal V. Thangapandian and N. Wilson Appollos were declared by the Hon. Chairman duly elected to the Senate of Madurai University.

Official Report.—During the period, 118 speeches were delivered in English and 374 in Tamil.

Papers laid on the Table of the House.—During the period, 485 statutory rules and orders and 208 reports, notification and other papers were laid on the Table of the House.

Valedictory Speeches.—On the 6th April 1970, speeches were made, offering felicitations to the retiring Members. The Hon. Chairman associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the Members.

Bye-Elections.—Three bye-elections were held and one nomination was made during the period, the details of which are given below :—

Serial number and name of the Constituency.	Name of the Member resigned/deceased disqualified.	Name of the person elected.
1. Madras District Graduates.	Thiru R. M. Seshadri *..	Thiru G. Vasantha Pai.
2. Madurai Local Authorities.	Thiru N. R. Thiagarajan, (deceased).	Thiru K. Rajaram.
3. Nomination	Thiru O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar (Resigned).	Thavathiru Deivasigamani Arunachala Desikar (Kundrakkudi Adigalar).
4. North Arcot Local Authorities.	Thiru G. Vijayarangam (deceased).	Thiru P. U. Shanmugam.

Biennial Elections.—To fill the vacancies in the Council consequent on the retirement of 21 Members by efflux of time on the afternoon of 20th April 1970, seven Members were elected by the Members of the Assembly, seven Members by the various Local Authorities Constituencies, two Members by the Graduates' Constituencies and two Members by the Teachers' Constituencies.

Three Members were nominated by the Governor. The names of the newly elected Members with their Constituencies and the names of nominated members are given below :—

Serial number and name of the Constituency.	Name of the Member retired.	Name of the person elected.
1. Chingleput Local Authorities.	Thiru V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.	Thiru V. Venga.
2. Coimbatore-Nilgiris Local Authorities.	Thiru K. K. Kothandaraman. Thiru K. Doraiswamy ..	Thiru M. Ramanathan. Thiru S. C. Sengottavelappa Gounder.
3. Madurai Local Authorities.	Thiru K. Rajaram .. Thiru A. Chidambaramudaliar.	Thiru K. Rajaram. Thiru A. Ayyanan Ambalam.
4. Tirunelveli Local Authorities.	Thiru S. T. Adityan .. Thiru M. Sivasubramania Pandian.	Thiru S. T. Adityan. Thiru S. Vellapandian.
5. Madras District Graduates.	Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar. Thiru G. Vasantha Pai.	Thiru G. Vasantha Pai. Thiru S. Narayanaswamy.
6. North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers.	Thiru P. U. Shanmugham	Pulavar O. Arivudai Nambi.
7. Salem-Dharmapuri-Coimbatore-Nilgiris Teachers.	Thiru G. R. Damodaran.	Thiru S. Muthuswamy.
8. State Legislative Assembly.	Thiru M. Ethirajalu .. Thiru C. P. Chitrarasu Thiru N. V. Natarajan. Thiru Mohanlal Mehta Thirumathi Alamelu Appadurai.	Thiru M. Arumugaswamy. Thiru M. Ethirajalu. Thiru C. P. Chitrarasu. Thiru A. R. Soundararajan. Thiru N. V. Natarajan.
	Thiru M. A. Manickavelu	Thiru P. Narayanaswamy.
	Thirumathi Lakshmi Krishnamoorthi.	Thiru A. Rajamanickam

Nomination.

1. Thavathiru Deivasigamani Arunachala Desikar (Kundrakkudi Adigalar).	Thavathiru Deivasigamani Arunachala Desikar (Kundrakkudi Adigalar).
2. Thirumathi Saraswathi Pandurangam.	Thiru Neela Narayanan.
3. Dr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.	Thiru S. S. Thennarasu.

Course of Legislation.

(During the period from 1st April 1969 to 31st March 1970, 23 Acts were published of which 10 are substantive enactments and the rest are amending measures. Four Ordinances were also promulgated during that period. A brief account of the legislation is given below :—

Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1969.—The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1969, amends section 120 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) and substitutes new Schedule for Schedule I to the principal Act, so as to empower the Government to decide whether in any village or town or any class of villages or towns, the house tax should be levied every half-year or year and also to lay down principles which should guide the discretion of the Government in determining the periodicity of the levy.

Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1969.—The Select Committee which considered the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Bill, 1968, (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1968) decided that a sub-tenant who contributes his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of such land should be treated as a sub-tenant for purposes of tenancy laws also and that suitable provisions should be made in this behalf. The Government which examined the suggestion decided that a sub-tenant who contributes his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of such land should be treated as a cultivating tenant for the purposes of the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act XXV of 1955) and the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIV of 1956). To achieve the above object, Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Amendment) Act, 1969 amends—(i) section 2 and section 4AA of the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act XXV of 1955); and

(ii) sub-section (1) of section 2, of the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIV of 1956).

Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1969.—In the context of programmes designed to bring about quick increase in production, the Government considered that the preparation of correct and reliable record

of tenancy rights is of great importance not only for the effective implementation of land reforms but also for provision of necessary credit and other facilities to the actual cultivators. Therefore, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 was enacted for the following purposes :—

(i) This Act enables the Government to direct, by notification, the preparation of a record of tenancy rights for such village or villages as may be specified in the notification.

(ii) It provides for subsequent inclusion of lands in the approved record of tenancy rights and prescribes the procedure for such inclusion.

(iii) It provides further for modification of entries in the approved record of tenancy rights and prescribes the procedure for such modification.

(iv) It also makes it obligatory any person whose rights, or interests are required to be, or have been entered, in a record of tenancy rights under this Act to furnish information for the correct preparation or revision of the record of tenancy rights and also provides penalty for failure to furnish information and for furnishing false information.

Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1969.—The Tamil Nadu Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Amendment Act, 1969 amends section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1954 by adding the words “or the Board” and “and the Board”, as the case may be, after the word “Government” in section 10 of the principal Act, so as to enable the dues to the Electricity Board being deducted from the compensation payable to the licensees whose undertakings are taken over.

Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1969.—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1969 was enacted in pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause 1 of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during 1965-66; and

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

Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1969.—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 6) Act, 1969, was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for 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 1969; and

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

Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1969.—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Act, 1969 amends the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1934) for the purpose of constituting Land Development Banks at Block level, in the co-operative sector for the purpose of avoiding delay and expenses now incurred by agriculturists and to provide for other incidental matters.

Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1969.—The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1969 amends section 4 of the Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act VIII of 1950) so as to extend the life of the principal Act, in its application to the Kanyakumari district by two years from 25th September 1969.

Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1969.—The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Act, 1969 amends proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 so as to empower the Inspector to extend the term of office of members of panchayats for a period not exceeding six months instead of three months at present.

Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1969.—The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1969 replaces the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 2 of 1969). Under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Act, 1954 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1954) the Contingency Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu consists of only a sum of five crores of rupees. Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1969 amends sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Act, 1954 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1954) so as to increase the sum from five crores of rupees to ten crores of rupees.

Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1969.—The Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Amendment Act, 1969 which replaces Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 1969 amends section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1962) so as to reduce the rate of tax on electricity consumed by textile industry from forty per centum to thirty per centum.

Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1969.—Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969 replaces the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Ordinance, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1969). In December 1968, the Government of Tamil Nadu appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (Central Act LX of 1952), for the purpose of making enquiry into the problems of agricultural labourers and their employers and relevant issues and for submitting suitable recommendations. The Commission made certain recommendations *inter alia* for the fixation of fair wages for the agricultural labourers during cultivation season and harvest time in the taluks of Nannilam, Nagapattinam, Mannargudi, Thiruthuraiipoondi, Mayuram and Sirkali. The Government after carefully considering the recommendations of the Commission decided to adopt a uniform rate of fair wages for all kinds of work during cultivation season. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969 provides that every land owner in the taluks of Mannargudi, Thiruthuraiipoondi, Mayuram, Sirkali, Nagapattinam and Nannilam in the Thanjavur District shall pay fair wages for harvest to any agricultural labourer engaged by him. It also provides for the setting up of necessary machinery for the enforcement of the payment of fair wages.

Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 1969.—Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1969 amends the First Schedule to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) by adding a new item 67 and entries relating thereto after item 66 so that the fuel gas (Bursane, Calgas and the like) should be liable to single point tax at the point of first sale at the rate of 7 per cent with effect from the 1st April 1969.

Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1969.—Consequent on the recession in the textile industry and the closure of a large number of mills in Tamil Nadu, the Government have extended guarantee assistance to a number of mills with a view to enabling them to re-open.

the coming into force of the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967 (Central Act 29 of 1967), providing for the liquidation of cotton textile companies while keeping the undertakings thereof as running concerns, or for the reconstruction of cotton textile companies in certain cases and the constitution of three committees under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (Central Act LXV of 1951), to investigate into the affairs of twenty closed mills in Tamil Nadu, this Government may have to take over and run such of the mills as are entrusted to them by the Central Government so as to prevent unemployment or as a measure of relief of unemployment. The Tamil Nadu Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1969 was enacted to empower the Government not only to declare textile mills, but any industrial undertaking, as a relief undertaking in the larger interests of the economy of the State and the welfare of the labour. The Act also enables the Government—

(i) to freeze all past liabilities for a limited period (except bank loans);

(ii) to render certain labour laws inapplicable to the mills taken over; and

(iii) to suspend any right, privilege, obligation or liability accrued or incurred before the undertaking was taken over and to stay all proceedings relating thereto pending before any court, tribunal, officer or other authority.

✓ *Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1969.*—The Tamil Nadu Repatriates (Bar of Proceedings) Act, 1969 was enacted to bar institution of suits for recovery of debts and making of applications for execution of decrees for debts and to abate such pending suits and applications in respect of debts incurred by the repatriates from certain foreign countries, ordinarily residing in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1969.—The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 applies to all iruwaram inam estates, part village inam estates and certain whole inam villages in the merged territory of Pudukkottai specified in Schedule I of the Act. There have been repeated representations to the Government by the ryots of Pudukkottai area that most of the inams which have been dealt with under the Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Madras

Act 30 of 1963) are part-inam village and the brought within the scope of Tamil Nadu Act 2.

inamdars also preferred counter representations to even the villages already brought within the scope of

Act 26 of 1963 should be taken away from its purview.

Government considered both the representations and appointed a Special Officer to investigate into the tenure of these inams in Pudukkottai area. The Special Officer, after a thorough examination of the whole matter, recommended that 116 part inam villages will have to be brought within the purview of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1963). The Government accepted the recommendations of the Special Officer and to bring these 116 part-inam villages within the purview of Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1963 enacted the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1969.

This Act which amends section 1, 2 and 73-A of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 and inserts a new section 73-B in the above Act, provides that—

(i) that the amending legislation should be deemed to have come into force in respect of these part-inams on the appointed day under Madras Act 30 of 1963 subject to a proviso that, where in respect of any such inam estate the operation of the Act has been stayed or interrupted, then the date from which the Government are in uninterrupted possession should be the date on which the Act should be deemed to have come into force in respect of such inam estate; and

(ii) that every order passed in any proceeding taken under Tamil Nadu Acts 30 and 31 of 1963 in respect of any such estate shall be deemed to be of no effect and any such proceeding pending on the date of the publication of this Act should abate and the amount paid, if any, under Madras Act 30 of 1963 to any person should be recovered with interest as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1969.—In pursuance of the policy of abolition of all intermediaries between the Government and the actual cultivators, the Zamindari, under-tenure and inam estates and all minor inams, lease holds, etc., have been abolished under the various legislative measures and all these lands have been

ari lands by the grant of patta to the persons. However, the special system of land-holding janmi system was in vogue in the Gudalur taluk of District. The question of abolishing this special tenure in Gudalur taluk and introducing ryotwari settlement has been attracting the attention of the Government for some time. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudalur was directed to make an enquiry in the matter and to submit a report. After considering the report in consultation with the Board of Revenue, the Government enacted the Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1969.

The salient features of the Act are as follows :—

(1) It provides for the vesting of Janmam estates in the Gudalur taluk, in Government on payment of compensation to jannies at the rate of twenty times the average net annual income derived by them from the janmam estates.

(2) It also provides that the janmi and the verumpattamdar will be entitled to ryotwari patta for any land on proof of personal cultivation for three agricultural years.

(3) If no janmi or verumpattamdar is entitled to patta, any other person who has cultivated the land for three agricultural years will be entitled to ryotwari patta.

(4) Any person other than the janmi getting patta will be liable to pay to the Government contribution at the rate of twenty times the difference between the fair rent and the land revenue.

Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1970, 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 1969; and

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

Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1970, which replaced the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 provides for the levy of tax on the purchase of goods within the State, in

respect of which no tax has already been levied on the sale point or on the purchase point under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959), by any dealer who consumes such goods in the process of manufacture of other goods or disposes of such goods in any manner other than by way of sale in the State or despatches them to a place outside the State except as a direct result of sale or purchase in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. The tax on purchase as aforesaid will be payable irrespective of the quantum of the aggregate of such purchase price in a year.

The Act also provides that jaggery and gur (other than palm jaggery) and coconuts should be brought under single point levy of tax at the rate of 5 per cent at the point of first purchase in the State. The Act further provides that all kinds of alcoholic liquors for human consumption (other than toddy and arrack) should be subjected to a single point levy of tax at the rate of 12 per cent at the point of first sale in the State.

Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1970 amends the Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act VI of 1939) so as to—

(i) insert a specific provision namely section 7-A which provides for assessment of sales which have escaped assessment and for reassessment of sales assessed at a rate lower than the normal rate, consequent on the decision of the Madras High Court in *Caltex India Ltd. Versus C.T.O., Madras* that sub-rule (1) of rule 26 of the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Rules, 1939 is invalid if the Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act VI of 1939) does not empower the Government to make such a rule;

(ii) validate the assessment and collection of tax already made;

(iii) amend sections 17 and 20 so as to apply them also to offences against rules made under the Act; and

(iv) omit section 28 of the Act and make the necessary consequential amendments consequent on the decision of the Supreme Court in *Messrs. Jalan Trading Company Versus Mill Mazdoor Sabha* that the power to remove any doubt or difficulty by altering the provisions of the Act, would in substance, amount to exercise of legislative authority and that it cannot be delegated to an executive authority.

Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1970.—In Writ Petitions 371, 378, etc. of 1970 the High Court has held that there is no provision in the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Development Banks Act, 1934 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1934) as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1969, authorising the Government to make rules as to who shall be the delegates of the primary land development banks for election of members of the Board of Directors of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank Limited and has struck down rule 4 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Development Banks (Special Provisions) Rules, 1970 which provides that the delegate of a primary land development bank shall be its President. Therefore, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Development Banks (Amendment) Act, 1970 was enacted to amend section 3-B by substituting the word 'Presidents' for the word 'delegates' in sub-section (1).

It also inserts a new sub-section (2) in section 3-B and provides for certain verbal amendments in sections 3-A and 38-C of the Act.

Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1970 was enacted in pursuance of article 206 of the Constitution, to provide for the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grant made in advance by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for a part of the financial year, commencing on the 1st April 1970 ; and

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

Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1970.—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1970 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 1969 ; and

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

TAMIL NADU ORDINANCES, 1969.

1. *Tamil Nadu Ordinance 2 of 1969.*—Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 has been subsequently replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1969.

2. *Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 1969.*—The Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Amendment Ordinance, 1969 has been subsequently replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1969.

3. *Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1969.*—The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Ordinance, 1969 has been subsequently replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1969.

4. *Tamil Nadu Ordinance 5 of 1969.*—The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 has been subsequently replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1970.)

CHAPTER IV

THE JUDICIARY.

The High Court of Judicature, Madras is the Head of the Judicial Department. All the Subordinate Courts (Civil, Criminal and Tribunals other than those constituted to function under any law relating to Armed Forces) continued to function under the direct control and supervision of the High Court. The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. The High Court, Madras had 18 judges (including the Chief Justice) on 31st March, 1970.

Civil Justice.

Appellate Side.—There has been an increase in the institution in the following branches of work in the High Court during the year.

Appeals, Original Side Appeals, Letters Patent Appeals, Writ Appeals, Second Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals, Civil Revision Petitions, Tax Cases, Tax Revision Petitions, Civil Miscellaneous Petitions and Special Tribunal Appeals.

There has been a decrease in the institution in the following branches of work.

Referred cases, Matrimonial Cases, Writ Petitions and Supreme Court Petitions.

Original side.—There has been an increase in the institution of Testamentary Original Suits, Original Petitions and Execution Petitions.

There has been a decrease in the institution of Civil Suits and Original Matrimonial Suits and the institution of Insolvency Petitions is steady.

City Courts.—*City Civil Court, Madras.*—There has been an upward trend in the institution in the following branches of work.

Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Execution Petitions and Land Acquisition Cases.

There has been a decrease in the institution in the following branches of work.

Original Suits, Original Petitions, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals and Interlocutory Applications and Small Causes Suits.

No case was dealt with under section 35-A of the Civil Procedure Code.

Court of Small Causes, Madras.—There has been an increase in the institution in the following branches of work.—

Civil Suits, Miscellaneous Petitions, House Rent Appeals, New Trial Applications, Municipal Taxation Appeals, Ejectment Appeals and Co-operative Society Appeals.

There has been a slight decrease in the institution in the following cases :—

Motor Accident Claims, Execution Petitions, Appeals under Housing Board Act, House Rent Cases and Election Petitions.

Mofussil Courts—Original Suits.—Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution during the year 1969-70 (from 5,420 to 6,128). This is due to the heavy increase in the institution of Original Suits in all districts excepting Coimbatore where there is a slight fall in the institution (from 1,588 to 1,420).

Inferior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution (from 67,101 to 71,118). This is due to the increase in the institution in most of the inferior Courts. A slight fall in the institution of Original Suits is noted in the Districts of North Arcot, East Thanjavur and Tirunelveli.

Small Cause Suits—Superior Courts.—There is a slight increase in the institution in this branch of work (from 3,964 to 3,994). This is due to the increase in the institution in the Districts of Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. There is a slight fall in the institution of Small Cause Suits in Coimbatore District.

The Sub-Judges in the Districts of Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli are empowered to try, Small Cause Suits up to Rs. 2,000 and the Jurisdiction is limited to the respective Municipal towns.

Inferior Courts.—The institution continues to maintain the *status quo* (77,042 and 77,913). There is however, a slight decrease in the institution of the aforesaid cases in the Districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Dharmapuri, East Thanjavur and Tirunelveli.

Appeals: Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution of appeals (from 6,236 to 6,404). This is due to the increase in the institution of Appeals in the Districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem and Tirunelveli.

Civil Miscellaneous Appeals—Superior Courts.—There has been a slight decrease in the institution of Civil Miscellaneous Appeals (from 5,472 to 5,125). This is due to the decrease in the institution of this class of Appeals in all the districts except the districts of Madurai, West Thanjavur and Tirunelveli.

Execution Petitions—Superior Courts.—There continues to be a decrease in the institution during the year 1969-70 (from 6,821 to 6,796). This is due to the decrease in the institution in almost all the districts except in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and East Thanjavur.

Inferior Courts.—There has been a slight increase in the institution of Execution Petitions (from 97,638 to 97,790). This is due to a small increase in the institution in almost all the districts except in the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli.

Insolvency Petitions—Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution of Insolvency Petitions from 622 to 787). This is due to a slight increase in the institution in all the districts except South Arcot, Chingleput and East Thanjavur.

Inferior Courts.—In these courts there is an increase (from 271 to 363) in the institution. This is due to a small increase in the districts of Chingleput, Kanyakumari, Salem, West Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli.

House Rent Control—Original Petitions—Inferior Courts.—The institution in this category of petitions maintained *status quo* (from 4,985 to 4,971).

Original Petitions—Superior Courts.—There has been a decrease in the institution of Original Petitions (from 4,342 to 3,730). This is due to the decrease in the institution in all the districts except in the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot.

Inferior Courts.—In these Courts the institution during the year has fallen (from 2,723 to 2,535). This is due to the decrease in the institution in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri and Tirunelveli.

Civil Miscellaneous Petitions—Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution of Civil Miscellaneous Petitions (from 83,934 to 95,077). This is due to the increase in all the Districts except in the Districts of South Arcot, Chingleput and Kanyakumari.

Inferior Courts.—In the Inferior Courts the institution has increased sharply (from 301,147 to 321,866). This is due to the increase in the institution of Civil Miscellaneous Petitions in almost all the Districts except in the Districts of Madurai, Dharmapuri and Tirunelveli, where there has been a slight fall in the institution.

Rent Tribunal Appeals—Superior Courts.—There has been a decrease in the institution in this class of Appeals (from 63 to 55).

Inferior Courts.—The institution in this class of appeals has decreased (from 318 to 262).

Arbitration cases—Superior Courts.—There is a heavy decrease in the institution of Arbitration cases.

Estates Abolition Tribunals.—In all the Districts (except Kanyakumari District where there is no Estate Abolition Tribunal) the District Judges are functioning as Estates Abolition Tribunals.

Industrial Tribunals, Madras and Labour Courts.—The Industrial Tribunals, Madras is functioning as usual. During this year 23 camp sittings were held in 14 camps.

There is a slight decrease in the institution of Industrial Disputes (from 534 to 503). The institution of petitions under Sections 33, 33A and 33C (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act has considerably increased (from 1,968 to 3,915).

The following temporary Courts have been functioning during the year:—

City Courts—(i) City Civil Court, Madras—

(1) Additional Judge (in the grade of District Judge)—1.

(2) Assistant Judges (in the grade of Subordinate Judge)—3.

(ii) *Court of Small Causes, Madras.*—The Vth, VIth and VIIth Judges (in the grade of District Munsifs) were functioning as Rent Controllers for the City of Madras.

(iii) *Labour Court, Madras.*—Additional Labour Court, Madras.

Mofussil Courts—

1. District and Sessions Court	..	..	..	1
2. Additional District and Sessions Courts	..	..	..	4
3. Sub-Courts	..	..	..	2
4. Additional Sub-Courts	..	..	..	12
5. Additional District Munsif's Courts	..	..	..	27

6. Additional District Munsif-cum-Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court. 1

7. District Munsif-cum-First-Class Magistrate's Court. 1

8. District Munsif-cum-Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court. 1

Total .. 49

Criminal Justice.

Sessions Court.—There are 14 Sessions Courts in the State. During the year 1969-70, 1,536 cases were instituted in all the 14 Courts. Including the cases pending on 1st April 1969, 1,555 cases were disposed of during the year and 286 cases were pending at the end of the year. There was a fall in the institution of Sessions cases in the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, East Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Madras City.

An additional District and Sessions Court at Madurai was constituted during the year. Six additional Assistant Sessions Courts functioned during the year.

One inter-district idol-theft gang Sessions case, involving 36 accused persons is being tried by the Principal Assistant Sessions Judge, Thanjavur.

Magistrates' Courts.—During the year, a total number of 1,275,099 cases were instituted in the Courts in districts (other than Sessions cases). Including the cases pending on 1st April 1969, 1,217,946 cases were disposed of during the year and 963,171 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Out of the total of 1,275,099 cases instituted, particulars regarding Grave Crime cases, Prohibition cases and Forest cases are given below:—

(1) Grave Crime cases—4,576.

(2) Prohibition cases—3,11,305.

(3) Forest cases—25,268.

There has been a general increase in the institution of criminal cases in all the districts except South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli districts. There is an increase in the institution of prohibition cases in all the districts including the City of Madras.

The institution of Forests cases has recorded a fall in the districts of Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Madurai, Thanjavur and Madras City (Presidency Magistrates).

A Juvenile Court has been functioning in common for both Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts for the trial of cases against juveniles with the District Magistrate (J), Tirunelveli as Chairman. He is holding camp courts periodically at Nagercoil.

Madras City.—Nine 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 each 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 200 Honorary Presidency Magistrates. Normally, each Bench consists of three Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

For the trial of cases of cruelty to Animals, the Special Court continued to function at the premises of the S.P.C.A., Vepery, Madras-7. The Court is presided over by the Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate sitting in the Mobile Court attached to Egmore.

The Juvenile Court at Egmore for the trial of cases against Juveniles functioned throughout the year. Normally, this court is presided over by Lady Honorary Presidency Magistrates. In cases of grave crimes, a stipendiary Magistrate is deputed to preside over this Court.

The three Mobile Courts presided over by the Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates continued to function in the North, Central and South Ranges of the City daily from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. or until the work for the day was over. The Traffic Mobile Court constituted for trying exclusively minor traffic offences continued to function during the year. The Court presided over by a Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate functioned from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 3-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

The two Railway Magistrates' Courts presided over by a Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate—One at the Egmore Railway Station and the other at the Central Railway Station—Continued

to function as usual and disposed of cases under the Indian Railways Act. The Mobile Railway Court presided over by a Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate also functioned during the year.

Presidency Magistrates' Courts.—5,35,428 cases were instituted during the year in all the Courts. 178 cases related to "Grave Crimes". The total pendency of cases in all the Presidency Magistrates' Courts at the end of the year was 51,686.

General.—The relationship between the Police, other departmental Officials and the Magistrates in the disposal of cases, has continued to be cordial throughout.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE.

State Finance.

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1967-68 and 1968-69 are set out in Tables I, II and III.

Cash balance.—The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 7,91.57 lakhs on the 1st April 1968 and Rs. 9,74.08 lakhs on 31st March 1969.

Revenue Account.—The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1968-69 was Rs. 2,77,92.21 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 2,60,94.13 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 16,98.08 lakhs.

Capital Account.—The total capital expenditure exclusive of the outlay on the State Trading Scheme amounted to Rs. 29,63.51 lakhs, the main item being Rs. 631.26 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development, Rs. 7,71.49 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works (Commercial and non-Commercial) and Rs. 6,33.95 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Public Works.

TABLE I.
STATE FINANCE.

Head of Account.	Receipt during 1967-68.	Receipt during 1968-69.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue.—</i>		
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	3,22.4	4,32.4
V. Estate Duty	1,19.57	55.38
IX. Land Revenue	5,28.26	3,28.67
X. State Excise Duties	0.76.06	84.49
XI. Taxes on Vehicles	16,83.26	18,65.17
XII. Sales Tax	56,47.74	61,12.04
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties ..	15,22.20	16,70.15
	111,98.93	119,31.45

TABLE I—cont.
STATE FINANCE—cont.

Head of Account. (1)	Receipt during 1967-68. (2)	Receipt during 1968-69. (3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue—cont.</i>		
XIV. Stamps	11,04.89	10,91.13
XV. Registration fees .. .	2,29.81	2,59.52
XVI. Interest	20,63.67	31,17.60
XVII. Administration of Justice ..	1,37.91	1,55.30
XVIII. Jails	41.31	53.59
XIX. Police	56.44	57.12
XXI. Miscellaneous Departments ..	60.57	2,35.75
XXII. Education	1,80.14	2,64.52
XXIII. Medical	1,86.09	1,02.39
XXIV. Public Health	15.08	18.07
XXV. Agriculture	6,12.85	6,01.02
XXVII. Animal Husbandry	41.50	41.19
XXVIII. Co-operation	59.79	60.91
XXIX. Industries	2,67.15	3,81.71
XXXI. Community Development Project, National Extension Services and Local Development Works.	17.39	12.11
XXXII. Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisations.	82.99	3,55.11
XXXIV. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works— Commercial.	1,80.58	1,93.16
XXXV. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works— Non-Commercial.	1,52.03	1,60.19
XXXVII. Public Works	1,31.20	1,45.81
XLIII. Road and Water Transport Schemes.	11,59.50	15,66.85
XLVIII. Contributions and recoveries towards Pensions and other Retire- ment benefits.	34.10	33.53
XLIX. Stationery and Printing ..	58.59	60.33
LI. Forest	3,38.65	3,36.71

TABLE I—cont.
STATE FINANCE—cont.

Head of Account. (1)	Receipt during 1967-68. (2)	Receipt during 1968-69. (3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue—cont.</i>		
LII. Miscellaneous	1,00.14	1,71.64
LV. States share of Union Excise duties.	17,79.21	22,01.99
LVI. Grants in aid from Central Government.	28,76.04	41,40.62
LVII. Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Govern- ment.	1.29	1.34
LVIII. Dividends, etc., from Commer- cial and other undertakings.	14.36	41.37
LIX. Other Miscellaneous Contribu- tions and assignments.	..	..
LX. Extraordinary Receipts ..	1,57.30	..
LXI. A. Receipts connected with National Emergency ..	..	..
Total—Revenue ..	2,33,39.30	2,77,92.41

TABLE II.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Part I. Consolidated.

Head of Account. (1)	Expendi- ture during 1967-68. (2)	Expendi- ture during 1968-69. (3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure Charged to Revenue.</i>		
<i>A. Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues.—</i>		
4. Taxes on income other than Corpo- ration Tax.	11.10	16.48
9. Land Revenue	1,31.10	1,09.43
10. State Excise Duties	0.06	1.12
	141.26	127.03
		187.23

TABLE II—cont.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—cont.

Part I. Consolidated—cont.

Head of Account.	Expenditure during 1967-68.	Expenditure during 1968-69.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I.—Consolidated Fund Expenditure Charged to Revenue—cont.</i>		
<i>A. Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues—cont.</i>		
11. Taxes on vehicles	31.57	34.61
12. Sales Tax	1,33.05	1,55.71
13. Other Taxes and Duties	21.34	18.18
14. Stamps	26.44	27.32
15. Registration fees	70.53	82.17
<i>B. Debt Services—</i>		
16. Interest on debt and other obligations.	22,83.55	24,71.60
17. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	7,72.40	8,54.72
<i>C. Administrative Services—</i>		
18-B. State and Union Territory Legislature.	22.54	29.19
18-C. Elections	38.64	..
19. General Administration	10,38.72	10,96.17
21. Administration of Justice	2,40.90	2,59.82
22. Jails	1,74.81	1,76.42
23. Police	11,37.94	13,03.66
26. Miscellaneous Departments	1,08.28	10,69.93
<i>D. Social and Developmental Service—</i>		
27. Scientific Departments	8.56	9.30
28. Education	53,55.50	57,51.48
29. Medical	12,70.31	14,60.28
30. Public Health	5,19.25	5,95.60
31. Agriculture	13,39.92	13,85.06
33. Animal Husbandry	3,55.41	3,57.71
34. Co-operation	2,65.57	4,04.67
35. Industries	3,56.39	3,62.12

TABLE II—cont.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—cont.

Part I. Consolidated—cont.

Head of Account.	Expenditure during 1967-68.	Expenditure during 1968-69.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I. Consolidated Fund Expenditure Charged to Revenue—cont.</i>		
<i>D. Social and Developmental Service—cont.</i>		
37. Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works.	6,38.89	6,09.31
38. Labour and Employment	1,91.67	1,96.17
39. Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisation.	7,84.93	11,06.61
<i>E. Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity—</i>		
43. Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment Works-Commercial.	6,29.78	6,86.91
44. Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment Works-Non-Commercial.	3,11.18	3,78.89
<i>F. Public Works (including Roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements—</i>		
50. Public Works	11,93.38	11,15.18
52. Capital Outlay on Public Works.	7.42	12.46
<i>G. Transport and Communications (other than roads).</i>		
57. Road and Water Transport Schemes.	12,14.16	16,16.60
<i>I. Miscellaneous—</i>		
64. Famine Relief	50.00	50.00
65. Pensions and other retirement benefits.	3,60.65	4,05.34
66. Territorial and Political Pensions.	0.43	0.75
67. Privy purses and Allowances to Indian Rulers	2.59	2.90
68. Stationery and Printing	2,15.81	2,52.70
70. Forest	1,69.59	2,19.00
71. Miscellaneous	4,83.98	5,66.50

TABLE II—cont.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—cont.

Part I. Consolidated—cont.

Head of Account.	Expenditure during 1967-68.	Expenditure during 1968-69.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Part I. Consolidated Fund Expenditure Charged to Revenue—cont.		
II. Miscellaneous Capital Account within the Revenue Account.		
72. Commutation of Pension ..	7.78	12.43
J. Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments—		
76. Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments.	6,46.06	7,69.06
K. Extraordinary items—		
77. Extraordinary charges	7,09.80	..
78-A. Expenditure connected with National Emergency.	0.51	0.56
Total—Expenditure on Revenue Account.	2,33,32.53	2,60,94.13

TABLE III.

STATE FINANCE.

Statement of expenditure on Capital Account for 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Head of Account.	Expenditure during 1967-68.	Expenditure during 1968-69.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account—		
92. Payment of Compensation to land holders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System.	52.18	51.40
94. Capital Outlay on Improvement on Public Health.	—17.24	—4.77
95. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.	28.68	17.03

TABLE III—cont.

STATE FINANCE—cont.

Statement of expenditure on Capital Account for 1967-68 and 1968-69—cont.

Head of Account.	Expenditure during 1967-68.	Expenditure during 1968-69.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account—cont.		
96. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	5,96.84	6,31.86
99. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Commercial.	4,24.47	4,52.78
100. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Non-Commercial.	3,09.69	3,18.72
103. Capital Outlay on Public Works.	5,72.50	6,33.95
109. Capital Outlay on other Works.	2,52.06	5,38.98
114. Capital outlay on road and Water Transport Schemes.	1,87.54	2,10.34
119. Capital Outlay on Forest ..	57.26	43.68
120. Payments of commuted value of pension.	..	..
124. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading	5,88.52	(—) 15,89.58
125. Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.		
Total—Expenditure outside Revenue Account.	30,52.50	44,93.09

Accounts 1968-69.

The Accounts of the Tamil Nadu Government for 1968-69 are as follows :—

Revenue.—The total revenue for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 2,77,92.21 lakhs as against Rs. 2,77,27.55 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year showing an increase of Rs. 64.66 lakhs. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 16,98.08 lakhs in the Revenue Account as against the surplus of Rs. 13,66.55 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for 1968-69.

Capital expenditure and loans.—Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for Capital expenditure of Rs. 23,49.99 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes and Appropriation to the Contingency Fund). The actual expenditure was Rs. 29,03.51 lakhs. There was a gross disbursement of Rs. 51,37.72 lakhs under 'Loans and Advances by State Government' during the year against a gross expenditure of Rs. 51,42.58 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate.

Budget Estimates for 1969-70.—According to the Budget Estimate for 1969-70 the revenue account was expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 16,70.78 lakhs. Provision was made for a capital expenditure of Rs. 29,46.72 lakhs and a gross disbursement of Rs. 36,39.13 lakhs under 'Loans and Advances.'

Special Funds.

(1) *Famine Relief Fund.*—The fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood or other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The cash balance in the fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 11.73 lakhs. The allocation of the liability for this notional balance was not provided for in the Andhra State Act, 1953. It was settled by mutual agreement. The Government of Andhra and Mysore agreed to the transfer of the entire notional balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 to the State of Madras. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of the Madras State. The closing balance in the fund as on the 31st October 1956 was Rs. 22.11 lakhs, comprising of cash (Rs. 2.38 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 19.73 lakhs (purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States in accordance with the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the entire balance has been provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The balance in the fund at the beginning of 1968-69 was Rs. 1,46.10 lakhs comprising of cash (Rs. 1,25.34 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 20.76 lakhs (purchase price). A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was transferred to this fund from the Revenue Account during 1968-69. Including the pro forma allocation of the share of the Madras Government in the Famine Relief Fund of the former Travancore-Cochin State on 31st October 1956 in the population ratio the balance in the fund on 31st March 1969 was Rs. 95.95 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 75.19 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.76 lakhs (purchase price).

(2) *Zamindari Abolition Fund.*—In pursuance of the Government's decision to fund the surplus revenue collected from the Zamindari estates taken over and invest it in the Central Government securities so that the accumulations might be available for payment of the final compensation when it falls due after some years, a fund called the "Zamindari Abolition Fund" was first constituted in 1951-52. A contribution of Rs. 41 lakhs was made to the Fund and invested in Government of India securities before Andhra partition i.e., 30th September 1953. Including the interest realised on investments the balance in the fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 42.54 lakhs of which the share allocated to the Madras State on account of Andhra partition was Rs. 16.10 lakhs. The contribution from the revenue to the fund after Andhra partition has been made at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum. The balance in the fund on 1st April 1956 was Rs. 48.26 lakhs made up of Rs. 0.28 lakhs in cash and Rs. 47.98 lakhs in securities (purchase price).

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

Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States on account of the reorganisation of the States with effect from 1st November 1956, it has been carried over to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The position relating to the gross revenue derived from the ex-Zamindari Estates was reviewed and it was decided to enhance the annual contributions to the fund to Rs. 75 lakhs on an ad hoc basis for the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61. As the balance in the fund on the 31st March 1961 was sufficient to make future payment, it was further decided to discontinue annual contributions to the fund from 1961-62. The balance in the fund as on 31st March 1969 was Rs. 1,30.17 lakhs comprising Rs. 80.69 lakhs in cash and Rs. 49.48 lakhs in securities (purchase price).

State Borrowings.

General.—The outstanding public debt of composite State of Madras as on the 30th September 1953 is to be allocated between the Government of Andhra, Mysore and 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 Government of Tamil Nadu but the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala and the Union Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Government of Tamil Nadu as and when they fall due. As regards the loans taken from the Central Government, each State Government will pay its share of the debt charges direct to the Government of India on the due dates. Pending final allocation of the public debt with reference to the principles laid down in the Andhra State Act, 1953, and the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 provisional payments are being made to the Government of India by the Government of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala towards their shares of the debt charges in the population ratio.

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

(2) *Open Market Loans*.—An open market loan of Rs. 19,76.29 lakhs was raised by the Tamil Nadu Government during the year and this excluded a sum of Rs. 49.00 lakhs by way of issue of Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds. The total amount of Open Market Loan including repayment of Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 13,79.13 lakhs. The net increase in liability on account of Open Market Loans was Rs. 6,46.16 lakhs.

(3) *Loans from the Government of India*.—The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year for financing the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 57.77 crores as detailed below :—

Loans received during 1968-69. (Rupees in lakhs).

1. Loans for the development of Handloom and Khadi Industry.	84.80
2. Loans for the construction of Hostel buildings.	16.80
3. Loans under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (including Plantation Labour Housing).	5.87

Loans received during 1968-69—cont.

	<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>
4 Loans under the scheme of sharing Small Savings Collections.	309.00
5 Loans for the Development of Small Scale Industries.	36.74
6 Loans for Grow More Food Schemes ..	1,897.27
7 Loans under the Community Development Programme.	37.98
8 Loans under Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	19.78
9 Loans for Forest and Soil Conservation Schemes	70.47
10 Loans for Miscellaneous Development ..	1,545.50
11 Loans for Financing for Capital Expenditure on Police Housing Scheme.	18.00
12 Loans for co-operative development (including loans for participation in the share capital of Co-operatives).	4.85
13 Loans for the Development of Minor Ports ..	9.94
14 Loans for Slum Clearance Scheme	23.70
15 Loans for Development of Silk Industry ..	1.27
16 Loans for Development of Coir Industry ..	0.13
17 Loans for the Development of Handicrafts ..	1.50
18 Loans for Centrally sponsored and Centrally aided medical and public health schemes.	100.37
19 Loans for State Development Scheme (Agriculture, etc.)	375.97
20 Loans for development of Village Housing Project Schemes.	5.35
21 Loans to All India Officers for House Building purposes.	3.17
22 Loans for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Schemes.	68.05
23 Loans for Resettlement of Landless labourers.	13.00
24 Loans for works programme for increasing Rural Manpower.	14.10
25 Loans for Rural Electrification	600.00
26 Loans for Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths ..	11.00
27 Loans under National Loans Scholarships Scheme.	38.00
28 Loans for intensive development of Rural-Industries.	11.22

	Rupees in lakhs.
29 Special Development Programme (Crash Programme).	..
30 Relief and Rehabilitation Measures to Indian Nationals returning from Burma.	63.21
31 Loans for Cyclone Relief Measures	..
32 Short-term loans for financing expenditure on development of exhibition-sites.	25.00
33 Advance for the purchase of debentures of land mortgage banks.	200.68
34 Loans for the accelerated programme for consumers co-operative stores.	24.35
35 Loans for Inter-State Transmission Scheme ..	38.35
36 Loans for Drought Relief Measures	125.00
37 Loans for welfare of Backward classes ..	1.00
Total ..	5,776.51

Assets and Liabilities.

STATEMENT SHOWING CERTAIN CAPITAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF TAMIL NADU.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Liabilities as on 31st March 1969.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Due to Government of India	3,18,20.84
Open Market Loans	1,30,68.93
4 per cent Madras Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.	88.47
Special Irredeemable loans	1.29
Other Floating loans	25,51.28
Other loans	29,69.23
Other Liabilities—	
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposit ..	24,52.73
Total ..	5,29,52.77

Assets.

	Assets on 31st March 1969.
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Loans advanced (due to Government)	1,40,77.31
Loans to Electricity Board	2,18,15.10
Capital expenditure	2,94,98.62
Cash balance and investments	25,17.00
Total ..	6,79,08.03
Excess of assets over liabilities ..	1,49,55.26

Tamil Nadu Budget 1970-71 at a glance.

The following table gives a summary of the budgetary position from 1968-69 to 1970-71—

Items.	Accounts 1968-69.	Budget Estimate, 1969-70.	Revised Estimate, 1969-70.	Budget Estimate 1970-71.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
	<i>Revenue Account.</i>			
Revenue Receipts	2,77,92	2,68,66	2,82,92	2,94,04
Expenditure on Revenue Account ..	2,60,94	2,85,37	2,99,56	2,96,98
Revenue Deficit (—) or Surplus (+).	+ 16,98	— 16,71	— 16,64	— 2,94
	<i>All Accounts.</i>			
Receipts—				
Opening Balance	7,92	55	9,74	55
Revenue Surplus	16,98	..	..	..
Loans from the Government of India.	57,77	57,21	50,76	49,09
Open market loan including Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.	20,25	24,00	22,30	23,50
Loans from Autonomous Bodies ..	19,81	23,56	48,80	28,09
Debt, Deposits etc. (Net)	55,58	26,51	14,82	1,81
Total ..	1,78,31	1,36,83	1,46,42	1,03,04

Items.	Accounts 1968-69.	Budget Estimate, 1969-70.	Revised Estimate, 1969-70.	Budget Estimate, 1970-71.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RS. IN LAKHS).				
Disbursements—				
Revenue Deficit	..	16,71	16,64	2,94
Capital Expenditure	44,93	29,47	30,93	37,89
Repayment of Government of India Loans.	56,66	48,49	43,54	28,99
Loans and Advances (Net) ..	36,92	22,33	19,07	8,23
Repayment of Loans from Auto- nomous Bodies.	16,27	26,49	22,74	18,75
Repayment of Open Market Loans including Land Ceiling Compen- sation Bonds.	13,79	12,31	12,95	5,69
Closing Balance	9,74	18,97	55	55
Total ..	1,78,31	1,36,83	1,46,42	1,03,04

Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts.

The scheme of giving treasury training to the Gazetted Officers of the Treasury and Accounts Department was continued during the year 1969 also. The scheme of in-service training to the staff working in the accounts wing of the various departments was continued at taluk level and completed at various centres during the year. A training scheme for the staff dealing with the pension cases in the office of the Heads of Departments and the Heads of Offices was also under progress during the year in addition to the conducting of Account Test Classes. On completion of training in pension classes, the trainees also undergo practical training for a period of one week in the Accountant-General's Office at Madras.

In August 1969, orders were issued permitting the State Bank of Travancore at Shencottah to conduct the Government cash business of the Sub-Treasury at Shencottah and to take the currency chest from the Sub-treasury with effect from 26th August 1969. In January 1970, orders were issued permitting the State Bank of India, Ponneri to conduct the Government cash business

of the Sub-treasury at Ponneri and to take over the currency chest from the Sub-treasury with effect from 27th January 1970. Accordingly the two non-banking sub-treasuries—Shencottah and Ponneri—have now been converted into Banking Sub Treasuries.

The work of attending to the maintenance of Provident Fund Accounts of the Tamil Nadu Government Industrial employees, has been entrusted to the Director of Treasuries and Accounts Madras with effect from 1st April 1970.

The system of centralised compilation of the Sub-treasury transactions in the District Treasury introduced as an experimental measure in the District Treasuries of Dharmapuri, Nagercoil and Ootacamund has been extended to Salem and Madurai Districts. This system is working well. The revision of Madras Treasury Code Volumes I and II is in progress.

The items of works relating to Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme attached to Treasuries and Sub-treasuries are being carried out smoothly.

Intensive inspection of the District Treasuries was undertaken during the year 1969. The District Treasuries were inspected twice. All the 124 Sub-treasuries in the State were inspected in detail at least once either by the Deputy Director or by the Assistant Director or Treasury Officer. The inspections of the Pay and Accounts Office, Central Cash Bureau of the Secretariat and the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps were also conducted in the year 1969. The inspection of the District Treasuries is split up into two spells. During the first spell of inspection, all subjects excepting Special Funds, Office Procedure, Motor Vehicles Taxation and Deposits are covered. The excepted subjects are covered in the second spell of the inspection. The inspection is conducted according to programme. The strong room arrangements are safe in all treasuries.

Small Savings.

The Small Savings movement plays an important part in the economic development of the Country. The Small Savings collections provide funds for financing the various development projects and nation-building activities of the Government.

A separate Directorate has been formed in this State in the year 1963 to intensify collection with a Director of Small Savings with Headquarters at Madras. The Director is an officer borne in the I.A.S. Cadre. He is assisted by the Assistant Director of Small Savings at the Headquarters. There are 7 Field Officers and one District Savings Officer in the City and one or two Tahsildars in each district on the potentiality for canvassing.

The Post Offices are the main agencies for the sale of securities and the opening of accounts under the Small Savings Scheme. The Defence Deposit Certificates and Annuity Certificates are also sold through the Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India and their subsidiaries. The gross and net collections secured under various securities during the year 1969-70 are given below :

		RUPEES IN LAKHS.
(i) Gross collections	-- ..	4,033.50
(ii) Net collections	-- ..	471.83

Although the gross collection was Rs. 4,033.50 lakhs, the net collection has fallen to Rs. 471.83 lakhs. This is due to the heavy withdrawals under Post Office Savings Bank, the maturity of outstanding certificates and the maturity of large number of Cumulative Time Deposit accounts opened after 1962. However, Tamil Nadu occupies the first position among the Southern States and the 9th rank in the whole Country.

There are about 3,500 authorised agents in the State and a good number of these have been activated during the year. The agents are appointed under the Standard Agency System. A Commission of 1 per cent on the investments secured under "Defence Deposit Certificates" and "National Savings Certificates" and 1.25 per cent on the investment under "National Defence Certificates" is paid to them.

The Pay Roll Savings Groups formed in the various Government Offices and other private institutions are functioning effectively. The number of groups as on 31st March 1970 was 3,59,763. The collections under "Cumulative Time Deposit" during the year 1969-70 were Rs. 421.12 lakhs.

A publicity Assistant is in-charge of publicity works of the Department. During the year, the following publications were brought out:

1. "வாழ்வின வளம்காண சிறுசேமிப்பு".
2. "மனவள சந்திரனின் கதை".

There are four publicity vans—one in each district of Madurai, Thanjavur, Salem and Coimbatore to carry on intensive propaganda in the rural parts. The vans are fitted with audio-visual publicity equipments. Three more vans have also been purchased for South Arcot, The Nilgiris and Madras Districts. A Mobile Post Office Savings Bank Van has been put into operation in the City since 22nd July 1969 for intensifying small savings collections in the educational institutions, slums, etc.

Twenty-one Small Savings Agents who secured investments for more than Rs. 30,000 during the year 1967-68 were awarded prizes in the shape of either a fibre suit case or a leather hand bag and enamel sign boards during the year. Three Thanjavur Arts Plates were presented to the best Pay Roll Savings Scheme institutions in the Districts of The Nilgiris and Tiruchirappalli for the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively. Three thousand plastic purse-cum-diaries were manufactured and supplied to the clientele of Small Savings in the State.

Special Campaign was organised in all the districts for the period of a fortnight to one month in order to intensify the Small Savings Collections. A Training Programme for the field Officers was conducted in Tiruchirappalli and Madras in the months of January and February 1970. The Department participated in the All India Swadeshi and Khadi Industries Exhibition held in Salem in July 1969 and in the Park Fair Exhibition held during January and February 1970 in Madras City. To educate the rural public on the benefits of Small Savings, 85 dramas were conducted and an expenditure of Rs. 27,625 was incurred on this account.

Government of India have introduced Revised Small Savings Schemes with effect from 16th March 1970 and 1st April 1970. They are :—

1. Seven-year National Savings Certificates II, III and IV issues (First two free of tax and the third subject to tax). These replace the old Savings Certificates inclusive of the Defence Deposit Certificates.

2. Post-Office Time Deposits subject to tax.
3. Post Office (Recurring Deposits) subject to tax.

The following schemes have been made more attractive.

4. Post Office Savings Bank (Free of Tax).
5. Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme (Free of Tax).
6. Five-year Fixed Deposit Scheme (Free of Tax).

State Raffle.

During the year 1969-70, twelve draws were conducted at the rate of one per month. The dates of draw and the number of series released for these draws are noted below :—

Seventh draw—21st April 1969—9 Series.

Eighth draw—24th May 1969—6 Series.

Ninth draw—20th June 1969—4 Series.

Tenth draw—21st July 1969—5 Series.

Eleventh draw—20th August 1969—5 Series.

Twelfth draw—20th September 1969—5 Series.

Thirteenth draw—22nd October 1969—5 Series.

Fourteenth draw—25th November 1969—6 Series.

Fifteenth draw—25th December 1969—4 Series.

Sixteenth draw—25th January 1970—10 Series.

Seventeenth draw—25th February 1970—6 Series.

Eighteenth draw—25th March 1970—6 Series.

The tickets are sold through Agents appointed by the respective Collectors. The scale of agents prescribed is as follows :—

1. For each Block area (Panchayat Union Area)—5 agents.
2. For each third grade Municipality and each Township—5 agents.
3. For each second grade and first grade Municipality—10 agents.
4. For each Special and Selection grade Municipality—15 agents.
5. For Madras City Corporation area—121 agents.

(At the rate of 10 agents for each circle and T.U.C.S. appointed by the Government.)

The Government may also directly appoint any registered Co-operative Society as agent for such area as may be specified by Government. The appointment of agents outside the State to sell Tamil Nadu Raffle Tickets has now been permitted. One hundred and six agents have so far been appointed outside the State to sell Tamil Nadu Raffle Tickets from the 11th draw. Orders have been issued that the draw will be held on the 25th of every month from November 1969 draw onwards and that if 25th happens to be a holiday, it may be held on the next working day.

The prize structure has been increased to Rs. 3,50,000 per draw with effect from the 11th draw as detailed below. For each series, there are now 611 prizes as follows :—

Prize.	Number of Prizes.	Individual Prize amount.	Total Prize amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
First	1	1,00,000	1,00,000
Second	10	10,000	1,00,000
Third	100	1,000	1,00,000
Fourth	500	100	50,000
Total	611		3,50,000

In the 16th draw, to mark the special occasion of Pongal, the following special prizes for one block of 10 series were also awarded in addition to the usual prizes :—

Number of Prizes.	Rank of Prize.	Prize amount.
		RS.
1	I	5,00,000
1	II	3,00,000
1	III	2,00,000
Total	..	10,00,000

On the date of the draw, the three Special Prizes had been drawn first, i.e., at the commencement of the draw at 9-00 a.m. To decide the notation among the ten notations 'DP' to 'DY' ten round discs, one disc for each series was prepared and put into a hand operated drum and one disc was picked up by the person duly approved by the Committee after the drum was operated. Then the draw machine was operated and the prize winning number drawn for the first Special Pongal Prize. In the same manner, the second and the third special prizes were decided. A new draw machine manufactured by the Public Works Department was introduced in September, 1969 to facilitate quick drawal of the draw. This

is a rectangular machine carrying six revolving circular discs each carrying the numbers 0 to 9 rotated by a Full-Wheel-Gear Chain arrangement by a person operating the machine. The prize-winning numbers will be visible for the public even from a distance.

The results of the draw are published in 18 leading newspapers apart from what the newspapers themselves publish by gathering necessary particulars through their correspondents at the time of draw. The results are also published in an extraordinary issue of the Gazette immediately after the draw date. Particulars regarding the value of unclaimed prizes as on 31st March 1970 are given below :—

I prize—Rs. 3,00,000.

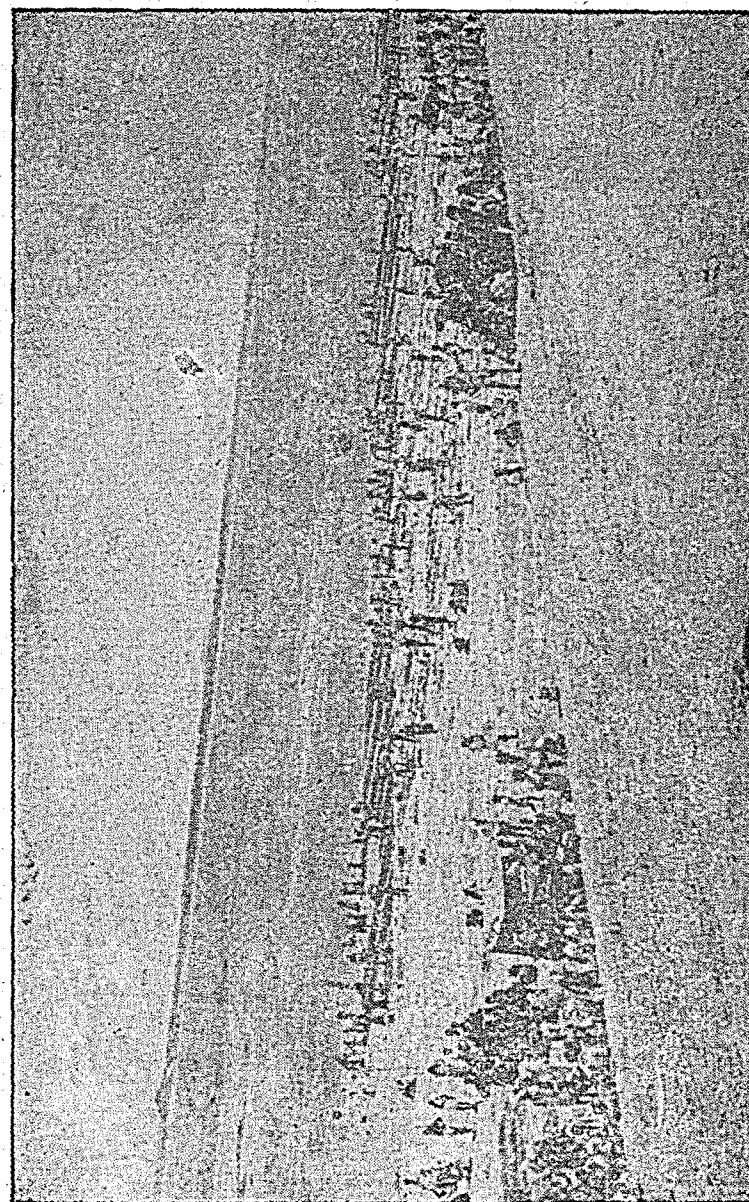
II Prize—Rs. 6,80,000.

III Prize—Rs. 6,33,000.

IV Prize—Rs. 7,36,000.

The scheme has already received wide and adequate publicity in this State and in other States. The local newspapers, particularly the Tamil dailies having a very wide circulation, give excellent publicity for the scheme. For the first draw, some advertisements were introduced describing how the draws were going to be conducted. For the subsequent draws, expenditure was incurred for publishing the draw results in the press and also for release of advertisements in various dailies, etc.

For each series, which fetches a gross income of Rs. 10,00,000, the approximate expenditure is Rs. 5,00,000. The approximate net profit per series is about Rs. 5,00,000. This gives roughly just about 50 per cent return. The net revenue to the State is estimated at about Rs. 200 lakhs per year.



MANDURANTAKAM TANK IN CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT (DROUGHT AFFECTED AREA)
WHERE DE-SITTING WORK WAS IN PROGRESS.

75-A

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Seasonal Conditions.

The rainfall during the year 1969-70 (June 1969 to May 1970) for Tamil Nadu as a whole was above the normal by 9.3 per cent.

During the year the rainfall was below the normal in Madras (— 5.2 per cent) Madurai (— 8.1 per cent) and Kanyakumari (— 8.8 per cent) districts of the State while it was above the normal in the remaining districts.

The percentage of excess ranged from 2.6 to 25.3 in the districts of Tiruchirappalli (+2.6), Ramanathapuram (+2.8), Coimbatore (+4.1), Tirunelveli (+6.5), The Nilgiris (+6.9), Salem (+8.6), Dharmapuri (+10.2), South Arcot (+14.4), Chingleput (+15.4), Thanjavur (+23.9) and North Arcot (+25.3).

When compared to that of the previous year, the rainfall during the year was more favourable and the excess of rainfall was 51.5 per cent.

Crop condition (July 1969 to December 1969).

During the above period the condition of standing crops was reported to be generally fair in all districts of the State except in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Coimbatore districts where the crops were reported to have been affected for want of rains. In South Arcot and North Arcot districts ground-nut and other dry crops were reported to be withering for want of rains. Dry standing crops in Avanashi taluk of Coimbatore district were also reported to be withering for want of rains.

Cyclone, Floods and Famine.

Cyclone and Floods.—There has been no cyclone or heavy floods in the State during the year. During the months of October and November 1969 there had been heavy rains in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot and Thanjavur and moderate rains in several parts of other districts. Breaches were reported in several tanks while several others surplussed.

Famine (Drought Conditions).—The drought condition continued to prevail in all the districts during this year also. After the heavy rains, in the months of October and November 1969, the

ased to a certain extent in the districts of Chingleput, and Thanjavur. But the drought conditions, were in several parts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts and in certain parts of other districts also. Various relief measures 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., were undertaken. The relief measures undertaken by the Government were planned and executed so as to satisfy the needs of three categories of people, viz., (i) General public (ii) ryots and (iii) agricultural labourers. As regards the general public, Government gave top-most priority to ensure the availability of drinking water to every one. Regarding the ryots and agricultural labourers, the Government have (i) undertaken a massive programme of labour-oriented relief works to provide employment opportunities, (ii) ordered adoption of "go-slow" policy or the "postponement" in collecting the land revenue and loan arrears from the affected pockets and (iii) specially made available a sum of Rs. 2.72 crores as "Takkavi Loans" primarily for purpose of deepening irrigation wells.

A total sum of Rs. 15,78,10,000 was allotted for expenditure towards various relief measures in all the districts in the State.

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.
1. Total demand for the year.	4,39,01,896	10,42,87,186
2. (i) Amount collected during the year.	91,55,385	9,19,92,565
(ii) Amount suspended or postponed.	43,21,292	33,878
3. Total collection	1,34,76,677	9,20,26,443
4. Net collectable balance on 31st March 1970.	3,04,25,219	1,22,60,743
5. Percentage of net collectable balance.	69.2	11.7

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.—This Estate has not yet been transferred to the Wards and it is now under the possession of the Receiver. The inter-pleader suit filed by the Court of Wards has been disposed of by the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Tirunelveli, but the matter is pending on appeal in the High Court, Madras.

Marungapuri Estate.—The inter-pleader 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. Action is being taken to deliver the properties to the respective sharers as per the compromise decree. The Collector has not yet been relieved from the Receivership.

Old Age Pension.

The scheme relating to the payment of old age pension was continued during the year. The object of the scheme is to grant pension to old persons who have no means of subsistence and who have no relatives, bound by custom, or usage, to support them. Pension at Rs. 20 (Rupees twenty only) per mensem is payable to the destitutes of 65 years of age and over and to the destitutes of 60 years of age and over, who are incapacitated to earn a living due to blindness, leprosy, insanity, paralysis or loss of limbs.

The total number of persons sanctioned old age pension upto 31st March 1970 was 86,393. Due to deaths and other causes and after weeding out of ineligible cases, the total number of pensioners actually on the rolls on 31st March 1970 was 37,892. The total amount paid to the pensioners during the year was Rs. 85,46,600.77.

Assignment of lands to landless poor.

A target of 1,00,000 acres of cultivable waste lands for assignment to landless poor during the year 1969-70 was fixed. A total extent of 1,55,813 acres of land was assigned during the year, over-reaching the target.

Agricultural Income-tax.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1955) and the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act XXII of 1950) continued to be

administered by the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-Tax, Board of Revenue, Madras, in the senior I.A.S. Cadre. He is assisted by five Assistant Commissioners in the Cadre of Deputy Collectors, 43 Agricultural Income-Tax Officers in the Cadre of Tahsildars and 3 Assistant Agricultural Income-Tax Officers in the cadre of Deputy Tahsildars.

The total revenue derived during the year 1969-70 is Rs. 2,06,54,734-45.

Stamps.

During the year, the administration of Stamp revenue has worked satisfactorily. Efforts have been taken to see that proper arrangements are made to distribute the stamps to the public. The stock position of all varieties of stamps in the State is quite satisfactory. There was a total stock of about Rs. 8 crores of Special Adhesive stamps in the State and the availability of these stamps for use in lieu of Non-Judicial Stamps was published in the leading Newspapers and the Treasury Officers were asked to persuade the public to make use of the Special Adhesive Stamps. By using the Special Adhesive labels, off-take of Non-Judicial General Stamps was reduced considerably. There was thus no scarcity of stamps at all. Further, due to the introduction of the scheme of Collection of Stamp Duty in cash by the Sub-Registrars there was no scarcity of General Stamp papers of any denomination.

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

	RS.
(i) Judicial Stamps	2,43,54,516-93
(ii) Non-Judicial Stamps	10,44,58,516-38
Total ..	12,88,13,033-31

Settlement of Estates.

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 3 Branch Settlement Offices attached to each of the Head Offices at Madurai and Thanjavur and 4 Branch Settlement

Offices attached to the Head Office at Salem. In addition to these offices, there are seven Assistant Settlement Officers in Thanjavur, Pattukkottai and Karaikudi who are attending to statutory enquiries under Act 26 of 1963.

The settlement parties are functioning with a phased programme drawn up annually for every fasli year. The settlement work is got through by stages. The progress made by the settlement parties on the implementation of the various Acts and on the introduction of settlement up to 31st March 1970 is given below :—

Acts.	Area for settlement.		Area settled.		Balance.	
	of Number estates.	Area in square miles.	of Number estates.	Area in square miles.	of Number estates.	Area in square miles.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tamil Nadu Act—						
26 of 1963	2,095	1,371-40	749	493-26	1,346	878-14
27 of 1963	13	32-10	11	30-23	2	1-87
30 of 1963	13,586	1,552-22	8,602	933-25	4,984	618-97
XXVI of 1948	4,987	11,377-78	4,984	11,376-59	3	1-19
Resettlement work in Pudukkottai Merged Area—						
	..	1,100-90	..	1,100-90	..	..
Act 30 of 1964	.. 73	500-00	38	220-38	35	279-62
Tamil Nadu Acts 31,32, 39 of 1964— Statutory enquires are in progress.						
Revenue follow-up work in Coimbatore district—						
	421	1,405-20	57	269-95	364	1,135-25

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 March 1969.	6,34,99,449-84	2,06,68,633-21
Amount deposited during the year 1st April 1969 to 31st March 1970.	19,87,721-06	3,41,816-20
Total ..	6,54,87,170-90	2,10,10,449-41

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

	RS.
(i) Office of the Director of Settlements ..	3,15,142-94
(ii) Settlement Parties	33,97,739-51

Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961.

The scope of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961, is to impose a ceiling on agricultural holdings and to acquire the surplus lands on payment of compensation. The ceiling area in the case of individuals and families of 5 members and less is 30 standard acres and for every additional member 5 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 ratio laid down in the Act itself. The Act contains suitable provisions for dealing with subsequent acquisitions and sales of lands, if these transactions affect the provisions of the Act. 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.

As a result of detailed enquiries, grant of exemptions and disposal of objections, it was found that the surplus extent could be about 65,000 acres only. So far, surplus lands to the extent of 26,354 acres have actually been notified. Out of the remaining extent, about 30,000 acres are covered by writ appeals, writs and revisions before the High Court and appeals before the Land Board. Out of the notified surplus lands, an extent of 4,694 acres is covered by stay orders. Excluding a small extent on which there are standing crops, an extent of 19,807 acres was taken possession of. Out of this extent also, an extent of 1,728 acres is covered by stay orders. Out of the remaining extent of 18,079 acres, orders of assignment have actually been issued for 15,542 acres and regarding the remaining extent of 2,537 acres, the assignment proposals are in different stages and would be completed by 30th June 1970.

The Government considered that even after the operation of the said Act, there is disparity in the ownership of cultural land leading to the concentration of such land in the hands of certain persons to the common detriment and a step towards agrarian reform decided to reduce the ceiling from 30 standard acres to 15 standard acres effective from February 1970 and necessary Bill has been passed by the Legislature. The assent of the President to the Bill has been received on 20th June 1970 and the Bill has been published as an Act on 23rd June 1970 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1970). A Joint Committee for considering the exemptions granted under the Act has been constituted.

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 should revert to the land-owners concerned, wherever their ceiling area is not exceeded. The decision is being followed now.

District Gazetteers.

The scheme for the revision of District Gazetteers is a Central Scheme and receives 100 per cent grant-in-aid from the Government of India from 1969-70. The scheme has been recognised as a scheme of National importance. Under the scheme, the revised District Gazetteers relating to Thanjavur, Madurai, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem districts have so far been published.

During the year, considerable progress has been registered on the printing of the Ramanathapuram District Gazetteer. This District Gazetteer is now in an advanced stage of printing and is expected to be released very soon. The major part of the work of finalisation of the drafts relating to the District Gazetteers of The Nilgiris and Tiruchirappalli districts has also been completed. The preliminary drafts for all the nineteen chapters of the Madras City Gazetteer have been compiled. The examination of the Scrutiny Reports of the Heads of Departments and other authorities on the draft chapters of North Arcot and Chingleput District Gazetteers is also attended to. The preliminary work on the

at had been initiated is also in progress. Thus progress has been registered in the work of the revising and Gazetteers.

and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration

The Survey and Land Records Department is headed by the Commissioner for Land Revenue and Settlement of Estates, Board of Revenue, Madras, with the Director of Settlements as the Ex-Officio Secretary to the Board of Revenue (S.E.) and as the Controlling Authority and the Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records (The Technical Head of the Department) as Adviser to Board of Revenue. At Madras, there is also the Central Survey Office, the Publication Office, the Publisher being the Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records, on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu. It serves as the main drawing office in the State for the compilation, drawing and printing of the various types of departmental maps, such as Road map, Town map, Panchayat map, Taluk map, District Touring map, State map, Outline map, etc. The office is in immediate charge of an Assistant Director. There is a Photo Zinco Press attached to this Central Survey Office, in which maps are printed in black and several other colours by Photo Lithography. One Gazetted Photographic and Printing Expert is in direct charge of this Press.

Extra departmental items of work like preparation, drawing and printing in black and white or in colours, Bus route map of the City, Irrigation departmental charts and diagrams, Wild Life map of the State, Election maps for the districts, towns and the State are also attended to in this office.

There is one Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records (P.A. to Collector/District Revenue Officer) in each district. He is in-charge of Survey and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration, mobile and other ad hoc items of survey works.

Survey of iruvaram inam lands, lease hold estate and minor inam estates notified and taken over respectively under the Tamil Nadu Acts 26, 27 and 30 of 1963 was done. The area surveyed during the year was as follows :—

Tamil Nadu Act	26 of 1963	..	45.00 sq. miles.
Do.	27 of 1963	..	1.20 sq. miles.
Do.	30 of 1963	..	..

Particulars of total area for survey, area covered by stay orders and records due to Settlement Department as on 31st March 1970 are furnished below :—

Tamil Nadu Acts 26/63, 27/63 and 30/63.

	SQR. MILS.
(a) Total area for Survey	1,398.84
(b) Area covered by Stay orders. ..	99.66
(c) Records supplied to Settlement department.	1,284.85
(d) Balance (Records due to Settlement Department).	14.33

Statement showing the progress of General Resurvey Work under the Metric System up to 31st March 1970.

District.	Taluk.	Area for Resurvey.	Area completed under location.	Area completed under measurement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(SQR. K.M.)	(SQR. K.M.)	(SQR. K.M.)
1 South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	1,035.15	1,035.15	1,019.59
2 North Arcot ..	(i) Vellore ..	85.94	85.94	85.94
	(ii) Tiruvannamalai	263.53	263.53	263.52
3 Madurai ..	Kodaikanal ..	325.63	276.82	211.56
4 The Nilgiris ..	Coonoor ..	507.43	355.16	320.11

The progress of resurvey operations in the Transferred Territory of Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts and in the Lower Bhavani Project area of Coimbatore district up to the year ending 31st March 1970, is as follows :—

(i) Area for re-survey	1,909.23
(ii) Location in	1,909.23
(iii) Measurement in	1,837.79
(iv) Records supplied to Settlement department.	912.88

An intensive sub-division scheme for the elimination of joint holdings and issue of separate pattas which has been in operation in the districts of Chingleput, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli since 1965 was extended, during the year, to cover the entire State except the districts of Madras, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari.

The progress of work during the year, under the various items of maintenance work, is as follows :—

(a) Number of stones inspected by Karnams/ Surveyors.	11,295,249
(b) Number of stones renewed	109,617
(c) Number of sub-divisions measured ..	229,921

A special scheme called the "Mass Contact Programme" by Officers which has been in operation in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Madurai was extended to all the districts from the middle of September 1969. This envisages visits by all District Officers to the rural parts, establish rapport with the people there, understand their difficulties and problems and offer relief on the spot or within one month. The Survey and Land Records Organisation plays a vital role in the efficient working of the salutary measure popularly known in Tamil as "Manu Needhi Thittam" (மனு நீதித் திட்டம்).

The total expenditure for the department during the year was Rs. 1,50,89,800.

Registration

The number of Registration districts in the State on 31st March 1970 continued to be 21.

During the year, new Sub-Registry Offices were opened at six places, making the total number of Sub-Registry Offices in the State to 375:

The total number of Registration Offices in the State on 31st March 1970 was 396 (21 plus 375).

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

The construction of buildings for three Sub-Registry Offices, the construction of a record room in one Sub-Registry Office and the construction of a storey over the present building of the office of the Joint Sub-Registrar II, Krishnagiri, were sanctioned during the year.

Details regarding the total number of documents registered, encumbrance certificates granted, etc., during the year are furnished below :—

(i) Number of documents registered.	9,36,613
(ii) Number of encumbrance certificates granted.	3,15,328
(iii) Number of certified copies granted.	1,37,186
(iv) Income	Rs. 2.67 Crores.
(v) Expenditure	Rs. 89.16 Lakhs.

The number of documents registered during the year has decreased by 2.38 per cent when compared to the number of documents registered during the previous year. This is due to the drought conditions that prevailed in the earlier months of the year. The number of encumbrance certificates granted during the year has increased by 3.32 per cent when compared to the previous year and this was due to the implementation of the scheme of granting agricultural loans through Land Mortgage Banks.

Forest Panchayats

Forest Panchayats are functioning only in Madurai district in this State. There are two Forest Panchayats in Madurai West Development District, comprising an area of 1,923.29 acres and three Forest Panchayats in Madurai East Development District with an area of 2,080.74 acres. These Forest Panchayats have not yet been transferred to the Forest Department for maintenance.

Excise and Prohibition

Prohibition continued to be in force throughout the State of Tamil Nadu during the year 1969-70. The overall administration of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (Excise Duties) Act, etc., was vested with the Board of Revenue.

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 of 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 Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, Opium Act and the proper realisation of the revenue accruing thereunder.

Permits for personal consumption of liquor were granted to Foreigners (Non-Indians) on applications subject to a maximum of eight units per head per month. Tourists from other countries were granted permits subject to a maximum of six units per month by the Tourist Officers, Government of India, stationed at Madras. The Director/Assistant Director of the Government of India/Tourist Officers 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 Certificates issued by Stipendiary 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.

There are 31 licensees in Form F.L.1. for the sale of bottled liquor to permit holders and clubs and 13 Form F.L.3 licensees for possession of foreign liquor and Indian made foreign spirits in hotels run on Western style for supply to foreign tourists and resident foreigners holding liquor permits and staying in the hotels.

Indents for the supply of ganja to licensees for the manufacture of medicinal preparations were continued to be met from the confiscated stock stored at the Excise and Prohibition Wing of the Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory.

The total number of cases reported in the State under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, Opium Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act during the year was, 325,747 as against 267,907 during the previous year (1968-69). There was an increase by 21 per cent of the total number of cases reported during the previous year. The Prohibition Intelligence Bureau has also detected 1,804 cases during the year as against 2,067 cases during the previous year (1968-69).

Commercial Taxes

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following six Acts during the year :—

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

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

The total revenue under the various enactments with comparative figures for the previous year was as follows :—

Receipts in 1969-70	Rs. 82,55.28 lakhs.
Receipts in 1968-69	Rs. 71,46.76 lakhs.
Percentage of increase	16

The salient features during the year are given below :—

(1) *Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.*—(i) The following items were included as entries 67 to 70 under Schedule I of the Act as liable for tax under the Act :—

<i>Serial number and description of the goods.</i>	<i>Point of levy.</i>	<i>Rate of tax.</i>	<i>Date of effect.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PER CENT.			
1 Fuel Gas (Burshane Colgas and the like).	At the point of first sales in the State.	7	1st April 1969.
2 Jaggery and Gur (other than palm jaggery).	At the point of first purchase in the State.	5	18th October 1969
3 Cocoanuts	At the point of first purchase in the State (since exempted with effect from 18th March 1970).	5	4th November 1969
4 All kinds of alcoholic liquors for human consumption (other than toddy and arrack).	At the point of first sale in the State.	12	1st December 1969

(ii) In respect of goods falling under items 30, 40, 41, 51 and 55 of the first schedule, the rate of tax was increased by 2 per cent with effect from 26th February 1970 and in respect of items 1 to 14 of the first schedule, the rate of tax was increased by 3 per cent with effect from 26th February 1970.

(iii) A new section 7-A was introduced in the main Act by Ordinance No. 5 of 1969 (since replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1970) according to which tax is leviable on the purchase of goods within the State, in respect of which no tax has already been levied either at the sale or the purchase point under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

(iv) Rules 27 and 28 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Rules, 1959, were amended, requiring that the appeals and applications for revision before the appellate and revisionary authorities should be filed in duplicate.

(v) Rule 26 (10) was amended raising the monetary limit of Rs. 3 laid down in that rule to Rs. 5.

(vi) Rule 18 was amended making provision therein for the withdrawal of the concession to pay tax under that rule and for the payment of tax by the dealer under the other provisions of the rules in case of default in respect of any provision of rule 18.

(vii) Clause (CC) of rule 6 was amended according to which deduction is admissible only if the commodity sold is exempt from tax.

Under section 17 of the Act, exemptions from liability to tax were granted in a number of items. Some of the items are given below :—

(i) Sales of common salt, that is Sodium Chloride, whether used for domestic or for industrial purposes.

(ii) Sales of Sheep, Goat and other animals for slaughters.

(iii) Sales of Korai grass.

(iv) Sales of blood and plasma by hospitals to patients, hospitals or doctors outside the hospitals also.

(v) Sale of coir fibre and coir products.

(vi) All sales of products of Millets (like Rice, flour brokens and bran of Cholam, Cumbu, Ragi, Thinai, Varagu, Samai, Kudiraivali Milo and Maize).

(vii) Cocoanuts—(with effect from 18th March 1970),

With a view to arrest evasion of tax by abuse of the concession granted on the purchase of ground-nut or kernels by the owners of the Country Oil Chekkus and hand oil presses and sale of their products, a system of free permit to be obtained by such persons from the assessing authority concerned was introduced with effect from 1st November 1969. The quantity that may be allowed under such permit should not exceed four bags of ground-nut or one bag of kernel per day.

The total number of dealers registered during the year was 1,71,836 as against 1,68,867 in the previous year. Out of this, 1,04,281 were assesseees of different categories as detailed below :

(a) With a turn over of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 75,000.	44,216
(b) With a turn over of Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 10 lakhs.	56,259
(c) With a turn over of above Rs. 10 lakhs ..	3,806
Total ..	1,04,281

(2) *Central Sales Tax Act, 1961.*—There were 57,240 registered dealers under this Act during the year ending 31st March 1970 as against 58,579 during the previous year. Of these 12,347 dealers were assessed to tax during the year as against 14,692 in the previous year.

There has been appreciable increase in revenue under this Act. This is due to the increase in the volume of inter-state sales to the buyers of other States.

(3) *The Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.*—The rates of tax continued to be ten paise per litre in the case of petrol, aviation fuel and diesel oil and two paise per litre in the case of motor spirit other than petrol, aviation fuel and diesel oil up to 25th February 1970. The rates of tax were revised with effect from 26th February 1970 as indicated below:

(1) In the case of petrol and aviation fuel—twelve paise per litre.

(2) In the case of diesel oil—ten paise per litre.

(3) In the case of motor spirit other than petrol, aviation fuel and diesel oil—four paise per litre.

The total quantities of oil involved in the first sales liable to tax for the year are as follows :—

	LITRES IN LAKHS.
1. Petrol	1,907
2. Diesel oil	5,329
3. Motor Spirit other than petrol	182
4. Aviation Turbo fuel	246

(4) *The Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939* and (5) *The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961*.—Nine lakhs twelve thousand and two entertainments were held during the year. Ninety per cent of the revenue realised as entertainment tax under the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939 and 100 per cent of the surcharges 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 and is credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State Government.

(6) *The Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935*.—The revenue is derived from the horse races conducted by Guindy (Madras) and Ootacamund.

The administration of all the six Acts was smooth during the year.

Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.

The Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is the Second Appellate Authority in the administration of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. There were 4 Benches of the Tribunal in Tamil Nadu—two Benches at Madras and one Bench each at Madurai and Coimbatore. The main Bench of the Tribunal at Madras is also the Tribunal for disposing of the second appeals under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act 1955 and under the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1950 and has got jurisdiction over the entire State of Tamil Nadu.

The details of the work done in all the four Benches during the year 1969-70 are furnished below :—

I. Sales Tax Laws.	Appeals.	Applications for review.
1 Number pending on 1st April 1969 ..	7,902	7
2 Number registered during the year ..	2,430	14
3 Number restored to file and remanded for fresh disposal.	114	..
4 Total number for disposal	10,446	21
5 Number disposed of	4,236	12
6 Number pending on 31st March 1970.	6,210	9

II. Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955 and Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1950—

1 Number pending on 1st April 1969	105
2 Number registered during the year	318
3 Number of reference applications under Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income Tax Act registered.	..
4 Number restored to file and remanded for fresh disposal.	7
5 Total number for disposal	430
6 Number disposed of	314
7 Balance pending on 31st March 1970	116

Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Taxes.—The Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Taxes are the first appellate authorities in the administration of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. There are 16 Appellate Assistant Commissioners in the State. The details of work done by them during the period under report are given below :

	Appeals.
1 Number of appeals pending on 1st April 1969 ..	4,398
2 Number filed during the year	11,982
3 Total for disposal	16,380
4 Number disposed of	11,258
5 Balance pending on 31st March 1970	5,122

Civil Supplies.

State trading in foodgrains continued to be key-note of the Government's food policy during the year, though there has been a change in the food policy in the State early in January, 1970.

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. Millets.
7. Kerosene.

Control was also exercised in respect of rice milling.

Rice.—The scheme of procurement through collection of levy from producers was continued till 8th January 1970, when decontrol was announced. The target for the procurement of Samba paddy during the period from 1st January 1969 to 30th September 1969 was 5,71,500 tonnes. The total quantity of paddy procured during the period against the target was 4,44,698 tonnes. For the procurement of Kuruvai the targetted quantity was 4,44,700 tonnes. Against this target, a quantity of 2,69,167 rice tonnes was procured. The shortfall in achievement is attributed to the drought conditions, which prevailed in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Chingleput, North Arcot and portions of South Arcot district. Although there were heavy rains in Thanjavur district during the Kuruvai procurement season, the procurement operations were not affected. From 8th January 1970, the scheme is to collect levy 50 per cent of the stocks procured and moved out of Thanjavur district by the wholesalers and 15 per cent of the purchases made by wholesalers in other districts. Government also arranged to purchase paddy at procurement prices direct from ryots to avoid slump in prices of paddy-affecting the producers. A quantity of about 1,23,759 rice tonnes paddy has been procured during the period from 1st January 1970 to 31st March 1970. In order to maintain the distribution under public distribution system continuously, a quantity of 1,30,000 tonnes of rice was obtained from the Government of India Central pool allotment.

The maximum prices fixed for the sale of paddy and rice during last year were allowed to continue up to 2nd August 1969. With effect from 3rd August 1969, the procurement prices of paddy and rice and issue prices of rice both boiled and raw rice under public distribution system, were revised as follows :—

Paddy.

- (1) Fine variety—Rs. 50 per quintal of paddy.
- (2) Medium variety—Rs. 47 per quintal of paddy.
- (3) Course variety—Rs. 45 per quintal of paddy.

Rice.

- (1) Boiled Rice, I sort—92 paise per kg.
- (2) Boiled Rice, II sort—82 paise per kg.
- (3) Raw Rice, I sort—95 paise per kg.
- (4) Raw Rice, II sort—85 paise per kg.

In the statutory rationed areas of Madras City, Coimbatore and the belt area of Madras City in Chingleput district, the issue price of II sort rice continued to be 66 paise at subsidised rate.

In order to ease the food situation in districts, by free flow of paddy and rice in open markets, check-posts were abolished and restrictions on inter-taluk, inter-district movement of paddy and rice, except around Thanjavur district and the statutory rationed areas of Coimbatore and Madras were removed from 5th July 1969. However, movement of paddy and rice from one district to another district was controlled by valid transport permits issued by the Civil Supplies Officials. Statutory rationing was removed with effect from 12th January 1970. Even after de-control, it was decided to continue the supply of rice at subsidised rates under the Rupee-a-measure scheme under public distribution system to the poorer section of the people whose monthly income was Rs. 200 in the formerly statutorily rationed areas of Madras and Coimbatore Municipal town/the Singanallur Municipal town/Perur Panchayat Union area and also in the belt area of Madras City in Chingleput district. However, the earlier pattern of distribution under the Public Distribution Scheme was continued up to 31st January 1970 in all the districts and up to 28th February 1970 in The Nilgiris district alone to permit the free market trade to establish itself. From 1st February 1970, the public distribution system was restricted only to the subsidised rice scheme in Madras, Coimbatore Municipality, its belt areas and the belt areas of Madras City in Chingleput district.

The total quantity of rice distributed under the public distribution system in the State during the year (1st April 1969 to 31st March 1970) was 5,41,989 tonnes.

The scale of supply of rice under the Rupee-a-measure scheme was reduced from 1,400 grams to 1,000 grams per adult per week in Madras, Coimbatore Town and its belt areas on 8th March 1970 and 1st March 1970 respectively. It was reduced from 1,000 grams to 700 grams in the belt areas of Madras City in Chingleput district. The average monthly off-take in these areas works out as follows :—

- (i) Madras—5,500 tonnes.
- (ii) Coimbatore—2,000 tonnes.
- (iii) Chingleput Belt areas—300 tonnes.

There was a stock of 2,17,495 rice tonnes at the end of the year 1969-70. This constitutes the State's buffer stock. It is stored in godowns owned by the State Government, Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporation and private parties.

Wheat.—Wheat continued to be allotted to this State in monthly quotas by the Government of India. During the year 1969-70, a total quantity of 3,98,130 Metric Tonnes of wheat was received from the Government of India and 1,26,492 Metric Tonnes of wheat was issued for distribution to the card holders. Up to 31st January 1970, wheat was issued to the card holders at the subsidised rate of 75 paise per kilogram against the economic rate of 91 paise per kilogram. The scheme of distribution of wheat at the subsidised rate of 75 paise per kilogram was discontinued with effect from 1st February 1970 and the consumer price of wheat was revised as 91 paise per kilogram.

Wheat products.—During the year, a total quantity of 2,61,733 Metric Tonnes of wheat was allotted to the Roller Flour Mills in the State for crushing into wheat products. The Roller Flour Mills continued to sell the wheat products freely in the open market within the State. There are 22 Roller Flour Mills in the State and they are governed by the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957.

Milo.—Milo is an important variety of cholam and it is allotted to the State by the Government of India. During the year, a total quantity of 32,400 tonnes of milo was received.

Sugar.—The partial de-control of sugar continued during the year. Seventy per cent of the production in the Sugar Mills was taken over as levy sugar and the balance of 30 per cent was

permitted to be sold in the open market by the mills themselves. The total quantity of levy sugar allotted to this State during the year was 1,03,713 tonnes.

Infant and Invalid Food.—The distribution of a limited quantity of these articles continued to be made through the Government Ration Shops and the Women Consumers, Co-operative Stores in Madras City. Major portion of the production was distributed by the manufacturers themselves through private trade channels.

Millets.—A quantity of about 2,000 tonnes of Jowar was arranged to be purchased during the year for distribution to the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Dharmapuri and Coimbatore.

Pulses.—Pulses were not purchased during the year.

Kerosene.—The Madras Kerosene Control Order continued to be in force during the year. The monthly quota for the State was in the order of 23,000 tonnes.

Rice Milling Industry.—The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 and the rules framed thereunder continued to be in force during the year.

Lorry Unit.—The lorry unit of the Civil Supplies Department continued to function during the year and helped to clear food grains from Rail heads and Harbour to the various Zonal and Reserve Godowns of the Civil Supplies Department. The fleet strength of the unit is 36. During the year, the lorries covered a total distance of 14,28,276 kilometres and transported a total quantity of 2,24,574 tonnes of foodgrains.

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

Urban Land Tax.

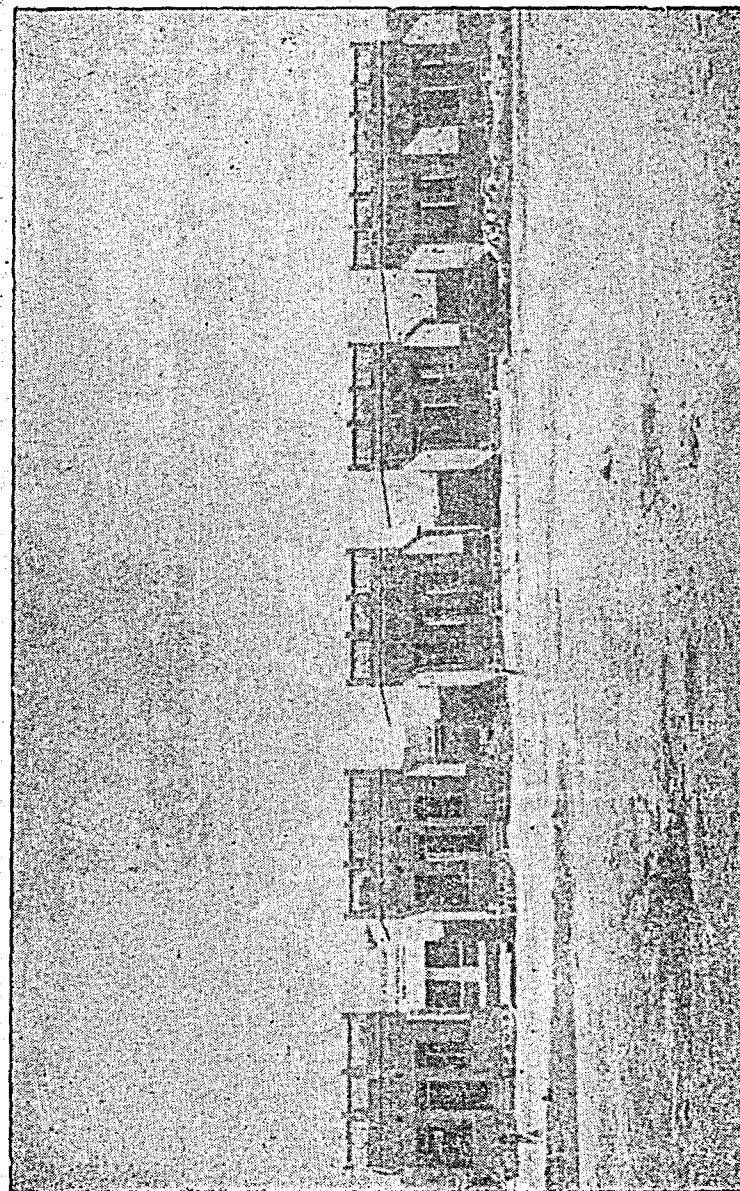
An Act to provide for the levy of tax on urban land in the State of Tamil Nadu was enacted first during 1963 and this was replaced by the Madras Urban Land Tax Ordinance, 1966, and then by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966. This Act was deemed to have come into force in the City of Madras on the 1st day of July 1963. When the work relating to the administration of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 was in progress, section 6 of the Act was struck down by the High Court on 10th April 1968 as violative of Articles 19 (1) and 14 of the Constitution of India. On an

appeal by the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Supreme Court has upheld the validity of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966. Consequent on this judgment of the Supreme Court, the Government have revived the work relating to the assessment and collection of urban land tax, under the various provisions of the Act.

Ten Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax in the grade of Deputy Collectors have been appointed with necessary attendant staff for the administration of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966. Each Assistant Commissioner has been allotted separate jurisdiction in the City of Madras. He is assessing each urban land in a survey number or sub-division number separately and is levying tax at 0.4 per cent of the market value of the land as on 1st July 1963, after observing the formalities required under the Act. He passes an order under section 10 or 11 of the Act in respect of each urban land and communicates it to the owner of the land, Urban Land Tax Officer concerned and the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax.

Out of a total number of about 1,12,000 assessable cases, the Assistant Commissioners had passed orders in 95,500 cases till 31st March 1970. After the revalidation of the Act by the Supreme Court, the Assistant Commissioners have passed orders in 21,429 cases. There are still about 16,500 cases to be assessed as on 1st April 1970. It is estimated that an annual income of Rs. 7 lakhs will be derived from the levy of urban land tax on about 2000 Cawnies of assessable extent of urban lands in Madras City. The amount of tax so far assessed comes to Rs. 55.18 lakhs. The assessment work is in progress. The work of the Assistant Commissioners is supervised by the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax and the Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax) and the progress made in this regard is being reviewed periodically.

Section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act provides for appeals before the Tribunal against the orders passed by the Assistant Commissioners, either by the assesseses or by the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax. In cases where the assessee have filed appeals before the Tribunal, objecting to the orders passed by the Assistant Commissioners, copies of relevant documents are furnished to the City Government Pleader for defending the cases on behalf of the State. The Tribunal has passed orders on some of these appeals either confirming the valuation of the Assistant Commissioners or, in quite a few cases, reducing it.



HOUSES CONSTRUCTED BY THE BURMA REPATRIATES IN SRIVILLIPUTHUR TOWN,
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

According to section 29 of the Act, the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 shall not apply to the urban lands *owned* by the State or Central Government or by the local bodies. It does not also apply to the lands *used* for public purposes, public worship, disposal of the dead, hospitals maintained by Government, etc., and for school purposes, etc.

The Government have got powers under section 27 of the Act either to exempt or to reduce the tax in respect of any class of lands or persons if they are satisfied that the levy of tax is likely to cause undue hardship. They may also specify, by notification under section 29 (i) and 29 (k) that the Act shall not apply to any urban land owned by any educational or philanthropic institution.

The Taluk Tahsildars of Madras district have been appointed as Urban Land Tax Officers under this Act and are attending to the collection of the urban land tax from the assesseees. The Urban Land Tax Officer, on receipt of copies of assessment orders from the Assistant Commissioners, prepares demand notices and serves on the assesseees. The Collector of Madras and the Board of Revenue are reviewing the progress of collection.

Where any building on an urban land is occupied wholly by the owner for residential purposes only, the urban land tax payable in respect of such land is to be reduced by 25 per cent by the Urban Land Tax Officer under section 26 of the Act.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 386.24 lakhs in respect of the cases so far assessed, a sum of Rs. 125.75 lakhs has been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 260 lakhs. During the financial year 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 48.44 lakhs has been collected. Out of an arrear demand of Rs. 194.55 lakhs relating to the four faslis 1373 to 1376, a sum of Rs. 108.28 lakhs has been collected up to 31st March 1970.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon.

Consequent on the nationalisation of all trades in Burma, a large number of Indian residents in Burma have been returning to India for permanent settlement. One Lakh Thirteen thousand One hundred and Seventy-four repatriates have so far arrived in Tamil Nadu. Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, India has agreed to grant Indian citizenship to 5.25 lakhs Stateless persons of Indian origin. They are to be repatriated to India over a period of 15 years. Thirteen thousand Three hundred and Sixty four repatriates [from Ceylon, who are covered by the Indo-Ceylon Agreement have arrived during the period from October

1964 to 31st March 1970. The Government of Tamil Nadu have to deal with the problem of rehabilitation of lakhs of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. Details regarding the various measures undertaken by the Government for the rehabilitation of the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon are furnished below

Burma Repatriates.

1 Number of persons sanctioned business loan up to the end of March 1970.	35,054
2 Total amount of Business loan sanctioned up to the end of March 1970.	Rs. 3,32,97,119
3 Number of repatriates provided with employment (excluding casual labourers) up to the end of March 1970.	3,416
4 Number of families settled in agriculture ..	1,060
5 Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates in agriculture.	Rs. 29,01,350
6 Number of educational concessions granted ..	724
7 Total number of bunks/stalls allotted to repatriates up to March 1970.	580
8 Special Residential Home for children of Burma repatriates at Mathur—	
(i) Sanctioned strength	1,000
(ii) Actual strength	1,380
(iii) Expenditure incurred up to Rs. 16,02,793.15 31st March 1970.	
9 Special Home for unattached women at Mathur—	
(i) Sanctioned strength	300
(ii) Actual strength	72
(iii) Expenditure incurred up to Rs. 2,88,858.06 31st March 1970.	
10 (a) (i) Number of families allotted homestead plots.	3,003
(ii) Number of families granted loans for construction of houses.	1,289
(b) Amount of loans granted to repatriates—	
(i) Loan	Rs. 21,66,170
(ii) Grant	Rs. 2,99,550

11 Number of families settled in Rubber Research-cum-Development Station, Ferrargunj, South Andamans.	37
12 Number of families settled in the Agricultural Project in Sindhanur, Raichur district, Mysore State.	163
13 Number of repatriates granted old age pension ..	158
14 Number of repatriates sent to Madan Industries Hastinapur, Spinning Mills, Limited (Uttar Pradesh).	86
15 Number of repatriates sent to the Industrial Training Institute at Mana.	174
16 Number of repatriates for whom other assistance has been given.	141

Ceylon Repatriates.

1 Total number of repatriates covered by the Agreement who have arrived up to March 1970.	13,364
2 Expenditure incurred up to March 1970 on redecking of pier at Dhanushkodi.	Rs. 23,28,396
3 Expenditure incurred on formation of road from Rameswaram to Dhanushkodi upto March 1970.	Rs. 18,22,003
4 Expenditure incurred on repairs to buildings and provisions of amenities in the Transit Camp at Mandapam.	Rs. 14,53,429
5 Number of families sanctioned business loans ..	679
6 Total amount of business loans sanctioned up to the end of March 1970.	Rs. 6,82,800
7 Number of repatriates settled in agriculture ..	57 (16 families)
8 Number of repatriates provided with employment.	243
9 Number given housing loan	16
10 Total amount of housing loan disbursed up to the end of March 1970.	Rs. 52,900
11 Number of repatriates given other assistance ..	125
12 Total amount disbursed in giving other assistance.	Rs. 29,005
13 Expenditure incurred on the Tea Plantation Scheme in The Nilgiris.	Rs. 9,74,107
14 Expenditure incurred on the Rubber Plantations Scheme, Kanyakumari.	Rs. 88,806.76

Mass Contact Programme.

It has been the policy of the Government to create an atmosphere in which the villagers will feel happy in dealing with Government officers. Many instructions have been issued making it obligatory for the officials to listen to the grievances and problems of the villagers and do their best. Historically, the villager has been at disadvantage in dealing with the officers at various levels. The Government considered that in a democratic set up, the officials should visit villages on appointed days, receive petitions, hear grievances of the villagers and take steps to redress them and have evolved a scheme known as the 'Mass Contact Programme', the salient features of which are given below:

(i) A team of officials of Revenue, Panchayat Union, Public Works and Electricity Departments will visit a village in each revenue firka on 5th of every month commencing from October 1969 under the leadership of an officer not below the rank of Deputy Tahsildar. In a firka, where the number of villages is more than 12, teams will visit the second village on 6th of the month. The intention is that every village should be visited by the team of officers once in a year. During the visit the team should make whatever inspections are necessary to take a decision. When it is not possible to decide the issue on the spot, they should register the request and see that orders are handed over to the villagers within one month.

(ii) Revenue Divisional Officers should visit one taluk office and independent sub-taluk office once a month preferably on Tuesdays according to the programme drawn up in advance and circulated to the parties concerned.

(iii) The District Collector will visit the Divisional Office and receive petitions and look into problems according to a programme drawn up well in advance. He will visit the taluk headquarters once in every six months.

The scheme has been in force in all the districts from 15th September 1969. The Collectors have generally reported that there is good response from the villagers for the scheme, as their grievances are looked into and replies given in a specified time and that a number of petitions received under the Programme are disposed of on the spot itself. The total number of petitions received during the period from 15th September 1969 to 31st March 1970 is 2,51,842. The total number of petitions disposed of during the said period is 2,01,395. The disposal works out to as high as 80 per cent. This is highly encouraging.

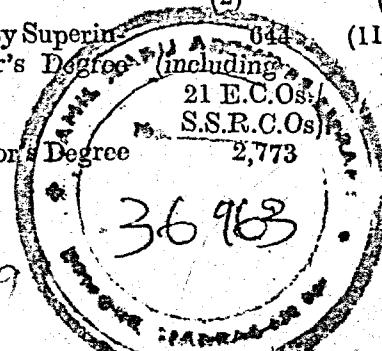
CHAPTER VII PUBLIC SERVICES.

Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

During the year 1969-70 recruitment was made to 24 classes of Gazetted posts classified as 'Technical'. 3,371 applications were received and 3,062 applicants were admitted to the oral test. 1,116 candidates were selected. The oral test for recruitment to posts included in group I Services against the vacancies estimated for 1969 was held in April 1969 and lists of selected candidates were drawn up and communicated to the Government. The number admitted to the written and oral test was 881 and 144 respectively. The oral test for recruitment to posts included in group I Services from among Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers was also held in April 1969 and lists of selected candidates drawn up and communicated to the Government. The number of candidates applied was 23. The number admitted to the written and oral tests was 16 and 9 respectively. The written examination for recruitment to posts included in group I Services (including posts reserved for E.C.Os. etc.), against vacancies estimated for 1970 was held in December 1969-January 1970. The number of applicants and the number admitted to the written test was 718 and 644 respectively. The Commission also conducted the oral test for direct recruitment to 30 classes of posts classified as 'Technical' in the various subordinate services and drew up lists of selected candidates. It also conducted the written and oral tests for direct recruitment to 17 classes of posts in the Subordinate Services classified as 'Non-Technical'. For these examinations, applications were received from 7,610 candidates, of whom 6,887 were admitted to the written examinations and 2,549 to the oral tests. Category-wise details are given below:

Category of posts.	Number of qualified candidates admitted to the examination.	Number of vacancies.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Group I Services and Deputy Superintendents of Police (Master's Degree Standard).	644 (including 21 E.C.Os./S.S.R.C.Os.)	(11+5) × 16
(ii) Group II Services (Bachelor's Degree Standard).	2,773	411

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<i>Category of posts.</i>	<i>Number of qualified candidates admitted to the examination.</i>	<i>Number of vacancies.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(iii) Group III Services (Pre-University Standard).	3,131	634
(iv) Group V Services—Audit Assistant in the Local Fund Audit Department (Bachelor's Degree Standard).	522	75
(v) Group VI Services—Forest Apprentice in the Madras Forest Subordinate Service (Pre-University Standard).	..	..
(vi) Group VII Services—Executive Officers, Grades I, II and III—Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department (Bachelor's Degree Standard).	360	17
(vii) Group VIII Services—Executive Officers, Grade IV—Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department (S.S.L.C. Standard).	101	4

*Vacancies reserved for E.C.Os./S.S.R.C.Os.

An examination was also held in March 1970 by the Commission for shortlisting the applicants for recruitment to 43 posts of Statistical Inspectors and Assistant Statistical Investigators in the Department of Statistics.

On the results of the competitive examination held in December 1968 for recruitment to posts included in Group IV Services, 2,526 candidates were selected for appointment to posts of Junior Assistants, Typists and Steno-typists, etc., in the Ministerial Services. On the results of the same competitive examination, 24 candidates were selected for appointment to the posts of Supervisors in the Department of Statistics. In December 1969, the Commission held a competitive examination comprising a written test of S.S.L.C. Standard (Group IV Services) for recruitment of Junior Assistants, Typists, Steno-typists, etc., in the Ministerial Services and in Secretariat Service. There were 29,067 qualified applicants for

admission to the above examinations. This examination, as in previous years, was also open to persons already in service who did not possess the minimum general educational qualification in order to qualify themselves for promotion to higher posts.

During the year, the Commission dealt with 35 references relating to recruitment by transfer to State Services and drew up lists of qualified and suitable candidates. There were 3,852 cases in which the Commission's concurrence was sought for and given for the continuance beyond three months of the temporary emergency appointments made by the appointing authorities and the various departments of the Government. In 1,161 cases the Commission's second concurrence was given for the continuance of the temporary appointments beyond one year with reference to Regulation 17 (2) of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954. Of these, 471 cases relate to appointments to State Services.

The Commission held the Special and Departmental tests examinations in May and in November 1969. The number of candidates who applied for these examinations was 20,418 in May 1969 and 22,812 in November 1969. The Commission held the Half-Yearly Examinations and Language Tests for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers, Forest Officers, etc., in July 1969 and in January 1970. The number of candidates for the above examinations was 49 and 44 respectively. It also held the Proficiency test in Tamil for the officers referred to above in July 1969. In August 1969 and in February 1970, the Commission held written examination for selection of candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

The Commission advised the Government on 168 cases of appeals, petitions, review petitions, proposals for disciplinary action, references relating to alteration of date of birth and references relating to reimbursement of cost of defence incurred by Government Servants.

Civil Services Joint Council.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council, on the lines of Whitley Councils functioning in the United Kingdom, came into vogue by issue of G.O. No. 3300, Public (Services), dated 31st October 1955 and its first meeting was held on 15th September 1956. The finalised constitution of the Joint Council is embodied in the Annexure to G.O. No. 1118, Public (Services), dated 2nd April 1957. As on date, the Joint Council consists of twenty members; one half appointed by the Government (official side) and the other half by

recognised Service Associations (staff side). The Chief Secretary to the Government is the Ex-Officio Chairman and the Assistant Secretary to Government, Public (Services) Department is the Ex-Officio Secretary of the Council. The staff side consists of ten members appointed by the recognized Service Associations from among their members.

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

The objects of the Council are to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil Servants in matters affecting the subordinate services with a view to increase the efficiency in the 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 Subordinate Services.

The scope of the Council comprises all matters which affect the conditions of service of the staff.

The recommendations of the Council are communicated to the Government for suitable action and final decisions of the Government on the recommendations are communicated to the Council. The Council keeps a record of the minutes of its proceedings.

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

The District Council consists of 12 members, one half represented by the staff side and the other half by the official side. The Collector of the District is the ex-officio Chairman of the District Council and the P.A. (General) to the Collector is the Secretary to the Council. The Collector is empowered to appoint the remaining five members of the Council on the official side. If there are more than one officer in-charge of any one department at the District level, the Collector

is to determine the officer who shall represent the department on the District Council. Of the six members on the staff side, five members are from the recognised Service Associations and one from the Tamil Nadu Last Grade Service Association.

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

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

The Council keeps a record of the minutes of its proceedings.

During the year, the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council Meetings were held thrice, i.e., on 19th April 1969, 28th July 1969 and 6th December 1969. The number of subjects discussed in each meeting was 23, 58 and 23 respectively.

Complaints Cell.

A "Complaints Cell" was set up in the Public Department of the Secretariat in 1964 to look into the grievances of the Public against the administrative delays, inequities, etc. At present an Assistant Secretary to Government is in-charge of the Complaints Cell. He receives all complaints. He ensures that prompt action is taken by the Officers and the Departments of the Secretariat concerned, as the case may be, and keeps a watch till final orders are passed and the petitioners informed of the orders. The Complaints Cell is concerned with avoidance of delays in settlement of claims and passing of orders by the competent authorities and not the merits of the orders themselves.

With a view to look into the grievances of the Government servants about delays in their service matters, the Government have ordered that the Government servants may send a copy of their representations to the Complaints Cell and that action may be taken on advance copies received from the Government servants in the following matters and pursue them with the concerned officers or 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.

Petitions containing allegations of corruption against the Government Servants are being sent to the concerned Administrative Department for disposal. Appeal petitions are also sent to the Head of the concerned Department or the Departments of the Secretariat. Several such petitions have been received and disposed of during the year. The number of complaints received is increasing day by day.

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 ensure quick disposal of the representations of the Public at all levels of District Administration.

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 1968-69 was, as shown in the statement below :—

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1968-69.	Total number of posts.	Cost in 1968-69.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)		(RS. IN LAKHS.)
I.C.S. including High Court Judges ..	7		20	
I.C.S. Direct recruits	153			
I.A.S. Promotees	31		56	
Other All India Services	107			
State Higher Judicial Service ..	39	6,801.80		437.00
Other State Service	7,917			
Subordinate, Ministerial and Superior Service (excluding Village Establishment).	3,18,561			
Village Establishment	54,006			
Total ..	3,80,821	6801.80		437.00

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

The total salaries and pensions in 1968-69 as against Rs. 61.93 lakhs during the previous year of the expenditure on the total State Expenditure Account has increased from 24.88 during 1967-68 to 1968-69.

Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

The Tamil Nadu Vigilance Commission which was constituted in November 1965 continued to function with Thiru T. A. Varadachari as Vigilance Commissioner till 29th March 1970. He proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement from 30th March 1970 and Thiru E. P. Royappa, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Government is holding full additional charge of the post of the Vigilance Commissioner since then.

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 Agro-Industries Corporation have been brought within the jurisdiction of the Commission during the year.

Fifty-five reports of preliminary enquiries involving 52 gazetted officers, 30 non-gazetted officers and 3 others and one hundred and forty-seven reports of detailed enquiries involving 45 gazetted officers, 205 non-gazetted officers and 2 others were received by the Commission from the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

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

Seventeen cases of trap and arrest of Government servants on charges of corruption made by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption involving 2 gazetted officers and seventeen non-gazetted officers were reported to the Commission.

Three cases relating to attempts to bribe public servants were also brought to the notice of the 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 during the year.

as turned out by the Directorate during the

petitions received during	1,214
Number received from Government including from Vigilance Commission.	80
(b) Number received through Heads of Departments and Administrative Officers.	32
(c) Number received direct from General Public.	1,102
Total ..	<u>1,214</u>
2. Preliminary enquiries—	
(a) Number of cases pending on 1st April 1969.	50
(b) Number of cases in which preliminary enquiry was taken up during the year.	261
(i) By Government	26
(ii) By Director	235
	<u>261</u>
(c) Total	311
(d) Number of preliminary enquiries completed during the year.	257
(i) Number of cases where detailed enquiries were initiated.	92
(ii) Number of cases where action was dropped.	165
	<u>257</u>
(e) Number of cases pending on 31st March 1970.	54

3. Detailed enquiries—

(a) Number of cases pending on 1st April 1969.	91
(b) Number of cases in which detailed enquiry was taken up during the year.	137
(i) By Government	29
(ii) By the Director with the concurrence of Departmental Authority.	98
	<u>137</u>
(c) Total	228
(d) Number of detailed enquiries completed during the year.	144
(i) Number of cases where criminal prosecution was initiated.	3
(ii) Number of cases where actionable reports were initiated.	103
(iii) Number of cases where action was dropped.	38
	<u>144</u>
(e) Number of cases pending on 31st March 1970.	84
4. Trap Cases—	
(a) Number of trap cases pending on 1st April 1969.	20
(i) Under trial	7
(ii) Under investigation	13
	<u>20</u>
(b) Number of new cases trapped during the year.	16
(c) Total	36

(d) Number of cases where investigation was completed during the year.	26
(i) Number of cases where prosecution was initiated.	8
(ii) Number of cases where departmental action was initiated.	10
(iii) Number of cases where action was dropped.	8
	26
(e) Number of cases pending on 31st March 1970.	10
(i) Pending trial	5
(ii) Pending investigation. . . .	5
	10
5. Non-Trap Cases—	
(a) Number of cases pending on 1st April 1969.	25
(i) Under trial	3
(ii) Under investigation	22
	25
(b) Number of new cases registered during the year.	17
(c) Total	42
(d) Number of cases where investigation was completed during the year.	10
(i) Number of cases where prosecution was initiated.	5
(ii) Number of cases where actionable reports initiated.	2
(iii) Number of cases where action was dropped.	3
	10

(e) Number of cases pending on 31st March 1970.	32
(i) Under trial	7
(ii) Under investigation	25
	32

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

	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
(a) Prosecutions initiated	33	61
(i) Convicted	13	23
Jail		17
Fine		1
Jail and Fine		6
		23
(ii) Discharged or acquitted.	8	8
(iii) Pending trial	12	30
	33	61
(b) Tribunal action—		
(i) Placed before Tribunal	148	178
(ii) Pending in Tribunal	91	112
(c) Departmental action initiated—		
Number proposed for action	153	156
(i) Number in which punishment was inflicted.	20	21
(ii) Number in which action was dropped.	11	11
(iii) Number pending.	122	124
	153	156

(d) Nature of punishments—

	Number of persons.
(i) Dismissed from service	9
(ii) Removed from service	7
(iii) Compulsorily retired from service.	4
(iv) Reduced in rank	3
(v) Reduced in Pay	9
(vi) Increments postponed	17
(vii) Pension cut	4
(viii) Censure and lesser punishment.	21
Total ..	74

Complaints about corruption of officers departmentwise are in the following order of frequency.

Police—Revenue—Rural Development Programme—Local Boards—Medical—Education—Co-operation—Forest—Commercial Taxes—Judicial.

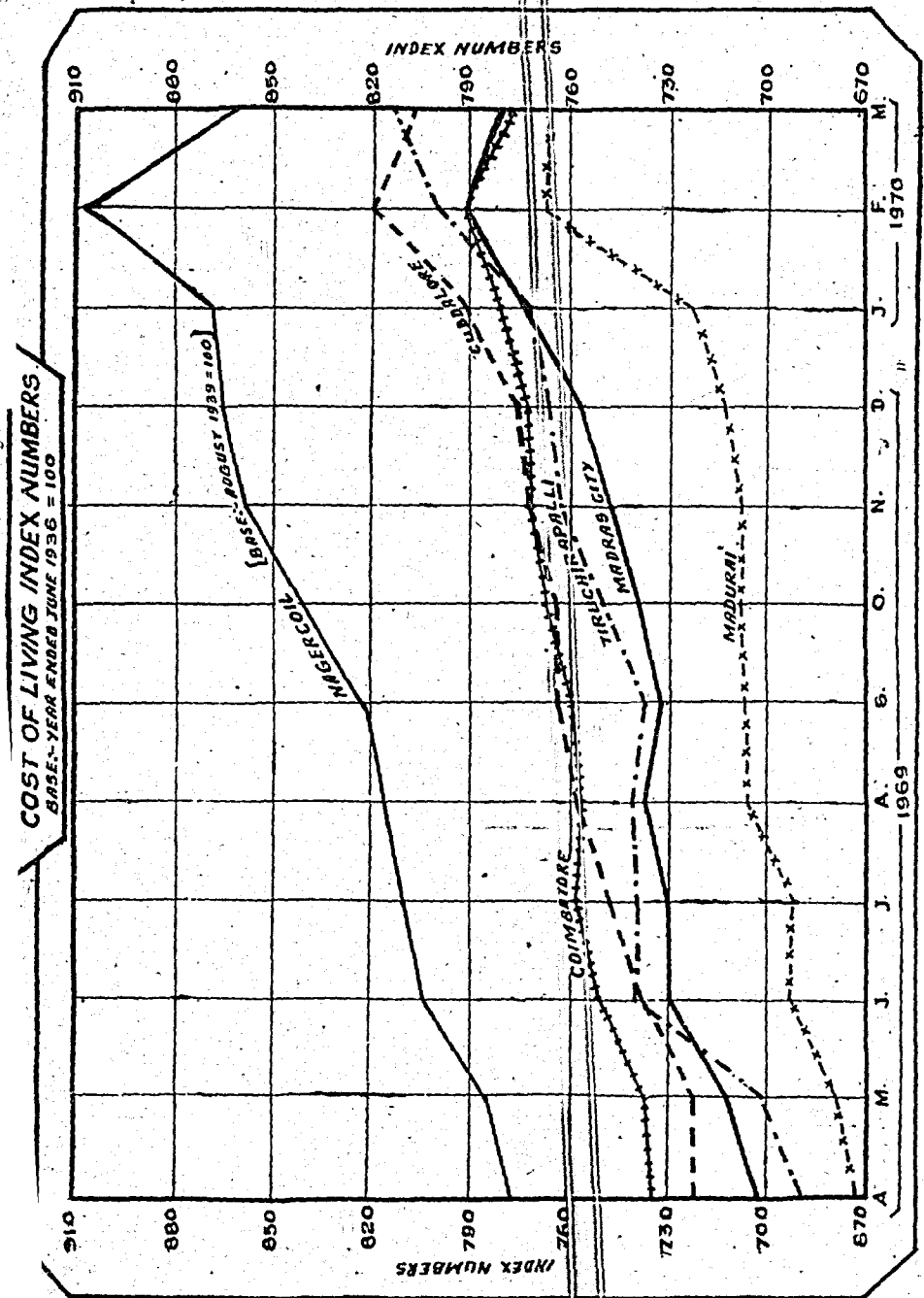
Tribunals for Disciplinary Proceedings.

Three Tribunals with Headquarters at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur have functioned during the year. The Tribunals mainly conducted cases of corruption against Government servants which the Government considered to be dealt with by the Tribunals.

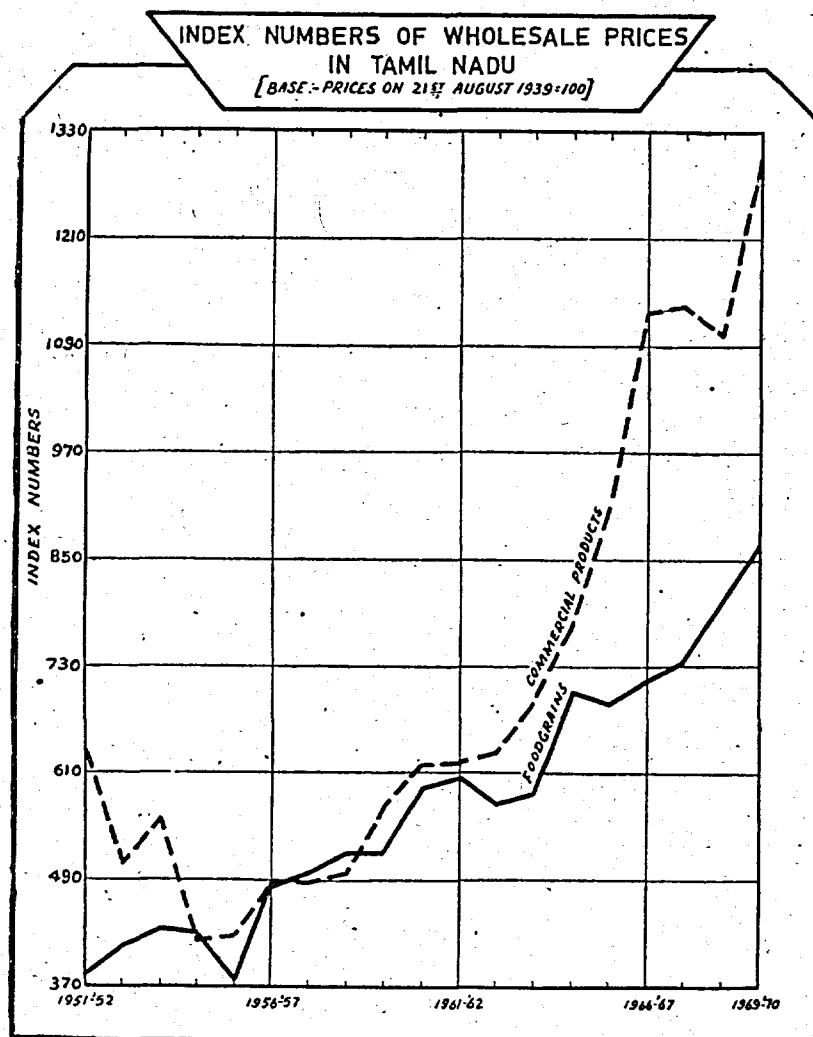
Details of the cases pending, received and disposed of during the year in the three Tribunals are furnished below :—

	Tribunal at Madras.	Tribunal at Madurai.	Tribunal at Thanjavur.
1 Number of cases pending on 1st April 1969.	51	39	31
2 Number of cases received during the year.	15	30	30
3 Total for disposal ..	66	69	61
4 Number of cases disposed of.	35	20	12
5 Balance on 31st March 1970.	31	49	49

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



1/3-B



Cost of living Index.

Cost of living index numbers applicable to employees in employments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, were compiled and declared by the Director of Statistics under Section 2 (d) of that Act in respect of Madras City and five Urban Centres, viz., Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore and Nagercoil. The base period for the index numbers in respect of Madras City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore was the year ended June 1936, while that for the index for Nagercoil was August 1939. With effect from February 1970, the cost of living index numbers for Madras City was switched over to the Government of India series with 1960 as base. However, for the purpose of comparison, the derived index numbers from the new series (Base 1960=100) to 1935-36 series for the months of February and March 1970 were also published. The retail price data required for compiling these index numbers were collected every week for all the important items included under the five broad groups, viz., food, fuel and lighting, clothing, house-rent and miscellaneous. The monthly index numbers were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The trend in the cost of living index numbers is reviewed below :

Madras City.—The cost of living index numbers for Madras City advanced gradually from 703 in April 1969 to 737 in August 1969. After a mild decline to 732 in September 1969, the index number moved up again to 790 in February 1970. In March 1970, it, however, receded and stood at 781 points.

Cuddalore.—During the period April 1969 to February 1970, the cost of living index number for Cuddalore Centre gradually advanced by 98 points from 722 in April 1969 to 820 in February 1970. However, it declined by 13 points during March 1970 and stood at 807 points.

Tiruchirappalli.—The cost of living index number for Tiruchirappalli Centre increased by 124 points during the twelve months' period April 1969 to March 1970. The index which was 689 points in April 1969 steadily rose to 741 points in August 1969. After a setback of 4 points to 737 in September, 1969 the index advanced again gradually to reach 813 points in March 1970.

Madurai.—The index for Madurai Centre advanced gradually from 674 in April 1969 to 767 in March 1970, recording an increase of 93 points during the year.

Coimbatore.—During the period April 1969 to February 1970 the cost of living index number for Coimbatore Centre moved up by 56 points. The index number which was 735 in April 1969 rose to 791 in February 1970. During March 1970, the index declined by 12 points to 779.

Nagercoil.—The cost of living index number for Nagercoil advanced steadily from 779 in April 1969 to 908 in February 1970. In March 1970, it receded by 44 points and remained at 864.

The cost of living index numbers for different centres in Tamil Nadu during 1969-70.

Period.	Madras City.	Cuddalore.	Tiruchirappalli.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.	Nagercoil.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(Base: year ended June 1936=100)						
1969—						
April	703	722	689	674	735	779
May	712	722	701	679	737	786
June	729	739	739	693	751	805
July	730	743	740	691	753	811
August ...	737	758	741	705	757	815
September ..	732	764	737	707	760	823
October	739	764	751	708	767	841
November ..	747	773	763	708	772	858
December ..	756	775	766	713	773	865
1970—						
January	774	791	772	723	780	868
February	790	820	800	763	791	908
March	781	807	813	767	779	864
*Base: August 1939=100.						

Prices Statistics.

Index numbers of wholesale prices of foodgrains and commercial products in Tamil Nadu.—The index number of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu is compiled separately for the two groups, viz., Foodgrains and Commercial Products. The commodities included under "Foodgrains" are paddy, rice, wheat, cholam, cumbu and ragi while the group "Commercial Products" covers dhall, chillies, pepper, turmeric, cane jaggery, palm jaggery, sugar, ground-nut (machine shelled), gingelly, castor, coconuts, ghee, gingelly oil, coconut oil, ground-nut oil, coir yarn, cotton lint, cotton seed, tobacco, arecanuts, cashewnuts, tanned cow hides and tanned goat and sheep skins. The price data required for compiling the

index numbers were collected every week from twenty market centres and weekly index numbers compiled with the prices on 21st August 1939 as base or 100. The index numbers were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The trend in the wholesale price index number is reviewed below:—

During the year 1969-70 the index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains in Tamil Nadu showed generally an increasing trend. The index number, which stood at 819 in April 1969, steadily advanced to 875 in August 1969. But thereafter a declining trend was observed when the Index receded gradually to reach 848 in January 1970. However, in the next two months the index moved up and stood at the peak level of 974 points in March 1970. The percentage in the index during the year was 18.9.

The index number of wholesale prices of commercial products which was 1,166 in April 1969, advanced steadily during the year to reach the peak level of 1,395 in January 1970. The index number, however, declined thereafter and stood at 1328 in March 1970. The increase in the index for March 1970 as compared to April 1969 was 13.9 per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN TAMIL NADU.

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

Period.	Index.		
	Foodgrains.	Commercial products.	Composite.
1969—			
April	819	1166	1013
May	819	1177	1019
June	828	1255	1066
July	843	1308	1103
August	875	1301	1113
September ..	874	1314	1120
October	868	1341	1132
November ..	859	1316	1114
December ..	852	1334	1121
1970—			
January	818	1395	1153
February	961	1358	1183
March	974	1328	1172

CHAPTER VIII

POLICE PRISONS AND FIRE SERVICES.

Tamil Nadu Police.

The strength of the Tamil Nadu Police as on 31st March 1970 (excluding Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Companies) was as follows :—

(i) Gazetted	206
(ii) Non-Gazetted	36,581
	(including constables).

The volume of property crime including murder for the year 1969-70 was 24,523 cases as against 22,556 for 1968-69, recording an increase by 8.7 per cent or 1,967 cases. The increase is noticeable in all the districts except the Railway Police, Madurai North, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and The Nilgiris districts. Crime recorded an increase under all the heads except minor thefts and cattle thefts as shown in the statement below :—

<i>Head of crime.</i>	1969-70.	1968-69.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Murder	789	683
2 Dacoity	33	20
3 Robbery	115	112
4 House-breaking	7,451	6,760
5 Major theft	14,117	12,889
6 Minor theft	487	510
7 Cattle theft	1,531	1,582
Total ..	24,523	22,556

1. *Murder*.—An increase by 106 cases or 15.5 per cent. was recorded under this head when compared to the previous year. Sexual jealousy, domestic quarrels, disputes over property and factions continue to be the predominant motives for murder. The incidence was heavy in Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur and North Arcot districts.

2. *Dacoity*.—An increase by 13 cases or 65.0 per cent was recorded under this head when compared to the previous year. The activities of a few criminals addicted to Highway dacoities in the districts of Thanjavur, Chingleput East and West, Madurai Urban, Madurai North, Ramanathapuram and Coimbatore have contributed to the increase in the number of cases under this head.

3. *Robbery*.—There was a marginal increase by 3 cases or 2.6 per cent when compared to the previous year. The incidence was comparatively heavy in Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai North, Madurai Urban and Tiruchirappalli districts.

4. *House-breaking*.—There was an increase by 691 cases or 10.2 per cent when compared to the previous year. Coimbatore, Salem, Chingleput East and West, Thanjavur, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Dharmapuri districts mainly contributed to this increase.

5. *Major theft*.—An increase by 9.5 per cent is recorded under this head, when compared to the previous year. The increase is common in all the districts except the Railway Police, Thanjavur, Madurai North, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Dharmapuri districts.

6. *Minor theft*.—Crime under this head recorded a decrease by 4.5 per cent.

7. *Cattle theft*.—Crime under this head recorded a decrease by 3.2 per cent.

Of the 24,523 cases reported during the year, 14,227 cases ended in conviction and 2,927 cases were pending trial in courts at the end of the year. The percentage of detection works out to 58.

Security cases.—20,737 persons were put under sections 109 and 110 Cr. P. C. during 1969-70 as against 17,299 during 1968-69. Of them, 15,576 were bound over during the year as against 14,165 in the previous year.

Mostly local criminals were active in the districts. Koravars were the active ones among the ex.-N.T. Ms. There were a few instances of organised crime and these were tackled successfully. In deserving instances, gang cases were also put up.

Police had to open fire on six occasions in self defence during the year, in the places noted below on the dates noted against each:—

1	Thanjavur district.	Keeramangalam village.	16th April 1969.
2	Do.	Valkai village (Kabistalam Police Station).	17th April 1969.
3	Do.	Perungulam village.	12th September 1969.
4	Do.	Avanam village.	25th January 1970.
5	Madurai North district.	Theni Police Station.	17th June 1969.
6	Ramanathapuram district.	K. Veppankulam village.	9th February 1970.

Tear smoke was used on two occasions to disperse the unruly crowd.

1	Madurai Urban district.	27th April 1969.	Textile Technology Block Building, Shenoy Nagar Municipal High School, Madurai.
2	Madurai North district.	17th June 1969.	Theni Police Station.

Juvenile Delinquency.—1,252 children came to notice in property offences during the year as against 1,249 in the previous year. There are 29 Boys' Clubs in the State and they are functioning satisfactorily.

Prohibition.—2,50,828 cases were detected during 1969-70 as against 2,08,054 in 1968-69, recording an increase by 42,774 cases or 20.6 per cent. Centres of illicit distillation received the constant attention of the District and Range Mobile Parties and the Prohibition Act was enforced satisfactorily in all the districts.

Habitual Offenders' Act.—There were 1,311 criminals notified under this Act at the end of 1969-70 as against 1,254 at the end of 1968-69. Prosecutions under the Act were launched in 219 instances.

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

The existing amenities for the members of the Force and their families were improved further by added facilities. The basic schools and other institutions continued to function regularly.

Provision of recreation facilities received due attention. The members of the Madhar Sanghams had the benefit of training facilities provided in some of the handicrafts and they took up remunerative occupations like spinning, weaving, tailoring, knitting, toy-making, beedi-rolling and a number of other handicrafts. Co-operative stores, Milk Co-operatives, Poultry Farms, Gardening, etc., also progressed further during the year.

The Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund which came into existence in July 1957, for the amelioration of the conditions of all Non-Gazetted Police Officials continues to function satisfactorily. From the Official year 1969-70, the Government of Tamil Nadu have increased the maximum limit of the matching grant from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per year. During the year 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 84,754.64 has been sanctioned from the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund towards Medical, Family Relief and other welfare activities. A sum of Rs. 5,420.27 has also been sanctioned as grant to the Family Welfare Organisation.

During the year, the establishment of a Rehabilitation Centre at Tondiarpet, Madras City for 750 beggars suffering from leprosy at a cost of Rs. 10,59,000 was sanctioned.

During the year, Police Medals were awarded for distinguished and meritorious services as noted below :—

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1 President's Police and Fire Services | 2 Officers. |
| Medal for distinguished services. | |
| 2 Police Medal for Meritorious services | 14 Officers. |
| 3 Chief Minister's Police Medal for | One P.C. and |
| Gallantry. | one H.C. |
| 4 Chief Minister's Police Medal for out- | 20 Officers. |
| standing services. | |

There are three dog squads functioning in the State—one at Madras City and the other two at Madurai and Coimbatore towns.

There are 16 Static and 42 Sub-Divisional Radio Stations, 19 K. P. Stations, 4 VHF Stations, 5 City Control rooms and 7 Flood emergency Stations attached to the Tamil Nadu Police Radio 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, additional net works also function in the State.

The seven flood emergency stations are at the following places:—

- (1) Madras (Control).
- (2) Lower Anicut.
- (3) Grand Anicut.
- (4) Thanjavur.
- (5) Bhavanisagar.
- (6) Thekkady.
- (7) Mettur.

These stations are used by the Public Works Department authorities in connection with watching of water levels during monsoon periods and also for other communications regarding release of water from Dams, etc. During emergency they are being made use for the transmission of law and order messages.

District Intelligence Bureaux.—The District Intelligence Bureaux functioned satisfactorily in collecting and disseminating information about crime and criminals and the State M.O.B. (Modus Operandi) Bureau maintained close liaison with them. The Head Constables trained in Finger and Foot Print Work and the Scientific Assistants were of help in the investigation of professional crime. In 359 instances, culprits were located with the scene-of crime prints during 1969-70, as against 266 in the year 1968-69.

The following sports events took place during the year:—

(i) State Police Duty Meet was held at Madras from 19th August to 23rd August 1969.

(ii) State Police Aquatic Meet was held at Madras from 17th July to 18th July 1969.

(iii) Inter-Range Games Meet at Madurai was held from 23rd to 27th September 1969.

(iv) State Police Sports were held at Madras from 2nd to 6th December 1969.

(v) The Tamil Nadu Police took part in Hockey, Foot Ball, Basket Ball, Volley Ball and Gymnastics events in the South Zone Tournament of XIX All India Police Games held at Trivandrum from 25th to 29th November 1969.

(vi) The Tamil Nadu Police Contingent participated in the XIV All India Police Duty Meet held at Srinagar from 15th to 19th November 1969. It won 5 Gold, 12 Silver and 7 Bronze Medals besides 8 trophies, creating an all-time and All India Record.

(vii) The XIX All India Police Games, 1970 were held at Bhopal from 30th March to 5th April 1970.

The Police Department participated in 8 Exhibitions in the State during the year-2 at Madras City and 6 in the mofussil. Police stalls in the Exhibitions held in Madras City attracted large number of visitors.

During the year, Government have constituted a Police Commission to go into the conditions of service, duties and responsibilities, modernisation, etc., of the Police Force with a Chairman, 3 Members and one Member-Secretary. The Police Commission has commenced the work.

The Police maintained law and order well and their morale continued to be excellent.

Madras City Police :

The strength of the Madras City Police as on 31st March 1970 is as follows :—

(i) Gazetted	22
(ii) Non-Gazetted	5,257

The Commissioner of Police is assisted by 5 Deputy Commissioners of Police, One Deputy Superintendent of Police (Home Guards), 14 Assistant Commissioners of Police and two Personal Assistants (Ministerial).

The total number of cognizable crimes reported under the Indian Penal Code Sections excluding those under Special and Local Laws during the year 1969-70 were 9,391 as against 8,900 in the year 1968-69. The increase is reflected under all the heads of offences and mainly under theft, Criminal Breach of Trust and cheating. Of the

9,391 cases reported during the year 1969-70 and 1973 cases pending at the commencement of the year, 7,017 cases were disposed of, as detailed blow :—

(i) Number of cases that ended in conviction	5,544
(ii) Number of cases that ended in discharge and acquittal	155
(iii) Number of cases that were not detected	1,318
(iv) Total	7,017
(v) Percentage of detection	79

The Statistics regarding " Grave crimes " are furnished below :—

Class of offence.	1969-70.	1968-69.
1 Murder	16	29
2 Dacoity	..	2
3 Robbery	2	2
4 House breaking	168	297
5 Theft	5,181	4,771
6 Cattle Theft	51	60
Total	5,413	5,161

Murder.—There were 16 cases of murder during the year as against 29 cases during the previous year. There was no case of murder for gain during the year. The motive for the murder is generally domestic quarrels, sexual jealousy, etc.

Dacoity.—There was no case of dacoity during the year, as against 2 in the previous year.

Robbery.—There were two cases of Robbery during the year as against two in the previous year. The two cases were Highway Robbery cases.

House-breaking.—168 cases of house-breaking including 12 cases of attempt were reported during the year as against 305 cases during the previous year. The average amount of property lo

per case in the year was Rs. 859 as against Rs. 744 during the previous year. The incidence of crime under this head showed a decrease during the year 1969-70 when compared with that in the year 1968-69. The decrease can be attributed to the systematic and analytical study of each pattern of crime made out from week to week and month to month with reference to factors influencing each pattern of crime and all possible counter-measures were taken towards the prevention and detection of crimes.

Thefts.—5,181 cases were reported during the year out of which 4,158 cases were true cases. This figure includes 313 cases of cycle thefts, 47 cases of children jewel thefts and 114 cases of pocket-picking.

Cattle Theft.—51 cases of cattle theft were reported during the year.

Infanticide.—23 cases of infanticide were reported during the year 1969-70 as against 12 cases during the previous year. The reason for such type of offence is mostly due to social stigma, domestic unhappiness, poverty, etc.

Riots.—56 cases of rioting were reported during the year as against 62 cases during the previous year. There was no rioting case relating to friction during the year.

Justifiable homicide.—There was no such incidence during the year.

Accidental Deaths.—344 cases of accidental deaths were reported during the year against 252 during the previous year.

Drunkenness.—During the year, 74,986 cases were charged in all heads under the Madras Prohibition Act as against 62,962 during the previous year. Out of this 50,407 cases related to drunkenness. Of the 74,986 cases, 71,319 cases ended in conviction. The enforcement of Prohibition Act continues to engage considerable portion of the time and energy of the City Police Force. The City Police and the raiding parties raided constantly and effectively in the border villages and the gateways to Madras City to detect cases of transport of foreign liquor and to stop its flow into City. The Act is enforced effectively. Details of arrests and convictions of drunkenness during the year are given below :—

	Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons convicted.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Madras City	48,391	2,016	46,742	80

Juvenile delinquency.—Juvenile delinquency has been on the increase. The number of juveniles rounded up during the year under the various offences was 16,795 as against 9,587 during 1968-69. 13,777 juveniles were placed before the Court as against 8,529 during the previous year for delinquency as well as for destitution. Of the 13,777 juveniles, 350 were committed to Institutional care, 1,194 were restored to parents or guardians and 89 were placed on probation. The number of juveniles rounded up under some special laws is furnished below :—

Nature of offences.	1969-70.	1968-69.
(i) Gambling	1,834	1,093
(ii) Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.	95	52
(iii) Begging	295	413
Total ..	2,224	1,558

The Juvenile Aid Police Unit attached to Madras City Police had played its part in restoring vagrant and recalcitrant children and in committing the destitutes to Destitute Homes through Juvenile Courts. During the year, this unit has restored 1,053 juveniles to their parents or guardians as against 1,027 during the previous year.

There are 3 Boys' Clubs in Madras City, one at Chintadripet and the other two at Royapuram and Kodambakkam respectively. They are functioning satisfactorily.

Prevention.—22,669 persons were arrested under the Preventive sections during the year as against 22,463 persons in the previous year.

Traffic Department.—Details regarding the total number of accidents, fatal accidents, etc., are furnished below :—

	1969-70.	1968-69.
(i) Total number of accidents	4,410	3,913
(ii) Number of fatal accidents	175	153
(iii) Number of persons killed	180	159
(iv) Number of persons injured	3,933	3,491

Traffic control.—The volume of traffic in the City continues to increase steadily. Vigorous propaganda for educating the public and motorists on "Road Safety" continued throughout the year. Children from various schools continue to come for training in road safety in the Children's Traffic Games Park. During the year, 3,313 children and 322 teachers have been trained in this Park.

The Mobile Court is functioning satisfactorily.

Speed traps were regularly held for checking over-speeding by Motorists. 14,815 cases of over-speeding were detected during the year as against 13,966 cases during the previous year. 2,465 cases of overloading were put up as against 2,143 cases in the previous year. A regular drive was maintained against cyclists riding without lights, going abreast and riding doubles and other offences and as a result 47,353 cases were charged during the year as against 26,578 cases in the previous year. "Traffic Safety Week" was celebrated from 14th to 21st September 1969 on a grand scale by holding Traffic Safety Exhibition, screening of films on road sense, distributing pamphlets, posters, leaflets, etc., on road sense.

There were 3,419 taxis and 227 Auto Rickshaws running in the City. The number of Vehicles registered under the Tamil Nadu Hackney Carriage Act, 1911 as on 31st March 1970 was as follows:—

(i) Cycle rickshaws	2,094
(ii) Hand-pulled rickshaws ..	2,136
(iii) Jutkas	299
(iv) Single Bullock Carts ..	195
(v) Hand carts	8,695

Home Guards.—The City Home Guards Organisation commenced functioning from 9th March 1963. The present strength of the Men Home Guards on roll is 3,593 while it is 178 on the Women side. They have been divided into nine divisions including the Women's Wing. This unit was utilised for doing social and public functions in addition to regular police. The organisation is functioning satisfactorily.

Law and Order was maintained efficiently. Crime was kept well under control and detections improved considerably.

Tamil Nadu 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 new building adjacent to Police Head-Quarters buildings) under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

The details regarding the number of cases and articles received during the year in the various divisions in the Laboratory are given below:—

				Number of cases received.	Number of articles received.
1	Biology	..	..	25	87
2	Physics	..	..	83	2,680
3	Chemistry	..	..	8,115	12,186
*4	Ballistics	..	..	73	306
5	Documents	..	..	200	12,043

*These figures include cases received from Kerala and Mysore States.

Two Deputy Superintendents of Police (Probationers) visited the Laboratory on 7th June 1969. Five D.I.B. Inspectors underwent training in the Laboratory in various sections from 18th September to 2nd October 1969. The Police Officers undergoing Refresher Course training visited the Laboratory on 19th and 20th September 1969, 5th and 6th October 1969 and on 23rd December 1969. Medical College Students visited the Laboratory on 11th and 12th October 1969. Customs Officers visited the Laboratory for a study of the working of the Laboratory on 1st November 1969 and 28th January 1970. Training was given to a directly recruited Sub-Inspector of Police of C.B.I. in various divisions of the Laboratory from 20th to 30th March 1970.

The Officers of this Department delivered lectures to the Police Officers undergoing Refresher Courses at Vellore. The Fire Arms Expert gave lectures in Ballistics to Police Officers undergoing Refresher Course at Police Training College, Vellore.

The Director delivered lectures at the Police Training College, Vellore. He attended the All India Identification Conference on 2nd to 24th December 1969 at Hyderabad.

Chemical Examiner's Laboratory.

The Chemical Examiner's Laboratory is a separate and independent Laboratory.

The details of the work done in the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory during the year are furnished below :—

Section.	Number of cases received.	Number of articles received.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Toxicology (Five units) ..	5,181	16,616
2 Stains (.. .. .)	888	5,813
3 Miscellaneous Medico-Legal.	43	120
4 Explosives Chemico-Legal.	33	124
5 Miscellaneous—Government Analysis.	9	19
6 Miscellaneous—Chemico—Legal.	8	30
7 Private Analysis	5	12

The Director, Chemical Examiner's Laboratory, Madras participated as a Member of the International Meetings held at New York from 29th May to 4th June 1969 and at Toronto, Canada from 5th to 11th June 1969. In addition, he visited several federal institutions. The Director was permitted to accept the offer of the Chairmanship of the Selection Committee for recruitment of full-time Medical Officer for the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute (C.S.I.R.), Karaikudi. He was also permitted to serve as a member of the panel of Experts for Southern Zone, constituted by the Expert Inspection Council of India, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply, Government of India.

A separate air-conditioned instrument room has been provided in the new building. Expensive instruments like spectro-photometer, spectrograph, flame photometer, etc., have been accommodated in this room.

Owing to the increase in the work load of this laboratory, new units have been created and are functioning.

Two Technicians with diploma qualifications in engineering have been appointed, one to look after the Gas installation and the other to look after the Cold Storage and air-conditioning plants.

Prisons.

The total number of jails in the State throughout the year was as follows :—

(1) Central Jails	8
(2) State Jail for Women, Vellore	1
(3) District Jail	Nil.
(4) Borstal School	1
(5) Sub-Jails	122
(6) Special Sub-Jails	4

Population and Accommodation.—The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the jails of the State excluding Sub-Jails during the year was 14,488.

Prohibition prisoners.—There were 2,344 convicted prisoners under the Madras Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year. 28,002 prisoners were admitted by direct committals and 3,870 prisoners by re-committal after having been released on bail, transfer, etc., 30,511 prisoners were discharged leaving 3,705 prisoners at the end of the year.

Prison offences.—During the year, 600 offences were committed by prisoners. All the 600 offences were dealt with by the Superintendents.

Escapes and Recaptures.—There were eleven escapes during the year. All the escapes were from outside the jail except one from inside the jail. Of these, two were from Central Jail, Cuddalore, one from Central Jail, Coimbatore, two from Central Jail, Madras, one from Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli and others from Borstal School, Pudukkottai. The prisoner who escaped from the Central Jail, Coimbatore and four inmates who escaped from the Borstal School, Pudukkottai were recaptured. Others are still at large.

Detenues.—There were no detinue prisoners during the year.

Conduct.—The conduct of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory. Except for a disturbance in the Central Jail, Palayamkottai when the Jailor was assaulted during the year, discipline was well-maintained.

Education.—Literary education under the adult education scheme was given to selected prisoners in all jails. Nine prisoners appeared for Tamil Pandit Examination and one came out successful. Four prisoners appeared for Matriculation examination and their

are awaited. Thirty-two prisoners appeared for Hindi examination and five came out successful and the results for 14 are awaited. Three prisoners appeared for Vidwan examination and one came out successful and for one result is awaited. Eight prisoners appeared for tailoring examination and their results are awaited. Two prisoners appeared for S.S.L.C. and one came out successful.

Library.—Libraries continued to be attached to all jails and prisoners were permitted to make free use of the books available. The number of books in the jail libraries at the beginning of the year was 10,639. One Hundred and twenty-six books costing Rs. 238-35 were purchased during the year. Forty-four books were condemned during the year leaving 10,721 books at the end of the year. Books from the local library authorities were also made available for prisoners.

Moral and Religious lectures.—Religious and moral lectures were imparted by honorary visiting lecturers and by members of the teaching staff. There were 619 visits by Hindu Religious Lecturers, 815 visits by Christian Religious Lecturers and 279 visits by Muslim Religious Lecturers during the year. The amount incurred towards the payment of conveyance allowance to Religious Lecturers during the year was Rs. 2,547.

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

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

Advisory Board Scheme.—The Advisory Boards constituted to review the sentences of prisoners in jails considered the cases of 789 prisoners during the year. The Boards recommended the cases of 306 prisoners during the year. Their cases as well as those of 320 cases not recommended by the Boards, but required to be sent to Government under the rules, were submitted to Government. Government ordered the release of 295 prisoners and ordered the re-submission of 257 cases after some time, declining of 71 cases during the year.

Borstal School—(i) *Population.*—The daily average population of the Borstal School during the year was 137 inmates.

(ii) *Education.*—The inmates of the Borstal School were given literary education for two hours and vocational training for five hours on every working day. They were educated through their mother-tongue.

Four inmates appeared for Tailoring examination and their result is awaited.

(iii) *Vocational training.*—Vocational training comprised of (1) Tailoring, (2) Paper-making, (3) Book-binding, (4) Blacksmithy, (5) Cotton weaving, (6) Carpentry, (7) Agriculture and (8) Masonry.

The inmates were given training according to their aptitudes.

(iv) *First Aid.*—Training in First Aid, Ambulance and scouting continued to be imparted during the year.

(v) *Discharge on licence.*—The Visiting Committee of the Borstal School met 5 times during the year for considering release of inmates under the licence scheme. On the recommendation of the Committee, 2 inmates were discharged during the year under Section 15 (1) of the M.B.S. Act 1925.

(vi) *Offences and punishments.*—The number of offences committed by inmates which merited punishment was 18. The conduct of the inmates on the whole was satisfactory. One inmate who escaped from the I.T.I., Pudukkottai, during the year is still at large.

Aid on discharge.—The Central and District Committees of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continued to render help to discharged convicts and inmates during the year.

Finance.—The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 16,35,633-98. The Total expenditure on the department excluding the outlay on jail buildings and the amounts paid for imported articles amounted to Rs. 1,85,63,657-60.

Innovations and improvements.—(1) The expenditure towards the annual Scout Camp was increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350.

(2) Government ordered the enhancement of incentive from $\frac{1}{2}$ paise to $1\frac{1}{2}$ paise per day per prisoner under the modified earning scheme.

(3) Government sanctioned the purchase of new radio sets in the Central Jails, Coimbatore and Madras for the jail schools.

(4) Government permitted 9 Borstal Inmates to undergo training in the Industrial Training Institute, Pudukkottai as day scholars and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 540 for the purchase of books, etc.

(5) A post of Physiotherapy Technician was sanctioned to attend on prisoners suffering from Hanson's disease.

(6) Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 300 for the purchase of one Radio set for the Central Jail, Salem for educational purpose.

(7) Government ordered the release of life prisoners who have completed 15 years actual imprisonment on 15th September 1969 on the 61st Birthday of late Dr. C. N. Annadurai.

(8) Government ordered the payment of proficiency pay to Reserve Head Warders of Jails at the rate of Rs. 2 per mensem.

(9) Government sanctioned the purchase of new carpentry machinery for the Borstal School, Pudukkottai at a cost of Rs. 36,000.

(10) Government ordered the purchase of gingelly oil or groundnut oil whichever is cheaper, for the use in jails.

(11) Government ordered the supply of dailies to prisoners at the rate of one copy for every 100 prisoners.

(12) Government issued orders for the supply of extra diet at a cost of 50 paise per prisoner or inmate as the case may be on the Pongal day every year for the prisoners of all jails including Sub-Jails as a permanent measure.

(13) Government granted extra remission and wages and beedies, oil and soapnut powder to the prisoners engaged in the farm work in the Open Air Jail, The Neelagiris; Special Sub-Jail, Singanallur and V Garden of Central Jail, Salem and for the outdoor work connected with digging of well in the Madhavaram Milk Colony.

(14) Government issued orders permitting all the prisoners confined in Sub-Jails to get tobacco and toilet items such as soap, hair oil, etc., at their own cost.

Probation Branch.

The Probation Branch of the Jail Department functioned directly under the Chief Probation Superintendent and continued to work satisfactorily during the year. There are 60 Probation Officers. Details regarding the number of enquiries made, number of persons placed under supervision, etc., are furnished below :—

(i) Total number of enquiries made during the year.	23,357
(ii) Total number of persons placed under supervision.	21,008

(iii) Total number of visits made by the Probation Officers.	48,545
(iv) Number of Wards to whom employment was secured.	430
(v) Number of persons rehabilitated successfully.	1,210
(vi) Total receipts during the year	Rs. 5,44,737.56
(vii) Total expenditure during the year	

Approved Schools.

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

There are five Government Approved Schools, four for Boys and one for Girls. Of the four institutions for Boys, two are Senior Approved Schools intended for the reception of youthful offenders and uncontrollables while the other two are Junior Approved Schools intended for destitutes and delinquent children. The Government Girls' Approved School at Madras receives both Senior and Junior Approved girls.

Besides the above five Government Approved School, there are fourteen Government aided private Junior Approved Schools in the State.

There are Reception Homes for Boys and Girls for temporary custody during the period of trial and investigation of their cases. There are two Government Reception Homes—One in Madras and the other at Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli District. Besides these two Government Reception Homes, there are six private Reception Homes one each at Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thanjavur. In addition to these independent Reception Homes, there are two Reception Homes for Boys functioning as annexe to each of the Government Approved Schools at Chingleput and Thanjavur. There is also a Reception Home attached to the Government Aided Junior Approved School under the Rala Mandir, Madras for children below 3 years of age.

also two long stay After-care Institutions. The one for Women, Vellore is intended to give shelter and to the discharges from the correctional institution, Approved Schools, Government Vigilance Institution,

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 Holdall-Making. The After-care Home for Boys at Chingleput receives boy-dischargees from Approved Schools and imparts training in blacksmithing and book-binding at present.

There is a Residential School solely for the children of Burma Repatriates at Mathur in Tiruchirappalli District. The Home is intended for both boys and girls.

The Government Special Home for unattached women among Burma Repatriates at Mathur, which was under the administrative control of the Director of Women's Welfare till 17th August 1969 was transferred to this Department on 18th August 1969. The Collector of Tiruchirappalli and the Department of Rehabilitation are rendering their co-operation in running the Home efficiently. The Home is intended to accommodate 300 inmates at a time. The admissions are made by the Department of Rehabilitation and the Chief Inspector of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service. The inmates are taught some useful craft such as tailoring and mat-weaving with which they can earn their livelihood when they leave the institution. Women below 30 years attend adult education classes and those between 30 and 50 years attend tailoring and mat-weaving. The children of the inmates attend the nursery section.

There are also three Juvenile Guidance Bureau one each in Madras, Madurai and Vellore which help the respective Juvenile Courts in those places by giving their suggestions and recommendations on the problem cases referred to them.

Details regarding the inmates admitted and discharged in the various institutions during the year are given below :—

Description.	Reception Homes.	After-care Home for Women, Vellore.	After-care Home for Boys, Chingleput.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Number of inmates on 1st April 1969.	767	46	41
2 Number admitted during the year.	10,455	48	45
3 Total	11,222	94	86
4 Number discharged during the year	10,518	27	7
5 Number of inmates on 31st March 1970.	704		8
6 Daily Average Strength ..	786		

Description.	Special Home for the Children of Burma Repatriates, Mathur.	Special Home for the unattached women among Burma Repatriates, Mathur.	Child Welfare Home, Thanjavur.
	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Boys.	Girls.	
1 Number of inmates on 1st April 1969.	555	439	110
2 Number admitted during the year.	377	256	40
3 Total	932	695	150
4 Number discharged during the year.	281	180	78
5 Number of inmates on 31st March 1970.	651	515	72
6 Daily Average Strength ..	..	..	92

The conduct and behaviour of the pupils and inmates in all the institutions continued to be satisfactory during the year. The Panchayat Court system in the Government Approved Schools continued to function satisfactorily.

The Psychology Study Circles in all the Government Approved Schools met every month to discuss about the newly admitted pupils and evolve suitable treatment training programmes for each of them. The problem cases were also taken up and studied by the Circle and special attention was paid to such cases as advised by the Psychologists. Hardened types of pupils continued to be kept under the personal observation and treatment of the Psychologists.

The general health of the children in all the Government and private Approved Schools has been satisfactory during the year. Each of the Government Approved Schools has a hospital section with a Resident Medical Officer except in the Government Girls Approved School, Madras where there is only a part-time Medical Officer. There are two Nursing Orderlies and one Pharmacist in the hospitals attached to each Government Approved School.

All the pupils in the Approved Schools except those in the Junior Approved Schools for mentally defective boys and girls under Bala Vihar, Madras and the Children below 5 years in the Junior Approved Schools under the Madras Society for the Protection of Children and the Junior Approved School under the Bala Mandir, Madras are given general education upto VIII standard. Those who have already attained higher standards of education than the

provided for in the schools before their admission and who showed aptitude for further studies were admitted in the local High schools as day-scholars with Government Scholarships, as usual. Two hundred and forty-three pupils are continuing their studies in High Schools in IX, X and XI standards. Three pupils have been admitted for P.U.C. and one admitted for L.M.E. in the Polytechnic at Kancheepuram.

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

Carpentry, Weaving, Tailoring, Metal Work, Blacksmithy, Book-Binding, Mat-Weaving, Masonry, Gardening, Agriculture, Dairy-farm, Poultry-keeping, Embroidery work, etc. Band music is also taught to the boys in all the Government Approved Schools.

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

The total expenditure and receipts for the year for all the institutions are given below:—

	RS.
(1) Expenditure	45,84,948.48
(2) Receipts	1,91,597.10

The Government and the Private Institutions were visited by several distinguished persons and the activities of the institutions commended.

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

Rescue Homes and Vigilance Homes are long-stay institutions with facilities for giving training in 3 R's and Crafts, whereas the Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres are short-stay institutions serving as feeder centres for the long-stay institutions, viz. Rescue Homes and Vigilance Homes.

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

There are three rescue homes in the State, two solely maintained by the Government—one in Madras and the other at Tiruchirappalli—and the third managed by a private 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.

Vigilance Home.—Vigilance Home receives girls and women convicted by Courts under the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.

There are two 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.

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

There are five 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 have also a Shelter or Short-stay Home annexed to it.

Details regarding admission and discharge in the three Homes are given below :—

	<i>Rescue Homes.</i>	<i>Vigilance Homes.</i>
	(1)	(2)
(1) Number on 1st April, 1969	101	128
(2) Number admitted during the year.	105	119
(3) Total	206	247
(4) Number discharged during the year.	114	73
(5) Balance on 31st March 1970.	92	174
(6) Daily average strength ..	100	149

One thousand three hundred and eighty-four inmates passed through all the seven independent shelters and also those attached to Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras.

The general health of the inmates continued to be quite good during the year.

There is a Special School (Government Stri Sadana Special School) with eight standards 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 Willington High School or take up the condensed course of study for S.S.L.C. Nineteen inmates are studying in S.S.L.C. in Lady Willington High School. Three inmates are attending the condensed course of S.S.L.C. in the Srinivasa Gandhi Nilayam, Madras. One inmate is undergoing Health Visitors' Training Course; two inmates are undergoing Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery Course and one inmate is undergoing training in glazed Toy-making Industry under the Industries Department.

The Special School of the Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli has facilities for coaching the inmates up to E.S. (VIII Standard) as well as Technical Examination in Needle-work and Dress-making. The method of instruction is basic in nature as the girls are quite aged when they are admitted. There are two Secondary Grade Teachers and one Needle-work Instructress in this institution.

There is a Special School with five standards in the Vigilance Home under the Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai. There are two secondary grade teachers in this institution.

Vocational training is imparted to the inmates in spinning, tailoring, etc., in these institutions. The amounts realised in the industrial sections during the year are given below :

(i) Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home and the Government Vigilance Home, Madras—Rs. 3,319.

(ii) Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli—Rs. 798-06

The total receipts and expenditure of all the institutions during the year are given below :—

(i) Receipts—Rs. 5,335-17.

(ii) Expenditure—Rs. 3,57,274-36.

As usual, the students of the Madras School of social work and the students of the other colleges engaged in social welfare work visited the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras, in connection with their field work.

Thirumathi Satyavanimuthu, Hon. Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, visited the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras, on 18th April 1969.

The institutions continued to function satisfactorily during the year.

Fire Services.

The number of fire stations functioning in the State at the beginning of the year 1969-70 was 56. Two new fire stations were opened during the year—one at Perambalur and the other at Dharmapuri, bringing the total to 58 at the close of the year. Of the 58 fire stations 12 fire stations are in Madras City.

The following statement shows the statistics of fire and emergency calls received and dealt with by the fire stations in the State.

(1) Total number of fire calls	4,882
(i) Serious fires	49
(ii) Medium fires	149
(iii) Small fires	4,009
(iv) Emergency calls	541
(v) False alarms	134
Total	4,882

(2) Number of actual fires in urban areas	1,852
(i) Serious fires	23
(ii) Medium fires	33
(iii) Small fires	1,796
Total	1,852

(3) Number of actual fires in rural areas	2,355
(i) Serious fires	26
(ii) Medium fires	116
(iii) Small fires	2,213
Total	2,355

(4) Approximate value of property damaged.	Rs. 103.71 lakhs.
(5) Approximate value of property saved.	Rs. 902.86 lakhs.
(6) Number of human lives lost	57.
(7) Number of persons injured	128.

There were 41 ambulances in the State at the beginning of the year. Fifteen new ambulances were supplied during the year to replace those which were condemned. The total number of ambulances at the close of the year was 56. Details of the calls attended by these ambulances are given below :

(i) Total number of calls	20,052
(ii) Number of indigent and other free calls	754
(iii) Number of paid calls	19,298
(iv) Amount of hire charges realised	Rs. 1,74,762.92

The total number of stand by and pumping jobs undertaken during the year was 211 and a total sum of Rs. 54,460.30 was realised as charges.

There is only one emergency break-down van in the service and it is attached to Madras City Division. It is fitted with special accessories for lifting and towing crashed vehicles. It responded to a total of 132 calls during the financial year, for which a total sum of Rs. 10,732.50 was realised as hire charges.

This department maintains a workshop at Madras for attending to major repairs to departmental vehicles, equipment, etc. In each of the seven Divisional Head-Quarters, a Mobile Repair Squad is maintained to attend to the normal repairs to the vehicles in the Division. Statistics of jobs undertaken by the workshop and the Mobile Repair Squads during the year are given below :

	Total number of jobs.	RS.	P.
(1) Workshop	270	60,679	28
(2) Mobile Repair Squads	491	57,234	24

Three courses of training in all for firemen-recruits were conducted at the State Training School during the year in which 91 recruits were trained and came out successful. Elementary training in fire fighting was given at the State Training School and at the Fire stations to 78 Government officials and to 64 persons belonging to private firms or fire brigades. A total sum of Rs. 2,178 was realised as fees for the training given in the above institutions. The Director of Archives, Madras, was given training in elementary fire fighting at his office premises by a Station Officer of this department.

Thiru A. Raphael, Deputy Director of Fire Services, Madras, was awarded the Police Medal for meritorious service of 28 years. Thiru R. Nityanandam, Divisional Fire Officer, was awarded the President's Police and Fire Service Medal for distinguished service of over 25 years as a Fire Officer. The medals were presented to these officers by the Governor of Tamil Nadu at the Police Medal Parade held at Madras on 5th December 1969. During the year, 468 subordinates of this department were awarded cash awards amounting to Rs. 3,195.

Thanj:

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Benevolent Fund-cum-Welfare Organisation founded in 1962 is intended for affording relief to the members of the force in distress and for promoting the welfare of the personnel. The number of persons on the rolls of the Fund at the end of the year was 2,439. A sum of Rs. 4,273.92 was collected from them towards subscription. A matching grant of Rs. 3,912 was sanctioned by the Government to the Fund during the year. The cash value of relief granted to the members of the Fund during the year amounted to Rs. 7,536.

CHAPTER IX. PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

Vital Statistics.—

The Vital Statistics recorded during the calendar years 1969 and 1968 are as follows :

	1969		1968
(1) Birth Rate	28.72	(Per thousand of estimated mid-year population.)	24.21
(2) Death Rate	11.36	(Do.)	8.21
(3) Still Birth Rate ..	17.55	(Per 1,000 live and still births.)	17.75
(4) Maternal Mortality	2.88	(Do.)	2.74
(5) Infant Mortality rate.	62.54	(Per 1,000 live births.)	60.28

The following schemes are under effective implementation for the improvement of Vital Statistics in the State :

- (1) Sample Registration Scheme.
- (2) Model Registration Scheme.
- (3) Training of Primary Registrars.
- (4) Mechanical compilation.
- (5) Strengthening of the Vital Statistics at
 - (a) District Level,
 - (b) Eight Major Municipalities, and
 - (c) Corporation of Madras.

Sample Registration Scheme.—The scheme aims at calculating the estimates of Birth and Death rates in the rural areas of the State, by means of continuous registration. The Scheme is in operation in 150 units, selected at random. During the year, Mr. D. Agrawal, Research Officer, Office of the Registrar-General, India, visited some four units in the State.

Registration Scheme.—The probable mortality

of (3) *Training of Primary Registrars.*—The programme of training of Primary Registrars is continued and it is making slow and steady progress.

(4) *Mechanical Compilation.*—The Mechanical Tabulation Unit the State Headquarters continues to consolidate mechanically the birth and death returns received from the Tahsildars.

The p (5) *Strengthening of the Vital Statistics at:*—(a) District level—The Statistical Assistants appointed in the Districts continued to tour the districts extensively to detect unregistered vital events and to improve the registration system. They were also conducting re-verification of half-yearly surveys in the Sample Registration Units in their respective districts.

(b) Eight Major Municipalities with a population of 1 to 5 lakhs.—Statistical Assistants have been appointed in eight Major Municipalities, viz., Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Vellore, Nagercoil and Tuticorin, to improve the registration system in these Municipalities.

(c) *Corporation of Madras.*—The staff appointed for the improvement of Vital Statistics in the Corporation of Madras continued to do their best for the improvement of Vital Statistics registration system in the City. The deaths that are medically certified are classified according to International classification of cause of death. One of the computers appointed under the scheme was trained in Medical Coding at the Model Vital and Health Statistics Unit, Nagpur.

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 received, is as follows:

Serial number and name of the Act.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Special Acts	35	

Marriages.—The number of marriages registered during the year under the several enactments, in respect of which returns have been received, is shown below:

Serial number and name of the Act.	Number of marriages registered.
1 The Indian Christian Marriage Act (Act XV of 1872).	10,737
2 The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act (Act III of 1936)	2
3 The Special Marriage Act (Act XLIII of 1954) ..	450
4 The Hindu Marriage Act (Act XXV of 1955) ..	1,426
Total for the year	13,615

General.—Copies of entries of deaths of 27 aliens were received from the registering authorities and reports of these deaths were forwarded to the Consular Offices through the State Government. Copies of entries of births and deaths of British subjects were also forwarded to the Commonwealth Relations Office, London, every quarter through the State Government. Copies of entries of marriages of British subjects were forwarded to the Registrar-General of India, New Delhi.

Statistics showing the details of work done under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, are given below:

Particulars.	The Special Marriage Act, 1954.	The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
1. Number of searches conducted	158	177
2. Number of copies granted ..	380	1,145
3. Receipts under the Act ..	Rs. 8,329-00	Rs. 10,030-50

During the year 1969-70, the work done under the Special Marriage Act recorded a slight fall when compared to the previous year, while there is increase in work done under the Hindu Marriage Act, over the previous year. This is evidently due to the parties having recourse to the Hindu Marriage Act, which is simpler in procedure. Measures to popularise the registration of marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act are under consideration and it is expected that in the coming years more work will be done under

Family Planning :

The re-organised Family Planning Programme is being implemented in the thirteen District Family Planning Bureaux and 128 Rural Family Planning units. Government have sanctioned the reorganisation of 100 more blocks during this year. The idea of reorganising the blocks is mainly to carry the Family Planning message to the doors of the eligible couples instead of their coming to Family Planning Centres.

The Post-partum programme for developing contact with women in the younger age group soon after their first or second pregnancy has been sanctioned to be implemented in 3 Medical Institutions in the State.

The I.U.C.D. programme has been implemented in 9 private Medical Institutions in the State.

During the year, sanction was accorded for granting special casual leave, not exceeding six working days to the village officers who undergo Vasectomy operations. Government have also permitted the payment of compensatory allowance of Rs. 10 to the Panchayat if the Panchayat sends cases for sterilisation to private approved surgeries.

In order to safeguard efficiency and also to enable the doctors to perform sterilisation operations and I.U.C.D. insertions, the following ceilings have been fixed *per day* :—

1. Vasectomy 20 cases per Medical Officer.
2. Tubectomy 10 Do.
3. I.U.C.D. 30 Insertions per Medical Officer.

Sanction has been accorded for the construction of Rural Family Planning units and staff quarters in 78 blocks at a cost of Rs. 58.50 lakhs and the construction of Family Planning sub-centres in 241 places at a cost of Rs. 28.92 lakhs.

A total grant-in-aid of Rs. 14,86,280 was sanctioned to the local bodies and the voluntary organisations for the maintenance of Family Welfare Planning Centres during 1969-70.

The progress made during 1969-70 in sterilisation operations is given below :—

1. Vasectomy	95,586
2. Salpingectomy	13,111
Total ..	108,697
3. I.U.C.D. Insertions	39,543

Family Planning Seminars were conducted at Chingleput, Cuddalore and Tiruchirappalli districts in which the Hon'ble Minister for Health and other officials participated. The State Health Educators and Health Officers' Seminar was held from 15th to 19th March 1970 in which special emphasis was laid upon Family-Planning programme. Family-Planning Exhibitions were conducted in Madras City at Park Fair Exhibition, in Tirunelveli at Handloom Exhibition, in Aruppukkottai and Namakkal.

Control of Communicable Diseases.

One of the main functions of the Public Health Department is to control the spreading of dangerous diseases like Cholera, Small-pox, Plague, etc., and the department has made splendid progress in this field.

Cholera.—During the year, there were 4,227 cases of attacks and 605 cases of deaths in the State. All preventive measures were taken.

Small-pox.—There was only one case of attack and one death in Madras City, during the year. The vaccination work was carried out intensively by both the regular Public Health staff and by the National Small-pox Eradication Programme staff.

Plague.—The State was free from plague during the year. However, routine preventive measures were taken.

The Mobile Epidemic Units, Epidemic Control Units and the Cholera Combat team continued to function.

National Malaria Eradication Programme.—During the year, active and surveillance operations were carried out in Non-Maintenance phase areas with concurrent vigilant activities in Maintenance phase areas as per the pattern laid by Government of India. Training courses including demonstrations and lectures on Epidemicology, Entomology, Parasitology, etc., were conducted at the Central Malaria Laboratory, Madras, for the benefit of the Field Assistants, Laboratory Assistants of the National Malaria Eradication Programme Units, Health Visitors and also for students coming from various Medical Colleges and Institutions and other voluntary agencies.

National Filaria Control Programme.—The four National Filaria Units located in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur and North Arcot continued to function satisfactorily

during the year. Routine anti-filariasis measures such as anti-larval operations with mosquito control oil spraying in all the areas of the units supplemented by minor engineering measures were carried out. Night blood surveys were carried out among the school-going children of age groups 5—15 years in selected places of the areas of the Units. In addition to these four units, anti-mosquito and anti-filariasis schemes were also in operation in Headquarter local bodies in the State.

Yaws Eradication Programme.—This programme is functioning in the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Madurai with three units, manned by three Health Inspectors and under the direction of a Special Health Officer for the Programme stationed at Dindigul.

Guineaworm Eradication Programme.—This programme is functioning in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except the districts of Kanyakumari and The Nilgiris. The main object of the programme is to eliminate the guineaworm vector by the "cyclops" from the Drinking Water sources of the endemic villages by treating the Drinking Water sources of the endemic villages with D.D.T. 50 per cent Water Wettable Powder.

National Small-pox Eradication Programme.—The fourth year of consolidation phase of National Small-Pox Eradication Programme came to a close by 28th February 1970 and Government accorded necessary sanction for the continuance of the programme during 1970-71. The mass intensive vaccination drive was in full swing during the year.

Immunisation Programme.—The programme is being carried out through the agencies of Primary Health Centres. The children of the age group 0 to 5 years are taken up for immunisation with triple vaccination and concentration is being laid on children under one year of age.

Kala-Azar Control Scheme.—This scheme is functioning with a unit at Ramanathapuram headed by an Entomological Assistant and assisted by three Health Inspectors, a Laboratory Assistant and 15 Field Assistants. The main work is to survey the endemic portions of Ramanathapuram district for Kala-Azar cases and collection of sand flies to determine the prevalence and density of the Vector Species. The detected Kala-Azar patients are taken to nearby Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres for treatment.

Maternity and Child Health Services.—During the year, the Maternity and Child Health Services both in Rural and Urban areas are continued effectively. Nineteen main centres with four sub-centres attached to each continue to render useful services during the year. The District Health Officers are in-charge of the scheme at District level while Municipal Health Officers are in-charge of the scheme at Municipal level. One hundred and five candidates recruited during 1969-70 under "Integrated Course" and 26 candidates under "Regular Course" are continuing Health Visitors' Training.

Primary Health Centres.—At the beginning of the year, there were 317 Primary Health Centres in the State. During the year, 32 Primary Health Centres were opened. The total number of Primary Health Centres on 31st March 1970 was 349. Out of these 349 Primary Health Centres, 120 centres are functioning in buildings of their own, 23 Primary Health Centres are in Government Dispensaries or Panchayat Union Dispensaries converted for the location of the Primary Health Centres and the remaining Primary Health Centres are located either in rent free or rented buildings. Government have sanctioned the construction of buildings for 28 Primary Health Centres and the construction of buildings in these 28 places is in progress. The Primary Health Centres have been provided with all essential life saving drugs to meet the growing needs of the local public. They have been provided with microscopic and other facilities for staining purposes. All the Primary Health Centres are eligible for UNICEF assistance. So far, 193 Primary Health Centres have received full assistance and 21 Primary Health Centres are in receipt of partial assistance.

The UNICEF assisted Maternity and Child Health Programme was continued during the year.

Samples of food under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act were continued to be taken, during the year, by local bodies to check the practice of food adulteration.

A budget provision of Rs. 1,00,000 was made towards the provision of sanitary facilities including latrine-cum-urinal and water-supply arrangements in 30 Panchayat Union Schools in Chingleput, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and Madurai districts for the year 1969-70. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was vested with the Research-cum-Action Project and the remaining amount of Rs. 50,000 was allotted to the Director of Rural Development. The scheme is making good progress.

Health Education Bureau.—An Inservice Training Programme in Health Education for Medical Officers, Health Inspectors and Health Visitors of Primary Health Centres was organised during the first week of February 1970 for the staff of five Primary Health Centres of Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur districts. So far 18 Inservice Training Programmes were conducted in Health Education Bureau.

The two journals "Arogya Margam" and "Madras Health Education" have been published and distributed to all the subordinate officers and organisations.

The film library continued to issue films to voluntary and other agencies free of cost.

The Health Education Bureau participated in the All-India Khadi Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition held during January 1970.

A Seminar was conducted on Health Education (including District Health Officers' Conference from 16th March 1970 to 19th March 1970) and all the members of the Bureau took an active part in the Conference.

Nutrition Laboratory.—A study to assess the nutritional status of the Government Servants at different income level was conducted. A socio-economic survey was conducted at Foreshore Estate, Santhome, Madras before the actual collection of food samples from the various groups. The families were divided into three groups according to their income, i.e., Rs. 200—300, Rs. 300—400 and Rs. 400—500. After the survey, three families were selected in each group and hence totally nine families were chosen. One of the Laboratory Assistants visited all the houses and collected the sample for analysis. The diet is under analysis.

Institute of Public Health, Poonamallee.—The area of the Health Unit, Poonamallee is 39 square miles and it covers 39 villages. The Mid-year estimated population of the Health Unit is 80,192.

The "Maternity and Child Health Services" is a branch of the Health Unit which plays a vital role in the welfare of the mothers. Almost all expectant mothers are registered for pre-natal advice and education ensuring proper skilled care during their delivery. The services of the qualified midwives are provided. The Health Unit is taking active part in controlling the rapid growth of the population. Necessary education on the

field of Family Planning is being given to the public. The Health Unit is also taking part in other important public Health activities such as Sanitation, Water Supply, Drainage, Control of Communicable Diseases, etc. Health Education is being conducted extensively. Till 31st March 1970, 2184 trainees have been trained at Orientation Training Centre, Poonamallee.

Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works.

The year 1969-70 marks the eighth year of working of this Department since its formation. This Department is placed in charge of Investigation, Design, Execution and Maintenance of Urban Water Supply and Drainage Projects in the State (other than the Corporation of Madras).

The Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works continued to hold both the administrative and technical control of this Department, assisted by two Superintending Engineers, Public Health Engineering Circles on execution, one with Headquarters at Madras and the other with Headquarters at Madurai and one Deputy Chief Engineer (P.H.) with other technical and Non-technical personnel in his office. One Design Division with an Executive Engineer and other Technical staff with Headquarters at Madras was sanctioned by the Government to assist the Chief Engineer, Public Health, in the scrutiny and preparation of plans and estimates. A new Circle to be in charge of Investigation and Designs of all Water Supply and Drainage Schemes was sanctioned during the year and it was formed on 22nd January 1970.

The two Superintending Engineers, Public Health Engineering Circles at Madras and Madurai exercised control over the execution and maintenance of all Urban Water Supply and Drainage Works in the Municipalities, Townships and Town Panchayats (with population of more than 10,000) in the State with their jurisdiction spread over in the Districts listed below :—

Madras Public Health Engineering Circle.

- 1 Madras.
- 2 North Arcot.
- 3 South Arcot.
- 4 Salem.
- 5 Chingleput.
- 6 Dharmapuri and
- 7 Thanjavur.

Madurai Public Health Engineering Circle.

- 1 Madurai.
- 2 Tiruchirappalli.
- 3 Coimbatore.
- 4 The Nilgiris.
- 5 Ramanathapuram.
- 6 Tirunelveli and
- 7 Kanyakumari.

The Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Investigation and Designs Circle, Madras, was in charge of the Investigation and Designs circle of all the Schemes, with Statewide jurisdiction.

During the year, Government accorded administrative approval to 29 New Water Supply Projects. Investigation was in progress for 62 Water Supply and 15 Drainage Projects. Outline proposals and detailed plans and estimates were under preparation for 30 Water Supply and five Drainage Projects. The Superintending Engineers, Public Health Engineering Circles submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works for technical sanction, detailed plans and estimates for 10 Water Supply Projects in stages, the total estimated cost being Rs. 55.46 lakhs. The Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works accorded technical sanction to detailed plans and estimates for nine Water Supply Projects, the total estimated cost being Rs. 92.60 lakhs. The Superintending Engineers, Public Health Engineering Circles, Madras and Madurai accorded technical sanction to estimates for 52 major Water-Supply Schemes and three minor miscellaneous works, the total estimated cost being Rs. 37.77 lakhs.

During the year, 58 Water Supply Projects (both new and improvements to existing schemes) and 11 Drainage Projects were under execution. Under the loan assistance offered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India on the basis of two-third loan by L.I.C. and one third loan by Government of Tamil Nadu, 22 Water Supply Schemes and four Drainage Schemes were sanctioned by Government at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,392 lakhs; out of which a sum of Rs. 280 lakhs has been allotted for the year 1969-70. A loan of Rs. 192.33 lakhs was obtained from the L.I.C. for the year 1969-70 for the above works.

Due to failure of seasonal rains, acute scarcity of drinking water was felt all over the State. A crash programme of Drought Relief Works for providing drinking water-supply to 94 places in various districts of the State was sanctioned by Government at a total estimated cost of Rs. 110.62 lakhs and executed by this Department. Under this programme, water-supply was effected to these places by extending supply from the existing water-supply

mains, putting down bore wells and tube wells and deepening existing wells and providing new wells, etc. The following projects were put into beneficial use during the year :—

- 1 Pattukkottai Water Supply Scheme.
- 2 Karur Water Supply Scheme.
- 3 Kurichi Water Supply Scheme.
- 4 Combined Water Supply Scheme to Anamalai, Vettai-karanpudur, etc., Panchayats (Pilot Water Supply Scheme).
- 5 Water Supply Scheme—Perianaickenpalayam (Drought Relief Works).
- 6 Water Supply Scheme—Kangayam (Drought Relief Works).
- 7 Water Supply Scheme—Punjaipuliampatti (Drought Relief Works).
- 8 Water Supply Scheme—Palladam (Drought Relief Works).
- 9 Water Supply Scheme—Manapparai (Drought Relief Works).
- 10 Water Supply Scheme—Karur Perupattipalayam (Drought Relief Works).
- 11 Singampuneri Water Supply Scheme.
- 12 Allinagaram Water Supply Scheme.
- 13 Chidambaram Drainage Scheme Zone I.
- 14 Lalgudi Drainage Scheme.
- 15 Mettur Sewage Utilisation Scheme.

A Special division to attend to the preliminary works of Coimbatore Water Supply augmentation from Siruvani River and another division to execute the augmentation of Ooty Water Supply Scheme for Parsons' Valley source were sanctioned by Government during the year and started functioning under the control of Madurai Circle.

Under the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Investigation and Designs Circle, four Investigation and Designs Divisions were sanctioned with Headquarters at Kancheepuram, Tiruchirappalli, Erode and Kovilpatti. The Erode Division alone was formed on 2nd March 1970.

280
192
87

The Public Health Engineering Research Unit at Guindy with one Assistant Engineer, Public Health and skeleton staff conducting experimental studies for the treatment of disposal of the trade wastes under the immediate supervision of the Professor of Public Health Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy and another Public Health Engineering Research Unit with one Assistant Engineer, Public Health and skeleton staff conducting Pilot studies on sewage reclamation for industrial purposes at Kodungaiyur Sewage Farm continued to be under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle (Execution), Madras.

To carry out the duties of the Inspecting Officer of the Grant-in-aid Water Supply and Drainage Works of the Corporation of Madras, the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle (Execution), Madras is assisted by two Assistant Engineers, Public Health, one for Water Supply and the other for Drainage Works.

Medical Department.

During the year, 96 beds were increased in the Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals, as detailed below :—

Name of the Hospital.	Existing bed strength.	Increased to	Total number of beds added.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.			
1 Government Hospital, Arantangi, Thanjavur district.	10	32	22
2 Government Hospital, Sankari, Salem district.	2	3	1
(b) Non-Taluk Hospitals.			
3 Government Hospital, Ayakudi, Madurai district.	..	10	10
4 Government Hospital, Kottur, Coimbatore district.	6	26	20
5 Government Hospital, Vembadithalam, Salem district.	6	14	8
6 Government Hospital, Vennandur, Salem district.	..	20	20
7 Government Hospital, Koppanapatti, Tiruchirappalli district.	..	10	10
Total ..			96

Details of the schemes sanctioned during the year for the construction of buildings and improvements to (1) District Headquarters, (2) Taluk Headquarters and (3) Non-Taluk Hospitals are given below :—

- 1 District Headquarters Hospitals. Six schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,01,000.
- 2 Taluk Headquarters Hospitals. Five schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,50,500.
- 3 Non-Taluk Hospitals .. Six schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,28,000.

The construction of a Tuberculosis Ward of 24 beds at Government Headquarters Hospital, Dindigul, Madurai district and a 20 bedded ward at Government Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri are nearing completion.

The six bedded ward at Government Hospital, Sankari, Salem district was completed by the Public Works Department and was declared open on 24th September 1969 by the Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Thiru O. P. Raman.

A Blood Bank was sanctioned to the Government Hospital, Pollachi, Coimbatore district.

The construction of new kitchens was sanctioned for 3 Taluk Hospitals.

X-ray blocks were ordered to be constructed in 3 Taluk Hospitals.

A new 32 bedded Taluk Hospital at Aranthangi under construction is nearing completion and the existing dispensary has been converted into a hospital of 32 beds and named as " Arignar Anna Government Hospital ", Aranthangi.

The construction of a new Government Hospital at Jayamgondasholapuram, Tiruchirappalli district with 40 beds and a ward of 32 beds at Thiruthuraiipoondi, Thanjavur district is in progress. The inauguration of the new X-ray block constructed at Madhurantakam, Chingleput district and the foundation stone laying in ceremony of the new ward of 24 beds was done on 22nd January 1970 by the Hon'ble Minister for Education and Health.

Twenty acres of Forest lands have been ordered to be assigned to Aaron Samuel Hospital Society for establishment of a General Hospital near Vandalur, Chingleput district.

An X-ray block was ordered to be constructed at the Government Hospital, Rameswaram (Ramanathapuram district).

The amalgamation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Vembadithalam with the Government Hospital, Vembadithalam was sanctioned.

The construction of new buildings for Government Hospital, Ambur (North Arcot district), 10 bedded new Hospital at Turaiyur (Tiruchirappalli district), 6 bedded wards at Government Hospital, Kodaikanal (Madurai district) are nearing completion.

The construction of a ward of 10 beds at Government Hospital Kottur (Coimbatore district) has been completed.

The construction of new Hospitals at the following places is in progress:

1. One hundred bedded Hospital at Tambaram (Chingleput district).
2. Fifty bedded Hospital at Devakottai (Ramanathapuram district).
3. Thirty-two bedded Hospitals at Theni (Madurai district) and Singampuneri at Paganeri (Ramanathapuram district).
4. Ten bedded Hospital at Paganeri (Ramanathapuram district).

At present, a Siddha wing is functioning at the District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli. The opening of similar Siddha wings in the following Government Headquarters Hospitals was sanctioned in January 1970. (1) Vellore, (2) Cuddalore, (3) Salem (4) Coimbatore and (5) Ramanathapuram.

Tuberculosis Control Programme, is being taken up as a National Programme and the aim is to reduce the pool of infection as expeditiously as possible by finding all infectious cases and providing them with effective treatment and also provide preventive B.C.G. Vaccination to children. An organisation for comprehensive T.B. Service has been developed and this is known as the District T.B. Programme. In Tamil Nadu, in all the districts this programme has been implemented. So far, 2,94,179 Tuberculosis cases have been diagnosed. In Tamil Nadu the estimated Tuberculosis cases in the State is about 7.5 lakhs. Among the 2,94,179 cases,

93,086 cases are "Open Cases" i.e., infectious ones. So far, 70,578 cases have had one full course of treatment and have shown excellent progress. As on 31st March 1970, there are about 65,675 Tuberculosis patients taking domiciliary treatment in various district Tuberculosis centres and sub-centres in Tamil Nadu.

Under preventive measure, a B.C.G. Team administers B.C.G. Vaccination to all the eligibles in the 0 to 20 age group of population in each district, thus offering protection against Tuberculosis. These teams also cover all the schools starting from Primary Schools and do B.C.G. Vaccination to the pupils. So far, 38,87,706 people have been given B.C.G. Vaccination in Tamil Nadu by the B.C.G. teams after their integration with the District Tuberculosis Programme. i.e. after 1964. Prior to that 30,91,806 people were offered B.C.G. Vaccination under the Mass B.C.G. Vaccination programme. So, in all, 69,79,512 B.C.G. Vaccinations have so far been given in Tamil Nadu.

The National Leprosy Control Programme has been in operation in this State during the year. There were 14 Government Leprosy Control Units, 8 Government Leprosy Subsidiary Centres, 78 Survey, Education and Treatment Units and 2 Training Centres. Leprosy control programme is a Centrally sponsored Programme from 1969-70. During 1969-70, Government sanctioned the following Leprosy Centres :-

1. Government Leprosy Control Units	2
2. SET Units	32
3. Integral Leprosy Control Schemes at Madurai	
District Consisting of 12 SET Units.	

All the above centres have started functioning except 6 SET Units.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme.—The Employees' State Insurance Scheme continued to function satisfactorily in all the implemented areas in this State during the year. The Medical benefits under the scheme have been extended to family members of insured persons in Coimbatore town and suburbs with effect from 13th April 1969. Consequently, the existing State Insurance Dispensaries in Coimbatore town have been up-graded and 13 new State Insurance Dispensaries are opened replacing the existing panel system in that area. During the year, the medical benefits under the scheme have also been extended to the family members of insured persons in Arani with effect from 27th April 1969 and in Madurai Town and suburbs with effect from 3rd June 1969.

Medical Education.

The following Institutions are under the control of the Director of Medical Education, Madras :—

- I. Teaching Hospitals 19 (11,332 beds).
- II. Institutes 3
- III. Colleges including the Government 9 (1,190 seats).
College of Indian Systems of
Medicine, Palayamkottai.

The following Research Enquiries were carried out, during the year, in the Madras Medical College, Madras :—

- (1) Follow up of treated Neuro-syphilis cases. ICMR.
- (2) Follow up of Cardiovascular syphilis .. MSRC.
- (3) Study of Latent Syphilis to discover MSRC.
Aortitis.
- (4) Clinico-Laboratory study of children for MSRC.
the presence of V. D.

A Medical Exhibition was conducted from 25th July 1969 to 3rd August 1969 at the Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur. All the departments of the College numbering about 32 stalls participated in the Exhibition. The Family Planning Branch of the Director-General of Health Services Department took part in the exhibition. The exhibition was very popular and attracted huge crowds. A total collection of Rs. 56,000 was made, the net profit being about Rs. 38,000.

Nutritional Survey at Thittai Village was conducted by the Social Service League of Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.

At the T. B. Sanatorium, Thanjavur research work is being conducted by the Superintendent of the institution in collaboration with the thoracic and Chest Diseases Research Unit of the Medical Research Council, London on the Second Thioceta Zone trial.

In the Chingleput Medical College Hospital, Chingleput, a full-time Vasectomy surgical unit has been sanctioned for the popularisation of the Family Planning Scheme.

In the Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur, follow-up cards system has been introduced to follow the course and progress of many diseases and it is working on smoothly. The Plastic Surgery Unit has started functioning from 22nd January 1970 with a temporary provision of 10 beds by re-allotting the beds

in other units by local arrangement. The total number of cases attended to in this unit was 109. The total admission was 30. The total number of operations in the Plastic Surgery Operation Theatre was 48.

The Director, Institute of Venereology attended the 22nd Session of WHO Regional Conference at Kathmandu from 29th September 1969 to 5th October 1969. The Director, Medical Education attended the V. D. Conference at Manipal during 29th to 31st December 1969. The Director and the Serologist attended the ICMR Expert Committee Meeting at New Delhi on 4th and 5th December 1969.

Mental Hospital, Madras.

The sanctioned accommodation for the Government Mental Hospital, Madras is 1,800. The daily average population during the year was 1,775. The maximum number of patients on one day during the year was 1,851.

Details regarding admission and discharge of patients during the year are given below :—

(1)	Number of patients.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(2)	(3)	(4)	
1 Number on 1st April 1969	1,259	586	1,845
2 Number admitted during the year	823	385	1,208
3 Total	2,082	971	3,053
4 Number discharged during the year—			
(i) Recovered	351	40	391
(ii) Improved	408	311	719
(iii) Not improved but discharged against Medical advice.	15	9	24
(iv) Otherwise discharged	16	5	21
(v) Died	55	20	75
5 Number on 31st March 1970	1,177	586	1,763
6 Age group details of patients admitted during the year 1969-70—			
(1) Below 20 years	69	36	105
(2) Between 20 to 40	561	250	811
(3) Between 40 to 60	108	87	255
(4) Above 60 years	25	12	37
Total	823	385	1,208

7. *Principal types of illness—*

- (1) Schizophrenia.
- (2) Manic depressive psychosis.
- (3) Psychosis of other demonstrable etiology.
- (4) Mental deficiency.

8. Number of cases of suicides.—Nil.

9. Number of cases of successful escapes from the hospital, if any.—5.

10. Details regarding entertainments held in the hospital—

(i) Film shows	49
(ii) Bajans	52
(iii) Variety entertainments	18
(iv) Celebrations of festivals	9
(v) Average number of patients (males and females) attended the entertainments.	325
(vi) Average number of patients (Males and Females) attended recreation therapy every day.	264

The following research projects were undertaken :—

- (1) Drug trial on trifluoperidol.
- (2) Memory disturbances and personality factors in criminal in-patients.
- (3) Neuro-Metabolic disorders associated with mental retardation sponsored by Indian Council of Medical Research. This is being continued.

King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.

The King Institute, Guindy comprises of the following five departments :—

1. Vaccine Lymp.
2. Diagnostic.
3. Blood Bank.
4. Department of Anti-toxin.
5. Department of Biological Centre.

The Institute mainly functions as an institution to produce life-saving drugs like Sera and Vaccine and to undertake Bacteriological Examinations. It caters to the needs of the entire State of Tamil Nadu and also to the needs of other States as and when demands are received from them. It is a Training Centre for Laboratory Technicians for private candidates as well as service candidates and also offers Post Graduate Training in M.Sc. Microbiology, etc. There is also a Central Blood Bank functioning in the institute which offers training to Medical Officers in Blood Transfusion and recucitation work and functions as a source of supply of Freeze dried plasma. R.H. tests and Hematological tests are conducted. Blood is collected by the Mobile Blood Bank Team of this Institute from the inmates of the Central Jails in various districts of the State. The Blood Bank Team is also deputed to collect blood from voluntary blood donors with the help of blood donors, club of the Indian Red Cross Society, Madras.

International certificates on Preventive inoculations of Smallpox, Cholera, T.A.B., Yellow fever, etc., are also issued to Travellers.

The details of vaccines, etc. produced at the various departments of the Institute are given below :—

Name of the scheme.		Achievements.
1. Anti-Toxin Department.	1. Anti-Toxin-Sera.	2,04,470 doses.
	2. Gas Gangrene.	2,803 "
	3. Toxoid	77,208 "
2. Central Blood Bank.	1. Group Sera	43,470 "
	2. Dry Plasma	1,338 bottles.
	3. Hemotological Test.	2,697
	4. Rh Test done	149
	5. Medical Officers trained.	7
3. Diagnostic Department—		
(a) Prophylatic Vaccine Section.	Manufactured	
	(a) Cholera Vaccine.	50,63,646 doses.
	(b) T.A.B. Vaccine.	89,620 "

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Achievements.</i>
(b) Therapeutic Vaccine Section.	(a) Stock Vaccine. 13,575 doses. (b) Bacterial Suspension. 3,69,505 cc. (c) High Titre Sera. 2,105 cc. (d) Auto-Vaccines 887 doses. (e) Old Tub for Mantoux Test. 13,343 „
	<i>Manufactured.</i>
(c) Serology Section.	(1) Manufacture of Khan Antigens. 2,725 cc. (2) Bullock-Heart Extract. 885 cc. (3) 1 per cent Cholesterol Solution. 458 cc. (4) Anti-sheep Amboceptor. 95 cc.
	<i>Tests.</i>
	(1) VDRL 15,801 (2) Khan Test 15,328 (3) W.R. Test 3,714 (4) C.S.F.V.D.R.L. 208 (5) Langes Test 176 (6) Pau Byrnve Test. 6 (7) Rose Vallery Test. 2
(d) Clinical Section.	Tests alone 10,976
(e) Medical department.	(1) Media manufactured. 21,957 litres. (2) Number of articles sterilised. 3,42,438 numbers.

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Achievements.</i>
4. Department of Biological Control—	
(a) Sterile Solutions.	Sterile Amp. Solutions 9,15,212 Bottles 76,480
(b) Drugs Section: Male frog.	Tests under drugs and chemical analysis. } Male frog test for pregnancy. } 7,519
5. Vaccine Lymph.	7.01 Million doses

CHAPTER X

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION.

Agricultural Education.

The Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Madurai continued to impart agricultural education leading to B.Sc. (Ag.) degree. The in-take capacity of students in the colleges was 162 and 80 respectively. In order to give theoretical background and practical knowledge in modern agriculture to young men, agricultural schools were started in eight places in the State and they were continued during 1969-70 also. Twenty trainees are admitted in each training centre.

A new post-graduate course in Agricultural Extension started during the year 1968-69 was continued during 1969-70 also.

Agricultural Research.

The importance of agricultural research in its varied branches has been recognised and research work is being done at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore and 41 Research Stations and Centres affiliated to the Institution. A sum of Rs. 2.16 lakhs has been spent for the various schemes in 1969-70.

Soil Testing Laboratories have been established (i) to assess the available nutrients in the soil for plant growth (ii) to recommend needed quantities of plant nutrients to get profitable increased return from crops; and (iii) to determine specific adverse soil condition like alkalinity or salinity and to suggest suitable measures for their amelioration. There are eight Soil Testing Laboratories in Tamil Nadu and they are functioning at the *following Centres serving different districts of Intensive Agricultural Area Programme and Intensive Agricultural District Programme and other areas.

- (1)*Coimbatore.
- (2) Aduthurai.
- (3) Koilpatti.
- (4) Cuddalore.
- (5) Kancheepuram.
- (6) Gudiyatham.
- (7) Madurai.
- (8) Salem.

Each Laboratory except Aduthurai was analysing 15,000 soil samples per annum apart from water samples. The Laboratory at Aduthurai was analysing 48,000 samples per annum apart from water samples. The target has now been revised. According to the revised target each laboratory except Aduthurai should analyse 30,000 samples and the Aduthurai Soil Testing Laboratory should analyse 1,00,800 soil samples per annum. The total number of samples analysed during 1969-70 was 1,37,612.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme), Thanjavur.

The object of the scheme is to undertake Intensive Agricultural Development with package of improved practices to cover the area under Paddy in Thanjavur District which will result in stepping up the acre yield from 1,320 lbs. to 1,650 lbs. in terms of rice in a period of five years. The essential feature of the scheme is to prepare "Individual Farm Plans" for supply of the full requirements of the farm and thus enhance its production. Each farmer is helped to draw up a plan for increasing yield in his farm and achieving the plan target. The coverage is 13.14 lakhs acres. Starting with a coverage of 20 per cent of the cultivated area in 23 Development Blocks during 1960, the programme now covers all the 36 Blocks in the district and is implemented over on areas of 14.06 lakhs acres. During 1969-70 an area of 14.06 lakhs acres by Farm Plans has been covered at a cost of Rs. 4.88 lakhs.

In addition to technical guidance, the following incentives are also made available to the farmers:—

- (i) Intensive education to farmers in better farming techniques through scientific demonstrations;
- (ii) Adequate and timely supply of credit to the farmers to purchase the production requisites both in cash and kind;
- (iii) Strengthening of transport arrangements to ensure the mobility of staff and supplies;
- (iv) Marketing and other services through Co-operatives;
- (v) Job orientation training for Technical staff and Block and Village Training Course; and
- (vi) Increasing the number of godowns to provide supplies and marketing facilities within bullockcart distance.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.

The object of the programme is to bring rapid increase in agricultural production by localising areas with production potential and favourable soil irrigation and other factors and concentrating attention in these areas to increase agricultural production. An area of 20.12 lakhs acres has been covered by this scheme during the year 1969-70 in the districts of Coimbatore, Chingleput, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

Seed Production and distribution.

The object of the scheme is to produce and distribute good quality of seeds to the farmers. The production of breeders seeds (Nucleus) foundation seed (Primary) is being attended to by the Department. Production of secondary seed is proposed to be undertaken under seed farm condition and the seeds are to be sold on no-loss no-profit basis.

The quantity of seeds distributed during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 were as follows:—

	1968-69.		1969-70.	
	Target, Achievement.		Target, Achievement.	
	M. Tonnes.	M. Tonnes.	M. Tonnes	M. Tonnes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Primary (i) Paddy ..	2,780	2,855	2,780	3,080
(ii) Millet ..	506	181	506	325
(2) Secondary (i) Paddy ..	41,700	44,042	41,700	43,386
(ii) Millet ..	6,160	3,293	6,160	5,275

A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was incurred during the year 1969-70

Seed Testing.—For testing the quality of crop seeds grown and multiplied on different lands in the departmental State Seed Farms and progressive farms and also assess the value of seed relating to purity, germination, moisture content, seed borne diseases, dormancy and other factors, a Central Laboratory at Coimbatore has been established. The capacity of the Laboratory is to test 10,000 samples per year. In 1969-70, 12,114 samples were tested as against 11,803 samples tested in 1968-69. A sum of Rs. 0.23 lakh was spent during the year.

Farmers' Training and Education.

The main objectives of the farmers' training is to link up the programme of production inputs with the technical know-how through a well-organised training programme of institutional field and informal voluntary groups to enable the most efficient handling of the inputs secured at great cost. The scheme is designed to link up the High Yielding Varieties Programme with the well-planned systematic training programme of the farm families (farmers, farm women and young farmers) and it is proposed to cover about 22,675 farmers, farm women and young farmers in one district every year.

The three training centres—one each at Bhavanisagar, Ranipet and Aduthurai are continuing to function during the year. The following courses were run during the year.

- (1) Short courses for farmers.
- (2) Short courses for farm-women.
- (3) Three months' course for young farmers.
- (4) Demonstration-cum-discussion groups.

Agricultural Information Unit.

The Agricultural Information Unit has been shouldering the job of "propaganda and publicity of the agricultural research findings." Agricultural Exhibition is one of the media to educate, extend and inform the new techniques in agriculture to the agriculturists, the mass section of the visitors to the Exhibition. This Unit participated in the Park Fair Exhibition at the S.I.A.A. grounds, Madras during the month of January 1970 and up to 8th February 1970. This Unit also extended all co-operation for arranging the agricultural pavilion in the National Tourist and Entertainment Fair held at the Island Grounds, Madras from January to 8th March 1970. In the pageantry procession held on 26th January 1970, in connection with the Republic Day Celebrations, this Agricultural Information Unit arranged for a float exhibiting the achievement of food production of the State and the Agricultural Department float was declared as "The Best" and awarded the first prize.

"Mozhichelvam", a farmers' journal published by this section, was sent to the subscribers in large numbers. In addition to the regular publication of this journal, silk screen posters on various agricultural activities, wrappers and cover pages with attractive sketches are prepared now and then.

169-4



PADDY CROP I. R. 8.

This department attends to furnishing feature articles to All India Radio and other Radio talks. In addition, various questions from Radio Rural Forums are also answered through Radio.

The propaganda van of this unit makes extensive tours in the development blocks of this State to conduct film shows in rural areas. Film shows were conducted daily in the Park Fair Exhibition.

Vanamahotsava.

Vanamahotsava or the Festival of Forests is celebrated throughout the State every year, during the month of July, to instil people a love for trees. The festival lasts for a week. Tree-planting is undertaken on a large scale in towns and villages, the ryots and others being given free supply of seeds and saplings. The object of the "Vanamahotsava" is to draw attention to the benefits of planting trees and to protect them against damage or destruction by man or beast.

Details of the trees, seedlings and cuttings planted during the year are furnished below :—

- (i) During Vanamahotsava Week—3,274,510.
- (ii) During the Special Week—4,910,630.

Agricultural Engineering.

(i) *Tractor Hiring Scheme.*—The scheme envisages the reclamation of more lands by levelling and 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 rates charged are far below the economical rates. The departmental units are also hired out for non-agricultural purposes and double the normal rates are collected.

During the year, sanction was accorded for the establishment of two Tractor workshops—one at Tiruchirappalli and the other at Vellore—and for the construction of four covered sheds. Sanction was also accorded for the import of 30 Crawler Tractors (20 Nos. of D5 and 10 Nos. of TD 15) from U.S.A. with recommended spares. Two Nos. of D. 50 A.15 Komatsu Crawler tractors from Messrs. Bharat Earth Movers, Limited, Bangalore, and machineries for the tractor workshops, Tiruchirappalli and Vellore to the tune of nearly Rs. 1.60 lakhs were purchased.

(ii) *Scheme for Research Testing and Training Centre in Improved Agricultural Implements at Coimbatore.*—The object of the scheme is to conduct research on various Agricultural implements for evolving suitable improved agricultural implements such as seed drill, maize shellers, ground-nut diggers, etc., as per the directions of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. This scheme is fully financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Centre is functioning at Coimbatore under the control of one Research Engineer in the cadre of Divisional Engineer (Agricultural Engineering).

(iii) *Scheme for Design and Fabricating Suitable Seed Processing Equipment (Crop Driers) at Coimbatore.*—The object of the scheme is to evolve suitable driers either electrical or oil fixed for operation in the fields or in the thrashing floors. As the practice of drying paddy, chillies, ground-nut and maize with the sun has got its own limitations and difficulties during the monsoon time, there is dire necessity to evolve suitable crop driers for the above commercial as well as food crops. The scheme is functioning at Coimbatore since August 1969 under the control of one Divisional Engineer (Agricultural Engineering).

(iv) *Agricultural Engineering Workshops.*—The Agricultural Engineering Workshop at Washermanpet, Madras-21, caters to the needs of all the District Officers of the State who attend to the Engineering activities of the Agricultural Department. Several spare parts for power drill equipment, tractor and bull-dozer which were hitherto imported are now manufactured for supply to the Departmental Units. Costly spares, such as jack shafts for drills and sprocket wheels, dozer blades roller assemblies and tract pin assemblies are also now manufactured. This institution has been able to manufacture within the last two years, 168 units at a total cost of Rs. 19.11 lakhs. The manufacture of two trailer mounted percussion drills of a total value of Rs. 1.30 lakhs was another achievement of this workshop lately. Another step forward in the direction of manufacturing truck-mounted percussion drills has also been sponsored here and a good measure of progress has been achieved. So far, three of the six such truck mounted units has already come out of the assembly lines and they are ready for work.

Crop Development Schemes.

(i) *High Yielding Varieties Programme.*—The programme envisaged a planned approach for the introduction of newly identified high yielding varieties of paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, etc., application of the inputs at optimum level and provision of credit facilities. The newly introduced programme was a major step forward to increase production in a short period. The area covered in 1968-69 and 1969-70 under different crops is furnished below :—

		(AREA IN LAKHS OF ACRES.)	
		1968-69.	1969-70.
(i) Paddy	.. ..	15.78	28.21
(ii) Cholam	.. ..	0.22	0.26
(iii) Cumbu	.. ..	0.99	1.71
(iv) Maize	.. ..	0.20	0.29
Total	.. ..	17.19	30.47

(ii) *Navarai Crash Programme.*—In view of the heavy rains during the year, all the irrigation tanks in Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts were filled up. A crash programme was launched to encourage the cultivation of I.R. 8 paddy. The achievements under this programme during the year 1969-70 were as follows :—

		ACRES.
(i) Chingleput district	.. ..	248,569
(ii) North Arcot district	.. ..	209,310
(iii) South Arcot district	.. ..	157,574
Total	.. ..	615,453

(iii) *Urban Area Scheme.*—Several concessions are being granted to ryots in the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions since 1961 onwards for improving agricultural production. During the year, the scheme for extending the following concessions to the Municipal areas was sanctioned :—

- (i) Distribution of vegetable seeds and fruit seedlings.
- (ii) Promotion of growing green manure by individuals.
- (iii) Supply of implements and Plant Protection equipments to individuals.

During 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 0.45 lakh was spent on this account.

173-1

(iv) *Cotton Development including Package Programme.*—The object of the scheme is to step up the production of cotton in the State to 4.70 lakhs bales of lint of 180 kilogram each at the end of the year 1969-70. During 1968-69, the achievement was 2.56 lakhs of bales. During 1969-70, the programme was to extend to 30,000 acres in Winter Cambodia and 5,000 acres in Rainfed Cotton areas to create additional production potential of 0.20 lakh bales over the base-level production of 4.50 lakhs bales at a total cost of Rs. 8.95 lakhs. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 6.03 lakhs and the exact achievement is yet to be achieved.

(v) *Sugarcane Development Scheme including Road Works in Sugar Factory areas.*—The object of the scheme is (i) to increase the per acre yield of cane by adoption of improved agronomic practices and laying out manurial demonstrations to step up production potential from 8.85 lakhs tonnes to 9.11 lakhs tonnes of gur during 1969-70 and (ii) to improve the road in and around [sugar factory areas. There are at present 40 Sugarcane Development Centres, three Centres newly started in 1969-70. During 1968-69, the achievement was 8.96 lakhs tonnes of gur. A distance of 62.70 kilometres of road works has been completed in 1969-70. A pilot scheme for arranging demonstration plots in ryots' holdings to impress on them about the improved practices in the Pettaivathalai Factory area is also under operation from the year 1969-70.

(vi) *Oil Seeds including Package Scheme.*—The integrated oilseeds development scheme is being implemented from 1961-62. During the year 1969-70, an additional area of 37,000 acres was proposed to be brought under package scheme, bringing the total coverage to 2.53 lakhs acres.

(vii) *Cashew Development.*—The object of the scheme is to extend cultivation of cashew over an area of 20,000 acres of non-forest land during the Fourth Plan period. Of this, 10,000 acres will be covered under the general Cashew Development Scheme implemented throughout the State and 10,000 acres under special scheme for cashew development in East Ramanathapuram by sanctioning long-term loans. An area of 5,002 acres was covered in 1968-69 at a cost of Rs. 5.40 lakhs. During 1969-70 an area of 4,720 acres has been covered at a cost of Rs. 5.36 lakhs.

(viii) *Cashew and Coconut Development Scheme in Tirunelveli district.*—The object of the scheme is to cover a total area of 8,500 acres of patta lands in Fourth Plan period, (3,500 acres under

coconut and 5,000 acres under cashew-nut) in coastal areas of Tirunelveli district by sanctioning long-term loans. The achievements made in 1968-69 and 1969-70 were as follows:—

	1968-69.	1969-70.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
(i) Coconut	654	807
(ii) Cashew	731	1,002

(ix) *Coconut Development.*—(a) There are 18 Nursery Centres functioning in the State at present with a capacity to produce 6.00 lakhs seedlings every year to cater the demands of the individuals, Panchayats, etc., for quality seedlings. Seednuts are produced from marked mother palms. During 1969-70, 6.03 lakhs seedlings were distributed.

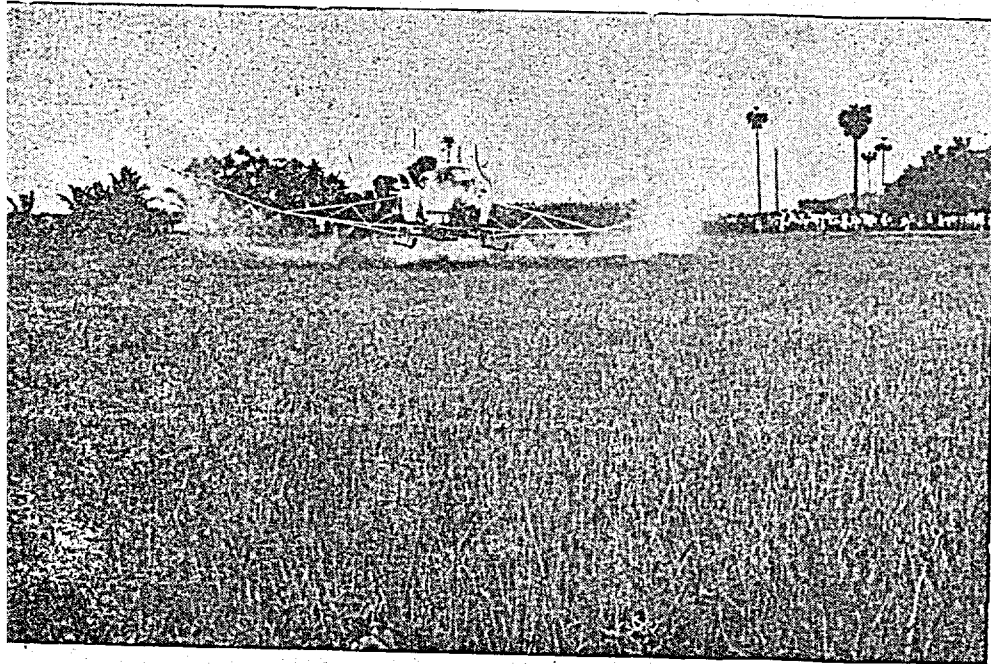
(b) Intensive propaganda is being done for adoption of improved agronomic practices and plant protection measures and application of fertilisers to step up production. Manurial and cultural demonstrations are conducted. Plant protection chemicals are issued on subsidised basis. Sprayers suitable for spraying coconut are given at 50 per cent cost. Seventy-eight sprayers were distributed and 474 demonstration plots were laid in 1969-70.

(x) *Horticultural Development Scheme.*—The scheme envisages (i) the extension of area under fruit cultivation to increase fruit production by issue of long-term loans for fruit growers and rendering free technical advice to them on problems of fruit production and (ii) intensifying production of banana in existing areas by adopting a package of practices. The achievements for 1968-69 and 1969-70 are as follows:—

	1968-69.	1969-70.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
(a) New Plantation	1,629	1,565
(b) Banana Package	17,288	18,057

A sum of Rs. 8.49 lakhs was spent on this scheme during the year 1969-70.

(xi) *Arecanut Development Scheme.*—The object of the scheme is (i) to raise and distribute quality arecanut seedlings to meet the demand of existing as well as prospective growers in the State on the regional basis, through the establishment of nurseries at five places, viz., Courtallam, Cape Comerin, Kallar, Gudalur and Periakulam. During 1969-70, 77,000 seedlings and 15 sprayers were distributed at a cost of Rs. 0.04 lakh.



AERIAL SPRAYING BY HELICOPTER TO PADDY CROP.

(xii) *Tobacco Development Scheme including package.*—During 1969-70, 100 demonstration plots were laid out at a cost of Rs. 0.13 lakh.

(xiii) *Minor Plantation crops*—(i) *Cocoa Development Scheme.*—The main object of the scheme is to increase production of cocoa especially “criolo” variety in Tamil Nadu. Under the scheme, three pilot cocoa project centres have been started in the districts of Madurai, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli and long-term loans are sanctioned at Rs. 300 per acre.

(ii) *Cardamom Development Scheme.*—The main object of the scheme is to raise and supply disease free and quality seedlings for further propagation and step up increase in area and production. Under this scheme, two Nurseries, one at Mangalamcombu, Madurai district and the other at Courtallam, Tirunelveli district have been started.

(iii) *Pepper Development Scheme.*—Under this scheme, two Nurseries have been started—one at Pechiparai, Kanyakumari district and the other at Gudalur, The Nilgiris district. The achievements in 1969-70 are given below :—

(a) Number of seedlings distributed—

Pepper—23,997.

Cardamom—43,019.

(b) Area covered—

Cocoa—14 acres

Pepper—30 acres.

Cardamom—43 acres.

(xiv) *Scheme for increasing the production of vegetables in and around Madras City and in Chingleput district.*—The object of the scheme is to produce fresh vegetables in and around Madras City and in Chingleput district departmentally and supply to the consumers of the City to fill up the gap between the demand and supply of fresh vegetables and also to arrest the trend of increase in prices of vegetables. The progress made in 1969-70 is furnished below :—

(i) Area cultivated in Government House Estate/Mannur—14.20 acres.

(ii) Quantity of vegetables sold—13.70 metric tonnes.

(xv) *Scheme for increasing the production of vegetables.*—The scheme is to increase the production of vegetables in the area within a radius of 30 miles of important cities and towns. This scheme also provides for stepping up production of Hill vegetables in The Nilgiris. Vegetable seeds are made available at 50 per cent of their cost. The progress achieved during 1969-70 was as follows :—

Vegetable seeds distributed—27,613 Kilograms.

(xvi) *Development of Tuber Crops.*—The progress achieved in the production of sweet potato and tapioca during the year 1969-70 is as follows :—

	Area covered.
	ACRES.
(a) Sweet potato	1,894.00
(b) Tapioca	23.25

The scheme under Tapioca Development in Kanyakumari district was withdrawn during the year.

(xvii) *Development of Potato cultivation.*—The purpose of this scheme is to intensify production in the existing area by adopting all improved practices and to bring additional area newly under potato every year in Kodaikanal Hills and in Hosur area. The achievement during 1969-70 was as follows :—

Potato seed distribution—285.11 metric tonnes.

(xviii) *Production of pulses.*—The scheme aims at stepping up production of pulses for achieving self sufficiency in the requirements of pulses by encouraging the cultivators to increase the area under pulses and also to raise improved strains of pulses. The progress made in 1969-70 is as follows :—

Procurement in seeds—

Primary—27.85 metric tonnes.

Secondary—79.25 metric tonnes.

Plant Protection Schemes.

To undertake plant protection measures, plant protection chemicals, sprayers and dusters are distributed at subsidised cost. To ensure the quality of Plant Protection Chemicals, Pesticides Testing Laboratories have been established at Coimbatore and Koilpatti. The Laboratory at Kancheepuram is to be started shortly. During 1969-70 an area of 50.99 lakhs acres under food crops was covered. Besides, 7,962 hand-operated sprayers and 959 dusters were distributed at a nett cost of Rs. 114.61 lakhs.

A scheme for design and fabricating suitable seed processing equipment to evolve suitable driers either electrical or oil fixed for operation in the field or thrashing floor for paddy, millets and certain commercial crops like chillies and Groundnut was implemented at Coimbatore from 8th August 1969. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh was spent during 1969-70 under this scheme.

Manures and Fertilisers.

(a) *Scheme for production of Green Manure Seeds.*—The Scheme provides for the purchase and distribution of green manure seeds. During the year 1969-70, a quantity of 1,714 metric tonnes of seeds has been distributed as against a quantity of 1,953 metric tonnes during 1968-69.

(b) *Development of Local Manurial Resources.*—The object of the scheme is to utilise all the available rural wastes and convert them into good quality and compost manures. For this purpose, all the 374 blocks in the State have been provided with one trained Compost Development Inspector in each block. About 100 farmers were also trained so that they can be used as medium for demonstrating improved compost yards by individuals and Panchayats. A quantity of 71.69 lakhs metric tonnes of compost has been produced during 1969-70 as against a quantity of 70.54 lakhs metric tonnes of compost during 1968-69.

(c) *Night Soil Compost.*—The scheme is to provide facilities to Village Panchayats to utilise the refuse material including night soil available in the village for the purpose of composting as in the case of local bodies. For this purpose, Panchayats with a population of 1,500 to 4,000 are granted loan up to a maximum of Rs. 3,600 in case they do not have conservancy arrangements. They are also being given subsidy of 25 per cent of the nett recurring cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 in each case. The production of Night Soil Compost during 1969-70 was 2.43 lakhs metric tonnes at a cost of Rs. 0.88 lakh.

(d) *Urban Compost.*—The scheme provides for utilisation of all town waste for production of good quality compost on scientific basis with the help of local bodies such as Corporation, Municipalities, Town Panchayats and Township Committees. They are granted loan assistance for purchase of site, lorries, etc., for compost production and they are also granted subsidies at 25 per cent of the recurring cost in cases, if any loss is sustained in the sale of compost. During 1969-70, the production of Urban Compost was 5.94 lakhs metric tonnes at a cost of Rs. 7.03 lakhs.

State Seed Farms.

The number of State Seed Farms in the State as on 31st March 1970 was 222, as detailed below :—

			Numbers.	Area in acres.
(i) Acquired Units	..	--	88	2,143.09
(ii) Requisitioned Units	..	--	29	726.16
(iii) Government lands	..	..	105	2,715.43
Total	..		222	5,584.68

Two units in Government porumboke lands were closed during the year. A sum of Rs. 14.92 lakhs was spent during the year for the State Seed Farms.

Food Production.

The Board of Revenue (Food Production) administers the following schemes in connection with increasing the agricultural output.

- (i) New Well Subsidy Scheme ;
- (ii) Scheme for the distribution of chemical fertilisers ; and
- (iii) Intensive Manuring Scheme.

(i) *New Well Subsidy Scheme.*—This is a Plan Scheme. The maximum amount of loan that can be advanced for a well is Rs. 5,000 and it is disbursed in two equal instalments, the first instalment immediately on sanction of the loan and the second after the first instalment 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, 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 food crops in not less than 1 acre for a period of five years from the date of utilisation of the well water for irrigation. This is a quick-yielding scheme where the results could be achieved within a year. There is now a greater awareness in all areas, of the value of wells as a means of providing water for raising of nurseries in advance before the water is released in the river system and as a means of saving crops at a later stage when there is insufficient irrigation from normal sources which will otherwise result in the failure of the crops for want of one or two

wettings. Even in deltaic areas and ayacuts of canals and tanks, where one crop is raised, larger number of wells can, with advantage be sunk to raise a second crop in the off-season period with the aid of well water.

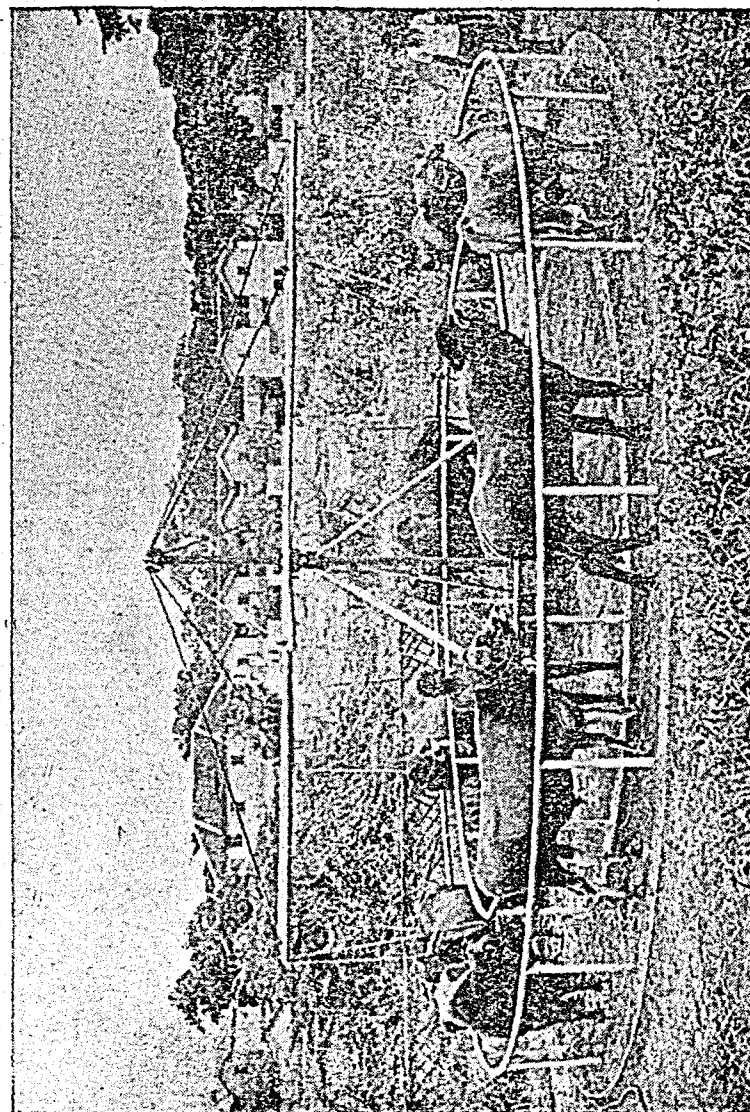
The Government have discontinued the financing of the scheme with effect from 1st April 1968 except for the spill over cases. The Land Development Banks and other institutional agencies are financing the scheme with effect from 1st April 1968.

During the year 1969-70 a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 was provided for the disbursement of the II instalment of loans in respect of spill over cases of New Well Subsidy Scheme wells. Due to the seasonal rains during the year, further deepening of wells in many cases was rendered impossible. Therefore, only Rs. 5,65,700 was expended. During the year, 22,141 wells were completed creating irrigation potential for a minimum extent of 22,141 acres.

(ii) *Scheme for the distribution of Chemical Fertilisers.*—The Scheme for the distribution of chemical fertilisers was continued to be implemented as a State Trading Scheme during 1969-70.

The supply of fertilisers was made by the Government of India through the Central Fertiliser Pool. The total fertiliser requirements of the State for 1969-70 was fixed at 1,75,000 N.T. The probable consumption of chemical fertilisers during the year was estimated at 1,40,000 N.T. Taking into account the quantity likely to be made available in the open market and also the stock held in the District Godowns at the beginning of the year, the requirement from the pool for the year was assessed at 20,000 N.T. The actual consumption of chemical fertilisers during the year 1969-70 was 1.48 lakhs N.T., out of which the quantity of 'pool' fertiliser was 64,874 N.T. The fertiliser consumption in the State during 1969-70 registered an over all increase of 25 per cent when compared to the consumption level in 1968-69.

(iii) *Intensive Manuring Scheme.*—The Intensive Manuring Scheme was continued during 1969-70 in respect of paddy, sugarcane, cotton, groundnut, gingelly, cocoanut, arecanut, tobacco, etc., crops. During the year, betel crop was ordered to be included in the list of crops eligible for the grant of loans under the Scheme. Loans were granted under this scheme in kind, to supplement the institutional credit made available through co-operatives. The scheme was implemented in all the districts except Madras, in all areas including those covered by the Full Finance Scheme.



MANAGEMENT OF BULLS. (BULLS ARE GIVEN EXERCISE TO KEEP THEM FIT).

The loans were granted to all farmers including those in the High Yielding Varieties Programme irrespective of whether they were members of Co-operative Societies or not. Intensive Manuring Scheme loans under the High Yielding Varieties Programme to members of Co-operative Societies, however, confined to those who were not able to raise loans from societies on account of some defect or other in the working of societies to be evidenced by a certificate from the Extension Office (Co-op.) concerned. The loans under this scheme were disbursed by the Block Development Officers and the Special Deputy Tahsildars concerned. The grant of loan was subject to the condition that a loanee should not be allowed to draw loan both from the Government and from the Co-operative Society for the same purpose and also that persons already in overdues either to the Government in respect of earlier Intensive Manuring Scheme loans or the Co-operative Society, should not be granted fresh loans. The farmer getting the Intensive Manuring Scheme loan was given freedom to purchase the fertiliser according to his choice. As a temporary measure, however, in the course of the year, the issue of fertilisers by way of loans, was entrusted to co-operatives only to clear the large stocks held by them. The rate of interest charged on the loans granted under the Scheme was 7 per cent per annum and 8 per cent on the over-due instalments. The rate of interest charged on the loans granted to the High Yielding Varieties Programme farmers was 7.8 per cent as in the case of the loans granted by the Co-operatives.

During the year 1969-70, a special programme for cultivation of High Yielding Varieties paddy was launched in Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts during the Navarai season for which larger provision was made under the Intensive Manuring Scheme. A total sum of Rs. 616.89 lakhs was disbursed as loans under the Intensive Manuring Scheme including the amount disbursed under the High Yielding Varieties Programme.

Animal Husbandry.

During the year, the Animal Husbandry department was bifurcated into two Departments—one for Animal Husbandry under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras and the other for Veterinary Education and Research, under the control of the Director of Veterinary Education and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, Madras. The bifurcated Animal Husbandry department was also re-organised on regional basis. In the re-organ-

up, the work of the Animal Husbandry Department has been divided on territorial basis with Six Regional Deputy Directors of Animal Husbandry to guide all the animal husbandry activities in all the Animal Husbandry Officers and units within their respective regions, under the over-all control supervision and direction of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras. The Deputy Directors are in the following regions, viz. (1) Madras, (2) Vellore, (3) Coimbatore, (4) Tirunelveli, (5) Madurai and (6) Thanjavur. Under each of the Deputy Directors (except the Deputy Director, Madras) there are 3 Specialists—one for Poultry, one for Livestock and one for disease investigation work. These Specialists look after the disease investigation work in their respective region. There are 59 Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry who are in charge of all Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development work, within their respective jurisdiction.

Contagious diseases.—In the control of Rinderpest among cattle, the Rinderpest Officer, Madras continued to take necessary steps through the checkpoints to prevent the ingress of Rinderpest and to conduct mass vaccination in all the districts.

There were 36 Veterinary Hospitals and 367 Veterinary Dispensaries functioning at the beginning of the year. During the year 99 Veterinary Dispensaries were newly created. On 31st March 1970, there were thus 36 Veterinary Hospitals (35 under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry and one attached to the Madras Veterinary College, Madras) and 466 Veterinary Dispensaries functioning in the State. The Corporation of Madras continued to maintain five Veterinary Dispensaries in different localities of the City on the usual terms and conditions. There are 13 Regional Clinical Laboratories in the State.

Livestock Development.—In order to produce productive stock of Pedigree cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry and to make them available for distribution to the public, there are 11 Livestock Farms in the State—eight under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry and three under the control of the Director of Veterinary Education and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, Madras.

(1) *District Livestock Farm, Hosur—*

(i) Strength of Cattle	..	..	..	877
(ii) Strength of Poultry	..	..	..	15,560
(iii) Strength of Sheep	..	..	..	1,292
(iv) Strength of Pigs	..	..	..	300

(2) *District Livestock Farm, Chettinad—*

(i) Strength of Cattle	..	..	..	590
(ii) Strength of Sheep	..	..	..	604
(iii) Strength of Pigs	..	..	..	221
(iv) Strength of Birds in the Poultry Section.				21,398

(3) *District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai—*

(i) Strength of Cattle	..	..	..	1,117
(ii) Strength of Poultry	..	..	..	3,868
(iii) Strength of Sheep	..	..	..	1,070
(iv) Strength of Pigs	..	..	..	296

(4) *District Livestock Farm, Orathanad—*

(i) Strength of Cattle	..	..	..	1,042
(ii) Strength of Poultry	..	..	..	4,445
(iii) Strength of Pigs	..	..	..	139

(5) *District Livestock Farm, Tirunelveli at Abishekapatti—*

(i) Strength of Cattle	..	..	..	295
(ii) Strength of Sheep	..	..	..	1,666
(iii) Strength of Poultry	..	..	..	1,811
(iv) Strength of Gersey Cross Cattle	..	..	..	200

(6) *Salvage of Dry Cows' Farm, Alamadhi—*

(i) Strength of animals (belonging to public)	..	..	..	104
(ii) Strength of Poultry	..	..	..	1,602
(iii) Strength of Pigs	..	..	..	244

(7) *Sheep Farm, Sattur—*

(i) Strength of Sheep	..	..	..	1,284
(ii) Strength of Poultry	..	..	..	3,598

(8) *Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem—*

(i) Strength of Sheep	..	..	..	1,107
(ii) Strength of Poultry	..	..	..	2,933

Poultry Development.—There are 32 Poultry Extension Centres at the end of the year.

Under the various schemes, both for artificial insemination and natural services 905 bulls are maintained. There are 1,918 sub-centres in the re-organised set up.

During the year, film shows were conducted at the Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet, thrice in a week regularly. Attractive and informative films obtained from Foreign Embassies and Film Library, New Delhi were screened. An attractive float participated in the pageantry conducted on 2nd October 1969 in connection with the celebration of "Gandhi Centenary". Animal Husbandry Department exhibits were displayed in the special exhibition "Thamizhagam—Andrum—Indrum"—(Tamil Nadu—then and now) held in Kuralagam, Madras.

Directorate of Veterinary Education and Research.

The Director of Veterinary Education and Research and Dean, Madras Veterinary College is in charge of the Madras Veterinary College and Regional Post-Graduates Institute for both undergraduate and Post-graduate education and research.

He is also in-charge of the following Units transferred from the control of Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras, with effect from 1st December 1969 :—

- (1) Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet including Research Projects undertaken in the Institute.
- (2) Poultry Research Station, Teynampet, Madras-35.
- (3) Sheep Breeding Research Station, Ootacamund.
- (4) Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam.

B.V. Sc. Degree Integrated Course.—The number of admission to the B.V.Sc., (Integrated-Revised) Degree Course was 136 this year, as usual and the selection of candidates was made by a Committee constituted by Government. The 136 seats were filled as detailed below :—

(1) Candidates belonging to Tamil Nadu ..	134
(2) Candidates deputed by Government of India (two Andaman).	2

136

M.V. Sc. Degree Course.—As usual, the selection of candidates was made by a Committee. Thirty-six candidates were selected as detailed below—

Tamil Nadu	16
Other States—	
Andhra Pradesh.. .. .	4
Gujarat	3
Tripura	1
Kerala	5
Mysore	2
Bihar	3
Punjab	1
West Bengal	1
Total ..	36

Flying Course.—During the year, 12 candidates were admitted to the course with five months duration.

Scholarships and Stipends.—(i) *B.V.Sc., Degree Course.*—As usual five scholarships to each class of the B.V.Sc., degree course at the rate of Rs. 40 to each student were awarded by the College from State funds. Needy and deserving students were awarded scholarships by the Government of India as well as Harijan Welfare Department.

Under the Madras Educational Loan Scheme for the grant of interest free loan to the children of non-Gazetted Officers, teacher and of parents whose annual income is Rs.1,500 and less, 170 student of B.V.Sc., degree course were granted loan during the year.

(ii) *M.V.Sc., Degree Course.*—In view of the introduction of the M.V.Sc., Degree Course in all the 15 subjects (five groups) Government have reviewed the issue of grant of facilities to the Departmental Veterinary Assistant Surgeons admitted to the course and ordered the increase of number of candidates for the grant of scholarships at Rs. 150 per mensem each from 10 to 17 in addition to five candidates who will be granted study leave on half average pay with a study allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

(iii) *Flying Course.*—Monthly stipend of Rs. 10 for each butcher and Rs. 25 for each amateur was sanctioned.

Training.—As per regulations governing the B.V.Sc., Degree Course, the students of the different classes were afforded, clinical training in the hospital units of this College and practical farm training at the different farms, viz., Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm, District Livestock Farm, Orathanad and Pudukkottai.

The Madras Veterinary College Hospital.—The Veterinary Hospital (Viz., Small Animal Clinic and Large Animal Clinic) attached to this College is one of the doors through which the College is at the services of growing and appreciative clientele in the City and its nearby surrounding areas for the expert and efficient service it renders. The number of cases treated in the different units of the clinics of the Hospital and the number of operations performed during the year are given below :—

Units.	Large Animal Clinic.	Small Animal Clinic.
(a) Medical	7,449	15,721
(b) Surgical	3,146	3,514
(c) Gynaecology and Obstetrics ..	4,744	..
	15,339	19,235
Operations—		
(a) Major	925	70
(b) Minor	482	444
(c) Castrations	54	62
	1,461	576

In addition to the treatment of cases in the respective wards where the pre-final and final year students were given training in hospital work, teaching and conducting of practical classes were also undertaken for the final year students.

As usual the final year students were taken on an educational tour to the Institute of Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, where classes were conducted for practical demonstration of various activities.

Clinical Laboratory.—The Clinical Laboratory continued to function as a separate diagnostic laboratory for the hospital section under the overall control of the Professor of Preventive Medicine. The Laboratory furnished haematological results and urine examination results, in addition to routine blood smear examination and other clinical materials.

Artificial Insemination Unit.—The Artificial Insemination Centre attached to the Animal Genetics and Obstetrics Departments made 185 collections from white cattle and 11 from buffalo bulls and these were used to inseminate 2,690 cows and 2,949 she-buffaloes respectively. Supplies of jersey semen were also received from the Saidapet Centre and used for purpose of insemination. The Centre continued to render useful service to cattle owners in the City.

Poultry Husbandry.—A poultry field laboratory is maintained at this College for research and laboratory instruction work for students and it is attached to the Hygiene Department.

Egg Production and Sales.—The total number of eggs produced during the year was 1,58,050.

Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.—The Institute manufactures biological products to prevent and treat cattle diseases and supplies them to other States besides meeting the demand of the State.

During the year, 23 biological products were produced and a sum of Rs. 1,44,128-83 was realised by sale of biological products to other States and private parties.

Livestock.—During the year, 467 buffalo calves, 124 white calves, 350 sheep and lambs, 3,546 goats and 49 cross-bred bull calves were purchased for manufacture and test of different biological products, experiment and research thereon. Fifty-three buffalo calves, 21 white calves, 165 sheep and lambs, 3,226 goats and 14 cross-bred bull calves died during the course of manufacture of biological products, in the experiments and the tests. Four hundred and sixteen buffalo calves, 110 white calves, 220 sheep and lambs and 91 goats were sold to the contractors on the completion of tests and experiments.

Poultry Extension Centre.—The Poultry Extension Centre continued to function up to 14th November 1969 and it was closed down with effect from 15th November 1969. A small unit of birds is being maintained to have a continuity of supply of eggs and birds for the production of poultry vaccines. There were 335 white laghorn adults and 354 chicks on hand on 31st March 1970.

Experiments and Researches—(i) *Experiments*.—During the year experiments were conducted on diseases such as Anthrax, Black Quarter, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Brucellosis, Ranikhet Diseases, Sheep Pox, etc.

(ii) *Researches*.—The following researches were also conducted :—

- (1) Studies on Disorder of Genitalia of Poultry.
- (2) Tissue changes in Guinea Pigs infected with Brucellosis.
- (3) Salmonellosis in Rabbits.
- (4) Sheep Pneumonia scheme.
- (5) Salmonellosis scheme of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Poultry Research Station, Teynampet.—When the Poultry Research Station, Teynampet was transferred under this department of Veterinary Education and Research, the station was replete with roup, most of the birds, both in the apparent and the apparent clinical form. To clear of the disease from the premises, all the birds were removed from the Poultry Research Station by transferring the same to the Poultry Farms under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras and the one left over were disposed off to public. There was an opening balance of 7,096 birds of different breeds at the beginning of the year. Twenty-three thousand, nine hundred and forty-four birds were received by hatch and home transfer during the year and 1,200 birds were received from other sources making the total of 32,240 birds. Out of this 15,229 birds were sold for breeding, 3,151 birds were culled out and sold for public, 12,566 birds were transferred to other Stations under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras, 884 birds died and 410 birds were destroyed for sexing class during the year leaving nil balance at the end of the year. After the entire area has been ploughed by the tractor and burning all the organic matters and the space near and all around the buildings disinfected, action has been taken to supply fresh stock of birds from the poultry field Laboratory of this College to the Poultry Research Station, Teynampet.

Sheep Breeding Research Station, Ootacamund.—The breeding policy laid down for this Farm is breeding of Nilgiri sheep with Merino rams and the progeny further graded up to obtain second generation and third generation, etc. inter-breeding at second generation is being carried out.

The stock of sheep at the end of the year under report was 1,440 consisting of different breeds.

Sheep Farm-Kattuppakkam.—The Sheep Farm, Kattuppakkam was started on 12th September 1957 for Research and Development of Mutton breed of sheep.

(a) *Sheep Section*.—The strength at the beginning of this year was 1,252. There were 570 births, 277 sheep were sold, 92 sheep were transferred to Madras Veterinary College for slaughter, 316 died and the strength at the end of the year was 1,137.

(b) *Piggery Section*.—The strength at the beginning of the year was 255. There were 648 births, three pigs were sent to Madras Veterinary College for research studies, 588 pigs were sold and there were 40 deaths. The strength at the end of the year was 272 pigs.

(c) *Cattle Section*.—(1) *Bullock*.—The strength at the beginning of this year was 12 and the same was maintained.

(2) *Dairy Unit*.—The strength at the beginning of the year was 13 animals. There were three births and seven animals externally transferred to other departmental units and thus leaving a closing balance of nine animals.

(3) *Buffaloes*.—There were 17 Murrah Bulls at the beginning of the year purchased under All-India Key Village Scheme and reared at this Farm and all of them were sent to the District Livestock Farm, Orathanad. During this year 22 Murrah Heifers and two Murrah Bulls (among them one vasectomised) were received from the Assistant Research Officer, Indian Council Agricultural Research Scheme for inducing heat in buffaloes during off-season and was maintained at this Farm after the closure of the above scheme.

Dairying and Milk Supply.

During the year 1969-70, the Dairy Development Department continued to lay special emphasis, to augment the milk collection from rural areas, to ensure a dependable source of subsidiary income to the rural community and also to ensure supply of good milk at reasonable prices to the Cities. To achieve these objectives, the two major departmental Milk Projects one at Madras and the other at Madurai and a number of dairies owned and operated by Co-operative Milk Supply Societies/Unions played a significant role.

(i) *Central Dairy, Madhavaram.*—The Central Dairy has been designed to handle 50,000 litres of milk. During 1969-70, it had received its supply from the various sources, i.e. the Colony Government Dairy Farm, Madurai, etc. and also from a feeder dairy at Erode and from Chilling Centres/Coolers establishment in the rural areas.

The total quantity of milk received, processed and distributed during the year was as follows :

	Received Litres.	Processed Litres.	Sold Litres.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) Buffalo's Milk ..	92,77,590	95,08,212	76,47,093
(ii) Cow's Milk ..	38,33,570	24,79,093	15,76,272
(iii) Toned Milk ..	..	76,71,071	76,42,535
(iv) Double Toned Milk.	..	12,01,985	11,85,883
Total ..	1,31,11,160	2,08,60,361	1,80,51,783

One lakh eighty-three thousand one hundred and ten kgs. of Milk Powder was utilised in addition to buffalo milk and Cow's milk.

As in the previous years, milk was sold mainly to registered consumers against cards purchased for a month in advance and also to bulk customers, such as hospitals, commercial institutions and for marriages, etc. on special bookings. However, during important festive occasions and during the surplus season, milk was sold on cash to the general public. Products such as Butter and Ghee were manufactured out of the seasonal surplus as shown below :

(i) Butter 40,090 kgs.

(ii) Ghee 35,150 kgs.

During the year, the prices payable to the producers in the rural areas in the different regions were increased with effect from 1st July 1969. In respect of Madurai Region, the increased prices were given effect to from 1st November 1969.

The selling price of milk in Madras City by private vendors ranges from Rs. 2-00 to Rs. 2-50 per litre for buffalo milk and from Rs. 1-30 to Rs. 1-70 per litre for Cow's milk depending on quality, whereas the price charged by the Madras Dairy and Milk Project was steady from November 1965 at Rs. 1-24 per litre for

Buffalo's Milk and Rs. 1-04 per litre for Cow's Milk. Consequent on the increase in the purchase price of milk payable to rural producers, it became necessary to increase the selling price of milk slightly with effect from 16th July 1969. Accordingly, the selling price was increased from Rs. 1-24 to Rs. 1-26 per litre for Buffalo's Milk and from Rs. 1-04 to Rs. 1-06 per litre for Cow's Milk. However, the selling price of double toned milk was reduced from 72 paise to 70 paise per litre. As on 31st March 1970, there were 136 milk depots in Madras City serving 53,000 customers. The average quantity of milk distributed per day during the year was over 49,000 litres.

A sum of Rs. 1,14,73,868-20 was incurred towards the purchase of milk and a sum of Rs. 1,85,38,181-34 was derived from the sale of milk, etc.

During the year, apart from certain equipment for the improvement of the capacity of the Dairy, three Road Tankers were purchased for collection of milk.

(ii) *Milk Colony, Madhavaram.*—The total number of licensees and the number of cattle in the colony were as follows :

	Number of licensees.	Cows.		Buffaloes.		Total.
		Milch.	Dry.	Milch.	Dry.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
As on 1st April 1969.	71	408	63	319	25	815
As on 31st March 1970.	54	375	67	146	56	614

The daily average production in the colony was 1,992 litres.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 1-00 lakh was granted as Medium Term Loan to 24 licensees to enable them to replace their dry stock. The concession of waiver of licence fees and accommodation charges for animals leviable from licensees was extended for a further period of one year from 1st June 1969 subject, however, to the condition that the licensees should maintain a minimum number of ten milch animals and supply milk at the rate of 50 litres per day for ten cows and 40 litres per day for ten buffaloes.

(iii) *Government Dairy Farm, Madhavaram.*—The number of cattle maintained in the farm is furnished below:

		Cows.	Buffaloes.
As on 1st April 1969	.. ..	1,124	423
As on 31st March 1970	.. ..	883	309

The daily average production of milk in Government Dairy Farm during 1969-70 was 2,291 litres.

Expenditure.—The expenditure during the year under “Dairying and Milk supply” was as follows:—

	RS.
(a) Plan Schemes	52,14,600
(b) Non-Plan	2,47,00,000

(iv) *Madurai Milk Project.*—The UNICEF aided Madurai Milk Project which has a capacity of 50,000 litres a day, commissioned in 1967, continued to progress during the year, with 3 chilling centres at Srivilliputhur, Virudhunagar and Dindigul attached to it and instantaneous coolers installed at various places in Madurai and Ramanathapuram Districts. As on 31st March 1970, there were 53 milk depots, serving 12,000 customers. The average quantity of milk distributed per day during the year was 13,171 litres.

During the year, the Madurai Project supplied 14,57,275 litres of milk out of its surplus to Madras Project.

The total quantity of milk received, processed and distributed during the year was as follows:

	LITRES.
(a) Total quantity received and processed ..	6,410,950.3
(b) Total quantity distributed	4,764,078.5
(c) Total quantity sent to Madras	1,457,275.0

The average daily collection of milk during the year was 17,565 litres.

A sum of Rs. 50,45,738.01 was incurred towards the purchase of milk and a sum of Rs. 74,08,558.19 was derived from the sale of milk, etc.

During the year, 6,73,293.5 litres of subsidised milk was distributed to low income group as agreed upon with UNICEF. By-products made were as follows:—

	KGS.
(i) Cream	182,401.900
(ii) Butter	71,783.250
(iii) Casein	10,239.000
(iv) Ghee	25,837.760

Co-operation.—Supply of milk for the dairies in Madras and Madurai is wholly obtained from the Milk Supply Co-operative Societies/Unions in the rural areas. A significant feature of Dairy Development is the linking of the various Milk Projects and Co-operative Dairies in a grid so that, after meeting the local demand, the dairies, can send their surplus to major urban projects like Madras and Madurai Projects. There are 8 Milk Pasteurisation Plants in the Co-operative Sector.

During the year, the Kanyakumari Co-operative Milk Supply Union and Ooty Co-operative Milk Supply Society were given assistance, by way of loan and subsidy of Rs. 4.69 lakhs to enable them to increase the handling capacity of their plants.

Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur Plants and Tiruppur chilling centre were also given free services of managerial and technical staff and in this respect a sum of Rs. 0.727 lakh was incurred.

The administration of the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies/Unions continued to be under the control of the Commissioner for Milk Production and Livestock Development and in that he was assisted by a Deputy Milk Commissioner (Co-operation) at Headquarters and 7 Deputy Registrars (Dairying) with headquarters at Kancheepuram, Tindivanam, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Erode and Vellore. As on 31st March 1970, there were 23 Unions and 2,674 Societies, out of which 1,231 were dormant societies.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs was granted as loan to the members of the Milk Supply Co-operative Societies and Unions for purchase of milch animals. The members of the Harijan Milk Supply Societies were given assistance for purchase of milch animals, i.e., Rs. 250 as subsidy and Rs. 250 as loan, the subsidy portion being met by the Social Welfare Department and the loan portion by the Dairy Development Department. This matching loan sanctioned to 32 Harijan Milk Supply Co-operative Societies/Unions amounted to Rs. 3,81,000.

A sum of Rs. 3,00,000 was incurred towards State participation of share capital in respect of 31 Co-operative Milk Supply Societies/Unions.

Co-operative Societies were also assisted by way of loan for establishment of fodder farms to the extent of Rs. 40,000.

Rural Dairy Extension.—During the year, loans amounting to Rs. 3,60,000 was sanctioned to various Co-operative Milk Supply Societies/Unions for purchase of Farm Coolers, Vehicles and for construction of Dairy Building, etc.

World Food Programme.—In order to increase the production of milk, the World Food Programme authorities have come forward to supply feed grains, free of cost, for the preparation of balanced cattle feed and also milk powder. Under this programme, the cost of grain supplied by World Food Programme would be constituted into a separate fund for being utilised for extension work and for setting up a revolving fund for purchase of feed grains after the expiry of the scheme. During the year, 1,261 M.T. of cattle feed was produced. The number of cattle benefited was 7,531 during the year.

Co-operation.

The total expenditure of the State Schemes coming under "Co-operation" during the year 1969-70 amounted to Rs. 122.34 lakhs, against the original budget provision of Rs. 76.93 lakhs. The entire provision was utilised except for some short-fall in individual schemes of "Re-vitalisation of Credit Societies" and "Contribution to Special Bad Debt Reserve" under "Credit", "Share capital contribution to marketing societies" under "Marketing" and under "Education and Training".

Co-operative Credit.—It was programmed to select during the year 400 potentially viable societies and to meet the cost of staff employed by them, assist opening of 50 new branches by Co-operative Central Banks and to supply short and medium term credit to the extent of Rs. 62.50 crores and Rs. 16.40 crores of long term credit. It was also proposed to contribute to the extent of Rs. 15.39 lakhs to the Special Bad Debt Reserves of the primary credit societies and the Co-operative Central banks. Against the target of 400 societies to be selected for assistance, 206 societies were selected and assisted. The short-fall was due to the difficulties experienced in conforming to the conditions prescribed by the National Co-operative Development Corporation. The Societies were re-organised by persuasion. The Central Banks have opened 51 branches during the year. The societies supplied short and medium term credit to the extent of Rs. 42.77 crores (Rs. 39.62 crores short term and Rs. 3.15 crores medium term) during the year.

In pursuance of the policy of the Government to bring agricultural credit as near to the farmers as possible and in view of the larger role envisaged for the Land Development Banks, 67 new Primary Land Development Banks at block level were started during the year. The Land Development Banks issued long term credit to the extent of Rs. 16.26 crores inclusive of special schemes during the year.

The Reserve Bank of India sanctioned the following amounts to the State Government from its long term operations fund for investment in the share capital of co-operative institutions as given below—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Village Credit Societies	16.55
2 Primary Land Development Banks	13.05
3 State Land Development Bank	50.00

In addition to the above amount, the State Government sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 15 lakhs for investment in the Share Capital of the 60 new Land Development Banks registered during December 1969.

A sum of Rs. 15.96 lakhs was invested in the Share Capital of Credit Societies. A sum of Rs. 25.47 lakhs was invested in the Share Capital of Primary Land Development Banks. Government sanctioned grant for outright contribution to the Special Bad Debt Reserve of the village credit societies and Central Banks at 12 per cent and 4 per cent respectively on the excess amount of loans issued by the societies in 1969-70 over those issued in 1968-69. A sum of Rs. 4.38 lakhs was disbursed to the credit societies. Contribution to the reserve at the Central Bank level was reduced as the loans outstanding against the weaker sections of the Community did not warrant more contribution.

Financial assistance by way of loan and subsidy equally to the extent of Rs. 25,000 each was sanctioned to ten agricultural credit societies for construction of composite godown-cum-service-shed.

Financial assistance by way of subsidy towards establishment and contingent charges was given to two non-viable land development banks, which did not reach a loan transaction of Rs. 12.50 lakhs.

During the year 1969-70, the Pudukkottai Co-operative Central Bank was sanctioned subsidy to the extent of Rs. 0.08 lakh. A total sum of Rs. 57.40 lakhs was spent under the "credit schemes".

Co-operative Marketing.—A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was disbursed to the Marketing Societies for the purchase of seven lorries. Marketing societies were also assisted for meeting the cost of grading equipments and grading staff to the extent of Rs. 0.35 lakh. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 4.91 lakhs and a subsidy of Rs. 2.94 lakhs for the establishment of a Cold Storage Unit in Madras. A sum of Rs. 0.30 lakh was given to the apex marketing society for maintenance of common cadre of marketing personnel. A subsidy of Rs. 0.20 lakh was disbursed to the apex marketing society towards the cost of promotional and assessment cells.

Co-operative Processing.—Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 2.06 lakhs by way of share capital was given to the Kallakurichi, Dindigul and Krishnagiri Co-operative Marketing Societies for setting up an oil mill each. A sum of Rs. 0.75 lakh was given to the Kalkulam, Vilvancode taluk, Co-operative Marketing Society towards the capital cost for setting up a tapioca processing unit out of a loan of Rs. 1.50 lakhs sanctioned to it. A sum of Rs. 1.88 lakhs was provided as subsidy to meet the cost of staff employed in the processing units set up by the marketing societies.

Co-operative Sugar Mills.—The administrative control of sugar mills was transferred to the Director of Sugar during the year. Government participate in the Share Capital of Co-operative Sugar Mills on a matching basis. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was invested in the Share Capital of National Co-operative Sugar Mills. A loan of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was sanctioned to North Arcot District Co-operative Sugar Mills, Ambur.

During 1969 the Government of India issued two letters of interest to this Government to set up two new Co-operative sugar mills in North Arcot District, one in Gudiyatham taluk and one in Tirupathur taluk. Each Mill will be set up with 1,250 tons a day crushing capacity.

Co-operative Education and Training.—The schemes relating to Co-operative Education and Training were implemented through the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union Limited, Madras. The Co-operative Training Institutes continued to train up personnel for

the department Deputy Registrar. for the Co-operative Institutions. Two training in the work, puted for training at Poona to get special ing to business management of co-operative processing sobiet Seven Co-operative Sub-Registrars were deputed to the Co-operative Training College, Hyderabad, for special training in the work relating to the land development banks.

Consumers' Co-operation.—The schemes relating to Consumers' Co-operation were included under Centrally aided State Plan schemes from the year 1969-70. During the year 1969-70, financial assistance was provided for setting up 17 modern retail outlets (Mini Supermarkets) to the extent of Rs. 7.65 lakhs at Rs. 45,000 each by way of share capital, loan and subsidy. Nineteen primary stores were provided with share capital assistance to the extent of Rs. 0.38 lakh. Managerial subsidy of Rs. 0.25 lakh was given to 28 stores. The State Consumer Federation was provided share capital assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. In all, a sum of Rs. 11.27 lakhs was spent.

A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was contributed as share capital to the Central House Mortgage Society. Among the miscellaneous types of societies, 13 labour contract societies were sanctioned a loan of Rs. 0.59 lakh and subsidy of Rs. 0.02 lakh towards working capital, share capital, implements, etc. Two societies for salt workers were provided financial assistance of Rs. 0.32 lakh. A sum of Rs. 0.13 lakh was given to the Tamil Writers' Co-operative Society for issuing loan to its members.

Minor Irrigation.—A sum of Rs. 24.21 lakhs was spent under the "New Well Subsidy Scheme" during the year. The State Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 149.70 lakhs to the various debentures of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank. The Government of India have contributed a sum of Rs. 165 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 27.01 lakhs was contributed by the State during the year under the Area Development Schemes to the State Land Development Bank.

Under the Central Sponsored Schemes the total expenditure incurred under the various schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 44.13 lakhs.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION, LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ARCHIVE.

Primary Education

There were 31,632 Primary and Middle Schools (including Basic Schools) in the State as on the 1st August 1969 with 45.00 lakhs of pupils studying in the age group 6—14. One lakh fifty six thousand two hundred and fifty-nine teachers were serving in the above schools during the year.

Additional enrolment—(i) Additional enrolment of pupils of the age-group 6—11.—A scheme for the enrolment in elementary schools of 1.5 lakhs of pupils of the age-group 6—11 and the appointment of 3,600 teachers (Secondary Grade 700 and Elementary Grade 2,900) was implemented during the year 1969-70.

(ii) Enrolment of pupils of the age-group 11—14.—A scheme for the enrolment of 1 lakh of pupils of the age-group 11—14 in elementary and secondary schools and the appointment of 2,500 teachers (secondary grade) for the purpose was also implemented during 1969-70.

Midday Meals Scheme.—The scheme for the supply of midday meals for needy children studying in elementary schools continued this year also. The Director continued to release midday meal grants to Panchayat Union Councils. (The number of schools in which this scheme was in operation on 31st March 1970 was 29,355 and the number of pupils fed was 18.00 lakhs) In addition, the school meals scheme was also functioning in 329 Corporation Schools in Madras City. The number of children fed in these schools was 34,151. (The scheme was also functioning on a purely voluntary basis in 180 secondary schools, the number of pupils fed in these schools being 16,423.)

'Care' Programme.—The CARE organisation of America did useful work during the year by the provision of wheat, oil, etc. During the year, the following 'CARE' commodities were distributed for use in the school meal centres :—

	Lbs.	Value in
Bulgar wheat	2,82,79,056	22.81
Blended Food	2,45,69,901	
Salad Oil	56,72,3	
Butter Oil	13,83	

The latest development with the help of CARE is the provision of a Central Kitchen wherein food is cooked under hygienic conditions and transported to the surrounding schools and the establishment of a Central Farm, to produce the food-grains and vegetables needed for the meals. The first Centralized kitchen and Farm were established at Sekkadu about 16 miles from Madras in the Poonamallee Panchayat Union Block. As this scheme proved to be a success, 30 more Central kitchens were sanctioned during 1969-70. The total value of food stuffs supplied by CARE hitherto is over Rs. 17 crores.

Supply of Free Uniform to Children.—In addition to providing a meal, it was felt necessary to give clothes to the needy, particularly the girls, to enable them to attend school. So far, 12.93 lakhs uniform at a cost of Rs. 76.49 lakhs have been distributed to poor children free of cost. The provision of free uniforms to the needy has stimulated other pupils to attend schools in uniforms.

Free supply of Books and Slates.—Free supply of language text books to the pupils of Standards I to III who come under the Midday Meals Scheme and Arithmetic Text Books to the Children of Standard III was continued during the year. (Poor pupils in Standard I are supplied with slates also free.)

Number of Text Books supplied free—

Tamil for Standard I—3.50 lakhs.

Tamil for Standard II—3.00 lakhs.

Tamil and Arithmetic for Standard III—3.11 lakhs.

Number of slates supplied free for Standard I—3.12 lakhs.

Pre-primary schools.—There were 59 pre-primary schools during the year with a strength of 5,087 pupils.

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At the end of 1969, there were 2,562 Secondary Schools with 739 pupils (including Central Schools and Anglo-Indian Schools).

Number of High Schools as on 1st August 1969—

	Govt.	Di. Board Panchayat Union.	Municipal.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
High Schools for Boys ..	82	1,357	86	563	1	2,089
High Schools for Girls ..	37	108	36	218	..	399
Total ..	119	1,465	122	781	1	2,488

In the above schools, 54,740 teachers were working.

In addition to the opening of High Schools in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu, schools have been established to cater to the differing needs and requirements of the people of the State. There are 44 Anglo-Indian Schools with English as the medium of instruction with a strength of 25,193 pupils. Besides, there are 16 Oriental Schools with special emphasis on learning of Indian languages, 18 Matriculation schools affiliated to the University of Madras, three post Basic schools, two public schools, 10 Central schools, established by the Directorate of Central Schools Organisation of Ministry of Education, New Delhi, and 1 High School affiliated to the Indian School of Certificate.

Languages.—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 being taught from Standard III to all children, according to the "Structural Method" of Teaching.

Curricula and Syllabi.—Under the revised pattern of school education introduced in the schools of the State, the study of one Elective has been introduced in Standards X and XI. The Syllabi with Elective was introduced in Standard X during 1967-68 and in Standard XI during 1968-69. Every pupil passing through the Secondary stage must opt for one Elective subject or a subject under the Diversified course of studies.

Enrolment of pupils of the Age Group 14-17.—A scheme for the enrolment of 60,000 additional pupils of the age-group. —1 in secondary schools under all managements and the appointment of 1,500 teachers (B.T. Grade) was implemented during 1969-70.

Qualitative Improvement of teaching.—The scheme sponsored by the Government of India for the improvement of teaching core subjects, strengthening the teaching of Science subject, improving the library, workshops, etc. were continued to be implemented. These schemes will shortly cover all schools.

The number of schools which were benefited by the schemes relating to the Improvement of Teaching Science and the Improvement of Libraries during 1969-70 is as shown below :—

Name of the improvement Scheme. (1)	Name of Schools selected during 1969-70. (2)	The value of grant per school. (3) RS.
(i) Improvement of facilities for teaching Science in High Schools.	Government	12
	Government (Board)	58
	Aided Mission	27
	Municipal	13
(ii) Improvement of Libraries in High Schools.	Government	18
	Government (Board)	105
	Aided	27
	Municipal	9
		108 40,000
		159 2,000

The grant under the scheme "Improvement of Libraries" was utilised for purchasing the books brought out by the Bureau of Tamil Publications. The cost of one set of the said books is Rs. 699.75 per school plus freight charges.

Mobile Science Laboratory Scheme.—The CARE Administration donated for the benefit of the High Schools in Tamil Nadu two Mobile Science Laboratories, from out of the unspent money left out of the sum paid by the Government towards administrative costs. The scheme is being tried as a Pilot Project in 40 High Schools with inadequate laboratory facilities, in the taluks of Mayuram, Sirkali, Kumbakonam, Papanasam, Nannilam, Mannargudi, Pattukottai and Orathanad of Thanjavur Revenue district, each van covering 20 schools per visit. 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.

Madras English Language Teaching Campaign.—The Residential Intensive Courses of four weeks duration to train teachers in English for Standards VI to VIII was conducted during the year 1969-70. One thousand three hundred and fourteen teachers have been trained.

To ensure effective follow up work, Government have also sanctioned the scheme of re-training of all the Deputy Inspectors of this State at the R.I.E.S.I., Bangalore on a three weeks course under a phased programme. About 58 Deputy Inspectors have been trained during the year 1969-70.

Institute of Education.—(i) With a view to improving education a number of workshops, seminars and refresher teachers were conducted by the Institute.

(ii) *School Complexes.*—One hundred and fifteen School Complexes Centres covering 45 Educational Districts are functioning. The complexes have programmes of their own and follow them quite enthusiastically. Besides lectures, demonstration of model lessons and the like, the High Schools lend science equipments, library books, etc. to the primary schools.

(iii) *Teacher-Education Complexes.*—On the lines of the school complex programmes, seven teacher-training institutions of the City have organised Teacher-Education Complexes. Each Training Institution has four or five primary schools attached to them and the Teacher Education Complexes work on a month-war programme. New projects are selected by every Teacher Education complex for implementation every year.

(iv) *Publications.*—The following periodical publications are being continued by the Institute.—

1. Tamil Nadu Education—Quarterly.
2. Tamilaga Kalvi—Monthly.

During April 1969 the following two booklets were printed and circulated to schools and Educational Officers of the State.

(a) School complexes for school improvement.

(b) List of teaching aids and activities for Mathematics, for Standards I—VIII.

(c) A list of teaching aids and activities for Standards I—VIII for Tamil has been finalised and will be cyclostyled and issued to the schools.

(v) *Services to Schools in Extension area.*—The Institute continued to render a number of services to the 50 primary schools in the Extension area—like distribution of teaching aids, holding of book exhibitions, loan of library books, holding of film shows, organisation of visits to those schools, etc.

Audio Visual Education.—During the year the State Film library as usual lent films to Educational Institutions and 4,293 film shows were conducted.

As in the previous years, the Department continued its efforts to encourage the schools to equip themselves with a set of minimum equipments consisting of 16 m.m. film projectors, 35 m.m. filmstrip Projectors and Radio sets. During the year, 17 schools were equipped with 16 m.m. projectors, 5 schools were equipped with 35 m.m. filmstrip projectors and 1 school with Radio.

Education of physically or mentally handicapped children.—

There were 24 institutions for the Handicapped children in Tamil Nadu. The Government school for the Blind, Poonamallee, has up to Standard XI and the pupils are presented for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination at the end of the course. The school for the Blind and Deaf, Teynampet, has also up to Standard XI and internal examination is conducted for the Deaf children at the end of the school course.

In addition to general education, special attention is paid in these institutions to vocational training in crafts like rattan work, wood work, mat weaving and in the cases of those other than blind, needle work and dress making are also taught. The total number of pupils reading in these institutions is 2,635 with 273 members of staff. These institutions are paid full teaching grant by the Government with effect from the academic year 1967-68. A Government school for the Blind was opened at Sivaganga during 1969-70.

A Teacher Training Course for the Blind was conducted at the school for the Blind, Palayamkottai, during the year. The intake of the training course was ten.

Home for children.—There were 352 Homes for children in the State during 1969-70. The total number of inmates stayed in the Homes for children during 1969-70 were 54,500.

Parent-Teacher Associations.—Parent-Teacher Associations have been formed in schools under all managements including secondary 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.

School Improvement Conference.—This people's movement continued to make satisfactory progress during the year and as many as 32 conferences were held in various districts in the State during the year. The total number of School Improvement Conferences held up to date is 430. The total cost of schemes undertaken in all these conferences was 15.43 crores of rupees.

Physical Education.—During the year, Republic Day Sports and Games Competitions were held at District, Divisional and State level for boys and at District and State level for girls. Silver medals for the winners in games and athletics at District level (boys and girls), for the Champions at Divisional level (boys) and for the winners and runners-up at State level including champions (boys and girls) were awarded in connection with the competitions.

Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,12,000 to meet the expenditure at all the three levels.

The district and divisional level competitions were conducted during the months of October and November respectively. The State level tournaments were conducted at Madras during the third week of January, 1970. The Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan presided over and distributed the prizes to the boys and girls on 24th January 1970.

Children's Rally was also conducted to mark the occasion of the Republic Day on 26th January 1970. Nearly 1,500 children from elementary schools located within the City participated in the Rally. The Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration, Thiru M. Muthuswamy presided over and distributed the Bishnuram Medhi shield to the winners. Mylapore range was adjudged as the first in the Rally.

Schools Games Federation of India.—Tamil Nadu participated in the Autumn and Winter meet conducted by the Schools Games Federation of India. In the Autumn meet conducted at Poona, Tamil Nadu participated in Basket Ball and Table-Tennis (boys and girls) during November 1969 and in the winter meet conducted at Lucknow, Tamil Nadu participated in volley-ball (boys) and Athletics (boys and girls) during December 1969. A sum of about Rs. 14,000 was spent on the teams which participated in the Schools Games Federation of India Competitions.

Children's Rally on 14th November 1969.—The Indian Council for Child Welfare conducted the Children's Rally at Nehru Stadium on 14th November 1969. The students of all elementary schools and secondary schools (boys and girls) in Madras City including Anglo-Indian schools participated in the Rally. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 as grant for the conduct of the Rally.

Adult Education.—Under the Farmers Education and Functional Literacy Project, the second batch of courses in the 60 centres, in Udumalpet taluk was started from 20th November 1969. The project was extended to Thanjavur district also and 60 centres will be started in Thanjavur district.

Besides the Farmers Functional Literacy Programme, during 1969-70 Government sanctioned the opening of 500 Adult Literacy centres conducting a course of 4 months duration at a total estimated cost of Rs. 60,000 for enrolling not less than 1,000 adults at the

rate of at least 20 adults for each centre. The sanction of Rs. 60,000 was mainly to cover the payment of honorarium to the Instructors and the incidental charges for conducting re-orientation training to these teachers. The cost of books, slates, lighting charges and other incidental charges were asked to be met through local philanthropists. Six days' orientation training course was conducted for these teachers to plan and start the work. Four hundred and ninety-nine Centres were permitted to be opened in the various districts.

Welfare of Teachers.—(i) *Teachers' Home.*—A Teacher's Home was started first at Vellore with the willing co-operation and efforts of about 25,000 teachers. The building was purchased at a cost of Rs. 95,000 from the contribution of teachers and remodelled spending an additional amount of Rs. 50,000. The Government sanctioned an ad hoc grant of Rs. 50,000 as a measure of encouragement to the qualitative improvement of education and also to the welfare of teachers. This will encourage teachers of other districts also to start similar Homes in their respective districts.

(ii) *Service conditions of Aided School teachers.*—A Committee was appointed in June 1969 to go into all questions relating to the service conditions of teaching and non-teaching staff of aided elementary and secondary schools.

(iii) *Pension.*—In April 1969, Government liberalised the terms of family pension admissible to teachers coming under the Madras Teachers' Contributory Provident Fund Insurance Pension Rules, 1958 (i.o.), teachers in non-Government service.

(iv) *State Award.*—As in the previous year, the State Award to teachers for the year 1969-70 has been declared for 90 teachers of elementary schools and 90 teachers of high schools. Each award consists of a Silver medal, a certificate of merit and a cash prize of Rs. 200.

(v) *National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare.*—The National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare was set up in 1962 under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. The total collection made up to 31st March 1970 was Rs. 25,98,994.93 which included Rs. 5,30,796.05 so far collected in respect of the Teachers' Day, 1969. So far 542 applications have been considered and aid sanctioned and disbursed to 326 persons (lump-sum to 132 persons and recurring to 200 persons including six persons sanctioned both recurring and non-recurring). The total amount disbursed so far is Rs. 2,01,671.64.

Collegiate Education.

The Director of Collegiate Education is the administrative Head of the Department of Collegiate Education. The subjects "Public Library" and "Adult Education" were transferred to the Directorate of School Education with effect from 23rd October 1969. The post of the Special Officer for Libraries was also transferred to the control of the Director of School Education, Madras with effect from 23rd October 1969.

The number of Universities in Tamil Nadu continued to be 3 during the year.

To meet the growing demand for Collegiate Education, Government started 6 new Arts colleges under their management during the year 1969-70. Of these 2 are for women and 4 for men. Nine aided colleges were also started by private agencies during the year. With the opening of these 15 colleges in the year 1969-70 the total number of Arts colleges in the State has increased to 141 (Government colleges—39, aided colleges—102). The opening of new colleges as well as opening of additional sections helped to meet the demand for admission to a considerable extent.

The rush for admission to the P.U.C. in 1969-70 continued to be fairly heavy on the whole, particularly in thickly populated urban centres in Tamil Nadu and the facilities available in the State as a whole were adequate to meet the demand. The Universities in the State permitted the colleges (both Government and aided) whenever necessary to open additional sections subject to availability of accommodation, etc. or admission of more number of students wherever instructional facilities for the increased numbers were deemed adequate. The total number of seats in the P.U.C. in the colleges is about 71,000.

Since the introduction of Tamil as an alternative medium of instruction in the P.U.C. (Hum.) Course from 1966-67, in B.A., 1968 and in P.U.C. (Science subjects) from 1968-69, the number of colleges having Tamil medium course in the P.U.C. increased to 111 during 1969-70 as against 92 in 1968-69. The number of students in P.U.C. has increased to 13,784 in 1968-69. Ninety-four colleges have started Tamil medium section in B.A. degree course during 1968-69 and the number of students at 3,739.

With a view to facilitate the students, who had studied P.U.C. Science course through Tamil medium, to pursue their studies at degree level through Tamil medium itself, Tamil medium was introduced in B.Sc. degree courses in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology subjects during the year 1969-70. In the four Government Arts colleges in Madras City, provision was made for both media (English and Tamil) in the five major subjects in which the college concerned is affiliated in the B.Sc. degree course and the existing sanctioned strength in each of the five subjects was retained and divided equally between Tamil and English medium sections. In the three Government Arts colleges in the Mofussil (Coimbatore, Ootacamund and Ponneri) such parallel sections in both media are run in the five major subjects in which these colleges are affiliated. The number of students who are studying B.Sc. course through Tamil medium during the year 1969-70 is about 1,900.

The phased programme of introducing Tamil as medium of instruction in Science subjects at B.Sc. level necessitated the publication of suitable Texts Books in Tamil. Thirty Books in Tamil for B.Sc. course have been published and released by the Bureau of Tamil publication, Madras during 1969-70. During 1970-71, it is proposed to publish and release 25 more books in Tamil for B.Sc. course for the use of the students at their third year degree level. In order to enable the teachers to teach the subjects in Tamil, an orientation course for College teachers teaching Science subjects in B.Sc. degree courses was conducted at Madurai under the auspices of the Madurai University. The total number of teachers benefited by this Course is 376.

The total number of Training colleges in the State continued to be 23, i.e., Government 7 and aided 16. The total number of scholars in the Training Colleges is 2,792 (Boys 1,636 and 1,156).

During the year 1969-70, degree courses were opened in Government colleges and additional degree courses in aided colleges.

These were first opened in 1965-66. During the year 1969-70, a new course was opened in H.H. The R. P.U.C. only. The total number

evening colleges in the State as on 31st March 1970. In these, evening courses are offered at P.U.C. level in 2 Government colleges and in other six Government Arts colleges, evening courses are offered both in P.U.C. and degree levels. In addition, evening courses are conducted in five aided colleges. In all, 13 colleges are conducting evening courses.

National Cadet Corps in the colleges was revived from October 1969 under the following conditions:—

- (1) Candidates will be trained by means of English words of command.
- (2) Hindi equivalents will be taught so that the Cadets would be able to participate efficiently in parades in either language; and
- (3) Participation in the N.C.C. will be on a voluntary basis.

With a view to fostering plan consciousness among college students and teachers and inculcating in them a critical appreciation of the work pertaining to the formulation and implementation of the Country's Five-Year Plans, Planning forums have been formed in Universities and colleges. The Director of Collegiate Education sanctions grants to the 13 planning forums in the Madras City colleges and the District Collectors to those in the mofussil. During the year 1969-70, 11 forums were sanctioned the basic grant of Rs. 400 each and 2 forums were sanctioned higher basic grants of Rs. 1,600 each. A book grant of Rs. 750 each was also sanctioned to 2 City College Planning Forums.

During the year, 571 scholars were selected (as against 591 scholars during 1968-69) for the award of scholarships under the Government of India National Scholarships Scheme and an expenditure of Rs. 13 lakhs was incurred towards sanction of fresh and renewal of scholarships.

Under the "National Scholarships Scheme for the children of school teachers", 46 scholars were selected (as against 39 scholars during 1968-69) for the award of scholarships and an expenditure of Rs. 1.77 lakhs was incurred towards the sanction of fresh and renewal of scholarships.

Number of scholarships, fresh and renewal, granted National Loan Scholarship Scheme" during the year amount disbursed are as follows :—

	Number of scholarships sanctioned.	Amount disbursed.
		RS. IN LAKHS.
Fresh ..	1,215	9.0
Renewals ..	4,050	29.3
Total ..	5,265	38.3

The number of scholarships tenable for each year under the Scheme of Scholarships to Children of Freedom Fighters is as follows :—

P.U.C. ..	36	
Degree Classes ..	60	(Twenty Scholarships in each of the 1st year to 3rd year of the three year degree course).
B.F. ..	3	

The children of Burma Repatriates and Ceylon Repatriates are awarded financial assistance for study in Arts and Professional Colleges, as in previous years.

The State Government have instituted a scheme called "State Collegiate Scholarship Scheme". Under this scheme, students studying in post-matric courses in Arts and Science groups are selected for the award on the basis of the merit-cum-means. Only students whose parents, annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,000 are eligible for this award. The total number of awards available under this scheme is 322 and the amount spent during 1969-70 under this scheme is Rs. 55,000. With effect from the year 1969-70, the State Government have introduced a scheme for the award of scholarships to the following categories of physically handicapped students of the age group 16 to 30 who are studying post-matriculation courses in this State :—

- Orthopaedically handicapped.
- The Blind.
- The Deaf.

During 1969-70, an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 was incurred under this scheme.

The grant of scholarship to the children of the Defence Service Personnel for their post-matric studies is being continued.

Tamil Nadu Government have directed that with effect from the academic year 1969-70, no tuition fee should be levied from any students studying P.U.C. irrespective of the annual income or community of parents or guardians subject to the condition that the eligible students should be either natives of Tamil Nadu or domiciled therein.

Legal Education.

The department of Legal studies which was created in 1953 with the purpose of upgrading the Legal Education continued to strive for this purpose. The first batch of the students of the newly introduced B.G.L. Law Course, appeared for the B.G.L. Degree Examination in April 1970. There were seven sections in I year and three sections in II year classes. There were 593 students in the first year of the B.G.L. degree course and 193 students in the second year of the B.G.L. degree course. The students who had undergone the Law Course under old regulation and who have appeared for F.L. examination but, could not come out successful in the above examinations were also permitted to join the II B.G.L. class so as to enable those students to make up the attendance and to appear for B.L. Examination (old Regulation) during this year. The University of Madras have permitted the students of the Law College to continue their studies in the next higher classes irrespective of their performance in the respective examinations during the year 1969-70 and the students will be able to avail these benefits from the academic year 1970-71.)

Apart from these classes conducted during the day time for the first year degree course, instructions for post Graduate diploma course in three groups, i.e. Group I.—Company and Insurance and Banking, Group II.—Taxation and Group III.—Labour Law and M.L. course in Branch III (Crimes and Torts) were also imparted in this college. The total students who have undergone the Post-Graduate Diploma course and M.L. courses were 146 and 15 respectively.

Evening Law Courses for the first year degree were also conducted in this college. The total strength of the first B.G.L. and second B.G.L. course were 162 and 156 respectively. There were two sections, i.e., two sections each in each of the first and second year for the evening Law Course.

Technical Education.

The expansion of Technical Education during the last two plan periods in Tamil Nadu has been quite phenomenal; the growth rate of Engineering personnel has reached 3.7 per 1,00,000 of population in Tamil Nadu as against the All-India figure of 1.6. However, in the context of the widespread unemployment among Engineers, in recent years, the general consensus was that there should be no further quantitative expansion of technical education and that future schemes should aim at the consolidation of the existing institutions, improvement in quality and standards, diversification of polytechnic diploma courses, curriculum development and practical training of graduate engineers and diploma holders. Accordingly as a first step in this direction, the admissions to Engineering Colleges under the control of the Director of Technical Education were reduced from 1,400 to 1,000 in respect of five year B.E. degree course with effect from 1968-69, besides keeping in abeyance the three year Engineering degree course for B.Sc. students offered in selected engineering colleges (260 seats) under the programme of diversification, the syllabi for both degree and diploma courses have been revised extensively, providing a number of electives for specialisation. Besides, an Expert Committee has been constituted in accordance with the decision of the State Board of Technical Education and Training, Tamil Nadu, to go into the question of further diversification and introduction of new courses to meet the specific requirements of industry and that committee is now examining the question. As more and more small and medium industries are likely to be set up during the Fourth Plan period, the requirement for trained technicians and engineers who have specialised in different areas will be definitely more in the years ahead and such a situation would eventually warrant the starting of more and more industrially oriented courses both at degree and diploma levels. The schemes in the Annual Plans, during the last three years have been, therefore, mostly directed towards consolidation of the existing institutions for the present intake and towards the diversification of courses at degree and diploma levels.

The number of Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Technical High Schools in this State continues to be 12, 36 and 16 respectively (including the Motilal Nehru Polytechnic and the Technical High School at Pondicherry which are affiliated to the Tamil Nadu State Board of Technical Education and Training).

Free education facilities were extended to all the students of P.T.C. Polytechnics irrespective of their parents' annual income.

In accordance with the policy of diversification of study, a degree course in Electronics and Communication Engineering with an intake of 22 students was started in Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikal in 1969. Similarly, a diploma course in Electronics Engineering started in the Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore. At the College of Engineering, Guindy, a degree course in Metallurgy was introduced from 1969-70 in the place of the Mining Engineering course since closed.

With a view to encourage self-employment among the diploma holders, a scheme has been introduced in the Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai, during 1969-70 for providing employment to young unemployed diploma holders who are residents of Madurai City. The scheme was started with the co-operation of the local industries, under which the industries have been given small job orders like turning of bolts and nuts, making fasteners components and machine parts, cross arms for electric posts and small structural fabrications. The diploma holders on their part avail of the facilities provided in the polytechnic workshop and execute the job under the guidance and supervision of experienced staff. It has been found that all the 20 students admitted to this scheme were able to make about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per day after paying for the hire charges for machinery and other incidental expenses. This scheme besides providing employment for a limited number, prepares the diploma holders in shop-floor techniques and development of skills in respective jobs. The scheme is in an experimental stage. The Principals of certain selected polytechnics have been permitted to introduce the scheme in their institutions.

A Conference of the Industrialists and Departmental Officers on "Practical Orientation" was conducted on 29th September 1969 in which various problems concerning Technical Education were discussed.

Examination Examinations.

1969, S.S.L.C. Public Examination was held in April
 tails regarding the number of centres, number of
 1, appeared and declared eligible are given

	April 1969.	October 1969.
1. Number of centres in which conducted.	847	166
2. Number of candidates registered.	1,89,790	36,182
3. Number of candidates appeared.	1,82,829	34,408
4. Number of candidates appeared taking subjects qualifying for admission to the University Courses.	1,77,009	28,138
5. Number of candidates declared eligible.	91,794	8,326

Details of the various Government Orders issued during the year are given below :—

1. The holders of Nursery, Montessori and Kindergarten Training School-Leaving Certificates of Elementary Grade were permitted to appear for the T.S.L.C. Examination of Ordinary Secondary Grade provided they have put in a service of not less than five years in a recognised Elementary or Secondary School and possess the requisite general educational qualifications specified in Rule 138 of the Madras Educational Rules.

2. The members of the staff of the Local Fund Accounts Office have been permitted to appear for the Accountancy Higher Grade Examination as private candidates, relaxing the conditions of admission already prescribed.

3. The Junior Assistants, Assistants, Assistant Cashiers, Assistant Store-keepers, Accountants, Cashiers and Store-keepers of the Dairy Development Department who are eligible for promotion to the posts of Commercial Accountants, Grades I and II, were exempted from the payment of examination fees for admission to the Accountancy Examination Higher Grade and were permitted to appear for that examination availing two free chances, subject to certain conditions.

4. The holders of Technical Teachers' Certificate in Woodwork of the Lower Grade were permitted to appear for the T.S.L.C. Examination of Secondary Grade provided they have eight years of teaching experience in recognised schools in this State and satisfy the other conditions laid down in Rule 138 of the Madras Educational Rules.

The Connemara Public Library.

The Connemara Public Library named after Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras during 1886—1891 and constructed in Anglo-Italian style was opened formally on 5th December 1896 under the auspices of the Government of Madras. With effect from 1st April, 1950, it became the State Central Library under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948. With effect from 10th September 1955, this library was declared as one of the three Public Libraries in India which will get all materials published in India on or after 20th May 1954 under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 as amended. It also serves as UNESCO Information Centre with effect from 15th September 1965. It is also a depository centre for publications of United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies and organs. An institute of Library service has been started with effect from 21st March 1966 temporarily for training the Local Library Authority personnel in Library Science.

At present the Library receives 6,818 periodicals and 266 newspapers. The Library is manned by 59 persons and remains open to the public for 9½ hours from 8-00 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. on all days except Fridays and nine other holidays in a year. It accommodates 250 readers at a time. It publishes "The Tamil Nadu State Bibliography of Children's Literature in Tamil—Monthly List" from January 1963 and "Tamil Nadu State Bibliography—Tamil—Monthly List" from July 1964.

Details regarding the stock, number of Members, etc., are furnished below :—

1. Number of Members on 31st March 1970.	7,529
2. Average number of visitors per month during the year.	12,197
3. Stock on 31st March 1970	2,14,359 Volumes.
4. Average number of Books lent per month.	10,270
5. Average number of Books consulted per month.	36,590

Public Library Service.

Public Library Service in the State is governed by the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948 and the Rules framed thereunder. Under the provisions of the Act, a Local Library Authority comprising of members elected by Local Bodies as well as those nominated by the Director of Public Libraries, Madras, is constituted for each Revenue District. In the case of Madras City, the nomination of Members is done by the Government. Each Local Library Authority has a Chairman elected from among its members while the District Educational Officer at the Head Quarters of the Revenue District is its Secretary. The Chairman is the Executive Authority and the Secretary is responsible for the administration of the Local Library Authority.

The Director of Public Libraries is responsible for superintending and controlling the work of all Local Library Authorities under the Act.

These Local Library Authorities render free Library Service to the Public by opening a District Central Library at the District Headquarters, a Branch Library for each town or a locality with a population of over 5,000 and a delivery station for each village or a locality having a population between 1,000 to 5,000 or for each group of three continuous hamlets, i.e. localities with a population of below 1000.

The District Central Libraries, are affiliated to the State Central Library, i.e. Connemara Public Library, Madras and can borrow books in bulk from the State Central Library for use of readers in the District Central Libraries. Similarly the District Central Libraries 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.

When the District Central Library is required to be manned by a trained Librarian with a diploma in Library Science, the Branch Libraries are usually manned by Librarians with certificate in Library Science. The delivery stations are generally looked after by local Elementary School teachers who are employed on part-time basis on a remuneration of Rs. 10 per mensem. The Librarians are responsible for the up-keep of the Libraries and the maintenance of the relevant registers.

The Certificate Course in Library Science is conducted for Non-graduates in the Madras and Madurai Universities and also in the Connemara Public Library.

The District Central Libraries are inspected by the Special Officer for Libraries, Office of the Director of Public Libraries, Madras, and the Branch Libraries are inspected by the Librarian, District Central Library or the Superintendent of Libraries in the District where such a post exists.

In a majority of these libraries, open access system is being followed and Readers have free access to the books. Those who desire to take books for home reading are required to enrol themselves as Members by paying the requisite caution deposit. Apart from this, Library Service is also rendered through Mobile Library Van in Madras, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Madurai districts and through Tri-cycles in Chingleput, Salem and Tirunelveli districts.

The Local Library Authorities have also introduced the following special schemes for the spread of library service in the districts :—

1. Home delivery of books for women and children.
2. Library Service for school children.
3. Library Service for tourists.
4. Library Service for prisoners in Jail.
5. Library Service for Police personnel.
6. Hospital Library Service.

Each Local Library Authority has a library fund of its own from out of which all its expenses are met. This fund is built up from the Library cess levied in the form of a surcharge on the property tax or house tax levied in such area under the Tamil Nadu City Municipal Act, 1919, the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920, or the Tamil Nadu Local Boards Act, 1920, as the case may be, at the rate of 3 paise for every whole rupee in the property tax so levied and an equal sum contributed by the State Government from the State Revenue besides miscellaneous receipts such as subscription, fines and other amounts collected by the Local Library Authorities.

As most of the Local Library Authorities have reached the limit of their financial resources, Government have come forward to permit them to open Libraries under Plan Scheme and to meet the recurring and non-recurring items of expenditure, in the first

year from the State funds and also the Recurring Expenditure in the subsequent years. The non-recurring expenditure in subsequent years, if any, has to be met from the funds of the Local Library Authority. Though the expenditure on maintenance of these libraries is met from the State funds, they are fully under the Administrative Control of the Local Library Authorities concerned.

Besides the Libraries opened by the Local Library Authorities, there are libraries functioning under various managements such as Panchayats, Gramasangams, Private Associations, Co-operative Societies and Municipalities. The Libraries under these managements except those under the Municipalities are given grants from State funds every year. These Libraries are accorded recognition and included in the list of aided Libraries by the District Educational Officers who are Secretaries of Local Library Authorities. The scale of aid is as follows :—

1. Gramasangam Libraries Rs. 25 per annum.
2. Panchayat Libraries Rs. 40 per annum.
3. Private Libraries and Libraries Rs. 95 per annum.
under Co-operative Societies.

The statistical data as on 31st March 1970 regarding the Libraries is furnished below :—

Number of libraries.—

State Central Library	..	Connemara Public Library, Madras.	
Libraries under the Local Library Authorities.		District Central Libraries.	12
		Branch Libraries	.. 1,421
		Delivery Stations	.. 2,223

The Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act has not yet been extended to the Kanyakumari district. As such there is no Local Library Authority for this district. However the Libraries under other managements in this district are given aid from the State funds

Government Museums.

The Government Museum, Madras observed the "Museum Week" from 17th to 23rd November, 1969 and in this connection a special programme of popular lecturers, film shows, special exhibition and conducted school visits was organised at the Museum and these activities attracted a large number of visitors. The special exhibition consisted of outstanding latest additions to the Museum and a thematic section depicting the "Quest for water."

During the Museum week, the Director delivered a popular illustrated lecture on the "Habits and Ecology of the South Indian Butterflies". The Superintending Archaeologist, Temple Survey Project, Archaeological Survey of India, Madras delivered a lecture on "Archaeological Museums of India". The Director of Archives, Madras delivered a lecture on "Research Facilities in Archives and Museums". All the three lectures were followed by suitable film shows appropriate to the respective subjects. Six special film shows were also conducted for the benefit of school children during the Museum week.

The Scheme of popular lectures by the Museum Staff on Museum subjects for the benefit of the College students and scholars was continued during the year and the following lectures were delivered:—

- (1) "Snakes and their adaptations."
- (2) "Bremen, a City in West Germany a profile."
- (3) "Protection of work of Art during Transit."
- (4) Portraiture in Coinage.

The programme of educational activities included film shows and lectures.

The Museum participated in the Exhibition organised by the Department of Information and Publicity at "Kuralagam", by exhibiting selected specimens and publications of the Museum, in order to give the public a glance into the Museum's collections and activities.

As in previous years, there were a number of additions to the various galleries of the Museum.

A group of twenty American teachers (sponsored by the United States Educational Foundation) visited the Museum on 15th July 1969 and were received by the Director and Curators. They were later taken round the various galleries of the Museum and the exhibits were explained to them.

The Deputy Minister for Higher Education of the German Democratic Republic and his party visited the Museum and the National Art Gallery on 19th October 1969.

Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the distinguished British Archaeologist and his group of authors and scholars from England were received by the Director at the Museum on 8th November 1969 and taken round the Museum galleries and the National Art Gallery.

The Director prepared a fourteen page article on "Museums in Germany and the Netherlands—some observations" and contributed it along with suitable photographs for publication in the journal "Studies in Museology" published by the Department of Museology, University of Baroda. He attended and participated in the meetings of the International Committee for Museums of Science and Technology (of the ICOM) at Bangalore from 9th to 14th November 1969 as an observer. He attended the meeting of the Central Museums Review Committee held at the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad from 19th to 22nd December, 1969.

The Director of Museums attended the meeting of the Committee for reviewing the working of the Central Museums at the Indian Museum, Calcutta and at Bhubaneswar and Konarak from 12th to 16th April 1969. He also visited the monuments and site museums in and around Bhubaneswar and studied their problems relating to security and maintenance.

The Director of Museums served as Liaison Officer in connection with the visit of Dr. Nuri Mehdi, Director, Natural History Museum, Baghdad and arranged his local programme besides showing him round the various sections of the Museum and the Art Gallery.

The Director received Mrs. Renee Marcouse, Expert on Museum Education from United Kingdom and Miss Dorothy Dudley, Expert on Museum Registration methods from United States of America at the Museum showed them round the galleries of the Museum and arranged discussions with them on various technical matters relating to Museum work.

The Assistant Director of Museums served as Liaison Officer in connection with the visit of Mr. Louis Maniki, Lecturer in Fine Arts, Nairobi University, Kenya and arranged his local programme besides showing round the various sections of the Museum and the National Art Gallery.

The Director undertook a tour to Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram and inspected the Padmanabhapuram Palace and Museum of Antiquities jointly with the Director of Archaeology, Kerala State from 17th to 20th February 1970.

Government Museum, Pudukkottai.—Swords and weapons in the Arms Gallery were given preservative treatment. The exhibits of bronze vessels of Travancore were cleaned and re-arranged according to their entries in the Stock Register. The textiles and their blocks were cleaned with paradichlorobenzene. The exhibits in the Geology gallery were re-arranged systematically as in the "Guide to the Principal Exhibits" in the Government Museum, Pudukkottai. Nine books were added to the Library making up the total volumes to 1327. A special exhibition on Biological collections and the Wax and dye textile of Tiruvappur was arranged from 17th November to 6th December 1969 in the Centre Hall of Mammals Gallery in connection with the Museum Week Celebrations. The required assistance to build up school Museums was afforded to schools as usual at their request by supplying the relevant information about the methods of collection, preservation and display. The teachers accompanying the school students have been given training in the method of explaining the museum exhibits to the school children.

National Art Gallery.

During the year, the following eight paintings recommended by the National Art Gallery Committee were purchased :—

1. Thanjavur studies at Toraspanker by Nandalal Bose.
2. Worship by A. K. Haldar.
3. Women with child by D. P. Roy Choudhry.
4. Lady with Veena by D. P. Roy Choudhry.
5. A spot in Darjeeling by L. N. Sen.
6. Return from temple by Shailendranath Dey.
7. Malini by Shailendranath Dey.
8. A Bridge by Bireshwar Sen.

The above items were purchased from J. C. Jain, Calcutta-19.

Tamil Nadu Archives.

The Director of Archives attended the District Registrars' Conference held at Vellore on 25th June 1969 and took part in the discussions on the proposal to set up District Record Offices for the Registration Department records. He visited Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli Districts along with the Assistant Inspector General of Registration for a joint inspection of the records of the Registration department in March 1970. He attended the meeting of the Indian Institute of Historical Records, Calcutta at Bangalore in November, 1969.

Twenty-three members of the public consulted the specifications and other publications of the Patent Office, Calcutta, preserved in this Office.)

The Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission and Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records, the Governor, the Ministers for Finance, Education and Law and Members of the Indian Institute of Public Administration visited this Archives and evinced keen interest in the methods of preservation of records adopted here.

Students of the Bachelor of Science, Mysore University visited the Office as part of their observational study.

The Director of Tamil Nadu Archives has been appointed as Convenor, Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records. He is also a Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission, National Committee of Archivists and the Advisory Committee for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras. To enable the meetings of these Committees to be held in Tamil Nadu Archives, the Central Hall in the first floor of the Administrative block has been set aside as a "Conference Hall". The Central Hall in the ground floor of the Administrative block of the office buildings has been ear-marked as "Exhibition Hall". The "Conference Hall" and the "Exhibition Hall" were opened by Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance on 31st October 1969.

During the year, 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 1965.
- 2 Board of Revenue (F.P.) 1949 to 1958
- 3 Chief Conservator of Forests 1958 and 1959

- 4 Neyveli-Salem Ste I Project (29 bundles)
- 5 Commissioner of Civil Supplies .. 1942 to 1959
- 6 Specifications 590
- 7 Strong Almirah Documents 13,540

The total number of requisitions received for records and information during the year was more than 38,700. Of these about 1,280 cases involved searches. More than 31,000 records were furnished to Tamil Nadu Government, Andhra Pradesh, Board of Revenue (Both Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh). The number of records restored during the year was over 55,500.

Systematic dusting, airing, fumigation with para-di-chlor benzene, etc., of the records was continued. Napthalene bricks were purchased and kept on the racks to prevent the attack of records pests. More than 1,29,500 sheets of records of different sizes were mended and about 1,440 volumes, books, registers, etc., were stitched or bound. Besides, 1,300 miscellaneous items of work like pad repairing, stitching Government Orders, etc., were attended to.

Two binders deputed by the Government of Kerala for training in this Archives were trained in mending and preservation of records for three months during the year. The Assistant Director of Archives, Kerala and one Assistant from the Government of Pondicherry were also trained in Archives-keeping during the year.

During the year, the work of preparing compendiums on important subjects connected with Public Administration was revived.

The Inaugural Session of the Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records was held on 31st October 1969 and 1st November 1969 in the Conference Hall of the Tamil Nadu Archives. The Hon'ble Minister for Finance presided over the meeting and the Hon'ble Minister for Industries inaugurated the working of the Committee. The Second meeting of the Committee was held at the Rajaji Hall on 18th February 1970.

Under the auspices of the Government of Tamil Nadu, the 40th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at the Rajaji Hall from 18th to 20th February 1970. The Governor of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the Session on 18th February 1970 and it was presided over by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Union Minister for Education and Youth Services.

The 24th meeting of the National Committee of Archivists was held at the Rajaji Hall on 20th February 1970. A meeting of the States Representatives of the scheme of the National Register of Private Records convened by the Director of Archives, National Archives of India, was held at the "Conference Hall" of the Tamil Nadu Archives on 21st February 1970.

The Diamond Jubilee of the Tamil Nadu Archives was celebrated along with the 40th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission on 18th February 1970. The Governor of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations and the Minister for Finance presided over the function and released the Commemoration volume.

During the year, more than 1,100 books, periodicals, etc., were transferred from the Secretariat and other Government Offices to the Library of this Office. About 50 books and periodicals were purchased during the year. The office became a Member of the Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta during the year.

Forty-seven Research Scholars were permitted to consult the records during the year. Of these, six were from U.S.A. one from Malayasia, seventeen from other States in India and the rest belonged to Tamil Nadu.

Government have decided to include the development schemes relating to Archives as a plan item of the State.

Archaeology.

The Department of Archaeology is engaged in the following items of work :—

- (1) Publication of Books.
- (2) Copying and Publication of Inscriptions of Tamil Nadu.
- (3) Conservation of Monuments.
- (4) Exploration and Excavation.

A small printing unit has been installed for printing guide books, monographs of ancient monuments and inscriptions. Ten publications have been released for sale during the year. Printing of inscriptions of Madras District have been completed and printing of inscriptions relating to Kanyakumari District have been taken up. The publications are being sold through Industries Sales Depots and other Depots, with 10 per cent trade commission. Direct sales are also done to Research Scholars and Public.

This Department has jurisdiction throughout Tamil Nadu for conservation of monuments. During the year, 6 works were taken up for execution and they are under various stages of progress.

Arrangements are made to conduct excavation of Pallavamedu, Kancheepuram, Vasuvasamudram and to continue the excavation at Korkai.

Books worth about Rs. 14,993.82 have been purchased during the year from various book-sellers and some of the rare books have been added to the Library.

This department has a photographic section for taking photographs of monuments, important sculptures, excavations, other events and other matters of Archaeological interest. Prints are made available for sale to scholars and institutions. A pamphlet for use on excavation work and a 35 mm. camera, 16 mm. projector have been purchased for use in this department.

This department has exhibited photos of monuments and other relics. In addition, it aids in organising exhibitions like the "Sankara Shanmada Exhibition" and the "Exhibition" at Vaitheeswaran koil during the Kumbabishekam. Periodical lectures by eminent scholars are arranged for the benefit of the scholars and the public in general.

CHAPTER XII

IRRIGATION AND POWER.

Irrigation.

Details regarding the opening dates of the various reservoirs in the State for irrigation during the year are given below :—

<i>Names of reservoirs or systems.</i>	<i>Dates of opening.</i>
1 Kodayar System	1st June 1969.
2 Krishnagiri Reservoir	12th June 1969.
3 Kanyakumari Branch Canal (Neyyar Irrigation Project).	26th May 1969.
4 Thambaraparani System	1st June 1969.
5 Manjalar Reservoir (Supply for raising II crop on 800 acres in the Manjalar old ayacut).	1st May 1969.
6 Mettur Reservoir	7th July 1969.
7 Mettur Canal System	7th August 1969.
8 New Kattalai High Level Canal ..	7th August 1969.
9 Pullambadi Canal	7th August 1969.
10 Bhavanisagar—I turn irrigation ..	15th August 1969.
Bhavanisagar—II turn irrigation ..	14th January 1970.
11 Amaravathi Reservoir	1st August 1969.
12 <i>Periyar Reservoir—</i>	
(a) Cumbum Valley Irrigation	7th July 1969.
(b) First Crop in double crop area ..	1st August 1969.
(c) Single Crop area	5th September 1969.
13 Gomukhi Nadhi Project	5th September 1969.
14 Manimuktha Nadhi Reservoir ..	10th September 1969.
15 Vidur Reservoir	1st November 1969.
16 Tirumangalam Canal	22nd October 1969.
17 Manjalar Reservoir	1st November 1969.
18 Manimuthar Reservoir	1st January 1970.
19 Sathanur Reservoir (New Ayacut) ..	15th January 1970.

(Supplies for II Crop under Tirukoilur anicut allowed from 24th March 1970.)

Details of the works completed and in progress during the year are furnished below.—

(a) *Works completed.*—(1) *Improvement to Palar anicut and channels.*—All the works at the anicut and channels were completed and 241 tanks were improved.

(2) *Manimuktha Nadhi Project.*—(Estimated cost—Rs. 100.00 lakhs). The Project has been commissioned.

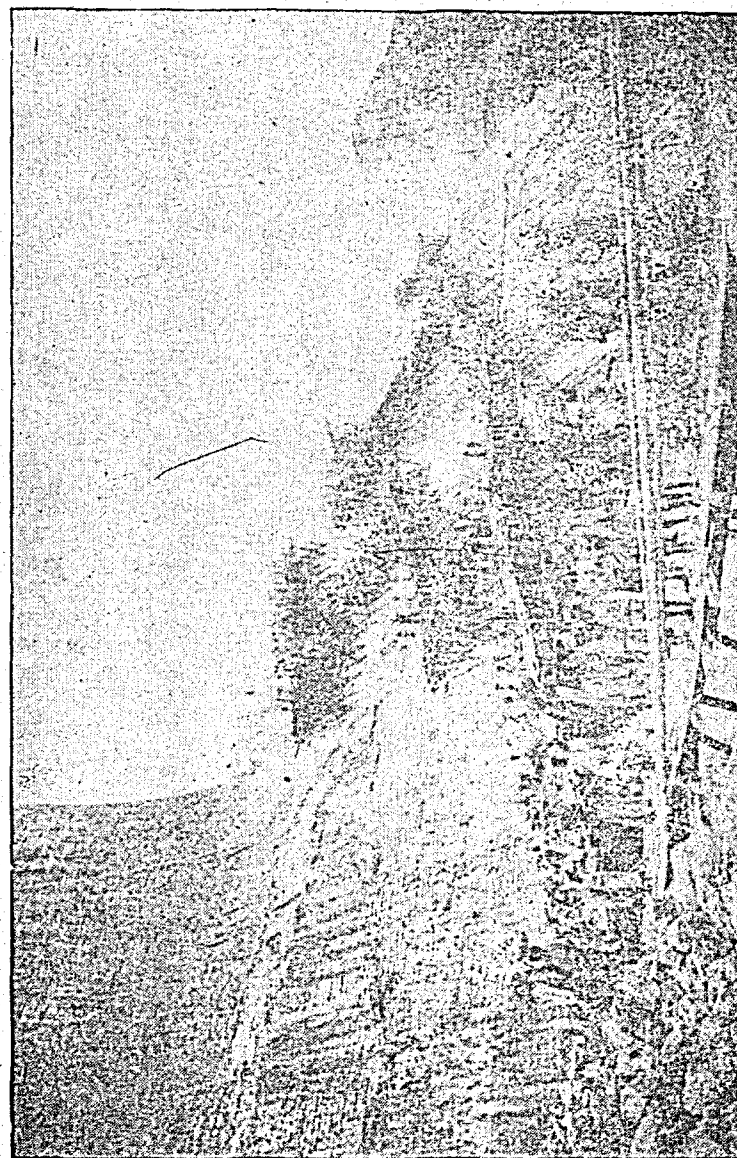
(b) *Works in progress.*—(1) *Chittar-Pattanamkal Scheme.*—(Estimated cost—Rs. 733 lakhs). The Scheme contemplates the formation of two dams across two chittars, raising the F.R.L. of Pechipparai and Perunchani dams, inter-linking the left two reservoirs across the chittars. The Project will benefit an area of 47,000 acres, of which 17,000 acres, which lie in Radhapuram Sub-taluk, will raise dry crops. The works are under different stages of progress.

(2) *Ramanadhi Reservoir Scheme.*—(Estimated cost—Rs. 87 lakhs).—The scheme comprises the formation of a reservoir of 150 M.Cft. capacity on the Ramanadhi, a sub-tributary of the Thambaraparani river. The scheme aims at giving assured supply to existing ayacut of 4,170 acres served by this river. A new area of 500 acres in Ambasamudram taluk will also be brought under cultivation. The works are in various stages of progress.

(3) *Gatana Reservoir Project.*—(Estimated cost—Rs. 158 lakhs). The scheme contemplates the construction of a reservoir on the Gatana river to stabilise the existing ayacut of 7,112 acres. The scheme is also capable of bringing under irrigation an additional area of 1,000 acres in two seasons. The works are in various stages of progress.

(4) *Modernising Thanjavur Channels.*—A Project report on the Modernisation of the Old Cauvery Delta Irrigation System has been prepared and placed before the World Bank for assistance. The Project was appraised by a Mission from the World Bank. The Members of the Appraisal Mission were convinced of the utility of and need for the Project. The proposals are pending with the Government of India.

(5) *Modernising Vaigai Channels.*—There are more than 100 channels taking off from the river Vaigai feeding 414 tanks with an ayacut of 1,32,000 acres. Most of them have no head sluices and consequently, the flows are uncontrolled. The Scheme provides



SOLAIYAR PROJECT: SOLAIYAR DAM, MASONRY DAM UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

for the construction of regulators for (i) Varahanur about 2 miles from Madurai and (ii) Parthibanur about 8 miles from Manamadurai. The work is under various stages of progress.

(6) *Improvements to Buckingham Canal.*—The scheme is for better maintenance of Buckingham canal. Works to line the South Buckingham Canal from M. 3/0—3/5 have been taken up and are in progress.

(7) *Improvements to Cooum.*—The scheme is to make comprehensive improvements to the Cooum river within Madras City limits, in order to make the river clean, neat, tidy and navigable in addition to converting it into an ideal beauty spot in the City. The work has been taken up in 3 stages and the works are in various stages of progress.

Central Design Office.—Designs and Drawings for the major schemes have been prepared. The Drawing Branch scrutinises also the technical references received from (1) Soil Mechanics and Research Division, (2) Irrigation Research Division, Poondi, (3) Gauging Division, (4) Marine Works Division and (5) Fishing Harbour Division, Tuticorin. It also scrutinised and offered comments on papers of Technical interest received from the various National Institutions such as Central Water and Power Commission, Indian Standards Institute, Central Board of Irrigation and Power, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, National Buildings Organisation, etc.

Soil Mechanics and Research Division.—A large number of Soil and Water samples were tested for use in Engineering Structures. Foundation problems testing of construction materials against specifications were studied. Equipments manufactured in the workshops of this division on specific orders were sent to concerned institutions in India.

Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.—The Irrigation Research Station, Poondi continued its research activities during the year and achieved considerable progress on all problems on studies on Fundamental and Basic Research.

Gaugings Division.—During the year, some of the gauging sites were inspected. This division also attended to re-conditioning and repairs to certain number of metres which were found defective in their operation. The Water Year Book of Vaigai Basin was prepared.

The achievements under Special Minor Irrigation Programme and De-silting-cum-reclamation Schemes during the year are furnished below :—

	Special Minor Irrigation Programme.	De-silting- cum- Reclamation Schemes.
(1) Number of works completed ..	1,009	7
(2) Area benefited—		
(a) Stabilisation .. Acres	95,514	1,421
(b) New and Gap .. Acres	26,278	249
		(Gap.)
(3) Area relieved from submersion. Acres.	5,187	179
(4) Additional Food Production. Tons.	25,597	347
(5) Expenditure incurred ... Rs.	232.61 lakhs.	Rs. 11.22 lakhs.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.

The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is a multi-purpose and multi-valley project which contemplates the utilisation of water and power resources of the Inter-State rivers in the western ghats of India for the benefit of Tamil Nadu and Kerala States. 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. The Project integrates eight west flowing rivers by constructing reservoirs and diversion works across them and inter-connecting them by means of tunnels. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 6,753 lakhs.

The progress made in the execution of the important component of this Project is briefly given below :—

Ninar Weir and Tunnel.—The works connected with the construction of the weir and tunnel are in progress.

Sholayar Dam.—A dam across the Sholayar river within Tamil Nadu is being constructed for storing the surplus flows in the river after meeting the requirements of the Kerala Sholayar Reservoir lower down and also to divert the flows received from the Ninar Valley above. This will be the highest dam in the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project—the height being 345 feet.

Sholayar Power Tunnel.—Mining of this inter-connecting tunnel (8,390 feet long) between Sholayar and Parambikulam Valleys has been completed. Lining of these reaches of the tunnel originally contemplated (1,150 feet length) has almost been completed. Lining work in the additional reaches at entry and at exit totalling to a length of about 2,500 feet has been taken up and is in progress.

All works relating to Parambikulam Dam, Parambikulam Tunnel, Tunacadavu Dam, Sarkarpathy Tunnel, Aliyar Dam, Tirumurthi Dam and Contour Canal have been completed.

Peruvaripallam Dam.—The work is in progress.

Tekkadi Dam.—This Dam has been omitted as per the decisions taken in the discussion of Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Kerala and Union Minister for irrigation and Power in May, 1969 at Trivandrum.

Canals.—(i) The Parambikulam Main Canal which takes off from the Tirumurthi Reservoir is the largest canal in the system. It serves an extent of about 1,83,000 acres.

(ii) The Udumalpet Canal which takes off from the Parambikulam Main Canal serves an extent of 18,500 acres.

(iii) The Aliyar Feeder Canal and Sethumadai Canal serve an ayacut of 9,560 acres. The Vettaikaranpudur Canal and Pollachi Canal serve an extent of 35,000 acres. The Upper Reservoir across Upper Odai serves an extent of 6,060 acres.

The following canals were thrown open for irrigation during the year :—

	Ayacut thrown open in acres.
1 Parambikulam Main Canal—	
M 0/0 to 9/5	29,195
M 9/5 to 10/2	10,600
M 10/2 to 18/7	13,400
M 70/5 to 78/3	19,501
2 Udumalpet Canal	18,806
3 Upper Canals	6,060
4 Vettaikaranpudur Canal Zone	5,455
Total ..	1,03,017

Electricity—Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is in charge of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the State.

The Tamil Nadu Power grid as on 31st March 1970 comprised thirteen hydro stations and four thermal stations including Neyveli, inter-connected by a network of 110 KV and 230 KV lines and operated as one system. All the Power Stations are owned by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board except the Neyveli Thermal Station which is owned and operated by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

The Mysore and Kerala Power grids have been interconnected with the Madras grid through 230 KV lines and the surplus power exchanged between these States.

Out of the total installed capacity of 1720 M.W., 1029 M.W. capacity (i.e.) 60 per cent was from hydro, 191 MW. capacity (i.e.) 11 per cent was from Board's thermal stations and the balance 500 MW. capacity (i.e.) 29 per cent was from Neyveli Thermal Station.

The Thermal Projects of the Board received fairly regular supplies of coal during the year and were able to operate satisfactorily.

The year 1969-70 was the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan and was very significant in the Power development of Tamil Nadu with the achievements of the Plan targets under Generation, Transmission and Rural Electrification.

The year saw the successful completion and commissioning of two new Power Stations, viz., Ennore Thermal Station and Aliyar Power House under Parambikulam-Aliyar Hydro-Electric Scheme; besides commissioning of one 30 M.W. Turbo Alternator Set in the existing Basin Bridge Power House under Madras Plant Extension IV Stage Works.

During the year, an installed capacity of 150 M.W. was added in Tamil Nadu grid. The 30,000 K.W. Turbo Alternator Set in Madras Basin Bridge Power House, the 60,000 K.W. generator in Aliyar Power House and the 60,000 K.W. Turbo Alternator Set at Ennore Thermal Station were commissioned. With the commissioning of the above units, the installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid increased from 1,070 M.W. to 1,220 M.W. at the end of March 1970, registering an increase of 14 per cent over

last year. This excludes the installed capacity of 500 M.W. of Neyveli Thermal Station under Central Sector.

The aggregate Power demand which was 997 M.W. last year increased by 12 per cent to 1,116 M.W.

The Power generated during the year in all the Power Houses including Power purchased from Neyveli, Mysore and Kerala was 5,597 million units.

Out of the total of 5,597 million units generated and purchased during the year, the power generated by all the hydro stations form 51.3 per cent, by the thermal stations of the Board 4.7 per cent, power purchased from Neyveli Thermal Station 34.9 per cent and the Power purchased from the neighbouring States (Mysore and Kerala) 9.1 per cent. The average daily power generated including power purchased works out to 15.3 million units.

The storage position of the reservoirs was satisfactory and there was no power cut during the year. No restrictions were imposed.

At the instance of the State Government, the Board has launched on a massive Rural Electrification Programme with a target to electrify all the villages and hamlets by 1971 end and connect up at least 3.4 lakhs pumpsets additionally during the IV Plan Period.

Electricity was extended to 2,954 villages and hamlets in 1969-70. There are about 34,681 towns, villages and hamlets having the benefits of Electricity at the end of the year.

During the year, 59,105 agricultural pumpsets were connected to Power in Board's area. The total number of agricultural pumpsets connected to Power at the end of the year was 4 51,707 in Board's area. In addition, 19,406 agricultural pumpsets were connected up in Licensees' areas as on 31st March 1970.

During the year, the Power consumed in Tamil Nadu was 4,457 million K.W. hrs. The consumption of power consumed by H.T. Loads form 61.1 per cent of the total and the L.T. loads form 38.9 per cent of the total power sales in the State. The industrial load consumed the maximum power 52.6 per cent of the total and the next comes agriculture with 23.4 per cent of the total. The balance of power is mainly supplied to the bulk supply received by the Licensees—9.95 per cent of the total, domestic supply—4.85 per cent of the total, commercial supply—6.8 per cent of the total and other miscellaneous loads—2.4 per cent of the total.

The total power sales during the year was 4,574 million K.W. hours including 99 million K.W. hours, of energy sold to other States. The details of Power supplied to other States are as follows:—

	Million Units.
(1) Kerala State Electricity Board	3
(2) Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board ..	11
(3) Pondicherry Electricity Department ..	85
Total	99

The per capita consumption rose from 116 units in 1968-69 to 120 units in 1969-70.

About 1.50 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year bringing the total number of consumers at the end of 1969-70 to 16.5 lakhs in Board's area; besides 3.5 lakhs of consumers served by Licensees. The total connected load of the Board on 31st March 1970 was about 3,661 M.W.

The Madras Power grid covers all the Districts of the State. There were 10 distribution systems at the end of the year. Two new distribution systems—Dharmapuri Electricity System and Thanjavur Electricity System—were sanctioned during the year and they regularly functioned from 1st April 1970.

Two thousand five hundred and fifty one K.M. of extra high tension and high tension lines and 13,814 K.M. of low tension lines were energised during the year making the total to 50,887 K.M. and 1,18,791 K.M. respectively at the end of the year in the Board's area.

Seven new S.S. were commissioned in 1969-70. There were 234 extra high tension and high tension S.S. in the State at the end of 1969-70.

One thousand nine hundred and sixty six distribution transformers with an aggregate capacity in 1,63,510 KVA were energised during the year bringing the total to 24,808 with capacity of 19,38,052 KVA as on 31st March 1970 in Board's area.

The financial particulars, viz., Gross Revenue, Revenue expenses before meeting depreciation on other reserves, interest on loans etc., as per revenue accounts for 1969-70 and like capital outlay during the year were as follows:—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Gross Revenue	5,540.16
(ii) Revenue Expenses (before meeting reserves and interest charges).	3,116.45
(iii) Capital Expenditure	4,201.68

The demand for power for agricultural and industrial purposes is on the increase. To meet this ever increasing demand, eight continuing schemes and 13 new schemes were included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74). A total provision of Rs. 17,130.00 lakhs has been made during the Fourth Plan Period. A sum of Rs. 4,206.43 lakhs was spent during 1969-70.

Electrical Inspectorate.

The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is the statutorily appointed Electrical Inspector for the entire State excluding the electrical works of the Central Government and those in mines and oil fields. He is also the ex-Officio President of the Electrical Wiremen Supervisors and Contractors Licensing Board and the Board of Examinations for Cinema Operators.

During the year, the Head Quarters of the Electrical Inspector, Thanjavur was shifted to Tiruchirapalli with additional jurisdiction of Tiruchirapalli and South Arcot districts and the new division is functioning at Tiruchirapalli with effect from 5th January, 1970.

There are 12 distribution electric licensees in the State—seven of them being private licensees and the remaining five local authority electrical undertakings.

No new licence or sanction under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 was granted and no licensed undertaking was acquired during the year.

The tariff rates were increased during the year by some of the licensees consequent on the Electricity Board's revision of bulk supply charges to the licensees effective from 1st November 1969.

Prosecution under section 11 read with section 47 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 was launched against the Shencottah-Electric Supply Agency for non-submission of the annual statement of accounts of the electrical undertaking for the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68. The licensee's appeal in the High Court against the judgment of the Sub-Magistrate, Tenkasi for non-submission of accounts of the electrical undertaking for the years 1956-57 to 1963-64 was dismissed.

No new loan was granted to any licensee during the year for rural electrification or for agricultural electrification.

No capital subsidy was paid for electrification of Harijan Colonies during the year.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Supply Undertaking (Acquisition) Act, 1954.—The Act was amended by Act II of 1969 so as to enable the deduction of energy charges and other amounts due to Board by licensees from the compensation amount.

The writ appeals filed by Kumbakonam Electric Supply Corporation Limited and Nagapattinam Electric supply Company against the acquisition of their undertakings are still pending in the High Court. The writ appeal filed by the Government in the High Court against the judgment on the acquisition of Shencottah Electric Supply Agency, Shencottah is pending in the High Court.

An amount of Rs. 10,740.23 together with interest of Rs. 31,761.28 was deposited in the Reserve Bank of India towards payment of final compensation to the Mayavaram-Mannargudi-Tiruvarur Electrical undertaking.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962.—The Act was amended to reduce the rate of Electricity tax from 40 per cent to 30 per cent for textile industry effective from 21st July 1969.

Pursuant to the Government's Policy of encouraging new industries in the State, particularly in the Thermal area, the following concessions were granted with effect from 19th November 1969.—

(a) Abolition of 10 per cent tax of the H.T. supplies to Industries which are liable to pay fuel surcharge.

(b) Extending the period of tax exemption from 3 to 5 years to the Industries in the initial stage of production to all H.T. Industries whether licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 or not.

The Total amount of tax collected during the year is Rs. 764.31 lakhs as detailed below :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) On energy sold by the Electricity Board ..	6,32.46
(ii) On energy sold by the licensees	99.72
(iii) On energy generated and consumed ..	32.13
Total ..	764.31

The tax is collected from the consumers through the usual current consumption charges bill by the suppliers viz., Electricity Board and Licensees. A sum of Rs. 3,55,410.70 was paid as collection charges to the suppliers.

The following inspections were carried out during the year.

(i) Revenue Units of the Electricity Board ..	63
(ii) Circle Offices of the Electricity Board ..	7
(iii) Licensees	13

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939.—This Act has been amended with effect from 1st November 1969 to raise the non-dutiable limit from 15 paise to 18 paise per unit.

This amendment became necessary to avoid steep raise in the consumer rate in the licensee's areas consequent on the increase in the bulk supply rates by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to the licensees. None of the 12 licensees is exempted from payment of duty. During the year, an amount of Rs. 33.54 lakhs was collected under this Act.

Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.—Total number of cinemas both permanent and touring in the State as on 31st March 1970 is shown below :—

(i) Permanent	659
(ii) Touring	558
Total ..	1,217

During the year, 1,323 electrical certificates were issued and renewed.

In addition to the existing permanent and touring cinemas, a new category known as "Semi-permanent" was recognised for cinematograph exhibition throughout the State and orders have been issued that the provisions relating to permanent cinemas will be applied to these cinemas also.

The number of Cinema Operators' Licences issued and renewed during the year is given below:—

(i) Number of fresh licences issued ..	201
(ii) Number of licences renewed	279
(iii) Number of duplicate licences issued ..	19

There was no power cut during the year.

Sanction under section 27 of Indian Electricity Act was granted in 36 cases during the year.

Electrical Accidents during 1969-70.

<i>Fatal.</i>		<i>Non-Fatal.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
Number of Accidents.	Number of Casualties.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Casualties.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Casualties.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
219	278	187	214	406	487

During the year 19 new H.V. Consumer installations were brought into beneficial use.

Revenue and expenditure during the year—

1. Revenue—

	(RUPEES. IN LAKHS.)
(i) Electricity Tax	764.31
(ii) Electricity Duty	33.54
(iii) Indian Electricity Rule 56	8.68
Total ..	812.53

2. Expenditure—

(i) 13-Other Taxes and Duties	9.00
(ii) B.I. Duty	0.10
(iii) B.I. Tax	4.25
Total ..	13.35

CHAPTER XIII.

TRANSPORT.

Tamil Nadu State Transport.

The Nationalised bus transport in the State of Tamil Nadu entered twenty-third 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 1946 at the end of March 1969 to 1975 on 31st March 1970. The peak hours services were continued to be operated to ease the congestion. The department has earned Rs. 12,59,87,270.63 of sale of tickets during the year.

Operation.—The services operated by the department are as follows:—

	<i>Number of routes.</i>		<i>Number of Services.</i>	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
1. City routes	282		698	863
2. City peak hours service.	6		6	
3. City shuttle services.	..		..	33
4. Suburban services ..	95	349	253	21
5. District services ..	194	210	330	359
6. Express services ..	58	59	150	150

(The first Double Decker was introduced on Madras to Tiruchirappalli route on 17th April 1969. The first night-express service was introduced on the route Madras to Madurai on 1st May 1969. During the year, separate buses for boys and girls students were operated for the convenience of the college students and teachers. Two trailer-buses were also introduced to ease the congestion. Besides the regular operations, specials were run to provide easy and quicker means of transport during fairs and festivals without affecting the normal schedules.)

Nationalisation of Bus Routes.—Following major policy decision of the Government, all mofussil routes of 75 miles and over have been taken over by State Government, after the expiry of permit of the private operators.

The department nationalised one route and operated one bus on a nationalised route during the year.

State Transport Central Workshop.—The Central Workshop of the department at Chromepet has built 264 bus bodies during the year.

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. 88 agencies availed of this service. The department earned a sum of Rs. 90,719.40 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 possible. The department received 1697 items of lost properties of the travelling public; out of which, 414 items have been restored to the parties and the balance items were handed over to the police department for disposal.

Holiday Concession Ticket.—The issue of concessional 'Travel as you please' tickets to passengers by all City routes on holidays and Sundays at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per ticket was continued. Free travel concession to blind and maimed persons was continued.

Advertisement.—The department under-took to do the advertisement on the rear panels of the City buses. During the year, the department has earned a sum of Rs. 1,28,282.25.

Motor Vehicles Administration.

A Member of the Board of Revenue continued to be Transport Commissioner. He is assisted by three Deputy Transport Commissioners, two Assistant Secretaries and a Senior Accounts Officer. One of the Deputy Transport Commissioners is exclusively in charge of the work relating to issue of permits and Licensing of drivers and conductors in respect of Nationalised Bus Transport.

The State Transport Appellate Tribunal and the Additional State Transport Appellate Tribunal continued to function as full time Officers.

The Commissioner of Police continued to be the Regional Transport Authority for Madras City with the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic and Licensing) as the Secretary. In the mofussil, the Collectors continued to be the Regional Transport Authorities with the Regional Transport Officers of the districts concerned as their Secretaries. During the year, two posts of Joint Regional Transport Officers one for Madurai district and the other for Tiruchirappalli district, were sanctioned. The total number of posts of Joint Regional Transport Officers in the State has increased to 12.

During the year, four flying squads each under a Joint Regional Transport Officer was sanctioned for intensive checking of motor vehicles, particularly omnibuses. These squads are having their head-quarters at Madras City, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Madurai. The establishment of three multi-purpose check posts at Puzhai, Kandigoundanchavadi and Hosur to check transport vehicles for irregularities under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules and to detect cases of evasion of tax under the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act. The check-posts started functioning from 1st February 1970. There is also provision for installation of weigh bridges at these places to detect over load in goods vehicles.

Grant of permits for state carriages.—(a) Additional bus transport facilities continued to be provided wherever necessary.—

(i) by grant of permits for new routes and for additional buses on the existing routes.

(ii) by increasing the number of trips performed by the buses and by extension of the existing routes.

(iii) by re-placement of existing buses by buses of larger seating capacity.

(b) Special buses introduced exclusively for students as a possible remedial measure to students, un-rest were withdrawn in the City of Madras as they were not found to be working satisfactorily.

Goods vehicles.—State-wide permits for public carriers and private carriers continued to be issued liberally. There has been an increase of 589 public 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 1st April 1970 is 200 as against 193 as on 1st April 1969. In view of the great demand for composite permits, a proposal to increase the existing quota of 200 vehicles for each State by another 100 has been approved by Government. 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, luxury coaches and tourist taxis continued to be issued liberally in the interest of tourists. The concessional rate of tax, viz. Rs. 10 per seat per quarter was withdrawn with effect from 1st October 1969 and they were required to pay at the rate of Rs. 50 per seat per quarter.

Tourist taxi permits were issued freely for new Ambassador cars and for imported cars in order to ensure maximum comfort for Tourists. The number of Auto-rickshaws in Madras City was increased from 200 to 400 during the year.

With a view to encourage tourism, permits for omnibuses to ply as contract carriages were given freely with tax at the same rate as for taxis, viz., Rs. 30 per seat per quarter. This led to unhealthy competition between the regular buses and omnibuses. To act as a deterrent to the misuse of omnibuses, the rate of tax of omnibuses was increased to Rs. 50 per seat per quarter with effect from 1st July 1969. As this did not have the desired effect to the extent expected on the enforcement side, though it yielded additional revenue, the rate of tax was again raised to Rs. 100 per seat per quarter effective from 1st April 1970.

The following figures will indicate the extent to which there has been increase in the number of Contract Carriages during the year:—

				Number on 1st April 1969.	Number on 1st April 1970.	Increase.
1 Taxis	..	..	..	6,992	7,651	659
2 Omnibuses	..	..	..	354	351	3 (Decrease).
3 Luxury Coaches	..	..	..	29	52	23
4 Tourist Taxis	..	..	..	317	518	201
5 Auto-rickshaws	..	..	..	1,327	1,605	278

Taxation.—During the year, there was an increase in the quota fixed for single point vehicles to the extent indicated below:—

(1) Madras-Mysore public carriers—300.

(2) Madras-Kerala taxis—150.

The following statement will indicate the position of reciprocal arrangement for single point tax between this State and the adjoining States as it stands on 31st March 1970.

<i>Madras based vehicles.</i>				
		<i>Public carriers.</i>	<i>Private carriers.</i>	<i>Contract carriages.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Madras-Andhra	..	2,000	100	20 (Tourist taxis).
2 Madras-Mysore	..	1,000	50	20 (Tourist taxis).
3 Madras-Kerala	..	800	75	250 (Ordinary taxis).
4 Madras-Pondicherry	..	1:4	1:4	No limit.

<i>Other State vehicles.</i>				
		<i>Public carriers.</i>	<i>Private carriers.</i>	<i>Contract carriages.</i>
		(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Madras-Andhra	..	2,000	100	20 (Tourist Taxis).
2 Madras-Mysore	..	1,000	50	20 (Tourist Taxis).
3 Madras-Kerala	..	800	75	250 (Ordinary Taxis).
4 Madras-Pondicherry	..	4:1	4:1	No limit.

Single point tax under the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, in respect of buses plying on routes lying partly in Tamil Nadu and partly in Kerala was till now applicable only to vehicles

covered by pucca permits. This concession has now been extended to the buses of the two State Transport Undertakings plying their buses on temporary permits also. This new arrangement has come into effect from 1st April 1970.

During the year, reciprocal agreements have been entered into between the Government of Kerala and Tamil Nadu for issue of Short-term licences for transport vehicles of one State visiting the other for short periods. Till now, tourist buses of these States were liable to pay tax for Mysore State in respect of Taxation of Passengers and Goods Act. The Government of Mysore have since agreed to waive the tax under Taxation of Passengers and Goods Act from 20th February 1970 on reciprocal basis in the interest of Tourist Traffic.

Revenue.—During the year, there has been increase in the rate of tax of omnibuses and luxury coaches. There has been no increase in the rate of fees. The actual receipt for the period from 1st April 1969 to 31st March 1970 is Rs. 19.46 crores as against Rs. 18.57 crores for 1968-69,—the increase being Rs. 0.89 crores. The expenditure for 1969-70 is Rs. 38.47 lakhs as against Rs. 32.58 lakhs for 1968-69.

The vehicular position at a glance is as follows:—

As on	Stage carriages.	Goods vehicles.	
		Public carriers.	Private carriers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1st April 1969	7,640	12,004	3,182
31st March 1970	7,846	12,593	2,812
	Contract carriages.	Other transport vehicles.	Total.
	(5)	(6)	(7)
1st April 1969	9,019	1,445	33,290
31st March 1970	10,177	1,840	35,268

There is an all-round increase in the number of vehicles in all the categories except private carriers.

The Transport Commissioner continued to be the authority to purchase the requirements of Motor Vehicles of Government Departments at the rate-contract price approved by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi.

In pursuance of the decision taken at the meeting of the Madras State Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee held on 17th June 1969, regarding printing of traffic safety slogans on the reverse of the bus tickets, the private operators have been instructed to print the following slogans:—

(1) Use the Foot Paths. (நடைபாதைகளைப் பயன்படுத்துங்கள்.)

(2) Cross at the designated places (குறிப்பிட்ட இடங்களில் மட்டுமே சாலைக்கடக்கவும்).

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation :

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation continues to function as a separate wing under the Director of Tamil Nadu State Transport Department on commercial basis. The first phase of the re-organisation scheme pertaining to purchase of special tools and accessories, sanction of additional staff and the creation of Central Purchase Storage Unit, has been completed. The second phase pertains to strengthening of the workshops in the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation. A new building to house the Central Workshop is being built at Velacheri. At Madurai, the construction work has been taken up this year and it is in progress. At Thanjavur, major improvements have been made to the existing buildings. At Salem, a new building has already been built. It is anticipated that this phase will be completed during the current year and the third phase pertaining to establishment of pucca workshops at Coimbatore and Kanyakumari will be taken up as Part II Scheme for the year 1970-71.

The out-turn of work from 1st April 1969 to 31st March 1970 is furnished below:—

(i) Major repairs]	..	..	..	..	274
(ii) Second line repairs		..	..	..	2,478
(iii) Minor jobs	..	..	..	..	7,198
(iv) Servicing	..	..	..	..	3,359

The workshops at Madras, Thanjavur and Madurai continue to supply petrol, oil and lubricants to Government departments vehicles through Indian Oil Corporation pumps. At Salem, the Indian Oil Corporation has installed a petrol pump and it has already been commissioned.

The Central Purchase and Storage Unit was able to plan and make some bulk purchases during the year and a sizable buffer stock of critical components, spare parts, etc., has been built up. The total cost of spare parts purchased and supplied is furnished below:—

	RS.	P.
(1) Value of spare parts purchased ..	14,26,318	80
(2) Value of spare parts supplied to other departments including the Automobile Workshops.	12,28,845	50

The rate contract system for supply of tyres and tubes which lapsed on 15th December 1969, was renewed only with effect from 18th March 1970 onwards, which is valid up to 31st December 1971. Hence much difficulty was experienced in meeting the demands of various officers for tyres and tubes. However, to tide over the difficulty, Government accorded sanction for supply of tyres and tubes to various Government departments by making advance payment to the tyre companies to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs. Tyres and tubes were purchased on rate contract basis and despatched to the various officers. The position has much eased now, owing to the renewal of rate contract and also easy supply position. Batteries are now supplied at competitive rates through reputed firms like Lucas Indian Service Limited, Madras, General Electric Company of India and Amco Batteris, Limited, Madras. Similarly suitable facilities have been provided for getting tyres of motor vehicles retreaded or re-capped at approved companies on competitive rates. Government departments continue to get the vehicles repaired in the approved private workshops at reasonable rates whenever workshops have no spare capacity.

The activities of the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation have enormously increased. Its importance is being keenly felt by all Government departments. It is expected that this

organisation will undertake transport and distribution of Mid-day meals under CARE Agency to all schools in Chingleput district shortly. The organisation is working on profitable basis as may be seen from the figures furnished below:—

	Rs.	P.
(i) Earnings for the period from 1st April 1969 to 31st March 1970.	53,82,909	00
(ii) Expenditure for the period from 1st April 1969 to 31st March 1970.	52,96,733	00
(iii) Profit	86,176	00

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING.

Public Works.

The main function of the Building Wing of the Public Works Department is to fulfil the requirements of most of the State Government Departments in respect of their building needs.

The Building Branch is responsible for planning, designing and construction of buildings according to the requirements of the various departments. Besides this, it also undertakes on an agency basis, construction of buildings for Central Government Departments and other quasi-Government organisations in special cases. The maintenance of the State Government buildings is also vested with the Public Works Department.

Medical.—The buildings required for Hospitals and other Medical Institutions constitute a major portion of the work of the Public Works Department and the outlay on these buildings as per the revised estimates for 1969-70 was Rs. 176.377 lakhs. The three Medical Colleges started at Chingleput, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore are developed in a phased programme and buildings have been sanctioned according to this phased programme.

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
(1) Chingleput Medical College—				
I and II phase (completed)	..	..	..	36.77
III and IV phase (in progress)	..	..	..	10.42
(2) Tirunelveli Medical College—				
I and II phase (completed)	..	..	..	45.80
III and IV phase (in progress)	..	..	..	20.90
(3) Coimbatore Medical College—				
I phase (completed)	..	..	..	12.54
II and III phase (in progress)	..	..	..	30.30

Apart from the New Medical Colleges, the existing Medical Colleges and the Hospitals attached to them are also being expanded to meet the increase in need of the various institutions. A seven storeyed Cardiology Block is nearing completion in the Government General

Hospital at Madras at a cost of Rs. 16.00 lakhs. Construction of one more floor over this building at a cost of Rs. 1.70 lakhs has also been taken up during this year. The Neurology Block, a four-storeyed building in the Government General Hospital, Madras, costing Rs. 16.50 lakhs is nearing completion. The new O.P. Block for the Ophthalmic Hospital costing Rs. 15.48 lakhs has been completed. Putting up one more floor over this building is also proposed to be taken up at a cost of Rs. 8.75 lakhs. In the Women and Children Hospital at Egmore, a Regional Family Planning Centre is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and another building for the establishment of Research and Training Centre for Obstetrics and Gynaecology sanctioned for Rs. 5.77 lakhs is being taken up. In the Medical Hospital at Kilpauk, construction of an out-patient block, T. B. Wards and a Kitchen block costing Rs. 10.06 lakhs has been completed. The Pathology and Bacteriology Block for Kilpauk Medical College costing Rs. 6.50 lakhs is nearing completion. The expansion of the Government Royapettah Hospital has also been taken up in stages. A three storeyed building to accommodate the Orthopaedic Ward, X-Ray block, etc., was sanctioned for Rs. 6.25 lakhs and the work is nearing completion.

In various places in the districts, construction of new Hospitals and expansion of existing Hospitals have been undertaken during the year. The new Buildings for the Government Hospital at Arantangi costing Rs. 8.72 lakhs have been completed during the year. New Buildings for the Government Hospitals at Ambur (Rs. 7.59 lakhs), Sriperumbudur (Rs. 9.70 lakhs), Tambaram (Rs. 11.965 lakhs), Devakottai (Rs. 10.00 lakhs), Theni (Rs. 8.60 lakhs) and Singampuneri (Rs. 9.00 lakhs) are under construction.

The construction of buildings under the Employees' State Insurance Schemes has been entrusted to the Public Works Department by the Employees, State Insurance Corporation. The entire cost of construction of buildings is borne by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. The total value of works sanctioned so far under this scheme is about Rs. 5.00 crores, against which an expenditure of Rs. 4.30 crores has so far been incurred.

Out of the 45 Family Planning Centres each costing Rs. 92,000, buildings at 11 centres have been completed and buildings at 31 centres are at various stages of construction. Government have sanctioned the construction of Family Planning Centres in 78 places

at a total cost of Rs. 58.50 lakhs. Sanction has also been accorded for the construction of Family Planning Sub-Centres in 241 places at a cost of Rs. 28.92 lakhs and for the construction of 30 Primary Health Centres at a total cost of Rs. 54 lakhs.

Agriculture.—The buildings for the second Agricultural College at Madurai have been completed at a cost of Rs. 72 lakhs. A tractor workshop at Madurai, costing Rs. 2.40 lakhs has been completed and put to use. Various other works under this head are in progress throughout the State.

Animal Husbandry.—Some of the important works in progress under this head are (1) Reconstruction of Cattle Sheds in the Cattle Farm at Hosur at a cost of Rs. 1,57,000; (2) Provision of High Tension Supply to the Madras Veterinary College at a cost of Rs. 1,58,000; (3) Construction of Veterinary Hospital at Chingleput at a cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs; and (4) Improvements to Livestock Farm at Korukkai at a cost of Rs. 2.73 lakhs.

Fisheries.—The construction of buildings for Fisheries Training Centre at Tuticorin at a cost of Rs. 0.31 lakh has been completed. Construction of buildings and fish ponds in State Fish Farm at Vidur, Sathanur, Gomukhi, Bhavanisagar, Krishnagiri, Manjalar and Manimuthar, costing Rs. 8.00 lakhs is nearing completion. To rehabilitate the fishermen affected by the establishment of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant, 181 houses at a cost of Rs. 2.715 lakhs are under construction. A Community Centre for the colony has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 25,000. The construction of 60 houses for the fishermen at Ammapattinam in Thanjavur district at a cost of Rs. 2.79 lakhs has been completed.

The details of the other works in progress are furnished below :—

Serial number and name of the work.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1970.	
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)	RS.
1. Construction of Fishing Harbour at Tuticorin.	210.00		24,61,260
2. Construction of Fisheries Harbour II Stage at Cuddalore.	8.50		8,14,004

Serial number and name of the work.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1970.
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	RS.
3. Construction of Fisheries Harbour at Nagapattinam.	5.90	4,94,517
4. Construction of Fisheries Jetty at Rameswaram.	9.90	1,34,753
5. Construction of Building for I.N.P. at Mandapam.	14.10	All the main buildings have been completed.
6. Construction of Fish Metal Plant for I.N.P. at Mandapam.	6.50	Major portion of the building has been completed.

Education.—The following College buildings sanctioned in the year 1968-69 are in advanced stages of construction.

Names of the Colleges.	Estimated cost. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1) Muthurangam Arts College, Vellore ..	8.50
(2) Government Arts College for Women at Thanjavur.	8.50
(3) Government Arts College, Cuddalore ..	7.40
(4) Government Arts College, Krishnagiri ..	8.50
(5) Government Arts College, Karur ..	6.50
(6) Government Arts College, Namakkal ..	8.50
(7) Government Arts College, Rasipuram ..	8.50

During the year, sanction has been accorded for the construction of building for the Government Arts Colleges at Tindivanam, Ramanathapuram and Tiruppur at a cost of Rs. 8.50 lakhs each. Sanction has also been accorded for the construction of hostel buildings for the Arts College at Gudiyatham (Rs. 4.90 lakhs), Tiruchirappalli Periyar E.V.R. College (Rs. 4.30 lakhs), Karur Arts College (Rs. 4.30 lakhs), Madurai Meenakshi College (Rs. 4.30 lakhs) and Women's Arts College at Kumbakonam (Rs. 6.15 lakhs).

Harijan Welfare.—A hostel for Harijan Boys in Government Arts College, Salem, has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.55 lakhs and a Girls' hostel at Palayamkottai costing Rs. 2.75 lakhs is nearing completion. Construction of hostel building for Scheduled Tribes at Athanavoor in North Arcot district for Rs. 1.18 lakhs and another hostel building for Marava students at Pudukottai for Rs. 1.80 lakhs is in progress.

Police Housing.—Under the Police Housing Scheme, so far 7,323 quarters have been completed and handed over to the Police Department. Quarters to the value of Rs. 45 lakhs are in various stages of progress. The funds ear-marked for Police Housing Scheme for 1969-70 is Rs. 32,713 lakhs.

Khadi Emporium—"Kuralagam" Building.—The work costing about Rs. 70 lakhs has been completed.

General Administration.—Government have sanctioned the construction of Collector's Office and the Office of the Superintendent of Police at Kancheepuram at a cost of Rs. 19.20 lakhs. The construction of the two office buildings has been completed.

Administration of Justice.—The combined Court-house building at Madurai sanctioned for Rs. 35.00 lakhs and taken up during the previous year is nearing completion. Reconstruction of Munsif's Court at Karur at a cost of Rs. 4.18 lakhs has been taken up for execution and is in good progress.

Municipal Buildings.—The construction of Municipal Office building at Arani at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.40 lakhs, Daily Market at Thillainagar, Tiruchirappalli, at a cost of Rs. 3.25 lakhs, Passengers' Waiting Shed and Bus Park at Kancheepuram at a cost of Rs. 2.27 lakhs are some of the Municipal Works taken up this year by the Public Works Department. Municipal Market at Vellore, costing Rs. 6.16 lakhs, Municipal Office buildings at Thiruvottiyur (costing Rs. 1.74 lakhs), Tiruvellore (costing Rs. 2.28 lakhs) and Tambaram (costing Rs. 1.80 lakhs) which were taken up in the previous year are nearing completion.

Jails.—The works in Borstal School buildings in Palayamkottai are in progress. The work of providing flush-out latrines in 25 places is also in progress.

Registration.—Sanction has been accorded for Rs. 1.85 lakhs, for the construction of Sub-Registrar's Office at Mylapore, T. Palur, Krishnagiri, Kottaram and Thiruvattar.

Public Works.—Construction of Community Hall and three shops for the Todhunternagar quarters at Saidapet has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh. The construction of Regional Transport Officer's Office at Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is in progress.

Miscellaneous.—Government have sanctioned Rs. 23.60 lakhs for the construction of buildings to house all Commercial Tax Offices at Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Ootacamund. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been sanctioned for constructing anti-sea-erosion schemes. The rehabilitation works which were sanctioned at Mandapam, Dhanushkodi and Rameswaram for receiving the Ceylon repatriates are in progress.

Port Trusts.

I. Madras Port Trust.—The Revenue Receipts for the period from 1st April 1969 to 31st March 1970 amounted to Rs. 939.89 lakhs. The expenditure for the above period including interest on Government loans, I.B.R.D. and Dutch Financiers amounted to Rs. 798.9 lakhs. This excludes contribution of Rs. 100 lakhs to Capital Account, Rs. 2 lakhs to General Insurance Fund, Rs. 15 lakhs to Pension Fund and Rs. 0.80 lakhs to Welfare Fund Account and Repayment of loans to Government, I.B.R.D. and Dutch Financiers amounting to Rs. 63.81 lakhs.

The outstanding balance of loan due to Government of India at the end of the year was Rs. 14,98,69,586. The outstanding balances to I.B.R.D. and Dutch Financiers were Rs. 4,65,68,381 and Rs. 1,69,57,806 respectively.

The balances in the Trusts' Reserve Funds at the end of the Financial year 1970 were as under :

		RUPEES IN LAKHS.
<i>(a) General Reserve Fund Account.</i>		
(i) Government Securities (Book value)	..	153.69
(ii) Short-term Deposits	.. ..	40.29
(iii) Cash in Bank	.. ..	9.24
Total	..	203.22*

* Includes the Renewals and Replacement Fund balance towards the liability on account of the accumulated depreciation to end of 1969-70, amounting to Rs. 179.97 lakhs.

(b) General Insurance Fund Account—

		RUPEES IN LAKHS.
(i) Government Securities (Book value)	..	30.78
(ii) Short-term Deposits	.. ..	15.25
(iii) Cash in Bank	.. ..	0.84
Total	..	46.87

Imports and Exports.—Total tonnage of traffic handled at Madras Port during the financial year ending 31st March 1970, was 6,430,000 tonnes as against 5,378,000 tonnes during the last year. This registers an increase of 20 per cent. Both exports and imports during this period account for the increase in the total traffic.

Exports during the year were 2,895,000 tonnes as against 2,356,000 tonnes during the corresponding period of previous year with an increase of 23 per cent. Export of iron ore accounts for this increase during the financial year. Twenty-one lakhs and eleven thousands tonnes of ores were exported during the year, as against 2,041,000 tonnes during the corresponding previous year. The increase in export of ores works out to 3 per cent.

Imports during the year were 3,536,000 metric tonnes as against 3,022,000 metric tonnes during the last year with an increase of 17 per cent. Coal and other cargoes account for the overall increase even though there was significant decrease in foodgrains and fertilisers. Import of coal during the year ended with 31st March 1970, was 159,000 tonnes compared to 84,000 tonnes during the corresponding period of previous year registering an increase of 89 per cent. 906,000 tonnes of foodgrains were handled during this period compared to 995,000 tonnes during the last year, which shows a decrease of 9 per cent. The import of fertiliser during the year has fallen considerably while import of iron and steel in the year 1969-70 remained steady as in the previous year.

Indian made Railway Bogies for Nationalist China and Thailand.—One hundred B.G. Railway bogies manufactured in the Integral Coach Factory, Madras, were exported from this Port to Taiwan in Formosa Island by s.s. "MEIJIMARU" which sailed on 28th January 1970. Another consignment of 45 bogies was exported to Thailand per s.s. "NAGANCHAV" sailed on 22nd March 1970.

Record Tonnages handled.—The total trade at this Port for the month of March 1970 showed an uptrend, the total being 664,000 tonnes. This is an all-time record for any month, the previous record being 658,000 tonnes in September 1969. The main commodities which contributed to this high figure are : (1) Oil and (2) Iron Ore. This figure was able to be achieved because of the import of a good quantity of foodgrains, viz., wheat which was absent for a number of months previous to this. The total quantity imported was 1,13,000 tonnes in March 1970. The export of ore during the month was 2,36,000 tonnes. The overall total of ore exports for this year has been 2.1 million tonnes and this figure is the highest reached in any year so far. The year 1969-70 closed with a total of 6.5 million tonnes which is also the highest for any year.

Shipping.—The particulars regarding the different classes of vessels that entered and cleared the Port during the year is given below :—

Serial number and description of the vessels.						1st April 1969 to 31st March 1970.
1.	Foreign	..	..	..	..	955
2.	Foreign Straits	..	..	..	..	32
3.	Coasting	..	..	..	..	168
4.	Government vessels	..	..	..	..	61
5.	Sailing vessels	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..						1,218

Vessels of the following Nationalities which seldom call at this Port arrived during the year.

Czechoslovakian, Formosan, Somalian, Maldivian, Finnish, Malaysian, Singaporean, Bulgarian.

1. m.v. DEVARAYA JAYANTI with overall length of 627 ft. carrying wheat in bulk was berthed at J.D. 3 and 5 on 12th October 1969 with a draft of 35' forward and 35' 06" aft.

2. m.v. GERALDTON MARY sailed on 27th November 1969 with a draft of 34' 1" forward and 34' 1" aft. carrying ore from Madras.

Construction works.—The following works are in progress.

I. *Construction of Oil Dock.*—

- A. Break waters and reclamation wall.
- B. Dredging.
- C. Tanker Berth and Pipe Lines.

The following works have been completed during the year.—

(i) The quarters each three storeyed block consisting of 12 units each have been completed and occupied.

(ii) The construction of New Workshop Stage II of dimension 760 feet × 120 feet has been completed, except for some minor works.

II. *Tuticorin Port Trust Board.*—The Port of Tuticorin continues to rank first in trade among all the Minor and Intermediate Ports in India.

The Port is administered by the Tuticorin Port Trust Board constituted by the Tuticorin Port Trust Act 1924, (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1924) under the Tamil Nadu State Government. The Board consists of 17 Trustees including Chairman, Vice-chairman. The Chairman and 5 Trustees are appointed by Government and eleven Trustees are elected from the various trade interests connected with the Port. The Vice-Chairman is elected from among the Trustees.

The gross revenue of the Port Trust for the year amounted to Rs. 30,11,755-78.

The total imports for the year amounted to 4,64,640 M.T. and the revenue collected was Rs. 7,44,635-75.

The total exports for the year amounted to 3,63,282½ M.T. and the revenue collected was Rs. 6,66,847-18.

During the year, 226 steamers of 21,05,505 cubic metres and 759 sailing vessels of 3,11,100 cubic metres called at this Port. The amount of Port dues collected was Rs. 2,79,331-01.

During the year, eight passengers disembarked and no passengers embarked.

Normal weather conditions prevailed during the year.

A Fire Service Unit round the clock is being maintained by the Tuticorin Port Trust.

A second class Wireless Station is working round the clock at the Port.

257-A

The Dredger was engaged in deepening the boat channel and also alongside the wharves. Three numbers 100 Ton Mud Punts and 3 Nos. 300 Ton Dumb Barges were used for receiving dredged silt from Dredger.

The departmental Water Barge 'Tambraparni' is in good condition and supplied water to ships visiting the Port.

M.T. 'Mannar', M.T. "Veera Cholan", M.T. "Veera Pandian" and M.L. "Comorin" at the Port are in good working condition.

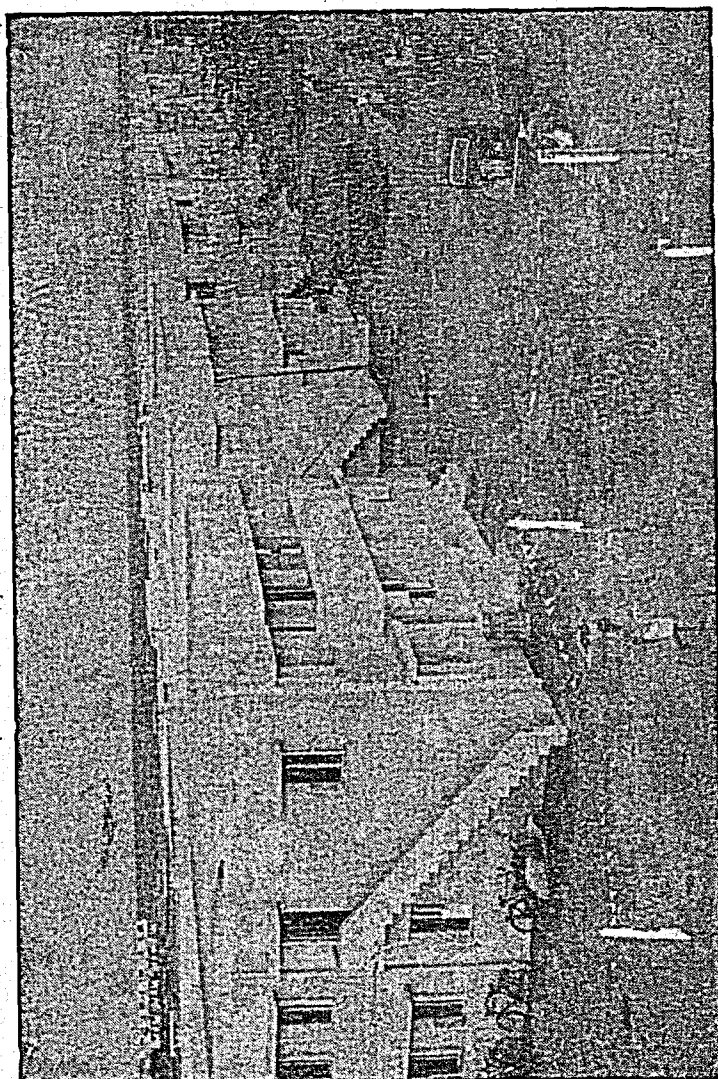
One more Diesel Launch "Veera Cheran" was delivered at the Port on 17th March 1970 and she was immediately put into commission. One Reclamation Plant "Korkai" was also delivered on 6th October 1969 and put into commission.

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.

The Buoys Moorings and Beacons are being maintained in good manner.

The Maritime Day was celebrated at the Port on 5th April 1969 under the Chairmanship of the Sub-Collector, Tuticorin and Chairman, Tuticorin Port Trust.

Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with Thiru P. U. Shanmugam, Minister for Labour and Minor Ports and late Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Food and Agriculture, visited the Port on 14th April 1969. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister commissioned the new Tugs "Veera Cholan" and "Veera Pandian" on the same day. The Commission on Major Ports visited Tuticorin on 30th June 1969. Thiru Sardar Iqbal Singh, Union Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping, visited the Port on 3rd July 1969. Thiru Si. Pa. Adithanar, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Minister for Co-operation, Transport and Port visited the Port on 8th September 1969.



THE MIDDLE INCOME GROUP AND LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSES AT ELLIOTT'S BEACH,
MADRAS OPENED ON 8TH JANUARY 1970.

Minor Ports :

There are nine minor ports and three intermediate ports in Tamil Nadu.

All labour at Minor ports in Tamil Nadu was declared as Public Utility Service for the purpose of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for a period of six months, commencing from 30th June 1969. Veppalodai has been declared as a Customs Port in October 1969.

The Out Ports Landing and Shipping Fees Act was extended to the Port of Kanyakumari with effect from 30th April 1969.

Details of important works in progress and completed during the year are given below :—

<i>Names of Schemes.</i>	<i>Estimated cost.</i>	<i>Stage.</i>
	RS.	
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Construction of break water and river training works for Cuddalore Port Development Scheme.	115.24 lakhs.	Work in progress.
(2) Construction of 3 Cargo sheds, viz., 'E', 'F' and 'G' at the Port of Nagapattinam.	Rs. 96,300	Work completed.

Details of passenger traffic during the year in the Ports of "Nagapattinam" and "Rameswaram" are given below :—

<i>Name of the Port.</i>	<i>Arrived.</i>	<i>Sailed.</i>
(i) Nagapattinam	11,689	7,860
(ii) Rameswaram	24,978	20,928½

At Rameswaram, a bi-weekly ferry service between Rameswaram and Thalaimannar is operated.

The landing of coral stones under special permit system commenced from April 1969 and thereby the trade at this Port had increased considerably.

Government ordered that the State Port Officer, Madras will cease to be a member of the Fisheries Machinery Advisory Committee from 18th October 1969.

The weather in all the Ports was normal during the year.

The State Port Officer, Madras was permitted (i) to attend the meeting convened by the Director-General of Shipping at Bombay, on 4th August 1969 to consider setting up of relief fund to provide immediate relief to dependents of crew of sailing vessels who lose their lives at sea, (ii) to attend the sixth meeting of the National Welfare Board of sea farers held at Bombay on 25th and 26th July 1969 and (iii) to attend the 18th Meeting of National Harbour Board at Bhubaneswar.

Sardar Iqbal Singh, Deputy Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, New Delhi, visited the Cuddalore Port on 6th July 1969.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board was constituted in April 1961, under the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1961). It 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 the Board 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 Tamil Nadu 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 Tamil Nadu Housing Board are briefly narrated below:—

Low Income Group Housing Scheme.—The following works were completed during the year.

Tiruchirappalli district	..	Varaganeri	..	30 flats.
Madras City	..	Ashok Nagar	..	22 blocks (88
		Phase I.		flats). (Hire
				purchase).
		Ashok Nagar	..	19 Blocks.
		Phase II	..	(76 flats).
				(Hire purchase).
		Anna Nagar	..	23 Blocks.
				(92 flats).
				(Hire purchase).
		Besant Nagar	..	128 flats.
		(South Madras		
		Neighbourhood),		

The construction of nine houses (L. I. G. hire purchase) at Kovai Pudoor is in progress. The construction of 28 flats at Ramalingam Road in Coimbatore was completed and allotted on hire purchase basis.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.—This scheme is financed by L.I.C. for persons with monthly income of Rs. 601 to 1,250. The following works were completed during the year.

Tiruchirappalli	..	Varaganeri	..	18 flats.
Madras City	..	Ashok Nagar	..	22 Blocks.
		Phase I. (Hire		(88 flats).
		Purchase).		
		Ashok Nagar		26 Blocks.
		Phase II. (Hire		(104 flats).
		Purchase).		
		Anna Nagar		15 Blocks.
		(Hire Purchase).		(60 flats).
		Besant Nagar		132 flats.
		(South Madras		
		Neighbourhood).		

In Coimbatore district, the construction of 9 houses (Hire-purchase) is nearing completion.

Slum Improvement/Clearance Scheme.—The following works were completed during the year.

Coimbatore district—			
Slaughter House	..	..	132 tenements.
Balaiyan Thottam	..	..	192 tenements.
South of Perur Road	..	..	233 Row-houses.
North of Perur Road	..	..	513 Row-houses.
Tiruchirappalli district—			
Peechankulam	..	..	30 tenements.
North Rohani	..	..	119 tenements.
Madras City.			
		Tenements.	UDPs.
			Developed.
Kamarajapuram-cum-Pushpanagar	..	..	4
Venkatapuram	..	..	191
Visalakshi Ammal Estate	..	..	26
Goyathoppu	..	..	112
Santhome Beach	..	..	80
Mambalam Tank Bund	..	..	108

<i>Madras City.</i>	<i>Tenements.</i>	<i>UDPs. Developed</i>
Appavoo Nagar	20	..
B. R. N. Garden	104	..
South Madras Neighbourhood Part I ..	88	..
Ayothiakuppam Part I	72	..
Subedar Garden	78	..
Kodambakkam Part II.	281	..
Kamaraja Nagar (G.T.)	16	..

In Coimbatore district, the construction of 177 tenements at Lingai Gounder Thottam is nearing completion and 51 row houses at Balaiyan Thottam and 50 row houses at Lingai Gounder Thottam are in progress.

Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Rental Housing Scheme.—The following works were completed during the year.

Coimbatore district ..	Kavundampalayam ..	24 flats.
Madras City	Peters Road	160 flats.

The construction of 60 flats at Vridhachalam is in progress. The construction of 60 flats at Namakkal is nearing completion.

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 a reasonable cost and also to prevent congestion in large growing towns. Under the Scheme, the Tamil Nadu 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 Neighbourhoods. During the year, an extent of 228.50 acres of land was acquired in Madras and in the Mofussil areas by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board and a sum of Rs. 187.72 lakhs was spent for Land Acquisition and Development. "Artisan Scheme" framed in the year 1967-68 has been successfully implemented. The beneficiaries are the low-paid employees of the State and Central Government and also the economically weaker sections of the public. Under this scheme, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board has allotted plots in Aringnar Anna Nagar, Kodambakkam Pudoor and Vyasarpady.

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 doors, 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 Tamil Nadu Housing Board and M/s. 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 work is in progress to press the plant in regular production as quickly as possible.

Maintenance Works.—Maintenance works relating to the colonies constructed for Industrial works were also attended to by the Housing Units in the Mofussil. The State Housing Board is also in-charge of maintenance of the Government Colonies in Madras City, viz., Foreshore Estate, Lloyds Estate, Kilpauk Garden, Mandavellipakkam and Peters Road.

During the year, the Government authorised the State Housing Board to float a public loan to the tune of Rs. 220 lakhs. The loan of Rs. 220 lakhs floated by the State Housing Board was over-subscribed.

Town Planning.

The Directorate of Town Planning deals with all matters concerning Town Planning in the State and the Schemes of the Department can be classified as "Plan Schemes" and "Non-Plan Schemes".

The following are the Plan Schemes :—

(i) *Preparation of Regional Plans for the Districts.*—The aim of this Scheme is to prepare a plan for the district regions in the State showing land utilisation, communication net-work and other physical planning proposals including identification of growth centres. The plan when finalised would constitute the main guide for physical development of district regions. The scheme was commenced in the State during the year 1961. So far, surveys have been completed in Chingleput, Coimbatore and Salem districts

and surveys are in progress for Tiruchirappalli and Dharmapuri districts. There are two survey units attached to this scheme for carrying out the survey operations and for the collection of the necessary data for this purpose. The proposals for Chingleput and Coimbatore districts have been finalised.

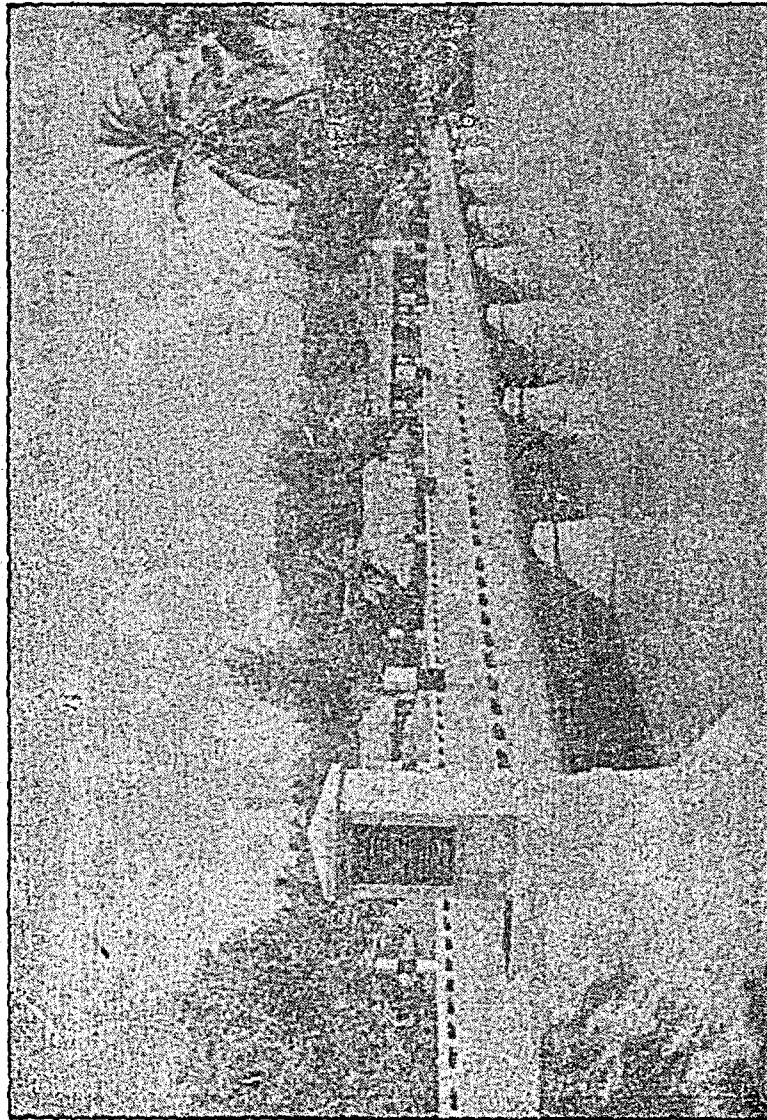
(ii) *Preparation of Master Plans for Metropolitan Cities and Regions.*—This scheme was started with a view to prepare, at the first instance, an interim Development plan followed by a Comprehensive Development Plan for all the Metropolitan Cities i.e. Cities having a population of one lakh and above and special areas of economic importance in the State which need immediate and special attention. These schemes were commenced with 100 per cent Central assistance. From 1969-70 onwards, all these Schemes are State Schemes.

The Surveys relating to the preparation of Master Plans for Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Cities were commenced during the year 1967 and they are in progress.

A scheme for preparing regional plan for the Neyveli Lignite Resources Region was taken up during the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period. The Survey Works have been completed by April 1969 and the preparation of a regional plan is in progress. The Survey Operations for the preparation of a Master Plan for Salem City Metropolitan area have been commenced and are in progress.

(iii) *Preparation of Outline Development Plans for Municipal Towns.*—Section 8 of the Tamil Nadu Town Planning Act, 1920 makes it obligatory on the part of every Municipal Council to prepare a General Town Planning Scheme within four years from the date of constitution of the Council. Realising the difficulties of the Local Bodies, Government had come forward to help the Councils by preparing "Master Plans" and "Outline Development Plans" for adoption by the Council. So far, surveys for 28 towns have been completed and Outline Development Plans for 12 towns have been prepared.

(iv) *Preparation of detailed Town Planning Scheme.*—Sections 10 to 15 of the Tamil Nadu Town Planning Act, 1920 provides for the preparation of Detailed Town Planning Schemes. This department prepares the Scheme Maps and furnishes them to various Municipalities and local bodies for adoption and execution. In all, there are 668 detailed Town Planning Schemes taken up for all the local bodies where the provisions of the Act were extended.



SUBMERSIBLE BRIDGE ACROSS ARASALAR AT VADUGAKUDI VILLAGE, THANJAVUR DISTRICT
OPENED BY THE CHIEF MINISTER ON 29TH MARCH 1970.

Out of these, 102 schemes were sanctioned by Government and are under various stages of execution. Out of the remaining schemes, 153 schemes have been submitted to Government for sanction. The remaining 413 schemes are under various stages of preparation by local bodies.

(v) *Preparation of Traffic and Transportation Plans for Metropolitan Areas.*—The work is in progress for the Madras City Metropolitan area. Various surveys for the preparation of Traffic and Transportation Plan for Madras City are in progress.

(vi) *Training of Specialists in Town and Country Planning.*—Six candidates were studying M.T.P. Course on deputation in the School of Architecture and Planning, Madras and one candidate was studying Post-Graduate Diploma Course on deputation in the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi. Eight candidates were studying Post Licentiate Diploma Course in the Central Polytechnique, Adyar (Madras) on stipendiary scheme.

In addition to the above "Plan Schemes", there are certain other statutory functions and the activities connected thereto are brought under "Non-Plan Schemes" and they are as follows:—

(i) *Housing and Subdivision of land.*—The demand for housing lay-outs has increased considerably, both in the Public and Private Sectors. Examination of suitability of various project sites, preparation of Neighbourhood plans for State Housing Board and preparation of lay-outs in the non-scheme areas for the Co-operative Societies, Slum Improvement and Clearance Schemes, Harijan Welfare, Low and Middle income group housing schemes and for the employees of local bodies, etc., are being prepared by this department.

During the year, 62 cases relating to the preparation of lay-out and subdivision of sites were disposed of. One hundred and thirty-five cases of Building applications seeking exemption from the operation of Building Rule were disposed of. One hundred and two lay-outs were prepared and approved under the various schemes.

(ii) *Industrial Development.*—During the year, 19 proposals for exclusion of areas from residential areas were received from local bodies out of which four were agreed. Three Industrial Estate lay-outs were prepared and approved. Seven proposals for Industrial areas were received for individual items under the provisions of Madras District Municipalities Act, out of which two were agreed to. Nine hundred and eighty factory plans were received out of which 961 were approved. Fifteen Civic designs were prepared and furnished to the Municipalities and Panchayats.

Highways and Rural works.

The Highways and Rural Works Department continued to function with a Chief Engineer, 4 Regional Superintending Engineers in-charge of circles with Head Quarters at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli, one Superintending Engineer in-charge of Investigation and a Director in the rank of Superintending Engineer in-charge of Highways Research Station. The Superintending Engineer, Special Investigation Circle for World Bank Project whose post was created during the year also continued to function at the end of the year.

There were 24 regular Divisions, 3 Investigation Divisions and 9 Special Divisions, each under a Divisional Engineer.

There were 110 regular Sub-divisions including two Transport and Machinery Sub-divisions, 46 Special Sub-Divisions and 11 Investigation Sub-Divisions. All these Special Sub-divisions were functioning at the end of the year.

Rural Works.—(1) *National Water-Supply and Water-Supply and Sanitation (Rural) Scheme.*—All the Schemes except the Water Supply Scheme to Manachanallur Town Panchayat taken up under this programme have been completed. In respect of this scheme, Over-Head tank work and distribution works have been completed; only foot-bridge work at an estimated cost of Rs. 51,000 connecting the pump house remains to be taken up. There was no expenditure under this scheme during the year.

(2) *UNICEF assisted Rural Water-Supply Scheme.*—Over head tank works in most of the villages have been completed. The expenditure incurred on the works under the scheme up to 31st March 1970 was Rs. 4.36 lakhs.

(3) *Piped Water-supply Scheme in difficult and scarcity areas.*—A sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been sanctioned as a first step for implementing the Scheme. The Schemes have been entrusted to the District Collectors for execution. Under this Scheme, only simple wells have been taken up restricting the expenditure to Rs. 5,000 per well. No protected piped water supply works have been taken up for execution under this Scheme.

This Department continues to execute the works sanctioned under Development Schemes, Five-Year Plans etc., During the year, 44 works at an estimated cost of Rs. 249.80 lakhs were sanctioned. Twenty Bridge works at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,43,26,000 were technically sanctioned by the Chief Engineer

Highways and Rural Works). The estimates for 24 Schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,15,97,900 were also technically sanctioned by the Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works).

The abstract of achievements during the year 1969-70 are furnished below:—

I State Highways ..	Rs. 52.23 lakhs.
II Other Roads ..	Rs. 29.72 lakhs.
III Metropolitan Road Development Scheme including City Roads.	Rs. 8.43 lakhs.
IV Tools and Plants ..	Rs. 1.06 lakhs.
V Central Road Fund Works.	Rs. 27.20 lakhs.
VI Economic Inter-State Importance Scheme.	Rs. 15.60 lakhs.

The 71st Council Meeting of the Indian Roads Congress was held at Bhubaneswar on 26th and 27th May, 1969. The Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) attended the Council Meeting.

The 32nd Annual Session of the Indian Roads Congress was held at Simla from 4th to 12th October 1969. Three senior delegates and two junior delegates attended the session.

The Bridges Committee Meeting was held at Simla from 4th to 7th October 1969 and it was attended to by the Superintending Engineer (Highways), Investigation Circle, Madras.

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 Structure, 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, drum mixers, wheel barrows, water carts, traffic sign boards, lamp posts, well curbs, roller wheels, etc., and equipment required for Highways Research Station, Madras. This organisation is also concentrating on spare parts for heavy vehicles.

The Design Division is continued to be under the control of the Director, Highways Research Station, Madras. This Division comprises of 3 units, viz. (1) Designs Division (2) Stock Verification Sub-division and (3) Special Sub-division for works connected with the introduction of Metric system.

The Traffic Division is continued to conduct traffic survey and speed survey in Madras City and Mofussil towns, as usual.

CHAPTER XV

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forests.

The forests were worked, as usual, for timber, firewood, sandalwood, bamboos and minor forest produce in accordance with the prescriptions of the working plans. Special attention was bestowed for raising fast growing species to meet the increased demands of industries. Grazing was allowed on permit system on a very nominal rate. The demand for forest lands both by the sister departments and public was on the increase, although the forest area in Tamil Nadu is below the optimum level.

Timber was sold to the public in auction and to the Railways at the prescribed schedule of rates. Departmental extraction of timber was continued. The revenue realised during the year by sale of timber was Rs. 31,19,194.75.

An area of 431.41 hectares (1,066 acres) in Tirupattur Division was transferred to the Public Works Department on permanent basis after collecting the land value.

A part of ex-zamin forests in Gudahalli and Chandrapuram blocks in Tirumalavady beat of Dharmapuri Division covering an area of 451.94 hectares (1,162.80 acres) was handed over to the Panchayat.

Under Fourth Five-Year Plan Schemes, large scale plantations yielding fuel and industrial wood were raised. Village plantations in the tank beds and in unreserves have been raised.

Fuel coupes were sold in auction to contractors as usual. The local demand for firewood was met mostly by the fuel coupe contractors.

Sandalwood was extracted from Coimbatore North, Coimbatore Central, The Nilgiris, Tiruchirappalli and Tiruppathur Forest Divisions and transported to Sales depots for final cleaning and sale in open auction. The revenue realised by the sale of sandalwood during the year was Rs. 1,36,46,427.00.

Bamboo coupes were worked out as per the prescriptions in the working Plans through the agency of contractors and certain coupes departmentally for supply to paper mills. During the year 52,926.680 tonnes of bamboos were supplied to the paper mills.

Honey continued to be collected departmentally and sent to the Lax Factory at Cumbum for processing. Retail sales of honey to the public through the Divisional Forest Officers were continued. Items like wax, ivory, sambur, and deer horns were collected departmentally. The right to collect other items of minor forest produce was sold in public auction as usual.

The progress achieved in the various development schemes up to the year 1969-70 is given below :

(1) *Farm forestry and fuel wood plantations.*—(a) *Farm forestry—Village forestry.*—Two thousand three hundred and seventy-four hectares had been planted and a sum of Rs. 4.11 lakhs had been incurred.

(b) *Fuel wood plantations.*—Five hundred and fifty hectares had been planted with Eucalyptus Hybrid and other species and a sum of Rs. 2.99 lakhs had been spent.

(2) *Economic plantations.*—(a) *Teak.*—An area of 432 hectares had been planted and an amount of Rs. 0.88 lakh had been spent.

(b) *Soft wood.*—An area of 254 hectares had been planted and an amount of Rs. 0.48 lakh had been incurred.

(c) *Casuarina.*—An extent of 307 hectares had been planted and Rs. 1.84 lakhs had been spent.

(d) *Wattle.*—An area of 894 hectares had been planted and a sum of Rs. 3.79 lakhs had been spent.

(e) *Planting of quick growing species.*—An area of 2,481 hectares had been planted with bamboos, Eucalyptus, etc., and a sum of Rs. 16.45 lakhs was spent on the scheme.

(f) *Sandal.*—Sixty-eight hectares had been planted with sandal and a sum of Rs. 0.27 lakh had been spent.

(g) *River, canal and lake fringe forests.*—Sixty-eight hectares were planted with teak and other hard wood plantations along the banks of rivers and canals and a sum of Rs. 1.24 lakhs was spent.

(h) *Rubber.*—An area of 193 hectares had been planted and a sum of Rs. 10.53 lakhs had been spent.

(3) *Development of Wild Life Sanctuaries.*—The object of the scheme is to improve and develop the amenities in the existing sanctuaries by constructing rest houses, canteens, roads and observations towers. A sum of Rs. 2.10 lakhs had been spent up to the end of the year. The following works had been completed ;—

(i) Improvements to Guindy Park.

(ii) Construction of residential quarters at Point Calimere.

(iii) Improvements to Rest Houses at Point Calimere and Vedanthangal.

(iv) Improvements of roads in Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary.

(v) Renovating salt licks in Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary.

(vi) Improvement of Scenic spot at Moyar Water-falls.

(4) *Timber operations.*—This is a multi-purpose scheme with the objectives of improvement in logging, improved transport facilities for timber logs and provision of follow up training of the forest workers in basic logging techniques. Follow-up training of forest workers had been taken up in Coimbatore and Madurai circles. The auto-workshop is being set up. A sum of Rs. 0.73 lakh had been spent so far.

(5) *Forest research.*—Action has been taken to open Forest Genetic Section and Seed Storage Centre at Coimbatore. A sum of Rs. 0.06 lakh had been spent.

(6) *Forest communications.*—A sum of Rs. 1.61 lakhs had been spent for laying new roads in wattle plantations, bamboo and sandal areas in order to facilitate frequent inspection and also for easy extraction of forest produce.

(7) *Construction of buildings.*—A sum of Rs. 0.48 lakh has been spent for providing residential accommodation to the Forest staff and construction of rest houses.

(8) *Amenities to Forest Staff and Labour.*—A sum of Rs. 0.47 lakh had been spent for providing amenities to forest staff and labour engaged in various forest operations.

(9) *Forest publicity.*—A sum of Rs. 0.33 lakh had been spent to do propaganda among the public about the activities of the Forest Department and also to impress upon them the necessity for preserving the forest and its wild life.

(10) *Forest protection.*—The object of the scheme is to introduce modern fire-fighting equipments, with a net-work of watch towers provided with wireless equipments and roads. Fire patrolling and line scrapping were carried out.

(11) *Development of minor forest produce.*—An area of 184 hectares had been planted with minor forest produce yielding species such as tamarind, goll-nuts and other tanning materials. A sum of Rs. 0.88 lakh had been spent.

(12) *Centrally sponsored scheme.—Forest resources survey.*—The scheme was sanctioned during July 1969. The object of the scheme is to undertake a detailed study of forest resources. A sum of Rs. 0.45 lakh had been spent.

(13) *Soil conservation.—Centrally sponsored scheme.—(a) Catchment of Kundah River Valley.*—Six hundred and eighty-one hectares had been carried out besides construction of 82 checkdams and 45 retaining walls and a sum of Rs. 6.24 lakhs had been spent.

(b) *Catchment of Mettur Reservoir.*—Agricultural works over an area of 506 hectares had been carried out and a sum of Rs. 3.44 lakhs had been spent.

(c) *Catchment of River Vaigai.*—Three hundred and sixteen hectares have been planted and contour tracts completed over 44 hectares. A sum of Rs. 2.10 lakhs had been spent.

(14) *Agricultural production.—(a) Cashew Plantation in forest areas.*—One thousand and nineteen hectares had been planted with cashew. Intensive maintenance of older cashew plantations over 2,000 hectares had been completed. A Crawler Tractor Bharat Model 9-80-A8 had been purchased and sent to Thanjavur Division. A sum of Rs. 11.90 lakhs had been spent.

(b) *Lac development.*—Lac cultivation over 1,021 trees was carried out. Five thousand and six hundred and nine kg. of lac had been obtained. Forty hectares had been planted with lac host trees.

Hill Tribes.—The department looks after the well-being of the Hill Tribes and they are employed in the various departmental works carried out in the forests. They are given forest land for cultivation without lease fees. Free grazing permits are issued for the cattle owned by them. Free meals and free clothing are supplied to the children, besides free medical aid. The right to collect and remove the minor forest produce had been leased out to the Co-operative Societies.

Departmental elephants are maintained in Coimbatore South Division for timber dragging and for joy riding in The Nilgiris Division. The strength of the elephants on 31st March 1970 was 56.

The Forest Subordinates continued to render assistance to the Police to enforce prohibition.

Wild Life Week Celebration was conducted during the 1st week of October 1969 in a fitting manner.

The Tamil Nadu Forestry Training School at Vaigai Dam continued to impart training to Foresters and Forest Guards. The final examination for XVII Batch Forest Guards was conducted in December 1969 and all have successfully completed the course. Sixty Forest Guards joined the course which commenced on 1st January 1970.

The financial position during the year was as follows :

(i) Revenue—Rs. 3,35,29,998.

(ii) Expenditure—Rs. 3,11,76,378.

Cinchona :

The total quantity of Cinchona products sold to export markets and the value realised thereon in the year 1969-70 were as follows :—

Serial number and name of product.	Quantity Kg.	Value realised.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
1. Quinine Sulphate ..	2,500	8,51,500
2. Quinine Hydrochloride ..	5,700	22,08,600
3. Cinchona Febrifuge ..	10,000	4,30,000
Total ..	18,200	34,90,100

The total value of Cinchona products sold during the year for internal consumption was Rs. 11,94,456.20.

The total value of medicinal and essential oils sold during the year was Rs. 5,82,679.10.

An area of 16.50 hectares was planted with cinchona during the year in addition to consolidation of old areas and supply planting to fill the vacancies in the existing areas.

The cultivation and extraction of various medicinal and essential oil yielding crops were continued. An area of 127.31 hectares was planted with these crops during the year, in addition to supply planting to fill the vacancies in the existing areas and consolidation of old areas.

The Research Scheme on Medicinal Plants sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research continued to function for the tenth year. The various field experiments planted during 1969 were continued and the data thereon were collected. Forty-seven samples of crude drugs and 63 samples of essential oils were analysed. Laboratory scale trials were continued on the isolation of hydroxy citronellal from oil of *Eucalyptus Citriodora*. Crude *Eucalyptus* was isolated from Cinnamon oil.

The work on the scheme for economic isolation of Quinine Sulphate and Quinidine Sulphate from *Cinchona febrifuge* continued its experimental work. Trials were continued to make the process already evolved more economical. The scheme has been extended up to 28th February 1971.

The quantity of cinchona bark collected during the year was 5,37,929 Kg.

The National Tree Planting Week was celebrated during the year in the departmental plantations. The following species of plants were planted out:

Silver Oak (shade tree)

Eucalyptus citriodora (Essential oil species)

Terminalia Myriocarpa (Timber Tree)

Beautia Manosferma.

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 details of the oils refined, tested, standardised and taken to stock are given below:—

Serial number and name of oil.	Quantity taken to stock.
(1)	(2)
	Kg.
1. <i>Eucalyptus</i> I. P. Standard	3,991-000
2. <i>Eucalyptus</i> BP Standard	1,084-000
3. Geranium	900-575
4. <i>Eucalyptus Citriodora</i>	1,395-895
5. Citronella grass oil (Java)	2,752-215

The details of *Cinchona* bark issued for extraction in the Factory, *Cinchona* and the drugs manufactured and taken stock during the year are furnished below:—

Serial number and name of Raw Material/ Drug.	Quantity.
(1)	(2)
(a) Raw Material—	
<i>Cinchona</i> Bark (issued for extraction)	Kg. 1,03,594-500
(b) Drugs manufactured—	
(i) Quinine sulphate powder	17,285-000
(ii) <i>Cinchona</i> febrifuge powder	14,166-000
(iii) Quinine hydrochloride powder	6,730-750
(iv) Quinine dihydrochloride powder	51-000
(v) Quinidine Sulphate	9 100
(vi) Mixed alkaloids A and B	66-600

The health of labour and staff was satisfactory. Schools and creches provided in the plantations continued to function satisfactorily.

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.

Thiru O. P. Raman, Hon'ble Minister for Electricity and *Cinchona*, Tamil Nadu and Thiru Sushil Kumar Dhara, Minister in-charge of Commerce and Industries and Agro Industries Corporation, Government of West Bengal, visited the Plantations and Factories during the year.

The scheme for the disposal of surplus silver oak trees (shade trees to cinchona) available in the cinchona plantations of this department was continued during this year also. A sum of Rs. 4,72,288-18 was realised by the sale of the silver oak trees during the year.

Every effort is being made to increase the production of both cinchona products and medicinal and essential oils at all levels to cope with the demand for them.

Fisheries :

The major schemes administered by the Fisheries Department are construction and supply of mechanised fishing boats on subsidised cost and on hire purchase terms, supply of nylon fish-net twine, distribution of fish-seed of economic varieties for stocking in-land water sources, stocking and exploitation of the major reservoirs in the State, development of fisheries in Panchayats, organisation of Fishermen Co-operative Societies, provision of facilities for preservation and marketing of fish and training fishermen for manning mechanised fishing boats.

There are 4 boat building yards, one each at Marina, Royapuram, Nagapattinam and Mandapam. During the year, 135 mechanised boats were constructed. Out of 80 hulls of 30' sanctioned by the Government to be constructed through private agencies, 40 boats which were entrusted to the Kerala Fisheries Corporation were in progress.

Yarn worth of Rs. 4.28 lakhs and cotton worth of Rs. 16,429 were purchased during the year. A subsidy of Rs. 87,095 was given for purchase of nylon by Co-operative Federations.

1,287.6 lakhs fingerlings and hatchlings were obtained during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 3.95 lakhs was incurred under this head.

An amount of Rs. 2.9 lakhs was disbursed as loan to Fishermen Co-operatives during the year.

The ice plants at Neelankarai, Pulicat, Covetong, Thanjavur, Thirumullaivasal, Cuddalore, Porto Novo and Nagapattinam produced a total quantity of 848 tonnes of ice during the year. A sum of Rs. 80,000 was realised as sale proceeds of ice. A sum of Rs. 1,600 was also realised as cold storage charges from the above plants and the cold storages at Adyar, Royapuram and Tiruchirappalli. A total quantity of 37 tons of fish was stored in the cold storages. The Civil Works in respect of the three plants at Muthupet, Adirampattinam and Sethubavachatram have been completed in all respects and the erection of machinery is in progress. A site has been selected for erection of a fourth plant in Chingleput district in Madras Division.

During the year, the construction of fishing harbours and jetties were taken up and continued at Tuticorin, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Rameswaram. The construction work of a servicing centre at Rameswaram is in progress.

Under the scheme of subsidy to fishermen for construction of houses, 75 houses have been completed in all respects and 86 houses are in various stages of construction.

The department has taken up 26 reservoirs in the State for fishery development. Details of the fingerlings stocked and the quantity of fish caught in the reservoirs in the various divisions are furnished below :—

	<i>Fingerlings stocked.</i>	<i>Fish caught.</i>
(i) Reservoirs in Coimbatore Division.	77 lakhs.	357 tons.
(ii) Reservoirs in Madras Division.	26.4 lakhs.	14 tons.
(iii) Reservoirs in Tuticorin Division.	21 lakhs.	41.4 tons.

The Pearl Bank inspection was taken up regularly in the Central Zone of the Tirunelveli Coast and 16 paars were inspected.

Chank Fisheries—(i) *Tuticorin Division*.—From the commencement of the Chank fishery operations from 19th December 1969 to 31st March 1970, 81,940 full-sized, 14,089 wormed and 10,121 under-sized chanks were fished. In Sivaganga waters, 15,293 sized, 932 wormed and 111 under-sized chanks were fished by the lessee for the period from 9th September 1969 to 31st March 1970.

(ii) *Madras Division*.—The chank fisheries of Thanjavur district except the portion between Point Calimere to Puthukuda was leased out for three years from 2nd September 1967 to 1st September 1970 on an annual lease amount of Rs. 45,111. The department procured chanks in the area between Point Calimere and Puthukuda in Thanjavur district. During 1969-70, 5,614 full-sized, 7,294 under-sized and 245 wormed chanks were collected. The chank fishery in the districts of South Arcot, Chingleput and Madras was leased out for the period from 2nd September 1967 to 1st September 1970 on an annual lease amount of Rs. 35,000. During 1969-70, 120,025 full-sized, 1,795 under-sized and 42,144 wormed chanks were collected by the lessee.

The three Fisheries Training Centres at Madras, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam continued to impart training to fishermen. One hundred and forty-six fishermen trainees completed their training and fresh batches are continuing their 10 months' training course

at these centres. Training for the departmental staff was also continued in the centre at Madras. The training centres at Tuticorin and Colachel continued to impart training to fishermen. The seventh batch of 55 candidates continued their training in the training centre at Mandapam. In the inland fishermen training centre at Mettur Dam, 77 trainees were trained.

The erection of the Fish Meal Plant at Mandapam under the Indo-Norwegian Projects Scheme was in progress.

The department continued the programme of research for conserving and developing the inland and marine fishery resources.

The two propaganda units participated in Seminars and Exhibitions. They have conducted film shows on Fisheries in rural areas and distributed leaflets, brochures, booklets, etc., to the public free of cost.

Geology :

During the year, the State Geology Branch of the Industries Department carried out detailed investigation including drilling for crystalline limestone deposits, graphite and sillimanite based on the results achieved during the previous year. In addition, detailed prospecting by trenching and exploratory drilling of the graphite occurrences around Sivaganga in Ramanathapuram district and Ponnangalam and Poruppumettupatti areas in Tirumangalam taluk of Madurai district were commenced and are being continued based on the encouraging results obtained. The search for mineral occurrences of economic value in favourable areas was also carried out. Apart from these mineral investigations, a number of minor investigations for the reported occurrence of minerals and a number of investigations to assess the ground-water potentialities for locating favourable areas for establishing industrial estates and other units in the State were also carried out.

The salient features of the investigations carried out during the year are detailed below :—

(1) *Detailed investigation for crystalline limestone in Ettimadai—Walaiyar area in Coimbatore district.*—The detailed investigation was completed with the drilling of five vertical boreholes; the total footage drilled being 260 metres. The chemical analysis indicated that the deposits constitute iron-making grade of limestone.

(2) *Detailed investigation for crystalline limestones in Thachchan-kurichi R. F., Lalgudi taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.*—About five million tonnes of limestone have been estimated to occur in this area.

(3) *Detailed investigation of sillimanite occurrences near Keeranur, Kulithalai taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.*—About 3,800 tonnes of sillimanite suitable for use in refractory industry has been proved in this area.

(4) *Detailed investigation for graphite in Urappanur, Ponnangalam and Poruppumettupatti villages in Tirumangalam taluk of Madurai district.*—Several samples were collected from the trenches put down in the Urappanur area and beneficiation tests were conducted to determine the graphite content in the rock. Beneficiation tests conducted at Rajahmundry have indicated that the graphite per centage in the rock is about 14 per cent having a fixed carbon content of 83 per cent on an average. A bulk sample of about one tonne collected from the Tirumangalam area was sent to Rajahmundry for conducting large-scale beneficiation tests and feasibility tests for manufacture of graphite crucibles.

(5) *Detailed investigation for graphite near Sivaganga in Ramanathapuram district.*—About 46 samples of graphite bearing rock collected from the trenches opened in these areas were beneficiated in the field laboratory at Sivaganga and the graphite percentage was found to vary from 8 to 35 per cent. A representative bulk sample of about one tonne was collected and sent to the Government Graphite Crucible Plant at Rajahmundry for conducting tests on crucible manufacture. Besides, bulk samples of 200 kgs. were collected and sent to Messrs. Southern Graphite Crucible Factory at Salem and Tamil Nadu Mineral Development Project, Madras. for conducting ore-dressing tests.

(6) *Detailed investigation for shell lime-stone and clay occurrences near Tisiyanvilai, Tiruchendur taluk of Tirunelveli District.*—The analyses of samples collected indicated the lime-stone to be of the high grade variety with Ca ° ranging between 48 and 52 per cent, Mg ° 1 per cent (maximum) and SiO₂ 5 to 20 per cent. Bulk samples of about 500 kgs. of four different types of clays were collected for conducting detailed tests on the physical characteristics and chemical properties of the clays.

(7) *Investigation for lime-shells near Marakkanam, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district.*—Survey work and sounding operations were carried out. It was found that the lime-shell zones

vary in thickness up to one metre, the lime-shell content being, about 25 per cent of the material mined. The work was discontinued temporarily due to inclement weather.

(8) *Investigation of clay occurrences in Vridhachalam taluk of South Arcot district and Perambalur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district.*—Bulk samples of clay were collected from Puliyur area for conducting trial tests for their suitability in Ceramic industry. Besides, other clay occurrences in parts of Vridhachalam taluk were also examined and samples collected for furnace trials.

(9) *Mineral survey in Kalakkadu area in Ambasamudram taluk in Tirunelveli district.*—About 120 square Kilometres were mapped and examined for locating possible occurrences of graphite and other minerals.

(10) *Mineral Survey around Pennagaram and Hogenakkal in Dharmapuri district.*—Representative samples were collected for tests to determine the percentage of apatite in the rock.

(11) *Investigation for Apatite around Kottagudi near Bodinayakanur, Madurai district.*—Systematic mapping around Kottagudi in the southern slopes of Palni hills was taken up to decipher the mode of occurrence of apatite in this area. Generally it was observed that apatite occurs as Veins and as druse fillings in the country rock.

(12) *Detailed investigation for gypsum in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts.*—The gypsum occurrences in Koilpatti and Sankarankoil taluks in Tirunelveli district and Sattur taluk in Ramanathapuram district were examined and prospecting work for gypsum was carried out. About 200 prospecting pits were opened in the areas and a reserve of about 55,000 tonnes of gypsum analysing 75 to 80 per cent of CaSO_4 has been proved in this area.

(13) *Detailed investigation for Quartz and Feldspar in Tiruchirappalli and Salem districts.*—The Feldspar and quartz occurrences in Manapparai and Karur taluks of Tiruchirappalli district and Sankari taluk of Salem district were examined in detail. Representative bulk samples were collected from promising areas for conducting tests.

Minor Investigations.—Minor investigations for the reported occurrences of Sillimanite, garnite and mica near Virudhunagar in Ramanathapuram district, mercury and gold in Tiruchirappalli town, mica and lime-stone near Kudangulam in Tirunelveli district, Kankar in Mel Tiruchendur in Tirunelveli district, semi-precious stones near Malligaipatti in South Arcot district, sulphides near Moruppatti in Tiruchirappalli district, mica near Papireddipatti in Dharmapuri district, oil near Olakkur village of Tindivanam taluk of South Arcot district and Steetite in Pumalai reserve forest and Ten Mudiayanur in parts of Chengam taluk of North Arcot district, graphite around Mel Puveni village of Srivaikuntam taluk of Tirunelveli district were carried out during the year.

Ground water investigations.—In addition to the mineral investigations mentioned above, the Geology Branch also carried out a number of ground-water investigations in the following areas :—

(1) Three sites proposed for Industrial Estates near Namakkal town in Salem district.

(2) Silk Farm near Talavadi in Dharmapuri district.

(3) Surgical Instruments Plant, Nandambakkam near Madras.

(4) Central Institute of Technology Campus, Adayar, Madras.

(5) Certain areas in parts of Srivilliputhur taluk in Ramanathapuram district.

(6) In Mailadumparai area, Periakulam taluk, Madurai district.

(7) Inspection areas in parts of Avanashi, Gobichettipalayam, Dharapuram and Coimbatore taluks for examination of ground-water conditions.

Chemical Laboratory.—The Chemical Laboratory attached to the State Geology branch analysed 781 mineral samples of lime-stones, clays, graphites, sillimanite, apatite, gypsum and water samples.

Vermiculture Scheme.—Detailed Geological mapping of the mine area was carried out in order to demarcate exactly the Vermiculite bearing areas and the carbonatite bodies encountered within the area.

The Additional State Geologist continued to be the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu State Mining Board and Member-Secretary of the State Programming Board. He attended the 16th All-India Mineral Advisory Board meeting and the State Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on 29th and 30th September 1969. The eighth meeting of the State Mining Board was held at Coimbatore on 3rd July 1969. The fourth and fifth meetings of the State Programming Board were held at Madras and Salem on 28th April 1969 and 18th November 1969 respectively.

CHAPTER XVI

INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR

Industries and Commerce

Industrial Estates and Developed Plots.—Under the Scheme for Industrial Estates which is intended to provide properly designed and ready built factories of different sizes conforming to the Municipal and Factory Laws at reasonable rent to small entrepreneurs with complete range of Industrial Services, 22 Conventional Industrial Estates are functioning as on 31st March 1970. The particulars of number of units constructed and leased out and the workers employed are furnished below :—

(a) Number of units completed	..	484
(b) Number of units leased out	..	468
(c) Number of workers provided with work.		12,596

The Industrial Estate, Guindy was the earliest to start functioning from the year 1958 and this Estate has made rapid progress since then, having established a name for itself. The factories in this Estate now provide employment for 5100 persons with an annual turn-over of nearly 6.75 crores. The Industrial Estate, Ambattur ranks second among the Industrial Estates in the State with 117 built-up factory units providing employment to 5,000 persons with an annual turn-over of Rs. 4 crores. Industrial Units covering a very wide range of industries are functioning in the above two Estates.

There are seven Developed Plots Estates in this State. The Government, keeping in view the need for encouraging the industrialised and to minimise their capital in initial stages, have liberalised the mode of recovery of the cost of plots. The cost payable by entrepreneurs taking up plots in mofussil centres has been further liberalised by way of reducing the quantum of instalment dues in the initial stages by increasing the period of recovery of the cost of plot in six instalments and also giving plots on long term lease basis for 95 years.

Small Scale Units.—Raw Materials Depots, viz., Servicing Corporation, Guindy, Raw Materials Depot, Madurai and Raw Materials Depot, Coimbatore continued to procure and supply iron and steel materials to the Small Scale Industries in the State. The Units are procuring scarce categories of Iron and Steel such as B.P., G.P.C.R. and G.C. Sheets under (i) SSI Quota (ii) Agricultural quota and (iii) Pooled Quota and the materials are released accordingly. During the year 1969-70, a total quantity of 1132.015 M.T. valued at Rs. 19,01,947.65 was procured from M/s. Hindustan Steel Limited and Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited. A quantity of 1075.350 M.T. was released to SSI Fabricators and departmental units. The turn-over during the year was Rs. 19,40,062.30. As on 31st March 1970, the total number of Small Scale Industries Units registered in Tamil Nadu was 19,302 (approximate).

Chemical Testing and Analysis.—The Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Guindy continued to receive various types of samples for analysis. Samples included coal, fertilisers, ferrous materials, non-ferrous metals and alloys, limestones, water disinfectants, Alloysteels, Paints, Varnishes, Ink samples etc. This laboratory has got a well-equipped Library. More and more private industrialists have been availing the testing facilities offered at the Laboratory. Radiographic examination of welds casting and other materials is a new facility that has been made available to the parties during the year. The Chemical Engineering Wing has undertaken the following experiments:—

- (1) Manufacture of Alum from Bauxite.
- (2) Scheme for the manufacture of active carbon from waste cinchona bark.
- (3) Manufacture of furfural from bagasse.

The Mechanical and Metallurgical section has undertaken destructive and non-destructive physical tests on different samples, like ferrous and non-ferrous metals, alloys, paper, fibre glass plastics, rubber, porcelain, etc. The tests included tensile, compression, bend, impact, hardness and crack detection, etc.,

Handicrafts Units.—To meet the growing demand for an efficient net work of Marketing Agencies for the handicrafts products of the State in general and in particular of those for the various departmental units and Industrial Co-operatives, Government

Sales-cum-Procurement Depots were started at Coimbatore, Salem and Tirunelveli. Government Sales Emporia were also started at Mahabalipuram and Neyveli. The sales have been increased in the depots and emporia.

Sculpture.—The Training Centre for sculpture at Mahabalipuram, is functioning well. The training period is 4 years. Upto the year 1969-70, 71 trainees have completed their 4 years' training course in sculpture. The object of the training is to preserve the ancient craft of sculpture in this State and to provide trained workers needed for renovation of temple and other works of art. During the year 1969-70, 19 trainees were undergoing training. Details are furnished below:—

IV—year students	..	..	..	6
III—year students	..	..	..	8
II—year students	..	..	..	5
				19

Sericulture.—The progress achieved in the various schemes under the direct control of the Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce (Sericulture), Masinagudi are given below:—

(a) *Establishment of Large Scale Silk Farm, Masinagudi* :—During the year, 1069.70 kgs. of Cocoons have been harvested out of 6395 disease-free layings reared successfully.

(b) *Establishment of Mulberry Graft Nursery, Masinagudi* : The activities of the Nursery are being continued in the existing silk farm at Masinagudi. So far 70,000 sprouted cuttings have been raised. 75,000 sprouted cuttings have been supplied to Large Scale Silk Farm and Demonstration Silk Farm, Masinagudi.

(c) *Demonstration Silk Farm, Masinagudi* :—In the reeling Section attached to Demonstration Silk Farm, Masinagudi, Cocoons of this Farm, other Government Farms and private parties were reeled. During the year, 1956.500 kgs. of Cocoons have been reeled and 114.020 kgs. of silk, 43.690 Kgs. of silk waste and 5.695 kgs. of Dupions silk were produced.

(d) *Demonstration Silk Farm, Erumad*.—The yielding area of the Farm is 10 acres. During the year, 223.800 kgs. of Cocoons have been produced out of 1575 disease-free layings reared successfully.

(e) *Development of Sericulture in The Nilgiris District.*—The area being hilly coming under sanctuary, no new party has come forward for planting mulberry. An area of 3.75 acres was under mulberry in private sector (planted during the previous years). A quantity of 103.70 kgs. of cocoons has been produced in private sector during the year.

Government have decided to shift the headquarters of the Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce (Sericulture), Masinagudi to Talavadi in view of the more developmental activities envisaged at Talavadi than in Masinagudi.

Construction Branch.—The building programmes of the Department of Industries and Commerce have been expanding considerably in consonance with the large-scale development of industries in the State. The Construction Branch, as it is to-day, has a Superintending Engineer with seven divisions under his control including one Electrical Division and it is under the administrative control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras. The construction branch is in-charge of execution of buildings not only for the State Directorate of Industries and Commerce but also the building schemes relating to the Directorate of Employment and Training, the building schemes of the Tamil Nadu State Small Industries Corporation and certain schemes under the Co-operative Section and private Industrial Estate for which Government give loan and which come under the purview of the Director of Industries and Commerce. During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 37.28 lakhs was incurred.

Industrial Production :

There has been a general improvement in the industrial activity in Tamil Nadu during 1969-70 as compared with the previous year. Production of cotton yarn recorded an increase of 10.1 per cent, cotton woven piece goods 8.9 per cent, cement 12.6 per cent and Tea 3.7 per cent.

Annual Survey of Industries in Tamil Nadu :

The latest figures available in respect of *Annual Survey of Industries* are for the year 1966. The Survey covered, 5193 factories representing an increase of 2.33 per cent over the corresponding

figure in the previous year i.e. 1965. Marked increase in the number of factories has been noticed in the following major Industries.

<i>Name of the Industry.</i>	<i>Percentage increase over 1965.</i>
1 Sugar Industry	29
2 Textiles	7
3 Paper and Paper Products	11
4 Tanneries	5
5 Basic Industrial Chemical	6
6 Cement	20
7 Machinery except Electrical Machinery	7
8 Manufacture of Electrical Machinery	6
9 Rail Road Equipment	12

Productive capital invested under factory sector-increased by 23.00 per cent over the previous year. There was also slight increase in the number of workers employed accounting for 2.48 per cent compared to the survey year 1965. The wages paid to workers also showed an increase of 4.05 per cent over the previous survey year. The total values of in-put and out-put in 1966 also increased by 21.86 per cent and 22.01 per cent respectively when compared to the corresponding figures in the last year. The increase in the total value added by manufacture from all the Industries worked out to 18.29 per cent in 1966 over the previous year.

Foreign Trade of Tamil Nadu :

The particulars of foreign trade through the ports of Tamil Nadu for the year 1969-70, during the period April to September 1969 are given below :—

The total value of imports from foreign countries was Rs. 138.78 crores. The Chief imports were wheat (Rs. 29.18 crores), Machinery other than electric goods (Rs. 17.46 crores), Rice (Rs. 9.58 crores), Ammonium Sulphate (Rs. 6.49 crores), Iron and Steel (Rs. 6.21 crores) and Urea (Rs. 5.84 crores).

The total value of exports to foreign countries during the period was Rs. 101.02 crores. The principal commodities exported were leather (Rs. 34.82 crores), tobacco (Rs. 16.52 crores), cotton yarn and thread (Rs. 9.20 crores) and Iron ore concentrates (Rs. 6.51 crores).

Handlooms and Textiles :

The Department of Handlooms is in-charge of the development of Handlooms and Textile Industries in the State. It is also responsible for the distribution of raw materials to the Handloom and Ancillary Industries. All the Plan Schemes for Weavers' Co-operative Societies are implemented by this Department. With a view to strengthening the Weavers' Co-operatives by effective guidance and closer supervision, the Government considered it necessary to re-organise the administrative set up at the district level. Accordingly five posts of Special Deputy Registrars (Handlooms) were sanctioned during the year, with the complementary staff to be in exclusive charge of the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. With the Salem Circle already in existence there are now 6 circles of Special Deputy Registrars (Handlooms) each covering 1 to 3 districts. This set up has come into existence from October 1969.

The following are the various items of work dealt with by this department during the year :—

A. Handloom Industry—

- (i) Weavers' Co-operative Societies.
- (ii) Statistics relating to Handloom Industry.
- (iii) Handloom Prize Award Scheme.
- (iv) Export of Handloom Fabrics.

B. Distribution of raw materials to the Handloom and Ancillary Industries—

- (i) Art Silk Yarn.
- (ii) Dyes and Chemicals.
- (iii) Cotton Control and Textile Industry :—
 - (a) Cotton Control.
 - (b) Textile Mills.
 - (c) Decentralised powerlooms.
 - (d) Statutory control over mill made cloth.

C. Co-operative Spinning Mills—

The Handloom Industry is the largest and the most important of the Cottage Industries in Tamil Nadu, providing means of

livelihood to about 2 million persons. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1969-70, under the various measures for the revival and development of the Handloom Industry was Rs. 145.06 lakhs, as detailed below :—

	Rupees in lakhs.
1 Share capital (Admission of Weavers into the Co-operative fold).	2.00
2 Subsidy towards interest on working capital loan.	11.00
3 Research and Technique	2.65
4 Rebate	90.00
5 Marketing and Publicity	6.95
6 Co-operative Spinning Mills	5.34
7 Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies.	0.20
8 Contributory Thrift Fund	2.00
9 Silk and Art Silk	0.70
10 Training	1.27
11 Subsidy for Managerial Staff	0.50
12 Share Capital of Apex Society	1.00
13 Organisational expenses	3.60
14 Handloom Finance Corporation	7.40
15 Collection of Statistics	1.26
16 State participation in the Share Capital of Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies.	9.00
17 Subsidy to Co-operative Central Banks towards loss sustained in the issue of working capital loan.	0.19
Total ..	145.06

The Reserve Bank of India provides funds to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies and to the Tamil Nadu State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society (Apex) through the Co-operative Financing Banks—viz., The Madras State Co-operative Bank and District Co-operative Central Banks for production and marketing at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the bank rate. Thus, while the Bank rate from 2nd March 1968 onwards is 5 per cent, the Weavers' Societies get funds at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest per annum. The working capital so provided by the Reserve Bank of India is backed by

Government Guarantee. For the year 1969-70, the Government have given guarantee in this regard to the extent of Rs. 405 lakhs to the Reserve Bank of India. The credit limit sanctioned to the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies and the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies is furnished below :—

	RUPERS IN LAKHS.
(i) State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.	100.00
(ii) Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies.	284.20
Total ..	384.20

Prizes are awarded annually for the Handloom fabrics in various categories in order to stimulate the production of new and attractive designs. The competition is open to weavers both within and outside the Co-operative fold. During the year 1969-70, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the implementation of the Scheme. The Scheme was implemented in the following Centres:—

Kancheepuram, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Madurai.

Details of export of Handloom cloth to all permissible destinations from Madras Harbour during the year are furnished below:—

1. Quantity	80,87,301 METRES.
2. Value	Rs. 2,79,08,944

(i) *Imports of Art Silk Yarn under the Actual Users Licensing Schemes.*—During the year 1969, the State Trading Corporation allotted 172 tonnes of cuprammonium art silk for distribution to handloom associations and Co-operative Societies in the State. Out of the above, 8 tonnes only were lifted by the associations and the Co-operative Societies, as the price was on the high side.

(ii) *Dyes and Chemicals.*—The import of dyes was not permitted under the Actual Users Licence during the year 1969-70. None of the chemicals normally used by the Handloom industry was open for import by the actual users during the year. The exporters of handloom fabrics were allowed to import the permissible items of dyes and chemicals up to 5 per cent of the value of their exports.

(iii) *Hydrosulphite of Soda.*—To meet the acute shortage of hydrosulphite of Soda, arrangements were made with the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals, Alwaye and J.K. Chemicals for regular allotment to the Director of Handlooms and Textiles. The allotment made by the State Trading Corporation from the imported stocks was also distributed among the Associations and the Co-operatives. During the year, 141 tonnes were distributed up to December 1969.

(iv) *Cotton Control Order.*—'B' Class cotton licence is essential for purchase, sale or storage or carrying on business in cotton or for holding cotton in hypothecation or pledge. The licence is valid within the State only. The Director of Handlooms and Textiles is the State Licensing Authority. The licences are permanent in nature and a fee of Rs. 100 is charged for the issue of each 'B' Class cotton licence. During the year, 49 'B' Class licences were issued and a sum of Rs. 4,900 was collected as licence fees.

(v) *Textile Industry.*—(a) *Cotton yarn.*—180.83 million kilograms of cotton yarn were produced by the mills in the State during the year 1969. 128.32 million kilograms of yarn were delivered for civil consumption and 16.80 million kilograms for export during the year 1969.

(b) *Mill cloth.*—153.46 million metres of cloth was produced by the mills in the State during the year 1969. 121.46 million metres of cloth was delivered for civil consumption and 33.97 million metres for export during the year 1969.

The supply position of all varieties of mill-made cloth as satisfactory in the State. During the year, 14 dealers were convicted by the Courts for offences committed by them under the Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1948.

(vi) *Powerlooms.*—The Director of Handlooms and Textiles and the Joint Director of Handlooms have been empowered to issue permits for the transfer and shifting of authorised powerlooms within the State, which are not required to be licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. So far, 435 and 119 permits have been issued for transfer and shifting of powerlooms respectively.

Co-operative Spinning Mills.—All the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State continued to function during the year. The total paid-up share-capital of all the Co-operative Spinning Mills

amounted to Rs. 347.85 lakhs as on 31st March 1970. The amount invested by the Government in the shares of these mills amounted to Rs. 184.12 lakhs. During the year, the Government issued orders post poning the collection of interest due on the term-loan of Rs. 70 lakhs sanctioned to the eight new Co-operative Spinning Mills for the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 up to November 1972. The Government also sanctioned a short-term loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Srivilliputhur Co-operative Spinning Mills to enable it to push through the substantial expansion scheme. All the Co-operative Spinning Mills are drawing their requirements of working capital from the Local Co-operative Central Banks/The Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank as the case may be. The Government have guaranteed the repayment of the working capital loans to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs in the case of the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills and to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs each in respect of the other 11 Co-operative Spinning Mills.

Sick Mills.—The scheme of guarantee assistance to the sick/closed mills continued to be in force during the year. Guarantee assistance was extended to textile mills which were either closed or which were on the verge of closure and 12 mills have availed of the guarantee assistance to the extent of Rs. 101.41 lakhs. The Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills is yet to avail of the additional guarantee offer to the extent of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Though Government have come forward to extend guarantee to a number of mills other than the 12 mills mentioned above, these mills were not in a position to avail of the guarantee for some reason or other. Four out of the 12 mills which had availed themselves of the guarantee finance were closed during the year, for want of working funds. Four mills for which Government guarantee was offered and have not availed of the same have been taken over by the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation.

During the year, Government have given concession to the Textile Mills with installed capacity of 20,000 spindles and below, mills given guarantee by Government and mills taken over by Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation, to retain 50 per cent of the Sales Tax on the sale of yarn by them as interest-free-loan for a period of five years and to pay these arrears in 10 half-yearly instalments from the sixth year. Government have also permitted the mills to pay the arrears of Employers' share of Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance dues in 36 monthly instalments.

Khadi and Village Industries.

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board has been in charge of implementing the schemes both Khadi and Village Industries in the State.

Under Khadi Scheme the introduction of textool charkhas was a significant step in the right direction to produce quality yarn of finer counts. There has been a marked increase in the production of ambar and textool yarn. There were 63 rural textile centres on 31st March 1970. The Board decided to increase these centres further in view of the fact that these centres provide good employment opportunities to the rural people at an attractive wage.

Khadi Programme was implemented through 21 main centres, 124 sub-centres, 63 rural textile centres and 169 khadi sales depots. During the year, this department produced 1,58,54,055 traditional metric hanks, 96,10,725 ambar metric hanks and 53,03,491 textool metric hanks of yarn.

From the yarn thus produced this department produced 45,94,446 metres cotton khadi cloth worth of Rs. 1,58,17,237. Besides that, 1,96,610 metres silk varieties worth of Rs. 42,20,978 were also produced. Wool production has also been started during the year and wool worth of Rs. 8,340 was produced.

One hundred and sixty-nine Khadi ^{exn} Depots all over the State and one Emporium at Tiruchirappalli accounted for a sale of Rs. 2,74,18,338. In addition to that, the Khadi Kraft at Esplanade, Madras, effected sale of khadi goods to the tune of Rs. 9,39,981. The total sales effected in this department works out to Rs. 2,83,58,319.

Village Industries.—Village Industries Schemes are designed to provide non-agricultural occupation to the under-employed and unemployed people in the rural areas in the State. The following are the Industries that are classified as Village Industries and come under the purview of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board :—

- (1) Palmgur.
- (2) Village Oil.
- (3) Village Pottery.
- (4) Handpounding of Paddy.
- (5) Village Leather.

- (6) Lime.
- (7) Bee-keeping.
- (8) Blacksmithy.
- (9) Carpentry.
- (10) Fruit Preservation and Processing.
- (11) Handmade paper.
- (12) Gur and Khandasari.
- (13) Cottage Match.
- (14) Non-edible Oils and Soap.
- (15) Fibre.
- (16) Gobar Gas.
- (17) Manufacture of Shelloc.
- (18) Cane and Bamboo.
- (19) Manufacture of house-hold utensils in Aluminium.
- (20) Collection of forest plants and fruits for medical purposes.

The Board continued to implement the schemes under Village Industries satisfactorily. Schemes relating to Village Industries were implemented either by the Board direct or through Industrial Co-operatives. In addition to this, the Board continued to implement Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme in Panchayat Unions and Schemes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. It may thus be seen that the State Board has a two-fold responsibility in implementing the Village Industrial Programme, one in relation to its own schemes and the other in respect of schemes aided by Government grants. The production and sales under the "Village Industries" during the year are given below:—

(i) Production	Rs. 933.14 lakhs.
(ii) Sales	Rs. 1,012.86 lakhs.

Boilers.

The Administration of "The Indian Boilers Act, 1923" (Act V of 1923), in the State is carried on by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Madras, with the assistance of six Inspectors of Steam Boilers.

Details regarding the number of boilers in the State are given below:

(i) Number of boilers on the active list as on 1st April 1969.	1,414
(ii) (a) Number of boilers condemned during the year.	1
(b) Number of boilers transferred to places outside the State.	11
	12
(iii) (a) Number of boilers transferred from other States.	3
(b) Number of new boilers registered during the year.	27
	30
(iv) Total number of boilers as on 31st March 1970.	1,432

The boilers registered under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 during the year are installed in the various Industries for process steam.

Details regarding the number of boilers examined and inspections carried out during the year are given below:—

(a) Total number of boilers examined	1,156
(b) Total number of certificates issued	1,067
(c) Total number of provisional orders issued.	194
(d) Total number of tests carried out	1,866 *
* (i) Through internal and external inspection of the boilers and steam pipes.	1,121
(ii) Hydraulic test of boilers and steam pipes.	580
(iii) Steam test of boilers	117
(iv) Inspection of boilers for detailing out of repairs and inspection in various stages, while the repairs to the boilers are in progress.	14
(v) Cursory inspection of boilers and steam pipes and check inspection of boilers.	34
	1,866

The Additional Inspector of Steam Boilers, Tiruchirappalli, inspected 9,444 valves and 159 headers at Messrs. Bharat Heavy Electricals, Limited, Tiruchirappalli.

Inspection of boilers at various stages of construction at Messrs. Jaya and Company, Coimbatore, Messrs. K. C. P. Limited, Tiruvottiyur and inspection of boiler tubes manufactured at Messrs. Tubes India Limited, Avadi, were carried out during the year.

The inspections were carried out by the Inspectors of Boilers under the supervision of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Madras. The Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers also paid several visits to various factories in connection with the inspection of boilers under repairs and also carried out the inspection of the boilers for renewal of certificates of boilers, in certain cases.

There was no case of increase or decrease of working pressure for any boiler during the year.

During the year, 50 boilers whose certificates expired remained uninspected due to repairs and other trade conditions. Inspection of a few boilers was postponed to April 1970.

Current certificates of provisional orders issued for use of 30 boilers were revoked or withdrawn under section 11 (b) of the Act.

Certificates were refused in respect of 27 boilers under section 8 (b) of the Act.

Inspections were refused under Section 14 (2) of the Act in respect of five boilers, as the boilers were not kept ready for inspection in the prescribed manner. Filing of fresh applications with fresh fees was ordered in respect of all the said five boilers and inspections were carried out only after realisation of second fee.

There was no case of inspection outside the jurisdiction of the State during the year.

One boiler was inspected on a Sunday at Shaw Wallace and Company Limited, Kaduvetti, in view of the urgent request from the owners. Double fee was collected as per Rule 17 of the Tamil Nadu Boiler Rules.

There was one major accident to a boiler at Messrs. E.I.D. Parry Limited, Ennore, Fertiliser Factory at Ennore. The boiler registry No. M 4012 in the said factory ran short of water at 9.45 hours on 11th November 1969 and the main boiler tubes burnt and melted. There was no loss of life involved in the accident. The boiler has since been replaced by the owner. Minor accidents, such as puncture of cross tubes and uptakes bulges of plates and cracks were reported by the owners to a few boilers and timely shut down of the boilers had prevented serious accidents.

There was no case of appeal under any of the sections of the Indian Boilers Act during the year. There was also no case of prosecution under any of the sections of the Act during the year.

Repairs were sanctioned for 56 boilers during the year.

Manufacture of industrial boilers in private sector is steadily on the increase. Messrs. Jaya and Company, Coimbatore and Messrs. K.C.P. Limited, Tiruvottiyur have manufactured 17 boilers during the year.

The receipts and expenditure, during the year, are furnished below :

(i) Receipts	.. ..	Rs. 2,49,036-50
(ii) Expenditure	.. ..	Rs. 1,56,301-00

Under rule 19 of Tamil Nadu Boiler Attendant Rules, 1964, examinations for award of certificates of competency as a Boiler Attendant leading to Class I, II and III were held during the months of June and December 1969 at Madras.

Review on Employment and Earnings of workers in Plantations.

General.—Statistics pertaining to the total number of workers on roll, the average daily attendance, the aggregate number of man-hours worked and the earnings of workers are being received voluntarily in the prescribed form for Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona Plantations registered under the Plantation Act, 1951.

Coverage.—The total number of returns due for the year 1969 was 301 comprising 135 for Tea Plantations, 138 for Coffee Plantations, 26 for Rubber Plantations and two for Cinchona Plantation,

The district-wise distribution of the Plantations covered during the two years (viz.) 1968 and 1969 in this State is given below :—

District.	Tea.		Coffee.		Rubber.		Cinchona.	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
1 Salem	..	..	65	66	..	..	..	..
2 Coimbatore ..	31	31	6	6	..	..	1	1
3 Madurai	4	4	31	30	1	1	..	..
4 Tirunelveli ..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
5 Kanyakumari ..	6	6	..	..	24	24	..	..
6 The Nilgiris ..	93	92	35	34	1	1	1	1
Total ..	136	135	139	138	26	26	2	2

The results of the analysis of the statistical data based on the returns received for the last quarter of the two years 1968 and 1969 are reviewed below separately in respect of Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona Plantations.

Tea Plantations.—As on the last working day of the quarter ended 31st December 1969 the total number of workers in Tea Plantations (55,293) increased by one per cent as compared with the corresponding figure (54,702) for the quarter ended 31st December 1968. Of the total number of workers employed, 90 per cent were permanent as against 92 per cent in 31st December 1968. The ratio of men, women and minor workers employed in Tea Plantations was 40 per cent, 58 per cent and 2 per cent respectively as against 41 per cent, 57 per cent and 2 per cent for the corresponding quarter in 1968. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage of the total number of workers employed was 83 per cent in December 1969 as against 84 per cent in December 1968.

Earnings.—The wages of the permanent workers formed the bulk of the total earnings of the labour employed in Tea Plantations. It was 93 per cent in the case of permanent men workers, 92 per cent in the case of permanent women workers and 57 per cent in the case of minor workers. The average per capita monthly earnings of workers in Tea plantations during the quarter under review was Rs. 77 for permanent man worker which was an increase of 18 per cent, i.e., Rs. 65 in December 1968. In the case of temporary men workers, it works out to Rs. 55 which was a decrease of four per cent. In the case of women workers it works out to Rs. 63 which was an increase of 21 per cent while that for a temporary woman worker was Rs. 48 which was an increase of 9 per cent. The average earnings of minor workers works out to Rs. 46 which was an increase of 15 per cent and in the case of temporary minor worker it was Rs. 35, i.e., an increase of 9 per cent.

Coffee Plantations.—As on the last working day of the quarter ended 31st December 1969 the total number of workers in Coffee Plantations (5,344) decreased by 2 per cent as compared with the corresponding figure [(5,991); for the quarter ended 31st December 1968, of the total number of workers employed 58 per cent were permanent in December 1969 as against 53 per cent in December 1968. The ratio of men, women and minor workers employed in Coffee Plantations was 46 per cent, 50 per cent and 4 per cent respectively as against 45 per cent, 51 per cent and 4 per cent during the quarter ended 31st December 1968. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage of the total number of workers employed was 90 per cent in December 1969 as against 85 per cent in December 1968.

Earnings.—The wages of the permanent workers formed the bulk of the total earnings. It was 66 per cent, 59 per cent and 26 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. 69 for permanent man worker which was an increase of 17 per cent while that for a temporary man worker it was Rs. 58 registering an increase of 29 per cent. In the case of permanent woman worker it works out to Rs. 54 which was a decrease of 7 per cent. In the case of temporary woman worker it works out to Rs. 50 which was an increase of 43 per cent. In the case of permanent minor worker the wages were Rs. 49 which was an increase of 23 per cent while a temporary minor worker earned Rs. 36 which was an increase of 24 per cent.

Rubber Plantations.—As on the last working day of the quarter ended 31st December 1969, the total number of workers (1,446) in Rubber Plantations increased by 5 per cent as compared with the corresponding figure (1,374) for the quarter ended 31st December 1968. Of the total number of workers employed 74 per cent were permanent as against 76 per cent for the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The ratio of men and women workers employed in Rubber Plantations was 84 per cent and 16 per cent as against 83 per cent and 17 per cent during the quarter ended 31st December 1968. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage of the total number of workers employed was 83 per cent in 31st December 1969 as against 85 per cent in December 1968.

Earnings.—The wages of the permanent workers formed the bulk of the total earnings in the case of men workers only. It was 84 per cent in the case of man worker as against 91 per cent for the quarter ended 31st December 1968. In the case of women workers it was only 35 per cent as against 39 per cent for the quarter ended 31st December 1968. The average per capita monthly earnings of workers in Rubber Plantations during the quarter under review was Rs. 120 for permanent man worker which was an increase of 26 per cent while that for a temporary man worker was Rs. 106 which was an increase of 65 per cent. The average wages of a permanent woman worker works out to Rs. 115 which was an increase of 21 per cent and for a temporary woman worker it was Rs. 79 which was an increase of 61 per cent. There were no minor workers employed in Rubber Plantations.

Cinchona Plantations.—As on the last working day of the quarter ended 31st December 1969 the total number of workers in Cinchona Plantations (1,223) increased by 4 per cent as compared with the corresponding figure (1,183) for the quarter ended 31st December 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 41 per cent, 46 per cent and 13 per cent respectively as against 39 per cent, 47 per cent and 14 per cent during the quarter ended 31st December 1968. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage of the total number of workers employed was 85 per cent in December 1969 as against 86 per cent in December 1968.

Earnings.—The wages of the permanent workers formed the bulk of the total earnings of workers in the case of men and women workers. It was 79 per cent, 83 per cent and 36 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. 48 for a permanent man worker which was a decrease of 4 per cent while that for a temporary man worker was Rs. 43 which showed an increase of 2 per cent. In the case of permanent women workers it works out to Rs. 39 which showed an increase of 8 per cent and in the case of temporary women workers it was Rs. 35, i.e., an increase of 3 per cent. Permanent minor workers earned Rs. 32 which showed a decrease of 3 per cent while a temporary minor worker earned Rs. 29 which was an increase of 16 per cent.

Labour :

The Commissioner of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions, Madras, is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. Cadre.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—During the year, 1,349 industrial disputes were settled by the Conciliation Officers of the Labour Department under Section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act and 363 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts, Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai. Apart from these, in pursuance of the Industrial Truce Resolution, 29 industrial disputes were referred for informal arbitration by the Commissioner of Labour or his nominee or by other Officers of the Department.

The number of awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under Section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* during the year was 363. The Conciliation Officers of the Labour Department also settled 14,124 complaints relating to demands for increase in wages, bonus, re-instatement of discharged workers, etc., by informal discussions. In certain major disputes, settlements were brought about by the intervention of Government.

Strikes and Lock-outs.—There were 240 work stoppages (including the strikes which continued from the previous year). These work stoppages affected 62,350 workers resulting in a loss of 8,73,039 man-days. The demands that led to the strikes related to bonus; increase in wages and Dearness Allowance, non-employment of certain workers and non-implementation of wage board recommendations, etc.

Two prosecutions were sanctioned under Section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act, during the year, for non-implementation of awards, etc.

Four hundred and sixty Works Committees were required to be constituted under Section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act during the year 1969. The total number of Works Committees functioning at the end of the year was 391.

Fifty-nine Unit Production Committees were functioning in 59 establishments and in many cases Works Committees also functioned as Unit Production Committees.

Mode of termination of strikes and lock-outs.—

(a) Direct negotiation	42
(b) Voluntary resumption of work	69+1*
(c) Mediation by Officers of Labour Department/ Government.	81+2*
(d) Adjudication	..
(e) Employment of new workers	..
(f) Indefinite	1
(g) In progress on 31st March 1970	49
Total	242+3*

* (indicates the Central Sphere).

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—Of the 1,729 cases for disposal (including those pending on 1st April 1969), 1,340 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 389 cases at the end of the year.

Payment of Wages Act.—Including Factories, 12,895 establishments are covered by the Act. The total number of workers covered by the Act in these establishments, during the year was 1,29,791. Five hundred and seventeen claims were filed during the year for the non-payment of wages. Including the cases relating to the previous year, 536 claims were disposed of.

Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.—The provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder were generally complied with. The claims of Maternity benefit were scrutinised by the Inspectors concerned during their inspections.

Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.—During the year, the Act was further extended to 3 Industries/Classes of establishments. As on 31st March 1970, the Act applies to 123 industries and other classes of establishments.

In Tamil Nadu, 5,676 Establishments/Factories were covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. The total number of employees and subscribers in these establishments were 5,78,410 and 5,07,754 respectively.

The statutory rate of Provident Fund contributions was 6½ per cent of pay. But the rate of contribution has been enhanced to 8 per cent of pay in respect of 81 Industries/Classes of establishment.

Working Journalists (conditions of service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.—There were 47 newspaper establishments in the State covered by the Act employing 3,394 employees.

Trade Unions Act, 1926.—There were 1,616 Trade Unions in the State on 1st April 1969. 260 Unions were registered during the year, but no Unions were amalgamated. The registration of 157 Unions was cancelled and one Trade Union was transferred to the other region. The total number of Trade Unions functioning in the State at the end of the year was 1,718.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.—During the year, the Standing Orders of 13 industrial establishments were certified. Amendments to Standing Orders in respect of 9 cases were also certified during the year.

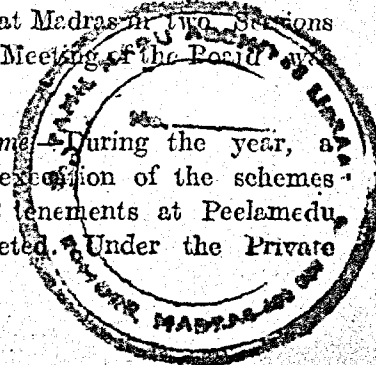
Evaluation and Implementation Committee.—The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee was entrusted with the work of implementation of the Code of Discipline in Industry. 260 managements and 24 Local Bodies had signified their acceptance of the Code of Discipline upto 31st March 1970. 298 Employees' Unions had ratified the Code of Discipline upto 31st March 1970.

Out of a total of 73 cases of alleged breaches of Code of Discipline, non-implementation of awards, non-recognition of Unions, etc., 36 cases were disposed of during the year and 37 cases were pending investigation at the end of the year.

The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee met twice during the year 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.

State Labour Advisory Board.—The State Labour Advisory Board with the Minister for Labour as Chairman was the most important Tripartite Consultative Body at the State level to which all important problems affecting labour were referred for advice. The 17th meeting of the Board was held at Madras on 10th and 24th June 1969. The 18th Meeting of the Board was held at Madras on 2nd September 1969.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.—During the year, a sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs was incurred for execution of the schemes under Public Sector. Civil work for 12 tenements at Peelamedu (Coimbatore District) had been completed. Under the Private



or, the applications received from the managements of 4 factories have been forwarded to the Chairman, State Housing Board, Madras together with the plans and estimates for according technical approval.

Tamil Nadu Labour Gazette.—The Tamil Nadu Labour Gazette is being published monthly to serve the needs of employees and labour by supplying useful information and statistics in respect of industrial disputes, work stoppages, trade unions, important agreements, summaries of awards of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunal and decisions of the High Court and the Supreme Court, Consumers' Price Index for working class, etc. It also publishes articles of interest relating to labour problems and industrial managements as well as International Labour Organisation reports, resolutions and recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference, State Labour Advisory Board, etc.

Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.—During the year, the provisions of the Act and Rules were not extended to any new area. The number of shops and establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed by them are given below :—

(i) Number of establishments with employees.	73,975
(ii) Number of establishments without employees.	1,50,879
(iii) Total number of persons employed	2,21,869

One thousand and twenty-seven prosecutions were taken up during the year for contravention of the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. 758 prosecutions were disposed of during the year and 269 prosecutions were pending at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 15,216 was realised as " fines " during the year.

Particulars relating to the number of appeals received and disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners of Labour under Section 41 of the Act are given below :—

(i) Number of appeals pending on 1st April 1969.	209
(ii) Number of appeals received during the year.	377
(iii) Total for disposal	586
(iv) Number of appeals disposed of	394
(v) Number of appeals pending on 31st March 1970.	192

Particulars relating to the number of applications received and disposed of under Section 51 of the Act are given below :—

(i) Number of applications pending on 1st April 1969.	5
(ii) Number of applications received during the year.	10
(iii) Total for disposal	15
(iv) Number of applications disposed of	12
(v) Number of applications pending on 31st March 1970.	3

Government granted seven temporary exemptions other than fairs and festivals. The Commissioner of Labour granted six temporary exemptions under Sections 6 and 52 of the Act and the Deputy Commissioners of Labour granted temporary exemptions in 122 cases.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.—The provisions of the Act continued to be in force during the year in respect of scheduled employments. There were 6,495 establishments (including factories) covered by the Act, employing 1,03,433 persons. 156 prosecutions were launched during the year. Including the cases relating to the previous year, 157 cases ended in conviction realising a total fine of Rs. 3,890.

The Beedi and Cigar Workers' (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.—During the year, 1,139 Beedi Industrial Premises applied for licences. The number of workers for whom employment licence was applied for was 5,542. The Rules under the Beedi and Cigar Workers' (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 have been framed by the State Government. During the year, a total sum of Rs. 10,003.50 was collected from Beedi Industrial premises towards licence fees. Only one prosecution was pending on 1st April 1969. No prosecution was sanctioned during the year. The one prosecution was subsequently admonished.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival) Holidays Act, 1958.—The provisions of the Act are applicable to all Shops and Establishments employing four or more workers, all Factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948, all Plantations covered by the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and such other establishments as are declared by the Government to be industrial establishments continued to be in force. There were 27,589 shops and establishments employing four or more persons covered by the Act during the year. The number of workers employed in these

shops and establishments was 1,42,284. One hundred and fifty-two prosecutions were sanctioned during the year for contravention of the provisions of the Act. One hundred and twenty-eight prosecutions ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 1,982 was realised as fine.

Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958.—During the year, the provisions of the Act were extended to Sathamangalam Village Panchayat in Madurai District. There were 19,472 establishments on 31st March 1970 of which 10,501 were with employees. The number of workers employed in these establishments was 69,357. Three thousand one hundred and two establishments were registered during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,44,583 was realised as registration fee during the year. Nine hundred and sixty-seven prosecutions were sanctioned during the year for various contraventions noticed. Of these, 955 ended in conviction, 8 cases ended in acquittal and two cases were withdrawn. A sum of Rs. 15,755 was realised as fine during the year. The Labour Officers disposed of 233 appeals during the year. Sixty-three appeals were pending at the end of the year.

Employment of Children Act.—Most of the establishments are covered by the Factories Act under which due action was taken.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.—The provisions of Section 9 of the Act were generally complied with.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.—The Commissioner of Labour has been authorised by the Government to grant extension of time for the payment of bonus under Section 19 of the Act. During the year, extension of time was granted in 39 cases (including 6 cases relating to Co-operative Institutions). During the year, orders were also passed by the Commissioner of Labour in two cases permitting the managements to change their accounting year.

The Plantations Labour Act, 1951.—There were 305 plantations at the beginning of the year, employing 85,036 workers. Thirteen new plantations were registered. Five plantations were removed during the year. There were 313 plantations covered by the Act at the end of the year, employing 85,267 workers. Three prosecutions were pending in Courts at the beginning of the year. Twenty-two prosecutions were sanctioned during the year. Twenty-two prosecutions were disposed of, of which 2 ended in acquittal. Three prosecutions were pending in the Court at the end of the year. One appeal was pending in the High Court at the beginning of the year. During the year, one appeal was

preferred by an employer against his conviction and it resulted in acquittal. Against this acquittal, an appeal has been filed. At the end of the year, the two appeals were pending in the High Court.

Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961.—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspections), Madras, continued to be the Chief Inspector for the State under the Act during the year. The provisions of the Act were enforced by 156 Assistant Inspectors of Labour, 18 Deputy Inspectors of Labour and 10 Inspectors of Labour. A sum of Rs. 1,685, was realised as registration fees in respect of 122 new applications and Rs. 67,568 as renewal of registration fees in respect of 1,490 registration certificates during the year. Ten duplicate registration certificates were issued during the year. There were 1,068 Motor Transport undertakings at the beginning of the year. Ninety-eight Motor Transport undertakings were registered during the year and 100 Motor Transport undertakings were renewed during the year. The total number of registered Motor Transport undertakings on 31st March 1970 is 1,066. Twenty-five prosecutions were pending on 1st April 1969. Prosecutions in 108 cases were sanctioned during the year. One hundred and three cases ended in conviction realising a fine of Rs. 4,990. Three cases were cancelled. The remaining 27 cases were pending in the Court. Three complaints were pending at the beginning of the year. Thirty-five complaints were received during the year. Out of these 38 cases, 18 cases were disposed of and the remaining 20 cases were pending at the end of the year.

The Factories Act, 1948.—Seven thousand four hundred and ten factories were at the beginning of the year. 1,115 factories were added during the year and 1,037 factories were deleted from the list. The number of factories at the end of the year was 7,488. The number of workers employed in these factories was 403,325. Sixty-two prosecutions were pending on 1st April 1969. During the year, 1,586 prosecutions were initiated against 975 managements of the Factories. One thousand four hundred and twenty cases were disposed of realising a fine amount of Rs. 26,834. Two hundred and twenty prosecutions were pending at the end of the year.

The particulars of accidents occurred during the year are given below:—

(i) Fatal accidents	..	..	..	..	43
(ii) Non-fatal accidents	..	..	..	..	26,504

Two hundred and sixty-nine factories have formed "Safety Committees" in their organisations, consisting of representatives of managements and workers. These Committees discussed accidents that took place and have functioned effectively for the benefit of the workers in their industries. The Inspectors of Factories attend the meetings and guide the Committees to function usefully and effectively.

Workers' Education.—The Workers' Education Scheme has been introduced all over the country by the Government of India and continued to be implemented successfully during the year. The Regional Centres at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore, have been giving timely courses to worker-teachers as detailed below :—

	Madras.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.
1 Number of Worker-Teacher Training Course completed.	5	53	3
2 Number of Worker-Teacher training.	117	121	89
3 Number of workers trained ..	8,000	3,638	3,500

Consumers' Co-operative Stores and Fair Price Shops.—The Industrial Establishments and Plantation Estates employing 250 and more workers are required to organise Consumers' Co-operative Stores/Fair Price shops for the benefit of the workers employed therein.

International Labour Organisation.—The 50th Anniversary of the International Labour Organisation was celebrated in Tamil Nadu with great enthusiasm. The celebrations were inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at the Rajaji Hall on 20th July 1969, when he gave expression to the gratitude of men and women everywhere to the cause of Labour and Social Justice ever since 1969. Thiru P. U. Shanmugam, the then Minister for Labour presided over the function. Thiru N. V. Natarajan, M.L.O., released a brochure in Tamil on the I.L.O. and its activities. The celebrations were spread over for a week throughout the State. As part of the celebrations in the City, an exhibition, highlighting the role of the International Labour Organisation in the fields of productivity, education and safety, health and welfare of labour was organised by the Labour Department and it was declared open by the Chief Minister on 20th July 1969. During the week, Radio talks by the eminent persons were broadcast from the Madras and Tiruchirappalli Stations of All-India Radio.

A Seminar on the International Labour Organisation and Productivity was held on 25th July 1969 under the auspices of the Madras Productivity Council.

The Valedictory function of the I.L.O. Week was held on 26th July 1969 at the Rajaji Hall.

A special session of the State Labour Advisory Board was held on 16th December 1969 in connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the International Labour Organisation in Tamil Nadu.

Employment and Training :

The Director of Employment and Training is an Officer borne in the I.A.S. cadre. The Department is functioning in two separate wings :

- (1) National Employment Service.
- (2) Training Programmes of Industrial Training Institutes.

National Employment Service.—At the close of the financial year 1968-69, there were 20 Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu including 2 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Special Employment Office for physically handicapped, Madras and the Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras. During 1969-70, 3 more offices—one University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Madurai University and 2 Sub-Employment Offices—one each at Dindigul and Erode have been set up. All the schemes such as collection of Employment Market Information, Vocational Guidance Employment Counselling and Occupational Research and Analysis which were implemented during the earlier plans continued to work.

The following schemes were sanctioned by the Government under the Fourth Five-Year Plan for implementation during 1969-70:

- (a) Establishment of Staff Training Unit at Headquarters.
- (b) Establishment of Inspection Unit at Headquarters.
- (c) Establishment of two Sub-Employment Offices.
- (d) Provision of data processing equipments and staff at the State Directorate.
- (e) Strengthening of State Vocational Guidance Unit with one Technical Assistant and one Assistant.

(f) Printing of career pamphlets in Tamil.

(g) Establishment of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Madurai.

All the schemes mentioned above have been implemented except the provision of data processing equipment. Action to procure the required machinery is in progress.

During the year 1969-70, 407,120 candidates were registered for employment assistance in the various employment offices and a total number of 42,602 candidates were placed in employment. A total number of 347,912 applicants remained on the Live Registers of the Employment Offices in Tamil Nadu at the end of March 1970. Fifty-nine thousand six hundred and nine vacancies were notified to the employment offices during the period. On an average, 1,385 employers per month utilised the services of the employment offices during the year.

The Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras started in 1963 continued to cater to the needs of the highly qualified candidates of the State. During the year, this office registered 5,220 candidates and placed 1,055 in employment. A total number of 2,006 candidates remained in the Live Register of this Office at the end of March 1970.

The Special Employment Office for physically handicapped, Madras established in 1962 continued to function and render employment assistance to physically handicapped persons. During the year, this special office registered 548 physically handicapped candidates for employment assistance and placed 179 in employment. Seven hundred and sixty-four physically handicapped persons remained on the Live Register at the end of March 1970. During the year, this department launched a special drive for placement of physically handicapped. Under this drive, all officers of this department contacted major employers both in public and private sectors in the State and enlisted their co-operation in absorbing the physically handicapped applicants. About 120 physically handicapped persons were placed in employment as a direct result of this campaign. The celebrations of the "World Day of the Disabled" were arranged in a fitting manner for three days from 14th March 1970.

The following statistics relate to the work done by the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Annamalaiagar, Madras and Madurai, during the year:

Bureaux.	Number of registration.	Number placed.	Number on the Live Register at the end of March 1970.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Annamalaiagar	676	193	346
2 Madras	441	121	307
3 Madurai	483	50	405

The following statistics relate to the work done by the two Sub-Employment Offices during the year:

Office.	Number of Registration.	Number placed.	Number on the Live Register at the end of March 1970.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dindigul	6,045*	195	4,365
Erode	5,149*	198	3,563

* Includes all index cards transferred from Registers of Parent Employment Offices belonging to these areas.

During the year, 1,996 repatriates from Burma and 571 Repatriates from Ceylon were registered by the Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu for Employment assistance. A total number of 285 repatriates from Burma and 95 repatriates from Ceylon were placed in employment during the year. One thousand two hundred and fifty-six repatriates from Burma and 368 repatriates from Ceylon remained on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of March 1970. The Assistant Director (Employment Liaison Office) is maintaining close contact with leading employers both in Private and Public Sectors with a view to tap possible employment opportunities for absorbing repatriates.

During the year, 4 quarterly rounds of enquiries were conducted under the Employment Market Information programme in Tamil Nadu. These relate to the quarters ended March 1969, June

1969, September 1969 and December 1969. The following table indicates the number of establishments addressed, the number responded and the percentage of response during the four quarterly rounds of enquiry :

Quarter ended.		Number of esta- blishments addressed.	Number responded.	Percentage of response.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
March 1969	.. ..	16,726	15,708	93.9
June 1969	.. ..	17,096	15,802	92.4
September 1969	.. ..	16,608	15,402	92.7
December 1969	.. ..	16,606	15,659	94.3

The following table reveals the employment (sector-wise) in Tamil Nadu covered under the Employment Market Information programme during the four quarters ;

Quarter ended.	Employment.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
March 1969	 831,482	638,507	1,469,982
June 1969	 840,718	630,120	1,470,838
September 1969	 853,241	637,033	1,490,274
December 1969	 853,364	646,308	1,499,672

The following special studies were in progress during the year.

- (1) Employment Behaviour in Textile Mills in Tamil Nadu.
- (2) Case study of shortage occupations in Tamil Nadu.
- (3) Procedure to estimate employment in salt manufacturing industry in Tamil Nadu.
- (4) Study on requirements of school teachers.
- (5) Pilot study of construction employment in Madras City area.

Except the last study (which is conducted at the instance of Directorate General of Employment and Training) the other four are conducted by the State Employment Market Information Unit of this Directorate as Special Studies.

The Officers of this Directorate evaluated the performance of the Employment Market Information Field Units at the Employment Offices at Thanjavur, Neyveli, Dharmapuri at Krishnagiri, Ramanathapuram at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Cuddalore, Kanyakumari at Nagercoil, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore during the year.

The Vocational Guidance Programme was continued at the Employment Exchanges in all districts. Besides maintaining a career Information room, the Vocational Guidance Units at the Employment Exchanges continued to have close contacts with educational training institutions in their jurisdiction. The Vocational Guidance Units at Tiruchirappalli and Madurai conducted career Exhibitions during the year. The Vocational Guidance Officers continued to deliver career talks in schools and colleges on job opportunities and training facilities.

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and Rules thereto, which came into force in the State in the middle of 1960 covers all Public Sector establishments and all employers in the Private Sector (excluding Agricultural sector but including plantations) who normally employ 25 or more wage and salaried persons. As on 31st March 1970, the number of establishments covered by the Act in the Public Sector under the purview of the Act was 4,562 and that in the private sector was 3,953. Fifty thousand and ninety-three vacancies were notified by establishments in both Public and Private Sectors covered by the Act during the year as against 45,714 notified during the previous year. An increase of 4,379 vacancies (9 per cent) is noticed. Of the 5,484 vacancies notified by the Establishments in Private Sector, 1,341 vacancies were filled through Employment Exchanges.

Craftsmen Training Scheme.—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) Special State Scheme for Goldsmith, Pattern maker and Handloom weavers.

(The Industrial Training Institutes are 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 Institute near their own places. Training is at present imparted in 27 Engineering Trades and 8 Non-Engineering Trades. The Industrial Training Centre/Stree Seva Mandir is exclusively for women candidates where the training is imparted in 7 Non-Engineering trades and two Engineering trades, viz., Mechanic (Instrument) and Mechanic (Radio and Television).) The total number of Industrial Training Institutes in the State as on 31st March 1970 is 31 and their seating capacity is 13,112. Candidates in the age group of 15 to 25 are admitted in the Industrial Training Institutes and the age-limit is relaxed in deserving cases. (The minimum qualification for a majority of the courses offered in the Industrial Training Institutes is two standards below Matriculation. A pass in S.S.L.C. is required for the trades of Electrician, etc. The duration of training for Engineering trades varies from one to two years depending on the trades. For all Non-Engineering trades, it is one year.)

During the year, 7,947 candidates have been admitted in the session which started in August 1969. Among them 7,737 candidates were admitted in Engineering Trades and 210 candidates in Non-Engineering Trades.

The Apprentices Act is being implemented from 1st January 1963 and under the Act, it is obligatory on the part of every employer to engage the number of apprentices as assigned by the State Apprenticeship Adviser, based on the facilities, skilled workers, etc. available in the establishments. Under the Third Plan, a target of 2,000 apprentices was fixed and with the willing co-operation of the employers, the target was exceeded.

[A scheme for giving training to Industrial workers in certain trades is implemented with a view to improve their theoretical knowledge in their respective trades. The 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 course is 2 years for all the trades except that of (1) Welder, (2) Cutting and (3) Tailoring for which it is one year. Classes of 2 hours duration are conducted for 3 days in a week in the evenings.

The State Government have sanctioned a scheme for giving training to displaced Goldsmiths, Handloom Weavers, etc., in suitable trades to enable them to acquire an additional skill to make them better employable in view of the lessening of scope of employment in their hereditary professions. The scheme is implemented in the Industrial Training Institutes at Salem, Pettai (Tirunelveli), Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.)

The Director of Employment and Training, Madras, attended the XI Meeting of the working group of National Employment Service and the meeting of the Central Committee of Employment held at New Delhi. He also attended the Conference of the State Ministers in-charge of Social Welfare and Backward Classes held at New Delhi.

This Department participated in the Exhibition organised by the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, in Rajaji Hall during July 1969 in connection with the celebration of 50th Anniversary of the International Labour Organisation. A stall was put up in the Exhibition and charts, models, etc., were displayed.

CHAPTER XVII

PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Panchayat Raj :

The Panchayat Raj in Tamil Nadu is based on three-tier with District Development Councils at the District Level, Panchayat Union Councils at Panchayat Union Level and Panchayat at Village Level. Though the District Development Council is 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 and (10) Tirunelveli.

Single District Development Councils are functioning in the following Districts :—

(1) Dharmapuri, (2) Kanyakumari and (3) The Nilgiris. There are 577 Town Panchayats and 12,289 Village Panchayats in this State.

The function 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, cleansing 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 the Panchayat Unions are maintenance of Panchayat Union Roads, maintenance of dispensary and maternity and child welfare centres, elementary schools and prevention of epidemics, improvement to agriculture and promotion of cottage industries.

Some of the discretionary functions undertaken by the Panchayats are planting and preservation of trees, maintenance of public 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

public utility, calculated to promote the safety, convenience of the inhabitants of the Panchayat functions of both the bodies include execution of C.D. and maintenance of minor irrigation and other functions entrusted to them from time to time.

Panchayat Unions and Agriculture :

Under Section 66 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, Community Development Schemes have been entrusted to Panchayat Unions for execution.

During the year 1969-70, Agricultural Schemes envisaged in the Fourth Five-Year Plan under G.O. Ms. No. 2064, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 26th August 1966 were implemented. In this Government Order the items were classified as "Essential", "Optional" and "Special" Schemes and these were implemented. The schemes "Gramasahayak Service" and "Establishment and Maintenance of Panchayat Plantations" were discontinued and only maintenance charges were paid for existing plantations in suitable places on the recommendations of the District Agricultural Officers and Collectors.

Though most of the items under the above Government Order were implemented, the major expenditure has been on the purchase of tractors, calyx power drills and power sprayers. With the advance of technical know-how in agriculture the farmers are keen on mechanising their agricultural operations and the demand for the use of tractors and tillers is heavy and the tractors, sprayers and power sprayers purchased by the Panchayat Unions are let out on hire and the farmers are benefited by the use of the above improved equipments.

Under "Special Schemes" specific to the area, many Panchayat Unions have taken up special schemes like clearing and building of supply channels, purchase of improved agricultural implements, purchase of tarpaulins which are useful during times of harvest. Cementing of thrashing floors has been carried out in many Panchayat Unions.

Under Veterinary Schemes, many Panchayat Unions took up expansion of the Veterinary Dispensaries under first phase programme. Under the first phase expansion, construction of trevis sheds for in-patient cattle, electrification of dispensary building

sinking of wells wherever necessary, construction of compound walls and levelling of grounds were taken up under this programme. Three hundred and forty Panchayat Unions have constructed their own dispensary buildings by the end of 1969-70.

Government have found it necessary to meet a portion of the expenditure incurred by the Panchayat Unions under "Special Schemes" specific to the area and have issued instructions that schemes implemented under Special Schemes also are eligible for Government subsidy up to a maximum of 2/3rd of its cost.

Under "Urban Compost Loans" a total sum of Rs. 3,11,900 was sanctioned to 13 Town Panchayats in the State by the Agriculture Department.

The entire allotment under Agriculture and Animal Husbandry made by the Government for 1969-70 has been spent by the Collectors.

Agricultural Loans :

The following kinds of loans to cultivators are granted by the Revenue Department :—

- (i) Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.
- (ii) Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.
- (iii) Loans for Rehabilitation of agriculturists affected by Cyclone.
- (iv) Loans for the Development of Gramdhan villages.

Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 are sanctioned for sinking and deepening of wells, installation of engines and pumpsets and reclamation of land and such other works repayable over a longer period up to 30 years. The loans are issued on adequate security.

Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 are given for the various purposes specified in Rule 11 of the Madras Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans (General) Rules, 1933. They are in the nature of short-term and medium-term loans and the period of repayment is restricted to 2 to 5 years.

Loans for Development of Gramdhan villages are granted in Madurai and Tirunelveli districts.

The loans are advanced by the Revenue Department in areas not covered by Full Finance Scheme through the block agency. In respect of the following Food Production Schemes carrying an element of subsidy and requiring technical assistance, the loans are granted by the Land Mortgage Banks :—

(i) Scheme for the supply of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets.

(ii) New Well Subsidy Scheme.

Even these loans sanctioned by the Land Mortgage Banks are eligible for subsidy under the Rules.

The following Commercial Banks are providing medium term loans to the agriculturists for the purchase of tractors, electric motor pumpsets, oil engine and power-tillers in the districts noted against each on the undertaking given by the Government to repay the Bank the principal and the interest in cases of default by the loanees.

Name of the Bank.	District.
1 The Syndicate Bank ..	Chingleput.
2 The Indian Overseas Bank ..	Tiruchirappalli and Madurai.
3 The Indian Bank	North Arcot.
4 The Bank of Baroda	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri and Thanjavur.
5 The Canara Bank	Tirunelveli.
6 The Punjab National Bank ..	Thanjavur.
7 The Union Bank of India ..	North Arcot.
8 The Central Bank of India ..	South Arcot.
9 The Dena Bank	Chingleput.
10 The Bank of India	Coimbatore and Ramana-thapuram.
11 The United Commercial Bank ..	Salem.

In addition, the Bank of Baroda has also been permitted to operate the Scheme in Thanjavur district. It would thus be seen that 12 Banks are operating the Government Guarantee Schemes covering the entire State except the districts of Madras, The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari.

The following are the total credit particulars in respect of loans provided by the Banks up to the end of March 1970:—

Name of the Bank.	Area of operation.	Amount disbursed up to 31st March 1970.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Syndicate Bank ..	Chingleput ..	26.35
2 Indian Overseas Bank.	Tiruchirappalli ..	29.93
3 Indian Bank	North Arcot ..	8.58
4 Central Bank of India.	South Arcot ..	46.44
5 Bank of Baroda	Dharmapuri ..	0.80
6 Canara Bank	Tirunelveli ..	0.92
7 Punjab National Bank.	Thanjavur ..	14.07
8 Union Bank of India ..	North Arcot ..	32.75

Apart from the above, the Banks have granted a amount of loans to the agriculturists under the various side the scope of Government Guarantee. An amount of lakhs was provided by the Banks as loans for ment during the year 1969-70 without Gov by direct financing.

Particulars of loans sanctioned during schemes are furnished below :—

Scheme.

1 L.I. Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts	
(a) L.I.L. & A.L. Acts	1,20,00,0.
(b) Drought Relief (Deepening Irrigation wells.)	2,74,56
Total ..	3,94,
2 Development of Gramdhan villages (Madurai and Tirunelveli districts).	
3 Cyclone Loans	

Panchayat Unions and Primary Education :

Elementary Education is an important item of work entrusted to Panchayat Unions. There has been a significant step-up in the enrolment of school going children year after year in the Elementary Schools after Elementary Education has been entrusted to the Unions. More than 27,000 schools including elementary and higher elementary schools in Tamil Nadu are under the control of the Panchayat Unions and aided management in Panchayat Union areas employing more than 116,500 teachers. 4,040,700 pupils are receiving instructions in those schools.

The Elementary Education Budget of the Panchayat Unions is approximately of the order of Rs. 27.42 crores. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 23.50 crores roughly representing 86 per cent is given in the form of statutory and non-statutory grants to the Panchayat Unions by the Government. The balance of Rs. 3.92 crores (14 per cent) is raised by the Panchayat Unions themselves to meet the cost of Elementary Education in their areas.

The local resources raised by the Panchayat Unions in the field of Elementary Education has been steadily increasing from 314 lakhs in 1966-67 to 347 lakhs in 1967-68, 358 lakhs in 1968-69 and 370 lakhs in 1969-70.

The Government has now ordered the opening of Local Fund III in the Panchayat Unions purely for expenditure connected with the Elementary Education from 1st October 1969.

The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7,36,500 for the provision of equipments to 1,515 select upper primary schools at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for the upper primary schools and Rs. 1,000 for the upper primary schools.

The Government have sanctioned the payment of grants for provision of Rs. 8,836 primary schools and 1,730 upper primary schools in Panchayat Union areas during 1969-70 at the cost of Rs. 30 per primary school and Rs. 60 per upper primary school. This is in the shape of a matching grant. Local bodies and managements are expected to contribute an amount from their funds so that each select upper primary school get books for Rs. 60 and each select upper primary school get books for Rs. 120.

The Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 14.91 lakhs for 1969-70 for provision of equipment and grants for shed and ancillary facilities for Panchayat Union Schools and Aided Elementary Schools in Panchayat Union areas for additional enrolment of pupils under the age-group of 6-11 and 11-14. These grants are given to Unions over and above the grants due to them under the sharing pattern.

School Buildings.—A phased programme of construction of school buildings has been taken up and year after year several new school buildings are coming up. In the year 1968-69 Rs. 33.59 lakhs were given for school buildings and in 1969-70 Rs. 48 lakhs have been allotted under Village Works Programme.

Midday Meals Programme.—The establishment of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have enabled the Government for establishing the Midday Meals Programme by the Local Bodies participating in this Nation-building activity. The programme envisages the payment of 6 paise per head by the Government on the realisation of a matching contribution of 4 paise per child. The number of pupils fed under this scheme has increased considerably. This programme has been spread now to all parts where Elementary Schools exist. Each school has a Midday Meals Committee. The President of the Panchayat is the Chairman and the Headmaster of the Schools is the Secretary.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme.—The Industrial Units are 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, Lime-kiln, Mat-weaving, Fruits Preservation, Fibre, Cumbly-weaving, Cane and Bamboo Toy Making, Bell Metal, Sanitary-ware, Pith Article, Chalk Crayan, Brass-ware, Tailoring, etc. At the end of the year, 307 industrial units were functioning. Details regarding the expenditure on the above schemes, value of production and sales are furnished below :—

Period.	Expenditure.	Value of production.	Value of sales.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st April 1969 to 31st March 1970.	12,76,568	34,88,374.02	31,15,404.02

Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation :

The total number of radio receivers and the number of Panchayats in which they are installed remained at 17,840 and 12,853 respectively. The number of cinema trailer units available continued to be 54. A programme of installation of radio receivers in villages, and hamlets of Panchayats was vigorously taken up during the year.

Rural Industries Project Programme :

The Rural Industries Project Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme designed to develop agro-industries in selected projects. The pattern of assistance for the scheme during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, viz., 1969-74 will be as follows :—

Staff and Extension Services .. 100 per cent grant.

Assistance to Rural Industrial Units. 100 per cent loan.

The scheme continues to be implemented in the three Projects in Tamil Nadu (viz.), (1) Sriperumbudur Project in Chingleput district, (2) Omalur Project in Salem district and (3) Nanguneri Project in Tirunelveli district.

The activities of the Rural Industries Projects may be classified under the following heads :—

1. Training Programmes.
2. Common Facility Service Centres.
3. Departmental Production Units.
4. Work sheds-cum-residences.
5. Loans to private industrialists.

(1) *Sriperumbudur Project*.—There were 5 schemes under the "Training Programme" as detailed below :—

1. Wood Working Training Centre, Kunnathur.
2. Wooden Toys Training, Tirupachur.
3. Training in General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Sembarambakkam.
4. Training in General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Tirupachur.
5. Training in Knitting Woollen Socks and Hose Tops Avadi.

Of the five training centres, the Training Centres at Kunnathur, Tirupachur and Avadi were closed on 2nd May 1969, 19th June 1969 and 18th August 1969 respectively.

There are two Common Facility Service Centres one at Sunguvarchatram and the other at Ikkadu.

There are five Departmental Production Centres as detailed below :—

1. General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Sembarambakkam.
2. General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Tirupachur.
3. Envelope Making Unit, Uthukottai.
4. Footwear Unit, Mappedu.
5. Mats Production Centre, Aranvoyal.

(2) *Omalur Project*.—There is only one scheme under the "Training Programme" i.e., deputation of trainees to the Co-operative Printing Press, Salem for training in the Printing Press and the allied subjects. Fourteen trainees completed the three years' training on 14th February 1970. Four Common Facility Service Centres are functioning one each at Devattipatti, Mecheri, Taramangalam and Jalakantapuram. There are three Departmental Production Centres as noted below :—

- (i) Mosaic Tiles Unit, Omalur.
- (ii) Wood Working Unit, Omalur.
- (iii) Polythene Lay Flat Tube Unit, Omalur.

Loan assistance to private industrialists have been given as detailed below :—

1. Out of Rural Project Allotment Rs. 2,00,000
2. State Bank of India assistance under the Liberalised Scheme. Rs. 1,35,450

(3) *Nanguneri Project*.—There are three schemes under the "Training Programme" as detailed below :—

1. *Training in printing and allied crafts in Co-operation Printing Press Tirunelveli*—15 Trainees completed their three years' training on 20th December 1969.

2. *Training in General Purpose Engineering Workshop Valliyoor*—The third batch of training of ten candidates completed on 15th November 1969. The training was one year duration.

3. *Bell-Metal Training Centre, Valliyoor.*—Two years' training scheme with 12 trainees had been completed on 31st August 1969. Arrangements are being made to convert the centre into an "Industrial Co-operative Society".

There are ten Common Facility Service Centres one each at Dhalapathisamudram, Meenavankulam, Moolaikaraipatti, Tisayanvilai, Ittamozhi, Koilamalpuram, Devanallur, Kannanallur, Kalakad and Paruthipadi.

There are two Departmental Production Units as detailed below :—

- (i) General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Valliyoor.
- (ii) Chalk Crayon Production Centre, Vadakkuvijayanarayanam.

There is a Demonstration Silk Sericulture Farm at Panagudi. Plantation of mulberry is taken up in 2 acres of land. The agriculturists in Panagudi have taken up sericulture cultivation in another five acres. Certain agriculturists from Vijayanarayanam have cultivated mulberry in two acres.

Rural Man-Power Programme :

The Rural Man-power Programme has been in operation in this State from 1961-62. The total number of Blocks in which the programme was implemented during 1969-70 was seventy-two. Forty-two Blocks which have substantially been benefited under the programme and the blocks which made no head way in expenditure were weeded out in 1969-70 and 42 new blocks were selected in their places. The works which were taken up under the programme include digging and deepening of Community Irrigation Wells, strengthening and raising of bunds, etc., improvements to existing roads, formation of roads, reclamation of lands vested to Panchayats, etc. The main criteria in taking up works should be that there should be labour intensive and should give employment to as many persons of the locality as possible. The works should be executed through the Local Labour Co-operative Society, if one is registered and functioning in the village. If there is no such society, the work should be taken up by the Panchayat for departmental execution. The local contribution of 10 per cent of the estimated cost should be collected either from the Panchayat or from the villagers. This could be met also by the Panchayat Union Councils.

2. The expenditure incurred under Rural Man-power Programme during the year was Rs. 40.65 lakhs.



"SEERANI ARANGAM" CONSTRUCTED AT MARINA, MADRAS BY THE PROSPERITY BRIGADE FOR CONDUCTING PUBLIC MEETINGS.

225-6

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 more than two years. 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.

The Tamil Nadu has been divided into the following administrative units for implementing the Prosperity Brigade Scheme :

- | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. Nadu | .. .. . | (State). |
| 2. Mandalam | .. .. . | (District). |
| 3. Kottam | .. .. . | (Division). |
| 4. Kootram | .. .. . | (Block). |
| 5. Oor | .. .. . | (Village). |

For the successful working of the Prosperity Brigade Advisory Boards have been constituted at all levels shown above.

There are 44,000 volunteers in this State at present. Among the volunteers, there are Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers apart from men of other vocation. The Brigade has grown in its stature and size, spreading its activities in all spheres of the society.

The number of works completed during the period from 1st April 1969 to 31st March 1970 is given below :—

1. Schools	409
2. Link Roads	67
3. De-silting of Canals, Tanks	111
4. Vegetable gardening	521
5. Others (such as whitewashing of schools, fixing of name boards and Tiruvalluvar portrait and his couplets, Street cleaning campaign in City).	1,361

6. Construction of Seerani Arangam at Marina, Madras.	1
7. Construction of fire proof tenements-in City.	20
8. Wheat eat campaign—Number of persons persuaded to take wheat.	7,02,146
	RS.
9. Expenditure on implementation of Prosperity Brigade works.	8,71,000
10. Expenditure on running of 534 Seerani Arivagams.	1,04,000
11. Expenditure on Establishment and Contingencies.	25,000
Total ..	10,00,000
12. Total Value of the works done during 1969-70.	23,17,261

Among other works there are a few items which deserve special mention.

(i) An eight mile road was formed in a day in the Kottur Panchayat Union, Thanjavur District by the local people and Prosperity Brigade volunteers numbering about 25,000 in connection with the celebration of Gandhi Centenary.

(ii) Another 3 mile road connecting Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram Districts was formed in a day by the Prosperity Brigade and local people numbering 3,000.

(iii) A Seerani Arangam at Marina, Madras was constructed at a record time by the Prosperity Brigade volunteers for the use of all political parties.

(iv) Three hundred Fire proof tenements are under construction by the Prosperity Brigade volunteers in Saidapet at Seerani-puram to accommodate washermen and other poor people living in the low-lying areas near Adayar River.

Training Programme.—In order to inculcate the spirit of discipline among the Prosperity Brigade volunteers, training camps have been organised in every Panchayat Union at its headquarters to impart training to Leaders and Deputy Leaders at Oor level in physical conditioning activities, marching techniques, fire fighting, etc.

During 1969-70, eight training camps were conducted for youth workers in rural areas in Rural Extension Training Centres for 12 days of 40 trainees in each camp with the financial assistance of the Government of India.

Training Programmes :

The following training institutions are functioning in the State.—

1. State Institute of Community Development, Bhavanisagar.
2. Rural Extension Training Centre, Bhavanisagar.
3. Rural Extension Training Centre, Krishnagiri, R.P.
4. Rural Extension Training Centre, S.V. Nagaram.
5. Rural Extension Training Centre, T. Kallupatti.

State Institute for Community Development, Bhavanisagar.—The State Institute for Community Development, Bhavanisagar has been handed over during April 1967 to the State Government from the Central Ministry of Agriculture, Community Development, Co-operation and Panchayatraj. This Centre is running the following three different courses.

1. Two months' job course for Block Development Officers.
2. A fortnight's course for District Officers and Extension Officers.
3. Ten days' special course for the Panchayat Union Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

In addition, ad hoc courses are also run based on needs. Ad hoc courses to train Mukhyasevikas in Agriculture have also been run at this Institute. A four-day seminar on Community Development for Basic and non-Basic School Headmasters was run. Professors and Lecturers from the University of Tamil Nadu and Madurai were trained for four days in Community Development and Panchayat Raj at the State Institute as part of their training in National Service Corps. The Institute is also taking up field studies and Research.

Rural Extension Training Centres.—The following training programmes are being conducted at these centres :—

1. Pre-service training (two years).
2. Intensive Agriculture training (one year).
3. Training for workshop Village Artisans (one year).

4. Ad hoc trainings like Youth Training Programme, Study Course training, etc.

5. Training for Associate Women Workers.

(1) *Pre-Service Training*.—Gramasevaks are selected and before they are appointed as Gramasevaks regularly they are given training at the Rural Extension Training Centres. The period of training is for two years. The course includes both practical and theoretic lessons. This course is heavily oriented to Agricultural and 80 per cent of the time of the trainees is devoted to learn the theory behind Scientific Agriculture and of Farming. To facilitate teaching of Scientific farming, a farm, a dairy unit and a poultry unit are attached with each Rural Extension Training Centre. During the training period the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per mensem.

(2) *One year Intensive Training in Agriculture for selected Gramasevaks*.—To improve the competence of Gramasevaks particularly in the field of Agriculture, this training is given to select Gramasevaks with reference to their seniority. This scheme was financed by Government of India but now it is financed fully under State sector. The candidates who successfully completed the course are awarded a diploma in agriculture. During the period of training the candidates are paid a stipend of Rs. 60 per mensem in addition to their pay and allowances.

(3) *Training in High Yielding Varieties Programme*.—During this year all the Block Development Officers and Extension Officers (Agriculture) in the State were given training in the High Yield varieties crops in the Rural Extension Training Centres.

(4) *Seerani Volunteers*.—Seerani Volunteers are trained in the Rural Extension Training Centres.

(5) *Home Science Wings*.—To train women workers (Gramasevikas and Mukhyasevikas) employed in the Community Development Organisation, there are two Home Science Wings at T. Kallupatti and Bhavanisagar. Pre-service training was given for Gramasevikas in the Home Science Wings attached to the Rural Extension Training Centres. The syllabus is prescribed by the Government of India with some modification 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 Wings.

(6) *Associate Women Worker Trainees*.—According to Government, a training for Associate Women Workers in the Home Science Wings for a period of one mo. Convenors of Madhar Sangams and pre-school teachers are in this training. The Associate Women Workers training program is 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 organisations.

(7) *Workshop Wings*.—At present workshop wings are attached to all the Rural Extension Training Centres. In each of the workshop wing, 10 trainees in carpentry and 10 trainees in blacksmithy are given training each year. These workshop wings 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. 45 per mensem.

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 and how to repair and maintain them and also about their usefulness.

Community Development Programme :

At the beginning of the year 1969-70, there were one Stage I, 199 Stage II and 175 Post Stage II Blocks in position in the State. During the year, the Community Development Programme has been withdrawn by the Government from the Kalrayan Hills Block, which was functioning as Stage II Block in South Arcot district. One Stage I Block entered the Stage II of the Community Development Programme after completion of the five years period of intensive development, while 20 Stage II Blocks became Post Stage II Blocks on completion of the period of operation of 5 years as Stage II Blocks. Thus at the end of the year, there were 179 Stage II and 195 Post Stage II Blocks in position in the State. These Blocks represented 17,315 villages, covering an extent of 107,513 sq. kilometres with a total population of 272 lakhs.

The entire State had been de-limited into 375 Development Blocks and consequent on the withdrawal of Community Development Programme from the Kalrayan Hills Block of South Arcot district, there were only 374 Blocks in the State. The Tamil Nadu

1958, has been implemented in these blocks with a Panchayat Union whose jurisdiction is Co-terminus of the Development Block has been constituted for each Development Block.

The achievements made under the various schemes during the year are given below :—

Agriculture.—Thirteen thousand five hundred and ninety-three metric tons of improved paddy seeds and 1,745 metric tons of millet seeds were distributed to the ryots in the Panchayat Union areas. About 80,430 metric tons of ammonium sulphate and about 261,700 metric tons of other chemical fertilisers were also distributed during the year. In order to improve local manurial resources 1,911 metric tons of green manure seeds were supplied to the ryots. Further, 30,877 improved implements like iron ploughs, sprayers, etc., were supplied to the ryots. Apart from this, 6 power sprayers and 6 power drills were purchased for the use of Panchayat Unions. 115,680 compost pits were dug during the year. In order to control Pest attack on the crops, about 18,970 metric tons of Chemical Pesticides were distributed to the farmers through the Panchayat Unions. 21,777 agricultural demonstrations of various categories were held to propagate improved methods of agriculture. Further an extent of 2,560 hectares of land was reclaimed.

Animal Husbandry.—Considerable progress has been achieved in the distribution of bulls and birds. One hundred and sixty-one Pedigree bulls and 31,320 exotic birds were supplied through the Panchayat Unions during the year. Seventy thousand seven hundred and eighty bulls were castrated, while 20.9 lakhs animals were inoculated and vaccinated. Sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety animals were given artificial insemination during the year.

Fisheries.—31.71 lakhs fingerlings were distributed in the blocks during the year.

Health and Rural Sanitation.—992 Rural latrines, 4,103 soakage pits and 31,404 metres of pucca drains were constructed in the Blocks. A steady progress has been achieved in the implementation of Family Planning Programme and consequently about 74,900 sterilisation operations on men and 7,865 operations on women were performed. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine drinking water-wells were constructed and 3,835 drinking water-wells were renovated.

Social Education.—About 20,100 adults were made literates during the year.

Communications.—1,372 kilo metres of kacha roads were constructed while 2,588 kilo metres of existing kacha roads were improved under Community Development Programme. Besides, 1,656 culverts were constructed while 225 culverts were repaired.

Co-operation.—Seventy-six new societies were started during the year, enrolling about 137,400 members in the new and existing societies.

People's Contribution.—A sum of Rs. 26.60 lakhs was realised towards people's contribution for various programmes executed by the Panchayat Unions during the year.

Community Development and Panchayat Development Programme:

The State was delimited into 375 blocks for purposes of executing the Community Development Programme. Consequent on the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, all Development Blocks in this State except the Kalrayan Hills area was declared as Panchayat Development Blocks and a Panchayat Union Council was constituted in each of the blocks. There are 374 Panchayat Unions in this State. Of these, two blocks are Tribal Development Blocks and they are located in Holli Hills and Yercaud in the Salem district.

The Blocks in this State have been classified into 3 categories for the purpose of claiming Central assistance. Accordingly 179 Stage II and 195 Post Stage II Blocks functioned during the year 1969-70. The Panchayat Unions discharged not only the functions which they inherited from the District Board 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 Panchayat Development Schematic Budget. The 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 :

To educate the villagers on the importance of production and consumption of nutritious food for better health, the Applied Nutrition Programme with the assistance of UNICEF and State was first implemented in this State from 1962-63. At the beginning of the year 1969-70 the programme was in operation in 5 Blocks. In 1969-70 the programme was extended to two more blocks. In the Budget Estimate, 1969-70 a sum of Rs. 9.72 lakhs was provided for this programme.

Local Administration :

There were 84 Municipalities and 4 Municipal Townships in this State at the commencement of the year 1969-70. During the year, six new Municipalities were constituted at the following places with effect from 17th January 1970 (by up-grading the Town Panchayats).

- (1) Namakkal, Salem District.
- (2) Pallavapuram, Chingleput District.
- (3) Sattur, Ramanathapuram District.
- (4) Thuraiyur, Tiruchirappalli District.
- (5) Sathyamangalam, Coimbatore District.
- (6) Vridhachalam, South Arcot District.

At the end of the year 1969-70, there were 90 Municipalities and 4 Municipal Townships.

Consistent with the policy of Government to provide funds every year for dustless surfacing of roads in Municipal Towns in the interest of the health of the public living in congested areas, the following amounts were sanctioned as grants in 1969-70 to Municipal Councils and Township Committees :—

	RS.
I. (1) Kodaikanal Township Committee ..	8,000
(2) Coonoor Municipal Council	2,500
(3) Ootacamund Municipal Council ..	13,600
(4) Srirangam Municipal Council	1,200
	25,300
II. To Municipal Councils for works in progress.	9,95,000

The Government have also assisted the needy Municipal Councils and Township Committees for attending to repairs to roads damaged by floods, maintenance of lake, etc.

The Ootacamund Municipal Council was given a grant of Rs. 25,000 and the Kodaikanal Township Committee was sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the above purposes.

Grants amounting to Rs. 7.5 lakhs have been sanctioned to all the Municipal Councils and Township Committees for maintenance of roads during 1969-70.

The Government have assisted Mayuram, Attur, Kumbakonam, Salem and Periyakulam Municipal Councils by sanctioning grants for construction of bridges as follows :—

1. To Mayuram Municipal Council for construction of bridge across the Cauvery and the Muthappan Cauvery—Rs. 25,000.
2. To Attur Municipal Council for reconstructing the collapsed bridge over Vasistanadhi—Rs. 5,000.
3. To Kumbakonam Municipal Council for construction of bridge over the Arasalar river near Annalagraharam—Rs. 82,500.
4. To Salem Municipal Council for construction of an over-bridge on Longley Road—Rs. 67,500.
5. To Periyakulam Municipal Council for construction of a high level bridge near Post Office road—Rs. 75,000.

The Government have also sanctioned loans for the works mentioned in paragraph 4 above as follows :—

	RS.
(1) Mayuram Municipal Council	25,000
(2) Attur Municipal Council	5,000
(3) Kumbakonam Municipal Council ..	24,327
(4) Salem Municipal Council	75,000
(5) Periyakulam Municipal Council	1,25,673

In addition, the Cuddalore Municipal Council was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 75,000 for construction of a second bridge across Gadilam River and the Tiruppur Municipal Council was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,50,000 for widening the bridge across the river Noyyal in Udumalpet, Tiruppur road.

The Government have further sanctioned loans aggregating to Rs. 10,00,000 to Municipal Councils, for improving the surfacing of roads.

It may be seen from the above facts that the Government have been bestowing every effort to the development and well being of the local bodies.

With effect from 14th January 1970 (Pongal Day), the Government have constituted the following State Services (Municipal) in respect of *Municipal Employees* whose minimum scale of pay is Rs. 90 and above.

1. Tamil Nadu Municipal Education Service.
2. Tamil Nadu Municipal Engineering and Water Works Service.
3. Tamil Nadu Municipal General Service.
4. Tamil Nadu Municipal Public Health and Medical Service ;
and
5. Tamil Nadu Municipal Town-Planning Service.

The Government have also extended pension benefits to them from that date. The Director of Municipal Administration has been made the sanctioning authority of the pension and the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has been entrusted with the administering of the "Municipal Employees' Pension Fund" created for the purpose.

Corporation of Madras :

The Madras City Municipal Corporation consists of 120 Elected Councillors and 6 co-opted Councillors. During the year, there were 12 Ordinary Meetings, 32 Special Meetings, 22 Adjourned Meetings and 1 Urgent Meeting of the Council. The Council disposed of 936 subjects out of 1,417 subjects placed before it. Among the various Committees constituted under the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, the Appointments Committee met 20 times and disposed of 71 subjects out of 86 placed before it ; the Contracts Committee met 26 times and disposed of 255 subjects out of 267 subjects ; the Corporation Accounts Committee met 13 times and disposed of 90 subjects out of 128 subjects ; the Licence Appeals Committee met 16 times and disposed of 416 subjects out of 541 subjects and the Central Committee met 28 times and disposed of 1,058 subjects out of 1,708 subjects.

Finance.—Property tax continued to be the main source of revenue to the Corporation. The total collections during the year under "Property Tax" amounted to Rs. 5,38,85,263 as against Rs. 4,73,82,286 during the previous year. The increase in collection was Rs. 65,02,977.

There was also increase in the collection of profession tax, companies tax, advertisement tax, timber tax, licence fees, entertainment tax, surcharge on entertainment tax and show-tax as drastic action was taken to collect the outstandings under arrear and current.

The year opened with a deficit balance of Rs. 0.40 lakh under all accounts. The receipt during the year was Rs. 2,607.13 lakhs. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,209.04 lakhs and the closing balance for the year was Rs. 397.69 lakhs.

Under Revenue Account, the receipt for the year was Rs. 1,023.54 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 1,129.26 lakhs.

Ways and Means advances amounting to Rs. 100 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government during the year, subject to adjustment towards (i) the loans to be sanctioned in 1969-70 and (ii) the entertainment tax to be collected during 1969-70 and 1970-71.

During the year, Government sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 92.64 lakhs and grants to the extent of Rs. 45.63 lakhs. Apart from this, Government sanctioned an advance of Rs. 1.50 lakhs as famine relief for putting 500 filter point bore-wells in slums and an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 23.60 lakhs for Traffic Improvements and uniform street lighting in Mount Road, etc.

Child Welfare Scheme.—The total number of deliveries conducted during the year was 30,002 and those of antenatal cases booked, blood samples examined and positive cases were 32,335, 18,716 and 343 respectively.

Street Lighting.—The street lighting in Madras City including its vast area was considerably increased and improved in spite of limited financial position as well as continued difficulties in procuring essential materials such as cables, street tubular posts, M.D. fittings, etc. During the year, a total number of 1,853 lamp posts were installed in various important places in the City including extended areas. There were 30,469 Electric lights at the end of the year. Up to the end of 31st March 1970, a sum of Rs. 19.5 lakhs was received from the Government as grant for improvements to street

lightings at Mount Road, Evening Bazaar Road, Netaji Subbhas Chandra Bose Road and North Beach Road. One thousand and sixty-four cut off type fittings have been installed in the above places. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was received from Government as loan and this is being utilised for re-designing scheme. Twenty Corporation Buildings were provided with new electrical installations during the year with M.E.S. service connections.

Water Supply.—The construction of Mechanical Filters of 30 M.G.D. capacity at Kilpauk Water Works and the works connected with the Southern Head Works at T.Nagar were in progress. The schemes for laying trunk mains to Zone 3, Zone 8-C and Zone 1 were in various stages of execution while the various schemes for laying sub-mains and distribution mains in the several parts of the City were also in progress and completed and were being put into Commission then and there.

Sanitary Engineering.—As per the sanction of Comprehensive Drainage Schemes, the drainage works in all the 5 zones were being proceeded with as continuing schemes during the year. The construction of Storm Water Drains in different parts of the City were taken up according to availability of funds and the works connected with the electrification of existing drainage pumping stations were in different stages of progress.

Mechanical Engineering.—The construction works such as Administration Block, Time Office, Rest House, Recreation Hall for the workers, etc., at the 'B' depot Lorry Station were in progress.

Conservancy.—The total quantity of compost manufactured during the year was 22,504 tonnes and the quantity of compost sold was 17,129 tonnes. The total amount realised by the sale of compost was Rs. 52,969.40.

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board :

The importance of the provision of protected drinking water to the residents of urban and rural areas alike had been constantly kept in view by Government and substantial funds had been set apart for this purpose in all the three Five-Year Plans. However, the measures taken proved to be inadequate. It was considered that the lack of effective Co-ordination in the executing agencies was one of the reasons for the inadequacy in implementation of the schemes.

The drinking water supply schemes were dealt with in various departments. Rural Water Supply was dealt with in Rural Development and Local Administration Department. Schemes for Municipal areas and for Town Panchayats with over 10,000 population were dealt with in Health and Family Planning Department. The Veeranam Scheme to bring water to Madras City was being dealt with in Public Works Department. The Government examined the steps that should be taken to co-ordinate effectively the activities of these departments so that the water supply and drainage schemes already sanctioned and those that would be taken up at a future date could be effectively implemented with the objective of providing protected drinking water to all the municipalities and important panchayats by 1972 at the latest. The Government decided that the work in regard to the implementation of water supply and drainage schemes in respect of all municipalities and panchayats should be under the control of a single agency for this purpose. They accordingly constituted "The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board" with effect from September, 1969 with the following members :

Additional Chief Secretary to Government.	Chairman.
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.	Member.
Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.	Member.
Secretary to Government, Finance Department.	Member.
Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Local Administration Department.	Member.
Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department.	Member.
Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department.	Member.
Secretary to Government Health and Family Planning Department.	Member.
Chief Engineer (Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works).	Member.
Additional Secretary to Government, Public Department.	Member-Secretary.

The Government proposed to make the Board an autonomous body by enacting suitable legislation. Necessary preliminary work was undertaken to draw up a draft memorandum of legislation for finalising a draft bill.

During the year, 56 water supply and 8 Drainage Schemes (new as well as improvements) were under execution. Fifty-eight Water supply and 16 Drainage Schemes were under investigation during the year. Sanction was accorded to four Water-supply schemes during the year. A tentative outlay on all Water-supply schemes for the year was originally fixed as Rs. 149.50 lakhs. Consequent on the loan assistance obtained from the Life Insurance Corporation of India for certain Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes, the total outlay for the year from State Funds was fixed as Rs. 189 lakhs against the original Rs. 149.50 lakhs.

There were 11 Municipalities, five Townships and 92 Town Panchayats (with a population of more than 10,000 as per 1961 census) without any protected water supply. Sewerage schemes were to be provided for 76 Municipalities, 13 Townships and 124 Panchayats. The total outlay tentatively provided for in the Fourth Plan was only Rs. 12.50 crores; but, the total requirements were to the magnitude of Rs. 130.00 crores. Therefore, the need for approaching the financial institutions for sizable assistance was pressing. During the year 1969-70, the Life Insurance Corporation of India was approached for the sanction of loan in respect of 26 water supply and drainage schemes. Of these 26 schemes, 21 related to Municipalities and five to Town Panchayats. Out of the 26 schemes, 22 schemes related to Water-Supply and four to Drainage. The total estimated cost of these 26 schemes was Rs. 13.92 crores. It was estimated that a sum of Rs. 2.88 crores would be required for the year 1969-70. The Life Insurance Corporation of India was approached for the sanction of two-thirds of the requirements that is Rs. 1.92 crores, as loan for the financial year 1969-70 in respect of those schemes and it sanctioned the loan of Rs. 1.92 crores in March 1970.

During the year, there was a failure of seasonal rains and consequently acute scarcity of drinking water was felt all over the State of Tamil Nadu. Steps were taken to provide and to improve water-supply to various drought affected areas by deepening existing wells and providing new wells and tube wells.

In respect of the Corporation of Madras, a scheme costing Rs. 21.30 crores was undertaken to augment the water supply in the Corporation area. The scheme envisages an additional supply of 40 million gallons of water per day from the Veeranam Lake situated at a distance of 222.56 kilometres from the Madras City. As per the proposals the water from the Veeranam Lake will be brought to Madras City through prestressed concrete pipes of 66" diameter. During the year, detailed design of the project was completed and tenders for various items of work were called for.

Local Fund Audit :

During the year, Government ordered the separation of the functions of the Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes from those of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts and the creation of a separate organisation with a whole time Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes, with a view to enable the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts and the Chief Auditor, State Trading Scheme to have closer supervision over the functions of their respective departments to achieve better results by toning up efficiency in audit. With effect from 1st June 1969, the two departments are functioning separately.

The Examiner of the Local Fund Accounts is also the Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government in Finance Department and Treasurer of the Charitable Endowments. The Local Fund Audit Department continued to attend to the audit of the accounts of the various institutions that came under its audit jurisdiction. 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 and monthly.

The Examiner is the Statutory Auditor in respect of the following institutions :

- (i) Corporation of Madras.
- (ii) The three Universities in Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) All Municipalities and Municipal Townships.
- (iv) All Panchayat Unions.
- (v) All Town Panchayats and Panchayat Townships.
- (vi) Temples and other Hindu Religious institutions, institutions whose income exceeds Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

- (vii) Wakfs the income of which exceeds Rs. 5,000 per annum.
- (viii) Official Assignee, High Court.
- (ix) Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
- (x) Minor Ports.
- (xi) Market Committees.
- (xii) Local Library Authority.

The Examiner also functions as Audit Authority for the institutions receiving grants-in-aid from the State 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 in his capacity as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments administers 592 Charitable Endowments (both Central and State) the total value of which is approximately Rs. 88.37 lakhs.

During the year, the audit of the accounts of 5,163 institutions, with a total transaction of Rs. 1,95,35.36 lakhs was done. One hundred and seventy-six reports in lieu of surcharge were issued during the year against the Executive Authorities of Local Bodies under the surcharge provisions of the various local Acts for the recovery of Rs. 1,31,320.19. Two Surcharge Certificates were issued during the year against the Executive Authorities of Local Bodies for the recovery of Rs. 19,997.87.

The Gross cost of the Department for the year is roughly Rs. 42 lakhs. Audit fees realisable by this Department in respect of Hindu Religious Endowments and certain other institutions specified by the Government are roughly Rs. 32 lakhs per year.

Audit of State Trading Schemes :

The Department of Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes was constituted by segregating the functions of the Chief Auditor from those of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts with effect from

21st May 1969. The staff of this Department have been so distributed between Headquarters and Districts that the audit of all the Branches in a district is done by a District Inspector assisted by 2 to 5 Audit Assistants. The work of the District Inspectors in the Districts is being supervised by two Assistant Chief Auditors having their headquarters at Madurai and Tiruppur.

The Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes, is the internal auditor in respect of the following schemes :—

- (1) Madras Dairy and Milk Project Scheme.
- (2) Madurai Dairy and Milk Project Scheme.
- (3) Purchase and Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers.
- (4) Agricultural Depots.
- (5) Weights and Measures Institutions.
- (6) Khadi and Village Industries Schemes.
- (7) Pearl and Chank Fisheries Schemes.
- (8) Intensive Agricultural District Programme.

The Chief Auditor is also in-charge of the stock verification organisation which is entrusted with the physical verification of Government stocks and stores.

This Department is attending to the audit of nearly 1,325 institutions, the total transactions of which roughly work out to Rs. 6,458 lakhs. In respect of major institutions, like the Madras Milk Project, Madurai Milk Project, the system of residential concurrent audit is in vogue. In other cases, the institutions are audited quarterly, half-yearly or annually as the case may be.

During the year, the audit of the accounts of the Village Industries Units and Institutions of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board from the year 1968-69 and the audit of the accounts of Khadi Craft, a premier institution of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board, were entrusted for audit to this department. During the year, the Chief Auditor was divested of the functions of audit of the accounts of the institutions and offices under the Grow More Fish Schemes.

The progress of internal audit for the year 1968-69 as on 31st March 1970 is as follows :—

Name of the scheme.	Units to be audited.	Audit completed.	Pending.	Per- centage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Chemical Fertilisers	15	15	..	100
2. Fisheries ..	2	2	..	100
3. Weights and Measures	164	164	..	100
4. Khadi Units ..	438	438	..	100
5. Agricultural Depots	484	482	2	99.6
6. Village Industries	164	163	1	99.5
7. I.A.D.P. ..	56	55	1	98.2
8. Milk Project—				
(i) Madras ..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Madurai ..	2	2	..	100

The quality of audit has considerably improved during the year with the Officers themselves taking a lead in intensive inspection of several offices in their jurisdiction, spot-lighting serious irregularities and taking them to the notice of the Heads of departments concerned. Cases of shortages of revenue, mis-appropriation and other irregularities involving a loss of Rs. 2.53 lakhs noticed during the course of inspection as well as audits were also taken to the notice of Heads of departments concerned for immediate action. The surprise test inspection of Khadi goods kept in the sales depots by the officers of this department revealed irregularities involving monetary loss to the Board which could not have been ordinarily detected during the usual course of audit.

In respect of the stock verification organisation, physical verification of stocks of 90 institutions in 17 departments of Government was covered during the year. Four thousand five hundred and ninety-four items of shortages to the value of Rs. 61.60 lakhs and 1,848 items of overages to the value of Rs. 12.60 lakhs were detected. Unaccounted stores to the value of Rs. 0.47 lakh were also brought to light during the year.

This department is giving timely alert to the heads of units in respect of stores liable for deterioration, spot-lighting of cases where Government Funds get-locked up in idle machinery and stores and giving constructive suggestions from time to time for better custody, utilisation and accounting of stores and safe-guarding Government Funds.

The gross cost of the Department for the year amounted to Rs. 5,12,912-66.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

Women's Welfare :

(The State Social Welfare Board and the Women's Welfare Department continued their status-quo with reference to their integrated role.) The Full Board Meetings of the Tamil Nadu State Social Welfare Board were held on 22nd January 1969, 12th August 1969, 25th October 1969, 19th December 1969 and 9th January 1970, when applications for grant-in-aid in respect of Annual Grant, Mahila Mandal Grants and Holiday Camps for 1969-70 and 1970-71 were considered and recommended to the Central Social Welfare Board. Other important matters pertaining to the integrated department were also discussed at these meetings. (The Standing Committee of the State Social Welfare Board met on 18th March 1969, 1st September 1969, 25th September 1969, 14th October 1969 and 25th March 1970, when important and urgent matters pertaining to cleaning campaign launched by the Women's Voluntary Force and Gandhi Centenary Celebrations were discussed and late applications for annual grants and holiday camps were considered.) A Seminar on Family and Child Welfare was inaugurated by the Union Minister for State Social Welfare on 24th October 1969. The Chairman, Tamil Nadu State Social Welfare Board attended the Conference of the Chairmen of all State Boards at Delhi on 17th and 18th February 1970. The Chairman also participated in the Seminar conducted during the 'World Day' Celebration on 15th March 1970 at the Children's Theatre, Madras.

Under Mahila Mandal Grant, the Central Board has enhanced the total sanction to the 13 institutions during 1969-70 to Rs. 79. Against this, a sum of Rs. 74,250 has been released up to March 1970. Under Urban Pilot Project, a sum of Rs. 9 released to the two institutions against a total amount of Rs. 10. Under the Holiday Camps, against the sanction of Rs. 10, 16 Holiday Camps were conducted. A Special camp at Delhi for the children belonging to the Social Service, Central Madras, for participating in the Fair at New Delhi was also conducted during the year.

Under the Plan Period Grant, against the sanction of Rs. 2,23,090 to 67 Voluntary Institutions, an amount of Rs. 1,50,670 has been released up to 31st March 1970.

Under the Annual Grant 1969-70, the Central Social Welfare Board conveyed approval of sanction for 155 institutions covering a sum of Rs. 2,39,510. Against this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,85,647 was released up to 31st March 1970. (The Central Board has sanctioned grants for condensed course of education for Adult Women to five institutions covering an amount of Rs. 1,37,320 for 1968-70 and to five institutions covering an amount of Rs. 1,30,900 for 1969-71. The amounts actually released were Rs. 1,06,500 and Rs. 42,000 respectively. Nine Voluntary Institutions have coached up adult women and sent them up for the Special E.S.L.C. Public Examination held in April 1969. Out of the 170 candidates appeared, 112 have come out successfully.)

Out of eleven Social Economic Units sanctioned under the Third Plan, ten Units are functioning.

A sum of Rs. 29,700 was sanctioned to Guild of Service Seva Samajam, Foster Care Unit for 1969-70 for Foster Care activities.

Out of the 374 Blocks in the State, Women's Welfare Committees have been formed in 369 Blocks. Each Committee has 13 members including two Voluntary Social Workers in each Block. These Committees meet once in a month, guide and review the activities relating to Women's Welfare in the blocks.

The following field staff were in position as on 31st March 1970:—

Posts.	Staff in position.
(1) Superintendent of Service Homes ..	3
(2) Superintendent, Secondary Grade Teachers' Training.	1
Superintendent, Working Women's Hostel ..	1
District Women's Welfare Officers	14
khya Sevikas	269
a Sevikas	706
's Welfare Organisers	48
'kas for Integrated Child Welfare tion Project, Poonamallee.	51

Posts.

(9) Balasevikas for Family and Child Welfare ..	10
(10) Balasevikas in pre-schools	1,015/ 1,01.
(11) Craft Assistants in work centres	36
(12) Skilled Assistants	5
(13) Conductresses	43

The 12,688 Mahalir Mandrams established in the Third Plan continued to function. The Convenors of these Mahalir Mandrams, who are local women with leadership qualities, convene meetings of women once or twice a week in their leisure hours, to learn sewing and other suitable crafts and to promote knowledge in health hygiene, sanitation, family and children welfare, importance of small savings, etc. Two hundred and ninety-eight Mahalir Mandrams have buildings of their own. Other Mandrams are located in rent free buildings or choultries or Convenors' houses etc. Nine hundred and sixty-seven Mahalir Mandrams have got themselves registered under the Companies Act. Seven hundred and twenty-five Craft Instructresses have been appointed and 10,115 Mahalir Mandrams have been equipped with Sewing Machines, etc.)

Out of 374 Blocks, 316 Women's Listening Clubs have been provided with Radios. These Women's Listening Clubs are functioning properly.

During the year, 10 Mahalir Farmer's Training Camps were conducted for the Convenors of Mahalir Mandrams. They were given training in the Agricultural Training Centre at Aduthurai, Thanjavur district.)

The Department continues to extend financial support to Kuzhandaigal Kappagams. These Kuzhandaigal Kappagams enable the rural working women to attend to their work without any anxiety about their children. 1,015 Kuzhandaigal Kappagams are functioning well. In August 1969 Government permitted the opening of 200 more Kuzhandaigal Kappagams in 200 blocks, at the rate of one per block. These 200 Kuzhandaigal Kappagams are being started in the already existing Mahalir Mandrams buildings. The task of looking after the children is entrusted to the trained Balasevikas, who get an honorarium of Rs. 20 per month. Wherever trained Balasevikas are not available, qualified but untrained Balasevikas are appointed in charge of the Kuzhandaigal Kappagams.

*The two
1967 new
to function 346*

balwadies started in Pudupattinam on 2nd August
Thanjavur for the Children of Burma Repatriates continue
action well with a strength of 40 children in each.

In the Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project, Poonamallee 50 Balwadies and 10 Kuzhandaigal Kappagams are functioning with an average attendance of 40 children in a Balwadi and 10 in a creche. The Balwadi is in charge of a Balasevika helped by an Ayah and each creche has one ayah. There are 12 Maternity Centres within the Project area. These Centres have been provided with equipments for Rs. 10,000. Seven more Maternity Centres have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,500 each.

The two Family and Child Welfare Projects started during 1968-69 at Villivakkam in Chingleput District and Kurinjipadi in South Arcot District are functioning well. Upto March, 1970, six training camps for womenfolk at Villivakkam and two at Kurinjipadi blocks have been conducted. The Central Board has approved the starting of two more Family and Child Welfare Projects during 1969-70—one at Perianaickenpalayam in Coimbatore district and the other at Athoor in Madurai district—and released a grant of Rs. 17,500 to the State Social Welfare Board towards the expenditure on the two Projects for the year 1969-70.

(The 48 Women's Welfare Branches in the State continue to function normally. One thousand four hundred and sixty-eight families were contacted by the Women's Welfare Organisers and necessary help rendered to them)

The two work Centres Production Units (General for all women) sanctioned for 1969-70—one at Tiruppathur, North Arcot district and the other at Latwadi, Salem district—continue to function normally. Against 45 work centres started previously only 25 work centres are functioning. The work centres at Johnsonpet in Salem District and another at Tiruvidamarudur, Thanjavur District have been converted into Production Units. The Tailoring Work Centre at Sholavandan in Madurai District has been ordered to be shifted to Arasipatti in Andipatti Panchayat Union. The Bamboo work Centre at Ulagapadi has been ordered to be shifted to Vadagaraithazhathur. During the year, Rs. 23,026-44 worth of finished articles have been turned out and Rs. 20,095-82 worth of sales were effected in all these work centres.

Against the eight Production Units started previously five units are functioning. The Palm Leaf Work Centre at Mukapeir for the welfare of Ceylon Repatriates is working from 20th February 1970.

Two Tailoring Work Centres were started for the rehabilitation of Burma Repatriates women, one at Pudupattinam in Thanjavur district and the other at Mondiamman Nagar in Chingleput district. Thirty sewing machines were purchased and distributed to the trainees on 25th April 1970 by the Director of Women's Welfare, Madras in a function, which was presided over by the Collector of Thanjavur district.

The Coir Unit at Vedalai in Ramanathapuram district started for the welfare of women affected by the Cyclone in Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi in the year 1965 continued to function normally.

During the year the following Centres were sanctioned and started :—

- (1) Tailoring Work Centre at Karai in North Arcot district started on 4th March 1970 with 15 trainees.
- (2) Masanangudi Bamboo Work Centre in The Nilgiris started on 11th September 1969 with 15 trainees.
- (3) Kanjanpanai Bamboo Work Centre in The Nilgiris started on 22nd September 1969 with 15 trainees.

Eight Work Centres and one Sales Depot, Ooty started during 1966-67 to 1968-69 with Harijan Welfare Funds continued during the year also.

In all these work centres 3,640 women have been benefited so far.

The women welfare staff evince keen interest in the Family Planning Programme. Special Family Planning Seminars were conducted and Convenors of Mahalir Mandrams attended these Seminars. The State Family Planning Board Meeting was attended by the Director of Women's Welfare on 18th December 1969.

The Service Homes at Tambaram, Cuddalore and Thanjavur for the socially handicapped women (adults and children) are working well. The average attendance of these three homes during the year was 268 adults and 104 children. In all the three Service Homes 156 adults and 44 children were admitted during the year while 204 adults and 35 children were discharged. In all the three

Service Homes, Rs. 7,918.86 worth of articles were turned out and a sum of Rs. 9,674.98 have been realised by way of sale proceeds of finished articles during the year.

Six Voluntary Welfare Institutions are receiving grants from State Government for coaching candidates for Special E.S.L.C. Examination. During the year, five institutions maintained a strength of 95 for E.S.L.C. and 27 for S.S.L.C. and claimed grants.

The Working Women's Hostel, Egmore, Madras, is functioning well with a sanctioned strength of 25 inmates. During the year, 28 fresh applications were received and 15 joined the hostel.

The Women Welfare Staff took special interest to promote the Small Savings Scheme in the districts. Special campaigns were organised and large amounts were collected. About Rs. 9.20 lakhs have been invested in Small Savings by the women in various rural women's organisations and centres.

The department participated in the exhibition at Kuralagam from 8th September 1969 to 3rd November 1969. Besides this, the department participated in the exhibitions in various districts also.

The Journal of this department "Bhagyalakshmi" continued to be published. The number of subscribers for the journal for the year 1969-70 is 14,861.

The Director of Women's Welfare participated in various meetings during the year.)

Harijan Welfare :

During the year, the formation of a separate Head of Department for the Welfare of Backward Classes was ordered and the department, bifurcated from the Harijan Welfare Department, started functioning from 2nd May 1969. After bifurcation of the department, the ameliorative work in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is attended to by the Director of Harijan Welfare and that in respect of Backward Classes and De-notified Tribes is attended to by the Director of Backward Classes. This bifurcation at State level has not affected the administration at district level. The Collectors of all districts continue to be responsible for the administrative work done in the districts for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, De-notified Tribes and

Backward Classes. The Collectors are assisted by the District Welfare Officers in the grade of Deputy Collectors in districts. One Additional District Welfare Officer in the grade of a Tahsildar continued in Madurai district.

The State Harijan Welfare Committee met on 3rd June 1969 at Ootacamund and on 29th December 1969 at Kanyakumari and discussed various measures for the uplift of the Harijans.

The Half Yearly Conference of the District Welfare Officers was held on 5th June 1969 at Ootacamund and on 28th December 1969 at Kanyakumari. The progress of work done under the various ameliorative measures was discussed with the District Welfare Officers and suggestions to overcome the difficulties, if any, were also discussed in the Conferences.

The Tribes Advisory Council met twice during the year. The first meeting was held on 2nd September 1969 at Jamnamarudur Javadi Hills in North Arcot district and the second meeting was held on 1st March 1970 at Yercaud in Salem district.

Provision of house-sites.—House-sites are provided free of cost to poor Harijans who own no house-sites. Each site ordinarily measures 5 cents with provision for common amenities such as latrines, bath-room, park, street, etc. Ten per cent of the total number of sites are reserved for poor Backward Class people who are willing to reside with the Harijans. A total number of 188,272 sites covering an extent of 12,605.99 acres were acquired for provision of house-sites during the year.

Harijan Welfare Schools.—There are 833 Harijan Welfare Schools functioning in the State for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with a strength of 117,834 pupils in all the schools.

Number of Harijan Welfare Schools ..	833
(i) Elementary Schools ..	745
(ii) Higher Elementary Schools ...	81
(iii) High Schools	7
Total ..	833

Besides the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the pupils of other communities are also admitted. In addition to this, there are one pial school, nine night schools and 24 libraries functioning in Kanyakumari district. Incentive prizes in the form of silver medals are given to the Headmasters of Harijan Welfare Schools

in district for maintaining best attendance of students throughout the year. Prizes in the form of clothes are also given to three pupils selected in each Harijan Welfare School every year for having maintained regular and higher percentage of attendance. Prizes are also distributed to Harijan students (both boys and girls) in the form of National Defence Certificates/National Savings Certificates for excellence in studies during the S.S.L.C. examinations valued at Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 each to the best and the next best Harijan boy and girl in each district.

Two sets of dresses are supplied to all girl-pupils who were either studying in Harijan Welfare Schools or residing as boarders in Government hostels. Free supply of text-books, slates, etc., was made to Harijan pupils in Harijan Welfare Schools. One set of dress to Harijans and Tribal boys studying in Standards I to V of Harijan Welfare Schools also is supplied at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10 per pupil on the eve of Pongal.

Midday meals are supplied to all the pupils in the Harijan Welfare Schools at the rate of 15 paise per meal. An expenditure of Rs. 18.84 lakhs under "Non-Plan Schemes" and an expenditure of Rs. 5.62 lakhs under "Plan Schemes" were incurred during the year 1969-70. Midday meals are also supplied in a few non-Harijan Welfare Schools in which there is predomination of Harijan pupils. An expenditure of Rs. 10.36 lakhs was incurred under this item during the year 1969-70.

During the year, a new scheme for the award of a silver shield to the Harijan Welfare School in each district (except Kanyakumari) which secures the highest percentage of passes either in V or VIII Standard was sanctioned. The Collector of the district will assess the percentage of passes in the Harijan Welfare Schools in his jurisdiction and judge the merit of the school for the award of a silver shield.

Schools for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes.—There are 68 Government schools run for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes as detailed below:—

			Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1. Residential	..	..	64	3,520
2. Non-Residential	..	..	4	275
Total	..	..	68	3,795

Besides the above schools, three residential schools are run for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes by Sarguru Sarva Samarasa Sangha, Coonoor with Government aid. The number of Scheduled Tribe pupils benefited by these three schools is 350. The pupils in the non-residential schools are supplied with midday-meals free of cost. Supply of books and clothing free of cost is made to all the Scheduled Tribe pupils in the Government and aided schools.

Education—(i) State Scholarships.—The total number of pupils benefited under the scholarships during the year are furnished below category-wise:—

Pre-Matric.			
(1)	Number of applications received. (2)	Number granted. (3)	Amount granted. (4) Rs.
(a) Scheduled Castes ..	4,18,645	3,52,165	64,20,232
(b) Scheduled Tribes ..	916	744	14,354
Total ..	4,19,561	3,52,899	64,40,586
Post-Matric.			
(1)	Number of applications received. (2)	Number granted. (3)	Amount granted. (4) Rs.
(a) Scheduled Castes ..	8,759	7,640	18,28,853.95
(b) Scheduled Tribes ..	..	..	..
Total ..	8,759	7,640	18,28,853.95

Amount granted both Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships was Rs. 82,69,439.95.

(ii) Government of India Scholarships.—The details of the scholarships sanctioned during the year are furnished below:—

	Number of applications received.	Number of applications sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned. Rs.
(a) Scheduled Castes—			
(i) Renewal ..	3,924	3,802	56,86,584
(ii) Fresh ..	8,155	7,725	
Total ..	12,079	11,527	
(b) Scheduled Tribes—			
(i) Renewal ..	87	76	84,355
(ii) Fresh ..	44	41	
Total ..	131	117	

Government hostels for Scheduled Castes.—On 1st April 1969 there were 410 Government hostels for Scheduled Castes. Fifteen new hostels were opened during the year. Two subsidised hostels were taken over by the Government. Thus, on 31st March 1970, there were 427 Government hostels for Scheduled Castes. Of these, 302 hostels were for boys and 125 were for girls. The strength in the boys' hostels was 20,767 and that in the girls' hostels was 7,560. An expenditure of Rs. 80,34,343 was incurred on the maintenance of these hostels during the year 1969-70. The boarders belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Forward Communities are admitted in these Government hostels in the ratio of 75 per cent, 20 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. Sanction for the employment of 106 new part-time tutors was accorded during the year, besides continuing the 96 part-time tutors employed in the previous years.

Government hostels for Scheduled Tribes.—On 1st April 1969 there were 15 Government hostels for Scheduled Tribes. During the year, a hostel for Scheduled Tribe girls was newly opened. Thus, there were 16 hostels for Scheduled Tribes on 31st March 1970, as detailed below :—

					Number of hostels.	Strength.
(i) Boys	..	..	..	..	12	570
(ii) Girls	..	..	..	..	4	130
Total	..				16	700

The admission to these hostels is made in the following ratio : Scheduled Tribes-60 per cent, Scheduled Castes-30 per cent and Backward Classes-10 per cent. Free supply of clothing and books are made to the inmates of the hostels.

Subsidised hostels.—During the year, there were 65 subsidised hostels and the number of students benefited by the sanction of Boarding Grants was 4,083. (Scheduled Castes—4,030, Scheduled Tribes—53). Grants were sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem per boarder in the hostels in plains and Rs. 21 per mensem per boarder in the hostels located in hill areas, for 10 months in a year. The expenditure incurred during the year in this regard was Rs. 7.78 lakhs.

The Pre-Examination Training Centre opened in the year 1966 continued during the year for coaching up the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the All-India Services Examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission. During the year, 18 Scheduled Caste candidates and four Scheduled Tribe candidates have been selected and admitted in the centre for the fourth batch. The 27 candidates (22 Scheduled Castes and 5 Scheduled Tribes) of the third batch appeared for the examination during the year 1969-70, and one Scheduled Tribe candidate succeeded finally and selected for I.F.S.

Sanitary amenities.—Provision for sanitary amenities such as formation of pathways to burial grounds, construction of latrines, bathrooms, etc., was made as usual during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 17.36 lakhs was incurred on the provision of sanitary amenities during the year.

The expenditure incurred during the year under the Centrally assisted/sponsored schemes during the year is furnished below :—

(Rupees in lakhs.)

(a) Centrally assisted schemes—

(i) Scheduled Castes	..	..	71.31
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	..	..	9.77

(b) Centrally sponsored schemes—

(i) Scheduled Castes	..	..	13.87
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	..	..	1.15

During the year, a sum of Rs. three lakhs was allotted for the grant of interest-free loans to petty traders of Scheduled Castes. Seven hundred and seven Scheduled Caste individuals were granted the loan facilities and an expenditure of Rs. 3,00,500 was incurred.

The Removal of Untouchability Day was celebrated on the 28th of February and on the 30th of the remaining months as usual, in selected villages. The Removal of Untouchability Week was also celebrated in the last week of January 1970. The various schemes taken up for economic up-lift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were explained in detail to the public. The evils of untouchability were also explained to the public and they were requested to co-operate with the Government in the eradication of the social evil among the masses. Twenty-eight couples, who contracted inter-caste marriages have been selected for the award of gold medals (1½ sovereign each) for the year 1969-70.

Welfare of Backward Classes :

The Department of Backward Classes was newly formed on 2nd May 1969 and the subjects relating to Backward Classes and De-notified Tribes which were hitherto dealt with by the Director of Harijan Welfare were entrusted to this Department. The Director of Backward Classes, an Officer drawn from the I.A.S. cadre is in-charge of the Welfare of the Backward Classes and De-notified Tribes in the State. In the districts, the District Welfare Officers and the Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation), Madurai, working under the administrative control of the District Collectors are responsible for the Welfare of the Backward Classes and De-notified Tribes.

Details regarding the Schools and Hostels for the De-notified Tribes and Hostels for the Backward Classes in the State are given below :—

I. Total number of Schools for De-notified Tribes—27.

(a) Elementary Schools	..	..	..	25
(b) Higher Elementary School	..	..	..	1
(c) High School	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	27

II. Total strength in these Schools—3,796.

	Backward Classes.	De-notified Tribes.
III. Total number of Hostels	.. 11	.. 37
IV. Total sanctioned strength	.. 979	.. 3,604

Mid-day meals at the rate of 15 Paise per meal are served to all the pupils studying in the De-notified Tribes Schools. Two sets of dresses were supplied to the inmates of De-notified Tribes Boarding Homes and one set of the dress was supplied to pupils studying in De-notified Tribes Schools from Standard I to Standard III.

Scholarships are sanctioned for pre-matric and post-matric studies from the State funds to all those who obtained minimum of 40 per cent of marks in the last annual examinations having the annual income of Rs. 2,000 and below. Every a fixed allotment of Rs. 14.84 lakhs was being sanctioned

non-plan schemes by the Government of India for awarding post-matric scholarships to Low Income Group students and De-notified Tribes. The State Government have been requested to meet this expenditure under State Funds from the current year onwards.

Details regarding the number of scholarships sanctioned and the amount spent are given below :—

	Number of scholarships sanctioned.	Amount spent. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Plan Schemes—		
(a) Backward Classes	.. 54,597	76.64
(b) De-notified Tribes	.. 13,056	6.53
(ii) Non-Plan Schemes—		
(a) Backward Classes	.. 36,270	84.16
(b) De-notified Tribes	.. 34,358	12.76
(iii) Government of India Scholarships to Low Income Groups—		
Backward Classes and De-notified Tribes.	2,533	14.85

The Boarders belonging to Scheduled Castes and Forward Communities are also being admitted in the Government Hostels for Backward Classes in the ratio of 25 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. The number of Boarding Grants sanctioned during the year was 2,700 and the amount spent was Rs. 5.40 lakhs. Part-time Tutors for Government Hostels were appointed with a view to improve the standard of education. There are 62 subsidised hostels in the State.

With a view to improve the economic condition of Barbers and Dhobies belonging to Backward Classes, 60 Barbers and 60 Dhobies in each district (except Madras City) are awarded free tools to the value of Rs. 75 and Rs. 110 each respectively every year. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1.38 lakhs was spent under this head.

Kallar Reclamation :

The Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation) having Headquarters at Madurai is continuing to be in-charge of Kallar Reclamation Schemes.

Particulars regarding the number of Schools, Boarding Homes etc., are given below :—

(1) Total number of Schools—242.

(a) Elementary Schools	205
(b) Middle Schools	33
(c) High Schools	4
Total	242

(2) Total strength in these Schools 30,296

(3) Government Boarding Homes 15

(4) Sanctioned strength 2,190

(5) Number of subsidised hostels 18

(6) Number of Boarders in the subsidised hostels. 805

(7) Details of expenditure during the year—

	RS.
(a) Works	2,20,500
(b) Drinking water wells	32,600
(c) Loan-cum-Subsidy	8,750

(8) Total number of Kallar Co-operative Societies—46.

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. Three industries, viz., (1) Carpentry, (2) Weaving and (3) Leather Industries are run in this Settlement to provide alternative job to the Settlers.

Details regarding allotment and expenditure during the year are given below :—

Name of the Industries.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
(i) Carpentry	20,000	20,000
(ii) Weaving	20,000	20,000
(iii) Leather Industry	1,000	1,000

There is one Government High School in this Settlement. Mid-meals are supplied to the pupils.

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 Government. Their standard of living is improving.

Bhoodan and Gramdhan ;

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Board reconstituted in the year 1966 for a period of four years from 1st November 1966 continued to function during the year. There is no change in the personnel of the Board.

Bhoodhan.—During the year, 147 Bhoodan patrams covering an extent of 616 acres were enquired under the provisions of the Bhoodhan Act. In respect of 2,076 cases, the Tahsildars concerned passed orders under section 17 (4) of the Act confirming the donation of an extent of 3,880 acres of land in the name of the State Bhoodhan Board. In 319 cases involving an extent of 1,167 acres, Revenue Registry was transferred in the name of the State Bhoodhan Board and revenue pattas issued by the Tahsildars. One thousand, six hundred and sixty-two acres of land was distributed among 886 landless poor persons. The Special Deputy Tahsildars (Bhoodhan) have localised 2,540 cases covering an extent of 3,508 acres and put the donees in possession of the lands.

Gramdhan.—There are 18 Gramdhan Villages and 29 Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies in Madurai District. During the year, a sum of Rs. 74,500 was spent as loan to the gramdhanees in Madurai District for sinking of new wells and deepening of old wells in gramdhan villages. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 14,800 was sanctioned as loan from Gandhi Smarak Nidhi to Muthuveeranpatti Sarvodaya Panchayat, a gramdhan village. Out of this amount, nine electric motor pumpsets (3 H.P.—8 and 5 H.P.—1) were installed in the wells in Gramdhan lands for irrigation. Another sum of Rs. 3,000 was disbursed from Gandhi Smarak Nidhi for the installation of a pump set in the well in old Batlagundu village. All the pumpsets are in good working condition. A sum of Rs. 51,750 was disbursed as loan for sinking of new wells and deepening of old wells in the gramdhan villages in Tirunelveli district.

Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies and Bhoodhan Service Co-operative Societies.—As on 31st March 1970, there were 29 Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies and three Bhoodhan Service

Co-operative Societies functioning in Madurai district. There were 1,593 'A' Class Members and 1,660 'B' Class Members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,687.74. An extent of 2,091.38 acres of land was donated to these societies. In respect of the three Bhoo-dhan Service Co-operative Societies, there were 88 Members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 459. An extent of 168.54 acres of land has been allotted to the landless poor people after admitting them as Members of the Societies.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation :

The Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras re-constituted in November 1968 is functioning under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Local Administration with sixteen officials and 22 non-officials as its members. The tenure membership of the Board is for three years.

The Administrative set up consisted of the State Headquarters office, viz., The Tamil Nadu Soldier's, Sailors' and Airmen's Board at Madras with twelve District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards one in each district as the field office. Full time Secretary has been appointed to each of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards of Coimbatore, North Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirappalli. In regard to other District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards the District Employment Officers are the ex-officio Secretaries. The Collectors are the Presidents of their respective districts. The welfare work relating to The Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts continued to be attended to by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, Coimbatore and Salem respectively. The organisation is under the overall control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madras. During the year, a total number of 1,406 grantees were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,50,328.79 from the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund.

The Flag Day Collections of 1968 in Tamil Nadu amounted to Rs. 5,52,874.72. A sum of Rs. 6,17,660.10 including the balance of previous year's collection was remitted to the Central Flag Day Fund Committee, New Delhi for the Flag Day, 1968. The Central Flag Day Fund Committee allocated a sum of Rs. 4,97,621.79 to the Tamil Nadu as the State's share. This amount has been taken to the Corpus of the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund.

During the year, the Financial Sub-Committee of the Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board administering the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund met on four occasions to consider requests of Ex-Servicemen and their dependents for financial assistance for various purposes. The total amount granted as financial assistance from Tamil Nadu Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund was Rs. 2,50,328.79. As on 31st March 1970, there was a reserve of Rs. 8,90,000 in the form of Fixed Deposit in respect of Tamil Nadu Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund. Further, a sum of Rs. 1,14,100 is available for construction of an Ex-Services' Centre for Madras City.

The Secretaries/Assistant Secretaries/ Welfare Workers undertook welfare tours wherever necessary and contacted Ex-Servicemen, their dependents and the families of deceased and disabled personnel.

The activities of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board in the State during the year are given below :—

- (1) Number of representations received from Ex-Servicemen, etc.—97,766.
- (2) Number of Ex-Servicemen, etc., interviewed by the Secretaries.—38,550.
- (3) Number of applications for allotment of land to Ex-Servicemen, etc., forwarded to Revenue Authorities—5,843.
- (4) Number of Ex-Servicemen assigned with lands—145.
- (5) Number of eligibility certificates for educational concessions issued to the dependents of Ex-Servicemen.—4,977.

In addition to the grants given from the Tamil Nadu Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund, efforts made to secure grants from other benevolent funds by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have resulted in securing grants to the tune of Rs. 1,83,408.80 for 691 Ex-Servicemen and their dependents in the State.

One hundred and eighty-five Ex-Services T. B. Patients and 48 leprosy patients were admitted for treatment in the various sanatoria/leprosoria in the State by the State Board and through its district offices. Besides this, medical assistance was also given to 475 Ex-Servicemen in the Government Headquarters Hospital for other diseases. The number of serving soldiers/dependents admitted in the Headquarters and other hospitals during the year was 46.

The number of cases of Pensions granted by the Pension Sanctioning Authorities during the year is detailed below :—

(i) Service Pension cases	1,022
(ii) Family Pension cases	187
(iii) Disability Pension cases	831

During the year, 6,432 Ex-Servicemen were registered with the Employment Offices in the State and 1,160 were placed in employment.

The receipts and charges of the 'Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board during the year 1968-69 are as follows.—

	RS.
(1) Receipts	9,38,926.03
(2) Charges	7,25,117.65

CHAPTER XIX

ELECTIONS.

Assembly and Parliamentary Elections :

Revision and Preparation of Electoral Rolls relating to Tamil Nadu Assembly Constituencies.—The summary revision of Electoral Rolls of 205, Sattur Assembly Constituency was completed with the final publication of the rolls on 25th April 1969 according to the Schedule fixed by the Election Commission of India. The summary revision of Electoral Rolls of 1967, Mugaiyur Assembly Constituency was also completed with the final publication of the rolls on 2nd September 1969.

The Election Commission of India directed to take up the summary revision of Electoral Rolls of all the 234 Assembly Constituencies in the State on a crash programme. This work was accordingly taken up and the draft electoral rolls of all the 234 Constituencies in the State were published on 15th November 1969 according to the programme fixed by the Election Commission. This kind of revision was undertaken for the first time in the history of the State. The work was completed in two months according to the Schedule. The Electoral Rolls were finally published on 16th January 1970.

Revision and Preparation of Electoral Rolls relating to Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Constituencies.—The Electoral Rolls of the Madras District Graduates', North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers' and Salem-Dharmapuri-Coimbatore-Nilgiris Teachers' Constituencies were taken up for intensive revision in connection with the biennial elections held in these Constituencies in April 1970. The Electoral Rolls of the Madurai Local Authorities Constituency and North Arcot Local Authorities Constituency were brought up-to-date in connection with the bye-elections held in August 1969 and January 1970 respectively. The Electoral Rolls of Chingleput Local Authorities Constituency, Madurai Local Authorities Constituency, Coimbatore-Nilgiris Local Authorities Constituency and Tirunelveli Local Authorities Constituency were brought up-to-date in connection with the biennial election held in these Constituencies in April 1970.

Arrangements were made to get the integrated supplements, which had been prepared during 1969-70, printed in Tamil language in respect of all the 234 Assembly Constituencies and in additional languages in respect of certain Assembly Constituencies. The printing of Integrated Supplements 1970 of all the 234 Assembly Constituencies has been completed in all languages.

Service Voters, Part of the Electoral Rolls, was printed in respect of all the 234 Assembly Constituencies in English.

Bye-elections.—I. Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly—(i) Perundurai Assembly Constituency.—A vacancy occurred consequent on the death of Thiru S. Balasubramanian on 9th October 1968. A bye-election was held on 30th May 1969 and Thiru Shanmugasundiram, a candidate sponsored by the Samyuktha Socialist Party was declared elected on 31st May 1969.

(ii) Sathur Assembly Constituency.—A bye-election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thiru S. Ramaswami Naidu, who belonged to Swatantra Party was held on 12th July 1969 and Thiru R. Sreenivasa Naicker (Swatantra Party) was declared elected on 13th July 1969.

(iii) Mugaigur Assembly Constituency.—A bye-election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thiru A. Govindaswami, former Minister for Agriculture was held on 16th December 1969 and Thirumathi G. Padmavathi, a candidate sponsored by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was declared elected on 17th December 1969.

II. Tamil Nadu Legislative Council—(i) Madras District Graduates' Constituency.—A bye-election to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council from the Madras District Graduates' Constituency was held on 28th June 1969. A novel feature of this bye-election was that, for the first time in Tamil Nadu, mobile polling stations were tried. The Scheme was, however, confined to the Old Santhome Division of Madras City where the number of electors was 405. The Chief Election Commissioner also visited Madras during the bye-election to watch the experiment. Thiru G. Vasantha Pai was declared elected.

(ii) Madurai Local Authorities Constituency.—A bye-election to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thiru N. R. Thiagarajan was conducted on 7th August 1969 and Thiru K. Rajaram was declared elected.

(iii) Nomination.—Consequent on the resignation of Thiru O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, a nominated Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, a seat had fallen vacant in that house. This vacancy was filled up by the nomination of Thiru Deivasigamani Arunachala Desikar (Kundiakkudi Adigalar).

(iv) North Arcot Local Authorities Constituency and North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers' Constituency.—Thiru P. U. Shanmugam was elected unopposed to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council from the North Arcot Local Authorities Constituency in the vacancy caused by the death of Thiru Vijayaranga Mudaliar. On his election, Thiru P. U. Shanmugam resigned his seat from the North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers' Constituency. The vacancy caused by his resignation was, however, not filled up, because the biennial elections were pretty close.

III. Council of States.—A vacancy in the Council of States occurred consequent on the death of Thiru S. S. Vasan. In the bye-election held to fill this vacancy only one candidate, Thiru Kanchi Kalyanasundaram filed nomination. His nomination was accepted and he was declared to have been duly elected.

Election Petitions.—At the beginning of the year 1969, only one Election Petition was pending disposal. This Election Petition was filed by Thiru R. Thirumalaikumar against the election of Thiru Kadiravan alias Shamshuddin, the successful candidate in the bye-election from the Tenkasi Assembly Constituency held on the 3rd July 1968. The High Court, Madras, which tried the Election Petition dismissed the petition with cost on the ground that the petitioner failed to prove any of the corrupt practices alleged by him.

Municipal Elections :

Ordinary elections to Municipalities in the State were held in April 1969. Out of 84 Municipal Councils, elections were not conducted to the following 11 Municipalities as either a Writ Petition or a Writ Appeal was pending in the High Court in respect of these Municipalities :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Tiruvannamalai | 7. Tiruchirappalli |
| 2. Vaniyambadi | 8. Mayuram |
| 3. Coimbatore | 9. Nagapattinam |
| 4. Tiruppur | 10. Aruppukottai |
| 5. Dindigul | 11. Colachel. |
| 6. Theni Allinagaram. | |

Besides, elections could not be held to Wards 1 to 8 of Krishna-giri Municipality in April 1969 as there was a rioting. The poll was held for the other 12 Wards. The adjourned poll for Wards 1 to 8 was scheduled to be held on 28th May 1969. However, the adjourned poll on that date could not be conducted due to the filing of a writ petition in the High Court. The said writ has subsequently been disposed of. The elections to Wards 1 to 5, 7 and 8 were conducted on 12th August 1969. Elections to Ward No. 6 alone have yet to be conducted.

Municipal Councils where elections were conducted in April 1969 commenced functioning from 28th April 1969 afternoon.

The following is the break up of the party position in respect of Municipalities :—

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Number of Municipal Councils controlled by D.M.K. | 20 |
| 2. Number of Municipal Councils controlled by D.M.K. Allies. | 15 |
| 3. Number of Municipal Councils controlled by Congress. | 8 |
| 4. Number of Municipal Councils not controlled by any party. | 30 |

In 46 Municipalities, persons belonging to D.M.K. party have been elected as Chairman, while D.M.K. Allies in 3 Municipalities, Congress in 19 Municipalities and Independents in 5 Municipalities have been elected. Elections of Vice-Chairman and Members to Appointment and Contract Committees were conducted subsequently by the Chairman of the respective Municipal Councils.

The eleven Municipalities for which elections were not conducted are now functioning under the Special Officers.

CHAPTER XX.

GANDHI CENTENARY

Gandhi Centenary Celebrations :

The Gandhi-Kasturba Centenary-year 1969-70, in Tamil Nadu, was meant to be the culmination of efforts devoted to perpetuate the image of the Father of the Nation all over the State. It was meant to be the culmination of three years of planning to organise the people's enthusiasm. Every village and town in Tamil Nadu began to recall with pride a visit on reference by Gandhiji and build its momento around this incident. Other villages devoted themselves to the ideals advocated by Gandhiji. Everyone got a new awakening to the steadfast principles of truth and non-violence, the abiding image of Gandhi in Tamil Nadu will remain woven round these simple but lofty ideals. This stupendous task was organised by the State Gandhi Centenary Celebrations Committee assisted by 375 Centenary Committees formed for each Panchayat Union.

An ad-hoc meeting of the State Committee was convened on 8th April 1969 in honour of the visit of the President of India (the then Vice-President) Thiru V.V. Giri. He complemented the State Committee on detailed plan drafted for centenary programmes at village level and the forethought given to the mobilisation of resources for this purpose.

On 15th April 1969 Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and Chairman of the State Gandhi Centenary released a volume of stories depicting the Gandhian way of life written by 50 eminent authors of Tamil Nadu. The book has been brought out by the Tamil Nadu Gandhi Smarak-Nidhi.

Publication of Gandhiji's sayings.—A small book containing the sayings and statements of Gandhiji about women was published under name "Annalin Arul Mozhigal" by women's sub-committee and the State Committee has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 824 for the printing charges of 5,000 copies of the book in August 1969.

Oratorical Contest among College Students.—Oratorical Contests in English and Tamil among College Students in connection with Gandhi Centenary Celebrations were conducted on 11th

August 1969 and 12th August 1969 by the Women's Sub-Committee. A grant of Rs. 665 was sanctioned for the purpose by the State Committee.

Essays Competition among High School Students.—The Mass Contact Sub-Committee conducted a written test on the life of Gandhiji in Tamil among High School students and took 30 students who had done the test well to Madurai where Gandhiji changed his attire and took up to loincloth. State Committee sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 for the expenditure connected with the project.

Inauguration of Railway Mobile Exhibition at Rameswaram.—On 6th September 1969 at Rameswaram the Railway Mobile Exhibition (metre gauge) was inaugurated by Thiru M. Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister and Chairman of the State Committee. An amount of Rs. 3,300 has been sanctioned by the State Committee for the expenditure in connection with the inaugural function. The train travelled for 2½ months in the State and advance publicity enabled every halt to assume the proportions of a Gandhi Mela. A Liaison Officer has been appointed by the State Committee to assist the Mobile Exhibition Officials.

Inauguration of Railway Mobile Exhibition at Madras.—On 11th October 1969 at 9 a.m. the Governor of Tamil Nadu opened the Railway Mobile Exhibition in the City and it remained in the City for six days at Beach Railway Station. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Works presided over the function, Kumari Manu Ben Gandhi, the grand-daughter of Gandhiji who accompanied the Exhibition Train, addressed the gathering. During the course of the week, a number of prayer meetings were held in all parts of the City and Kumari Manu Ben Gandhi participated.

Conference of Constructive Workers.—A Conference of constructive workers was conducted by the sub-committee for Constructive Programmes at Thanjavur. The participants discussed the programmes connected with Gandhiji Centenary and devoted themselves to three days of physical labour at Thillaiyadi, the village of Valli Ammai. A grant of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned by the State Committee for the expenditure in connection with the conference.

Gandhi Jayanthi 1969.—A meeting of the State Committee was convened on 11th September 1969 at Cabinet Room under the presidentship of Thiru M. Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister to discuss and finalise the Gandhi Jayanthi Programmes 1969 on a grand scale. A week-long programme was planned commencing from 2nd October 1969 to provide opportunities to all sections of people to pay homage to the Father of the Nation. All the Ministers undertook to be present at different district headquarters on 2nd October 1969 to administer the Centenary pledge and attend the mammoth Celebrations.

Celebrations in Madras City—Opening of Gandhi Museum.—On 1st October 1969 the Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi declared open the permanent Gandhi Museum under the name "Gandhi Illam" with a library and meditation hall as a fitting memorial to the Father of the Nation. The function was attended by a large gathering. Thirumathi K. B. Sundarambal rendered prayer songs recalling vividly the life and teachings of Gandhiji. Thiru M. Bakthavatsalam, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu presided. This has since become a place of pilgrimage and the Museum is kept open on all days from 8 to 12 in forenoon and 3 to 8 in afternoon. The Museum displays not only photographs of Gandhiji to describe his life and times with particular emphasis on his association with Tamil Nadu, but an opportunity was afforded to a group of 14 artists of repute to express their ideas of Gandhiji each in his own art form. The result has far exceeded our anticipations and the museum has been enriched with murals, frescoes, ceramics, terracotta, batik, kalamkari and bronzes all giving a different emphasis of the great life of the Father of the Nation. Visitors from abroad and old associates of Gandhiji have praised this particular aspect of Gandhi Museum, Madras.

Pledge taking, March past and Pageantry.—On 2nd October 1969 at 8 a.m. near the Gandhi statue at Marina a large gathering of students, Government servants, Business people and V.I.P.s in the City assembled and took Gandhi Centenary Pledge before the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. A solemn March past was held with students, volunteers of Prosperity Brigade, Police Department and Home Guards participating. A colourful pageantry was also conducted with fourteen tableaux, depicting the life and message of Gandhiji by various departments of Tamil Nadu Government before a large gathering and the Chief Minister was present throughout the function.

Stamp issuing function.—On 2nd October 1969 at 11-30 a.m. the Governor of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the sale of Gandhi Centenary Stamps at a function arranged by the P. & T. Department of Tamil Nadu at Children's Theatre, Madras. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu made the first purchase.

All party meeting.—On 2nd October 1969 at 6 p.m. leaders of all parties assembled to pay homage to the Father of the Nation at "Seerani Arangam", Marina, Tiruvalargal. P. Ramamurthy, M. Kalyanasundaram, Kayithemillath Mohamed Ismail, C. Subramaniam, M.P., Sivagnana Gramani, C. Rajagopalachariar and Thirumathi Soundaram Kailasam addressed the gathering under the presidentship of the Chief Minister. After the meeting, Thiru Sirkali Govindarajan gave a music performance.

Cultural Programme.—On 3rd October 1969 a grand cultural programme was held at "Seerani Arangam", Marina from 6-30 p.m. to 10 p.m. Thiru Viswanathan, Cine Music Director conducted Music performance with Sirkali Govindarajan and T.M. Soundararajan party. Thiru T. K. Shanmugam, M.L.C., enacted a one act drama with his party. A children's group from All-India Radio also put up a drama based on Gandhian theme. This day was celebrated as "Women's Day" throughout the State by various Women's Organisations and the Women's Welfare Department.

On 4th October 1969 workers' and peasants' day was celebrated. Artists' Day, Students' Day, Harijans' Day and Sarvodaya Day was celebrated on 5th October 1969, 6th October 1969, 7th October 1969 and 8th October 1969 respectively.

Gandhi Centenary Celebrations at District Headquarters.—As decided by the State Committee, on 2nd October 1969 at every district Head-quarters Gandhi Centenary pledge was taken by the gathering of students, Government Servants, Business people, workers, peasants and others. After the pledge taking was done, colourful march past, procession and pageantry with tableaux from all Panchayat Unions and various Departments of the district depicting the life and message of Gandhiji were held. In the evening, all party meetings and cultural programmes were held. Oratorical Essay, Spinning, Mass Spinning, Prayer and Exhibitions were also held. Prizes were distributed to the best tableau participated in the pageantry. The Women's Day, Workers' and Peasants'

Day, Artists' Day, Students' Day, Harijans' Day and Sarvodaya Day was celebrated on 3rd October 1969, 4th October 1969, 5th October 1969, 6th October 1969, 7th October 1969 and 8th October 1969 respectively.

The above functions were presided over by Ministers, Ex-Ministers, M.L.As., M.Ps., Collectors and local V.I.Ps.

Participation of Tamil Nadu in Gandhi Darshan Exhibition, New Delhi.—As decided by the State Committee, the Government of Tamil Nadu took part in the Gandhi Darshan Exhibition held at Rajghat, New Delhi. State Committee has granted a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 for the construction of the pavilion and other expenses.

State Level Seminar.—A State Level Seminar on the relevance of Gandhian ideology and his tenets to contemporary life was conducted at Rajaji Hall and Gandhi Museum on 28th January 1970 and 29th January 1970 respectively by the Sub-Committee for Women's Welfare. Delegates from all the districts participated in the Seminar. State Committee provided a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Sub-Committee for conducting the seminar.

Sarvodaya Day.—Sarvodaya Day was celebrated on 30th January 1970 throughout the State. Local educational and cultural institutions took part in the Mass Spinning and Prayers. In Madras City, Sarvodaya Day was celebrated at Gandhi Museum, Madras. A non-stop Prayer and Mass Spinning from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. were held. Students from City Colleges and Schools, Women's Associations and other Institutions took part. Passages from Geetha, Holy Bible, Quoran and Ram Dhun were utilised during prayer.

Tour of College Students and Lecturers to Rajghat and other places connected with Gandhiji.—The Mass Contact sub-committee conducted an essay competition among college students and selected 50 students on the basis of their performance in the competition. The selected students and some lecturers were taken on tour to Rajghat for joining the prayer meeting on 30th January 1970, the Sarvodaya Day. They were also taken to Poona, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Porbandur. State Committee provided a grant of Rs. 3,000 to the sub-committee for the above project.

Observance of Mother's Day.—A Special State Committee was convened on 12th February 1970 and decided among other things that the death anniversary of Kasturba Gandhi on 22nd February 1970

should be observed as "Mother's Day" throughout Tamil Nadu. Accordingly Mother's Day was celebrated in all Schools, Colleges, Institutions and Hostels. Meetings and Prayers were held. Essay competitions, Oratorical competitions and Spinning competitions were held and prizes were distributed to the winners.

In Madras City the "Mother's Day" Celebrations were organised by the Women's Welfare Sub-Committee in the Gandhi Museum and the State Committee provided a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Sub-Committee. The Panchayat Unions were permitted to spend considerable amount from this fund for the observance of Mother's Day.

Bala Mela.—A Bala Mela (Children's Rally) was organised at Madras by the Women's Sub-Committee of National Committee on 15th March 1970 in connection with Kasturba's Memorial Day. State Committee sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 for the expenditure.

Valliammai Nagar.—Valliammai and Nagappan have found an abiding place in the hearts of Tamilians because of their participation in and martyrdom in Gandhiji's Satyagraha Movement in South Africa. Public contributions to the tune of Rs. 7 lakhs were collected under the aegis of Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration. With this money the birth place of these persons, viz., Thillaiyadi is being rebuilt as a fitting memorial to Gandhiji. The reconstruction will comprise building of 158 Harijan Houses, each housing two families, one Valliammal Mandapam, two Harijan hostels, one High School building and other memorials to Valliammal, Nagappan and Narayanaswamy. All expenditure, though executed by Government staff, will be met from the Valliammal Memorial Township Fund.

CHAPTER XXI,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Partnership Act, 1932 :

All the District Registrars of the Registration Department continued to be Registrars of Firms under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 with jurisdiction over their respective Registration districts under the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

During the year, 5,863 firms were registered and 510 notices of dissolution of firms were filed.

The receipts under the Act during the year amounted to Rs. 77,475-96 and the expenditure was Rs. 16,552-90.

Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 :

The Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 was in force in Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Palayamkottai Registration Districts and in Madras City during the year. The Act was extended to the remaining areas of the State with effect from 1st December 1969 in G.O. Ms. No. 2663, Revenue, dated 12th November 1969. Chits rendered under Travancore Chitties Act prior to the introduction of Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act on 8th July 1964 continued to be governed by the provisions of the Act.

Number of Chits registered during the year, number functioning at the close of the year and other details are furnished below :—

Serial number and particulars.	1969-70.	
	Tamil Nadu Chit Funds.	Travancore Chitties.
	(2)	(3)
(1)	Rs.	Rs.
1 Number of Chits registered during the year ..	4,347	..
2 Number of Chits functioning at the close of the year.	5,774	21
3 Chit amount of chits functioning at the close of the year.	2,07,45,567	1,09,995
4 Receipt under Tamil Nadu Chit Funds and Travancore Chitties Acts.	2,01,719	..
5 Expenditure	39,924	..
105-40-24A		

Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 :

In Tamil Nadu, begging is prohibited by the following Acts :—

- (i) The Tamil Nadu City Police Act, 1888.
- (ii) The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945.

The Acts also provide for the establishment of Work Houses for detention of the able-bodied and Special Homes for the detention of those who are not physically capable of manual labour. For the purpose of the above Acts and Rules the Police Department maintains two Homes, viz., (i) Government Care Camp, Melpakkam and (ii) Special Care Home, Kancheepuram.

The Care Homes maintained by the following Municipalities have also been notified under the Prevention of Begging Act for the receipt of beggars ;—

- (i) Ootacamund.
- (ii) Chingleput.
- (iii) Virudhunagar.
- (iv) Tiruchirappalli.
- (v) Coimbatore.
- (vi) Madurai.
- (vii) Nagercoil.

Apart from the Care Homes maintained by the seven Municipal Councils mentioned above, a Special Home is maintained by the Chidambaram Municipal Council. The expenditure incurred by the Chidambaram Municipal Council is reimbursed from State funds.

The two Acts are being enforced satisfactorily in all districts.

Accommodation Control :

The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 came into force on 30th September 1960. The object of the Act is to regulate the letting out of residential and non-residential buildings to control the rents of such buildings and to prevent unreasonable eviction of tenants therefrom. In the City of Madras, the Accommodation Controller is administering the Accommodation Control provisions of the Act and is the Authorised Officer to receive vacancy reports in respect of the buildings that fall within the purview of the Act and to consider the question of release of such buildings on grounds of owner's occupation or for repairs and demolition. The post of the Accommodation Controller, Madras is held by an Officer in the I.A.S. cadre

Particulars of buildings disposed of during the year are given below :—

(1) Number of houses notified	623
(2) Number of houses allotted	362
(3) Number of houses released for owner's occupation.	69
(4) Number of houses released as not required for Governmental purposes.	136
(5) Number of houses released for carrying out repairs under Section 12 (1) (a) and for demolition under section 12 (1) (b)	17
(6) Number of houses released for private lease	6
(7) Number of houses exempted under Sections 30 (i), (ii) and 3 (10) (c)	7
(8) Number of houses newly taken over under Government tenancy	99

During the year, 1,238 Government officials have registered their names for allotment with the Accommodation Controller, Madras.

The Accommodation Deputy Tahsildars and the Accommodation Inspectors are entrusted with the work of detecting cases of non-intimation of vacancies of houses, besides attending to the routine work of inspection of buildings, holding enquiries, attending courts, etc. Two hundred and eighty-two cases of non-intimation of vacancies were detected during the year. Twenty-eight prosecutions were launched against the landlords during the year for the contravention of the provisions of the Act. Out of the 28 cases, 11 cases ended in conviction.

The expenditure incurred by the Government in the functioning of Accommodation Control office during the year was about Rs. 1,72,000-00.

Weights and Measures:

Consequent on the merger of the erstwhile Weights and Measures Department with the Labour Department the work relating to the enforcement of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and the rules made thereunder is being attended to by the Inspectorate of Labour Department.

The Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 seeks to provide for the enforcement of standards of Weights and Measures and for matters connected therewith and it applies to the whole of the State.

The Change over to Metric System came into force in Tamil Nadu stage by stage. On and from the first December 1967 the use of only metric unit in respect of all transactions in trade, commerce, business in all classes of goods, etc., has become compulsory throughout Tamil Nadu.

The sale of foodgrains, pulses, grams and cereals by weightment system came into force in the City of Madras with effect from 9th June 1966 and the scheme was extended to all Municipalities, Townships and Town Panchayats in this State in October, 1968.)

Licences : During the year, licences were issued by the Controller of Weights and Measures to 73 Manufacturers, 367 Dealers and 180 Repairers of Weights and Measures under the Weights and Measures Act and these included both fresh as well as renewal of licences.

The Weights and Measures wing of the Department earned a revenue of Rupees 14,46,744.03.

Publicity : Publicity Week on Metric System was celebrated throughout the State from 28th December 1969 to 3rd January 1970. The Publicity Week was inaugurated by the Hon. Minister for Labour by a talk over the All-India Radio on 28th December 1969. On 2nd January 1970 the Controller of Weights and Measures, Tamil Nadu delivered a talk in English on "Metric System Pyramid of Accuracy" over the All-India Radio in connection with the Metric Publicity Week. The Valedictory speech was delivered by the Commissioner of Labour on 3rd January 1970 over the All-India Radio by a talk entitled "Metric System".

During the Metric Publicity Week from 28th December 1969 to 3rd January 1970, miniature exhibitions were held in the offices of the Inspectors of Labour to educate the public on the advantages of the Metric System and to highlight the Consumer protection aspect of the Weights and Measures Law.

During the year, prosecutions were launched in 608 cases for contravention of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and Rules made thereunder. Out of 608 cases 492 cases ended in conviction, 3 cases ended in

acquittal and the remaining 113 cases are pending in the Courts. One case has been taken up on appeal to the High Court against acquittal.

The 14th Conference of the State Controllers of Weights and Measures held at Aurangabad from 2nd August 1969 to 6th August 1969 was attended to by the Controller of Weights and Measures, Madras.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments :

The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) brought into force with effect from 1st January 1960 continued to be in force in the State. The incorporated and unincorporated devaswoms in Kanyakumari District and in Shencottah Taluk in Tirunelveli District continue to be administered by the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board under the Tamil Nadu (Transferred Territory) incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms Act 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1959). The Devaswom Board consists of a President and two 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 Tamil Nadu. The Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Madras, is an officer borne on the I.A.S. Cadre. The State has been divided into four divisions—each under the control of a Deputy Commissioner. The new Division at Coimbatore is functioning from 8th September 1969. There are 14 Assistant Commissioners (including Verification Officers) in the State. One Divisional Engineer is in-charge of the Engineering Wing. A Special Officer in the cadre of District Revenue Officer has also been appointed with a team of officers under him to bring to record the lands belonging to the Religious Institutions in the State and to attend to other problems connected with temple lands. The Special Officer is having his headquarters at Madras.

Religious Institutions : There are 9,936 Religious Institutions under the control of the Department as per details furnished below :—

(i) Temples	..	..	..	..	..	9,038
(ii) Maths	..	..	..	..	..	94
(iii) Specific Endowments	..	..	..	..	..	804
Total						9,936

Of these, 172 institutions were newly brought under the control of the Department during the year.

There are 83 Temples and 20 Specific Endowments attached to various temples under the management of Sivaganga Devasthanam, Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram District and all of them are treated as one institution after the scheme was settled by the High Court of Judicature, Madras.

During the year, 28 religious institutions were added to the list of religious institutions notified under Section 46 of the Act. Eight Charitable Endowments and 3 Jain Institutions were notified.

Poor Homes and Orphanages: During the year, 8 orphanages continued to function. The number of orphans in the orphanages on 31st March 1970 was 240. A subsidy of Rs. 400 is given per mensem by the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board, Suchindram for the maintenance of an Orphanage conducted at Krishnankoil, Kanyakumari District.

Sri Chennamalleeswarar and Chennakesavaperumal temple, Park Town, Madras-3 is maintaining a free hostel at Guindy. Free boarding and lodging facilities are afforded to students studying in the various Colleges and Central Polytechnic, Madras.

Child Welfare Centres have been started by 4 institutions.

In Sri Kaliyuga Varadaraja Perumal Temple, Kallankurichi, Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, a mercy home with free boarding and lodging is provided for 25 girl students.

Advisory Committee: The Advisory Committee constituted in the year 1968 continued to hold office during the year. A Meeting of the Committee was held on 2nd November 1969 at Tiruttani. It continued to render very useful service in offering suggestions for the proper maintenance of the temple, propagation of the tenets of Hindu Religion, etc.

Trustees: During the year, 215 Trustees were appointed for 91 listed institutions and Kattalais under Section 47 of the Act. Of these 215 Trustees, 8 are Harijans.

Enquiry: Five hundred and thirty-five cases (Appeals, Revision Petitions, Applications and Miscellaneous Petitions) were pending at the beginning of the year. Five hundred and sixty-six cases were initiated during the year, making a total of 1,101 cases for disposal. Out of these, 758 cases were disposed of and 343 cases were pending at the end of the year.

During the year, 92 cases in the High Court, Madras and 2 cases in the City Civil Court, Madras, were filed against the Department. Seven cases were filed in the High Court, Madras, by the Department. Including the previous year's cases, 109 cases filed against the Department and 3 cases filed by the Department were disposed of in the High Court.

Details of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department during the year are furnished below :—

I. Receipts—

	RS.	P.
(i) Towards arrear and current contribution.	27,47,053	00
(ii) Towards the cost of administration of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959.	7,671	67
(iii) Towards arrear and current audit fees.	7,07,159	00
(iv) Towards Collections under Section 93 of the Act.	6,845	00
Total ..	34,68,728	67

II. Expenditure (including Law Charges) .. 32,52,990 09

Steps have been taken to ensure that pooja is performed in poor and needy temples. Temples with no or limited income are treated as sub-temples of bigger temples nearby so that regular pooja is ensured in the smaller temples.

The periodical verification and appraisal of jewels and the valuables of Religious Institutions were continued during the year.

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 year.

During the year, Kumbabishegams were performed in 26 religious institutions 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.

Libraries are continued to be maintained by religious institutions. There are 202 temples having libraries in the State.

Goshala under the Central Government Scheme is being 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 Stud Bull. The milk in excess of the quantity required for abishekams, etc., in the Temples is being sold to the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies. Goshalas are also maintained by the Devasthanams in Palani, Tiruchendur and Panpoli.

A Medical Dispensary called "Thilakavathi Vaidyasalai" is run by Thiruppugalur Devasthanam which renders medical relief to patients in and around Thiruppugalur Village. There are 12 other religious institutions which maintain Siddha Dispensaries.

A total sum of Rs. 11,25,460.56 was invested by the various religious institutions in Government Securities.

There are 31 temples in worship declared as "Protected Monuments" and under the control of the Department of Archaeology, Southern Circle, Madras.

The publication of the monthly journal in Tamil under the name "Tirukoil" was continued during the year. The number of subscribers on 31st March 1970 was 3,721.

There are 84 Tenants' Co-operative Farming Societies in the State, to which the lands belonging to the religious institutions have been leased out. There has been marked increase in the annual income and in the collection of rentals in the case of many religious institutions.

The "Tamil Nadu Deivika Peravai" constituted by the Head of Maths in the State continued to function during the year.

Archana in Tamil was being done in some of the Temples already. During January 1970 detailed instructions were issued for the introduction of Tamil for performing Archana. Instructions were also issued for making it known to the public of the availability of a system of doing Archana in Tamil and also to print and issue tickets for performing Thirumurai Archana. Many of the temples are introducing the performance of Thirumurai Archana.

Works.—During the year, 159 estimates were sanctioned. Of these, 23 works are major works costing more than a lakh each. The total value of the works for which estimates were sanctioned amounted to Rs. 79,03,576. Scrutiny charges at one per cent of the estimate value is being collected. Accordingly, the scrutiny charges payable for the estimates sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 79,036. The need for providing convenience for pilgrims was felt much. So estimates for construction of Kalyana Mantapams, Rest Houses, Cottages, etc., were sanctioned as per details given below :—

	Number.	Amount.
		RS.
(i) Kalyana Mantapams ..	19	14,49,800
(ii) Rest Houses and Cottages ..	10	7,03,500
(iii) Pilgrim Houses	3	7,10,700

The works under execution are often inspected by the Divisional Engineer and instructions are being issued to the Executive Authorities of Religious Institutions for proper execution.

The Department continued to contribute its share in other development 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 in the compounds of the office premises, etc.

Wakfs :

The Wakf Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954) which was brought into force on 15th January 1955 as amended from time to time continued to be in force in the State. The Act has been amended and the amendments were notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th January 1970. The amendments relate to the application of the Act, definitions, notifications of wakf, disputes regarding wakfs, recovery of costs of survey, finances of the council and levy of contribution.

The rules and regulations under the Act already framed and approved by the Government continued to be operated. No new rules and regulations were framed during the year.

The Special Officer for Wakfs held regular court in the office at Headquarters. The number of sittings of the Court during

The Management of the following two chatrams has been transferred to the Wakf Board from the control of the local bodies.

1. Kottar Nawab Chatram, Palayamkottai.
2. Muslim Choultry, Papanasam.

The Special Officer for Wakfs exercised and performed all the powers and duties of the Wakf Board under the Wakf Act, 1954 during the year. He undertook tours for inspection of Wakfs in the State and also for the purpose of holding collection centres.

Large amounts were collected by the Special Officer during his intensive tours and by holding collection centres. The total collections for the year amounted to Rs. 3,60,036.27.

During the year, the following Mosque has been taken under the direct management of the State Wakf Board :—

Shahi Mosque, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri district.

The total value of the properties is Rs. 26,511.

The State is divided into four Zones and a Superintendent of Wakfs is in-charge of each zone. A Special Revenue Inspector and a Wakf Inspector are placed in-charge of one District or less according to administrative convenience.

The income during the year was Rs. 3,60,036.27 and the expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,26,700.57. The reason for the excess of expenditure over the income is due mainly to the huge financial commitments involved in conducting the large number of alienated suits filed through the State.

Effective steps have been taken to recover the alienated properties which have been unauthorisedly and illegally alienated by the Mutawallis and others.

During the year 12 suits have been filed (making a total of 8,012 suits so far) to recover alienated wakf properties. Out of them 590 have been decreed in favour of the Board.

Two loan scholarships were granted to Thiruvalluvar B.S. Moosa and I.A. Rafiq Hussain amounting to Rs. 560 and Rs. 300 respectively during the year for prosecuting their studies.

The loan scholarship granted to Thiru B.S. Moosa who was studying P.U.C. in the Madras Christian College, Tambaram was under very special circumstances. He hails from Maritius Islands. He has now passed with distinction. He stood first in French in Madras University.

The M.S.S. Wakf Board College at Madurai has been upgraded by introducing B.A., degree course. The strength of the College now is 500, admission to which is open to all, irrespective of caste, creed or domicile. Thirty-nine boys appeared for the 1st year public examination in Modern Economics and all the 39 boys came out successfully.

Information, Publicity and Tourism :

Release of Press Materials.—During the year, 21 Press Notes, 262 Press Releases and Feature Articles along with Photographs were released to the press (both in English and Tamil).

Photo Coverage.—Photographic coverage was arranged for the visit of distinguished visitors to the State during the year. The State functions and other important functions were covered and copies of photographs were distributed for publicity to the press.

Children's Theatres.—The Children's Theatre at Madras is popular and doing good work. During the year, Children's film shows were conducted on 134 days and 87,023 persons attended the shows. Documentary films of Government of India as well as the State Government were screened on 177 days and 45,886 persons attended these shows. The receipts from the Children's Theatre, Madras during the year were as follows:—

	RS.	P.
1. Receipts from children film shows ..	23,469	20
2. Receipts from documentary shows ..	14,935	40
3. Receipts from Parties to whom the theatre was allotted for Public performances and functions.	26,205	50
Total ..	64,610	10

The Children's Theatre at Vellore (Anna Kalai Arangam) was also run on similar lines, during the year.

Registration and Scrutiny of Books.—One thousand one hundred and thirty-eight books were registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 during the year.

Reference Section.—About 1,700 reference books and 400 souvenirs of various institutions are kept in the section for reference. During the year 15,280 issues of dailies and 10,800 periodicals have been received and scrutinised. Newspaper clippings were sent to different departments for taking necessary action. Clippings are 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 the Secretariat.

Release of Advertisements.—During the year, Special advertisements on Tourism, achievements of the Government, etc., were released on 81 occasions to special issues of dailies, weeklies, souvenirs, etc., at a total cost of Rs. 31,876.

Tamil Nadu Information.—The Journal has been discontinued during the year.

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, picture-cards and exhibition of films at important places in the City. This Centre is equipped with a library, a 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.

Tourist Offices.—The Tourist Offices at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Ootacamund and the 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. The construction of buildings for the Tourist Bungalows at Tiruchendur and Kanyakumari ordered to be opened during the year is nearing completion.

Exhibitions.—This Department participated during 1969 in the following Exhibitions:

- (1) Tamil Nadu Anrum—Inrum.
- (2) National Tourist and Entertainment Fair—Tamil Nadu Pavilion.
- (3) National Tourist and Entertainment Fair -Rehabilitation Pavilion.
- (4) Park Fair Exhibition.

Stationery and Printing :

The Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras, is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. Cadre.

I. Press Branch.—During the year, the Government Press, Madras, executed the following works :—

- (1) A large number of invitation cards, folders and brochures in Tamil and English.
- (2) Debates of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, Milk coupons and Transport tickets.
- (3) Motor Vehicles Transport Licences (Transport and Non-Transport).
- (4) Legislature tablet-diary, Chief Secretary tablet-diary and wall calendars.
- (5) Cheque Books, Rice Ration Cards, Raffle Tickets, Accountant-General's Detailed Books, Liquor Permit, Electoral Forms, S.S.L.C. Nominal Rolls and *Tamil Nadu Government Gazettes*.
- (6) Panchayat Election Ballot Papers.

During the year, machineries and stores to the value of Rs. 16,31,213.72 were purchased.

The Tamil Nadu State and Union Government Publications were placed for sale at the Publication Depot—Sales Branch. Publications were supplied on payment of cost. They were also sold to the public through authorised agents. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 2,37,772.16 and the total value of publications supplied free of cost to Government Departments amounted to Rs. 23,028.41.

In the Text Book Printing Press, Nationalised Text Books to the value of Rs. 61.40 lakhs were printed.

The services of about 200 convicts are utilised in the Branch Press, Central Jail, Madras under the supervision of the senior employees of the Government Press in printing standardised forms.

The Branch Press situated in the premises of the High Court Buildings, Madras, is a small unit engaged in printing and supplying cause lists required by the High Court daily. This Press is functioning in two shifts. Apart from this, trials and criminal cases are printed and sent to High Court then and there.

During the year, the Branch Press, Pudukkottai executed the following items of work :—

(1) District Gazettes relating to 13 districts in the State and 874 Extraordinary issues.

(2) Work relating to District Intelligence Bureau of Madurai North, Madurai Urban, Ramanathapuram district and other reviews.

(3) Indices of Secretariat Departments.

(4) Panchayat Election Notifications of various districts, Milk Coupon of Agricultural College, Madurai, T.S.L.C. Text Books and certain other non-standardised forms.

The Regional Press, Tiruchirappalli attended to the printing and supply of non-standardised forms like daily crime and occurrence sheets, Tiruchirappalli District weekly crime and occurrence sheets and monthly crime review of Government Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli and Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur. Certain other standardised forms were also executed.

The Regional Press, Salem, attended to the printing work relating to the weekly and monthly crimes of Dharmapuri and Salem districts and the Indices of Rural Development and Local Administration Department.

The Regional Press, Vridhachalam attended to the printing of crime occurrence sheets of South Arcot and North Arcot Districts Police, Manufacture and Registration File Books of the Registration Department and printing of certain standardised forms.

The unit level class to the workers by the worker-teacher was inaugurated on 29th April 1969 and a film show about workers' education was conducted.

II. Stationery Branch.—The Stationery Branch functions as the central organisation for purchasing, stocking and distribution of stationery, clothing, typewriters and duplicators.

Supplies were made to all Government Offices in Tamil Nadu State and other paying Departments like the Electricity Board, Port Trust, etc., on prepayment of cost.

All varieties of paper and board required by this department for the 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 year, paper and boards to the value of Rs. 32,09,207 were ordered.

Forty-five tonnes of Ticket Printing Reel paper were purchased on tender basis for meeting the requirements of Transport Department.

The total number of typewriters, duplicators and cyclostyle machines supplied to the various offices during the year was as follows :—

(1) Typewriters—Tamil—152.

(2) Typewriters—English—392.

(3) Duplicators—Electrically Operated—26

(4) Duplicators—hand-operated—89

(5) Calculators—hand-operated—12

(6) Cyclostyle machines—5

The articles which are manufactured by the Government Press and Jails were obtained from them. Khadi was procured from Government Khadi producing centres through the Director of Khadi. Miscellaneous articles were purchased from open market on tender basis.

Hand-made covers and flat file cases were purchased from the hand-made paper unit, Mamandur to the value of Rs. 39,333.60.

The auction of unserviceable typewriters, duplicators and other Stationery articles was conducted during September 1969. 241 lots of typewriters and duplicators and 10 other lots of miscellaneous items of Stationery, etc., were sold in public auction. A sum of Rs. 1,06,773.64 was realised and credited to Government.

The total number of indents complied with, during the year was as follows :—

(1) Annual Indents	.. .. .	1,885
(2) Supplementary Indents	.. .. .	263
(3) Issue slips	.. .. .	6,049

A sum of Rs. 6,60,822.78 was realised from the cost recoverable departments towards the cost of stationery articles, typewriters, duplicators, etc., supplied to them.

Carnatic Stipends :

The Collector of Madras is the Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras. The stipends are paid to the descendants of the Nawab of Arcot. As on 31st March 1970, there were 18 non-perpetual and 122 perpetual stipendiaries. The Prince of Arcot, His Highness Ghulam Mohideen Khan died on 25th October 1969. The nomination of the titular head is under consideration of the Government of India. During the year 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 1,20,807.89 was distributed under this head. The entire expenditure is met by the Central Government. The remuneration of the staff consisting of one Manager, one Record Clerk and one Last Grade Government servant is paid out of State Revenue.

Census Organization:

During the year, the nomenclature of the post of the "Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras" was changed as "Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry". The post of a Deputy Director was also created.

The following reports were brought out during the year :—

- (1) Fairs and Festivals of Pondicherry.
- (2) Part I-B (ii) on Demography and Vital Statistics (Tables).

The work relating to Sample Census was completed. The work relating to Sample Registration of vital events was completed. The Sample registration work in 100 selected urban blocks of the State was also completed.

Preliminary work for 1971 census has begun. The reports of the Census Superintendents on the Pre-test of the Census schedules were discussed at the Conference of the Superintendents of Census Operations which was convened at New Delhi in May 1969 and the

schedules required for 1971 Census Operations were finalised. A "Village and Town Directory", furnishing basic particulars for each village and town in each taluk of each district has been compiled.

Five Regional Tabulation Officers were set up with headquarters at (1) Madras City, (2) Saidapet, (3) Tiruchirappalli, (4) Madurai and (5) Coimbatore, with a Deputy Director of Census Operations as head for each office.

The Location Code Statements for the Census charges indicating the Code numbers to be adopted for the various units was prepared by this Department, based on particulars received from Tahsildars and Panchayat Union Commissioners. The Department issued instructions to all the Charge Officers on the appointment of Enumerators and Supervisors and for the preparation of charge list for the houselisting operations in February 1970. To assist the District Census Officers, Census Assistants (Clerks) were posted and training classes were conducted for them by this Department during November 1969 at all the District Headquarters.

Enumeration Manuals on houselisting operations and Supervisors, Guidelines were printed and sent to all Charge Officers of the State for distribution among enumerators and supervisors.

Enumeration of the householding operations was conducted throughout the State from 1st February to 28th February 1970. Checking of houselisting operations in the field was undertaken in a few selected centres.

In consultation with the District Collectors, a consolidated list of places, that are to be treated as urban for 1971 census was prepared by this office and the Tamil Nadu Government have approved this. It was decided that the Town Directory Compilation is to be restricted to such urban units only, which are approved for 1971 census. Houselisting Operations in Tamil Nadu was completed successfully.

Civil Defence :

In April 1969, the Government nominated the Deputy Commissioner of Madras to impart a training in Civil Defence to the I.A.S. Officers of 1966 year of allotment. Six I.A.S. Officers completed Civil Defence training held in the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras between 21st July 1969 and 26th July 1969.

Thiru V. Subramaniam, Deputy Inspector of Schools, East Range, Dharmapuri and Platoon Commander, Home Guards, Dharmapuri attended the 51st Basic Course in Elementary Fire Fighting for Civil Defence Instructors held at the National Fire Service College Nagpur from 3rd September 1969 to 30th September 1969.

Thiru S. I. Jaffar Ali, Assistant Commissioner, Law and Order, Madras City attended the 79th Civil Defence Staff course held at National Civil Defence College, Nagpur from 8th September 1969 to 23rd September 1969.

The vacancy position of Home Guards in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1970 is as follows:—

(i) Sanctioned strength	.. .. .	12 430
(ii) Actual strength	.. .. .	10,950
(iii) Vacancies	.. .. .	1,480

A contingent of 95 Home Guards from Tamil Nadu participated in the First All-India Home Guards and Civil Defence and Profession Sports Meet held at Lucknow from 22nd November 1969 to 29th November 1969. Fifteen States including Tamil Nadu participated in the Sports Meet and Tamil Nadu won the Runners-up Trophy in the Rifle shooting, third place in Physical Training and fifth place in Squad Drill.

The Home Guards were employed during festivals, special occasions, sports, traffic duties, elections, etc., and they were of immense help to the Police in maintaining Law and Order.

The expenditure incurred during the year towards the pay of establishment, allowances and other charges was Rs. 11,139.70.

National Cadet Corps :

The National Cadet Corps was introduced in Colleges and Schools in accordance with the provisions of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (Central Act XXXI of 1948). In the initial stages, the training to the cadets was imparted in English. Later, the language of training was changed to Hindi following similar changes that took place in the Army, Navy and Air Force. However, on the representations made by this State, the use of Hindi was confined only to words of command and instructions were given either in English or in Tamil. Nevertheless there was increasing demand from the

students in Tamil Nadu that even the words of command should be either in English or Tamil. In view of this agitation, the National Cadet Corps activities in this State were suspended from January 1968. The issue was taken up with the Central Government and after a series of discussions and correspondence the following compromise formula was mutually accepted by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India—

1. (a) Cadets will be trained by means of English words of command.

(b) Hindi equivalent will be taught so that the cadet would be able to participate efficiently in parades in either language.

2. Participation in the National Cadet Corps will be on a voluntary basis.

The National Cadet Corps was revived in this State in October 1969 after a lapse of a year and eight months. Though participation in the National Cadet Corps was made voluntary, the enthusiasm shown by the cadets for enrolling themselves in the National Cadet Corps has been good and almost the authorised strength has been reached.

After the revival of the National Cadet Corps activities, about 75 Officer Cadets were detailed to various courses during the period ending 31st March 1970. Cadets of the Officers Training Units National Cadet Corps attended the Annual Training Camps at CHARI (Punjab) during May/June 1969.

The important events that took place during the year ending 31st March 1970 are given below:—

(1) *National Cadet Corps Day Celebrations*.—This was the first event for the year. The function was celebrated in a fitting manner all over the State on the 23rd November 1969. In Madras City, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Health, was the Chief Guest for the sports function held at the Pachiyappa's College grounds. A Souvenir was also released during the occasion.

(2) *Pre-Cadre Camp*.—This was held at Madras from 20th December 1969 to 8th January 1970 before the cadets were sent to Delhi for participation in the Republic Day Parade. Among the V.I.P.s who visited the camp and addressed the cadets were Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, and Major General Prakash Singh Grewal, General Officer-Commanding, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala Area, Madras.

(3) *National Cadet Corps Republic Day Contingent Camp.*—

Within a short period of the revival of the National Cadet Corps Cadets were trained and a contingent comprised of 62 boys and 15 girls, drawn from various schools and colleges of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, participated in the Republic Day Parade, held at New Delhi on 26th January 1970. The Cadets of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry Directorate were adjudged as the best in the Country in the following events :—

(i) Inter-Directorate Line Dressing and Kit Layout Competition.

(ii) Inter-Directorate Drill, Smartness and Turn out Competition.

(iii) Cultural Activity.

Sergeant Afzel Noore (Junior Division) of 1 (P) Indep. Coy. National Cadet Corps, Pondicherry was adjudged as the third best Cadet in the country. On return from Delhi the Contingent was accorded a warm reception to mark their achievements at Delhi. The Cadets were received by the Mayor of Madras at the Railway Station on 2nd February 1970. The Governor of Tamil Nadu gave tea to the Officers and Cadets at Raj Bhavan on 3rd February 1970. A Civic reception was also accorded to the Officers and Cadets by the Mayor of Madras on 4th February 1970 at the Nehru Stadium.

(4) *Republic Day Parade at Madras.*—National Cadet Corps Officers and Cadets drawn from various schools and colleges in Madras City participated in the Republic Day Parade held at the Marina on 26th January 1970. The Governor of Tamil Nadu took the Salute.

(5) *Re-Orientation Course.*—The course for the Regular Service Officers serving in the National Cadet Corps was conducted at Tamilagam, Ootacamund, from 22nd to 28th March 1970. Nineteen Officers attended the course. The purpose of the course was to re-orientate the Service Officers posted to the National Cadet Corps Units with the nature of work in National Cadet Corps which is unlike the Army. The Vice-Chancellors Thiruvargal N. D. Sundaravadivelu and T. P. Meenakshisundaram of Madras and Madurai Universities respectively were among the other important visitors who gave lectures.

(6) *All-India Aero Modelling Air Craft Rally.*—One Aero-Modelling Instructor and seven Air Wing National Cadet Corps Cadets participated in the All-India Aero-Modelling Air Craft Rally conducted at Calcutta on 11th January 1970.

Territorial Army:

In Tamil Nadu, two Infantry Battalions are located, one at Tiruchirappalli and the other at Coimbatore. The activities of these two Battalions are given below :—

Ninety-eight Recruits were given basic training from 2nd to 31st July 1969 at Tiruchirappalli and 56 Recruits were given basic training from 2nd July to 31st October 1969 at Coimbatore.

A total number of two Officers, five Junior Commissioned Officers and 475 other ranks attended voluntary training during the year 1969-70 at Tiruchirappalli. In Coimbatore, four Officers, 11 Junior Commissioned Officers and 300 other ranks attended voluntary training during the year.

Annual Training Camps were held as follows :—

(a) *Tiruchirappalli.*—The first batch of the Battalion was given training from 1st August 1969 to 30th September 1969. Four Officers, five Junior Commissioned Officers and 182 other ranks attended the Camp. At the second camp held from 1st December 1969 to 31st January 1970 four Officers, seven Junior Commissioned Officers and 392 other ranks were trained.

(b) *Coimbatore.*—The first batch attended the camp from 1st September to 31st October 1969 while the camp for the second batch was held from 1st November to 31st December 1969. In all 580 persons attended the camps. Among them were Central Government and the State Government Servants of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Mysore.

Thiru M. R. Krishna, Deputy Defence Minister visited the Battalion at Coimbatore on 8th May 1969.

The Territorial Army Day was celebrated in both the Cities. The District Collectors and their officials took part in the celebrations. The celebrations included flag marches, sports events, variety entertainments and public meetings. Prominent citizens, who had been invited, attended the functions. The best trainees, in each unit were awarded watches presented by the Government of Tamil Nadu. In Tiruchirappalli an exhibition of weapons normally handled by an Infantry Battalion was held. The variety entertainment programme put on board at Tiruchirappalli was later covered by Air Broadcast.

Official Language Committee :

The Official Language Committee was reconstituted on 17th November 1969. The following are the Members of the Committee :—

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| (1) Hon'ble Chief Minister | Chairman. |
| (2) Hon'ble Education Minister | Vice-Chairman. |
| (3) Dr. M. Varadarajanar.. .. | Member. |
| (4) Thiru K. Diraviam, I.A.S. | Do. |
| (5) Thiru M. Shanmugasubramaniam | Do. |
| (6) Thiru K. Ramalingam, M.A. | Do. |
| (7) Vallai Thiru M. Balasubramaniam | Do. |
| (8) Thiru G. M. Muthuswamy Pillai, I.A.S. (Retired). | Do. |
| (9) Secretary to Government, Education Department. | Do. |
| (10) Director of Tamil Development | Do. |

Thiru M. Rajakkannu, M.A., B.O.L., assumed charge as Director of Tamil Development, on 12th August 1969. There are three Gazetted posts in the office of the Official Language Committee, viz., (1) Secretary, (2) Special Officer (Inspection) and (3) Special Officer (Translation).

The Official Language Act passed in 1956 is being implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu in stages according to a phased programme. The first stage relates to the correspondence in Tamil with the members of the General public who write in Tamil to Government Offices. During the second stage, the Heads of Departments were required to correspond in Tamil with their district level and subordinate offices including Collectorates. During the year, Government issued orders, for the implementation of the third stage, i.e., introducing correspondence in Tamil among the Heads of Departments and Collectorates from 27th September 1969. The introduction of the third stage was duly publicised at a specially held Press Conference by the Honourable Chief Minister, the Chairman of the Committee. The Tamil Scheme was introduced on 27th December 1969 in all Departments of the Secretariat except Law, Finance and Legislature for the following purposes.

(i) In all matters relating to establishment, such as casual leave, earned leave, transfers and postings, tour programmes, etc., issue of orders on these subjects, maintenance of all registers.

(ii) Notes, drafts and orders on letters received from the Heads of Departments, Collectors and the Offices of the Local Bodies.

The first stage of the Tamil scheme (i.e., Letters received from the public will be replied to in Tamil) was introduced in the Departments of Finance and Law with effect from 1st April 1970.

The Glossary of Administrative terms was revised under the guidance of the Director of Tamil Development and the third edition, with the preface of the Hon'ble Minister for Education and Health, Government of Tamil Nadu is under print and it is expected to be released shortly. The preparation of the Tamil-English dictionary and English-Tamil dictionary, which will be of practical use in Government offices, is under the consideration of the Official Language Committee. Supplementary Glossary of Special Terms relating to the Secretariat Departments was printed for distribution. Ready reference-cards containing important words in English with their Tamil equivalents were printed and supplied to all the departments of the Secretariat.

During the year, the following works were attended to in connection with the translation of Codes, Manuals, Forms, etc:—

- (1) Translation of Police Standing Orders Volume II (Part II.)
- (2) Secretariat Business Rules.
- (3) Subsidiary Rules for Train (*working*) relating to Port Trust.
- (4) Revision of Glossary of Administrative terms.
- (5) Translation of Special Terms (Survey and Settlement).
- (6) Translation of forms of the various departments.

So far, twenty books relating to Acts, Codes and Manuals translated by the Official Language Committee were published. Nineteen books have been translated and are under print in the Government Press. Further 12 books are under translation or scrutiny. Special steps have been taken to expedite the publication of the books.

Examinations are conducted, once in six months, for the Government servants, who do not possess adequate knowledge in Tamil and who were appointed to Government service before 20th November 1957. These examinations are conducted, by the Official Language Committee for all offices located in Madras City and by the

Collectors concerned in the districts. In Madras City, this examination was held on 25th September 1969, 26th September 1969, 26th March 1970 and 28th March 1970.

Tamil typewriters are being supplied, without any delay according to the needs of the Government offices. Special steps are being taken for the supply of portable Tamil typewriters also to Government offices.

The subsidy scheme for training typists and steno-typists of Ministerial service was given up. The Scheme intended for the Secretariat typists and steno-typists is, however, being continued till 31st October 1970.

As per the orders of the Government issued in December 1969, the Director of Tamil Development is empowered to inspect the offices of the Heads of Departments and the Collectors in connection with the implementation of the Tamil Scheme. Intensive inspection of officers was taken up after the declaration of the third stage of the Tamil scheme in the offices of the Heads of Departments.

During the year, the post of Special Officer (Inspection) was vacant till 31st October 1969. The post of Director of Tamil Development was also vacant for sometime and Thiru M. Rajakkannu took charge of the post only with effect from the 12th August 1969. Intensive inspection programmes were drawn and the Director of Tamil Development, with the assistance of the Special Officer (Inspection) conducted extensive tours throughout the State after the latter post was filled up in November 1969. The series of inspection undertaken by the Director has created a lively enthusiasm in the Government offices, in the implementation of the Tamil Scheme. It has also contributed to the rapid progress of the scheme. The Government Servants were keen in getting all their doubts and difficulties cleared at the largely attended meetings of the Officials held during these inspections. Four hundred and five offices were inspected between November 1969 and March 1970. The progress of the implementation of the scheme has been classified as "good" in 119 offices, "fair" in 136 offices and "poor" in 150 offices.

According to the notifications issued by the Government in November 1969, Tamil was ordered to be used for the purpose of recording evidence in Tamil, from 14th January 1970 with certain exceptions. This applies to all Criminal Courts, all Courts and Tribunals subordinate to the High Court (including Revenue and

Labour Courts and Tribunals exercising powers or discharging duties under any law, rule or notification) in this State. Exceptions to this general rule are, as follows :—

(1) The Presiding Officers whose mother-tongue is not Tamil may continue to record evidence in English.

(2) The evidence deposed in a language other than Tamil may continue to be recorded in English.

(3) The Presiding Officers may employ English words and phrases, which they think necessary to bring out the exact purport and meaning.

As a result of the above order and the notifications issued, Tamil will be introduced in Courts according to a phased programme and the first step in this regard was taken up by the Government during the year.

Translation:

With the implementation of the full Tamil Scheme in the Departments of the Secretariat, the work of this Department had increased several-folds. Translation of Ministers' Speeches, their Radio Broadcasts, Statements to be made by them on the floor of the Legislature, etc., had to be done with the utmost expedition. The quality of the translations had to be improved. To cope with this special nature of work a temporary gazetted post of Translation Officer was created during the year under report. The strength of the Translation Staff had also to be simultaneously stepped up.

Translation work during the Budget Session of the year was considerable. The translation of large number of Cut Motions on each Demand was a special feature of the work of this Department during the year. Besides the translation of the Policy Notes and the Demand Speeches, the Department was very useful in translating the huge volume of materials submitted to the Ministers on each Demand for opposing the volley of Cut Motions.

The Department, as usual, rendered useful service in translating the Draft Fourth Plan of the State, the Budget Speech, the Supplementary Demand Speeches, the Detailed Supplementary Estimates and all other Budget Publications in Tamil. The Translation of the Questionnaire issued by the Second Pay Commission of the State, the replies to the Questionnaires issued by the Centre-State Relations Inquiry Committee was a special feature of work of this Department during the year under report.

During the year, 26 State Bills and Ordinances, about 21 items of State Acts, more than about 2,500 Notifications and Rules, about 6,000 Assembly and Council Questions, about 3,000 Draft Answers and Notes for *Supplementaries of Legislature* questions were translated into Tamil. This denotes the steep increase in the out-turn of this Department. during the year.

As usual, Hindi petitions and letters from private individuals, communications from the Government of India and other State Governments were translated into English and sent to the concerned Departments for necessary action. Translation of petitions and other materials in the minority languages of the State such as Telugu, Malayalam into English and *vice versa* was also attended to by this Department. Thus, the Department continued to maintain its importance and position in the wheel of the Secretariat Administration during the year.

Tamil Development:

In pursuance of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Official Language Act, 1956, the implementation of the Tamil Scheme in all Government offices was intensified during the year. In accordance with the Resolution of the Government on the Language issue in Legislature on 23rd January 1968, intensive measures were taken up for implementing the Tamil Scheme in all the Government offices. It has been proposed to appoint district level Special Officers in the Official Language Committee, to conduct frequent inspections in all the Government Offices below district level in regard to the implementation of the Tamil Scheme. It has also been proposed to appoint two more Special Officers for translation to attend to the work of translating the Rules, Codes, Manuals, Standing Orders, etc., without delay.

The second and third stages of the Tamil Scheme have been introduced in all the offices of the Heads of Departments with effect from 27th September 1969. Under this scheme they will be sending all their communications excepting those addressed to Government in Tamil subject to the exemptions generally allowed. The full Tamil Scheme has been implemented in the Departments of the Secretariat other than Law, Finance and Legislature Departments with effect from 27th December 1969.

The revision of the glossary of Administrative terms was taken up and it has been brought up-to-date. Many new words which will be of much use in noting and drafting in Government offices

have been added to the glossary. Seventy-five thousand copies of the third edition of the glossary are being printed for free supply to all Government offices. A supplementary glossary of special terms has been published for use in the Departments of the Secretariat for the easy implementation of the scheme.

The Director of Tamil Development undertook extensive tours in the State and geared up the implementation of the Tamil Scheme in Government offices.

In accordance with the policy of the Government to introduce Tamil medium in College courses, 31 Text Books on Science subjects for B.Sc. courses were published during the year. With a view to standardising and bringing about uniformity in the usage of Scientific and Technical Terminology throughout the State and also to coining suitable new words for Scientific and Technical Terms, a Commission has been constituted which will commence functioning shortly.

Orders have been issued for the recording of evidence in both Civil and Criminal Courts and Tribunals subordinate to High Court in Tamil with effect from 14th January 1970, the Pongal day.

Under the scheme of financial assistance for the publication of valuable books in Tamil, a grant of Rs. 1,125 was sanctioned to Thiru K. Palaniswamy Pulavar for the publication of his book entitled "Othalar Kuravanji". A grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned to Dr. C. Ilakkuvanar for his publication "Tholkappiam" in English.

During the year, the Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum to the Venkateswara University for a period of 5 years from 1970-71 for starting Post Graduate Course in Tamil in that University.

A sum of Rs. 24,500 has been paid to the Southern Languages Book Trust towards the recurring annual grant for publication of the UNESCO Courier in Tamil.

The Tamil Academy, Madras has been paid a sum of Rs. 10,000 as the third instalment of the grant towards publication of children's Encyclopaedia and a sum of Rs. 11,500 as the last instalment of the grant for publication of the First supplement for the Tamil Encyclopaedia.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been paid to the Osmania University towards the grant for the year 1967-68 for institution of a Professorship in Tamil.

The Government have also sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 to the construction of building for the Delhi Tamil Sangam at New Delhi.

LIST OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1969-70.

Date. (1)	Events. (2)
5th to 10th April 1969	.. Visit of the Vice-President of India to Madras City.
14th April 1969	.. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, commissioned the New Tugs "Veera Cholan" and "Veera Pandian" at the Tuticorin Port.
✓ 15th April 1969	.. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, released a volume of stories depicting the "Gandhian Way of Life".
17th April 1969	.. Visit of the Prime Minister of India to Madras City, Chingleput and South Arcot (drought-affected areas).
16th May 1969	.. Visit of the President of India to Madras City.
18th May 1969	.. Thiru A. Govindaswami, Minister for Food and Agriculture, expired.
19th to 21st May 1969	.. Visit of the Deputy Prime Minister of India to Tamil Nadu. (Drought-affected areas and Tiruchirappalli.)
14th August 1969	.. The Sixth Session of the Legislative Assembly commenced.
6th September 1969	.. The Railway Mobile Exhibition (Metre Gauge) was inaugurated at Rameswaram by Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister.
12th to 21st September 1969.	.. Visit of the President of India to Madras City, Salem and Coimbatore.
16th to 30th September 1969.	.. "Family Planning Fortnight" was celebrated throughout the State.
1st October 1969	.. "Gandhi Illam" with a Library and Meditation Hall was opened at Madras by Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister.
2nd October 1969, 8-30 a.m.	.. A large gathering of the people in the City assembled at Marina (near the Gandhi Statue) and took Gandhi Centenary Pledge.
2nd October 1969, 11-30 a.m.	.. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor, inaugurated the sale of Gandhi Centenary Stamps at the Children's Theatre, Madras.
2nd October 1969, 6-00 p.m.	.. Leaders of all parties assembled at "Seerani Arangam", Marina to pay homage to the Father of the Nation.
3rd October 1969	.. Celebration of "Women's Day".
4th October 1969	.. Celebration of "Workers' and Peasants' Day".
5th October 1969	.. Celebration of "Artistes' Day".
6th October 1969	.. Celebration of "Students' Day".
7th October 1969	.. Celebration of "Harijans' Day".
8th October 1969	.. Celebration of "Sarvodaya Day".
3rd to 6th October 1969	.. Visit of the Prime Minister of India to Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.
11th October 1969	.. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor, opened the "Railway Mobile Exhibition" in the City.

Date. (1)	Events. (2)
17th to 21st November 1969	.. Visit of the President of India to Madurai, Rameswaram and Palani.
17th to 23rd November 1969	.. "Museum Week" was celebrated at the Government Museum, Madras.
22nd and 23rd November 1969.	.. Visit of the Vice-President of India to Madras City.
12th and 13th December 1969.	.. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor, attended the Annual Conference of the Governors at Rashtrapathi Bhavan.
6th to 8th January 1970	.. Visit of the President of India to Madras City.
19th January 1970	.. The Seventh Session of the Legislative Assembly commenced.
19th January 1970	.. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor, addressed a Joint Session of the Members of both the Houses of the Tamil Nadu Legislature.
5th and 6th February 1970	.. Visit of the Vice-President of India to Madras and Kancheepuram.
22nd February 1970	.. Death Anniversary of Kasturba Gandhi was celebrated as "Mothers' Day" throughout Tamil Nadu.
26th February 1970	.. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Finance, presented the Budget for the year 1970-71 in both the Houses of the Legislature.

Visits of Foreign Dignitaries to Tamil Nadu.

The following Foreign Dignitaries paid Visits to Madras City and other places in the State. Details of places visited by them and the period, during which such visits took place are indicated below :—

Serial number and name of the Foreign Dignitary.	Dates of visit.	Places of visit.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Three Member Delegation led by Lord Mayor of Halle, German Democratic Republic.	14th to 23rd June 1969.	Madras City, Kancheepuram, the Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Madurai.
2 Honourable Mr. Abdul Aziz Abdullah Alsarawi, the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones, Government of Kuwait and two other Officers.	21st and 22nd July 1969.	Madras City and Mahabalipuram.
3 His Excellency Major General S.J.A. Otu, the High Commissioner of Ghana.	7th to 10th August 1969.	Do.
4 His Excellency Mr. Bunchana Atthakorn, Minister of Economic Affairs, Thailand and Party.	22nd and 23rd August 1969.	Madras City, Ambattur and Tiruvottiyur.
5 Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, Under Secretary-General and Chief-de-Cabinet, United Nations.	21st to 24th August 1969.	Madras City.

Serial number and name of the Foreign Dignitary.	Dates of visits.	Places of visits.
(1)	(2)	(3)
6 Uganda Public Commission Team.	1st September 1969.	Madras City.
7 Dr. Schirmer, Deputy Minister of Higher Education and Specialised Education, German Democratic Republic.	18th to 21st October 1969.	Madras and Mahabalipuram.
8 His Excellency Mr. K. Helveg Petresen, Danish Minister for Cultural Affairs.	11th and 12th January 1970.	Madras City.
9 Her Excellency Dr. Johanna Nestor, Ambassador of Austria.	5th to 9th January 1970.	Madras City and Thanjavur.
10 His Excellency V. T. Sambandan, Minister for Works and T.C., Malaysia.	7th to 11th January 1970.	Chidambaram and Madras City.
11 Four Member Delegation led from Volgograd City, U.S.S.R.	11th to 19th January 1970.	Madras City, Mahabalipuram, Vedanthangal, Coimbatore, Madurai and Ooty.
12 His Excellency Mr. Basudeva Basad Dhungara, Minister for Education, Law and Justice, Government of Nepal.	21st to 25th January 1970.	Madras City and Mahabalipuram.
13 His Excellency Atsushi Vyama, Ambassador of Japan to India.	1st to 5th February 1970.	Madras City, Mahabalipuram, Madurai and Cape Comorin.
14 Mrs. Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, Government of U.K.	29th January to 1st February 1970.	Madras City, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli.
15 His Excellency Lyonpo Tenji Jagar, Home Minister and His Excellency Lyonpo Chogyal, Finance Minister, Government of Bhutan.	3rd to 5th February 1970.	Madras City and Mahabalipuram.
16 His Excellency Sajjad Hyder, High Commissioner of Pakistan in India.	3rd to 6th February 1970.	Madras City.
17 Lord Gore Booth, former British High Commissioner of India and Lady Gore Booth.	17th to 23rd February 1970.	Do.
18 His Excellency Mr. Leo P. Odera, High Commissioner of Kenya in India.	8th to 11th February 1970.	Madras City and Elichur village in Chingleput district.
19 Mr. H. E. Tanasie Petre, Ambassador of Rumania in Delhi.	2nd to 5th February 1970.	Madras, Madurai and Cape Comorin.
20 Dr. Ahmedal Merzhidi, Secretary, Ministry of Planning, Government of U.A.R.	11th to 13th February 1970.	Madras City.
21 His Excellency Mr. Nayden Belchev, Ambassador of Bulgaria to India.	15th February 1970.	Do.
22 His Excellency Mr. Gop. Ilawa, Governor-General of Ceylon.	6th March 1970.	Do.
23 His Excellency Sir Morrice James, British High Commissioner in India.	24th and 25th March 1970.	Madras City and Madurai.
24 His Excellency Mr. Mohammed Hadzic, Minister for Foreign Trade of Yugoslavia.	28th February to 2nd March 1970.	Madras City, Mahabalipuram and Ennore.

APPENDIX.

Statistical data—Departmentwise—as on 31st March 1970.

Agriculture.—

(1) Number of Agricultural Colleges	2 (242 seats)
(2) Number of State Seed Farms	222
(i) Acquired Units	88 (2,143.09 acres).
(ii) Requisitioned Units	29 (726.16 ..)
(iii) Government lands	105 (2,715.43 ..)
Total	222 (5,584.68 ..)

Area and Production of certain principal crops (1969-70).

Crop.	Area in Hectares.	Production in tonnes.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Paddy	2,695,200	4,532,200 (In terms of rice)	..
2 Millets and other cereals	2,027,270	1,607,700	..
3 Sugar-cane	135,000	1,107,810 (In terms of Gar.)	..
4 Ground-nut	982,400	910,210 (In terms of unshelled nuts.)	..
5 Gingelly	118,100	37,770	..
6 Cotton	345,200	397,230 (In terms of bales of 180 kg. lint.)	..

Irrigation.—

Sources of irrigation and net area irrigated.—

Sources of Irrigation.	Net area irrigated in hectares. 1968-69.
(a) Government Canals	890,739
(b) Private Canals	1,206
(c) Tanks	750,812
(d) Tube-wells	10,103
(e) Wells, Sole irrigation	733,910
(f) Other sources, i.e. Springs, Channels, etc.	81,116
Total	2,417,748

Animal Husbandry.—

(1) Number of Veterinary College	1
(i) B.V.Sc. Integrated Course	136 (pupils)
(ii) M.V.Sc. Degree Course	36 (pupils)
(2) Number of Veterinary Hospitals	26
(3) Number of Veterinary Dispensaries	466
(4) Number of Veterinary Dispensaries run by the Corporation ..	5
(5) Number of Regional Clinical Laboratories	13
(6) Number of Livestock Farms	11
(7) Number of Salvage of Dry Cows Farm	1
(8) Number of Sheep-breeding Co-operative Societies	9
(9) Number of Sheep-breeding and Cumbly Weaving Co-operative Societies	7
(10) Number of Poultry Farm	1
(i) Poultry Units in Farms	7
(11) Number of Poultry Extension Centres	22
(12) Number of Intensive Poultry Development Blocks	9
(13) Number of Sub-Centres for Artificial Insemination and Natural Services	1,018
(14) Number of Goshalas	20

*Communications—Roads (as on 31st March 1969).**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 ..	8,579

B. Roads maintained by Local Bodies—

Panchayat Unions and Panchayat Roads	39,013
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C. Roads maintained by others—

Municipalities and Public Works Department	6,798
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Co-operation—

(1) Number of Societies of all types in Tamil Nadu	11,461
(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	907
(6) Number of Marketing Societies	123
(7) Number of Sugar Mills	7
(8) Number of Farming Societies (including Gramdham and Bhoddhan)	249

*Communications—Roads (as on 31st March 1969)—cont.*Length in
K.M.*Co-operation—cont.*

(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 (including Students' Stores, Co-operative Canteens and Restaurants)	1,765
(13) Number of Department Stores	12
(14) Number of House Mortgage Co-operative Societies	53
(15) Number of Co-operative Motor Transport Societies	15
(16) Number of Labour Contract Societies	124
(17) Number of Co-operative Printing Presses	14
(18) Number of Health Co-operatives	6
(19) Number of Co-operative Barbers Societies	15
(20) Number of Co-operative Washermen Societies (including Laundries)	15
(21) Number of Salt Workers Societies	14
(22) Number of Co-operative Hill Tribe Societies	7
(23) Number of Co-operative Training Institutes	7
(24) Number of Central Co-operative Training Institute	1

*Dairying and Milk Supply—**I. Cattle Colony, Madhavaram—*

(1) Number of Licensees	54
(2) Number of Cows :	
(i) Milch	375
(ii) Dry	67
(3) Number of Buffaloes—	
(i) Milch	146
(ii) Dry	56
Total Cattle	644

II. Central Dairy, Madhavaram—Capacity 50,000 Litres.

(1) Number of Sales Depots in the City	136
(2) Number of Zonal Offices in the City	7
(3) Number of Co-operative Milk Supply Unions	23
(4) Number of Co-operative Milk Supply Societies	2,674
(5) Average quantity of milk distributed per day	49,000 Litres

III. Madurai Milk Project—

(1) Number of Milk depots	53
(2) Average quantity of milk distributed per day	13,171 Litres

Education—

I. Primary Education—

(1) Number of Pre-primary Schools	59
(2) Number of pupils studying in these schools ..	5,087
(3) Number of Primary and Middle Schools (including Basic Schools).	31,632
(4) Number of pupils studying in these schools (Age Group 6-14).	63-00 lakhs.
(5) Number of Teachers serving in these schools..	1,56,259
(6) Number of Schools in which Midday-Meals Scheme is in operation (excluding Madras City).	29,355
(7) Number of pupils fed daily	18-00 lakhs.
(8) Number of Schools in which Midday-Meals Scheme is in operation in Madras City.	329
(9) Number of pupils fed daily	34,151
(10) Number of Schools in which the scheme is functioning on Voluntary basis.	180
(11) Number of pupils fed in these schools	16,423

II. Secondary Education—

(1) Number of High Schools	2,562	
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
(i) Government High Schools	82	37
(ii) Government (Board)	1,357	108
(iii) Municipal	86	36
(iv) Aided	563	218
(v) Unaided	1	..
(vi) Anglo-Indian Schools	20	20
(vii) Central Schools	12	..
(viii) Matriculation Schools	6	12
(ix) Post-Basic Schools	3	..
(x) Public Schools	..	..
(xi) Indian School Certificate	..	1
Total	<u>2,130</u>	<u>432</u>

(2) Number of pupils in all these Schools	14,46,739
(i) Boys	9,57,264
ii) Girls	4,89,475
Total	<u>14,46,739</u>

II. Secondary Education—cont.

(3) Number of Training Schools	140
Basic Training Schools for men	65
ii) Basic Training Schools for women	49
(iii) Non-Basic Training Schools for men	13
iv) Non-Basic Training Schools for women	3
v) Pre-Primary Training Schools	2
vi) Pre-basic Training Schools	1
(vii) Training School for Teachers of Anglo-Indian Schools.	..
Total	140
(4) Number of pupils in the Training Schools	13,155
(i) Men	7,149
(ii) Women	6,006
Total	13,155
(5) Number of Institutions for the Handicapped Children	24
(6) Number of Children in these Institutions	2,635
(i) Boys	1,692
(ii) Girls	943
Total	2,635
(7) Number of Members of Staff (Total number of Teachers in High, Middle, Primary and Training Schools and Handicapped institutions).	2,14,330

III. Collegiate Education—

(1) Number of Universities	3
2) Number of Arts Colleges	141
(i) Government	30
(ii) Non-Government (Aided)	102
Total	141
(3) Strength	1,52,791
(i) Men	1,15,078
(ii) Women	37,713
Total	1,52,791
4) Number of Evening Colleges	13
i) P.U.C. only	2
(ii) P.U.C. and Degree Courses	11
Total	13

III. Collegiate Education—cont.

(5) Number of Training Colleges	23
(i) Government	7
(ii) Aided	16
Total	23

(6) Number of Scholars in Training Colleges	2,874
(i) Men	1,706
(ii) Women	1,168
Total	2,874

IV. Medical Education—

(1) Number of Teaching Hospitals	19 (11,332 beds)
(2) Number of Institutes	3
(3) Number of Colleges including the Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai.	9 (1,190 seats)

V. Technical Education—

(1) Number of Engineering Colleges	7
(i) Government	3
(ii) Private	4
Total	7

2) Admission capacity	1,100
(3) Number of Regional Engineering College	1
4) Admission capacity	180
(5) Number of Polytechnics for men	25

(i) Government	7
(ii) Private	18
Total	25

(6) Number of Polytechnics for women	3
(7) Number of Special Institutions	6
(8) Total in-take capacity (in items 5, 6 and 7)	4,380
(9) Number of Technical High Schools	14

(i) Government	11
(ii) Private	3
Total	14

(10) Total in-take capacity	840
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VI. Libraries—

(1) Number of State Central Library	*
(2) Number of District Central Libraries	12
(3) Number of Branch Libraries	1,421
(4) Number of Delivery Stations	2,223

* The Connemara Public Library, Madras.

(i) Number of Members on roll	7,529
(ii) Number of Volumes in the Library	2,14,359

Electricity—

(1) Number of consumers	20.00 lakhs.
(2) Number of villages, hamlets and towns electrified	34,681
(3) Number of agricultural pumpsets connected up with electricity	4,71,113
(4) Number of Distributing Transformers	24,808

Employment and Training—

(1) Number of Industrial Training Institutes	31
(2) Total seating capacity	13,112
(3) Number of Employment Offices including the Special Offices	23

Fisheries—

(1) Number of Fish Nurseries constructed at the Panchayats	281
(2) Number of Ice Plants and Cold Storage Plants commissioned	19
(3) Number of Freezing Unit	1
(4) Number of Mechanised Boats	1,015
(5) Number of Walk-in-coolers commissioned	6
(6) Number of Fisherman Co-operative Societies—(Inland and Marine).	460

(i) Inland	194
(ii) Marine	266

Total 460

Fire Services—

(1) Number of Fire Stations	58
(i) Madras City	12
(ii) Mofussil	46
Total	58

2) Number of Ambulances	41
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Forests—

(1) Area of Reserved Forests in the State	17,264
	Sqr. K.M.
(2) Area of Reserved lands in the State	3,732
	Sqr. K.M.
(3) Percentage of area of Reserved Forests to total land area of the State.	13.29

Handlooms—

Number of Co-operative Spinning Mills	12
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Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments—

(1) Number of Temples	9 038
(2) Number of Maths	94
(3) Number of specific Endowments	804
Total	9,936

(4) Number of Orphanages	8
	(Strength 240 orphans)

(5) Number of Tenants' Co-operative Farming Societies	84
(6) Number of Goshalas	4
(7) Number of Siddha Dispensaries	13

Wakfs—

Number of Wakfs	5,500
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Industries—

(1) Number of Small Scale Industries Registered	19,302
(2) Number of Common Lease Shops	5
(3) Number of Technical Information Sections	3
(4) Number of Training Centres	22
(i) Handicrafts	12
(ii) Others	10

(5) Number of College of Arts and Crafts	1
(6) Number of School of Arts and Crafts	
(7) Number of Common Facility Centres	27

(i) For Metal Handicrafts	9
(ii) For Rural Project Areas	18

(8) Number of Handicrafts Sales Emporia	
(9) Number of Industrial Co-operatives	336
(10) Number of Co-operative Tea Factories	8
(11) Number of Conventional Industrial Estates	24
(12) Number of Functional Industrial Estates	
(13) Number of Ancillary Industrial Estates	2
(14) Number of Private and Co-operative Industrial Estates	7
(15) Number of Developed Plots	1

Information and Publicity—

(1) Number of State Information Centres	2
(2) Number of State Tourist Offices	3
(3) Number of State Tourist Bungalows	
(4) Number of Permanent Cinema Theatres	659
(5) Number of Touring Cinema Theatres	558

Jails—

(1) Number of Central Jails	8
(2) Number of State Jail for Women	1
(3) Number Borstal School	1
(4) Number of Sub-jails	122
(5) Number of Special Sub-jails	4

Approved Schools—

(1) Number of Government Approved Schools	5
(i) Boys	4
(ii) 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 Home functioning as Annexe to Government Aided Approved Schools.	1
(7) Number of Long-Stay After Care Home for Women	1
(8) Number of Long Stay After-Care Home for Boys	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
(i) Government	2
(ii) Private	1
(2) Number of Vigilance Homes	2
(i) Government	1
(ii) Private	1
(3) Number of Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres.	7
(i) Government	5
(ii) Private	2

Khadi and Village Industries—

Serial number and name of Industries.	Number of Co-operative Societies.	Number of Departmental Units.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Palmgur	1,553*	..
(2) Oil	176	..
(3) Hand-Pounding	143	..
(4) Pottery nad Brick	273	3
(5) Lime	61	..
(6) Palm Leaf	21	..
(7) Non-Edible Oils and Soap	..	32
(8) Leather	53	26 (a)
(9) Carpentry and Blacksmithy	22	6
(10) Hand-made paper	8	9
(11) Cottage Match	..	15
(12) Fibre	6	7
(13) Gur and Khandasari	20	42
(14) Bee-Keeping	29	54
(15) Fruit-canning	1	2
(16) Sales Depots—		
(i) Khadi Sales Depots	169	..
(ii) Sales Depots of the Board	169	..
(iii) Sales Depots of the Industrial Co-operatives	13 (b)	..

* Includes 3 Palma Fibre Societies.

(a) Includes 12 Leather Sales Depots.

(b) Thirteen societies have been registered for khadi workers.

Motor Vehicles—

(1) Number of Taxis	7,651
(2) Number of Omnibuses	351
(3) Number of Luxury Coaches	52
(4) Number of Tourist Taxis	513
(5) Number of Auto Rickshaws	1,605
(6) Number of Stage Carriages	7,846
7) Number of Goods Vehicles—	
(i) Public Carriers	12,593
(ii) Private Carriers	2,812
(8) Number of Contract Carriages	10,177
(9) Number of other Transport Vehicles	1,840

State Transport—

(1) Fleet Strength	1,975
(2) Number of nationalised bus routes	256
(3) Number of buses operated in the nationalised bus routes	419

State Transport—cont.

	Number of routes.	Number of services.
(1) City routes and suburban services	349	917
(2) District services	210	359
(3) Express services	59	150

Labour—

(1) Number of Factories in the State	7,488
(2) Number of workers in the Factories	4,03,325
(3) Number of establishments covered by the Payment of Wages Act.	12,895
(4) Number of workers covered by the above Act	1,29,791
(5) Number of Establishments/Factories covered by Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.	5,676
(6) Number of employees, covered by the Act	5,78,410
(7) Number of subscribers to the Fund	5,07,754
(8) Number of News paper Establishments in the State	47
(9) Number of employees, in them	3,394
(10) Number of Trade Unions	1,718
(11) Number of Establishments with, employees covered by the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.	73,975
(12) Number of Establishments without employees, covered by the Act.	1,50,870
(13) Number of persons employed in them	2,21,869
(14) Number of Establishments covered by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.	6,495
(15) Number of persons employed	1,03,433
(16) Number of Establishments covered by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.	27,585
(17) Number of workers employed	1,42,234
(18) Number of Catering Establishments with employees	10,501
(19) Number of workers employed in them	69,357
(20) Number of catering Establishments without employees	8,971
(21) Number of Plantations	313
(22) Number of workers in them	85,267
(23) Number of Registered Motor Transport undertakings	1,066

Old Age Pensioners—

Number on Roll	37,392
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Panchayat Development—

(1) Number of Development Districts	23
(2) Number of Panchayat Unions	374
(3) Number of Blocks allotted for the State	374

Note.—Community Development Programme has been withdrawn from the Kalrayan Hills Block of South Arcot District in August 1969.

(4) Number of Blocks in position—	
(i) Stage I	Nil.
(ii) Stage II	179
(iii) Post Stage II	195
Total	374

Panchayat Development—cont.

(5) Area covered by the Blocks	1,07,513
	Sq. K.M.
(6) Percentage of area covered to the total area of the State ..	82
	per cent.
(7) Number of Revenue villages covered	17,315
(8) Percentage of Revenue villages covered to the total number of Revenue villages in the State.	99.1
	per cent.
(9) Population covered	272
	lakhs.
(10) Percentage of population covered	81
	per cent.
(11) Number of Rural Radios supplied	23,088
(12) Number of Cinema Trailors	54
(13) Number of Schools—	
(i) Union Schools	21,738
(ii) Aided Schools	6,376
(14) Number of Pupils in the Schools—	
(i) Union Schools	29,68,500
(ii) Aided Schools	11,92,500
(15) Number of Teachers in the Schools—	
(i) Union Schools	82,774
(ii) Aided Schools	35,910
(16) Number of Rural Industries Projects	3
(17) Number of Industrial Units functioning under the Rural Arts ..	307
(18) Number of Rural Extension Training Centres	5
(19) Number of State Institutes on Community Development ..	1
(20) Number of Blocks in which Applied Nutrition Programme is in operation.	7

Prosperity Brigade—

Number of volunteers	44,000
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Ports—

(1) Number of Minor Ports	9
(2) Number of Intermediate Ports	3

Public Health—

<i>Classification of Medical Institutions.</i>	<i>Total number in the State.</i>	<i>Sanctioned Bed strength.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. State—Public—		
(i) Government Hospitals	169	8,736
(ii) Government Dispensaries	107	282
(iii) Primary Health Centres	349	2,094

*Public Health— cont.**Classification of Medical Institutions.*

	<i>Total number in the State.</i>	<i>Sanctioned Bed strength.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
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 Institutions	195	105
IV. Municipal Institutions	91	144
V. Private Aided Institutions	68	5,205
VI. Private Non-aided Institutions	30	6,130
VII. Rural Dispensaries—		
(i) Subsidised	157	..
(ii) Non-subsidised	88	..
VIII. E.S.I. Institutions—		
(i) E.S.I. Hospital	1	625 beds.
(ii) E.S.I. Dispensaries—		
(a) Full-time—Static	..	85
(b) Mobile	..	10
(iii) E.S.I. Utilisation Dispensaries	..	8
(iv) E.S.I. Dispensaries (part-time)	..	3
(v) E.S.I. Wards/Annexes	..	6
IX. (i) Government Mental Hospital	..	1
(ii) Accommodation	..	1,800
(iii) Daily average strength	..	1,775
Family Planning—		
(1) Number of institutions recognized for Family Planning Operations.	..	566
(2) Number of Institutions recognised as I.U.C.D. Centres	..	194
Small Savings—		
1 Number of authorised agents	..	3,500
2 Number of Pay Roll Savings Groups	..	3,59,763
Social Welfare—		
I. Harijan Welfare—		
1. Number of Harijan Welfare Schools	..	833
(i) Elementary schools	745	..
(ii) Higher Elementary Schools	81	..
(iii) High Schools	7	..
	833	

Social Welfare—cont.

I. Harijan Welfare—cont.

2. Total number of pupils in all the schools .. 1,17,834

3. Number of schools for Scheduled Tribes—

	Number.	Pupils.
(i) Residential	64	3,520
(ii) Non-residential	4	275
	68	3,795
(iii) Aided Residential Schools ..	3	350

4. Number of Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes .. 427

	Number.	Strength.
(i) Boys	302	20,767
(ii) Girls	125	7,560
	427	28,327

5. Number of Government Hostels for Scheduled Tribes .. 16

	Number.	Strength.
(i) Boys	12	570
(ii) Girls	4	130
	16	700

6. Number of subsidised hostels .. 6

7. Number of Boarders in the subsidised hostels .. 4,083

(i) Scheduled Castes	4,020
(ii) Backward Classes	63
	4,083

II. Backward Classes—

1. Total number of Schools for De-Notified Tribes .. 27

(a) Elementary Schools	25
(b) Higher Elementary Schools	1
(c) High Schools	1

Total .. 27

2. Total strength in these schools .. 3,796

	Backward Classes.	De-notified Tribes.
3. Total number of Hostels	11	37
4. Total sanctioned strength	379	3,004

5. Total number of subsidised hostels .. 63

Social Welfare—cont.

II. Kallar Reclamation—

1. Total number of Schools .. 242

(a) Elementary Schools	205
(b) Middle Schools	33
(c) High Schools	4

Total .. 242

2. Total strength in these schools .. 30,296

3. Government Boarding Homes .. 15

4. Number of Boarders in the Boarding Homes .. 2,190

5. Number of subsidised hostels .. 18

6. Number of boarders in the subsidised hostels .. 805

7. Number of Kallar Co-operative Societies .. 46

IV. Women's Welfare—

1. Number of Mahila Mandal Institutions .. 13

2. Number of Child Welfare Institutions .. 123

3. Number of Women's Welfare Institutions .. 8

4. Number of General Welfare Institutions .. 23

5. Number of Handi-capped Welfare Institutions .. 2

6. Number of Production Units of Small Industries .. 8

7. Number of Handloom Unit .. 1

8. Number of Handicrafts Units—

(i) Work Centres .. 46

(ii) Production Units .. 7

9. Number of Women's Welfare Committees—

(i) District level .. 8

(ii) Block Level .. 369

10. Number of Women's Welfare Branches .. 48

11. Number of Pre-School (Kuzhandaigal Kappagams) .. 1,015

12. Number of Mahalir Mandrams .. 12,688

13. Number of Women's Listening Clubs .. 316

14. Number of Service Homes—

(i) Government .. 3

(ii) Voluntary Institutions .. 6

15. Number of Special Home for unattached women among Burma Repatriates. 1

16. Number of working women's hostel .. 1

Treasuries—

1. Number of District Treasuries (including the Pay and Accounts Office, Madras). 14 All Banking Treasuries.

2. Number of Sub-Treasuries .. 124

(i) Banking Treasuries .. 109

(ii) Non-Banking Treasuries .. 15

124

Madras Corporation—

1. Area	49.84 Sq.miles (127.59 Sq.km.)
2. Estimated Mid-year Population 1969-70	20,48,000
3. Corporation Council—	
(i) Elected Councillors	120
(ii) Co-opted Councillors	
4. Number of Primary, Basic and Middle Schools	
(i) Primary Schools	190
(ii) Middle Schools	148
(iii) Junior Basic School	1
(iv) Senior Basic Schools	8
(v) Feeder School	1
(vi) Incomplete Primary School	1
Total	349
5. Number of pupils in the Schools	1,66,6
(i) Boys	87,153
(ii) Girls	79,484
Total	1,66,637
6. Number of High Schools	
(i) Mixed Schools	17
(ii) Girls' Schools	9
(iii) Boys' Schools	2
Total	28
7. Number of pupils in these Schools	28
(i) Boys	14,355
(ii) Girls	13,739
Total	28,094
8. Number of Dispensaries	
9. Number of Tuberculosis Clinics	(3 in Government Hospitals.)
10. Number of Leprosy Clinics	
11. Number of Child Welfare Centres	(31 with wards and sub-centres.)
12. Bed strength in the Child Welfare Centres	
13. Number of Slaughter houses	
14. Number of Community Centres	
15. Number of Electric Lights in the streets	30,5
16. Total number of House Service Connections (water-supply)	85,7

