



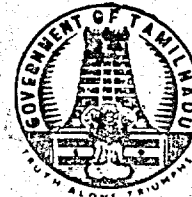
Tamil Nadu

State Administration Report

1972-73

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(From 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973)



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TAMIL NADU
STATE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT
1972-73

(From 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973)

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1975

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1975

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INTRODUCTION.

This report on the administration of the State during the financial year 1972-73 gives a comprehensive picture of the salient features of the activities of the departments of the Government during the period. The statistical details relating to the various departments are given in the Appendix at the end. Photographs depicting the achievements of certain departments and a coloured map of the State have also been appended.

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

	1971-72	1972-73
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
Total Revenue ..	40,034.34	43,808.11
Total Expenditure ..	39,384.39	41,703.99
Surplus or deficit ...	(+) 649.95	(+) 2,104.12

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
Cash balance of the Government as on 1st April 1972. ..	..	1,431.00
Cash balance on 31st March 1973 ..	..	2,308.16

During the year 1972-73, the rainfall in Tamil Nadu as a whole was above normal by 3.0 per cent. The condition of the standing crops was normal during the year in all the districts of the State except in Ramanathapuram district. There were heavy floods in various parts of the State and vast damages were caused particularly in the districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Chingleput, Dharmapuri, Madras " and Nilgiris. Certain areas of South Arcot, Chingleput and Madras districts were also severely

affected by cyclone from 4th to 6th December 1972. The State Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7.27 crores for relief and repair works during the year.

A record of performance of the several departments of the Government is set out in the various chapters of the report. The highlights during the year are found in Chapter I. The year 1972-73 was on the whole significant in more than one way. An important feature of this year's report was the launching of a massive programme known as "The Chief Minister Kalaingar Karunanidhi Free Eye-Camp Project" on 3rd June 1972 which coincided with the birth day of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

The formation of the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation, granting of 47,923 pattas to landless poor persons, the continuance of slum clearance work by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, the passing of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Third Amendment Act, 1972, fixing the ceiling limits for various institutions and trusts and the continuance of the Nationalisation Policy in the passenger bus transportation system, are to mention a few of the significant achievements of this Government. The State continued to make steady and satisfactory progress in all its developmental activities, particularly in the implementation of the plan schemes and social welfare measures and it can embark on bigger and bolder schemes with confidence in the ensuing years.

Fort St. George,
Madras-9,
9th October, 1975.

P. SABANAYAGAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

CHAPTER I.

HIGH LIGHTS DURING THE YEAR 1972-73.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is the main stay of a large number of people in the State and 61 per cent of the population are engaged as cultivators of lands and agricultural labourers. The State was self sufficient in food production. The increase in food production was possible mainly due to (i) the additional irrigation potential created by repairing and renovating a large number of minor irrigation sources, (ii) the conversion of more single crop lands into double crop lands, (iii) bringing of more area under High Yielding Varieties Programme and the special drive given for I.R. 8 in the five districts of Madurai, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli and (iv) the Plant Protection Programme undertaken by the Government.

Animal Husbandry.—During the year 1972-73, six Livestock Farms, two Sheep Farms, one Poultry Farm and one Salvage of Dry Cows Farm were functioning in the State. A quantity of 983,765 Kgs. of milk was produced in all the six District Livestock Farms. There are three large Chick Hatcheries one at District Livestock Farm, Hosur, another at Kattupakkam and the third at Kapalur, each with a target of production of 20,000 chicks per month. The Pig Breeding Units are located in the District Livestock Farm at Hosur, Pudukkottai, Orathanad, Chettinad, Tirunelveli and Sheep Farms, Chinnasalem and Sattur and at the Salvage of Dry Cows Farm, Alamadhi. There are 532 Veterinary Institutions in the State. One lakh two thousand one hundred and ninety five clinical materials were examined. A total number of 4,532,022 cases was treated by the staff of Veterinary Institutions. 4,787,977 vaccinations and 513,827 castrations were done. There were 629 outbreak reports of contagious diseases. 2,370,436 animals were protected against these diseases in the outbreak areas.

Co-operation.—The co-operative movement has reached all the villages in Tamil Nadu. The total expenditure on State Schemes coming under co-operation for the year 1972-73 was Rs. 93.81 lakhs. During the year, 200 potentially viable societies, were selected under revitalisation scheme and they were given managerial subsidy. The Co-operative Central Banks opened 25 branches during the year.

Dairying and Milk Supply.—There were 267 Milk Sale Depots in Madras City during the year. The average quantity of milk distributed per day was 82,415 litres. At Madurai, there were 70 Milk Depots and the average quantity of milk distributed was 23,046 litres.

Assignment of lands to landless poor.—During the year, an extent of 85,013.46 acres was assigned to landless poor persons for cultivation purposes and 47,923 pattas were issued during that period. 62,982 cases of encroachments by way of dwelling houses were regularised and house-site pattas granted.

Civil Supplies.—After decontrol in January 1970, the State Trading in foodgrains was carried on in a limited scale. The procurement of paddy/rice was done on a limited scale by means of levy on traders. The scheme of issue of rice at economic rates to the income group of Rs. 300 and less per month in Madras City and Coimbatore was being continued. Distribution of Government stocks of rice was done in the border taluks in Kanyakumari District, since it was found that private trade in that area was instrumental for large scale smuggling. A total quantity of 72,638 tonnes of rice was distributed during the year.

Food Production.—Three schemes namely New Well Subsidy Scheme, Scheme for the distribution of Chemical Fertilisers and Intensive Manuring Scheme are implemented for augmenting agricultural output. Nine hundred and ninety-four wells were completed during the year creating irrigation potential for an extent of 994 acres. The Land Development Banks and other institutional agencies are financing the scheme with effect from 1st April 1968. Under the scheme for distribution of Chemical Fertilisers, a quantity of 1.79 lakh 'N' tonnes of Nitrogenous fertilisers was distributed. A sum of Rs. 236.05 lakhs was disbursed as loans under the Intensive Manuring Scheme including the amount disbursed under the High Yielding Varieties Programme.

Mass Contact Programme.—The Mass Contact Programme popularly known as 'Manu Needhi Thittam' is being implemented in this State from the year 1969. During the year, the total number of petitions received was 83,075 and the number disposed was 76,157. The disposal works out to 92 per cent.

Land Reforms.—The Government noticed that many tenants were unable to discharge the arrears of rent within the time given by Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1968 due to their indebtedness and poor economic

condition. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1972) was therefore enacted to provide for the wiping out of old arrears of rent due for the period up to 30th June 1971, if the cultivating tenant paid the rent due for the fasli year commencing on 1st July 1971 and ending with 30th June 1972 within a period of six months from the date of publication of the Act in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*. The Act was published on the 11th August 1972 and the time allowed had expired on 10th February 1973.

By the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Third Amendment Act, 1972 (Act 37 of 1972) the ceiling limits for various institutions and trusts other than religious institutions and religious trusts have been fixed as follows :—

	Standard acres.
1 Colleges	40
2 High School	20
3 Elementary or Higher Elementary School	10
4 Students' Hostel	25
5 Polytechnic Institute	25
6 Agricultural School	25
7 Orphanage	25
8 Other trusts	5

Future acquisition of agricultural lands by these institutions after the date of commencement of the Act, namely, 1st March 1972 has been prohibited.

The Government considered that the preparation of a complete and reliable record of tenancy rights was essential to safeguard the interest of the tenants and they accordingly enacted the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969. By the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1972) provision has been made for *suo motu* enquiry and registration of tenants based on such enquiry in cases

where no intimation has been received either from the tenants or the landowners. Provision has also been made barring the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in respect of any matter to be determined by the officers empowered under the Act.

Medical.—The Employees' State Insurance Scheme continued to function satisfactorily in the State during the year. The total number of beneficiaries was 15,54,400. To bring light and cheer to the lakhs of families of these blind persons, a massive programme known as the Chief Minister Kalaingar Karunanidhi Free Eye Camp Project has been launched from 3rd June 1972 which coincided with the birthday of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The birthday contributions offered by the public formed bases for the project.

Family Planning.—Tamil Nadu is evincing keen interest on Family Planning. The State has done outstanding work in the field of sterilisation i.e., 2,67,515 vasectomy and 32,762 salpingectomy operations.

Prosperity Brigade.—The Prosperity Brigade had completed six years of its existence. There are at present 45,524 volunteers in the State of Tamil Nadu. One thousand two hundred and sixty seven works were completed during the year.

Social Welfare.—A special training institute for preparing the Backward Class candidates for All-India Services such as I.A.S., I.P.S. is run in Madras City where three candidates out of eight passed in first class in the written examination.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.—During 1971-72 construction of tenements within Madras City was undertaken in 23 areas. Four thousand nine hundred and ten tenements were completed up to the end of March 1973. The tenements are let out to the slum dwellers at a nominal rent viz., Rs. 15 per month whereas the economic rent should be around Rs. 45. The Slum Clearance Board had also drawn up schemes for remunerative enterprises to minimise if not, to offset the loss by way of letting the tenements at subsidised rent.

Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation.—A separate Corporation viz., Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation was formed with effect from 1st July 1972 and the Corporation took over almost all the commercial activities of the Department in respect of Madras Dairy and Milk Project.

Handlooms and Textiles.—The Handloom Industry is the largest and the most important of the cottage industries in Tamil Nadu in providing means of livelihood to about two million people. This industry has a historic past and our handloom fabrics have established a high reputation in foreign markets. Export of handloom cloth to all permissible destination from Madras Harbour during 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 748.37 lakhs.

State Transport.—The Government changed the organisational pattern of the Nationalised Transport in the State by establishing State Transport Corporations with a view to manage the bus transport systems in the different areas efficiently along with the State Transport Department. During the year, five Corporations namely Pallavan Transport Corporation, Madras-2, Pandian Roadways Corporation Limited, Madurai-16, Cheran Transport Corporation Limited, Pollachi, Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited, Kumbakonam and Anna Transport Corporation Limited, Salem were formed and they are operating the services in their areas. The Government decided in August 1972 to nationalise the entire passenger bus transportation system in the State within a period of five years. The Tamil Nadu Stage Carriage and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Ordinance, 1973 was promulgated for this purpose. Under the provisions of the Ordinance the stage carriages in the Nilgiris District were acquired and transferred to the Cheran Transport Corporation in January 1973. The Ordinance had since been replaced by the Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Act, 1973.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation.—The first and major joint venture of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation is the Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited (SPIC). The plant located at Tuticorin of Tirunelveli District envisages the production, in the first place of 1,100 tonnes per day of ammonia, 1,600 tonnes per day of urea, 600 tonnes per day of Di-Ammonium Phosphate/NPK. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 74 crores and it will provide direct employment opportunity to about 1,100 persons and will provide an opportunity for creation of many ancillary industries.

CHAPTER II.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Administration:

Thiru Kodardas Kalidas Shah continues to be the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

The Cabinet headed by Dr. M. Karunanidhi continued in office throughout the official year 1972-73. The Cabinet consisted of the following Ministers:—

- 1 Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan.
- 2 Thiru K. Anbazhagan.
- 3 Thiru N. V. Natarajan.
- 4 Thirumathi Sathiavanimuthu.
- 5 Thiru P. U. Shanmugam.
- 6 Thiru S. Madhavan.
- 7 Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha.
- 8 Thiru Si.Pa. Adithanar.
- 9 Thiru Mannai P. Narayanaswamy.
- 10 Thiru K. Rajaram.
- 11 Thiru O. P. Raman.
- 12 Thiru S. Ramachandran.
- 13 Thiru M. Kannappan.

The Governor appointed Thiru A. P. Dharmalingam, to be an additional member of the Council of Ministers with effect from 2nd September 1972. The Council of Ministers headed by Dr. M. Karunanidhi consisting of the following members continued in office during the period under report—

- 1 Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan.
- 2 Thiru K. Anbazhagan.
- 3 Thiru N. V. Natarajan.

- 4 Thirumathi Sathiaivanimuthu.
- 5 Thiru P. U. Shanmugam.
- 6 Thiru S. Madhavan.
- 7 Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha.
- 8 Thiru Si. Pa. Adithanar.
- 9 Thiru A. P. Dharmalingam.
- 10 Thiru Mannai P. Narayanaswamy.
- 11 Thiru K. Rajaram.
- 12 Thiru O. P. Raman.
- 13 Thiru S. Ramachandran.
- 14 Thiru M. Kannappan.

Governor's tours and engagements :

Governor's Tours—(a) within the State.—The Governor left Madras for Ootacamund on the 5th May 1972 and presided over the inaugural meeting of the Seminar on Economics of Housing in National Development organised by the Institute for Techno-Economic Studies. He however, came to Madras on the 7th May 1972 to personally condole the President of India in the bereavement of his son-in-law and returned to Ootacamund. He attended the inaugural function of the Summer Festival at Ootacamund; the Children's sports at Dasaprakash; visited the Dog Show conducted by the South India Kennel Club; addressed the first conference of the Indo-Soviet Friendship; inaugurated the Summer Training Camp of the National Cadet Corps and met the delegates of the Seminar on Economics of Housing at a dinner party. He came to Madras to receive the Prime Minister of India on her visit to this State and returned to Ootacamund after the departure of the Prime Minister. He inaugurated the Second Tamil Nadu Conference of the Bharat Scouts and Guides at Conoor; presided over the 16th annual Fruit Show and presented the Turf Club Cup at Ootacamund and distributed prizes and cups at the Golf Club, Ootacamund. He visited Rajapalayam and laid the foundation stone of N. A. Annappa Raja Memorial High School. He presided over a function organised by the Family Planning Association of India at Coonoor. On the 3rd June 1972, he visited Madurai and Rajapalayam and inaugurated the 37th Conference of

the Indian Mathematical Society at the American College, Madurai. At Rajapalayam, he inaugurated the State level conference of Indo-Soviet Cultural Society. On the 8th June 1972, he paid a visit to Thirukuvalai village in Thanjavur district and declared open a 70 bed hospital at Tiruvarur. He left Ootacamund on the 17th June 1972 and returned to Madras on the 20th June 1972. He left Madras on 1st August 1972 on a tour of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts and returned to Madras on the 9th August 1972. The Municipal Councils of Sivaganga and Sivakasi and the Panchayat Union at Nattarasankottai presented addresses of welcome to the Governor. He also visited the Litho, Fire and Match Works at Sivakasi, the Cement Factory at Alangulam, the Agricultural Research Station, Soil Testing Laboratory and Integrated Dry Farming Scheme areas at Koilpatti, the Bharathi Memorial Mandapam at Ettayapuram and declared open the Science Block of the Pope's College at Sawyerpuram. He also participated in a few functions at Courtallam. He visited Madurai on the 28th August 1972, declared open the new Divisional Office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and returned to Madras the same day. He also undertook a tour of North Arcot district and received addresses of welcome from the Ranipet Municipal Council, Gudiyattam Panchayat Union and Gudiyattam Municipal Council. He laid the foundation stone for an arch which has been donated by a private philanthropist to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Independence at Perumbulipakkam. He visited the Cheshire Home and Schefflin Leprosy Research Sanatorium dedicated to the rehabilitation of ex-leprosy patients and declared open the Maternity and Child Health Centre at Kandipedu. He distributed the Census Medals at Vellore to those personnel who did meritorious service during 1971 and distributed pattas to the landless persons and pattas for house-sites to Burma repatriates. He left Madras for Madurai on the morning of 5th September 1972 enroute to Tuticorin where he received the Prime Minister, participated in the functions arranged there on the occasion and returned to Madras the next day. He left Madras on 18th October on a tour of South Arcot and Thanjavur districts and returned on the 25th October 1972. Again he left on the 28th October 1972 on a tour of Salem and Coimbatore districts. On the 30th October 1972, he inaugurated the Tourist Bungalow at Yercaud. On the 1st November 1972 he inaugurated the Cultural festival of the Avinashilingam Home Science College at Coimbatore. He left on the 20th November 1972 for Coimbatore where the Rotary Club (West) and the South Indian

Mill-Owners' Association, presented addresses of welcome. The Erode Rotary Club and the Annamalai Planter's Association also presented addresses of welcome. He visited the Sakti Sugar Factory and laid the foundation stone for a hospital under the Voluntary Health Services Scheme at Appakudal, presided over the Annual Day celebrations of the Madras Aluminium Company at Coimbatore, opened a new wing of the Traveller's Bungalow, at Udumalpet, presided over a function at the Sainick School at Amaravathinagar, addressed the teachers of the Nachimuthu Polytechnic and Engineering College at Pollachi, addressed the students of the Vellalar College for Women at Erode and visited the Aliyar and Sholayar Dams of the Parambikulam Aliyar Project. He presided over the first convocation of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University at Coimbatore on the 13th December 1972 and toured the flood affected areas in Coimbatore and Salem districts. Sarees and dhoties were distributed by him at Salem to the affected persons. He discussed with the officials both in Coimbatore and Salem the ways and means of helping the affected persons including construction of new houses, supply of building materials free of cost to the deserving poor people and giving general loans on easy instalments at cheap rates of interest.

He visited Gandhigram on the 1st January 1973, delivered an address on "Languages and National Integration," inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Gandhigram and declared open an exhibition. Again, he visited Gandhigram on the 5th January 1973, after receiving the Prime Minister at Madurai and participated in the Village Leaders' meeting. He undertook a tour of the flood affected areas of Thanjavur district between 4th and 6th January 1973, visited the flood affected areas of South Arcot district on the 15th January 1973 and distributed cash and clothes to the victims. On the 28th January 1973 he visited Coimbatore, inaugurated the 14th Joint Technological Conference of the SITRA, witnessed the finals of the All India Hard Court Tennis Championship, distributed the prizes in the Forest College Campus and distributed prizes to the winners of the Annual Bridge Tournament also at the Indian Officers' Association. He toured North Arcot district on the 13th and 14th February 1973 and visited Tiruthani on 9th February 1973 and took part in the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Erode Medical Suppliers Association, Erode and Nirmala College for Women at Coimbatore besides laying the foundation stone for Local Library Authority between

8th and 10th March 1973. On the 15th March, 1973 he associated himself with the function of Sri Somasundara Kanya Vidyasala Girls High School, Kancheepuram and visited Kancheepuram again on 18th March 1973 to inaugurate the 125th year celebration of the Pachaiyappa's High School. He opened a new building for Balar Illam at Naganalai Pudukottai near Madurai on the 19th March 1973, inaugurated an overhead tank at Othakadai presided over the 92nd Annual College Day of the American College, Madurai, attended receptions by Kodaikanal Panchayat Union Council, Vilpatti Panchayat Board, Kodaikanal Township and Mannavur Panchayat Board, opened a new rest house at Kodaikanal and pre-school buildings at Vilpatti and Mannavanur, opened the Sowrashttra College building at Madurai on 24th March 1973 and opened a new building in the International Cancer Centre on the 25th March 1973 at Neyyoor in Kanyakumari district.

(b) *Outside the State.*—Leaving Ootacamund on the 17th June 1972, he returned to Madras on 20th June 1972 after a short stay at Bangalore on the 19th June 1972. He inaugurated the 2nd Session of the All India Conference of Dravidan Linguists at Tirupathi on the 26th June 1972.

He attended Sri Lakshminarayana Sashasra Homa Kunda Kratavu at Tirupati on the 10th July 1972 and spoke on the "Indian Heritage" and returned to Madras the same night. He visited the famous Rish Valley School at Madanapalle in Andhra Pradesh run by Krishna-murthi Foundation on the 13th and 14th September 1972 and on the way back visited Kalahasti. He left for Bombay on the 19th September 1972 and after fulfilling some engagements at Bombay, Baroda and Ahmedabad, he returned to Madras on the 30th September 1972.

He inaugurated a course of study on the history of our freedom movement at Ernakulam under the auspices of Gandhi Peace Foundation, inaugurated the Ornamental Gopuram at Neyyattinkara and Vidwat Sadas at Trivandrum. He left for Delhi on the 29th November 1972 to attend the conference of Governors and returned to Madras on the 3rd December 1972. He visited Bombay and Delhi between 20th February and 3rd March 1973. In Bombay he distributed prizes in the Janata Vidya Mandir, Karjat, addressed the students of the B.T. College, presided over the inauguration of a school at Dadar, presided over a function by the Geethanjali Association and inaugurated the

Sixth National Convention of National Association of Materials Management. At Delhi, he was accorded a reception by the citizens of Delhi. He attended a lunch by the Press Club, attended the Sayaji Rao Trust meeting, and addressed the Public Relations Society of India. He visited Bombay on the 29th March 1973 to participate in a meeting of the Institute of Public Undertakings, participated in a function on the 30th March 1973 to felicitate Shri Ramaprasad Premshankar Bakshi on his signal service to the cause of education and associate his name with a high school and attended receptions by the Tamil Sangham and Trustees of Shanmugananda Hall. He returned to Madras on 31st March 1973.

Governor's important engagements in Madras City.—He presided over the 62nd Anniversary celebrations of the Venkataramana Ayurvedic College and Dispensary, presided over the Social Welfare Day Celebrations under the auspices of the Tamil Branch of the Indian Council of Social Welfare and attended a dinner party given by the Chief Minister to meet the members of the Legislature, attended as Chief Guest, a reception arranged in connection with the 9th National Maritime Day and Merchant Navy Flag Day Celebration, inaugurated the 3rd National Convention of the Indian Society for training and Development and a Seminar on Plastics, Elastomers and Polymers, inaugurated the 7th Anniversary celebrations of the Society of Homeopathic Physicians laid the foundation stone for a school building by the Karnataka Sangha, distributed the National Unity Awards to the students which was held under the auspices of the Punjab Association, inaugurated the Institution of Plant Engineers and presided over a public meeting in connection with the XIX Centenary Celebrations of St. Thomas. He presided over the 26th session of the Gujarathi Sahitya Parishad which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister, presided over the 82nd birthday celebrations of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, presided over the meeting arranged by the Sheriff of Madras to condole the death of Thiru K. Venkataswamy Naidu, a former Minister and Thiru Mohammed Ismail, Muslim League Leader, presided over the Annual General Meeting of St. John's Ambulance Association, 17th Anniversary celebrations of the Anghaya Nilayam (Rescue Home) for destitute women, the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Madras Sangeetha Kalasala and the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Gujarati Kanya Kelavani Mandal. He also inaugurated the 13th conference of the Madras Paper Merchants' Association and the Invention Laboratory of the Tamil Nadu Inventors' Association and attended the

receptions held by the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General and Deputy High Commissioner of Britain and had lunch with the delegates of Gujarathi Sahitya Parishad. He presided over the public function in which the Chief Minister presented to the Prime Minister the State's donation of Rs. six crores to the National Defence Fund. He also attended the reception arranged on the occasion of birth-day of His Imperial Majesty of Japan. He presided over the inaugural meeting of the Madras Press Club and Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Irrigation Research Station at Poondi and the 42nd Annual Research Session of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, presided over the function to confer State awards to outstanding artistes at Rajaji Hall, inaugurated the Annual Conference of Collectors and Police Officers at Rajaji Hall and participated in the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

He inaugurated the Tamil Nadu Voluntary Health Association and the 7th Conference of All-India Type Founders' Association, released the first issue of Sanskrit Monthly Samaskrita Prakasika, attended the benefit music performance at the University Centenary Auditorium and presided over a meeting addressed by Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar, Chairman, Law Commission on the Philosophy of Indian Secularism. He inaugurated the new premises of Sarala Art Centre at Hotel Connera and visited the newly developed areas of the Slum Clearance Board in South Madras. He presided over the inaugural function of the Centenary celebration of the Nursing Education, an entertainment programme in aid of Matrimandir, Auroville, Tamil Nadu at the University Centenary Hall, an Exhibition Hockey Match between the Indian Olympic Team and Tamil Nadu Hockey Team, the Anniversary celebrations of Shri Jai Ganesh Tala Vadya Vidyalaya at Triplicane, the Anniversary celebrations of the Music Circle, Adyar, at the Mylapore Fine Arts Club and invited the Rotarians to discuss the feasibility of a free hostel for poor first class boys and girls. Addressing the mid-fight session of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Council, on the 14th August 1972, he paid a tribute to the freedom fighters and martyrs who fought for our independence and urged the legislators to take a sacred and solemn vow that no sacrifice would be spared to preserve the unity of India, unfurled the National Flag on the ramparts of the Fort St. George on the morning of 15th August, gave a broadcast over the All-India Radio appealing to the people to ingrain into every vein of ours the "Mantra" of emotional

integration and create an insatiable thirst for living as Indians and urged them to build Bharat of our dreams where poverty will be banished and personal jealousies tabooed and took the salute at the march past of the pageantry procession. He presided over the Second Southern Zonal Conference of the Central Public Works Department Junior Engineers and the Independence Silver Jubilee celebrations under the auspices of the Mylapore Academy, laid the foundation stone of a building of the Regional Testing Laboratory of the Indian Standards Institution and presented a memento to Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, M.L.A. on the conferment of "Bharat" by the Government of India at a function organised by the Tamil Nadu State Sangeetha Nataga Sangam. He inaugurated the Tamil Nadu State Ophthalmic conference, the first anniversary of Arunodaya Cultural Academy, the South Madras Baharat Scouts and Guides Camp, the Shri Jayanthi series of lectures organised by the Asthika Samajam and the film festival of the Madras Film Society, witnessed a pooja at the Kapaleeswarar temple in connection with the birth-day celebration of the President of India and attended the Platinum Jubilee celebrations of the Ramakrishna Math. He inaugurated the APSARAS, a Sabha to promote dance and music, a seminar on the impact of changing structures of marketing patterns, the Aurobindo Centenary celebrations, Arabic Study Circle in New College and the Business Session of the Colloquium on Exports under the auspices of the Hindustan Chamber of Commerce, released the commemoration volume of Bhairji Shri Hanuman Prasad Poddar, attended a function arranged by the Akila Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad to mark the Silver Jubilee of Independence, a variety entertainment by Malayalee Club to mark the Onam celebrations, Lions Dinner Meeting, Silver Jubilee of Sivananda Saraswathi Sevashram at Kattankulathur and the 77th birthday celebration of Tamil Vidwan Thiru M. V. Venugopal Pillai. He attended a reception in connection with the celebrations of the National Day of Malayasia, the monthly prayer meeting at Gandhi Mandapam, presided over a function in honour of Justice Thiru R. Sadasivam and Dr. Rathnavelu Subramaniam, a cultural programme in connection with Silver Jubilee celebrations of Stella Maris College, inaugural session of the Private Colleges, Annual Rally of the North Madras Baharat Scouts and Guides, unveiled the oil painting of Dr. Munshi in the new building of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan released the Tamil Daily 'Swadesamitran' after an interruption of about Ten months, visited the I. N. Submarine 'Kursura', presided over the meeting of the Managing Committee of Amalgamated Fund

for Ex-servicemen, participated in the Annual Day Celebration of Shri Gaudiya Mutt and inaugurated the 3rd All-India Vaishnava Conference, presided over the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of Madras City Co-operative House Mortgage Society Limited., presided over a Seminar on "Shri Aurobindo and the concept of Evolution" and inaugurated the Regional Cost Conference of the Southern India Regional Council of Cost Accounts Institute. He presided over the week-long Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations held at Gandhi Mandapam from 2nd to 8th October 1972, which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister, inaugurated the Wild Life Week, the Nava Hindi Lekhak Shibir at the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition a Seminar on Safety in Dock Work at the Regional Labour Institute, the Third Annual Science Exhibition at the Madras University and the Fourth Annual National Conference of the Society of Nuclear Medicines. He laid the foundation stone for an Institute to rehabilitate the retarded and the afflicted, presided over the Founder's Day of the N. K. Tirumalachariar National Girls' High School, the 129th year commemoration day of the Pachayappas' Charities and declared open the new buildings of the Rani Meyyammai High School at Adyar. He inaugurated the Natya Vihar Kala Kendra, a school of Fine Arts, presided over a meeting of the Madras City Standing Flag Day Organisation Committee, birthday celebrations of Acharya Tulsi, presided over a lecture by the Governor of Gujarat on 'Gandhian Philosophy in the context of modern trends', participated in a meeting to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi under the auspices of Hackbridge Hewettic and Easun Limited, Thiruvottiyur inaugurated the quarterly session of the Indian Pump Manufacturer's Association and the Childrens' day function. He declared open a branch of the Bank of Madurai, attended the New Year Day celebrations of the Gujarati Association, a reception at the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic Consulate-General and the Burlin Chamber Orchestra by the German Democratic Republic, attended the Duleep Trophy Match between the South and West Zones, presided over the 15th anniversary of the Association of Homes for Children (Orphanage), inauguration of a Seminar on 'Mariculture and Mechanised Fishing' took the salute at the ceremonial parade of the National Cadet Corps and addressed the Scouts and Guides at Raj Bhavan. He presided over the Annual Conference of the Tamil Nadu Assistant Surgeons' Association at Madras, declared open the new multistoreyed building of the Church of South India, participated in the 35th Anniversary celebrations of the L. Y. M. A

and the 11th Anniversary celebrations of the Indian Mathematical Science. He inaugurated the All-India Highway Motor Rally, Music Conference of the Indian Fine Arts Society, Art Festival at Kalakshetra, National Seminar on Public Relations for Managerial effectiveness and the Saraswathi Giri Veda Samskrita Patasala, attended a reception given by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic Consulate-General, gave a tea party to the delegates of the 5th Annual Conference of Indian Association for Programmed Learning, visited the flood affected areas in North and South Madras and discussed with the Chairman of the Slum Clearance Board matters regarding housing problems for those who lost their huts in the low lying areas.

He presided over the function in connection with the commissioning of the Cyclone Warning Radar at the Madras Port and a meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras to condole the death of Thiru Rajaji. He inaugurated the 22nd Biennial Conference of the Christian Medical Association, delivered the inaugural address on the occasion of the 285th inauguration of the Corporation of Madras, opened the 123rd Annual Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show, attended a reception held by the British Deputy High Commissioner to meet the players of the Cricket test match, attended the test match; attended the Red Cross Evening; gave a dinner to the Chairman and Members of the Finance Commission, and a reception to the visiting Deans under the auspices of the Experiment in International Living. He took the salute at a ceremonial march past in connection with the Republic Day, gave a broadcast message to the people exhorting them to give spontaneous and total co-operation in the fight against poverty and in the endeavours for achieving prosperity, and gave a reception in the evening which was largely attended by Ministers, non-officials and officials. About 200 persons selected at random from the Voters' list were also invited for the party. He presided over the 24th anniversary of Stree Seva Mandir, the foundation stone laying ceremony for a new building for Diversional Therapy in T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram, a function for the release of the Bhaktavatsalam Commemorative Volume, the birthday celebration of Shri Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the final day of the State Republic Day Sports, the meeting of the State Managing Committee of the Amalgamated Fund for Ex-servicemen, attended the prayer meeting held at Gandhi Mandapam, on the evening of 30th January which was also observed as 'Martyr's Day' and observed two minutes silence at a function in the Fort St. George, attended the inauguration of the Golden Jubilee cele-

brations of the Guild of Service, inaugurated the Advanced Research Centre for Tamilology, the Sixth Annual Conference of the Association of Geography Teachers of India and the exhibition of '25 years of Indian Art' by Lalit Kala Akademi and the Workshop on Social Development. He attended a dinner to Shri Uma Shanker Dikshit by Bhaktavatsalam Commemoration Committee, a film show 'The Mind of Man' at the USIS, witnessed an exhibition billiards match and distributed the prizes. He received the Vice-President of India on the 31st January and saw him off. He gave a lunch party to His Excellency Mr. Bruce Williams, Canadian High Commissioner and Mrs. Bruce Williams and a dinner party to His Excellency Mr. Severnev, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers, Byelorussian Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and His Excellency Mr. H. Fischer, Ambassador of German Democratic Republic and Mrs. Fischer. He presided over the Silver Jubilee of the Indian Council of Social Work; the International Evening of Music, Song and Dance; the Silver Jubilee Sports of Independence Day at Adarsha Vidyalaya; the commissioning of Bharathi Dock at Madras Port; release of the new publications of the Sahitya Akademi; the Silver Jubilee of Alliance Française; annual prize distribution functions of the Stanley Medical College and Madras Medical College; inauguration of the direct telephone line from Madras to Bombay; the All India Conference of Shareholders Association; the Annual Police Medal Parade; inaugurated the All India Convention of Electronics and the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Lady Willington Training College and delivered the Valedictory address at a Seminar on Nehru; attended a dinner by Captain Duckworth in honour of Admiral Nanda; a ballet programme arranged by the British Council; gave a dinner to Senator Mathias of United States and a tea party to meet the delegates to the Golden Jubilee of the Guild of Service. On the 17th February, he saw the President off. He presided over a function in which the President released the book in Sanskrit written by Shri Srirama-desikan, a Bhoomipuja function of Sri Gujarati Sahayakari hospital, and distributed the State awards to teachers; declared open a new hostel building of the Women's Christian Hostel, presided over the valedictory function of the Red Cross of Tamil Nadu; released a souvenir in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the Khadi movement; distributed the prizes to the winners in the All India Highway Motor Rally at a grand function organised by the Indian Oil Corporation; presided over the inauguration of the Madras Chapter of the Institute of Public Undertakings, participated in the College Day Celebrations of Dhanraj

Baid Jain College and St. Christopher Training College for Women ; L. N. Government Arts College, Ponneri, declared open a branch of the Federal Bank, inaugurated the conference of the Friends Cultural and Literary Society, presided over the Convocation of the Madras University and delivered the convocation address on the 17th March ; visited M. V. Logos; presided over the 2nd anniversary celebration of Ananda Arts Academy and presided over the presentation of State Awards to outstanding artistes under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Sangeetha Nataka Sangham.

The important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan during the year were : Sri M. R. Krishna, Chairman, State Farms Corporation of India, Sri Iqbal Singh, Chairman, Food Corporation of India, Sri Mohanlal Sukhadia, Governor of Mysore, Sri B. D. Jatti, Lt. Governor of Pondicherry, Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister, Sri P. C. Sethi, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Sri K.K. Dass, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, New Delhi, Sri I. K. Gujral, Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing, Sri Y. B. Chavan, Union Finance Minister, Sri Siddhartha Sankar Ray, Chief Minister of West Bengal, Smt. Leelavathi Munshi, Sri Justice P. N. Bhagwati, Chief Justice of Gujarat, Sri A. Baksi, Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, Sri Khandubhai, Desai, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Dr. K. L. Rao, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power and Sri Hanumanthiah, Union Minister for Railways, Sri V. Viswanathan, Governor of Kerala, and Smt. Viswanathan, Sri Uma Sankar Dikshit, Union Minister of Health and Family Planning, Sri Mohan Dharia, Union Minister of State for Planning, Smt. Sarojini Mahishi, Union Minister of State for Tourism and Civil Aviation, Sri P. B. Gajendragadkar, Chairman, Law Commission, Sri Jagjivan Ram, Union Defence Minister, Sri T. A. Pai, Union Minister for Railways and Sri R. D. Shah, Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes, New Delhi, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Sri Murahari, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. C. G. Swell, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Union Minister of State for Health and Family Planning, Sri Daroga Prasad Roy, Finance Minister of Bihar, Sri T. R. Leuva, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly, Shir G. Ramachandran, Chairman, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Sri D. P. Dhar, Union Planning Minister, Prof. Sher Singh, Union Minister of State for Agriculture, Dr. R. R. Diwakar, Sri Chhedi Lal, Lt. Governor designate of Pondicherry, Sri B.D. Jatti, Governor designate of Orissa,

Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister of Tourism, H. E. Shri K. B. Malia, Nepalese Ambassador, Shri K. Brahmananda Reddi, Chairman, Finance Commission, Dr. Nagendra Singh, Chief Election Commissioner, Field Marshal S. H. F. Manekshaw, Chief of Army Staff Dr. Melkote, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Vice-Chairman, Citizen's Central Council, Shri Anna Saheb P. Shinde, Union Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri H. N. Bahuguna, Union Minister of Communications, Shri Jagannath Pahadias, Union Deputy Minister of Communications, Shri Justice S. K. Verma, Chief Justice of Uttar Pradesh, Lt. General Sarta, Singh, General Officer, Commanding-in-charge Southern Command ; Shri N. N. Wanchoo, Governor-designate of Kerala and Smt. Wanchoo.

CHAPTER III.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Sessions.

The Fifth Session of the Fifth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly which commenced on 9th August 1972 was prorogued with effect from 15th November 1972. During the period, the Assembly sat for 13 days. The first sitting lasted for 12 days from 9th to 25th August 1972 while the second sitting lasted for a day on 15th November 1972.

The sixth session of the Fifth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly which commenced on 2nd December 1972 was prorogued with effect from 29th December 1972. During the period, the Assembly sat for 12 days from 2nd December to 15th December 1972.

The seventh session of the Fifth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly which commenced on 2nd February 1973 was prorogued with effect from 19th June 1973. During the period, the Assembly sat for 41 days. The first sitting lasted for 9 days from 2nd to 13th February 1973 while the second sitting lasted for 32 days from 26th February 1973 to 5th April 1973.

Governor's Address.—On the 2nd February 1973, Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed the Members of both the Houses of the Legislature. The discussion on the Address took place for six days on the 6th, 7th to 10th and 12th February 1973. A motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address moved by Thiru N. Ganapathy, M.L.A., was adopted by the Assembly on the 12th February 1973.

Condolence Resolutions and Obituary References.—(1) On the 3rd February 1973, a Condolence Resolution was passed *nem con* in the Assembly on the demise of Thiru Rajaji, the first Indian Governor-General of India and twice the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. On the same day, another resolution on the demise of Thiru P. Gopal, a sitting Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly elected from Coimbatore West Assembly Constituency was passed *nem con*.

(2) Twenty-two Obituary references were also made during the period on the demise of certain former Members of the Assembly and Council.

Committee.—The following Legislature Committees were constituted for the year 1973-74 on the dates noted against each—

<i>Serial number and name of the Committee.</i>	<i>Date on which constituted.</i>
1 Business Advisory Committee	31st March 1973
2 Committee on Rules	30th March 1973.
3 Committee on Privileges	2nd April 1973.
4 Committee on Government Assurances	31st March 1973.
5 Committee on Subordinate Legislation	30th March 1973.
6 House Committee	30th March 1973.
7 Committee on Public Accounts	5th April 1973
8 Committee on Estimates	5th April 1973.
9 Committee on Public Undertakings	2nd April 1973.

Financial Business.—The First Supplementary statement of Expenditure for the year 1972-73 was presented by the Honourable Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister on the 18th August 1972 and it was voted on 22nd August 1972. The Appropriation Bill relating to it was introduced in the Assembly on the 22nd August 1972 and it was considered and passed on the 24th August 1972.

The Budget for the year 1973-74 was presented to the Assembly by Hon'ble Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister on the 26th February 1973. The General Discussion on the Budget took place for 7 days on 28th February, 1st to 3rd and 5th to 7th March 1973. The Hon'ble Chief Minister replied to the debate on the 7th March 1973. Voting of Demands for Grants lasted for 17 days namely 8th to 10th, 12th to 17th 19th to 24th, 26th and 27th March 1973. The Appropriation Bill relating to the Budget was introduced in the Assembly on the 27th March 1973 and it was considered and passed on the 29th March 1973.

The Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1972-73 was presented to the Assembly by the Hon'ble Dr. M. Karunanidhi Chief Minister on 26th March 1973 and it was discussed and voted on 28th March 1973. The Appropriation Bill relating to it was introduced on 28th March 1973 and it was considered and passed on 29th March 1973.

Reports presented.—Twenty-three reports were presented to the Assembly by the respective Chairman of various Committees during the period.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Annual Financial Statement for 1972-73.—The discussion on the Annual Financial Statement for 1972-73 and supplementary Financial Statement for 1971-72 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board initiated by Hon'ble Thiru O. P. Raman, Minister for Electricity on the 2nd December 1972 was discussed on the 2nd, 4th 5th and 6th December 1972 and sixty-six members took part in the discussion. The Hon'ble Minister for Electricity replied to the debate.

Government Motions and Resolutions.—During the period, four Government Resolutions and twenty-four Government Motions were discussed and adopted in the Assembly out of which the following were the important Resolutions and Motions discussed in the Assembly:—

(1) On the 25th August 1972, the Hon'ble Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Local Administration moved the following Resolution and the same was put to vote after discussion and carried on the same day.

“This House ratifies the amendments to the constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to Clause (2) of Article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1972 as passed by the two Houses of the Parliament”.

(2) On the 13th December 1972, the Hon'ble Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Local Administration moved the following resolution which was put to vote and carried on the same day:—

“That this House ratifies the amendment to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to clause (2) of Article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, 1972, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament”.

(3) On 3rd March 1973, the Hon'ble Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Industries moved the following Resolution which was carried on the same day:—

“That in Tamil Nadu, 20 lakhs of people are dependent on five lakhs of looms for their livelihood and that this House requests the Government of India to arrange to supply immediately the 20,000 bales of hanks and 35,000 bales of cones needed for the looms in our State”.

(4) On the 28th March 1973, the Hon'ble Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan Minister for Education and Local Administration moved a motion for the constitution of a Legislature Committee called “the Committee on Public Undertakings” and it was put to vote and carried on the same day.

No confidence motion and motion disapproving the policy of the Ministry.—On the 9th August 1972, Dr. H. V. Hande moved with the leave of the House, the following motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry:—

“That the House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers headed by Hon'ble Dr. M. Karunanidhi”.

On the same day, Thiru K. T. K. Tangamani moved with the leave of the House, the following motion expressing disapproval of the policy of the Ministry:—

“That this House disapproves the policy of the Ministry about the manner in which the farmers' agitation was handled”.

The discussion on the above motions took place for four days and twenty-seven members took part in the discussion and the Hon'ble Chief Minister replied thereto on 12th August 1972.

The motions were put to vote separately and declared lost.

Motion expressing Confidence in the Ministry.—On the 4th December 1972, the Hon'ble Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, with the leave of the House moved the following motion expressing confidence in the Ministry:—

“This House expresses its confidence in the Council of Ministers of which Thiru M. Karunanidhi is the Chief Minister”.

The discussion on the motion took place for four days. Twenty-four members took part in the discussion and the Hon'ble Chief Minister replied thereto on 11th December 1972. On the same day, the motion was put to vote and carried.

Motion for removal of Speaker from his Office.—On 2nd December 1972, the House decided to take up immediately the resolution for the removal of Speaker from his office.

The Hon'ble Leader of the House moved a resolution that the Deputy Speaker shall preside over the House and the House agreed to the motion. The Deputy Speaker accordingly occupied the Chair. With the leave of the House, Thiru N. Veerasamy moved the following resolution:—

“This House resolves that Thiru K. A. Mathialagan be removed from the office of speaker of the Legislature Assembly of Tamil Nadu.”

The above motion was put to vote and carried.

Resolution for the removal of the Deputy Speaker from his office.—Thiru K. T. K. Tangamani, with the leave of the House moved the following resolution and spoke thereon:—

“This House resolves to remove the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly from his office, for his undemocratic and unconstitutional acts on 2nd December 1972.”

Thiru Palanivel Rajan, one of the members of the Panel of Chairmen presided over the deliberations of the House, when the resolution for the removal of the Deputy Speaker was taken up for consideration.

Eleven members including the Hon'ble Leader of the House and the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker took part in the discussion. The resolution was put to vote and declared lost.

Statement made by the Hon'ble Ministers under rule 41 of the Assembly Rules.—During the period, 34 statements were made by the Hon'ble Ministers on the floor of the House on their attention being called under rule 41 of the Assembly Rules on matter of urgent public importance.

Adjournment Motions—During the period, 32 adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent to raise the motions was withheld.

Statement by Hon'ble Ministers suo motu.—During the period, 18 statements were made by the Hon'ble Ministers *suo motu* under rule 82 of the Assembly Rules.

Private Members' Business Bills and Resolutions.—During the period two Bills and three Resolutions given notice of by Private Members were discussed in the Assembly. Out of these two Bills and two Resolutions were by leave of the House withdrawn by the members concerned and the discussion on one Resolution was not concluded.

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

(1) The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labour Fair Wages (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 2 of 1972).

(2) The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 3 of 1972).

(3) The Tamil Nadu Betting Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1972, (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 4 of 1972).

(4) The Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Ordinance, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 1 of 1973).

Course of legislation.—During the period 46 Bills were passed and eight were referred to the Joint Select Committees. Out of 46 Bills passed 30 Bills were amending Bills and 16 were substantive Bills.

Matter of Privileges.—(1) On 6th February 1973, the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker announced to the House that under rule 192 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, he had referred *suo motu* to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report the incidents that took place on 2nd February 1973, when the Governor addressed the Members of both Houses of the Legislature assembled together.

(2) On 2nd March 1973, Thiru N. Veerasamy and Thiru Mohammed Kather Mohideen raised a matter of privilege against Dr. H. V. Hande in respect of a speech made by him at Pallavaram and against the Editor, Publisher and Printer of Tamil Daily "Thennagam" for publishing the same on 28th February and 1st March 1973. The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker ruled that there was *prima facie* case of breach of privilege and on a motion moved by Thiru N. Veerasamy the matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges for its examination and report.

Election to the Senate of the Madurai University.—On the 29th August 1972, the Hon'ble Speaker announced to the House that the following Members were duly elected to the Senate of Madurai University to fill the vacancies with effect from 23rd August 1972:—

- 1 Thiru K. Kalimuthu.
- 2 Dr. P. Padmanabhan.
- 3 Thiru M. Surulivel.
- 4 Thiru K. Kandasamy.

Election to the Senate of the Madras University.—On 22nd March 1973, the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker announced to the House that the following members were duly elected to Senate of the Madras University to fill six vacancies:—

- 1 Thiru V. Rajagopal.
- 2 Thiru G. Ilangovan.
- 3 Thiru N. Veerasamy.
- 4 Thiru K. Vezhavendan.
- 5 Thiru A. M. Mohideen.
- 6 Thirumathi Jothi Venkatachellam.

Questions.—The number of questions answered on the floor of the House during the period was as follows:—

Starred 1,302

Short Notice Questions 7

Answers to 21 Unstarred Questions were placed on the Table of the House.

Mid-night Function of the Tamil Nadu Legislature on the Silver Jubilee on Indian Independence.—On the mid-night of 14th August 1972, there was a function of the Tamil Nadu Legislature in the Assembly Chamber to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence. The Members of the Assembly and Council, assembled in the Assembly Chamber. The Governor, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Hon'ble Speaker, Legislative Assembly, the Hon'ble Chairman, Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Leader of the House (Assembly) and Leaders of Parties addressed the Members.

At the stroke of midnight, the Members stood in silence for two minutes in memory of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives during the struggle for freedom.

Papers placed on the Table of the House.—During the period, 802 papers were laid on the Table of the House as detailed below:—

(a) Statutory Rules and Orders	480
(b) Reports, Notifications and other papers ..	322

The party position in the Legislative Assembly as on 1st April 1973 was as follows:—

<i>Serial number and name of party.</i>	<i>Strength</i>
1 Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	175
2 Congress (O)	12
3 Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	11
4 Communist Party of India	8
5 Forward Block	7
6 Muslim League	6
7 Swatantra	6
8 Congress	6
9 Tamil Arasu Kazhagam	1
10 Independence	1
11 Nominated	1
12 Vacant	1
Total	235

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council :

Strength.—The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council comprised 63 Members including the Hon'ble Chairman. Of these, 33 Members belonged to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 10 to the Congress (O), three to Swatantra, two each to the United Party, the Indian Union Muslim

League, Tamil Arasu Kazhagam and the Congress (R), one each to Toilers Commonweal Party, and the Forward Block and six were Independents.

Sittings.—During the period under report there were three Sessions. The Legislative Council met for 10 days, 8 days and 32 days during 42nd, 43rd and 44th Sessions respectively. In the aggregate the Council met for 50 days.

Governor's address.—The Governor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on 2nd February 1973. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks in reply to the Governor's Address lasted for six days and the Motion of Thanks was adopted without amendment.

Condolence Resolution and Obituary References.—Condolence resolutions were passed on the demise of Thiru G. Krishnamoorthy, Former Deputy Chairman, Thiru C. Rajagopalachari, former Governor-General of India and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru T. K. Shanmugam, Member, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, Thiru B. Ramachandra Reddy, former President of Tamil Nadu and Member of the Legislative Council.

Obituary references were made on the demise of Thiru H. Seetharama Reddy, former Minister of Composite Madras State, Thiru A. K. Thangavelu Mudaliar, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, Thiru Namakkal V. Ramalingam Pillai, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, Thiru D. Sanjeeviah, former Minister of the Composite Madras State, Thiru K. Uppi Sahib, former Member of the Old Legislative Council, Thiru K. Ramadoss, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, Thiru P. Gopal, Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and Thiru T. S. Arunachalam, former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

Committees.—During the period under report the Business Advisory Committee and the Committee on Government Assurances for the year 1972-73 were constituted. The House Committee for the financial year 1973-74 and the Rules Committee were also constituted. Five Members of the Council were selected/nominated to associate with each of the Committees of the Assembly for the financial year 1973-74, namely, the Committee on Public Accounts, the Committee on Estimates, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation and the Committee on Public Undertakings.

Presentation of reports.—The report of the Select Committee on the Rules of Procedure of the Council appointed in the year 1971 was presented by the Hon'ble the Minister for Education and Local Administration on 3rd April 1972. The Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Government Assurances was presented by the Chairman of the Committee.

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

1. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1972—73.
2. Annual Financial Statement for 1972—73 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1971—72 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.
3. Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1972—73.
4. Budget for the year 1973—74.
5. Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1972—73.

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

1. Election of one Member to the Board of Management of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University;
2. Amendment to the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971.
3. Amendment to the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971.
4. Concurrence for setting up of Joint Select Committee.
 - (1) The Tamil Nadu Private Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Bill, 1973.
 - (2) The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1973.
 - (3) The Tamil Nadu Public Men (Criminal Misconduct) Bill, 1973.
 - (4) The Tamil Nadu Legal Aid and Advice Bill, 1973.

(5) The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Bill, 1972.

(6) The Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Bill, 1972.

Discussion on the policy notes.—The following Policy Notes were discussed in the Council on a motion moved by the Hon'ble Minister concerned and the motion was talked out:—

- (1) Note on Progress of Education in Tamil Nadu.
- (2) Policy Note on Medical and Public Health.
- (3) Policy Note on Industrial Growth in Tamil Nadu.
- (4) Policy Note on Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.
- (5) Policy Note on Food and Agriculture.

Resolutions.—During the period under report, the following Government Resolutions were discussed in the Legislative Council:—

- (1) Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1972.
- (2) To increase the maximum amount of the guarantee given in respect of the debentures issued by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank Ltd.
- (3) Non-availability of yarn and supply of the same.
- (4) Ratification of the Constitution (Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, 1972.

Bills.—During the period under report, 47 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.

Questions.—Out of 2,240 Starred, 87 Unstarred and 30 Short notice questions received 1,186 starred and ten short notice questions were disallowed. Fifty-eight questions were referred back to the Members. Of the admitted questions, 778 starred questions and five short notice questions were answered on the floor of the House. Answers to 146 unstarred questions were laid on the table of the House. Answers

to four starred questions were ordered to be printed in the Official report of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Debates. Two statements were made by the Ministers, correcting the answers to starred questions.

Statement made by Ministers.—During the period under report 26 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.

Under rule 82 of the Council Rules, 11 statements were made by the Ministers.

Adjournment motions.—Thirteen adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Council and consent for all the adjournment motions was withheld by the Hon. Chairman.

Matter of privilege.—Four matters of privilege were raised by the Members under rule 157 of the Council Rules. The consent of the Hon'ble Chairman was withheld in the House in respect of three cases and the other matter was referred to the Committee of Privilege for enquiry and report to the House.

Official Reports.—During the period 128 speeches were delivered in English and 623 in Tamil.

Papers laid on the table of the House.—During the period 429 statutory rules and orders and 279 reports, notifications and other papers were laid on the table of the House.

Election of three Members to the Senate of the Madras University.—Three Members were elected to the Senate of the Madras University.

Election of two Members to the Senate of the Madurai University.—Two Members were elected to the Senate of Madurai University.

Course of Legislation.

During the period from the 1st April 1972 to the 31st March 1973 46 Acts were published of which 12 are substantial enactments and the rest are amending measures. Five Ordinances were also promulgated during that period. A brief account of the Legislation is given below :—

1. *The Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1972).*—The Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendments) Act, 1972 amends the Tamil Nadu Sales

of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act VI of 1939), so as to insert a new section 7-B providing for the rounding off to the nearest rupee of the amount of tax, fee, penalty, fine or any other sum payable, and the amount of refund due, under the provisions of the principle Act.

2. *The Tamil Nadu Betting Tax (Amendments) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1972).*—A new section 7-A has been inserted by this Act in the Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1935) providing for the rounding off to the nearest rupee, the amount of tax or any other sum payable and amount of refund due under the provisions of the Principle Act.

3. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1972).*—Section 59 of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) provided that the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Act relating to cultivating tenants ceiling area shall remain in force for a period of three years from the date of publication of the Act, namely, the 2nd May 1972. The life of this Chapter was last extended upto the 1st May 1972. By this Act section 59 was omitted with a view to retaining Chapter VIII permanently in the Act.

4. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1972).*—Sales tax was levied at the rate of 12 per cent under the Tamil Nadu Excise Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1971) on imported foreign liquors in addition to the 12 per cent single point sales tax under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959). This Act amends Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959 so as to give effect to the Governments decision:—

(1) that instead of the two levies a consolidated levy of sales tax at the rate of 24 per cent under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 may be levied;

(2) that dry cells should tax at 15 per cent at the point of first sale in the State by classifying them as a special item in the First Schedule to the Sales Tax Act;

(3) to exempt sales of coconut from liability to tax;

(4) to avoid any possible misinterpretation of the exemption granted to coconut by splitting item 69 in the First Schedule into two separate item-one for coconut and the other for copra.

5. *The Tamil Nadu Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Act 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1972).*—Under section 52 of the Tamil Nadu Revenue Act, 1864 arrears of Revenue other than land revenue and all other amounts due to the State Government may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue. This provision does not apply to amount due to quasi-Government bodies. As there is no effective means to realising the loans and advances granted to any person by the Quasi-Government bodies Sections 52-A has been inserted by this Act, to ensure prompt collection of such amounts.

6. *The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1972).*—It is considered that optimum advantage of the provisions in Section 36 of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board Act, 1970 can be derived if the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board is empowered to invest its fund not only in the public accounts of the Government or in the Reserve Bank of India but also in the State Bank of India or in any Nationalised Bank. To achieve this object section 34 (4) of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board Act, 1970 has been amended by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (Amendment) Act, 1972.

7. *The Tamil Nadu Pawn Brokers (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1972).*—Sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Pawn Brokers Act, 1943 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIII of 1943), empowers the State Governments to prescribe a fee for the grant of licence under the Act. Due to increase in the expenditure incurred in administering the Act, it was considered necessary to enhance the limit of the licence fee from rupees 25 to 100 by amending the Tamil Nadu Pawn Brokers Act, 1943. This Act has been enacted to provide for the above matter.

8. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1972).*—The local cess surcharge levied under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 is one of the important sources of the income of the Panchayat Union Councils. The maximum rate of levy of one rupee and fifty paise on every rupee of land revenue was considered to be inadequate. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Amendment Act, 1972 has been enacted with a view to raise the maximum rate of levy of local cess surcharge to two rupees and fifty paise on every rupee of land revenue to augment the resources of the Panchayat Union Councils.

9. *The Tamil Nadu Non-trading Companies Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1972).*—It is considered necessary to enact the uniform law relating to the incorporation regulation and winding up of non-trading corporation with objects confined to the State of Tamil Nadu which would apply through out the State.

Entry 32 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution read with class (3) of Article 246 of the Constitution confers on the State Legislature exclusive power to make laws with respect to incorporation, regulation and winding up of non-trading corporation with objects confined to one State. Parliament is not competent to repeal the Indian Companies Act, 1913 in so far as it relates to matters specified in entry 32 of the State List. The result is that section 289-A of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 which enables the State Government to exercise the powers of the Central Government under that Act with respect to non-trading corporation with objects confined to one State must be said to continue in force. Instead of enacting comprehensive legislation for the purpose it is proposed to make the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 applicable to non-trading corporation with objects confined to the State of Tamil Nadu by means of a referencial piece of legislation. Hence the Tamil Nadu Non-trading Companies Act, 1972 has been enacted.

10. *The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1972).*—It has been decided to levy a surcharge of five per cent on the tax payable in respect of goods vehicles and 10 per cent of the tax on other motor vehicles (other than Motor Cycles and Scooters) under the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, in order to augment the revenues of the States. To achieve this object section 4(C) has been inserted in the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 by the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1972.

11. *The Tamil Nadu (Transferred Territory) Extension of Laws Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1972).*—By the Tamil Nadu (Transferred Territory) Extension of Laws Act, 1957 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1957) certain enactments in force in the State of Tamil Nadu were extended to the transferred territory namely the Kanyakumari District and the Shenkottai Taluk of the Tirunelveli District. Subsequently, by Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1965 certain other enactments in force in the State were

extended to the transferred territory. It is proposed to extend to that territory some more enactments in force in the State of Tamil Nadu and to repeal the corresponding laws in force in that territory. This enactment achieves the above object.

12. *The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Tamil Nadu Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1972).*—The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959 (Central Act 29 of 1959), extends the period of limitation in certain cases for suits to recover possession of immovable property forming part of Public Wakfs upto the 31st December 1970. In view of the fact that there are a number of cases in which suits have not been filed, it has been decided to amend the act extending the said period upto the 31st December 1972 and this Act provides for the same.

13. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 1972).*—This Act amends the principle Act namely, the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) so as to—

(i) treat the wet lands irrigated by rain-fed tanks in the Kanyakumari District to be on par with the dry lands irrigated by rain-fed tanks for the purpose of calculations of standard acre;

(ii) reduce the maximum extent which a family consisting of more than five members can hold to 40 standard acres;

(iii) omit the words “other than hill area” occurring in Sections 8 (i) (v), 9 (3) (a), 10 (1) (vi), 13 (1) (iii) and 30 in order to take away the exemption granted to plantations in the hill areas.

(iv) insert a new Chapter IV-A, requiring an industrial or commercial undertaking to apply to the Government for permission to hold or acquire land in excess of the ceiling area instead of exempting from the provisions of the Principal Act any land held by any industrial or commercial undertakings (other than co-operative society) which is approved by the Government.

(v) insert a proviso after the second proviso to section 62 empowering the authorised officers to permit the possession of the land held by the person as cultivating tenant and in excess of the cultivating

tenant's ceiling area, if the total extent of such excess land does not exceed half an acre in the case of wet land and one acre in the case of dry land.

(vi) to omit section 111 which provided for power to remove difficulties.

14. *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1972).*—This Act, as a part of the agrarian reform, provides relief to the cultivating tenants from the burden of discharging arrears of rent outstanding on the 30th June 1971, subject to the condition that the cultivating tenants pay the current rent (namely the whole of the rent due from the fasli year commencing on the 1st July 1971 and ending with the 30th June 1972) within a period of six months from the date of the publication of this act.

This Act also amends section 3(4) (b) of the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act XXV of 1955) and section 19(3) (b) of the Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 57 of 1961) so as to provide that the authorised officer shall not direct the cultivating tenants to deposit such arrears of rent as have become time barred under the law of limitation.

15. *The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendments) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1972).*—The term of office of Councillors of the Madurai Municipal Corporation was extended upto May 1974 by the Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment and Extension of Term of Office) Act, 1971. It was decided that during the period of the Statutory extension of the term of the Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of Madurai there must be yearly election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor and that such election should take place on a date notified by the Government. To dispel the doubts as to whether the terms of the then existing Mayor and the Deputy Mayor would come to an end, on the 28th April 1972, rule 7 of Schedule VII of the Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971 was also amended suitably.

16. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1972).*—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1972, was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of

Articles 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 1972 ; and

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

17. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1972).*—This Act amends the principal Act, namely, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1969) so as to—

(i) make the principal Act permanent ;

(ii) insert a new section 12-A providing for the alteration by Government, by notification, of the rate of wages specified in Part I or Part II of the Schedule and for fixing different rates of wages for different areas. Power has also been taken in sub-section (3) of this section to review the fair wages at such intervals not exceeding five years as the Government may think fit and to revise the rate of fair wages, if necessary ;

(iii) insert a new section 12-B making the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act, 11 of 1948) inapplicable to any area in which the principal Act has already been or is brought into force ;

(iv) repeal the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 2 of 1972).

18. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1972).*—The Council of the Municipal Corporation of Madras has suggested that appointment to posts included in Class III and IV should be made by the Commissioner instead of selection being made by the appointments committee and the appointment being made by the Commissioner. This suggestion was accepted by the Government and necessary amendment to section 85 of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919) has been made.

19. *The Tamil Nadu Excise (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1972).*—The administration of the Tamil Nadu Excise Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1971) has revealed that there have been malpractices resulting in loss of revenue to the Government. With a view to control the malpractices and to tighten up the penal provisions contained in the Act by enhancing the maximum penalty and by providing for the imposition of minimum penalty of imprisonment and fine in respect of certain offences, the Tamil Nadu Excise (Amendment) Act has been enacted.

20. *The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and rent Control) Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1972).*—The life of the Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 (Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1960) has been extended for a period of 9 months from the 30th September 1972 to the 30th June 1973 by the Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1972.

21. *The Tamil Nadu Public Buildings Licensing Amendment Act 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1972).*—The Tamil Nadu Public Building (Licensing) Act, 1965 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1965) was enacted to ensure the structural soundness of public buildings by making it a condition precedent for the grant of licence to such buildings. With a view to minimise the hardships likely to be caused in implementing the various provisions of the Act, the expression “building” and “public building” have been amended by the Tamil Nadu Public Buildings (Licensing) Amendment Act, 1972.

22. *The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment) Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act, 29 of 1972).*—This Act amend's section 47 of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) to provide that a member of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes should be appointed by the Commissioner to the Board of Trustees of listed temples.

23. *The Tamil Nadu Fleet Operators Stage Carriages (Acquisition) Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1972).*—It has been considered necessary to amplify section 8 of the Tamil Nadu Fleet Operators Stage carriages (Acquisition) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1971) so as it specifically provide that where under any law, awarded, agreement Contract of service or otherwise, the salary, wages, leave salary, etc., becomes payable to the person after specified period of service rendered

by such person on connection with the acquired property and where the acquired property vests in the Government before the expiry of the said specified period the Fleet Operator shall be liable to pay in respect of such salary, wages, leave salary, etc., an amount equal to the amount which bears to the full salary, wages, etc., payable after the expiry of the said specified period, the same proportion as the period upto the notified date bears to the whole of the said specified period. With a view to bring about this measure, section 8 of Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1971 has been amended, by the Tamil Nadu Fleet Operators Stage Carriages (Acquisition) Amendment Act, 1972.

24. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Act 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1972).*—Section 16 has been amended and a new section 16-A has also been inserted in regard to assessment of turnover not declared under section 7. To provide for assessment of escaped turnover in respect of dealers who have been permitted to pay the tax by compounding under section 7 of the Act, Section 21-A has been inserted, to provide for obtaining a permit by a successor in business in cases where a registered dealer holding such permit dies or transfers or otherwise disposes of his business. It has been considered necessary to delete sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 22 of the Act, in view of the Supreme Court decision in *Abdul Quader and Company Vs. Sales Tax Officer, Hyderabad* (15 STC 403). A new section 27-A has been inserted for rounding off the turnover, tax, etc., to the nearest rupee. Section 45 had been amended so as to lay down new penalties. In section 42 sub-section (2) to (9) have been substituted, providing for detention of vehicles and goods to facilitate investigation as to whether there has been any sale or purchase of the goods carried and whether such sale or purchase is liable to tax under the Act and if so whether such tax has been paid. Section 57 (2) of the Act has been amended to make provision to permit disclosure of information or documents, etc., available with the sales tax authorities for the purposes of investigation of any offence under the sales Tax Act or the Indian penal Code or under any other law.

25. *The Tamil Nadu Additional Assessment and Additional Water-cess (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 32 of 1972).*—This Act amends the Tamil Nadu Additional Assessment and Additional Water-cess Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1963) to—

(i) provide that the additional assessment or additional water-cess payable should not be taken into account for the purpose of determining the compensation or tasdik allowance under—

(a) The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Tamil Nadu Act XXVI of 1948) ; or

(b) The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1963) ; or

(c) The Tamil Nadu Lease-holds (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1963) ; or

(d) The Tamil Nadu Minor Inam (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1963) ; or

(e) The Kanyakumari Sreepandaravaka lands (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1964 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1964) ; or

(f) The Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1969) ;

(ii) Omit the expression “ and of the Madras City Land Revenue Act, 1851 (Central Act XII of 1851), as amended by the Madras City Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1867 (Madras Act VI of 1867)” occurring in section 10 of Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1963 consequent on the extension of the Tamil Nadu Revenue Recovery Act, 1864 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1864) to the City of Madras by Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1967 ;

(iii) Omit Section 15 which deals with power to remove difficulties.

26. *The Tamil Nadu Additional Assessment and Additional Water-cess (Second Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1972).*—This Act amends the Tamil Nadu Additional Assessment and Additional Water-cess Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1963) for the following purposes, namely :—

(i) to amend section 2(11) which defines the terms “ wet land ”, “ single-crop wet land ”, “ compounded double-crop wet land ”, or “ double-crop wet land to ” mean as the lands registered in the revenue accounts of the Government as wet, single-crop wet, compounded crop wet or double-crop wet, as the case may be, so as to treat the assessed waste wet lands as single-crop wet lands or double-crop wet lands for the purpose of levy of additional assessment under sections 3 and 4 of the Act ;

(ii) to amend section 5(1)—(a) to treat all poramboke lands, assessed waste lands (dry or manavari) or unassessed waste lands as one class of lands so as to bring them within the scope of the section for the purpose of levy of additional cess on these lands.

(b) to amend the Act so that no maximum limit need be fixed for the poramboke lands, assessed waste lands (dry or manavari) and unassessed waste lands, as these lands are under encroachment.

27. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1972).*—This Act amends the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1969) so as to—

(i) insert a new section 4-A empowering the record officer to make *suo motu* action if the landowner intermediary or tenant having interest in land let out for cultivation, fails to intimate his interest in such land or fails to make an application for inclusion of particulars relating to such land in this approved record of tenancy rights.

(ii) to take power under section 7 for authorising any other officer in addition to the District Collector also to exercise revisionary powers for the speedy implementation of the provisions of the Act.

(iii) insert a new section 16-A to bar jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

28. *The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972).*—The Committee constituted by the Government to suggest amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act, 1929 submitted a comprehensive report concerning Town Planning. The Government of India, Ministry of Health and Housing, prepared a model Town and Country Planning Bill after a study of various Town Planning enactments. A special committee constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu taking into consideration the defects and inadequacies of the 1920 Act, suggested several amendments to the Model Bill. It was also decided to incorporate specific provisions for the preparation of Regional Plans for the regions delineated and consequently for development of New Towns in addition to preparation of Master Plans for existing urban Centres. In view of the comprehensive nature of the proposed legislation it was considered necessary to repeal the Town and Country Planning Act, 1920 and to undertake a new legislation so as

to pave way for building up a firm and strong legal foundation on the basis of which Town and Country Planning programmes can be undertaken expeditiously at all levels.

29. *The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1972).*—The need for the constitution of the Labour Welfare Fund to promote the welfare of employees and their dependents has been felt for a long time. The committee of Labour Welfare set up by the Government of India has recommended the constitution of Labour Welfare Funds in all States. Suggestion has also been made by the National Commission on Labour, for statutory Labour Welfare Funds. With a view to bring about these measures the Labour Welfare Fund Act has been enacted.

30. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Third Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1972).*—This Act amends the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) for the following purposes, namely :—

(i) to substitute a new section for section 2, sub-section (1) of new section 2 makes the provisions of the principal Act not applicable to lands held by any religious institution or by any religious trust of a public nature, which is in existence on the date of the commencement of the Act. Sub-section (2) of new section 2 provides that no such religious institution or religious trust of a public nature shall acquire by any means whatsoever any land after the date of the commencement of the Act. According to sub-section (3) of new section 2 a public trust shall be deemed to be a religious trust of a public nature, if such a public trust has been created for a public purpose of a religious nature and for any other public purpose or where the income from a public trust is appropriated both for a public purpose of a religious nature and for any other public purpose.

(ii) to omit the word “trust” in clause (34) of section 3 and to add the words “or any private trust or public trust” at the end.

(iii) to insert a new clause (36-A) to section 3 defining “private trust” as including a trust under which the beneficiaries are persons who are ascertained or capable of being ascertained.

(iv) to insert a new clause (36 AAA) defining “public trust” as a trust for a public purpose of a religious charitable or of an educational nature.

(v) to add a new clause (c) to section 5 providing that for the institutions mentioned below the ceiling area shall be the extent of land noted against each of them, provided such extent was held by those institutions on the date of the commencement of the Act—

(1) Any college affiliated to or recognised by any University under any law or rule relating to education—40 standard acres.

(2) Any high school or equivalent school recognised by the Government or University under any law or rule relating to education—20 standard acres.

(3) Any elementary school or higher elementary school or other equivalent institution recognised by the Government under any law or rule relating to education—10 standard acres.

(4) Any Students' Hostel—25 standard acres.

(5) Any Polytechnic Institution—25 standard acres.

(6) Any Agricultural School—25 standard acres.

(7) Any Orphanage—25 standard acres.

If the institutions mentioned above held lands less than the extent allowed, it should not acquire in future any land in excess of the extent so held on the date of the commencement of the Act and if they did not hold any land on the date of commencement of the Act, it could not acquire any land after that date. Similarly in new clause (d) to section 5 other public trusts of a charitable nature shall not hold more than five standard acres and similar restrictions in respect of the institutions mentioned above are also imposed.

31. *The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1972).*—This Act provides for affording relief to labourers, wage-earners and Government Servants and other poor classes of people in the low-income group and protect them from exploitation by money-lenders. The protection afforded under this Act is based on the protection given to agriculturists under the Tamil Nadu Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1938).

32. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Fourth Amendment Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 1972).*—This Act amends the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act,

1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) so as to—(i) add an explanation to section 3 (28) to the effect that a person who has a right to enjoy the land during his life time shall be deemed to be a limited owner notwithstanding that he has no power to alienate the land consequent on the decision of the High Court holding that a person who has a right to enjoy the land during his life time without a power to alienate, is not a limited owner.

(ii) reduce the maximum extent of land which a family consisting of more than five members can hold under section 5 (5) from 40 standard acres to 30 standard acres.

(iii) insert a new section 18-A giving power to the Land Commissioner to direct authorised officer to reopen the cases of omission of land to be included in the total extent of land held by a person.

(iv) reduce the time allowed for filing returns, filing of objections, etc., under sections 8 (1), 10 (5), 50 (2), 50 (3) (a) (ii) and 78 (1) to 30 days and to reduce the time allowed under section 51 (1) to 60 days.

(v) omit section 81 relating to revisional jurisdiction of the Land Tribunal and to entrust the revisional jurisdiction to the Land Commissioner in respect of matters specified in that section.

(vi) add a sub-paragraph to paragraph 4 of Part I of Schedule III providing that for the purpose of determining the normal gross produce of the lands acquired, the value of gross produce as furnished in the return filed by the land owner under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1955) shall be taken into account ;

(vii) revise the slabs prescribed in paragraph 6 of Part I of Schedule III for purposes of calculation of the compensation so that the quantum of compensation will decrease with the increase in the size of the holdings.

(viii) substitute a new paragraph for paragraph 7 providing that the compensation payable for any building, machinery, plant, etc., acquired under the Act shall be the written down value. (determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 (Central Act 43 of 1961) of such building, machinery, plant etc., on the date of the publication of the notification under section 18 (1).

33. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1973).*—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1972 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 1972 ; and

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

34. *The Tamil Nadu District Police (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1973).*—Under section 41 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 the Commissioner of Police, or subject to his orders, any police officer above the rank of the Head Constable has the power to regulate assemblies, meetings and processions in public places, etc., in the City of Madras. In the interest of public peace and safety it has been considered necessary to introduce this measure in the districts also. Hence, the Tamil Nadu District Police Act, 1859 (Central Act 24 of 1859) has been amended by the Tamil Nadu District Police (Amendment) Act, 1972.

35. *The Tamil Nadu Betting Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1973).*—This Act amends the Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1935) so as to insert a new section 4-A providing for the levy of a surcharge on the “totalizator tax” at the rate of five per cent of such “totalizator tax” with retrospective effect from the 1st January 1972 and to validate the surcharge already collected.

36. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1973).*—This Act amends the principal Act, namely the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1955) for the following purpose :—

(i) to raise the exempted extent of land specified in section 2 (j) for purpose of Agricultural Income-tax from $7\frac{1}{2}$ standard acres to 10 standard acres and to raise the exemption limit on income from Rs. 4,000 to 5,000 specified in Part I of the Schedule,

(ii) Clause (vv) of Section 2 has been amended to show some concession in regard to conversion to standard acres in respect of certain crops when they are grown with water other than from Government source of irrigation.

(iii) to substitute a new clause for clause (b) of section 4 so as to exclude from the total agricultural income, the agricultural income from trust whether charitable or religious nature to the same extent as the income from trust of religious or charitable nature is excluded for the purpose of total income under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Central Act 43 of 1961).

(iv) to substitute section 65 by new sections 65, 65-A and 65-B. Section 65 provides for composition of tax in respect of plantation crops up to 50 standard acres and that the permission for the composition once granted to a person shall be continued untill such person opts to submit a return under sub-section (8). Section 65-A provides for composition of tax in respect of back assessment on escaped income if such composition was permissible under section 65, if the income had not escaped assessment.

37. *The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1973).*—It has been felt that in the interest of the municipal servants the amendments to service rules should be made as expeditiously as possible. Even if the amendment is of a routine nature, the elaborate procedure laid down in section 305-A of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 has to be followed. To get rid of this difficulty it was decided to dispense with the procedure laid down in section 305-A and to adopt the procedure laid down in section 304. Hence, section 304 has been substituted by a new section to achieve the above object.

38. *The Mettur Township, Courtallam Township and Bhavanisagar Township (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1973).*—The Committee on subordinate legislation of the State Legislature has recommended that members of the State Legislature and members of parliament to be given representation in the Township Committee constituted for administering the townships. To achieve this object this amending Act, has been enacted.

39. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation and Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1973).*—Suggestion has been made to do away with circles and the principle of equating the circles with the Assembly Constituencies. Further the Municipal Corporation of Madras has recommended for the increase of territorial divisions from 120 to 150. Section 48 of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 has been amended so as to provide for this.

There is no monetary limit to write off of amount due to the Corporation to the Tamil Nadu Act-IV of 1919. In the case of Madurai Corporation, the power to write off amount is restricted to rupees one thousand. Hence, Clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 has been amended to remove the restriction as regards to monetary limit.

40. *The Tamil Nadu Agriculturist Relief (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1973).*—This Act amends the Tamil Nadu Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1938) so as to remove the distress caused to the agriculturists by the heavy burden of debts and to extend the principal Act to the transferred territory, namely the Kanyakumari District and the Shenkottah Taluk of the Tirunelveli District.

41. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1973).*—This act adds sub-section (2) to Section 73-I of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 53 of 1971) under which the Government may, by notification, apply the provisions of Section 73 (j) and 73 (m) in so far as they relate to the Managing Director, to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank Ltd., and the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank Limited.

42. *The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1972 (The Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1973).*—This Act inserts a new section 64-A in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Central Act II of 1899) so as to enable the Magistrate to order recovery of the Stamp duty lost by the Government, in addition to the levy of fine provided under section 64.

43. *The Kanyakumari Sreepadam Lands (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1973).*—This Act provides for the acquisition of the rights of the land holders on Sreepadam land in the Kanyakumari District and for the introduction of ryotwari settlement in such lands.

44. *Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1973).*—The Government have come to the conclusion that if passenger transportation were to run on efficient and economic lines for the benefit of the community as a whole, it will have to be nationalised. Further, many of the contract carriages functioned like stage carriages resulting in unhealthy competition. It has therefore become necessary to nationalise them also. To achieve the objects of nationalising the entire transportation system in a phased manner, it has been decided to bring in a more comprehensive legislation which would over-ride the provisions of all the existing legislations and to secure constitutional objectives enshrined in Article 39 of the Constitution of India. To bring about these measure the Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Ordinance, 1973 was promulgated. This ordinance was replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1973.

45. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Act 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1973).*—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1973 was enacted in pursuance of Article 204 (1) of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of the moneys required to meet :—

(a) the grants made by the Legislative Assembly for expenditure of the State Government for the year 1973-74 ; and

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

46. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1973).*—The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1973, 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 on the State of the moneys required to meet :—

(a) The supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1972 ; and

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

ORDINANCES.

1. *The Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 1972).*—According to the provisions of Rule 7 read with Rule 4 of Schedule VII to the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971) the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the then Madurai Municipal Council holding office as such on the 1st May 1971 were allowed to continue as Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively of the Corporation of Madurai up to the 28th April 1972. The term Office of the Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of Madurai was extended up to 1st May 1974. Therefore, it has been decided to amend rule 7 of schedule VII of Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971 so that the Mayor and Deputy Mayor referred to in rule 7 would continue to hold office upto the date of yearly election in 1972 under section 29(A) of the said Act. With a view to achieve this object, the Ordinance was promulgated.

2. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 2 of 1972).*—This Ordinance extends the life of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1969) for a period of three years beyond 4th August 1972. This Ordinance was subsequently replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1972.

3. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 1972).*—Same as the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-tax (Amendments) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1973) which replaced subsequently this Ordinance.

4. *The Tamil Nadu Betting Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1972).*—This Ordinance amends the Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1935) so as to insert a new section 4-A providing for the levy of a surcharge on "totalizator tax" at the rate of five per cent of such "totalizator tax" with retrospective effect from the 1st January 1972 and to validate the surcharge already collected. This Ordinance was subsequently replaced by Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1973.

5. *The Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages Acquisition Ordinance, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 1 of 1973).*—The Government considered that it was hardly possible to improve the passenger transportation under the leadership of private sector working merely for profits and

expanding only in sectors where profits were available. There is also need for connecting all the villages in the state to the passengers transportation system. The Government have also observed that there is wasteful competition in running passenger transportation system in certain sectors, and ultimately reached the conclusion that if there were to be any improvement on economic lines for the benefit of community, it will have to be nationalised. In view of the fact that the existing legislation Central as well as State, are inadequate to speed up the process of nationalisation it has been considered necessary to promulgate an ordinance and this has resulted in the promulgation of the Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Ordinance, 1973.

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 1973.

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:—

Writ Petitions, Second Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Civil Revision Petitions, Tax Case Petitions, Referred Cases and Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.

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

Appeals, Original Suits, Letters Patent Appeals, Writ Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals, Tax Cases, Matrimonial Cases, Supreme Court Petitions and Special Tribunal Appeals.

Original Side.—There has been an increase in the institution of Civil Suits, Original Matrimonial Suits and Insolvency Petitions.

There has been a decrease in the institution of Testamentary Original Suits, Original Petitions and Execution Petitions.

Civil Courts—City Civil Court, Madras.—There has been an increase in the institution of suits in the City Civil Court, Madras while there has been a decrease in the institution of Appeals and Small Cause Suits.

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

Civil Suits, Miscellaneous Petitions, New Trial Applications Municipal Taxation Appeals, Town Planning Appeals, Appeals under Payment of Wages Act, Appeals under Co-operative Societies Act and Municipal Applications under Sections 387 and 388.

There has been a decrease in the institution of Execution Petitions.

The Industrial Tribunal, Madras and the Labour Courts, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.—The Industrial Tribunal, Madras continued to function as usual. During the year, 50 Camp sittings were held in 18 Camps. There has been a decrease in the institution of Industrial Disputes under section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in the Labour Courts, Madras and Coimbatore and in the Industrial Tribunal, Madras.

There has been an upward trend in the institution of petitions under Sections 33, 33-A and 33-C in the Labour Courts, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

Mofussil Courts—Original Suits—Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution (from 7,762 to 9,353).

Inferior Courts.—There has been a decrease in the institution (from 85,123 to 84,534).

Small Cause Suits—Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution of Small Cause Suits (from 4,560 to 4,917).

Inferior Courts.—There has been a decrease in the institution (from 66,507 to 60,259).

Appeals—Superior Courts.—There has been a sharp increase in the institution of Appeals (from 7,779 to 8,292).

Civil Miscellaneous Appeals—Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution (from 5,452 to 7,221).

Execution Petitions—Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution (from 8,343 to 9,005).

Inferior Courts.—There has been a decrease in the institution (from 1,09,745 to 1,08,979).

Insolvency Petitions—Superior Courts.—There has been an upward trend in the institution of Insolvency Petitions from 1,221 to 1,265.

Inferior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution (from 323 to 455).

House Rent Control—Original Petitions—Inferior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution (from 4,617 to 4,724).

Original Petitions—Superior Courts.—There has been a slight decrease in the institution (from 5,018 to 4,939).

Inferior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution (from 2,251 to 2,791).

Civil Miscellaneous Petitions—Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution (from 1,02,251 to 1,13,402).

Inferior Courts.—There has been a decrease in the institution (from 3,89,870 to 3,38,694).

Rent Tribunal Appeals—Superior Courts.—There has been a slight increase in the institution (from 47 to 58).

Inferior Courts.—There has been a decrease in the institution (from 471 to 378).

Arbitration Cases—Superior Courts.—The institution has decreased (from 5 to 3).

Inferior Courts.—No Arbitration case was filed during the year.

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

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

City Courts—

(1) City Civil Court, Madras—

(i) II Additional Judge's Court	..	..	..	1
(ii) III Additional Judge's Court	..	..	..	1
(iii) X Assistant Judge's Court	..	..	..	1

(2) Court of Small Causes, Madras—

(i) V Judge's Court	..	..	..	..
(ii) VIII Judge's Court	..	..	..	..

(3) Labour Court—II Additional Labour Court, Madras :—

Mofussil Courts—

1 District and Sessions Court	Nil
2 Additional District and Session Courts ..	5
3 Sub-Courts	6
4 Additional Sub-Courts	11
5 Additional District Munsif's Courts ..	32
6 Additional District Munsif-cum-Sub Divisional Magistrate's Court.	—
7 District Munsif-cum-First Class Magistrate's Court.	—
8 District Munsif-cum-Sub Divisional Magistrate's Court.	3
9 Additional Labour Court	1
Total ..	58

Criminal Justice.

Sessions Courts.—There are 14 Sessions Courts in the State. During the year 1972-73, 1,772 cases were instituted in all the 14 Courts. Including the cases pending on 1st April 1972, 1,665 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 555 cases at the end of the year. There was a fall in the institution of sessions cases in the Districts of Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri, Thanjavur East, Thanjavur West, Tirunelveli and in the City of Madras while there was increase in the institution of sessions cases in the Districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore East, Coimbatore West, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Salem and Tiruchirappalli.

The temporary Assistant Sessions Courts, Thirupattur and Thiruvannamalai were continued for another year. One Additional District and Sessions Judge at Madurai functioned from 18th January 1972. Two temporary Session Courts also functioned in Salem during the period.

There has been a decrease in the disposal of Sessions Cases and Criminal appeals in Thanjavur (West) which is mainly due to the functioning of Sessions judge as also the Commission of Enquiry in connection with the clashes among the students, Busmen and the Police occurred in December 1972. The Court of III Additional Sessions Judge sanctioned from 12th June 1972 for Madras City has been continued for another year.

Magistrates Court.—Ten lakhs nineteen thousand and thirteen cases were instituted in the Magistrates' Courts of the Districts during the year (other than Sessions cases). Including the cases pending on 1st April 1972, ten lakhs seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-four cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 54,913 cases at the end of the year.

Out of the total of 11, 46, 633 cases instituted, particulars regarding grave Crime cases, Prohibition cases and Forest cases are given below:—

1 Grave Crime Cases	5,020
2 Prohibition Cases	19,519
3 Forest Cases	12,810

There has been an increase in the institution of Criminal cases in the Districts of the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri. But there has been a fall in the institution of Criminal cases in the Districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Madras City.

The Government have ordered the constitution of an Honorary Special I Class Magistrate Court at Nagercoil. The continuance of the Juvenile Court for a period of another year from 22nd June 1972 for Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts was sanctioned.

The Special Additional I Class Magistrates' Court, Tiruchirappalli which was constituted and continued for preliminary enquiry in a batch of Sandal Wood Theft cases has completed the enquiry in the above cases in April 1973 and orders in these cases were pronounced in May 1973.

Thiru R. Rangarajan, District Magistrate, Tiruchirappalli was in 1973 deputed to undergo Second advanced Course in Criminology and Forensic Science at New Delhi from 16th February to 31st March 1973.

One Special Additional First Class Magistrates' Court, Palayamcottai was newly constituted during the year, for the trial of cases relating to Agriculturists' Agitation. After the disposal of all the cases, the Court was abolished.

Traffic mobile Court continued to function in the City of Madras during the period.

The Special Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore was formerly functioning at Saidapet from 13th March 1972. It has since been shifted to Egmore.

Four lakhs thirty-three thousand two hundred and eight cases were instituted during the financial year in the three units of Egmore, George Town and Saidapet. Four lakhs thirty-one thousand six hundred and twelve cases were disposed of during the financial year and 16,820 cases were pending at the end of the year.

The relationship between the Police, other departmental officials and the Magistrates in the disposal of cases 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 1970-71 and 1971-72 are set out in Tables I, II and III.

Cash Balance.—The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 583.00 lakhs on the 1st April 1971 and Rs. 1,421.00 lakhs on 31st March 1972.

Revenue Account.—The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1971-72 was Rs. 4,00,34.34 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,93,84.39 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 6,49.95 lakhs.

Capital Account.—The total capital expenditure exclusive of the outlay on the State Trading Scheme amounted to Rs. 42,41.17 lakhs, the main item being Rs. 9,47.59 lakhs under capital outlay on Industrial and Economic Development Rs. 10,79.61 lakhs under Capital outlay on Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage works (Commercial and non-commercial) and Rs. 12,38.79 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Public Works.

TABLE I.

STATE FINANCE.

Head of Account.	Receipt during 1970-71.	Receipt during 1971-72.
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Part I Consolidated Fund Revenue—</i>		
IV Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	3,130.07	3,981.01
V Estate Duty	63.78	76.23
IX Land Revenue	414.92	449.08

TABLE I—cont.
STATE FINANCE—cont.

Head of Account.		Receipt during 1970-71.	Receipt during 1971-72.
(1)		(2)	(3)
<i>Part I Consolidated Fund Revenue—cont.</i>			
X	State Excise Duties	139.87	2,222.55
XI	Taxes on Vehicles	2,184.15	2,229.34
XII	Sales Tax	8,185.51	9,897.11
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties	2,068.77	2,200.35
XIV	Stamps	1,342.44	1,435.64
XV	Registration fees	335.95	336.60
XVI	Interest	1,936.75	3,120.94
XVII	Administration of Justice	181.00	136.11
XVIII	Jails	73.85	76.43
XIX	Police	49.98	105.25
XXI	Miscellaneous Departments	151.76	145.65
XXII	Education	131.77	208.02
XXIII	Medical	260.08	324.12
XXIV	Public Health	20.03	26.61
XXV	Agriculture	738.05	984.73
XXVII	Animal Husbandry	40.30	59.24
XXVIII	Co-operation	86.23	136.35
XXIX	Industries	338.20	275.18
XXXI	Community Development Project National Extension Services and Local Development Works.	10.82	12.83

TABLE I—cont.
STATE FINANCE—cont.

Head of Account.		Receipt during 1970-71.	Receipt during 1971-72.
(1)		(2)	(3)
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue—cont.</i>			
XXXII	Miscellaneous, Social, and Deve- lopment Organisation.	426.24	474.75
XXXIV	Irrigation, Navigation, Embank- ment and Drainage Works (Commercial).	219.46	288.62
XXXV	Irrigation, Navigation, Embank- ment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial).	124.79	152.80
XXXVII	Public Works	199.48	198.11
XLIII	Road and Water Transport Schemes.	1,702.39	1,819.87
XLVIII	Contributions and recoveries to- wards pensions and other Retirement benefits.	41.77	72.34
XLIX	Stationery and Printing	60.92	68.30
LI	Forest	366.08	455.99
LII	Miscellaneous	978.02	954.46
LV	States share of Union Excise duties.	2,723.57	3,361.96
LVI	Grants-in-aid from Central Government.	2,596.15	3,641.70
LVII	Miscellaneous adjustments bet- ween Central and State Govern- ment.	2.56	2.98
LVIII	Dividends, etc., from Commercial and other undertakings.	63.58	32.82

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

TABLE I—*cont.*
STATE FINANCE—*cont.*

<i>Head of Account.</i>	<i>Receipt, during 1973-71.</i>	<i>Receipt during 1971-72.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue—cont.</i>		
1 IX Other Miscellaneous Contributions ..	..	..
and assignments.		
LX Extraordinary Receipts ..	..	..
LXI A. Receipts connected with ..	..	..
National Emergency.		
	31,389.29	40,034.34

TABLE II.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—PART I—CONSOLIDATED.

<i>Name of Account.</i>	<i>Expenditure during 1970-71.</i>	<i>Expenditure during 1971-72.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)</i>		
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure charged to Revenue—</i>		
<i>A. Collection of Taxes, Duties and other principal Revenue.</i>		
4 Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	24.49	28.83
9 Land Revenue	209.06	257.44
10 State Excise Duties	3.88	32.89
11 Taxes on vehicles	42.36	50.33
12 Sales Tax	196.30	263.44
13 Other Taxes and Duties	25.77	34.23

TABLE II—*cont.*

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE —PART I—CONSOLIDATED—cont.

<i>Name of Account.</i>	<i>Expenditure during 1970-71.</i>	<i>Expenditure during 1971-72.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure charged to Revenue—cont.

A. Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenue—cont.

14 Stamps	33.53	27.89
15 Registration fees	99.67	122.34

B. Debt Services.

16 Interest on debt and other obligations.	2,808.05	39,041
17 Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	967.82	10,278.5

C. Administrative Services.

18	B. State and Union Territory Legis- lature.	26·66	37·00
18	C. Elections	132·39	59·90
19	General Administration	15,54·22	18,18·84
21	Administration of justice	291·65	347·72
22	Jails	224·87	243·64
23	Police	15,41·18	18,40·99
26	Miscellaneous Departments	813·29	618·06

D. Social and Developmental Services.

27 Scientific Departments	..	10.29	14.99
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TABLE II—cont.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—PART I—CONSOLIDATED—cont.

Head of Account.	Expenditure during 1970-71.	Expenditure during 1971-72.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure charged to Revenue—cont.</i>		
28 Education	72,54.08	86,42.20
29 Medical	1,855.36	2,285.85
30 Public Health	850.08	1,114.69
31 Agriculture	1,672.78	2,150.58
33 Animal Husbandry	306.12	388.15
34 Co-operation	435.79	655.37
35 Industries	432.84	501.48
37 Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development works.	689.83	1,072.12
38 Labour and Employment	85.87	98.54
39 Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisation.	1,438.37	17,95.77

E. Multi-purpose Schemes Irrigation and Electricity Schemes.

43 Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works (Commercial).	810.15	953.79
44 Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works (non-Commercial.)	444.10	496.20

TABLE II—cont.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—PART I. CONSOLIDATED—cont.

Head of Account.	Expenditure during 1970-71.	Expenditure during 1971-72.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>F. Public works (including Road and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements).</i>		
50 Public Works	1,416.00	1,799.05
52 Capital Outlay on Public works	75.22	182.27
<i>G. Transport and Communications. (other than roads).</i>		
57 Road and Water Transport Schemes.	18,57.51	1,979.81
<i>I. Miscellaneous.</i>		
64 Famine Relief	247.46	253.45
65 Pensions and other Retirement benefits.	525.07	574.26
66 Territorial and other Political pensions.	0.35	0.03
67 Privy Purses and Allowances to Indian Rulers.	2.17	0.36
78 Stationery and Printing	355.12	396.50
70 Forest	207.13	253.51
71 Miscellaneous	1,332.15	2,217.22

II. Miscellaneous Capital Account within the Revenue Accounts.

72 Commutation of Pension	10.71	12.69
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J. Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments.

76 Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments.	838.15	899.96
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TABLE II—cont.

B. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE PART I. CONSOLIDATED—cont.

Head of Account.	Expenditure during 1970-71.	Expenditure during 1971-72.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>K. Extraordinary items.</i>		
77 Extraordinary charges .. ..	....	....
78 A. Expenditure connected with National Emergency.	....	....
	32,147.89	39,384.39

TABLE III.

STATE FINANCE.

Statement of Expenditure on Capital Account for 1970-71
and 1971-72.

Head of Account.	Expenditure during 1970-71.	Expenditure during 1971-72.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Accounts.</i>		
92 Payment of Compensation to Land holders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari system.	9.42	38.25
94 Capital Outlay on Improvement on Public Health.	10.19	5.47

TABLE—III—cont.

STATE FINANCE—cont.

Statement of Expenditure on Capital Account for 1970-71
and 1971-72—cont.

Head of Account.	Expenditure during 1970-71.	Expenditure during 1971-72.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account—cont.</i>		
95 Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.	22.05	17.51
96 Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.	841.47	947.59
99 Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navi- gation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial).	604.58	656.61
100 Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navi- gation Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial).	404.16	423.00
103 Capital Outlay on Public Works ..	1,169.33	1,238.79
109 Capital Outlay on other works ..	182.18	229.52
114 Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes.	163.67	543.47
119 Capital Outlay on Forest	102.90	140.96
120 Payments of Commuted value of pension.	....	....
124 Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading.	(—) 1,973.51	(—) 694.95
125 Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.	....	....
	1,536.44	3,546.22

Accounts 1971-72.

The Accounts of the Tamil Nadu Government for 1971-72 are as follows :—

Revenue.—The total revenue for the year 1971-72 was Rs.40,034.34 lakhs as against Rs.37,740.78 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year showing an increase of Rs. 2,293.56 lakhs. The total expenditure on Revenue Account for the year 1971-72 was Rs. 39,384.39 lakhs as against Rs. 37,566.53 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year showing an increase of Rs. 1,817.86 lakhs. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 649.95 lakhs in the Revenue Account as against Rs. 174.25 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for 1971-72.

Capital expenditure and loans.—Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for 1971-72 under Capital expenditure of Rs. 4,049.94 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes and Appropriation to the Contingency Fund). The actual expenditure during 1971-72 was Rs. 4,241.17 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes and Appropriation to the Contingency Fund). There was a gross disbursement of Rs. 3,205.90 lakhs under 'Loans and Advances by State Government' during the year against a gross expenditure of Rs. 4,229.83 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate.

Budget Estimate for 1972-73.—According to the Budget Estimate for 1972-73 the revenue account was expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 249.23 lakhs. Provision was made for a capital expenditure of Rs. 3,793.44 lakhs and a gross disbursement of Rs. 3,545.47 lakhs under 'Loans and Advances'.

Special Funds.

Famine Relief Fund.—The Fund was established under the Tamil Nadu 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. 11.79 lakhs. The allocation of the liability for the notional balance was not provided for in the Andhra State 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 Tamil Nadu. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of Tamil Nadu. The closing balance in the fund as on the 31st October 1956 was Rs. 22.11 lakhs, comprising cash (Rs. 2.38 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 19.73 lakhs (Purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor states in accordance with the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the entire balance has been provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the reorganised Tamil Nadu. The balance in the fund at the beginning of 1971-72 was Rs. 22.78 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 2.02 lakhs and security for Rs. 20.76 lakhs (purchase price). A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was transferred to this fund from the revenue Account during 1971-72 and a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was transferred from the fund to the Revenue Account to meet the expenditure on the relief of those affected by natural calamities. The net accretion to the fund during 1971-72 was only Rs. 1.37 lakhs being the interest realised on investments from the fund. The balance in the fund on 31st March 1972 was Rs. 24.15 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 3.39 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20.76 lakhs (Purchase price).

Zamindari Abolition Fund.—With the concurrence of the Government of India it was decided that the surplus revenue collections realised from the Zamindari estates taken over by the Government should be utilised towards the building up of a fund, so that the accumulations might be available for payment of the final compensation when it falls due after some years. Accordingly a fund called the "Zamindari Abolition Fund" was first constituted in 1951-52. A contribution of Rs. Rs. 41.00 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 was made at the rate of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per annum. The balance in the fund on 1st April 1956 was Rs. 48.26 lakhs made up of Rs. 0.28 lakh in cash and Rs. 47.98 lakhs in securities (purchase price).

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

Pending allocation of this balance amount 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-Zamindary Estates was reviewed and it was decided to enhance the annual contributions to the fund to Rs. 75.00 lakhs on an adhoc 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 1972 was Rs. 87.13 lakhs comprising Rs. 37.65 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 re-organisation of State from 1st November 1956 the outstanding debt as on 31st October 1956 is to be further allocated between the Government of Kerala, Mysore, 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 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 Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala towards their shares of the debts charge 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. 2,147.03 lakhs was raised by the Tamil Nadu Government during the year (1971-72) under review and this excluded a sum of Rs. 35.14 lakhs by way of issue of Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds. The total amount of Open Market Loan including repayment of Land Ceiling Compensation discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 876.56 lakhs. The net increase in liability on account of Open Market Loans was Rs. 1305.61 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. 83.49 crores as detailed below :—

Loans received during 1971-72.

	RS. IN LAKHS.
1 Loans for the development of Handloom and Khadi Industry	..
2 Loans for the construction of Hostel Buildings ..	4.23
3 Loans under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (including Plantation Labour Housing) ..	..
4 Loans under the scheme of sharing Small Savings collections	470.00
5 Loans for the Development of Small Scale Industries. ..	..
6 Loans for Grow More Food Schemes	211.90
7 Loans under the Community Development Programme.	..
8 Loans under Low Income Group Housing Scheme.. ..	..
9 Loans for Forest and Soil Conservation Schemes ..	5.00
10 Loans for Miscellaneous Development	..

11 Loans for financing for Capital expenditure on Police Housing Schemes	19.50
12 Loans for Co-operative Development (including loans for participation in the share capital of Co-operatives)	..
13 Loans for the Development of Minor Ports	38.82
14 Loans for Slum Clearance Scheme	..
15 Loans for development of Silk Industry	..
16 Loans for Development of Coir Industry	..
17 Loans for the Development of Handicrafts	..
18 Loans for Centrally Sponsored and Centrally aided medical and Public Health Schemes	..
19 Loans for State Development Scheme (Agriculture etc.)	..
20 Loans for development of village Housing Project Schemes	..
21 Loans to All India Officers for House Building purposes	..
22 Loans for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Schemes	..
23 Loans for Resettlement of Landless Labourers	..
24 Loans for works programme for increasing Rural Manpower	..
25 Loans for Rural Electrification	..
26 Loans for rehabilitation of Goldsmiths	..
27 Loans under National Loans Scholarships Schemes..	43.71

RS. IN
LAKHS.

28 Loans for intensive development of Rural Industries	11.91
29 Special Development Programme (Crash Programme) ..	..
30 Relief and Rehabilitation Measures to Indian Nationals returning from Burma	192.57
31 Loans for Cyclone Relief Measures	..
32 Short-term Loan for financing expenditure on development of exhibition-site	..
33 Advance for the purchase of debentures of Land mortgage banks	..
34 Loans for the accelerated programme for consumers Co-operative Stores	4.84
35 Loans for inter-State Transmission Scheme	23.28
36 Loans for Drought Relief Measures	..
37 Loans for Welfare of Backward Classes	0.50
38 Loans for Inter-State Roads of Economic importance	29.13
39 Loans for Modernisation of Police Force	37.88
40 Loans for Water-Supply to Madras Atomic Power Project	..
41 Loans for Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund ..	0.75
42 Loans for Cellular Concrete Plant, Ennore	15.00
43 Loans for Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development	2.20
44 Loans for Investigation of I. and P. Projects ..	42.00
45 Loans for State Plan Schemes	2,789.39

	RS. IN LAKHS.
46 W. and M. assistance (Non-Plan to clear overdrafts).	4,370.00
47 Central Plan for educated unemployed	32.00
48 Centrally Sponsored Plan Development of Inland Water Transport	4.00
Total ..	8,348.61

Assets and Liabilities.

STATEMENT SHOWING CERTAIN CAPITAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF TAMIL NADU STATE.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Liabilities as on 31st March 1972.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Due to Government of India	3,39,13.42
Open Market Loans	1,66,96.22
4 per cent Madras Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds ..	98.67
Special Irredeemable Loans	1.29
Other Floating Loans	..
Way and Means Advances	4,95.00
Overdrafts	78,40.18
Other Loans	33,80.11
<i>Other Liabilities.</i>	
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposit ..	35,11.74
Total ..	6,59,36.63

<i>Assets.</i>	<i>Assets as on 31st March 1972.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Loans Advanced (due to Government)	1,73,15.87
Loans to Electricity Board	2,42,68.37
Capital Expenditure	3,56,32.53
Cash Balance and Investments	18,44.00
Total ..	7,90,60.77
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	1,31,24.14

Tamil Nadu Budget, 1973-74 at a glance :

The following table gives a summary of the budgetary position from 1971-72 to 1973-74:—

<i>Items.</i>	<i>Budget Accounts 1971-72.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate 1972-73.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1972-73.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate 1973-74.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(FIGURES IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)				
REVENUE ACCOUNT.				
Revenue Receipts ..	4,00,34	3,97,27	4,41,04	4,65,56
Expenditure on Revenue Account.	3,93,84	3,94,78	4,39,24	4,65,07
Total ..	+ 6,50	+ 2,49	+ 1,80	+ 49

Items.	Accounts. 1971-72.	Budget Estimate. 1972-73.	Revised Estimate 1972-73.	Budget Estimate 1973-74.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(FIGURES IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)				
ALL ACCOUNTS.				
<i>Receipts—</i>				
Opening Balance ..	5,83	55	14,21	55
Revenue Surplus ..	6,50	2,49	1,80	49
<i>Loans from Government of India —</i>				
(a) For Clearance of Overdraft	43,70	..	64,34	..
(b) Other Loans ..	39,79	45,80	58,64	61,62
Open Market Loans .. (including Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.)	21,82	22,26	22,60	16,75
Loans from Autonomous Bodies.	6,44	9,52	19,05	9,63
<i>Ways and Means Advances (Net)—</i>				
(a) Ways and Means Advance.	..	..	4,95	(—) 4,95
(b) Overdraft ..	47,24	..	(—) 78,40	..
Deposits (Net) ..	10,40	42,36	28,71	33,33
Contingency Fund (Net) ..	(—) 17	..	1.09	..
Additional Mobilisation ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,81,55	1,22,98	1,36,99	1,17,42
<i>Disbursements—</i>				
Revenue Deficit ..	..	..	..	..
Capital Expenditure excluding State Trading.	42,41	42,25	46,79	45,54
Capital Expenditure on State Trading (Net) ..	— 6,95	—4,32	—4,54	—7,57

Items.	Accounts 1971-72.	Budget Estimate 1972-73.	Revised Estimate 1972-73.	Budget Estimate 1973-74.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(FIGURES IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)				
ALL ACCOUNT—cont.				
<i>Disbursements—cont.</i>				
Repayment of Government of India Loans—				
(a) For Clearance of Overdraft.	43,70	9,95	9,65	12,87
(b) Other Loans ..	51,57	43,43	38,79	40,20
Repayment of loans from Autonomous Bodies.	12,59	8,09	7,60	14,14
Repayment of Open Market Loans including Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.	8,77	10,59	12,37	19
Loans and Advances (Net.)	15,25	12,44	16,70	11,50
Closing Balance ..	14,21	55	55+	55*
Total ..	1,81,55	1,22,98	1,36,99	1,17,42

* With an authorised Ways and Means Advance of Rs. 4,95 lakhs.
+ With an authorised Ways and Means Advance of Rs. 9,95 lakhs.

Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts.

On and from 1st April 1962, the Treasuries in the State which were under the control of the Revenue Department were separated and constituted as a separate Department under a Director, under the Administrative control of the Finance Department. A new service known as Treasury and Accounts Service was also created integrating therein the Pay and Accounts Officers, Accounts Officers of various Administrative Departments and the Treasury Officers in the Districts. The Department, as it is constituted at present consists of the following branches :—

1. Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts;

2. District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries;

3. Pay and Accounts Officers (North and South).
4. Branch dealing with the administration of National Defence Fund.
5. Stamp Office.
6. Branch dealing with the administration of Tamil Nadu Government Industrial Employees Contributory Provident Fund and the
7. Branch dealing with amendments to Codes and Manuals.

The scheme of giving treasury training to the Gazetted Officers of the Treasury and Accounts Department was continued during the year 1972-73. Panels for Class III Officers of the Treasury and Accounts Service and Sub-Treasury Officers, Grade I and II of the Treasury and Accounts Subordinate Service were also prepared during the year.

The scheme of giving initial training for two months to the approved candidates allotted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission has been in force. According to this 82 approved candidates allotted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission during the year were trained in two batches by an experienced Instructor during March 1973. Lectures on Treasury procedure, Budgeting, Compilation of Accounts in the Pay and Accounts Office and Organisation and Methods, etc., by the officers of the Finance Department and Treasury and Accounts Department were also arranged for the benefit of the trainees. Another 70 candidates have been called for training in the third batch commencing from 5th April 1973.

The system of centralised compilation of the Sub-Treasury transactions in the District Treasury was followed during the year in the District Treasury, Dharmapuri, Nagercoil, Ootacamund, Salem and Madurai. This system continued to work satisfactorily.

A separate wing consisting of one Senior Accounts Officer (Codes), One Assistant, One Typist and One L.G.G.S. has been created to attend to the work of carrying out amendments to the Treasury Manual and Pay and Accounts Office Manual and Hand Book of Circulars.

A non-banking Sub-Treasury at Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district was opened on 24th January 1973. The banking Sub-Treasuries at Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Kancheepuram, Coimbatore and Sivaganga were converted into non-

banking treasuries with effect from 23rd February 1973. All the banking Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries were temporarily converted into non-banking treasuries for a short period during February 1973 to meet the emergency consequent on the threatened strike by the Supervisory Staff of the State Bank of India. All the District Treasuries functioned as non-banking treasuries from 27th February to 3rd March 1973 and all banking sub-treasuries functioned as non-banking sub-treasuries from 27th February to 10th March 1973.

There were 135 Sub-Treasuries and 13 District Treasuries during the year in the State. According to the tentative programme for the year 1972, all Sub-Treasuries and District Treasuries were inspected by the Inspection Cells upto 31st March 1973 including Pay and Accounts Office and Central Cash Bureau. The Notes of Inspection are being communicated to all Treasury Officers and Sub-Treasury Officers concerned and the replies are being watched. The condition of the Sub-Treasuries and District Treasuries was good during the year.

Small Savings.

The Small Savings movement plays an important role 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 was formed in the State in the year 1963 to intensify small savings collections with a Director of Small Savings with Headquarters at Madras. The Director is an officer borne on the I. A. S. Cadre. He is assisted by an Assistant Director of Small Savings. There are Seven Field Officers and 23 District Savings Officers to look after canvassing work in the Districts and the City of the Madras. The Assistant Director of Small Savings is in charge of the work relating to Small Savings Collection in Madras City while the Collectors are in charge of that work in their respective districts.

The Post Offices are the main agencies for the sale of securities and the opening of accounts under the Small Savings Scheme. The gross and net collections secured under various securities during the year 1972-73 were as follows:—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Gross Collections	5,985.24
(ii) Net Collections..	1,682.89

The collections under Public Provident Fund are also included in the Small Savings Collections from 1st April 1972 onwards. The Fixed Deposits and Annuity Certificates were discontinued from 1st August 1971 and 1st September 1971 respectively. There was a net collection of Rs. 1,683 lakhs during the year as against the target of Rs. 1,415 lakhs. Thus, the target was exceeded by Rs. 268 lakhs. The net collection during the year was the maximum collection secured since 1965-66. There was a net increase of Rs. 693 lakhs over the collections of the previous year and this may be ascribed to the special campaign held in all the Districts for periods ranging from one to two months.

Apart from the Field Officers and District Savings Officers there were about 675 authorised agents in the State during the year who canvassed and secured lumpsum investments under Small Savings Securities. The rural agents are paid a commission of 2.25 per cent while the urban agents are paid at 1.75 per cent of the total investments secured by them.

The Pay Roll Savings Scheme Groups formed in various Government Offices and other Private Institutions continued to function effectively during the year. The Group leaders nominated by the members were incharge of the collections and remittance of subscriptions towards Cumulative Time Deposit/Recurring Deposit Accounts. The collections under Cumulative Time Deposit and Recurring Deposit Accounts had increased from Rs. 496.96 lakhs in 1971-72 to Rs. 685.08 lakhs in 1972-73. There are at present 6,605 Pay Roll Savings Groups with a membership of 5.49 lakhs and a monthly income of Rs. 38.12 lakhs.

The Publicity Wing of the Directorate at Headquarters consists of one Publicity Executive and one Driver-cum-Operator who function directly under the Director of Small Savings. In districts, the Small Savings Publicity is also attended to by the Collector concerned. No separate staff for publicity function in districts. An expenditure of Rs. 2,22,000 was incurred during the year towards Publicity of the various Small Savings Schemes.

A documentary film entitled "Namadu Kadamai" produced and released during the year highlighted the activities of the Publicity Wing. Five pamphlets, several handbills and printed literature on small savings were distributed throughout the State. As usual, Oratorical competitions on Small Savings were conducted for College and High School Students in

Madras City and in the Districts of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli. Prizes were awarded to the winners in the shape of books National Savings Certificates.

Small Savings Schemes were also popularised during the year through 85 dramatic performances rendered by selected Drama Troups.

State Raffle.

During the year 1972-73, twelve draws were conducted. The dates of draw and the number of series released for these draws are noted below:—

- Forty-third Draw—29th April 1972—Two series.
- Defence Fund Draw—15th May 1972—Three series.
- Forty-fourth Draw—31st May 1972—Three series.
- Forty-fifth Draw—30th June 1972—Two series.
- Forty-sixth Draw—31st July 1972—Two series.
- Forty-seventh Draw—31st August 1972—Two series.
- Forty-eighth Draw—30th September 1972—Two series.
- Forty-ninth Draw—10th November 1972—Three series.
- Fiftieth Draw—11th December 1972—Two series.
- Fifty-first Draw—10th January 1973—Two series.
- Fifty-second Draw—12th February 1973—Two series.
- Fifty-third Draw—12th March 1973—Two series.

The tickets are sold through authorised agents appointed by the respective Collectors in the Districts and the Director in the City. As there was a very large number of applications which made a rational selection impossible, agents were drawn by lots through a Committee and such agents were duly appointed. The scale of agents prescribed is as follows:—

- 1 For each block area (Panchayat Union area)—Five Agents.
- 2 For each Third Grade Municipality and each township—Five Agents.
- 3 For each Second Grade and First Grade Municipality—Ten Agents.
- 4 For each Special and selection Grade Municipality—15 Agents.
- 5 For Madras City Corporation area—120 Agents at the rate of 10 Agents for each circle.

There are at present 162 Agents in Madras City. The Government may also directly appoint any registered Co-operative Society as agent for such area as may be specified by Government. T.U.C.S. has been appointed as authorised agent during the year. The Government have now permitted to appoint agents outside the State to sell Tamil Nadu Raffle tickets. One hundred and thirty-two agents have so far been appointed outside the State to sell Tamil Nadu Raffle Tickets as detailed below:—

1 Andhra State	..	..	..	..	..	30
2 Kerala State	..	..	..	..	..	9
3 Mysore State	..	..	..	..	..	29
4 West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	8
5 Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	36
6 Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	1
7 Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	4
8 Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	3
9 Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	1
10 Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	9
12 Gujarat State	..	..	..	..	..	1
13 Andaman	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	132

According to the orders of the Government the draw shall be held on the 25th of every month if the 25th happened to be a holiday, it shall 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 were originally 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

It was modified as follows from 31st October 1971 :—

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	5	10,000	50,000
Third	10	5,000	50,000
Fourth	50	1,000	50,000
Fifth	1,000	100	1,00,000
Total	1,066		3,50,000

The prize structure was further modified as follows from 10th November 1972:—

Prize.	Number of prizes.	Individual prize amount.	Total prize amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
First	1	1,00,000	1,00,000
Consolation prizes	2	1,500	3,000
Second	2	10,000	20,000
Consolation prizes	4	500	2,000
Third	75	1,000	75,000
Fourth	100	500	50,000
Fifth	500	100	50,000
Sixth	1,000	50	50,000
Total	1,684		3,50,000

For the Special Defence Fund held on 15th May 1972 three series^s have been released consisting of the following special prizes in addition to the usual prizes:—

	RS.
One Special First Prize	3,00,000
One Special Second Prize	2,00,000
Six Special Third Prizes	50,000 each
Total ..	8,00,000

The draw is supervised by a Committee consisting of five members, officials and non-officials, three of whom constitute the quorum. A reserve Judge is appointed to substitute any absentee Judge. In order to infuse the maximum confidence in the mind of the public, care is taken to make this Committee as representative as possible. Usually, it consists of a Chairman who is a high Government official. Other high officials of Government, Bankers, Industrialists and men of public life are nominated by the Government to serve on this Committee.

A new draw machine manufactured by the Public Works Department was introduced in September 1969 to facilitate quick drawal of prize winning numbers and to reduce the time taken for the draw. This is a rectangular machine carrying six revolving circular discs each carrying the numbers 0 to 9 rotated by a Free-wheel-Gear-Chain arrangement by a person operating the machine. In his operation, the discs will rotate and when he stops the operation, the discs will also come to a stop. A number in each disc will be visible through a small window cut in the frame of the machine and numbers appearing from left to right will be recorded in a register maintained for this purpose and this will constitute a prize winning number announced by the Chairman or one of the Judges. The prize winning numbers will be visible for the public even from a distance. This procedure will be followed for first, second and third prizes. For drawing the fourth prize numbers, the first two number from the left will be omitted and the remaining four numbers will only be recorded as usual.

The results of the draw are published in 20 leading newspapers apart from what the newspapers themselves publish by gathering necessary particulars through their correspondents at the time of draw. It is also published in an extraordinary issue of the Gazette immediately after the draw date.

The first and second prizes are paid by the Director of Tamil Nadu Raffle by Crossed Cheque drawn in favour of the claimants. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth and consolation prizes can be claimed by the winner, in any sub-treasury in the State.

In the initial stage, much attention was not being paid towards the publicity of this scheme. Its inherent feature of making some men suddenly rich has itself served as a good means of publicity. Thanks to the local newspapers (particularly the Tamil dailies having a very wide circulation) the scheme has all along been receiving wide and adequate publicity. The bold head lines posing who the prospective lakiers are the results of each draw and elaborate personal accounts of the successful prize winners highlighting the diversity of social strata to which the winners belong constituted 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 only for publishing the draw results in the press.

In addition to the issue of the draw results in the prominent dailies, pictorial and spot advertisements are being released in the leading dailies and weeklies to boost up the sale of the raffle tickets. Permanent boards have been displayed in all State Transport buses to push up the sales. Posters in English and Tamil have been supplied to the agents in and outside the State for boosting up the sale of raffle tickets. Hoardings have been put up in important places in the city. Slides have been distributed to all Cinema theatres for display. At a later stage special importance has been given for a wide and integrated publicity. A sum of Rs. one lakh is being spent every month towards the publicity charges. The Raffle Scheme is also being advertised through commercial broadcasts of the All India Radio from December 1972.

For each series which fetches a gross income of Rs. 10,00,000 the approximate expenditure is Rs. 5,50,000. The approximate net profit per series is Rs. 4,50,000. This gives roughly about 45 per cent return. This higher rate of return cannot be always kept up with lapse of time, as the expenditure is likely to increase. The raffle scheme enables even the average man to contribute his mite to the development of the State. The net revenue accruing to the State through this scheme is estimated at about Rs. 200 lakhs per year. The net income up to the end of 31st March 1973 works out to Rs. 17,99,64,133. Seventy-five per cent of the net

profit is allotted for welfare projects such as construction of Elementary school buildings, provision of medical facilities in rural areas, slum clearance and any other development purposes through a special welfare fund, while the remaining 25 per cent of the net profits is earmarked for the General Revenues of the Government.

The Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 175 lakhs and Rs. 220 lakhs respectively for various schemes during the year 1970-71 and 1971-72 as detailed below :—

1970-71—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Provision and expansion of medical facilities—	
Rural	50
City	25
2 Elementary School Building	50
3 Slum Clearance	50

1971-72—

Elementary School Building (rural area)	50
Housing Scheme (rural area)	50
Slum Clearance	50
Rural Housing	50
Eye Camps and Nutrition Programme	20
Total	220

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Seasonal Conditions:

South-west monsoon period—(1st June to 30th September 1972).—The rainfall in the month of June 1972 was below normal in all the districts except Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore and Madurai. In the month of July 1972, it was below normal in all the districts except Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. In the subsequent month of August 1972, it was below normal in all the districts but it was above normal in the succeeding month of September 1972 in all the districts except Madras, Chingleput and the Nilgiris. In short, the rainfall during the South-west monsoon period, was below normal by 4.8 per cent for the State as a whole.

North-west monsoon period—(1st October to 31st December 1972).—The rainfall was above normal in all the districts during the month of October 1972 but it was below normal in the succeeding month of November in all the districts except Madurai. During the month of December 1972, it was above normal in all the districts except Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. On the whole, the rainfall during this period for the State as a whole, was above normal by 26.4 per cent.

Winter period—(1st January to 28th February 1973).—The rainfall during this period extending over January and February 1973 was below normal throughout Tamil Nadu. Consequently, it was below normal by 99.4 per cent for the State as a whole.

Hot-weather period—(1st March to 31st May 1973).—The rainfall during the hot-weather period extending over March to May was below normal throughout Tamil Nadu. The rainfall during this period for Tamil Nadu as a whole was below normal by 47.1 per cent.

During the year 1972-73, the rainfall in Tamil Nadu as a whole was above normal by 3.0 per cent.

Condition of Crops.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be normal in all the districts of the State except Ramanathapuram district. The salient features of the season and crop condition summarised on a quarterly basis are given in the following paragraphs :—

During the 1st quarter of the year, the condition of standing crops was reported to be fair in all the districts of the State except some parts of South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and the Nilgiris. The well irrigated paddy was withering for want of sufficient rain in Gingee taluk of South Arcot district, while the paddy crop was withering for want of supply of water in Nanguneri taluk in Tirunelveli district. Well irrigated crops were withering in Krishnagiri and Uthangarai taluks of Dharmapuri district. Chillies were affected by pests in Rajapalayam sub-taluk of Ramanathapuram district. Pest attack on Cotton Crop was reported in Kovilpatti taluk of Tirunelveli district. Yield in tea crop was reported to have been affected for want of sufficient rains in the Nilgiris district.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be fair in all the districts of the State except some parts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram districts during the 2nd quarter of the year. Due to failure of timely rains, the Kharif season in several parts of the State was adversely affected. Withering of dry crops was reported from the districts of North Arcot and Ramanathapuram owing to the failure of rains. Pest attack on cotton, groundnut and Kuruvai paddy were reported from Coimbatore and Thanjavur districts.

Except in some parts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, the condition of the standing crop was reported to be fair in all the districts of the State during the third quarter of the year. Due to heavy rains, flood water entered into paddy fields in Korampallam, Mullakadu and Kulayankaraisal villages in Tuticorin taluk of Tirunelveli district and agricultural operation was held up. Paddy seedling and Samba paddy ripe for harvest got submerged in the floods in some parts of the North Arcot district. The standing crops were reported to be withering due to want of further rains in Malli and Srivilliputhur firka of Ramanathapuram district. The pest attack on paddy and groundnut crops during this quarter

was reported from Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri and Madurai districts. Potato crop has been affected by "late blight" due to excess rain in the Nilgiris district.

The condition of the standing crops during the last quarter of the year, was reported to be fair in all the districts of the State except Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram. The crops were affected in certain pockets of Tirumayam, Tiruchirappalli and Kolathur taluks of Tiruchirappalli district and in Sivaganga taluk of Ramanathapuram district, as the tanks dried and, as there was power shortage for electric pumpsets. The crops were withering for want of rain in Malli and Srivilliputhur firka in Rajapalayam sub-taluk in Ramanathapuram district. Pest attack on paddy was reported from Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram districts. Pest attack on cotton, groundnut and surgarcane was reported from Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Necessary remedial measures were taken by the concerned agricultural authorities.

Cyclone, Floods and Famine.

Flood and Cyclone.—(i) There have been widespread rain and very heavy floods in various parts of the State and heavy damages were caused, particularly in the districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Chingleput, Dharmapuri, Madras and the Nilgiris during December 1972. Certain areas of South Arcot, Chingleput and Madras districts were also severely affected by Cyclone from 4th to 6th December 1972.

(ii) Under instructions from the Chief Minister, the Minister for Transport, did an aerial survey on 10th December 1972 of the affected areas in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts. Due to the floods several villages were cut off from the outside, huts and houses in low lying areas were also submerged in water and huts and mud houses had collapsed in several places. Paddy crops were submerged in several areas and paddy crops ripe for harvest lodged in water due to heavy inundation. A number of cattle and some of human lives were also lost due to floods and land slides several bridges and culverts were also damaged. As a result, road transport was disrupted in those places. Rail traffic was also affected in several places due to erosion or over flow of water on the rail track. Village roads were also affected very seriously. Several major and minor

irrigation tanks got breached and that had resulted in the damaged to the crops in the ayacut lands and also sand-casting and in certain cases, erosion on the ayacut lands.

(iii) A meeting of the Collectors of the affected districts was also convened to assess the extent of damages with a view to take up all the necessary relief measures. It was roughly estimated that as a first stage an amount of Rs. Three crores might be required towards the relief measures and repairs and proposed to approach the Government of India for necessary financial assistance in this regard.

(iv) In anticipation of sanction of financial assistance by the Government of India, the State Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. Four crores. The study Team appointed by the Government of India had also visited the affected districts to assess the damages caused by the floods and to estimate the need of the State for recommending it to the Government of India. The State Government had allotted a sum of Rs. 7.27 crores for the relief and repair works during the year 1972-73.

Famine (Drought) Relief—(i) There was no famine during 1972-73. Owing to the failure of the South-West Monsoon in 1972, several parts of the State were affected and there were symptoms of drought. As an emergent measure to provide drinking water, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs initially towards expenditure on deepening of the existing public drinking water wells in the areas where scarcity of drinking water felt. The Government also ordered that the collection of arrears of land revenue, loans and agricultural income-tax due to the Government in the areas affected, be postponed up to 31st December 1972.

(ii) The Government reviewed the situation prevailing in the districts at a Conference held on 29th September 1972 of all the District Collectors and Members of Board of Revenue. The Collectors represented that the situation in their districts had not improved much and that more areas had been affected due to the failure of the rains. They also stressed the need for sanctioning additional funds to provide drinking water facilities and also for taking up relief works to provide employment to the agricultural labourers who were affected due to the adverse seasonal condition.

(iii) The Government considered that symptoms of drought were widespread in the State, because of failure of South-West Monsoon, though there was no drought as such. It had, therefore, been considered that urgent relief measures were necessary in the affected areas to tide over the situation. The Government estimated that at that time a sum of Rs. Six crores was required towards the expenditure in the first stage for the relief operation in the affected areas and they had decided to seek the assistance from the Government of India to meet the above expenditure. In anticipation of financial assistance from the Government of India, the State Government sanctioned a further sum of Rs. One crore towards the expenditure for taking up the following relief works in the affected areas :—

1 (i) Deepening of the existing public drinking water wells including uranis ;

(ii) Sinking of new public drinking water wells and bore wells ;

2 Construction of new ponds, repairs to the existing ponds and minor irrigation wells ;

3 Formation of rural roads.

(iv) The Study Team, deputed by the Government of India also visited Dharmapuri, Coimbatore and Chingleput Districts which were severely affected by drought condition for assessing the need of the State to provide necessary relief to the public, who have been affected by the drought.

Land Revenue :

Particulars of demand, collection and balance under Land Revenue during the year 1972-73 are given below :—

	Arrear. RS.	Current. RS.
1 Total demand for the year (1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973).	5,29,75,013	14,82,40,914
2 (i) Amount collected during the year.	1,97,68,425	13,24,38,528
(ii) Amount suspended or postponed.	1,04,83,369	2,21,453
3 Total collection	3,02,51,794	13,26,59,981
4 Net collectable balance on 31st March 1973.	2,27,23,219	1,55,80,933
5 Percentage of Net collectable balance.	40	11
	per cent.	per cent.

Court of wards :

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

Sivagiri Estate (Tirunelveli district).—The Sivagiri Estate in Tirunelveli District under the Court of Wards has not yet been transferred to the Wards and they are now under the possession of the receiver. The suit filed by the Court of Wards was disposed of by the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Tirunelveli. Aggrieved by the decision of the Sub-Court, some of the legal heirs of the last land holder of Sivagiri Estate took it on appeal to the High Court. Now the eldest son of the last land holder Thiru V. Senthattikalaipandia Chinnathambiar has given a petition to the Collector for the refund of the amount available in Personal Deposit Account stating that the above appeal has been finally disposed of on 22nd February 1973, by the High Court, Madras. The printed copy of the Judgment in the above appeal, is awaited from the Government Pleader.

Marungapuri Estate (Tiruchirappalli district).—All the properties have been delivered to the respective shares as per the compromise decree. No order discharging the Collector from the receivership has been passed. The Government Pleader, Tiruchirappalli has been addressed to file a memo. in the Court for relieving the Collector from 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 above and to the destitutes of 60 years of age and above, who are incapacitated to earn a living due to blindness, leprosy, insanity, paralysis or loss of limbs.

One lakh eight thousand four hundred and seventy-six persons were sanctioned Old Age Pension up to 31st March 1973. After weeding out ineligible cases due to deaths and other causes, the total number of pensioners actually on the rolls on 31st March 1973 was 42,727. The total amount paid to the pensioners during the year was Rs. 1,04,11,992.89.

Assignment of lands to landless poor :

During the year, an extent of 85,013.46 acres was assigned to landless and poor persons for cultivation purposes and 47,923 pattas were issued during that period. Sixty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-two cases of encroachment by way of dwelling houses were regularised and house site pattas issued.

Agricultural Income-tax.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1955) continued to be administered by the Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax. The Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act XXII of 1950) was repealed by Act 18 of 1972 with effect from 1st April 1972. The definition of standard acre and the rates of agricultural income-tax under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-tax Act 1955 were revised by Act 26 of 1971 with effect from 1st April 1972.

According to the definition contained in Act 26 of 1971, "Standard acre" means:—

- (i) One-sixth of an acre of land used for growing arecanut, or
- (ii) One-fourth of an acre of land used for growing grapes, or
- (iii) One-third of an acre of land used for growing banana,
- (iv) Two-fifths of an acre of land used for growing rubber, or
 - (a) Half of an acre of land used for growing sugarcane, or
- (iv-b) Three-fourths of an acre of land used for growing ground-nut (irrigated), or
- (iv-c) Three-fourths of an acre of land used for growing cotton (irrigated), or
- (iv-d) Three-fourths of an acre of land used for growing coconut, or
- (iv-e) Four-fifths of an acre of land used for growing tea, or
- (iv-f) One acre of land used for growing coffee, or
- (iv-g) One acre of land used for growing tobacco, or
- (iv-h) One acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 8 and above, or



Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, presented house site pattas at Tiruthuraiipoondi on 15th June 1972.

(iv-i) One and two-third acres of land used for growing cardamom,
or

(v) One and three-fifths acre of—

(a) wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 4 and above but below Rs. 8 per acre, or

(b) garden land irrigated from a Government source of irrigation,
or

(vi) 2 acres of—

(a) wet land assessed to land revenue at a rate below Rs. 4 per acre, or

(b) garden land irrigated from a well or a source of irrigation other than a Government source of irrigation, or

(c) tope, or

(vii) Three acres of dry land which is not irrigated and which is assessed to land revenue at the rate of Re. 1-50 paise and above per acre, or

(viii) Four acres of dry land which is not irrigated and which is assessed to land revenue at any rate below Rs. 1-50 per acre.

The rates of agricultural income-tax were revised as follows:—

(i) On the first Rs. 4,000 of total agricultural income—Nil

(ii) On the next Rs. 1,000 of total agricultural income—5 paise in the rupee.

(iii) On the next Rs. 5,000 of total agricultural income—15 paise in the rupee.

(iv) On the next Rs. 5,000 of total agricultural income—20 paise in the rupee.

(v) On the next Rs. 5,000 of total agricultural income—30 paise in the rupee.

(vi) On the next Rs. 5,000 of total agricultural income—35 paise in the rupee.

(vii) On the next Rs. 10,000 of total agricultural income—45 paise in the rupee.

(viii) On the next Rs. 15,000 of total agricultural income—50 paise in the rupee.

(ix) On the balance of total agricultural income—55 paise in the rupee.

In the case of every company, agricultural income-tax shall be charged at the maximum rate on the whole of the total agricultural income.

The following officers had administered the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income tax Act, 1955 (as amended from time to time) during the year 1972-73:—

(i) Commissioner of Agricultural Income tax in the cadre of District Revenue Officer.

(ii) One Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax, One Additional Personal Assistant-cum-State Representative to the Agricultural Income-tax Appellate Tribunal and six Assistant Commissioners of Agricultural Income-tax all in the cadre of Deputy Collectors.

(iii) Fifty-seven Agricultural Income-tax Officers in the cadre of Tahsildars.

During the year, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income tax Act, 1955 was amended by Act No. 4 of 1973 which came into force on the first April 1972. The following are the important changes brought out by this amended Act:—

(i) The exemption limit of $7\frac{1}{2}$ standard acres has been raised to 10 (ten) standard acres.

(ii) The exemption limit in respect of income has been raised from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000.

(iii) According to the new provision contemplated under section 4 (b) of the Act in respect of Public Trusts, only the income that will be eligible for exemption under the Central Income tax Act, will be given exemption under this Act also.

(iv) There is a new provision namely clause 65(A) according to which the composition of tax is permissible even for the escaped case for which action under section 35 of the Act has been initiated. Previously, escaped cases were not eligible, for composition under section 65 of the Act, but were assessed only according to income.

(v) The new provision contemplated under section 65(8) enables an assessee to get his tax compounded until the assessee revokes and wishes to have assessment on return basis.

(vi) Composition of tax is permissible for non-plantation crops irrespective of the extent involved. In the case of plantation crops, composition is permissible up to 50 standard acres (section 65 of the amended Act).

(vii) The formulae for conversion to standard acres in respect of lands grown with arecanut, grapes, sugarcane, banana, groundnut (irrigated), cotton (irrigated) and coconut has been revised as follows:—

(a) one-third of an acre of land used for growing arecanut, or

(b) (1) one-fourth of an acre of land used for growing grapes and irrigated from a Government source of irrigation; or

(2) one-third of an acre of land used for growing grapes and not falling under category (1), or

(c) (1) in any area (other than a hill area),—

(i) one-half of an acre of land used for growing banana and irrigated from a Government source of irrigation, or

(ii) one acre of land used for growing banana and not falling under category (1), or

(2) in any hill area, in the case of land used exclusively for growing banana, that extent of the land specified in items (iv-h), (v), (vi) or (viii) of section 2 (vv) of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955.

(d) (1) one half of an acre of land used for growing sugarcane and irrigated from a Government source of irrigation, or

(2) one acre of land used for growing sugarcane and not falling under category (1), or

(e) (1) one acre of land used for growing groundnut and irrigated from a Government source of irrigation, or

(2) one and one-half of acres of land used for growing groundnut and irrigated from a source other than a Government source of irrigation, or

(f) (1) one acre of land used for growing cotton and irrigated from a Government source of irrigation, or

(2) one and one-half acres of land used for growing cotton and irrigated from source other than a Government source of irrigation, or

(g) (1) one acre of land used for growing coconut and irrigated from a Government source of irrigation, or

(2) two acres of land used for growing coconut and not falling under category (1).

Any person eligible for composition of tax on his holdings cultivated with plantation crops or non-plantation crops as per the above provisions may apply to the prescribed officer for permission to compound the tax within the period specified. The rates of composition fee have been revised as follows by Act 4 of 1973:—

Extent				Rate per Standard acre.
				Rs.
1	On the first ten standard acres	..	..	Nil.
2	On the next five standard acres	..	..	15'00
3	On the next five standard acres	..	..	25'00
4	On the next five standard acres	..	..	35'00
5	On the next five standard acres	..	..	45'00
6	On the next ten standard acres	..	..	60'00
7	On the next ten standard acres	..	..	75'00
8	On the next ten standard acres	..	..	90'00
9	On the next ten standard acres	..	..	105'00
10	On the balance of standard acres	..	..	120'00

In the case of every company, the composition fee shall be charged at the maximum rate of Rs. 120 per standard acre.

The total revenue derived during the year was Rs. 210'58 lakhs.

Stamps.

During the year, the administration of stamps has worked satisfactorily. Efforts have been made to ensure proper distribution of stamps to the public. The stock position of all varieties of stamps has been quite satisfactory. There has been no scarcity of stamps of any variety during the year. The receipts under Judicial and Non-Judicial Stamps during the year were as follows:—

	RS.
(i) Judicial Stamps	3,62,16,273.50
(ii) Non-Judicial Stamps	19,73,27,605.78
Total ..	<u>23,35,43,879.28</u>

Settlement of estates.

The Director of Settlements is the head of the Settlement Department under whose control the three Settlement Head Offices at Madurai, Thanjavur and Salem function. He is also the Ex-Officio Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Settlement of estates). At the beginning of the year, there were three Branch Settlement Offices attached to the Settlement Head Office, Madurai besides an Assistant Settlement Office (Enquirers) at Sivaganga, four Branch Settlement Offices and a Sub-Branch Settlement Office attached to the Settlement Head Office, Thanjavur and two Branch Settlement Offices and a Sub-Branch Settlement Office attached to the Settlement Head Office, Salem. At the end of the year, there were only three Branch Settlement Offices attached to the Settlement Head Office, Madurai as the Assistant Settlement Office (Enquiries) at Sivaganga was disbanded during the year. The Branch Settlement Offices attached to the Settlement Head Office, Thanjavur were also reduced to three at the end of the year as the Branch Settlement Office, Tiruchirapalli was down-graded as a Sub-Branch Settlement Office and the Sub-Branch Settlement Office, Aranthangi was disbanded. There was however, no change in the number of Branch Settlement Offices attached to the Settlement Head Office, Salem.

The Settlement Parties are engaged in Settlement Operations under phased programme drawn up annually for every fasli year.

The Settlement work is got through by stages. The progress made by the Settlement Parties in implementing the Settlement programme under various Acts up to 31st March 1973 is given below:—

Area.	Area for settlement.		Area settled.		Balance.	
	Number of Estates.	Area in Square miles.	Number of Estates.	Area in Square miles.	Number of Estates.	Area in Square miles.
(1)	2(a)	2(b)	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
Tamil Nadu Act XXVI of 1948.	5,092	11,439.28	5,091	11,438.79	1	0.49
Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1963.	2,107	1,611.59	1,999	1,282.12	108	329.47
Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1963.	13	32.11	13	32.11	..	..
Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1963.	13,578	1,554.28	13,571	1,550.24	7	4.04

Resettlement work in Pudukottai Merged area.

Act 30 of 1964.	74	505.92	73	500.00	1	5.92
Revenue follow up	624	1,800.20	543	1,464.54	81	335.66

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 1972.	7,00,35,894.32	2,18,57,530.63
Amount deposited during the year (1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973).	3,55,144.18	67,142.25
Total ..	<u>7,03,91,038.50</u>	<u>2,19,24,672.88</u>

The Establishment charges incurred by the Office of the Director of Settlements and the Settlement Parties during the year 1972-73 and up to the end of March 1973 were as follows:—

	<i>During 1972-73.</i>	<i>From 1—4—69 to the end of March 1973.</i>
	RS.	RS.
(i) Office of the Director of Settlements.	4,08,284.92	14,03,832.04
(ii) Settlement Parties	35,27,720.40	1,53,56,968.69

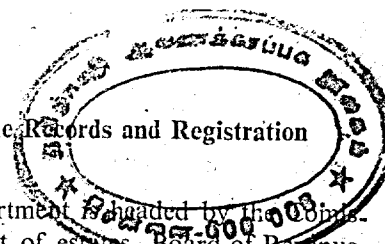
District Gazetteers.

The scheme of revision and re-writing of Gazetteers is one of the national projects jointly sponsored by [the Central and State Governments. It is a Central Scheme included in the cultural Programmes of the Five-Year Plan Schemes which receives hundred per cent grant-in-aid from the Government of India. The Central Gazetteers unit, Department of Culture, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, Co-ordinates the work of the District Gazetteers, carried on by the different States in an uniform pattern. The Gazetteers relating to the Districts of Thanjavur, Madurai, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem and Ramanathapuram have so far been revised and published.

During the year, the printing of Ramanathapuram District Gazetteers was completed and it was released by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in March 1973. The Nilgiris District Gazetteer, which was finalised, has been taken up for printing. The Madras District Gazetteer sent for scrutiny and approval of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Government of India, was approved by them. The Gazetteers of the remaining Districts are in various stages of revision and they will be published as per the target dates given below:—

	<i>Target Date.</i>
1 Tiruchirappalli	31st March 1974
2 Chingleput	Do.
3 Madras	Do.
4 Kanyakumari	31st March 1975
5 Tirunelveli	Do.
6 North Arcot	31st March 1976

Survey and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration



The Survey and Land Records Department headed by the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement of estates, Board of Revenue, Madras with the Director of Survey and Settlements who is the Ex-Officio Secretary to the Board of Revenue (S.E.) as the controlling authority. The Joint Director of Survey and Land Records is the technical authority and adviser to the Board of Revenue. There is one integrated Survey and Land Records Unit Office in the headquarters of each district under the charge of an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records except in the districts of South Arcot and Ramanathapuram, where Deputy Directors are in charge (two posts of Assistant Directors of Survey and Land Records having been upgraded). They all continue to be the personal Assistant (Survey and Land Records) to the Collector/District Revenue Officer of the District. The adhoc survey work connected with the urban land Tax consequent on the extension of the Act to Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore Towns is under the charge of a Deputy Director sanctioned for the purpose. The survey work relating to the Tamil Nadu occupants of Kudiyruppu (conferment of ownership) Act 1971 in Thanjavur district was attended to by two Assistant Directors sanctioned for the purpose with effect from 8th March to 31st December 1972 whereafter one Assistant Director of Survey and Land Record is attending to the work. All the items of survey work, maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration and adhoc works are carried out under the over all control and supervision of the Joint Director of Survey and Land Records. At Madras, there is also the Central Survey Office and the publication office—the Publisher being the Joint 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 painting of the various types of Departmental map, 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 Zinc 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 Deptmental 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.

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 survey work under the above Acts except an area of 35.35 square miles covered by stay orders of the High Court was over. The work in the villages in respect of which stay has been vacated recently is in progress. Particulars of total area for survey, area covered by stay orders and Records due to settlement Department under Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1963, 27 of 1963 and 30 of 1963 as on 31st March 1973 are furnished below:—

	<i>Act 26 of</i> 1963.	<i>Act 27 of</i> 1963.	<i>Act 30 of</i> 1963.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			
(a) Total area for survey.	1,312.25	21.59	162.14
(b) Area covered by Stay orders.	35.35	..	..
(c) Records supplied to settlement Department.	1,269.90	21.59	162.14
(d) Records due to settlement Department.	7.00	..	..

Statement showing the progress of General Re-survey work under the metric system up to 31st March 1973:

<i>District.</i>	<i>Taluk.</i>	<i>Area for Re-survey.</i>	<i>Area completed under location.</i>	<i>Area completed under measurement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SQ. KILO METRES				
South Arcot	Cuddalore	999.66	999.66	999.66
	Tindivanam	159.41	159.41	159.41
North Arcot	Vellore	1,024.40	354.69	84.63
	Tiruvannamalai	921.40	401.75	264.56
Madurai	Kodaikanal	322.15	322.15	322.15
The Nilgiris	Coonoor	507.43	496.98	443.24
	Ootacamund	1,195.12	137.52	41.5
	Gudalur	722.25	227.40	101.07

According to orders in G.O. Ms. No. 2066, Revenue, dated 25th November 1967, re-survey was to be continued and completed over an area of about 1,817 square miles in the District of the Nilgiris, Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot district, Tiruvannamalai and Vellore taluks of North Arcot district, Kodaikanal taluk of Madurai district and the four taluks of Bhavani, Gobichettipalayam, Erode and Dharapuram of Coimbatore district (covered by the Lower Bhavani Project area where re-survey under PF system was already taken up). In G.O. Ms. No. 1550, Revenue, dated 31st March 1973, the Government have sanctioned additional staff for completing the resurvey of Tindivanam taluk of South Arcot district. The re-survey work in the touched up portions in Vellore and Tiruvannamalai taluks of North Arcot district is over and proposals for the sanction of additional staff to complete the balance area in these taluks were submitted to the Government. Proposals for the sanction of additional staff for the resurvey of

Dharapuram taluk of Coimbatore district and to speed up the resurvey of the Nilgiris district have also been submitted to the Government. During the period under report, an area of 34.86 square Kilometre was re-surveyed in the Nilgiris district.

An intensive sub-division scheme for the elimination of joint holdings and issue of separate pattas which was first introduced on a pilot basis in the District of Chingleput, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli in the year 1965 has been extended in G.O. Ms. No. 1711, Revenue, dated 21st March 1969 to cover the entire State except the Districts of Madras, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari. The Standing Finance Commission has recently agreed to sanction special staff to implement the scheme in Ramanathapuram and North Arcot districts only and orders of Government thereon are awaited.

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.	7,77,464
(b) Number of stones renewed	1,38,571
(c) Number of sub-divisions measured ..	1,36,493

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 scheme 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. 2,52,01 208'64.

Registration.

The total number of Registration Districts in the State on 31st March 1973 continued to be 21.

During the year, new Sub-Registry Offices were opened at three places, bringing the total number of Sub-Registry Offices in the State to 395.

The total number of Registration Offices at the close of the year was 416.

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

- (i) Number of documents registered—1,038,306.
- (ii) Number of Encumbrance Certificates granted—325,460
- (iii) Number of Certified copies granted—133,547.
- (iv) Income—Rs. 3.09 crores.
- (v) Expenditure—Rs. 1.20 crores.

The number of documents registered during the year has increased by 6.24 per cent when compared to the number of documents registered during the previous year. The number of encumbrance certificates granted during the year has increased by 2.83 per cent, while the number of certified copies issued during the year has decreased by 0.009 per cent.

The number of undervaluation cases detected, the loss of stamp duty involved in those cases the deficit stamp duty or compounding fees collected and the amount of stamp duty actually paid on registered documents during the year 1972-73 were as follows :—

- (i) Number of undervaluation cases detected—2,151.
- (ii) Revenue involved in the above undervaluation cases—5.86 lakhs.
- (iii) Amount of deficit stamp duty or compounding fee collected in respect of undervaluation cases during the year—0.35 lakh.
- (iv) Total amount of stamp duty actually paid on documents registered during the year—1,625.41 lakhs.

The fall in number of undervaluation cases, the revenue involved and the amount of deficit duty collected during the year are mainly due to the striking down of section 47-A of the Indian Stamp Act as amended by the Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1967 by the High Court of Judicature, Madras and the levy of stamp duty on consideration instead of market value on the deeds of conveyance during the period from 1st April 1972 to 11th January 1973. The increase in the Stamp duty actually paid on registered documents may be attributed to the imposition of 2½ per cent additional surcharge on Stamp duty.

Forest Panchayat.

Forest Panchayats are functioning only in Madurai district. There are two Forest Panchayats in Madurai West Development district comprising an area of 1,469-44 acres and three forest panchayats in Madurai East Development district with an area of 2,080-74 acres.

The two Forest Panchayats in Madurai West Development district and Pudur Forest Panchayat in Madurai East Development district are not functioning now. The rest of the Forest Panchayats, viz., Pallapatti and Moongilpatti in Madurai East Development district are functioning.

Excise and Prohibition.

During the year there was suspension of Prohibition in the State of Tamil Nadu so far as intoxicating liquor was concerned. The Tamil Nadu Excise Act, 1971 was in force in place of Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937.

The overall administration of the Tamil Nadu Excise Act, 1971, the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and the Medical and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, etc., were vested with the Board of Revenue throughout the period. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Excise), Madras who is under the disciplinary control of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras and under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition was in charge of the Enforcement of the Excise laws in the State. The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board was attending to the formation, control and supervision of Jaggery-manufacturing Co-operative Societies and issue of licences for tapping Neera or 'Padani'. Tree tapping licences for the purpose of toddy were also issued by the respective Tahsildars of the Taluks in the State. The officials of the Revenue Department continued to attend to the regulatory functions under the Excise laws, collection of excise duty, licence fee, etc.

Since Prohibition was suspended on 30th August 1971, there was no need for the issue of permits for personal consumption of liquors either to the foreigners or to the residents of the State of the Indian Union as was done before 30th August 1971. However, the system of issue of licences in form F.L. 1, F.L. 2, F.L. 2-A, F.L. 3. etc., under the Madras Liquor (Licence and Permit) Rules, 1960 continued to exist.

During the year there was 895 licensees in Form F. L. 1 for possession, sale or issue of bottled liquor to consumers, 39 F. L. 2 licensees (club licences) and eight F. L. 3 and four F. L. 3-A licensees for possession of foreign spirits and Indian-made-Foreign spirits in Star Hotel for supply to consumers staying in those hotels.

The rules framed by the State Government under the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955, the notification issued under section 16 of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937, the Tamil Nadu Spirituous Essences Rules, 1972 and the Tamil Nadu Molasses (Control and Regulation) Rules, 1958, continued to be in force.

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 Tamil Nadu Excise and Prohibition Laboratory, Madras.

The total number of cases reported in the State under the Acts relating to Excise and Prohibition for the year 1972-73 was 65,048 as against 146,545 reported during the previous year, i. e., during 1971-72. There was a decrease of 48.7 per cent in the total number of cases as against those reported during the previous year.

Commercial Taxes.

The Commercial Taxes Department continued to administer the following Acts during the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973:

- (i) Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.
- (ii) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
- (iii) Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939
- (iv) Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.
- (v) Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961
- (vi) Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935.
- (vii) Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970.
- (viii) Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971.

2. There was no change in the administrative set up of the Department during the year.

3. The total Revenue receipts under various enactments for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 and the corresponding period of last year, are as follows:—

Receipts in 1972-73	Rs. 12,690.01 lakhs.
Receipts in 1971-72	Rs. 11,081.99 lakhs.
Percentage of increase	14.51 per cent.

Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

This is a major enactment administered by the Commercial Taxes Department and yields a substantial portion of the revenue of the State. The following were the important changes introduced during the year :-

Reduction in the rate of tax.—(i) The Government reduced the rate of tax to three per cent in respect of the tax payable by any dealer under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959, on the sales of stores to the Ordnance Depot at Avadi, Madras on the production of a certificate—declaration from a competent officer of the depot that the stores so purchased by the said depot are on behalf of, and despatched to, a depot outside the State of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) The Government ordered reduction in the rate of tax from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent multipoint to 2 per cent on the sale by any dealer of polyester staple fibre manufactured by the Indian Organic Chemicals Limited, Madras, for a period of three years from the date of publication of the notification in the Gazette.

(iii) At the request of the Kerala State Electricity Board, the Government ordered reduction in the rate of tax from 8 per cent single point to 3 per cent in respect of cement sold by the factories in Tamil Nadu to the Kerala State Electricity Board and taken delivery at Theni Rail head for the construction of the Hydro-Electric Project at Idikki in Kerala State.

Exemptions from payment of tax.—The following exemptions were granted during the year.

(i) Tax payable on the sale of goods by the dealers who are repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, whose total turnover does not exceed rupees fifty thousand per annum and who have taken business loans from the Government or from the Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank.

(ii) Tax payable on the sales to the Blue Cross of India, Madras, of a Tempo Viking Four Wheeler Van for the use as Ambulance van for animals on the said Blue Cross of India.

(iii) The tax payable by any dealer on the sales of goods to the Assistant High Commissioner for Malaysia at Madras, for his official use.

(iv) The tax payable on the sale to the Voluntary Health Services, Madras by Union Motors, Madras of a Standard Twenty's one-ton truck chassis for use as Ambulance Van by the said Voluntary Health Services.

(v) Tax payable under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 by the Vivekananda Rock Memorial Committee in respect of the sales of pictures of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and the pictures of the bronze statue of Swami Vivekananda in the Vivekananda Rock Memorial, Kanyakumari, published by the Vivekananda Rock Memorial Committee.

(vi) The tax payable by the B. C. G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Madras on the sales of B.C.G. Vaccine to the Governments of any State or Union Territory.

(vii) The tax payable on the sale of any goods by certain certified institutions which function under the direct control of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay.

(viii) In respect of the surcharge payable by any dealer under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971 on the sale or purchase of the declared goods.

(ix) The Government had ordered that no tax under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 shall be payable by Thiruvallur Philips India, Limited, Madras in respect of the sales of a music Relay equipment to Gandhi Hill Society, Vijayawada for being set up at Gandhi Hill, Vijayawada.

Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.—The Government ordered that the tax payable by any dealer under the said Act in respect of sale of polyester staple fibre manufactured by the Indian Organic Chemicals Limited, Madras in the course of inter-State Trade or Commerce shall be calculated at the rate of two per cent up to 20th December 1975.

Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.—In sub-rule (1) of rule 29 of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Rules, for the words “any person”, the words “any person above the age of five years” have been substituted. According to this amendment, children up to the age of five may be admitted into an auditorium without a valid ticket or a free pass.

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935.—The Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935, was amended by Act 44 of 1971 seeking to levy a surcharge of five per cent on betting tax with effect from 1st January 1972. But this Act 44 of 1971 did not provide for the levy of surcharge on totalizator tax which was also levied simultaneously with effect from 1st January 1972. In order to validate the collections of surcharge on totalizator tax on and from 1st January 1972, Ordinance No. 4/72 was promulgated to take effect from 1st January 1972.

There was no change in the scheme of taxation under the following Acts during the period under review :—

Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.

Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.

Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970.

Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971.

Tamil Nadu Entertainment and Betting (Amendment) Act, 1971.

The administration of all Commercial Taxes Acts was smooth during the period under report.

Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.

The Tamil Nadu 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 four Benches of the Tribunal in Tamil Nadu during the year—two Benches at Madras and one Bench each at Madurai and Coimbatore. The main Bench of the Tribunal is also the Tribunal for disposing of the second appeals under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955 and under 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 1972-73 are furnished below:—

<i>I. Sales Tax laws.</i>	<i>Appeals.</i>	<i>Applications for review.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Number pending on 1st April 1972 ...	2,001	14
2 Number registered during the year.	2,024	31
3 Number restored to file and remanded for fresh disposal.	83	..
4 Total number for disposal	4,108	45
5 Number disposed of	2,281	22
6 Number pending on 31st March 1973.	1,827	23

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

1 Number pending on 1st April 1972 ..	..	239
2 Number registered during the year	..	533
3 Number of reference applications registered.	..	3
4 Number restored to file and remanded for fresh disposal.	..	8
5 Total number for disposal	..	783
6 Number disposed of	..	587
7 Balance pending on 31st March 1973.	..	196

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 :—

	<i>Appeals.</i>
1 Number of appeals pending on 1st April 1972 ..	6,101
2 Number filed during the year	12,404
3 Total for disposal	18,505
4 Number disposed of	12,148
5 Balance pending on 31st March 1973	6,357

Civil Supplies :

After decontrol in January 1970, the activities of this department were being gradually reduced. State trading in foodgrains was carried on in a limited scale. However, this department continued to exercise some control of the movement and distribution of foodgrains and other commodities and continued to watch the price trend of the essential commodities. The functions of this department are organised under the following divisions :—

- (1) Administration.
- (2) Accounts.
- (3) Transport.
- (4) Distribution.

While this department is in-charge of statutory regulations, Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation which was formed from 1st July 1972 handles the trading operations, which were till then handled by the Civil Supplies Department.

Procurement.—From 1970 onwards, the procurement of paddy/ rice is being done on a limited scale by means of levy on traders. The levy was generally imposed in the surplus districts. From 8th March 1972 onwards, besides the four surplus districts, levy has been imposed with restrictions on movements in the border taluks adjoining Kerala State, in order to exercise a discipline on the trade in such areas and collect a part of the available marketed surplus for regulated distribution.

The details of procurements made during 1972-73 are as follows :—

	<i>All in Rice tonnes.</i>
Levy on traders	1,06,652
Open market purchases	4,004
Direct purchase during kuruvai	15,628

In order to facilitate the movement of the marketable surplus of kuruvai paddy from out of Thanjavur in Cauvery delta, the levy and restrictions on movement are being cancelled every year at the commencement of kuruvai harvests. With a view to prevent the fall in prices and as a price support measure, direct purchase of kuruvai paddy offered by the producers at Government notified rates are made through purchase centres opened by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and Food Corporation of India.

Procurement prices.—The procurement prices for different varieties of paddy were revised as follows :—

	<i>Superfine.</i>	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Medium.</i>	<i>Coarse.</i>
	<i>(PER QUINTAL.)</i>			
15th October 1971.	..	52.00	49.00	46.00
14th October 1972.	56.00	54.00	51.00	47.00

Distribution.—The scheme of issue of rice at economic rates to the income group of Rs. 300 and less per month in Madras City and Coimbatore is being continued. Distribution of Government stocks of rice is being done in the border taluks in Kanyakumari district, since it was found that private trade in that area was instrumental for large scale smuggling.

A total quantity of 72,638 tonnes of rice was distributed during 1972-73.

Economic issue prices.—As and when the procurement prices are revised, the economic issue prices were also revised. The revisions made are as follows :—

	<i>Superfine.</i>		<i>Fine.</i>		<i>Medium.</i>		<i>Coarse.</i>	
	BR	RR	BR	RR	BR	RR	BR	RR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(RETAIL SELLING RATE PER KG.)								
26th November 1972	..	..	1.08	1.14	1.02	1.08	..	..
16th May 1972	..	..	..	..	..	1.04	..	..
1st June 1972	..	..	..	..	..	1.10	..	..
16th June 1972	..	..	1.10	..	..	..	..	..

Food Zone.—The entire State is one food zone. Movement of paddy/ rice from the notified areas and also from this State to other States for personal consumption by landowners is being regulated by issue of permits.

Wheat/Wheat products.—The Government of India continued to allot wheat to the State Government. Out of 3,59,000 tonnes allotted, 3,34,875 tonnes were allotted to Roller Flour Mills for conversion and the rest were distributed as whole wheat to consumers. The retail selling price of wheat were as follows:—

Red wheat.—86 paise per kilogramme up to 31st March 1973.

White wheat.—90 paise per kilogramme up to 31st March 1973.

In the context of pressure of demand on wheat due to drought conditions in different States, the Government of India had suggested that wheat products should be taken over and the distribution regulated. Accordingly, the entire productions from the Roller Flour Mills were taken over by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and distributed on the authorisations issued by the Civil Supplies Department from September 1972 so as to meet the requirements of bulk consumers, viz., bakeries, biscuit manufacturers, hotels, etc. Maida and Sooji were supplied to consumers on family cards—wheat bran was supplied to owners of cattle on application.

Milo.—There was no allotment during 1972–73.

Millets.—No millets were purchased during the period under report.

Sugar.—From January 1972 onwards, the Government of India by an arrangement with sugar mills took over 60 per cent of the release, which was enhanced to 70 per cent from 1st October 1972 for distribution through authorised channels. The Government of India allotted about 10,000 tonnes per month to our State. Family cards were issued to all families in the State in urban as well as rural areas, numbering nearly 90 lakhs. Sugar was being regularly distributed against these cards for individual families ranging from one to six kilos per month with reference to the income and size of the family.

The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation.

During the year there were 27 warehouse centres owned and hired with a total capacity of 82,769 metric tonnes. The reduction in storage capacity was due to change in Food Policy of Government of Tamil Nadu, reduction in reservation by Government of India and credit curb imposed by the Reserve Bank of India on advances. The deposits during the year were 1,77,430 tonnes and withdrawals 1,13,852 tonnes. The stock at the end of the year was 63,578 tonnes. The utilisation of warehousing facilities for the year was 5.93 per cent by Government 34.60 per cent by the trader, 34.01 per cent by the Co-operatives and Government bodies and 2.26 per cent by Agriculturists. Two more centres at Kallakurichi and Ambasamudram were opened during the year.

During the year, land was purchased at Mettupalayam for the construction of warehouse with a capacity of 4,400 metric tonnes. Additional godown with a capacity of 2,200 tonnes was constructed at Kancheepuram warehouse and the construction work was in progress at Vellore, Virudhachalam and Tirunelveli.

The Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 7.11 lakhs for the year 1972–73.

Ryotwari Tenures.

In the Ryotwari System, the ryot pays his fixed assessment, in money, direct to the Government and the assessment is not liable to arbitrary fluctuations from year to year, except for water-rate for water taken from

a Government source, in cases where this has not been included in the assessment. The ryot cannot be evicted from his land, so long as he continues to pay the assessment and he can transfer his rights in the land to other, by sale, gift, partition, etc. He can, moreover, relinquish his land if he finds that its cultivation is not profitable, in which case his liability to pay the assessment for the land will cease. In unfavourable seasons, remissions are granted, on liberal principles. In short, under the Ryotwari system, the ryot enjoys all the advantages of a perpetual lease, without its disadvantages and responsibilities.

Holdings in this State are, generally, small. In the case of lands leased out to tenants, the leases were generally for short periods. In the case of wet lands, annual leases were very common but they were usually renewed to the same tenant. The tenant was essentially a tenant-at-will and did not enjoy any substantial right in the land. Recent legislative measures have given tenants protection from unjust eviction and have also prescribed maximum rates of rent payable by the cultivating tenants as explained below:—

The Tanjore Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952 (Tamil Nadu Act, XIV of 1952).—In 1952, the landlord and tenant relationship in Thanjavur District became strained, resulting in displacement of tenants and dismissal of pannaiyals (Farm labourers) and in agrarian crimes and disturbances. As immediate action was called for, an ordinance was promulgated, providing for the reinstatement of evicted tenants and dismissed pannaiyals. Later, this ordinance was replaced by the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952. This Act took effect from 23rd August 1962. The Act was extended to certain villages in Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks of South Arcot District with effect from 1st July 1963, as there were agrarian troubles in these villages also.

In its original form, the Act contained provisions relating to tenants also. After the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act XXV of 1955) was passed, the provisions of this Act were extended to the areas to which the Tanjore Act applied and the provisions relating to tenants in the Tanjore Act were omitted. Consequently, the Tanjore Act now contains only provisions relating to pannaiyals.

The Act provides for enquiries being made into case of dismissal of pannaiyals and for the adjudication of other disputes between landlords and pannaiyals. It also prescribes the wages payable to pannaiyals and the members of their families.

The Act does not apply in respect of land held by a land owner in any village, if the land held by him in such village does not exceed 6 and 2/3rd acres of wet land or dry land irrigated from a Government source or 20 acres of dry land not irrigated from any Government source.

Cases of disputes filed before the courts functioning under the Act are small in number. The Act has fairly achieved its object and relationship between landlords and pannaiyals has become stabilised.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act XXV of 1955)—As the agrarian unrest, which began in Thanjavur District, spread to other districts also and the need for protecting tenants from unjust eviction became imminent, this Act was passed. Though it was originally a temporary Act, its life having been extended from time to time the Act was made a permanent one by virtue of the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection (Continuance) Act, 1965 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1965).

The Act provides for protection of cultivating tenants against eviction except on certain specified grounds like non-payment of rent, negligence resulting in injury to the land or crop thereon, failure to cultivate the land, using the land for any purpose other than agriculture or horticulture or denial of the title of the landlord to the land. The tenancy rights under the Act are both transferable and heritable.

The Act also provides for the resumption of land by land owner, for personal cultivation. The resumption allowed under the Act is subject to the following restrictions:—

(a) Resumption can be made only upto one half of the extent of land leased out for cultivation;

(b) The cultivating tenant can retain possession of the land on payment of rent higher than fair rent.

(c) A land owner with 13 1/3 acres of wet land is not entitled for resumption; nor a person who is assessed to sales tax, profession tax or income-tax is entitled for resumption;

(d) Landowners who are entitled for resumption can resume only up to the extent which along with the extent already in his possession either as owner or as tenant or as both would make up an extent of 5 acres of wet land. The ceiling for resumption in the case of a member of the Armed Forces however is the ceiling area which he is entitled to hold under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961.

The Cultivating tenant is entitled to restoration of the land if personal cultivation is not carried on the land resumed from him within a year of resumption or if the land is allowed to remain fallow for more than a year. The tenant is also entitled to restoration of the land fraudulently resumed from him for personal cultivation.

Disputes under the Act have to be taken to the revenue Court, presided over by an officer in the cadre of the deputy Collector for Settlement. His orders are liable to revision by the High Court.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1966).—There was an unprecedented drought during 1965 and the Cultivating Tenants were not able to pay the rent due to the landowners. This Act was therefore enacted to provide for the protection from eviction of cultivating tenants who were in arrears of rent payable to the landlords on account of failure of crops due to the unprecedented drought in 1965. This Act was in force for a period of two years from 20th April 1966 to 19th April 1968.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Special provisions) Act 1968 (Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1968)—As it was felt that it would be difficult for the cultivating tenants to pay in one lump sum the entire arrears of the rent outstanding on the 20th April 1968 after the lapse of Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1966 this Act was enacted to provide for the payment of arrears of rent accrued and due to the landlord and outstanding on the 20th April 1968 in four equal annual instalments on or before 1st April 1969, 1st April 1970, 1st April 1971 and 1st April 1972 along with current dues.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants arrears of Rent (Relief) Act 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1972).—It was found, that many tenants were unable to discharge the arrears of rent within the time given by Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1968 due to their indebtedness and poor economic condition. This act was, therefore, enacted to provide for the wiping out of old arrears of rent due for the period up to 30th June 1971, if the cultivating tenant paid the rent due for the fasli year commencing on 1st July 1971 and ending with 30th June 1972 within a period of six months from the date of publication of the Act in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*. The Act was published on the 11th August 1972 and the time allowed had expired on 10th February 1973.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIV of 1956).—Till 1956, there was no law in the State to regulate the rent payable by tenants to their landlords. In that year, the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 was enacted, fixing the rates of fair rent payable in respect of the various classes of land as follows :—

(i) In the case of wet land, 40 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money ;

(ii) In the case of wet land, where the irrigation is supplemented, by lifting water, 35 per cent of normal gross produce or its value in money ;

(iii) In the case of any other class of land 33 1/3 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money ;

(iv) In the case of lands in items (ii) and (iii) above in which water is lifted by pumpsets installed at the cost of the landowner the fair rent shall be increased to 40 per cent. The installation of a pumpset shall be at the option of the landowner and;

(v) In every harvest the land owner shall be entitled to one-fifth of the straw or stalk of all the crops.

2. The fair rent is payable either in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind, subject to the condition that the land owner shall have the right to insist that the rent shall be paid in kind where the crop raised is paddy.

3. All the cultivation expenses inclusive of cost of seeds, ploughing, manuring, harvesting and threshing shall be borne by the cultivating tenant. The landowner is responsible for the payment of all dues payable to the Government and the local authorities. In the case of pumpsets installed at the cost of the land owner the cultivating tenant shall bear all the maintenance charges and the land owner shall bear the charges for repairing the pumpsets.

4. The Act does not apply to lands used for raising sugarcane, plantain or betel vine or any crop which does not give any yield for a continuous period of two years or more from the time of cultivation. The provisions of the Act shall not also apply to any cultivating tenant who owns or who cultivates either as tenant or as owner or as both an extent of land in excess of $6 \frac{2}{3}$ acres of wet land. Three acres of dry, land or $1 \frac{1}{2}$ acres of garden land shall be taken as equivalent to one acre of wet land.

5. Disputes regarding the fair rent payable for land should be taken to the Rent Court, presided over by a Tahsildar, for settlement. Against his decision, there is an appeal to the Rent Tribunal, presided over by a District Munsif. His orders are liable to revision by the High Court.

The Tiruchirappalli Kaiaeruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXVI of 1958).—This Act applies to certain villages in Kulithalai, Musiri, Karur, Tiruchirappalli and Lalgudi taluks of Tiruchirappalli District. It came into force on 1st April 1959. It gives protection to Kaiaeruvaramdar Mattuvaramdandars as explained below :—

Kaiaeruvaramdars are persons engaged by a landowner to do ploughing and watering operations or ploughing operation alone on a land for remuneration for such work by a share in the crop on the land in respect of which such work is done or by payment of a fixed quantity of paddy or by both such share and payment. The remuneration payable to any Kaiaeruvaramdar shall be on the same terms as were applicable to them immediately before the commencement of the Act. No landowner may dismiss a Kaiaeruvaramdar except for misconduct or for neglect of duty. Any landowner or Kaiaeruvaramdar may, however terminate the engagement by giving notice in writing of not less than 12

months or by mutual agreement. Any Kaieruvaramdar whose engagement has been terminated on or after 1st January 1957 and before the 1st April 1959 shall be re-engaged. All disputes under the Act between the landowners and Kaieruvaramdars shall be decided by the Tahsildar having jurisdiction over the area in which the land is situated. An appeal lies to the Revenue Divisional Officer against any order passed by the Tahsildar.

Mattuvaramdars are persons engaged by a landowner to supply bulls for ploughing operations and to do ploughing and other operations on a land for remuneration for such work by a share in the crop on the land in respect of which such work is done. Any landowner who owns not more than three acres of wet land or its equivalent in terms of garden land or dry land and who has not been assessed to any sales tax or income-tax during 1955-56 or 1956-57 shall be entitled to terminate the engagement of any mattuvaramdar as if this Act had not been passed. A landowner who owns not more than ten acres of wet land or its equivalent in terms of garden land or dry land and who has not been assessed to any sales-tax or income-tax during 1955-56 or 1956-57 shall also be entitled to terminate the engagements of the Mattuvaramdars subject to the condition that the total extent of land in respect of which such termination is done should not exceed three acres of wet land inclusive of the wet land on which such landowner has been carrying on personal cultivation. The mattuvaramdars whose engagement is not terminated as provided above will continue as mattuvaramdars on the same terms as were applicable to them immediately before the commencement of this Act and the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955. shall as far as may be applied to them as if they were cultivating tenants under that Act, i.e., they will be entitled to protection from eviction but will have to pay rent as before and not under the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956. The mattuvaramdars under a landowner who owns more than 10 acres of wet land or its equivalent in terms of garden land or dry land will be deemed to be cultivating tenants and they will be entitled to all rights and privileges conferred on cultivating tenants under the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 and the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956. All disputes under the Act between the landowner and the mattuvaramdars shall be decided by the Revenue Divisional Officer in whose jurisdiction the lands are situated. His decision is liable to revision by the High Court.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961).—The Act was intended to fulfil one of the directive principles enshrined in the Constitution and was given retrospective effect from 6th April 1960. The object of the Act is to impose a ceiling on agricultural holdings of persons, families, companies, etc., to acquire surplus lands on payment of compensation and to assign the acquired lands to eligible persons on collection of value. For the purposes of this Act, the extent of holding is converted into standard acres in accordance with the formula laid down in the Act. For a person, or a family consisting of five members and less, the ceiling area originally fixed was 30 standard acres. The ceiling area was reduced to 15 standard acres by the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Reduction of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1970 (Act 17 of 1970) which came into effect from 15th February 1970. For every additional member in excess of five members in a family, five standard acres are allowed subject to the overall ceiling limit for a family. Female members in a family are permitted to have ten standard acres as Stridhana, over and above the ceiling area for a family, subject to the provisions of the Act relating to overall ceiling, etc. By the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1971 (Act 41 of 1971) the exemption in respect of lands used for cultivation of sugarcane was withdrawn. By the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1972 (Act 20 of 1972), the overall ceiling limit for a family consisting of more than five members which was originally 60 standard acres was reduced to 40 standard acres and the exemption in respect of hill areas was withdrawn with effect from 1st March 1972.

By the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Third Amendment Act, 1972 (Act 37 of 1972), the ceiling limits for various institutions and trusts other than religious institutions and religious trusts have been fixed as follows :—

	Standard acres.
1 Colleges	40
2 High School	20
3 Elementary or Higher Elementary School	10
4 Student's Hostel	25

	Standard acres.
5 Polytechnic Institute	25
6 Agricultural School	25
7 Orphanage	25
8 Other trusts	5

Future acquisition of agricultural lands by these institutions after the date of commencement of the Act, namely, 1st March 1972 has been prohibited.

The exemption granted to the religious trusts and religious institutions has been continued in respect of the lands held by them on 1st March 1972. Future acquisition of agricultural lands by these institutions also after the date of commencement of the Act, namely, 1st March 1972 has been prohibited.

By the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Fourth Amendment Act, 1972 (Act 39 of 1972) the following changes have been effected :—

(i) The overall ceiling area for a family consisting of more than five members has been reduced from 40 standard acres to 30 standard acres.

(ii) The exemption granted for lands used for livestock breeding and Dairy Farming has been withdrawn with effect from 1st March 1972.

(iii) The slab rates of compensations prescribed in the Schedule III of the Act 58 of 1961, have been revised so that the quantum of compensation may decrease with the increase in the size of the holding.

The progress achieved in the notification, acquisition and disposal of surplus lands up to 31st March 1973 is given below :—

	ACRES.
Extent notified as surplus	55,449
Extent taken possession	30,992
Extent assigned	24,240
Number of persons benefited	13,666

The surplus lands taken over by Government are assigned to eligible persons according to the order of priority laid down in rule 5 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Lands) Rules, 1965.

The compensation payable for the surplus lands acquired under the Act is payable in the shape of 10 year bonds carrying 4 per cent interest. The compensation payable for the surplus lands required is determined in terms of multiples of the net annual income on the lands on a slab basis starting from twelve times and ending with two times depending on the amount of fair rent. The net annual income from the land is the amount of the fair rent less the land revenue. The fair rent is percentage of the gross produce (40 per cent for wet and 33 1/3 per cent for dry lands) and the land revenue is deducted from the fair rent for arriving at the net income. The land value which is to be recovered from the assignees under the Act is 12 times the net annual income from the land as determined under paragraphs three to five of Part I of Schedule III to the Act. The land value is at the option of the assignee, payable either in a lump sum or in equal instalments not exceeding 20 with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the outstanding instalments.

The Government have issued orders for the formation of a Corporation for the administration of the surplus lands of Thiru Arooran Sugars, the surplus lands of the lessors of Thiru Arooran Sugars, and the other lands held on lease by Thiru Arooran Sugars Limited.

The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961.—The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1961) came into force on the 29th November 1961. Section 4 of the said Act provides for restoration of persons who were occupying any Kudiyruppu on the 31st March 1959 and who were evicted from such Kudiyruppu after that date. By Act 20 of 1971, the principal Act was amended giving protection from eviction to any person occupying a kudiyruppu irrespective of the date of such occupation. Under section 4 (2) of the Act as introduced by the amendment Act, any person who was in occupation of any kudiyruppu if he has been evicted on or after 1st February 1969 can apply for restoration.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1969).—The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act XXV of 1955) and the Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 57 of 1961) provide *inter alia* that every tenancy agreement between a landlord and the cultivating tenant shall be executed in triplicate. Despite these provisions many landlords and tenants prefer to keep the leases oral and consequently a correct, complete and reliable record of tenancy rights in the State was not available. The absence of a complete and reliable record of tenancy rights stands in the way of the enforcement of legislative provisions which seek to provide security of tenure to the cultivating tenants. The cultivating tenants are also denied credit facilities from institutional agencies as they cannot establish their tenancy rights in the absence of written record of tenancy rights. The preparation of a complete and reliable record of tenancy rights was therefore considered to be essential to safeguard the interest of the tenants. The Government accordingly enacted the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969. The Act was initially brought into force in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai with effect from 19th December 1969. It was extended to the rest of the State with effect from 8th September 1971.

The basic work of preparation of record of tenancy rights was done by the Record Officers in the cadre of Tahsildar. An appeal lies to an appellate authority in the cadre of Deputy Collector against the decision of the Record Officer. The decision of the Appellate Authority is final subject to revision by the Collector either in his own motion or on application by the party concerned.

The Record of Tenancy Rights in respect of the land let out for cultivation in each Revenue Village is prepared with reference to the intimations sent by the land owner, tenant or intermediary and also with reference to the information obtained by the Record Officer after due enquiry. The record so prepared is called the draft record. The draft record is published in the District Gazette. Any person aggrieved by the draft record may apply to the Record Officer for any correction or modification of the draft record. After the disposal of all such applications, a final record of tenancy rights, is prepared and this record is published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*. The record is then known as approved record of tenancy rights. The approved Record is also published in the District Gazette.

By The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Records of Tenancy Rights (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1972) provision has been made for *suo motu* enquiry and registration of tenants based on such enquiry in cases where no intimation has been received either from the tenants or the landowners. Provision has also been made barring the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in respect of any matter to be determined by the officers empowered under the Act.

The work relating to the preparation of record of Tenancy rights under the act has been completed in all the districts in the State. Three lakhs eighty-eight thousands four hundred and eight-three tenants have been registered under the Act. The extent cultivated by these tenants comes to 590,164 acres.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1969).—In 1968, there was agrarian unrest in East Thanjavur district over the wages payable to the agricultural labourers for the various items of work connected with agricultural operations including harvest. The Government appointed a Commission of enquiry to enquire into the problems of agricultural labour in East Thanjavur district and the relationship between the agricultural labourers and their employers with reference to the recommendations made by the Commission, the Government enacted the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969. The Act is applicable to the six taluks of Mannargudi, Thiruthuraipoondi, Mayuram, Sirkali, Nagapattinam and Nannilam in East Thanjavur district. The Act provides for the payment of Fair Wages at the rates prescribed for different kinds of work during cultivation season including harvest. Disputes under the Act, regarding short payment or non-payment of fair wages by the landowners to the Agricultural Labourers are settled by Conciliation Officers in the cadre of Tahsil-dars. An appeal lies to the Revenue Divisional Officer against the decision of the Conciliation Officers.

The Act which was to remain in force upto 4th August 1972 has since been made permanent by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1972). Under the Amendment Act, the Government have also taken powers to revise the rates of fair wages prescribed in the Schedule to the Act, whenever necessary.

The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971.—The Government have enacted the Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971 (Act 40 of 1971). According to Section 3 of the Act, any agriculturists or Agricultural Labourers who were occupying any kudiyiruppu as on 19th June 1971 either as tenant or as licensee, shall with effect from the date of commencement of Act, be the owners of such kudiyiruppu. Such kudiyiruppu shall vest on them absolutely, free from all encumbrances. Every person having any interest in the vested kudiyiruppu or superstructure is entitled to be paid compensation as provided under section 7 (1) of the Act.

The Act has been implemented in Thanjavur district with effect from 15th January 1972 by six Special Deputy Collectors and three Assistant Directors of Survey and Land Records, with necessary supporting staff. The progress of work done in the distribution of kudiyiruppu pattas in this district is as follows :—

Distribution of Pattas.

Distributed on 27th February 1972 at Thiruvavur ..	6,764
Distributed on 15th June 1972 at Thiruthuraipoondi ..	26,150
Distributed on 14th September 1972 at Kumbakonam ..	1,24,351
	1,57,265

In the second stage, the Act has been extended to Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem excluding Yercaud Sub-taluk, Tiruchirappalli, Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram excluding Rajapalayam sub-taluk with effect from 20th December 1972. The implementation of this Act in these districts is attended to by the respective Divisional Officers, who have been appointed as authorised officers under section 2 (4) of the Act.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1948, dated 19th April 1973, the Act has subsequently, been extended to the Districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. The Act came into force in these districts with

effect from 25th April 1973. The Act has not been extended to the Nilgiris and Madras districts. The number of kudiyiruppus enumerated in these 11 districts are as follows :—

1 Chingleput	..	..	..	..	2,875
2 North Arcot	..	..	..	..	1,033
3 South Arcot	..	..	..	..	1,773
4 Salem	..	..	..	..	1,330
5 Dharmapuri	..	..	..	..	181
6 Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	2,262
7 Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	..	259
8 Madurai	..	..	..	..	2,667
9 Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	1,674
10 Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	1,977
11 Kanyakumari	..	..	..	..	3,954

The Collectors have been instructed to complete the work soon.

Urban Land Tax.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, envisages levy of tax on urban land. This has been given effect to in the City of Madras from 1st July 1963, i.e., Fasli 1373. This Act was amended by the Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1971. By this Amendment Act, the levy of Urban Land Tax was extended to the City of Madurai and the Municipal towns of Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore with effect from 1st July 1971.

The Commissioner of Urban Land Tax continues to be the Head of Department for the Urban Land Tax Department. He also functions as the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax).

The Deputy Commissioner of Urban Land Tax (Survey) attends to the supervision of survey work in respect of urban lands, and for taking up follow-up action for implementing the survey changes in the regular revenue accounts and survey records. He also assists the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax in office.

There are 18 Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax in the Cadre of Deputy Collectors as detailed below:—

	Assistant Commissioners.
(i) Madras city	8
(ii) Madurai city	3
(iii) Coimbatore town	3
(iv) Salem town	2
(v) Tiruchirappalli town	2

The Assistant Commissioners, who are the assessing authorities function under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax and the Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax).

The Collector of Madras and the District Revenue Officers of Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai are in charge of supervision of collection of Urban Land Tax in their respective areas. The Taluk Tahsildars concerned have been notified as the Urban Land Tax Officers and they are directly responsible for collection work. The Commissioner of Urban Land Tax and the Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax) periodically review the progress of collection and keep the Government informed of the progress, then and there.

Important changes in the Act.—The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966, as amended in 1971, was further amended during the year under report introducing certain important legal changes. The Bill introduced for the purpose was passed by both the Houses of the State Legislature. The assent of the President has been received in June 1973. The salient features of the Amendment 1972 are detailed below:—

(i) A new Section 5-B has been inserted according to which the revised rate of tax should be adopted with effect from 1st July 1972 (Fasli 1382 onwards).

(ii) For the purpose of determining the amount of urban land tax, the market value as on the date of commencement of the Act (i.e., 1st July 1963) shall be the basis.

(iii) The power to extend the time-limit for filing returns has been now statutorily conferred on the Government (7-A Section).

(iv) The urban land owners are expected to file a return under Section 7-B within a period of one month from the date of publication of the Amendment Act, 1972, in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* or within such further time as may be specified by the Government.

(v) The fact that the urban land tax shall be the first charge upon urban land, but subject to any tax or amount due to Central Government has been made clear (Section 17).

(vi) If the Government specifies by a notification that an institution is religious, charitable or philanthropic, any urban land owned by it, is exempt from payment of urban land tax. (Previously any urban land used by such institutions alone were eligible for exemption) [Section 29 (k)].

(vii) Instead of 25 per cent now 50 per cent of tax is to be reduced as concession for owner occupation under section 26 of the Act.

(viii) The persons who own two grounds and less of urban land, are exempted from the payment of Urban Land Tax (previously the limit was one ground) [Section 29 (A)].

(ix) In respect of holdings of more than two grounds, the owners have to pay urban land tax only for the portion which is in excess of two grounds and the land having the lowest market value will be exempted up to a limit of two grounds [Section 29 (A)].

(x) Specific provision has now been made for the assessment of land, which was exempted but subsequently has become liable to be assessed to urban land tax [Section 29 (B)].

Progress of assessment work.—The assessment work both in the City of Madras and in mofussil, has been carried on in full swing during the year. Two thousand nine hundred and forty-four assessments under the Principal Act, 1966 and 55, 933 assessments under the Amendment Act of 1971 have been passed in the City of Madras. In mofussil, totally, 22,173 assessments have been made during the year. This brought the whole assessment work in the City of Madras and mofussil, nearly to completion.

Appeals.—Section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, provides for appeals against the assessment orders of the Assistant Commissioners, before the Urban Land Tax Tribunals. Separate Urban Land Tax Tribunals have been constituted for the Cities of Madras and Madurai and Municipal towns of Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore.

Revision.—The revisional jurisdiction of the Board is confirmed only to those orders of the Assistant Commissioners, which could not be taken on appeal before the Tribunal (Section 30 of the Act). During the year under report, 119 revision petitions were disposed of by the Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax).

Demand, Collection and balances.—Out of a total demand including arrears of Rs. 730.83 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 131.09 lakhs has been collected during the year.

Inspection of Subordinate Officers.—All the 18 offices of the Assistant Commissioners of Urban Land Tax (in the City of Madras and Mofussil) were inspected by the Commissioner of Urban Land Tax for the year 1972.

Cost of Administration.—The cost of Administration during the year under report has been Rs. 24 lakhs as against Rs. 34 lakhs in 1971-72; Rs. 26 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 18 lakhs in 1969-70.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka.

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 six thousand two hundred and seventy eight Burma repatriates had arrived in Tamil Nadu up to the end of March 1973. Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964, India has agreed to grant Indian Citizenship to 5.26 lakhs stateless person of Indian Origin in Sri Lanka. They are to be repatriate to India over a period of 15 years. Ninety thousand two hundred and eleven repatriates from Sri Lanka who are covered by the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964 had arrived in Tamil Nadu up to the end of March 1973. The rehabilitation of the repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka is treated as a national problem and so the Government of India are meeting the entire expenditure involved in rehabilitating

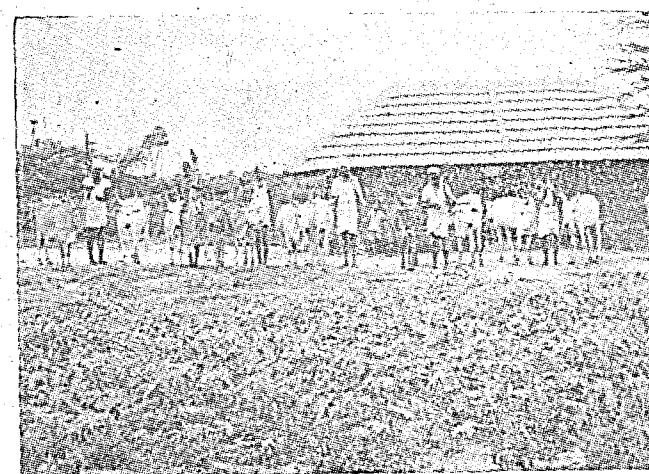
the repatriates. The various schemes intended for the rehabilitation of the repatriates are however implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The details of the various measures undertaken by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the rehabilitation of the repatriates during the year 1972-73 are furnished below :—

Burma Repatriates.—

1	Number of persons sanctioned business loan up to 31st March 1973.	45,745
2	Total amount of business loan sanctioned and disbursed up to 31st March 1973.	Rs. 4.21 crores.
3	Number of repatriates provided with employment (excluding casual labourers) up to the end of March 1973.	3,565
4	Number of families settled in agriculture	1,320
5	Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates in agriculture.	Rs. 31.40 lakhs.
6	Number of educational concessions granted ..	775
7	Total number of bunks/stalls allotted to repatriates up to March 1973.	487
8	Total number of bunks/stalls constructed by the local bodies up to March 1973.	623
9	Loans granted to local bodies for construction of bunks/stalls up to March 1973.	Rs. 7.47 lakhs.
10	Special residential home for children of Burma repatriates at Mathur—	
	(i) Sanctioned strength	400
	(ii) Actual strength	832
	(iii) Expenditure incurred up to March 1973	Rs. 5,16,590.42



Veliyathur Burma Colony, Tiruppathur taluk,
Devakottai Division - Burma Repatriates
cultivate Commercial Crops.



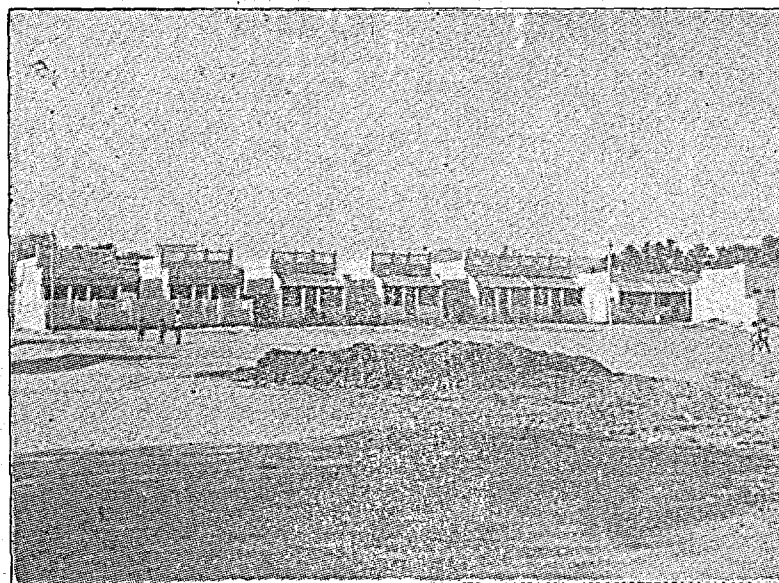
Veliyathur Burma Colony, Tiruppathur taluk
Devakottai Division-Repatriates of the
Veliyathur colony together with the
plough bulls and agricultural
implements.

11 Special Home for unattached Women at Mathur—	
(i) Sanctioned strength	300
(ii) Actual strength	215
(iii) Expenditure incurred up to March 1973	Rs. 83,122-78
12 (a) (i) Number of families allotted homestead plots.	
	4,840
(ii) Number of families granted loans for construction of houses.	11,034
(b) Amount of loans granted to repatriates—	
Loans	Rs. 1-71 crores.
Grant	Rs. 2,20,083-00
13 Number of repatriate families settled in Rubber Research-cum-Development Station, Ferrargunj, South Andamans.	37
14 Number of families settled in Agriculture Project in Sindhanur, Raichur district, Mysore State.	187
15 Number of repatriates granted old age pension ..	119
16 Number of candidates sent to Mana for training in Industrial Training Institute.	646
17 Number of repatriates sent to Madan Industries, Hastinapur Spinning Mills Limited (Uttar Pradesh).	442
18 Number of repatriates from Burma sent for training in Plumbing at Wavin India Ltd., Madras-53.	22
19 Number of repatriates trained in Shorthand and Type-writing.	24
20 Number of repatriates trained in Heavy Duty Vehicles at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore.	518
21 Number of repatriates trained in Light Duty Vehicles in Madras City.	7

22	Number of Women repatriates trained in the Tailoring Work Centre at Mondiamman Nagar, Chingleput district.	45
23	Number of Women repatriates trained in the Tailoring Work Centre at Pudupattinam, Thanjavur district.	149

Sri Lanka Repatriates.—

1	Number of repatriates up to March 1973	90,211
2	Expenditure incurred on redecking of pier at Dhanushkodi.	Rs. 23,24,766
3	Expenditure incurred on formation of road from Rameswaram to Dhanushkodi.	Rs. 20,85,116
4	Expenditure incurred on repairs to building and provision of amenities in the Transit Camp, Mandapam.	Rs. 30,58,297
5	Number of families sanctioned business loans up to 31st March 1973.	3,326
6	Total amount of Business loans sanctioned and disbursed up to 31st March 1973.	Rs. 68.47 lakhs.
7	Number of repatriates settled in Agriculture	787
8	Number provided with employment	680
9	Number of repatriates given housing loan	1,487
10	Total amount of housing loan disbursed up to March 1973.	Rs. 22.01 lakhs.
11	Number of repatriates given other assistance	..
12	Total amount disbursed in giving other assistance	..
13	Expenditure incurred on the Tea Plantation Schemes in the Nilgiris.	Rs. 128.6 lakhs.
14	Expenditure incurred on the Rubber Plantations Scheme, Kanyakumari.	Rs. 19.02 lakhs.



Burma Repatriate Colony at Srivilliputhur.

Mass Contact Programme.

The Mass Contact Programme popularly known as Manu Needhi Thittam is being implemented in this State from the year 1969.

Under this programme a team of official visit one village in each Firka on the 5th or 6th of every month to receive the petitions from the public and to afford all possible help to redress their grievances on the spot. The team is headed by an Officer of the Revenue Department not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar and comprises of the Revenue Inspector, the Gramasevak, the Surveyor and the representatives of the Panchayat Development, Agriculture, Public Works, etc., Departments and of the Electricity Board. A programme is issued in advance about the coverage of the villages in each firka by the team of officials. The team visits the villages concerned according to the programme and attends to their work of receiving the representations and disposing of the petitions. Wherever possible the petitions are disposed of on the spot. Where it is not possible to dispose of certain petitions on the spot, follow up action is taken by the leader of the team of the firka level.

Each taluk and sub-taluk is placed in charge of a Gazetted Officer (Zonal Officer) for purposes of the programme. The Zonal Officers conduct review meetings in the respective Taluk Offices every month and send a monthly progress report to the Collector.

The Collector also visits the Divisional Headquarters once a month and receives petitions from the public in person and reviews the progress in the disposal of petitions at the divisional level. The Divisional Officers likewise visit the Taluk Headquarters on an appointed day in a week by rotation to receive petitions from the public.

The Mass Contact Programme helps in speedily redressing personal grievances of individuals, which in the normal course may take an unnecessarily long time to get settled. During 1972-73 the total number of petitions received was 83,075 and the number disposed 76,157. The disposal works out to 92 per cent.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

During the year 1972-73, direct recruitment was made to 24 classes of posts in the States Services classed as 'Technical'. The total number of applications received and the number of candidates admitted to the oral tests were 4,484 and 3,413 respectively. The number of candidates selected was 1,156. The written competitive examination for recruitment to posts included in Group I Services against the vacancies estimated for 1972-73 was held in December 1972 and January 1973. The oral test for the posts will be held shortly. The number of candidates admitted to the written test was 1,862. The Commission held a special written competitive examination in August 1972 for shortlisting the number of candidates for selection to the post of District Employment Officer. Out of 348 candidates admitted to the aforesaid written test, 46 candidates were admitted to the oral test. Three candidates were selected.

The oral test of recruitment to the post of Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Tamil Nadu Forests Service (Group-I A Services) was held in January 1973 and the list of selected candidates was communicated to the Government. The number of candidates admitted to the written test and oral test was 51 and 25 respectively. One candidate was selected.

The Commission also conducted oral test for recruitment to 23 classes of posts in the Subordinate Services classed as 'Technical' and drew up lists of selected candidates. It held a competitive examination in the shape of an oral test for regularisation of the Agricultural Subordinate Service employed under the emergency provisions of the rules. The Commission also held a competitive examination in the shape of an oral test for the regularisation of services of the Supervisors/Junior Engineers employed under the emergency provisions in the Public Works Department and Highways and Rural Works Department in the Tamil Nadu Engineering and Highways Engineering Subordinate Services.

The Commission held an oral test for recruitment of 190 Assistants and Accountants in the Panchayat Development units under the Government from among the Junior Assistants, Typists, Assistants, Accountants and Education Head Clerks of the Panchayat Unions.

As the number of candidates who applied for recruitment to the post of Computer in the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Subordinate Service was unduly large, a written examination was held for shortlisting the number of candidates to be admitted to the oral test. The oral test for the candidates selected in the above examination is to be held shortly.

The Commission also held a competitive examination in the shape of an oral test for recruitment of 3,500 School Assistants during November 1972—March 1973. The number of candidates admitted to the oral test was 7,740. It also conducted the prescribed competitive examination for direct recruitment to 16 classes of posts in the Subordinate Services Classed as "Non-Technical". For this examination, applications were received from 15,122 candidates, of whom, 13,566 were admitted to the written examination and 366 to the oral test. Two hundred and fifty-nine candidates were selected. The number of candidates applied for the posts, the number of persons admitted to the oral test and the number selected are as shown below:

Category of posts.	Number of candidates applied.	Number of candidates admitted to the written examination.	Number of candidates admitted to the oral test.	Number of vacancies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Group II Services.	8,088	7,496	Oral test to be conducted shortly.	78
Group III Services.	4,283	3,563	325	42
Group V Services.	1,755	1,660	No oral test prescribed.	105

Category of posts.	Number of candidates applied.	Number of candidates admitted to the written examination.	Number of candidates admitted to the oral test.	Number of vacancies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Group VI Services.	165	116	41	4
Group VII Services.	435	401	Oral test to be conducted shortly.	20
Group VIII Services.	395	330	Do.	10

On the results of the Competitive Examination held in November 1971 for recruitment to posts included in Group IV Services, 3,797 candidates were selected for appointment as Junior Assistants (Security and Non-Security posts), Typists and Steno-typists, etc., in the Ministerial Services. In December 1972, the Commission held a competitive examination comprising a written test of the S.S.L.C. Standard. (Group IV Services) for recruitment of candidates for appointment as Junior Assistants, Typists and Steno-typists in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Services, Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Services and in the Tamil Nadu Secretariat Service. 56,841 qualified applicants were admitted to the above examination. This examination, as in the previous years was also open to persons already in service who did not possess the Minimum General Educational Qualification in order to enable them to qualify themselves for promotion or transfer, etc., to higher posts.

During the year, the Commission dealt with 70 references relating to recruitment by transfer to State Services from the corresponding Subordinate Services and drew up lists of qualified and suitable candidates. There were 2,971 cases, in which the concurrence of the Commission was sought for and given for the continuance beyond three months of the temporary appointments in the various departments of the Government. In 2,006 cases, the Commission's second concurrence was given for the continuance of temporary appointments beyond a period of one year with reference to Regulation 17 (2) of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954.

The Commission held the Special and Departmental Tests examinations in May and November 1972. The number of candidates who applied for these examinations was 26,817 in May 1972 and 25,466 in November 1972.

The Half Yearly Examinations and Language Tests for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers were also held in September 1972 and March 1973. The number of candidates admitted for the above examinations was 67 and 60 respectively. In August 1972 and February 1973, the Commission held written examinations for selection of candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

The Commission advised the Government on 100 cases of appeals petitions or review petitions, proposals for disciplinary action, references relating to alteration of date of birth and reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by Public 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 as per 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 recognised 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 their services with a view to increase efficiency in the Public Services, 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 the 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 Personal Assistant (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 officers 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, four meetings of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council were held. The number of subjects discussed was 84.

Complaints Cell.

In pursuance of their decision to have some special agency for looking into the grievances of the public against the administration, the Government constituted (i) the "Vigilance Commission" to deal with the grievances involving corruption and lack of integrity on the part of the Government Servants and (ii) the "Complaints Cell" to look into the grievances of the Public against the administrative delays, inequities, etc., in the internal working of the Departments. The Complaints Cell was set up in the Public Department of the Secretariat in 1964. The present Cell Officer is an officer of the rank of Assistant Secretary to Government. All grievances arising out of the cases pending in the Secretariat can be represented to this Officer by the persons aggrieved. He is responsible for receiving all the Complaints received in Public (Complaints Cell) Department and for pursuing their progress with various Heads of Departments concerned till a final disposal is given to the Complaints and the Complainants are informed of the position.

Similarly, a "Complaints Cell" was formed in the Office of the Board of Revenue, Madras and in the Offices of the other Heads of Departments for this purpose without any expenditure on additional staff.

The Complaints Cell will take cognizance of the complaints received from Government Servants in matters relating to their official capacity. Representations from the aggrieved Government Servants should be submitted to the Cell Officer through proper channel marking an advance copy to the Cell Officer, who may take cognizance of such advance

copies received from the Government Servants in the following matters and pursue them with various branches of the Departments concerned, till they are finally disposed of:—

- (i) Cases of non-payment or delay in payment of salaries and allowances;
- (ii) Cases in which persons are permitted to continue temporarily for long periods in posts without confirmation;
- (iii) Cases of fixation of pay; and
- (iv) Cases of delay in finalisation of pension and gratuity.

The Complaints Cell is concerned only with the avoidance of delays in settlement of claims and expediting the passing of final orders by the competent authorities at every stage and it is not all concerned with the merits or demerits of the orders passed by the competent authorities.

During the year 1972-73, 4,585 Complaint cases were received, out of which 3,249 cases were transferred to other Departments of the Secretariat, as they did not relate to Public (Complaints Cell) Department. Out of the remaining 1,336 cases which were referred to various authorities, 531 cases were finally disposed of, leaving a balance of 805 cases.

The Government are very keen in ensuring that all the grievances of the complainants are redressed as expeditiously as possible. To avoid undue delay, quarterly reviews are made on the progress made in the disposal of complaint cases and the review is communicated to the Departments concerned.

On 2nd February 1973, the Chief Secretary conducted a review of the complaint cases pending with certain heads of departments and the Collector of Chingleput. While reviewing the progress of the disposal of the complaint cases, the Chief Secretary noticed heavy pendency with certain Heads of Departments. In pursuance of the discussion held in the Chief Secretary's Chamber on 2nd February 1973, necessary instructions were issued to the authorities concerned to ensure the speedy disposal of cases referred to them.

Cost of Public Service.

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 1971-72 was as shown in the statement below:—

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total No. of posts.	Cost in 1971-72.	Total No. of posts.	Cost in 1971-72.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(RS. IN LAKHS)		(RS. IN LAKHS.)
I.C.S. including High Court Judges.	19	11,287.14	43	587.87
I. A. S. Direct recruits	168			
I. A. S. promotees	36			
Other All India Services	146			
State Higher Judicial Service.	38			
Other State Service	10,477			
Subordinate Ministerial and Superior Service (excluding Village Establishment).	3,37,545			
Village Establishment	52,578		49,024	
	4,00,937	11,287.14	49,127	587.87

Total: Salaries and Pension in 1971-72—11,287.14 plus 587.87—11,875.01.

The total salaries and pension in 1971-72 was Rs. 11,875.01 lakhs as against Rs. 8,726.16 lakhs during the previous year. The percentage of the expenditure on the total State Expenditure on Revenue Account has increased from 25.35 during 1970-71 to 28.66 during 1971-72.

Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.

The Tamil Nadu Vigilance Commission which was constituted in November, 1965, continued to function during the year. As there was no full time Vigilance Commissioner, Thiru P. Sabanayagam, I.A.S., the Chief Secretary to Government was in full additional charge of the post of Vigilance Commissioner.

The jurisdiction of the Commission extends to all employees of the State Government except the Public Servants under the administrative control of the High Court. The Employees of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and the Madurai Corporation were brought within the jurisdiction of the Commission during the year under report.

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

Fifty-one reports of preliminary enquiries involving 48 Gazetted Officers and 40 Non-Gazetted Officers and 81 reports of detailed enquiries involving 35 Gazetted Officers and 103 Non-Gazetted Officers were received by the Commission from the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption.

Eight cases of trap and arrest of Government Servants on charges of corruption made by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption involving eight Non-Gazetted Officers were reported to the Commission.

No case of attempt to bribe Public Servants was brought to the notice of the Commission during the year.

The Director 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.

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

1	Number of petitions/complaints received during the year.	1,415
(a)	Number received from Government including from Vigilance Commission.	49
(b)	Number received through Heads of Departments and Administrative Officers.	120
(c)	Number received direct from general public ..	1,246
2	Preliminary enquiries—	
(a)	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1972 ..	57
(b)	Number of cases in which preliminary enquiry was taken up during the year.	286
(i)	By Government	9
(ii)	By Director	277
(c)	Total	343
(d)	Number of preliminary enquiries completed during the year.	264
(i)	Number of cases where detailed enquiries were initiated.	73
(ii)	Number of cases where action was dropped.	191
		264
(e)	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1973 ..	79
3	Detailed enquiries—	
(a)	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1972 ..	87
(b)	Number of cases in which detailed enquiry was taken up during the year.	121
(i)	By Government	33
(ii)	By the Director with the concurrence of Departmental authorities.	88

(c)	Total	208
(d)	Number of detailed enquiries completed during the year.	100
(i)	Number of cases in which Criminal prosecution was initiated.	..
(ii)	Number of cases where actionable reports were initiated.	68
(iii)	Number of cases where action was dropped.	32
(e)	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1973 ..	108
4	Trap cases—	
(a)	Number of trap cases pending on 1st April 1972 ..	8
(i)	Under trial	2
(ii)	Under investigation	6
		8
(b)	Number of new cases trapped	9
(c)	Total	17
(d)	Number of cases where investigation was completed during the year.	7
(i)	Number of cases where prosecution was initiated.	2
(ii)	Number of cases where departmental action was initiated.	..
(iii)	Number of cases in which action was dropped.	5
(e)	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1973 ..	10
(i)	Pending trial	3
(ii)	Pending investigation	7
		10

5 Non-trap cases—

(a) Number of cases pending on 1st April 1972	..	32
(i) Under trial	.. .. .	5
(ii) Under investigation	.. .. .	27
(b) Number of cases registered during the year	..	8
(c) Total	.. .. .	40
(d) Number of cases where investigation was completed during the year.		8
(i) Number of cases where prosecution was initiated.		2
(ii) Number of cases where actionable reports were initiated.		4
(iii) Number of cases where action was dropped.		2
(e) Number of cases pending on 31st March 1973	..	32
(i) Under trial	.. .. .	9
(ii) Under investigation	.. .. .	23

Final results of Enquiries registered Cases and Trap Cases investigated by the Directorate.

	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
(a) Prosecutions initiated	19	106
(i) Convicted	4	10
Jail	7	
Fine	..	
Jail and Fine	..	
	7	
(ii) Discharged or acquitted	3	22
(iii) Pending trial	12	74
	19	106

	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
(b) Tribunal action—		
(i) Placed before Tribunal	113	188
(ii) Pending in Tribunal	78	141
(c) Departmental action initiated—		
Number proposed for action	220	372
(i) Number in which punishment was inflicted.	40	70
(ii) Number in which action was dropped.	16	22
(iii) Number pending	164	280
	220	372
(d) Nature of Punishments—		

	Number of persons.
(i) Dismissed from service	9
(ii) Removed from service	3
(iii) Compulsorily retired from service	4
(iv) Reduced in rank	2
(v) Reduced in pay	3
(vi) Increment postponed	24
(vii) Pension cut	1
(viii) Censure and lesser punishments	47

Complaints about corruption on Officers, Departmentwise have been in the following order of frequency during the year:—

Police—Revenue—Rural Development—Local Boards—
Public Works—Education—Medical—Forest—Commercial
Taxes—Highways.

Tribunals for Disciplinary Proceedings :

During the year 1971-72 three Tribunals were functioning in the State with Headquarters at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur. In the year 1972-73 the Headquarters of the Tribunal at Thanjavur was shifted to Tiruchirappalli with revised jurisdiction over the five districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris in pursuance of the orders of the Government to that effect in January 1972. But there was no change either in Headquarters or in jurisdiction in so far the other two Tribunals at Madras and Madurai were concerned. Thus there were three Tribunal functioning during the year with Headquarters at Madras, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. 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 at the beginning of the year, cases received during the year and cases disposed of during the year are furnished below:—

	<i>Tribunal at Madras.</i>	<i>Tribunal at Madurai</i>	<i>Tribunal at Tiruchirappalli</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Number of cases pending on 1st April 1972.	16	24	36
2 Number of cases received during the year.	1	4	—
3 Total for disposal	17	28	36
4 Number of cases disposed of	16	19	13*
5 Balance on 31st March 1973	1	9	23

*Includes one case transferred to the Tribunal at Madurai. All the three Tribunals camped in their jurisdiction and conducted the enquiries.

Cost of Living Index :

Cost of Living Index Numbers applicable to employees in employments scheduled 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 with 1960 as base or 100. The Index Numbers in respect of Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Nagercoil were compiled and published with 1960 as base year. For Madurai and Coimbatore the Index Numbers on 1960 base were published on release by the Director of labour Bureau, Simla.

The trend in the Cost of Living Index Numbers is reviewed below :—

Madras City.—The Cost of Living Index Number for Madras City with 1960 as base or 100, which stood at 189 in April 1972 advanced generally steadily to 212 in March 1973 barring a slight decline in August and September 1972.

Cuddalore.—During the period from April 1972 to March 1973, the index number moved up steadily from 193 to 216 points except for a slight set back in September 1972 and February 1973.

Tiruchirappalli.—The Cost of Living Index Number for Tiruchirappalli generally advanced from 203 points in April 1972 to 230 points in March 1973 except for a decline during October 1972 and January 1973.

Madurai.—During the period from April to July 1972 the Cost of Living Index increased from 193 to 202 points. After a slight set back in August 1972, and remaining stationary in September 1972 it advanced to 219 points in January 1973. During the two months, February and March 1973, the index number had receded by 10 points.

Coimbatore.—The Cost of Living Index Number for Coimbatore steadily advanced from 180 in April 1972 to 197 points in March 1973 barring a slight set back in September 1972.

Nagercoil.—The Cost of Living Index Number for Nagercoil generally advanced from 209 points in April 1972 to 234 points in March 1973 except for a slight decline in January 1973.

The Cost of Living Index Numbers for different Centres in Tamil Nadu during the year 1972-73 were as follow:—

Period.	Madras.	Cuddalore.	Tiruchirappalli.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.	Nagercoil.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(Base 1960=100).						
1972—						
April ..	189	193	203	193	180	209
May ..	193	196	203	197	183	213
June ..	197	200	204	197	184	214
July ..	201	201	204	202	185	222
August ..	200	202	208	201	188	224
September ..	199	199	213	201	187	224
October ..	203	201	212	205	188	226
November ..	207	206	215	210	192	233
December ..	211	214	220	219	193	234
1973—						
January ..	211	215	218	219	193	230
February ..	211	214	228	215	194	232
March ..	212	216	230	209	197	234

Prices Statistics :

Index Number of wholesale prices of food grains and commercial products in Tamil Nadu.—The index number of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu is compiled separately by two groups namely (i) Foodgrains and (ii) Commercial products, with the prices on 21st August 1939 as base or 100. The foodgrains group consists of paddy, rice, wheat, cholam,

cumbu and ragi while the commercial products group cover dhall chillies, pepper, turmeric, cane-jaggery, palm jaggery, sugar, groundnut (machine shelled), gingelly, castor, coconuts, ghee, gingelly oil, coconut oil, groundnut oil, coir yarn, cotton lint, cotton seed, tobacco, arecanuts, cashewnuts, tanned cow hides, tanned goat and sheep skins.

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

During the period April to November 1973, the index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains which stood at 1,057 in April 1972 rose sharply to 1,158 points and thereafter showed a declining trend till March 1973, when it again advanced and stood at 1,081 points.

The index numbers of wholesale prices of commercial products advanced steadily from 1,370 points in April 1972 to 1,921 in February 1973. A fall of five points was noticed in March 1973, when the index came down to 1,916.

Index number of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu.

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

Year.	Month.	Foodgrains.	Commercial products.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1972	April ..	1,057	1,370
	May ..	1,098	1,347
	June ..	1,102	1,387
	July ..	1,120	1,438
	August ..	1,136	1,543
	September ..	1,125	1,590
	October ..	1,144	1,627
	November ..	1,158	1,732
	December ..	1,152	1,823
1973	January ..	1,098	1,834
	February ..	1,075	1,921
	March ..	1,081	1,916

CHAPTER VIII.

POLICE, PRISONS AND FIRE SERVICE.

Tamil Nadu Police :

The strength of the Tamil Nadu Police as on 31st March 1973 (excluding Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Companies) was as follows :—

(i) Gazetted	315
(ii) Non-gazetted	43,486
	(including Constables).

The volume of property crime including murder for the year 1972-73 was 21,472 cases as against 23,253 for 1971-72 recording a decrease by 1,781 cases or 7.6 per cent. The decrease is noticed in all the Districts except Railway Police, Chingleput (West), Coimbatore (Urban), the Nilgiris and North Arcot. Details of the crimes committed under various heads are furnished below :—

<i>Head of Crime.</i>	1972-73.	1971-72.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Murder	965	788
2 Dacoity	20	16
3 Robbery	74	94
4 House-Breaking	6,270	7,033
5 Major thefts	12,607	13,711
6 Minor thefts	446	326
7 Cattle theft	1,100	1,285
Total ..	21,472	23,253

1. *Murder*.—An increase by 167 cases or 21.2 per cent was recorded under this head during the year with 955 cases as against 788 in the corresponding period of 1971-72. The incidence was heavy in Coimbatore (Rural), Salem, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts. When compared with the corresponding period of 1971-72, an increase is noticeable in all the districts except Railway Police, Chingleput (West), Coimbatore (Rural) and Dharmapuri. Sexual jealousy, domestic quarrels and disputes over property continue to be predominant motives for murder.

2. *Dacoity*.—An increase by 4 cases or 25 per cent was recorded under this head during 1972-73, with 20 cases as against 16 in the corresponding period of 1971-72.

3. *Robbery*.—Seventy-Four cases were reported during the year as against 94 in the previous year recording a decrease by 20 cases or 21.3 per cent. The decrease is noticeable in all the districts except Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur West, Chingleput East, Coimbatore (Urban) and the Nilgiris.

4. *House breaking*.—Six Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy cases were reported during the year, as against 7,033, during last year, recording a decrease by 763 cases or 10.8 per cent. The incidence was comparatively heavy in North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, and Chingleput (East) districts.

5. *Major thefts*.—The volume of crime under this head with 12,607 cases during 1972-73 as against 13,711 in the previous year recorded an appreciable decrease by 1,104 cases or 8.1 per cent. The decrease is noticeable in all the districts except Railway Police, Chingleput West, Coimbatore (Urban) and North Arcot.

6. *Minor thefts*.—Crime under this head recorded an increase by 120 cases or 36.8 per cent.

7. *Cattle theft*.—Crime under this head recorded a decrease by 14.4 per cent.

Of the 21,472 cases reported during the year, 11,908 ended in conviction and 3,457 cases were pending trial in courts at the end of the financial year. The percentage of detection works out to 55.5 on the basis of convicted cases alone, and 71.1 on the basis of convicted and pending trial cases as against 63.4 and 76.2 for the corresponding period of 1971-72.

Security cases.—25,293 persons were proceeded against under sections 109 and 110, Cr. P. C. during 1972-73 as against 26,008 in the corresponding period of 1971-72. Of them 19,589 were bound over during the year as against 20,647 in the previous year.

A study of the cases detected indicates that mostly local criminals were active in the districts.

There is a special cell in the Crime Branch C.I.D., Madras to detect counterfeit currency note cases. This cell is at present handling cases of counterfeit notes of Rs. 100, Rs. 10 and Rs. 2 denominations and 20 (American) currencies. These cases are spread throughout Tamil Nadu and neighbouring States.

Police had to open fire on 17 occasions during the year as against three in 1971-72. Tear gas was used in 17 occasions during the year.

Juvenile delinquency.—1,379 children came to notice in property offences during the year as against 1,455 in the previous year. There are 31 Boys' Clubs in the State and they are functioning satisfactorily.

Enforcement of Abkari Act.—The enforcement of Abkari Act which was revived from 30th August 1971 consequent on the suspension of the Madras Prohibition Act has been entrusted to the Police. After the introduction of the Abkari laws, the Police conducted 5,299 raids and detected 2,283 cases in 1971. In 1972, the Police had conducted 28,749 raids and detected 64,176 cases.

Care Camps.—At present, there are 2 Government Care Homes in this State, one at Melpakkam and the other at Kancheepuram, which are run by the Police Department. The Government have decided to transfer these homes from the control of the Police Department to the Social Welfare Department from 1st August 1973.

There are seven other Beggar Homes in the State which are run by the Municipalities concerned, as detailed below :—

- (1) Tiruchirappalli.
- (2) Madurai.
- (3) Virudhunagar.
- (4) Nagercoil.
- (5) Coimbatore.
- (6) Chidambaram.
- (7) Sirkali.

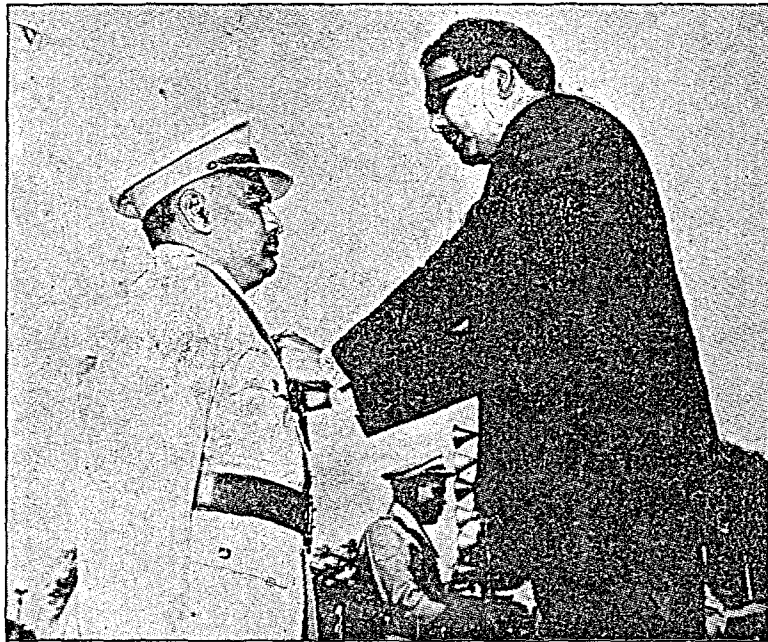
The Government have also opened ten Leprosy Beggar Rehabilitation Homes at the following places in the State under the control of Social Welfare Department.

- (1) Paranur.
- (2) Ulundurpet.
- (3) Bargur.
- (4) Pudukottai.
- (5) Manayeripatti.
- (6) Pudupatti.
- (7) Vinnapalli.
- (8) Mallavadi.
- (9) Deviakurichi.
- (10) Sellianpatti.

Habitual Offenders Act.—There were 1,332 criminals notified under this Act at the end of 1972-73 as against 1,289 at the end of 1971-72. Prosecutions were launched in 201 instances.

Bifurcation of Coimbatore district.—The Coimbatore district was one of the heaviest Police districts in Tamil Nadu with a large jurisdiction and its administration became too unwieldy. In order to have a better control over crime Law and Order and other problems, the district was bifurcated into two, viz., Coimbatore (Urban) and Coimbatore (Rural) with headquarters of both the districts at Coimbatore itself.

The Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund.—The Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund which came into existence from July 1957 for the amelioration of the conditions of non-gezzetted Police Officials continued to function satisfactorily. The Government were contributing an outright grant of rupees one lakh per annum to the fund. This grant has been increased to Rs. 1.5 lakhs from 1971-72 onwards. A sum of Rs. 2,48,496 was sanctioned from the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund for the year 1972-73 towards the grant of family relief, medical relief, discretionary grant, scholarships and other miscellaneous grants. Apart from this, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned to the children of the Police Personnel to prosecute higher studies from the Centenary Scholarship Fund during 1972-73.



Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi presented Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal for gallantry/outstanding service to the Police Officials at the Police Medal Parade held at Kancheepuram on 13th September 1972.

Police Housing Scheme.—The Police Housing Scheme was introduced in the year 1965-66 at an approximate cost of Rs. 4.5 crores with a view to provide accommodation to 80 per cent of the Police Subordinate Staff including Special Police Personnel. The expenditure incurred on construction of quarters for Police Subordinate Staff during the year was Rs. 63,624 lakhs.

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

1 Chief Minister's Police Medal for gallantry.	Assistant Commissioner.	1
	Inspectors	2
2 Chief Minister's Police Medal for outstanding services.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	5
	Inspectors of Police	8
	Sub-Inspector of Police	1
	Divisional Fire Officer	1
	Station Fire Officer	1
	Head Constables	4
	Police Constables	2
3 Police Medal for gallantry	Fireman	1 (Posthumous Award).
	Firemen	3
4 Police Medal for Meritorious service.	Superintendents of Police.	2
	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	3
	Inspectors of Police	7
	Divisional Fire Officer	1
	Sub-Inspectors	3
	Head Constables	2
	Police Constables	3

The Presidents' Police and Fire Services Medal for distinguished service was granted to the following persons :—

- 1 Thiru N. Krishnasamy, I.P.S.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Planning and Co-ordination, Madras.
- 2 Thiru S. M. Diaz, I.P.S.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
- 3 Thiru T. G. Dorairaj,
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Branch C.I.D.

There are three Dog Squads functioning in the State—one in Madras City, one at Madurai and the third at Coimbatore. These Dog Squads continued to function satisfactorily. The newly sanctioned squad at Tiruchirappalli has not yet started functioning, as the construction of the Kennel has not yet been completed. The Government sanctioned the purchase of an additional pup for the Madras City Police Squad and the employment of a handler.

The Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory in the City rendered on the spot scientific assistance to the investigation staff in 108 instances during 1972-73. The Unit visited the scene of crimes like suspicious death, burglary, arson, wire theft, Explosives and Traffic Accident cases and helped the investigating Officers.

There are 13 Static and 43 Sub-Divisional Stations along with 20 Transportable Stations, four Very High Frequency Stations, five City Control Rooms and seven Flood Emergency Stations attached to Tamil Nadu Police Radio network. All the District Headquarters are linked with Madras which has four control stations known as Central Range, Southern Range, Western Range and Northern Range. The 43 Sub-Divisional Stations were utilised during all important festivals, strikes, V. I. P. visits and in all other emergencies. Installation of Very High Frequency Radio telephones in 120 mofussil Police Stations at a cost of Rs. 13.4 lakhs has been completed.

In order to improve the speed and quality of investigations, a Police Computer Centre has been sanctioned at Madras. All data in regard to Crimes and Criminals from all police Stations of the State and from the State Finger Print Bureau will be placed on Computer record

and it is expected that the Computer Centre will become operational by the end of the year 1973. The centre will then be able to furnish details of identity and previous criminal record of arrested within 24 hours of arrest (a process that now takes 5-6 days) to all Police Stations over the State Police Radio network. This will enable quick investigations and promptly release of persons who have no criminal antecedents. In offences where offenders are not known, Police Stations will be able to speedily get advice from the Computer Centre of probable offenders.

Police-Public relations were well maintained during the year. The Village Vigilance Committees continued to render assistance to the Police. The Boys' Club, the Home Guards, the Public Relations Officer attached to the Madras City Police, the Children's Traffic Park in the compound of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras, the observance of Traffic Courtesy Week and the periodical press Conferences helped to foster Police-Public Relations.

Despite the continuous strain on the Police throughout the year on account of agitations, labour unrest, agrarian troubles visit of Vigilance Inspector of Police, etc., the Police Force discharged their duties tactfully and efficiently. Their discipline and morale are high and they continue to work with zeal and interest.

Madras City Police.

The strength of the Madras City Police as on 31st March, 1973 excluding the Commissioner was as follows :—

(i) Gazetted	..	31
(ii) Non-Gazetted	..	777

The Commissioner of Police is assisted by 5 Deputy Commissioners of Police, One Deputy Superintendent of Police (Home Guards), 16 Assistant Commissioners of Police, one Regional Transport Officer and two Personal Assistants (Ministerial) and one Public Relations Officer.

The total number of cognizable crimes charged under the Indian Penal Code Sections excluding those under special and Local Laws during the year 1972-73 was 12,880 as against 11,538 in 1971-72. The increase was due to free registration of Crime and the general economic

conditions of the Criminals. Of the 12,880 cases reported during the year and 3,215 cases pending at the commencement of the year 7,377 cases were disposed of after investigation. The percentage of detection of crime during the year is 77.1 per cent as against 85 per cent of last year while the percentage of property recovery is 71 per cent as against 81 per cent of the previous year. The statistics regarding "Grave Crimes" are furnished below :—

Class of Offence.						1971-72.	1972-73.
(1)						(2)	(3)
1	Murder	..	..	..	..	16	32
2	Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	3
3	Robbery	..	..	..	..	24	13
4	House Breaking	..	..	..	..	169	502
5	Theft	..	..	..	..	4,576	4,670
6	Cattle Theft	..	..	..	..	55	58
						4,840	5,278

Murder.—There were 32 cases of murder as against 16 cases during the previous year. The cases related to Sexual Causes, faction, family causes, gain, enmity, petty quarrels, etc.

Dacoity.—There were three cases of dacoity during the year.

Robbery.—There were 13 cases of robbery during the year as against 24 cases in the previous year.

House-breaking.—There were 502 cases of house-breaking during the year as against 169 cases during the previous year. The average amount of property lost per case in the year was Rs. 1,064.10 against Rs. 506.85 during the previous year. The incidence of Crime during the year 1972-73 under this head had registered a steep increase over that of the previous year.

Thefts.—Four Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-One cases were reported during the year of which 4,670 cases were true cases. This figure includes 567 cases of cycle thefts, 74 cases of thefts of Jewel from children and 178 cases of pocket picking.

Cattle Theft.—Fifty Eight cases of cattle theft were reported during the year as against 55 in the previous year.

Infanticide.—Ten true cases of infanticide were reported during the year 1972-73 and three cases were pending investigation from last year. Of these 13 cases, 11 cases were referred as undetected and in two cases the accused were convicted.

Riots.—One Hundred and thirty seven cases of rioting were reported during the year as against 203 cases during the previous year.

Justifiable homicide.—There was no such case in the city during the year.

Accidental Deaths.—Three Hundred and twenty eight cases of accidental deaths were reported during the year as against 895 cases during the previous year.

Drunkenness.—The Prohibition Act was suspended with effect from 31st August 1971. Two thousand six hundred and fifty cases were charged in all heads under the Prohibition Act.

Juvenile delinquency.—Juvenile delinquency has increased to 16,316 cases as against 8,281 during the year. The number of juveniles rounded up during the year under the various offences was 16,316 as against 8,281 during the previous year. During the year under review, 13,379 Juveniles were placed before the court, out of which 318 Juveniles were committed to Institutional Care, and 155 were restored to parents or guardians and 111 were placed on probation. The Juvenile Aid Police Units continued to function usefully in restoring vagrant and recalcitrant children. During the year 1972-73 this unit restored

994 Juveniles direct to their parents or guardians as against 664 in the last year. The number of juveniles rounded up under some special laws is furnished below :—

Heading.	1971-72.	1972-73.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Gambling	563	1,001
2 S. I. T. Act .. .	471	97
3 Begging .. .	99	88
4 Children Act .. .	1,359	3,539

There were three boys clubs in Madras City one at Chintadripet and the other two at Royapuram and Kodambakkam respectively. They are functioning satisfactorily.

Prevention.—Twenty two thousand and fifty seven persons were arrested under the preventive sections during the year as against 35,236 persons in the previous year.

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

	1971-72.	1972-73.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Total number of accidents..	7,610	7,829
(ii) Number of fatal accidents ..	176	196
(iii) Number of persons killed ..	183	204
(iv) Number of persons injured	4,424	4,527

Traffic Control.—The volume of traffic in the city continued to be on the increase. Vigorous propaganda for educating the public and motorists on “Road Safety” was continued throughout the year. Children from various schools continued to receive training in road safety in the Children’s Traffic Games Park. During the year, a total number of 2,932 children and 142 teachers were trained in this park.

The Mobile Court is functioning satisfactorily. Mobile court vans visit problem spots and imposes fines on the spot on the violators. Speed traps were regularly held for checking overspeeding by Motorists. Eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine cases of overspeeding were detected during the year as against 12,392 cases during the previous year. One thousand one hundred and eighty-one cases of overspeeding were put up as against 1,393 cases during 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 40,893 cases were charged during the year as against 46,198 cases in the previous year.

There were 3,799 taxis and 597 Autorickshaws running in the city. The number of vehicles registered under the Tamil Nadu Hackney Carriage Act, 1911 as on 31st March 1973 was as follows :—

(i) Cycle rickshaws	2,392
(ii) Hand pulled rickshaws	1,294
(iii) Jutkas	177
(iv) Single bullock carts.. .. .	150
(v) Hand Carts	6,034

The number of Motor Vehicles registered and re-registered in the City during the year was as follows :—

	Registered.	Re-registered.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Motor Cars	1,979	963
Motor Cabs	157	6
Motor Cycles	3,282	911
Autorickshaws	118	24
Goods Vehicles	455	86

	(1)	Registered. (2)	Re-registered. (3)
Buses	..	..	..
Trailers	..	41	..
Tractors	..	18	..
Others	..	103	103
Total..		6,360	2,093

There are two Tailoring Units, six Envelope Making Units, one Book Binding Unit and one Gulla Making Unit in the City to augment the family income of Policemen.

Home Guards.—The City Home Guards Organisation commenced functioning from 9th March 1963. The present strength of the Men Home Guards on rolls is 3,386 while it is 242 on Women side. They have been divided into nine divisions excluding Women's Wing.

The Home Guards were given training in the driving of light motor vehicles. There are 83 Home Guards who have successfully completed the acclimatation training in driving the State Transport Buses. There are 52 Home Guards who possess Light Transport Vehicle Licence to be trained in Heavy Transport Vehicles. 200 Home Guards attended the conductors' training Course in the Tamil Nadu State Transport House, Madras-2. The Home Guards were trained in Fire fighting and rescue work. Four hundred and twelve Government and Civilian employees and 254 Home Guards completed training in fire fighting and rescue work.

Police Dog Squad.—The sanctioned strength of the Madras City Police Dog Squad is nine. During the year under review one "Labrador" Dog named 'Jester' aged about one year was presented by Thiru V. N. Naik of Madras and one Alsation pup (Male), aged 2 months was presented by Thiru F. M. Schools of Madras. There was a shortage of three Dogs in the Kennel as on 31st March 1973, the actual strength being six.

During the year 1972-73, 194 calls were attended by the Dog Squad of which 66 calls were successful. Most of the successful cases relate to murders and instances of House Breaking.

The Madras City Police Kennel Detective Dogs participated in the 19th Dog Show of Madras Kennel Club held at Madras on 17th February 1973. Dogs viz. CHIEF, DOLF, KOSHY AND JESTER won a number of prizes for their excellent performance.

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

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory.

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory continued to function, under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

The details regarding the number of cases and articles received from 1st April 1972 to 28th February 1973 in the various divisions in the Laboratory are given below:—

	(1)	Number of cases received. (2)	Number of articles received. (3)
1 Biology	..	40	188
2 Physics	..	214	419
3 Chemistry (C.Mis.).		181	19
4 Ballistics	..	69*	337*
5 Documents	..	150	8,922

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

The mobile Forensic Science Laboratory visited 84 scenes of crime during the period.

Students from Madras School of Social Work, three Deputy Superintendents of Police and a Police Officer from Mysore State visited the laboratory. A batch of D.I.B. Inspectors and two batches of Sub-Inspector cadets from Police Training College were given training in Documents division.

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory and Tamil Nadu Chemical Laboratory were integrated as one unit called Tamil Nadu Forensic Science and Chemical Laboratory with effect from 1st March 1973. The following are re-grouped divisions in the integrated laboratory :—

- 1 Ballistics.
- 2 Biology.
- 3 Chemistry.
- 4 Documents.
- 5 Physics.
- 6 Research.
- 7 Serology.
- 8 Toxicology.

The number of cases and articles received from 1st to 31st March 1973 in various divisions are as follows: —

<i>Name of division.</i>	<i>Number of cases.</i>	<i>Number of articles.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 <i>Biology—</i>		
(a) Blood stains	89	525
(b) Seminal stains	15	45
(c) Miscellaneous	9	53

2 *Ballistics—*

(a) Fire Arms	4	13
(b) Explosives	1	1
(c) Miscellaneous	3	5

3 *Chemistry* 12 18

4 *Documents* 15 572

5 *Physics—*

(a) Coin and Currency	Nil.	Nil.
(b) Foot prints	Nil.	Nil.
(c) Tool marks	1	3
(d) Traffic Accidents	12	27
(e) Miscellaneous	1	6

6 *Serology* 78 413

7 *Toxicology—*

(a) Human Poisons	374	1,393
(b) Cattle Poisons	5	52

8 *Research and Clinical—*

Toxicology	7	13
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Thiru P. Chandra Sekharan, Director, Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory was deputed by the Government of Tamil Nadu to participate in the Sixth International Meeting on Forensic Sciences held at Edinburg, the Second International Conference on Forensic Activation Analysis held at Glasgow and the third International Forensic Science Symposium held at Interpol Headquarters in Paris, during September-October, 1972.

The Government also permitted him to visit the laboratories in United Kingdom and Europe. He visited the following laboratories and departments :—

1 Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory, London, England.

2 Home Office, Central Research Establishment, Aldermaston, England.

3 The Police Forensic Science Laboratory, Glasgow, Scotland.

4 Bundeskriminalamt, Abteilung, Kriminaltechnik, Wiesbaden, West Germany.

5 Laboratoire de l' Identite Judiciaire, Prefecture de Police, Paris, France.

6 Laboratoire Central Prefecture de Police, Paris, France.

7 Laboratoire de criminalistique, Geneva, Switzerland.

8 Kriminaltechnische Zentralstelle, Bundes Ministerium Fur Inneres, Vienna, Austria.

9 University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland.

He read a paper on "Super-imposition Studies—Can it offer positive opinion ?" in the Sixth International Meeting on Forensic Sciences. He read the following two papers in the Third International Forensic Science Symposium :

(i) A scientific method for positioning of skull for Super-imposition photography.

(ii) Differences observed in Physico-chemical composition of cleaves originated from various countries.

Chemical Examiner's Laboratory.

The Chemical Examiner's Laboratory was a separate and independent laboratory till 1st March 1973 when it was merged with the Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory.

The work carried out in the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory during the period from 1st April 1972 to 28th February 1973 was examination of articles for poison (Human and Cattle poisoning cases), examination of articles for blood in the homicidal and hurt cases, examination of articles for semen or semen and blood in cases of rape and other unnatural crimes, miscellaneous-medico-legal and chemico-legal examination such as examination of bombs, fire works, other explosives, bones, hair and articles tendered for general analysis from Government Department. The details of work done in the Laboratory during the period were as follows :—

Section.	Number of cases received.	Number of articles received.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Toxicology	2,779	11,989
2 Stains	949	6,201
3 Miscellaneous Medico-legal	12	12
4 Explosive Chemico-legal	10	59
5 Miscellaneous Government Analysis— Private Analysis.	23	33
6 Miscellaneous Chemico-legal	34	54

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

The Serology Wing of the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory started functioning from 15th September 1972. During the period from 15th to 30th September 1972, 29 cases were reported from the Serology Wing.

This Laboratory has been affording teaching facilities for the re-orientation course for Police Officers as well as for Police Officers for All India Police Duty Meet.

Prisons.

The total number of jails which existed in the State during the year was as follows :—

1 Central Jails	8
2 State Jail for Women, Vellore ..	1
3 Borstal School	1
4 Sub-Jails	121
5 Special Sub-Jails	4

Population and accommodation.—The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the jails of this State excluding sub-jails during the year was 13,963.

Prohibition prisoners.—There were 1,188 convicted prisoners under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year. Eight thousand One hundred and eleven prisoners were admitted either by direct committal or by recommittal after having been released on bail and transfer, etc. Five thousand five hundred and ninety-five prisoners were released leaving 3,704 prisoners at the end of the year.

Prison offences.—During the year 272 offences were committed by prisoners. All the cases were dealt with by the Jail authorities only.

Detenue.—There were no detenue prisoners during the year.

Conduct.—The conduct of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory.

Education.—Under the adult education scheme facilities were provided for selected prisoners in all jails. Three prisoners appeared for Hindi Examination, five for Tamil Vidwan Examination and one for S.S.L.C. Examination.

Moral and Religious lectures.—Moral and Religious lectures were imparted by honorary Religious lecturers and by members of the teaching staff. There were 454 visits by Hindu Religious lecturers, 590 visits by Christian lecturers and 253 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. 1,447.00.

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

Advisory Board Scheme.—Advisory Boards constituted to review the sentences of the prisoners in jails considered the cases of 666 prisoners during the year. The Boards recommended the cases of 216 prisoners during the year. Their cases as well as those of 354 cases not recommended by the Boards but required to be sent to Government under the rules were submitted to Government. There were 144 cases on which orders of Government were awaited at the beginning of the year. Government ordered the release of 217 prisoners and directed the resubmission of 241 cases after sometime. In 50 cases, Government declined to order the release of prisoners. Orders of Government in respect of 196 cases were awaited at the end of the year.

Finance.—The total expenditure incurred by the Department during the year excluding the outlay on jail buildings and the amount paid for imported articles amounted to Rs. 2,42,21,899.98.

The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 80,25,712.14.

Innovations and Improvements.—Government granted special remission to convicted prisoners in connection with the celebration of Silver Jubilee Independence Day. Government directed that the 1st May of every year shall also be a jail holiday.

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 70 Probation Officers. Details regarding the number of enquiries made and the number of persons placed under supervision are given below :—

(i) Total number of enquiries made during the year ..	17,938
(ii) Total number of persons placed under supervision ..	17,884
(iii) Total number of visits made by the Probation Officers.	39,776
(iv) Number of wards to whom employment was secured ..	230
(v) Number of persons rehabilitated successfully ..	628
(vi) Total receipts	..
(vii) Total expenditure	Rs. 6,61,573.91

Approved Schools—

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service is entrusted with the custodial care, reformation training and rehabilitation of the children (destitutes, uncontrollables and youthful offenders) placed in the institutions under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu 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.

In addition to the above five Government Approved Schools, there are fourteen Government aided private 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 Palayamcottai in Tirunelveli district. Besides these two Government Reception Homes, there are six private Reception Homes at Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thanjavur. In addition to three independent Reception Homes, there are two Reception Homes for Boys functioning as annexe to each the Government Approved Schools at Chingleput and Thanjavur. There is also a Reception Home attached to the Government aided Junior Approved Schools under the Bala Mandir, Madras for children below three years of age.

There are two long-stay After-care Institutions which were opened during the second and third Five-Year Plans under the After-care Programme. The After-care Home for Women, Vellore, is intended to give shelter and further training to the dischargees from the Correctional Institutions, viz. Approved Schools, Vigilance Institutions, etc. There is an Industrial Unit attached to the Government 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 impart training in Blacksmithy and Book-binding at present.

There is a residential school solely for the children of Burma and Ceylon repatriates at Mathur in Tiruchirappalli district. The Home is intended for both boys and girls.

There is also one Special Home for Unattached Women among Burma and Ceylon Repatriates at Mathur in Tiruchirappalli district. This Home is solely intended for the admission of women among Burma and Ceylon repatriates who have none to support. This Home is intended to accommodate 300 inmates at a time. The admissions are made by the Department of Rehabilitation and the Director of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service. The inmates are taught some useful crafts 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 between 2—5 years attend the nursery section.

There are also three Juvenile Guidance Bureau 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.

*Strength—(i) Approved Schools (Government and Private).—*The daily average strength of all the approved schools in the State during the year was 3,710 and the total strength on 31st March 1973 was 3,867.

*(ii) Reception Homes. —*There were 543 children in all the Reception Homes at the beginning of the period i.e., 1st April 1972. As many as 8,141 children were admitted and 8,050 children were discharged leaving 634 children in all the Reception Homes on 31st March 1973. The daily average strength of all the Homes was 631 for the period under report.

The Government Reception Homes, Madras, has been housed in the new buildings constructed with modern amenities, in February 1972.

*(iii) After-Care Home for Women, Vellore. —*On 1st April 1972 there were 72 inmates and 1 child in the Home. Fifty inmates and three children were admitted and Fifty-one inmates were discharged during the period. The strength of the Home on 31st March 1973 was 71 inmates and four children. The daily average strength was 79 inmates and three children for the period under report.

(iv) *After-Care Home Boys, Chingleput.*—On 1st April 1972 there were 55 boys in the Home. 35 were admitted and 34 boys were discharged during the period. There were 56 boys on 31st March 1973. The daily average strength was 52 for the period under report.

(v) *The Special Home for the children of Burma Repatriates, Mathur.*—There were 572 boys and 500 girls at the beginning of the period (i.e.) from 1st April 1972. During the period under report, 1,532 boys and 1,062 girls were admitted. 1,613 boys and 1,304 girls were discharged leaving 491 boys and 258 girls at the end of the period i.e., 31st March 1973. There were nine day scholars (boys four and five girls) in the school.

(vi) *Government Special Home for the unattached women among Burma Repatriates, Mathur.*—There were 32 inmates and ten children as on 1st April 1972. During the year 1972-73, 234 inmates with children were admitted in the Home. Sixty inmates with children were discharged leaving 216 inmates with children on 31st March 1973. The daily average strength was 263.

(vii) *The Child Welfare Home, Thanjavur under the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Thanjavur District Branch.*—There were 43 children in the Home as on 1st April 1972. During the period under report there were 21 admissions and 15 disposals during the year. The strength as on 31st March 1973 was 49.

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. The Psychologists also attended the meetings of these study circles whenever they visited the institutions and offered their guidance and help to the custodial and teaching staff in the schools. Hardened types of pupils 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 period under report. Each of the Government Approved Schools has a hospital section with a resident Medical Officer except the Government Girls' Approved Schools, Madras, where there is only a part-time Medical Officer.

Education.—All the pupils in the Approved schools are given general education up to VIII Standard. Those who have already attained higher Standard of education than that provided for in the Government Girls' Approved Schools, Madras 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. The pupils in the Boys Approved Schools who completed their VIII Standard in the schools and who are fit to be sent for High School study were transferred and admitted in the High Schools Section of the Government Senior Approved School, Chingleput. Ninety pupils are continuing their studies in High School in IX, X and XI Standard. Out of eight pupils sent to S.S.L.C. examination, 1972, six pupils came out successful.

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 and Agriculture, Dairy Farming, Poultry-keeping, Embroidery work, Music, etc. Band Music is also taught to the boys in all the Government Approved Schools for boys.

There are 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 period.

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

	RS.
(1) Receipts	2,54,739.55
(2) Expenditure	49,20,632.43

The working of the Approved schools and Homes had been commended by distinguished visitors.

Vigilance Institutions.

(i) *Rescue Home*.—There are three Rescue Homes in the State—two solely maintained by the Government—one in Madras and the other (Protective Home) at Tiruchirappalli and the third managed by a private organisation with Government aid at Adaikalapuram—a non-statutory institution solely intended for unmarried mothers and women with illegitimate pregnancies.

(ii) *Vigilance Homes*.—There are two Vigilance Homes in the State of which 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.

(iii) *Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres*.—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 these, the twin Government Vigilance Institutions in the City have also a shelter or short-stay Home annexed to it.

Admissions and discharges—(i) *Rescue Homes*.—There were 172 adults and nine children at the commencement of the year, i.e., 1st April 1972 in all the three institutions. One hundred and twenty-seven adults and eight children were admitted and 110 adults and eight children were discharged leaving 189 adults and nine children at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the three Homes was 182 adults and seven children for the year 1972-73.

(ii) *Vigilance Homes*.—There were 178 adults and four children at the commencement of the year (1st April 1972) in both the Homes. One hundred and sixty-three adults and three children were admitted and 108 adults and three children were discharged during the year leaving 233 adults and four children at the end of the year.

The daily average strength of these Homes was 209 for the year 1972-73.

(iii) *Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres*.—During the year under report, 1,903 inmates and 60 children passed through all the seven independent shelters and also those attached to the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras.

Health.—The general health of the inmates continued to be good during the period under report.

Education—(i) *Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Government Vigilance Home, Madras*.—There is a Special School (Government Stri Sadana Special School) with eight standards recognised by the Education Department for the inmates of the Government Vigilance Home and the Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home, Madras. Eighteen inmates are studying in different classes (IX to XI) at the Lady Willingdon Girls' High School. Out of these eighteen pupils eight appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination from the Lady Willingdon Girls' High School and seven came out successful.

(ii) *Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli*.—The special school of this Institution has facilities for coaching its inmates up to E.S.L.C. (VIII Standard) as well as Technical Examination in Needle Work and Dress-making.

Vocational Training—(i) *Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home and the Government Vigilance Home, Madras*.—Besides general education vocational training in Weaving, Tailoring, Embroidery, Needle-Work, Music, Mat-weaving and Tag-making is imparted to the inmates.

The receipts derived from the various industrial sections, including the miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 17,532.62.

(ii) *Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli*.—Vocational training is imparted to the inmates in Spinning, Needle-Work, Embroidery Tailoring and Gardening. The total receipts realised from the industrial sections during the year amounted to Rs. 2,346.82.

(iii) *Meenakshi Sadanam, Madurai*.—The inmates are given vocational training in Embroidery, Needle-Work and Tailoring. They are also given training in domestic services and in gardening.

(iv) *St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram*.—The inmates are trained in Tailoring, Lace-work, Embroidery, Basket and Garland making with palm leaves and Toy-making with waste paper.

Discipline.—The conduct of the inmates in the various institutions continued to be satisfactory.

Extra-curricular Activities.—The inmates of the Government Stri Sadana and the Vigilance Home, Madras, were engaged in various extra-curricular activities such as dramatics, music and dancing, debates, bhajans, etc. Excursions to places of historical importance and educational value were continued.

Finance.—The total expenditure of all the institutions for the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 was Rs. 5,47,543.30 and the receipts derived from industrial sections and other miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 19,879.44.

Visitors.—The institutions were visited by prominent officials and non-officials from different walks of life who commended the working of the institutions. As usual, several students of social work have visited the institutions in connection with their field work.

Fire Services.

The number of fire stations functioning in the State at the beginning of the year was 60. Four new fire stations were opened during the year—one each at Royapuram in Madras City, at Ambur in North Arcot district, at Tirunelveli town in Tirunelveli district, and at Kallakurichi in South Arcot district, bringing the total number of fire stations to 64 at the end of the year. Of these, 13 Fire Stations are in Madras City.

The following statement shows the statistics of fire, emergency call and false alarms, received and dealt with by the fire stations in the State :—

1 Total number of fire calls—	..	..	..	5,298
(i) Serious fires	..	..	..	56
(ii) Medium fires	..	..	..	151
(iii) Small fires	..	..	..	4,383
(iv) Emergency calls	..	..	..	641
(v) False alarms	..	..	..	66
Total	..	..	..	5,298

2 Number of actual fires in Urban areas	..	..	..	330
(i) Serious fires	..	..	..	26
(ii) Medium fires	..	..	..	59
(iii) Small fires	..	..	..	2,245
Total	..	..	..	2,330

3 Number of actual fires in rural areas	..	..	..	2,260
(i) Serious fires	..	..	..	30
(ii) Medium fires	..	..	..	92
(iii) Small fires	..	..	..	2,138
Total	..	..	..	2,260

	RS IN LAKHS.
4 Approximate value of property damaged	128.58
5 Approximate value of property saved	835.73
6 Number of human lives lost	76
7 Number of persons injured	327

The total number of ambulances in the Department at the end of the year was 58. Details of the calls attended to by these ambulances are given below :—

(i) Total number of calls	..	..	..	14,168
(ii) Number of indigent and other fire calls	..	..	..	860
(iii) Number of paid calls	..	..	..	13,308
(iv) Amount of fire charges realized	..	..	..	Rs. 2,11,445.25

The total number of stand by and pumping jobs undertaken during the year was 237 and a total sum of Rs. 51,762.50 was realised as hire charges.

During the year, 158 Fire Service Personnel were deputed to work as stretcher bearers for the transport of patients who underwent eye operations in the Chief Minister's Eye Camps held at Madras, Paramakkudi, Usilampatti, Karur, Virudhunagar and Sivakasi.

There is only one emergency breakdown 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 number of 85 calls during the financial year for which a total sum of Rs. 5,232 was realised as hire charges.

In addition to their normal duties connected with fire fighting, the Officers of this Department had contributed to the prevention of fire^s by inspecting places, licensed or to be licensed under the various Acts^a and Rules and giving advice on fire prevention measures. The number of such inspections made by the Officers during the year was 7,181.

This Department maintains a workshop at Madras for attending to major repairs to departmental vehicles, equipment, etc. In each of the seven Divisional Headquarters, 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 Repairs Squad during the year are given below.—

	Total number of jobs.	Value of jobs done. Rs.
1 Workshop	381	82,799.57
2 Mobile Repair Squads	904	63,824.72

Three training courses were conducted at the State Training School, Madras, during the year in which 75 Firemen of this Department and 80 Security Guards of the Central Industrial Security Force were given training. Elementary training in Fire fighting was given at the State Training School and at the Fire stations to 679 Government Officials and 50 persons belonging to private firms on Fire Brigades

A total sum of Rs. 6,950 was realized as fees for the training given in the above institutions. Eight Station Fire Officers and 11 Leading Firemen of this Department were deputed to the Home Guards Organisation to impart training in fire fighting.

Thiruvallargal S. Amirthalingam, Divisional Fire Officer, Madras City and R. Manickam, Station Fire Officer, Chidambaram Fire Station were awarded the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal for outstanding Service for 1972. Fireman Thiru Sankaran Badogar, Fireman Thiru Muthiah Rathinam and Fireman Thiru Alagaraswamy Chinniah were awarded the Police Medal for Gallantry for their conspicuous courage and devotion to duty in saving the lives of persons marooned during the floods in Vaigai river in utter disregard of their personal safety. Thiru Thiruvarasu Kulandaivelu, Leading Fireman was also awarded posthumously the President's Police and Fire Service Medal for gallantry for the conspicuous courage and devotion to duty he had exhibited in saving the lives of persons marooned and for having sacrificed his own life in the discharge of his duties.

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Benevolent Fund-cum-Welfare Organisation founded in 1962 is intended to give succour to the members of the force who are 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 2,584. A sum of Rs. 4,767.39 was collected from them towards subscription. A matching grant of Rs. 4,723 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. 20,476.50. Six Radio sets were purchased and supplied to the Recreation Clubs attached to Tirupathur, Udumalpet, Srirangam, Mayuram, Paranyakkudi and Bodinaickapur Fire Stations.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

Vital Statistics.

All the schemes for the improvement of Vital Statistics continued to make good progress during the period 1972-73.

(a) *Sample Registration Scheme.*—The following are the vital rates recorded under Sample Registration Scheme for the year 1972 :—

Year.	Birth rate.	Death rate.
1972		
Before HYS*	31.3	15.8
After HYS*	33.5	17.1

* Half-Yearly Survey

(b) *Setting-up of Mechanical Tabulation Unit at the State Headquarters and strengthening of Vital Statistics Organisation at State level.*—The birth and death returns received from Periphery were continued to be consolidated mechanically during the year.

(c) *Strengthening of the office of the District Health Officer.*—The Statistical Assistants appointed in the districts continued to tour the districts extensively to detect the unregistered vital events and to improve the registration system. They also conducted the re-verification of Half-Yearly Survey in Sample Registration Units.

(d) *Strengthening of Statistical Units of local bodies.*—(i) *With a population of 5 lakhs and above (Madras City).*—The staff appointed in the Corporation of Madras continued to improve the quality and quantity of Registration System in Madras City. Hospital deaths are classified as per 'International Classification of Death'.

(ii) *With a population of 1 lakh and above.*—The Statistical Assistants appointed in the eight major municipalities continued to work for the improvement of registration of Vital Statistics in their respective municipalities.

Kardex system which was introduced in the Mechanical Tabulation Units on a pilot basis in four districts was continued.

Administration of Special Acts on Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Births and deaths.—The number of births and deaths of foreigners registered under the several Acts, for which returns have been filed is as follows :—

<i>Serial number and name of the Act.</i>	<i>Number of births.</i>	<i>Number of deaths.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Municipal Acts	27	11
2 Cantonment Act, 1924	1	..
3 Tamil Nadu Registration of Births and Deaths Act (Act III of 1899).	..	..
4 Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (Central Act VI of 1886).	1	..
Total for the year ..	29	11

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

<i>Serial number and name of the Act.</i>	<i>Number of marriages registered.</i>
(1)	(2)
1 The Indian Christian Marriage Act (Act XV of 1872).	12,464
2 The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act (Act II of 1936).	..
3 The Special Marriage Act (Act XLIII of 1954).	303
4 The Hindu Marriage Act (Act XXV of 1955) ..	2,930
Total for the year ..	15,697

General.—Copies of entries of 11 aliens were received from the registering authorities and reports of these deaths were forwarded to the respective Consular Offices through the Tamil Nadu Government.

Copies of entries of births and deaths of British subjects were also forwarded to the Common Wealth Relations Office, London, every quarter through the Tamil Nadu Government. Copies of entries of marriages of British subjects were forwarded to the Registrar-General, 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 :—

<i>Special number and particulars.</i>	<i>The Special Marriage Act, 1954.</i>	<i>The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Number of searches conducted	127	407
2 Number of copies granted	377	2,416
3 Receipts under the Act	5,587-00	19,908-50

During the year 1972-73, there was an increase in the number of searches made both under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, when compared to the previous year. As regards the number of copies granted under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, there was a decrease while there was an increase in the number of copies granted under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, when compared to the figures of the previous year. There was a fall in the receipts under the former Act while there was an increase in the receipts under the latter Act when compared to the figures of last year.)

Control of Communicable Diseases.

The main functions of the Public Health Department are to undertake preventive measures against the outbreak of dangerous diseases like Cholera, Small-pox, Plague, etc., and to control the spreading of such diseases whenever they occur.

Cholera.—During the year, there were 599 cases of attack and 69 cases of death in the State. Necessary preventive measures were taken to arrest the disease.

Small-pox.—There were two cases of attack and there was no death. 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, the routine preventive measures such as Cyanogas fumigation of rat burrows, dusting of rat runs and harbourages with BHC 10 per cent were carried out in the districts of Dharmapuri, The Nilgiris, North Arcot and Coimbatore and in the municipalities of Ootacamund, Coonoor and Vellore.

National Malaria Eradication Programme.—In the non-maintenance areas surveillance operations were carried out, along with other operation like D.D.T. spray, anti-larval measures, etc., wherever necessary.

Malaria vigilance activities were carried out in the Basic Health Services areas as per the pattern prescribed by the Government of India. Anti-larval measures were carried out in urban areas by the local bodies concerned under the technical guidance of the National Malaria Eradication Programme Officers.

Periodicals on National Malaria Eradication Programme were continued to be sent to the concerned authorities. Training courses on the Epidemiology of Malaria and Entomology, Parasitology, etc., were undertaken at the Central Malaria Laboratory, Madras, for the benefit of students from various medical institutions in the State. State level cross checking of blood smears received from the units/Divisions with concurrent confirmation of positive slides received from the Divisions/units, preparation and supply of J.S.B. stain required for all National Malaria Eradication Programme units were also maintained at the Central Malarial Laboratory, Madras.

National Filaria Control Programme.—The four National Filaria Control Units in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Thanjavur continued their activities during 1972-73. They were augmented during 1972-73 under re-organised National Filaria Control Programme introduced during 1971-72. Accordingly each of the four units has the following additional staff:—

Health Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Field Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Head Mazdoors	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Mazdoors	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

Besides, eight non-units were established at Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Srirangam, Pudukottai and Madras City.

The Madras City Unit is a major unit implemented by the Corporation of Madras with the following staff:—

Filaria Officers	..	..	..	4
Senior Entomologists	..	..	..	2
Entomological Assistants	..	..	..	2
Health Inspectors	..	..	..	40
Field Assistants	..	..	..	40
Head Mazdoors	..	..	..	80
Mazdoors	..	..	..	400
Peons	..	..	..	40

There is some discrepancy as per the central pattern. Out of these eight new units Villupuram and Chidambaram units were established during 1971-72 and the remaining six units were established during 1972-73. They will benefit a population of 30 lakhs.

For overall Control, supervision and issue of directions to these units a head quarter unit was established from 18th February 1972, headed by an Assistant Director. During the period 1972-73 the units carried out routine and random entomological collections in the area covered by them. Dissection of mosquitoes collected was done in the laboratory to find out infection and infectivity rates in mosquitoes.

Anti-larval operations were carried out by the application of M.L.O. over the surface of drains, cesspools, etc., to destroy larval breeding in such places. A quantity of 85,109 liters of M.L.O. was consumed. Vertical filaria surveys among school going children 5 to 15 years were examined; and 121 were found to be positive. Besides Anti-larval operations, minor engineering measures were also carried out such as canalisation of drains, filling up of low lying areas, etc. Health propaganda work regarding the importance of antilarval measures was also attended for seeing the co-operation of the public.

Yaws Eradication Programme.—The scheme is functioning in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Dharmapuri districts with four units manned by four Health Inspectors and under the direction of

a special Health Officer for the programme, stationed at Dindigul. Each unit is provided with a jeep. During the period a total of 287 villages were surveyed, 82 cases were detected and 28 cases were treated among 51,283 persons examined. Apart from yaws, 86 cases of minor ailments such as scabies, Diarrhoea, Dysentery were treated. Besides, the staff of yaws Eradication Programme conducted Health Education by way of talks. Soaps were distributed freely for this purpose.

The total number of yaws cases detected and treated during 1972-73 are 469 and 300 respectively.

(1)	Number of Yaws cases detected.	Number treated.
1st April to 30th June 1972	167	86
1st July to 30th September 1972	84	46
1st October to 31st December 1972	136	140
1st January to 31st March 1973	82	28
	469	300

Guinea-worm Eradication Programme.—The Guinea-worm Eradication Programme is functioning in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris. The Guinea-worm endemic portion in the State is divided into six units each unit headed by an entomological Assistant with four to five Health Inspectors and five to ten Field Assistants. In all, there are six Entomological Assistants, 22 Health Inspectors, and 70 Field Assistants stationed at different endemic parts of the State.

During the period under report, 4,149 villages and hamlets were surveyed and 21 guinea-worm cases detected and treated. Chemical treatment of drinking water sources was taken up using 1,394.874 Kg. of D.D.T.

Immunisation Programme.—The scheme of immunisation programme was launched in the State through the agency of Primary Health Centres to cover the rural areas. The children in the age group 0 to 5 years are taken up for immunisation with triple vaccine. Each child is to be

given three doses at an interval of one month between each dose. The target that has been fixed is to immunise 1,000 children per Primary Health Centres per year.

To start with the scheme was introduced in 142 Primary Health Centres, and now it is in force in all the Primary Health Centres. During the year, 88,956 children were immunised with all the three doses.

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 task 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 or Primary Health Centres for treatment. During the period 1972-73, 2,081 villages were surveyed and three cases were detected.

Maternity and Child Health Services.—The Maternity and Child Health Services in the rural and urban areas were continued effectively during the year.

Sixty-five candidates recruited during July 1971 and 50 candidates recruited during 1972 under Integrated course are now studying in the Health Visitors Training School. Twenty-five candidates recruited under regular course in 1972 are also studying.

Under the School Health Programme, about 18,245 school going children in the age group of 6—11 years were examined and out of them 8,990 students were found to be suffering from one disease or other. They are being either treated by Medical Officers of School Health or referred to hospital and followed up.

Health Education.

Study Unit.—During the year, the study unit was concentrating its activities in the field of special studies, evaluation, training, participation in field activities, etc. Plans for conducting a study "Role perception of Primary Health Centre staff". The Evaluation of the 27th batch of In-service training in Health Education was prepared.

The Unit also participated in the Nutrition Education Programme held in Taramani, organised by the F.S.D.C. team. The Unit was keeping itself busy by participating in various discussions.

F.S.D.C.—The Field Study Demonstration Centre team planned to organise programmes of “Child Care” and “Angulostomatitis” at Jalladampet village. The team with the help of the results obtained from a Health Survey decided their future course of action. A Pre K.A.P. study on “Child Care” at Jalladampet village was conducted. The importance of conducting medical inspection for children was stressed. A similar study on Angular-stomatitis was held in the same village. Based on this, medicines are being supplied from the Primary Health Centre (Vellacheri). Education sessions are also being conducted side by side.

A K.A.P. study on Worm infestation was conducted at Kanagam. The Ante-natal follow up programme was continued at Vellacheri and the team participated in the project on school community Health Education in Corporation Middle School, Nungambakkam in the maternity Assistants informative session, School Health Programme in Municipal middle school, Adambakkam.

Besides, the team participates in all the other regular activities of Health Education Bureau.

Teacher Training Unit.—The Unit conducted two batches of training for teachers of High Schools during the quarter under review.

Most of the children in the school at Porur were found Aneamic and so the Folic Acid and Iron tablets were administered to them. An Education session was conducted to the mothers of children having tuberculosis about the importance of Tuberculosis treatment. The Children under treatment in Primary Health Centre are being followed up. The following Educational aids were prepared during this quarter:—

- 1 Flash cards on Dental Health and Nutrition.
- 2 Graphical representation of India's population.
- 3 Picture-Diagram on population.

Student Health Education Unit.—The schools at Medavakkam and Pallikaranai were inspected and persuaded for the construction of Research-Cum-Action project type latrine in these schools. The teachers

of the Elementary schools Pallikaranai were requested to prepare lessons on population education for elementary school standards. One day Health programme was planned with the help of school teachers.

Media.—During the year, the State Public Health press produced several materials on Health subjects besides attending to various printing and binding work of the Department. The Arts section prepared cover designs for the various booklets on Health matter using Silk scree method.

The Publicity and Propaganda unit conducted filmshows at the following places:—

- 1 Bargur P.H.C.
- 2 Bargur Panchayat Union.
- 3 Mekalachinnampalli.
- 4 Children Hospital, Egmore.
- 5 C.N.L., Madras (for Medical College Students).
- 6 Tower block Turn Bulls Club, Nandanam, Madras.
- 7 Chitlapakkam Panchayat Union School, Chitlapakkam.
- 8 Nedugula P.H.C.
- 9 Ooty Municipal market and Ooty Municipal High School.

Films on various Health subjects were loaned to the private institution and subordinate officers of the Department.

The Exhibition unit conducted mobile Exhibitions at Nagarasanpatty, Barur P.H.C., Jagdevi Bargur P.H.C. and Moormaduni Mekalachinnampalli P.H.C., Dharmapuri District.

The Puppetry Unit conducted 12 Puppet shows at the various places of the State. The unit recorded the following two puppet shows dramas with Professional Artistis at Luthern Centre during the year.

Vitamin-A-deficiency

Prevent Cholera.

Medical Wing and Family Planning.

During the year the bed strength of the following Government Medical Institutions were increased :—

	Existing Beds.	Additional Beds sanctioned.	Total Beds.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Government Hospital, Mettur Dam, Salem District.	60	4	64
2 Government Dispensary, Thirukkannapuram, Thanjavur District.	..	4	4
3 Government Hospital, Musiri, Tiruchirappalli District.	..	20	20
4 Government Dispensary, Panchapatty, Tiruchirappalli District.	..	10	10
5 Government Hospital, Mayuram, Thanjavur District.	66	38	104
6 Government Hospital, Palani, Madurai District.	90	15	105
7 Government Dispensary, Keelanilai, Tiruchirappalli District.	..	8	8
8 Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam.	156	28	184
	372	127	499

The following medical institutions were sanctioned by the Government during the year :—

- (1) Government Dispensary, Kalhatti, The Nilgiris District.
- (2) Government Women and Children Hospital of 50 beds at the old buildings of the Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram.
- (3) Government Dispensary at Manganallur, Thanjavur District.



Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu declared open the Government Hospital at Thiruvavarur on 8th June 1972.

Tuberculosis Control Scheme.

It is estimated that there are 7.4 lakhs cases of Tuberculosis in Tamil Nadu. Under the District T. B. Programme, 4.7 lakhs cases of Tuberculosis were diagnosed and treated.

«The objective of the Tuberculosis Control Scheme is to diagnose and treat as many Tuberculosis cases as possible and thus prevent transmission of infection and also to protect infants and children by giving prophylactic B.C.G. Vaccination in a systematic manner»

In Tamil Nadu, this scheme was implemented in the Madras City and in all the 13 Districts. The District Tuberculosis Officer organises the District Tuberculosis Programme in all the Primary Health Centre, Government (Taluk) Hospital, Panchayat Union Dispensary, etc., and arranges for free diagnostic and treatment facilities at these Centre. There are 852 Tuberculosis Centres in Tamil Nadu functioning under the District Tuberculosis Programme.

There are two Tuberculosis Publicity Units in Tamil Nadu with headquarters at Madras and Madurai. These Units help the B.C.G. Teams in their house-to-house work by doing advance publicity and propaganda and also by way of conducting film shows on 'Tuberculosis'.

Employees State Insurance Scheme.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme continued to function satisfactorily in all the implemented areas in the State during the year.

I. Coverage—

(i) The scheme is in force in all districts except Dharmapuri and The Nilgiris.

(ii) The scheme at present applies to all factories using power and employing 20 or more persons.

(iii) Number of employees covered for the year 1972-73—364,800.

(iv) Number of family units covered for the year 1972-73—388,600.

(v) Total number of beneficiaries—1,554,400.

II. Medical Institutions—

(1) Number of Employees State Insurance Hospitals (Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai)—3.

(2) Number of Employees State Insurance Dispensaries—94.

(3) Number of Employees State Insurance Mobile Dispensaries—8.

(4) Number of Employers utilisation Dispensaries—3.

(i) Dalmia Cement Limited, Dalmiapuram.

(ii) E.I.D. Parry Limited, Ranipet.

(iii) Scudder Memorial Hospital, Ranipet.

(5) Number of part time clinics—3.

(i) Government Hospital, Ambasamudram—1.

(ii) Lower Dam Camp Dispensary, Papanasam—1.

(iii) Government Hospital, Shencottah—1.

(6) Number of ambulance vans—22.

(7) Number of Central Medical Stores (Employees State Insurance) at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore—3.

(8) Number of Government Hospitals for in-patient treatment—55.

(9) Number of private Hospitals for in-patient treatment—3.

(10) Number of beds provided for in-patient treatment.

(1)	General. (2)	Maternity. (3)	Tuberculosis Emergency. (4)	Tuberculosis Sanatoria. (5)	Total. (6)
1 Employees State Insurance Hospitals.	851	200	76	..	1,127
2 Employees State Insurance Ward/Annexes.	54	..	..	78	132
3 Government Hospitals.	248	212	51	51	562
4 Private Hospitals ..	4	..	..	97	101
Total ..	1,557	412	127	226	1,822



Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, presented spectacles in the Eye-Camp at Chingleput on 12th January 1973.



Thiru K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Health presented spectacles in the Eye-Camp at Gobichettipalayam on 7th August 1972.

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Kalaingar Karunanidhi Free Eye Camp Project.

Surveys conducted in different parts of India have shown that cataract is the most common cause of blindness and that there is a higher incidence of cataract in India than in other countries. In Tamil Nadu alone about 6 lakhs of people are blind in both eyes and another 4 lakhs of people are blind in one eye due to cataract. A high percentage of these people are above the age of 50. If their eye sight is restored, nearly 60 per cent of these people can work and earn their livelihood and support their families.

To bring light and cheer to the lakhs of families of these blind persons a massive programme known as the Chief Minister Kalaingar Karunanidhi Free Eye Camp Project has been launched with effect from 3rd June 1972 which coincided with the birthday of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The birthday contributions offered by the Public formed bases for the project. The aim of the Government under this project is to give surgical treatment for 1 lakh persons.

For implementing the scheme effectively, the State has been divided into five zones and the Government have set up five Mobile Ophthalmic Unit and each Unit will be in charge of One zone. These Mobile Ophthalmic Units for administrative purposes, have been attached to the Government Medical Institutions as noted against each of them. The details of Zones :—

<i>Area covered under each Zone.</i>	<i>The Government Medical Institutions to which the Mobile Ophthalmic Units are attached.</i>
(1)	(2)
(1) Madras, Chingleput and South Arcot.	Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.
(2) North Arcot and Dharmapuri.	
(3) Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and East Ramanathapuram district.	Government Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Madras.

The Government Medical Institutions to which the Mobile Ophthalmic units are attached.

Area covered under each Zone.

(1)	(2)
(4) Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris.	Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore.
(5) Madurai, West Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.	Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

Out of the five Units, two are under the supervision and control of Dr. J. E. Abraham, M.D., M.S., D.O., Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras and remaining three Units are under the control and the supervision of Dr. G. Venkatasamy, B.A., M.S.D.O., FAMS., Vice-Principal and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

The expenditure of the scheme has been proposed to be met from the special fund called "The Chief Minister Eye Camp Fund" constituted for the purpose. The Chief Minister and the Health Minister made appeals for generous contributions from the public. The amounts realised through public contributions, etc., are credited to "the Chief Minister Eye Camp Fund". The Government constituted an advisory committee to advise the Government in the administration of the above fund. The Health Minister is the Chairman of the Committee and there are five other official members and four non-official members. The Deputy Secretary to Government Finance Department is the Treasurer of the Fund.

For meeting the expenditure in connection with the conduct of Eye Camps advances are sanctioned to the Collectors and the Unit Officers at the rate of Rs. 55 per cataract operation proposed to be performed. These advances are adjusted by detailed bills after the camp is over. The expenditure is initially met from the Government fund in the first instance and got reimbursed from "The Chief Minister Eye Camp Fund" at the year end.

Achievements.

<i>Units under the control of</i>	<i>Number of cataract operations done.</i>	<i>Number of O.P.s. treated.</i>	<i>Number of Refractions done.</i>	<i>Number of Minor Operations done.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Dr. J. E. Abraham ..	7,583	57,602	13,796	63
(2) Dr. G. Venkatasamy ..	25,336	1,86,407	23,580	2,678
Total ..	32,919	2,44,009	37,376	2,741

Family Planning.

Family Planning Programme has been given top priority during the Fourth Five-Year Plan Period (1969-74) and the programme has been taken up on a war footing in view of the magnitude and urgency of the problems. The objective of Family Planning Programme in Tamil Nadu is to reduce the present birth rate of about 36 per 1,000 to about 25 per 1,000 by about 1978-79.

Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres.—In Tamil Nadu Family Planning Programme is being implemented through the Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres (Attached to the main Primary Health Centre) in the Rural areas. There are 374 Blocks in this State with an average population of 80,000 for each Block. All these Blocks have been brought under the reorganised pattern of Family Planning Programme. As per this pattern, each block will have the following staff, viz. One Medical Officer, One Computer, One Block Extension Educator, One Health Visitor, One Auxiliary Nurse Midwife, One Clerk-Cum-Store-keeper attached to Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and Five sub-centres with an Auxiliary Nurse Midwife in each centre under Family Planning side, at the rate of one per ten thousand population. In addition there is one Family Planning Health Inspector for every 20,000 population to enumerate, Motivate and organise Family Planning work in Block area. The staff appointed are given training at one of the three Regional Family Planning Training Centres.

Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres.—Family Planning Programme is mainly organised through the Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres which are maintained by the State Government, Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisation. There are 149 Urban Welfare Family Planning Centres run by the Government, 70 under Local Bodies and 17 under Voluntary Organisation.

Sterilisation.—The Government of India fixed a target of 225,000 sterilisation operations for the year 1972-73. The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100 per vasectomy operation done during intensive Family Planning Drive period, provided a minimum of 10,000 operations are performed during the Drive period. The Collectors have been requested to make necessary arrangements for opening health Resorts as per Thanjavur pattern. During the year, Intensive Family Planning Drives was organised in ten districts, viz. Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Salem, South Arcot, Thanjavur Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli districts. 257,515 vasectomy operations and 31,752 salpingectomy operations were performed during the year. Number of vasectomy operations done during intensive Family Planning Drive (1972-73) alone comes to 2,42,138.

I. U. D.—Women Medical Officers are given inservice training for a period of 30 days at the Regional Family Planning Training Centre in the technique of I. U. D. insertions. I. U. D. insertions are done only by the trained Women Medical Officers after careful examination of mothers under perfect aseptic conditions. During the year, a target of 72,000 I. U. D. insertions was fixed by Government of India for this State. Achievement of I. U. D. insertions for the year 1972-73 was 22,923.

Users of Conventional Contraceptives.—The Government of India fixed a target of 125,000 users of Conventional Contraceptives for this State during the year 1972-73. Number of users of conventional contraceptives during the year was 116,971.

Post Partum Programme.—The aim of this programme is to initiate and intensify Family Planning activity in large Maternity Hospitals, when the women is booked for confinement in such institutions. Educational

and Motivational activities are continued during the lying in period and at the time of four to six week post partum checks. The post partum programme is being implemented at the following hospitals:—

- 1 Government K. G. Hospital, Madras-5.
- 2 Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras-5.
- 3 Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.
- 4 Government R.S.R.M. Hospital, Madras-13.
- 5 Government K.M.C. Hospital, Madras-10.
- 6 Government R.M. Hospital, Thanjavur.
- 7 Government Chingleput Medical College Hospital, Chingleput.
- 8 Government Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore.
- 9 Government Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli.
- 10 District Headquarters Hospital, Salem.

Pilot Projects in Oral Contraception.—The oral pill programme is functioning as a pilot project in fourteen institutions run by Government Railway hospitals and voluntary organisations, etc.

Maternity and Child Health Programme.—Under the Maternity and Child Health Programme Triple Vaccine, Tetanus toxoids, Vitamin 'A' solution and Ferrous sulphate and Folic acid tablets are supplied by the Government of India and the cost thereof is reflected in the State accounts by book transfer.

The target and achievement for the year 1972-73 under the above programme is given below:—

Maternity and Child Health Schemes, 1972-73.—

Name of the Scheme.	Target fixed.	Beneficiaries.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 D.P.T. Immunisation for infants.	263,000 children	First Dose 138,434 Second Dose 76,202 Third Dose 56,025 First Booster 4,210 Second Booster 945

Name of the Scheme. (1)	Target fixed. (2)	Beneficiaries. (3)
2 Tetanus Immunisation for mothers.	36,000 Mothers.	First dose 12,555 Second dose 1,557 Third dose 874
3 Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia among mothers and Children.	3.20 lakhs mothers and children.	919,188 mothers. 499,718 children.
4 Prophylaxis against Blindness in children caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency.	7.20 lakhs children.	224,968 First dose 58,418 Second dose

Implementation of Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.—The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 come into force in this State with effect from 1st April 1972 along with the rest of the Country. Initially, all the teaching Hospitals and district Headquarters Hospitals (28 institutions) were approved for the implementation of the above act. Subsequently twenty-eight Taluk Hospitals and two Private Institutions were also approved for carrying out Medical Termination of pregnancies. During the year a total of 4,327 pregnant women underwent Medical Termination of pregnancies in the State.

Training.—There are three Regional Family Planning Training Centres in Tamil Nadu. Two Regional Family Planning Training Centres (one at Egmore and other at Salem) are run by Government and the third one is run by Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning, Gandhigram.

Training is given to Women Medical Officers, Male Medical Officers, Block Extension Educators, Family Planning Health Inspectors, Lady Health Visitors and other Para Medical Personnel. The number of persons trained in the above three Regional Family Planning Training Centres during the year was 1,046.

Recanalisation.—Facilities for recanalisation operations to the sterilised fathers are available in Government General Hospital, Madras; Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Madras; Eriskine Hospital, Madurai,

etc. Sanction is accorded for the incurring of an expenditure up to Rs. 100 towards incidental charges, travelling allowances, etc., of a vasectomised father wishing to undergo the recanalisation operation in Government Institution. Fifty-seven recanalisation operations were done during the year.

Mass Education.—Publicity on Family Planning Programme is given by several media (viz.), Wall Paintings, Dramas, Songs, Villupattu, Metallic tablets, Bus Boards, Films, All-India Radio Broadcasts, Advertisements in News Papers, Periodicals, Exhibition, Cinema slides, fortnight celebration, etc. The Government accorded sanction for the incurring of an expenditure of Rs. 32 lakhs on Mass Education for the year 1972-73. But actually an expenditure of Rs. 26 lakhs was incurred.

The Government of India allotted an offset printing press with machineries, papers, etc., to the State Family Planning Bureau for publicity purposes. The press is functioning and several kinds of Printing works are undertaken such as folders, leaflets, posters, guides to Family Planning workers, etc. A monthly Family Planning journal in Tamil Nadu name by 'Kudumba Nala Seythi Kathir' is published by the Family Planning Press.

Achievements.—Financial and Physical.

Financial Year.	Central Allocation.	Expenditure incurred.
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1972-73	748.25	849.44

Physical.—

Year	Vas.	Tub.	Total	IUD.	Condoms.	Dia.	J/C	F/T.
1972-73	2,67,515	32,762	2,90,277	22,923	8,376,763	179	804	30,401

Medical Education.

The following institutions were under the control of the Director of Medical Education during the year 1972-73:—

(i) Teaching hospitals	..	..	..	22 (12,405 beds).
(ii) Institutes with bed strength	..	..	..	7 (1,091 beds).
(iii) Institutes without bed strength	..	..	..	5
(iv) Colleges	..	..	..	8 (1,015 seats).

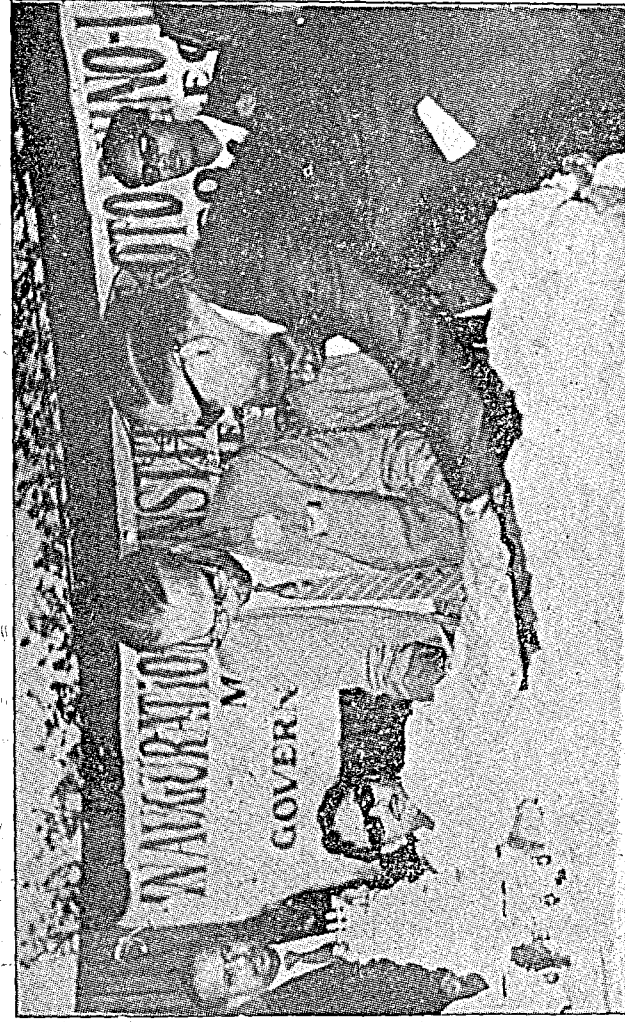
The details of the (i) Teaching hospitals (ii) Institutes with bed strength, (iii) Institutes without bed strength and (iv) The Medical Colleges under the control of the Director of Medical Education together with the bed strength or the seats as the case may be in each institution (except under item III) are furnished below :—

I. Teaching Hospitals—

<i>Name of the teaching hospitals.</i>	<i>Bed strength.</i>
1 Government General Hospital, Madras	1,537
2 Government Stanley Hospital, Madras	965
3 Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Madras ..	300
4 Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras ..	494
5 Government K.G. Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	635
6 Government Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Lying-in-Hospital, Madras.	301
7 Government Mental Hospital, Madras	1,800
8 Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras ..	328
9 Government Thiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital, Otteri, Madras.	222
10 Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	494
11 Government Hospital for Children, Madras ..	250
12 Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.	620
13 Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai	1,394
14 Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Austin-patti, Madurai.	162
15 Government Infectious Diseases Hospital, Thoppur, Madurai.	50



Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the Institute of Cardiology at Government General Hospital, Madras on 7th April 1972.



Inauguration of the Institute of Oto-Rhino Laryngology.

16 Government Cholera Collection Centre, Madurai.	28
17 Government Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur.	636
18 Government Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur.	538
19 Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli.	407
20 Government Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore.	805
21 Chingleput Medical College Hospital, Chingleput.	416
22 Government Hospital, Saidapet	32
Total ..	<u>12,414</u>

II. Institutes with bed strength—

1 Institute of Cardiology attached to the Govern- ment General Hospital, Madras.	120
2 Institute of Venereology attached to the Govern- ment General Hospital, Madras.	49
3 Barnard Institute of Radiology and Cancer attached to the Government General Hospital, Madras.	86
4 Institute of Neurology attached to the Government General Hospital, Madras.	32
5 Institute of Oto-Rhino Laryngology attached to the Government General Hospital, Madras.	60
6 Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	494
7 Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children, Madras.	250
Total ..	<u>1,091</u>

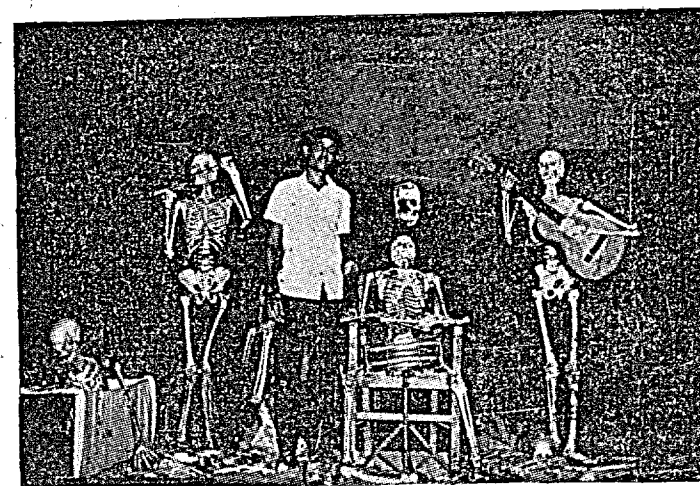
III. Institutes without bed strength—

- *1 Government Chest Institute and T.B. Demonstration and Training Centre, Chetput, Madras.
- 2 Government King Institute, Guindy, Madras
- 3 Institute of Anatomy attached to the Government General Hospital, Madras.
- 4 Institute of Physiology attached to the Government General Hospital, Madras.
- 5 Institute of Microbiology attached to the Government General Hospital, Madras.

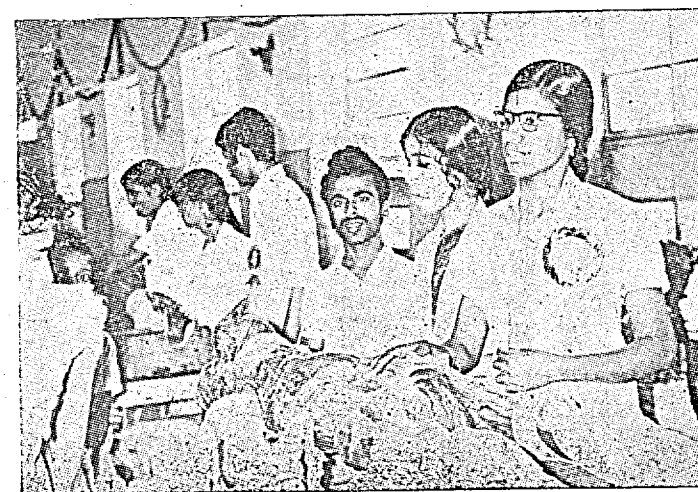
*Runs only out-patient department for T.B. patients promoting domiciliary treatment for Tuberculosis and thus functions as the District T.B. Centre for Madras under National T.B. Programme.

IV. Medical Colleges—

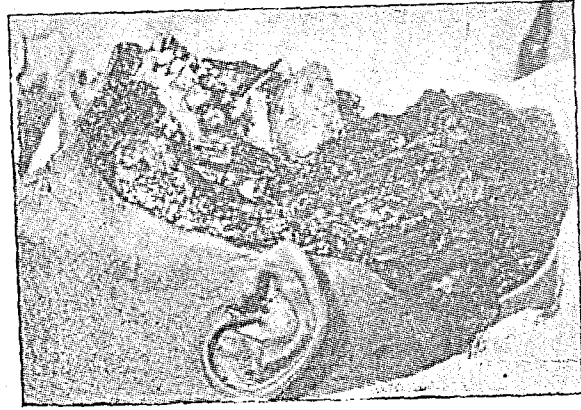
	<i>Number of seats available in the First M.B.B.S.</i>		
1 Madras Medical College, Madras	..	..	170
2 Stanley Medical College, Madras	..	..	170
3 Kilpauk Medical College, Madras	..	..	100
4 Madurai Medical College, Madurai	..	..	175
5 Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	..	..	175
6 Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore	..	..	100
7 Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	..	..	75
8 Chingleput Medical College, Chingleput	..	..	50
Total	..		1,015



Medical Exhibition-Devils' Orchestra in the Medical Exhibition conducted by the Thanjavur Medical College.



Demonstration of a Dead Body in the Medical Exhibition conducted by Thanjavur Medical College.



Advanced cases of CARCINOMA CHEEK, excised and reconstructed with BIPOLAR (Carcinoma Cheek
Pre-operative and After Excision).



Advanced cases of CARCINOMA CHEEK, excised and reconstructed with BIPOLAR (NARAYANAN)
FLAP at Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras.

There is also one private Medical College, viz., the Christian Medical College, Vellore and it is not under the administrative control of the Director of Medical Education.

Higher Training Abroad.—The facilities offered under the various assistance programme, i.e., Common Wealth, World Health Organisation, etc., are being availed of by the Government. The total number of Medical Officers sent abroad during 1972-73 was six.

The scheme and the speciality under which the Medical Officers were deputed abroad during the year are mentioned below:—

Speciality.	Fellowship.	Number of Doctors sent abroad.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1972—		
Medicine	Common Wealth Fellowship.	1
Clinical Haematology	World Health Organisation Fellowship.	1
1973—		
Cardiovascular Radiology	Common Wealth Scholarship.	1
Surgery of accidents	Do.	1
Paediatrics	World Health Organisation Fellowship.	1
Neo-natology	Common Wealth Scholarship.	1

M.B.B.S. Course.—In order to rationalise the admission to Government Medical Collages in the State with respect to the training facilities available in each Medical College, the total number of seats

was reduced from 1,125 to 1,015 from the academic year 1971. For the same reasons, the admission to B.D.S. Course was reduced from 45 to 35 and the admission to B. Pharmacy Course was reduced from 100 to 60.

Post-Graduate Course.—A diploma course in Psychological Medicine was started in Madras Medical College and Madurai Medical College from April 1972. The duration of the course is one year and the admission strength is 12 per annum.

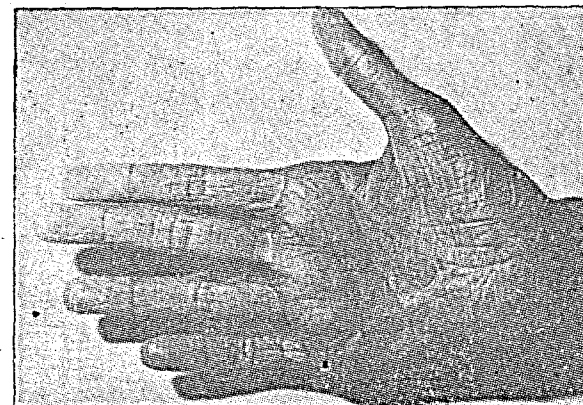
M.A. Degree Course in Criminology and Forensic Science.—M. A. Degree course in Criminology and Forensic Science was started in the Madras Medical College, Madras from 1965 with an annual intake of 8 candidates per session. This course was kept in abeyance for two years from 1973.

Nursing.—During the period, 150 Nurses pupils successfully completed their Nurses training in Government Hospitals in Tamil Nadu and 17 Nurses completed successfully the B.Sc. (Nursing) course from the college of Nursing, Madras Medical College, Madras, 14 candidates passed the Diploma in Physiotherapy from the Government General Hospital, Madras and 19 Nurses were given special training in Theatre Training for the period of one year. 4 Nurses are doing M.Sc. (Nursing) in India. Six had already completed. The candidates are posted to work with specialist doctors and their services are utilised to improve Nursing Care.

One Hundred and Twenty candidates were trained as Auxiliary Nurse Midwives in the Government Training Centres, viz., Government Headquarters Hospital, Vellore, Salem, Dindigul and Tiruchirappalli.

Two Hundred posts of Nurses were sanctioned by the Government to teaching Medical Institutions. The Nurses patient ratio was 1:15 previously and it has been brought to 1:8 at present. The recommendation of the Central Council of Health is 1:5. Attempts are being made to achieve this in due course.

Provision of Ambulance Vans and Mortuary Vans.—A sum of Rs.3.90 lakhs was spent up to 1972-73 under the provision of Ambulance Vans and Mortuary Vans.



Claw Hand reconstructed with Palmaris Longus and Flexor Carpi Ulnaris Tendon at Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras (Claw Hand pre-operative; post-operative) (Reconstructed).

Steam Laundries in all Major Hospitals.—A sum of Rs. 2.99 lakhs was spent upto 1972-73 under the above scheme. The construction of steam laundry building in Kilpauk Medical College, Madras is nearing completion.

Mental Hospital.

All diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation facilities and services afforded previously were continued. The bed strength of the Hospital was 1,800.

The number of patients treated is given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 Maximum number of patients, on one day during the year.	1,167	609	1,776
2 Number on 1st April 1972 ..	1,146	600	1,746
3 Number admitted during the year.	903	417	1,320
4 Total	2,049	1,017	3,066
5 Number discharged during the year—			
(a) Recovered	64	7	71
(b) Improved	770	381	1,151
(c) Not improved but discharged against medical advice.	5	5	10
(d) Otherwise discharged	..	..	..
(e) Died	50	22	72
6 Number on 31st March 1973	1,160	602	1,762
7 Age group details of patients admitted during the year 72-73—			
(i) Below 20 years ..	102	81	183
(ii) Between 20 and 40 ..	429	89	518
(iii) Between 40 and 60 ..	136	126	262
(iv) Above 60 years ..	236	121	357

Steps have been taken to reduce over crowding by affording intensive outpatient care. The following special clinics continued to function during the year Neuropsychiatry, Child Guidance, Adolescent Seizure and Neurosis. The Geriatric clinic dealing with mental health problem of the aged was started during this year.

A new Psychiatric Clinic was also started in the Poonamallee Health Unit. A Civil Surgeon attached to this Hospital accompanied by a Pharmacist attends this clinic once a week. The other Para-Medical and Nursing Staff required are made available from Public Health Centre at Poonamallee.

The following three new buildings were constructed during this year:—

- 1 New University Student's Block.
- 2 20 bedded Female Ward.
- 3 Four Occupational Therapy Sheds.

The provision of a Steam Laundry in this Hospital is under progress. Laundry equipment have already been provided. Necessary electrical and water pipe connections are being given.

A new Electroencephalograph machine has been installed at a cost of Rupees 47,218.

A power cutting machine has been given to this Hospital by the Government Press.

A power loom has been donated to this Hospital by Messrs. Binny and Company, it is yet to be installed.

All National and Religious Festivals were celebrated with an important dignitary presiding and the patients being treated to variety entertainment and feasting.

*Rehabilitation Programme—(A) Occupation Therapy—*The Occupation Therapy section of this Hospital has been functioning satisfactorily. The following were the turnover of the various occupation Therapy Centres.—

Weaving	33,000 meters of cloth.
Mat-Weaving	3,340 mats.
Gardening	8,400 kgs. of vegetables.
Basket Weaving	516 Nos.
Tailoring	For all clothing required for the 1,800 in-patients.

Also orders have been undertaken from other Hospitals for the supply of uniforms to the Last Grade Government Servants.

Book Binding	Case sheets from all City Hospitals, Journals from this Hospital and other City Hospitals and Colleges.
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Industrial Therapy.—The Industrial Therapy Centre started in this Hospital in the year 1970 with 15 Patients and a capital of Rs. 4,000 has now 80 patients with a capital of Rs. 17,000.

Originally the Industrial Therapy Centre strated with the manufacture of paper bags. Now, the following jobs have been undertaken.

- 1 Wine stripping for Messrs. English Electrical Company and Messrs. Omege Cables Company, Ambathur.
- 2 Rivets counting for Messrs. Rane Brake Linings, Madras.
- 3 Packing of oil bottles for Kesavarthini Products.
- 4 Special Covers for Temples at Thiruverkadu and Thiruthani.
- 5 Dolls making. These dolls are sold through Victoria Technica Institute.

The mentally improved patients working in Industrial Therapy Centre are paid remuneration.

With the assistance of the Social Welfare Board of Tamil Nadu, the Industrial Therapy Centre will be having more number of labour oriented jobs to given work to the mental patients and to pay them more remuneration.

(A) *Research*.—The following research schemes were undertaken during the year 1972-73.—

1 Follow up of adolescent psychiatric patients.

2 Survey of prevalence of alcoholism among slum dwellers.

3 Drug trails.—Pimozide in chronic schizopernia Trifluoperidol in chronic Schizophrenia mandrax (Measurement of sleep).

Calovon in anxiety State.

Elumine in acute Schizophrenia.

4 Amino aciduria in mental retardation.

5 Determination of blood lactic acid in anxiety State.

(B) *Training*.—The Post, Graduate two-years diploma course in Psychillogical Medicine was started in April 1972.

Post-Graduate in Medicine and Paediatrics were afforded training in the speciality of Psychiatry in this Hospitals, Under-Graduates from the Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College, Kilpauk Medical College and Chingleput Medical Collège received their training in the subject of Psychiatry. Nursing Students-both B. Sc., Nursing and Probationary Nursing underwent training; the Post-Graduate and Under-Graduate social work students attended this Hospital for lecture and field work; Other Para Medical Personnel are under going training in this Hospital.

(C) *Scientific Sessions*.—Staff members of this Hospital (Medical and Non-Medical) participated in Seminars, Refresher Courses, etc.

King Institute of Preventive Medicine Guindy.

The King Institute consists of the following Manufacturing and Testing Departments:—

Small-pox Vaccine

Bio-control

Anti-toxin

Diagnostic

Blood Transfusion

Virology

Vaccine, Sera and Other re-agents manufactured and supplied during the year—

	<i>Manufactured.</i>	<i>Supplied.</i>
1 Small-Pox Vaccine (Freeze Dried).	18.07 million dose	17.6 million dose.
2 Cholara Vaccine	54, 53, 020 ml.	50, 37, 970 ml.
3 T. A. B. Vaccine	1, 26,156 ml.	83,339 ml.
4 Plague Vaccine	Received from Haffkine Institute, Bombay.	20 ml.
5 Bac. Suspension	3,34,360 ml.	3,37,175 ml.
6 High litre Sera	1,560 ml.	1,723 ml.
7 Autogenous Vaccine	624 doses.	624 doses.
8 Live Culture	121 tubes.	121 tubes.
9 Stock Vaccines	3,124 doses.	3,914 doses.
10 Old Tuberculin for Mantoux test.	15,203 doses.	15,673 doses.
11 Group sera	46,476 × $\frac{1}{4}$ c.c.	46,879 × $\frac{1}{4}$ c.c.

	<i>Manufactured.</i>	<i>Supply,</i>
12 Wet Plasma	171 bottles of 250 c. c. 218 bottles of 500 c. c.	158 bottles of 250 c. c. 253 bottles of 500 c. c.
13 Dry Plasma 250 c. c.	712 bottles.	492 bottles.
14 3 per cent Sod. Citrate	3,139 bottles of 540 c.c.	173 bottles of 540 c.c.
15 Anti-Tetanus Serum (P) 1500 I. V.	3,49,170 c.c.	4,51,371 c.c.
16 Anti-Tetanus Serum (C) 10000 IV.	15,600 c.c.	70,800 c.c.
17 Tetanus Toxoid	1,30,350 c.c.	2,57,699 c.c.
18 Anti-Gas Gangarine 10000 IV.	....	2,709 c.c.
19 Anti-Diphtheric Serum	....	22,349 c.c.
20 Anti-Snake Venum	....	2,137 c.c.
20 (a) D. P. T. Vaccine Single dose.	....	2,137 c.c.
21 Antigen for Khan test	2,500 c.c.	2,200 c.c.
22 Bullock Heart Extract	720 c.c.	327 c.c.
23-1 Cholestrol Solution	260 c.c.	370 c.c.
24 Anti-Sheep Ambocep- tem.	103 c.c.	86 c.c.
25 Sterile Solutions	1.6 lakhs of bottles 15.1 lakhs of ampoules.	1.6 lakhs of bottles 15.1 lakhs of ampoules.

3 Plague Smears	95
4 Blood Culture for Salmonella	353
5 Blood Culture for Shigella	45
6 Throat Swabs for Diphtheria	4
7 Cultures examination for Mycobacteriæ Tuberculosis	492
8 Specimen Examination for Food Poisoning	63
9 Blood Examination for TC and DC	1,435
10 Urine Examination	1,830
11 Serum Examination for Widal test	667
12 Agglutination test for Brucellous	2
12 (a) Media Examination	1,812
13 Seman Test	21
14 Blood for V. D. R. L. Test	10,958
15 Blood for Khan test	10,353
16 Blood for Paul Bunnell test	2
17 Blood for Wasserman test	3,115
18 C. S. F. for Langestest	112
19 C. S. F. for V. D. R. L.	107
20 Rose Waller's test	82
21 Halms tological test	3,908
22 Rh Test	430
23 Sterility test on drug sample	2,786

The number of Tests and Examinations conducted during the year are given below:—

1 Bac. Examination	1,278
2 Stool Culture for V. Cholera	1,359

24 Pyrogen test	675
25 Toxicity test	3,653
26 Chemical Analysis	1,890
27 Anti-biotic assay	3,253
28 Male frog test	3,153

Educational Visits:—90 batches of students from various colleges, High Schools visited this institute during 1972–73.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION.

Agricultural Education.

Education.—The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has been established at Coimbatore from 1st June 1971.

Agricultural Schools.—In order to give theoretical background and practical knowledge in modern agriculture to youngmen, 13 agricultural schools are now functioning in Tamil Nadu. Every year twenty trainees are admitted in each agricultural school. Boarding and lodging facilities are provided for the trainees. These schools give training to farmer's sons of the age-group of 18 to 30 for one year in agriculture both in theory and practice so as to enable them to become better farmers and go back to their lands and adopt improved practices and make agriculture a business. They could then function as leaders for the rapid dissemination of results of research on improved crop varieties and methods of cultivation in their village.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme), Thanjavur.—The Intensive Agricultural District Programme, is in operation in Thanjavur district. It is serving more and more as a testing laboratory for new approaches and ideas and training for the extension personnel of the State. The aim of the programme includes,

(a) developing package agricultural practices most suitable to the tract and popularising them among the farmers rapidly through various extension education techniques, and

(b) making available to the farmers the necessary inputs for adopting the package of improved practices at the right time within their easy reach.

The programmes carried out, in Thanjavur district include,

- 1 Intensification of Multiple Cropping.
- 2 Stabilising the area under High Yielding varieties programme.
- 3 Intensive Plant Protection Measures.

- 4 Arrangement of Co-operative loans.
- 5 Soil Conservation Measures.
- 6 Sinking of Filter points for summer cropping.
- 7 Soil Testing Service.
- 8 Farmers' Training.
- 9 Demonstration.
- 10 Adaptive Research Trails.

As a result of 'Intensive Agricultural District Programme', the following achievements have been made:—

	<i>Achievement during 1972-73.</i>
Area covered	16.77 lakh acres
High Yielding Varieties Programme coverage (from 1966-67).	15.36 ..
Seeds	3,608 tonnes
Pesticides	13,305 tonnes

Fertilisers:—

Ammonium Sulphate	154,316 tonnes
Super Phosphate	99,202 tonnes
Total Production of rice	14.60 lakh tonnes

The prospects for further break through are bright.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.

This programme is implemented in 169 blocks in five districts of Madurai, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli as they have relatively larger area under assured irrigation. Farmers in these tracts are encouraged to adopt package of practices for all the important crops cultivated in their lands. Credit facilities for purchase of inputs are also arranged.

Composite demonstrations are conducted to educate the farmers to adopt package of practices for paddy or millet crops (High Yielding Varieties-only) covered under this programme. These demonstrations are conducted in one or two important centres. A target of 605 composite demonstration plots was fully achieved during the period under report.

The demonstrations on water use and management are conducted with the object of educating the farmers on the efficient use of water. A sum of Rs. 750 was allowed for each demonstration plot of Five acres. Seventy five such demonstration plots were conducted against the target of 76.

High Yielding Varieties Programme.—With a view to step up the production of rice and millets, this programme was introduced during 1966-67. This has steadily increased to 64.93 lakh acres in both paddy and millets during 1972-73. Farmers are educated through various audio-visual aids. Revolutionary changes have been brought about in the agronomic practices, the dosage of manures applied and cropping pattern in Tamil Nadu.

Spectacular achievement was recorded by bringing 53.85 lakh acres under High Yielding Paddy Varieties (35.71 lakh acres under I.R.8 and derivatives and 18.14 lakh acres under other High Yielding Varieties), 4.40 lakh acres under hybrid millets and 6.68 lakh acres under H.B.3 bajra crash programme.

Financial Achievement.

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned by the Government of India.</i>	<i>Achievements.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1 Short term loan for the purchase of pesticides and sprayers.	200	200
2 Short term loan for the purchase and distribution of seeds and fertilisers.	150	150

Financial Achievement.

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned by the Government of India.</i>	<i>Achievements.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
3 Minor Irrigation—		
(a) Electricity Board energising pumpsets.	300	300
(b) Purchase and distribution of diesel oil engines and pumpsets by the Co-operation Department.	50	50
(c) Purchase of diesel oil engines by the Department of Agriculture.	12	..
(d) Purchase of 2,000 power sprayers.	20	19.37
Total	<u>732</u>	<u>719.37</u>

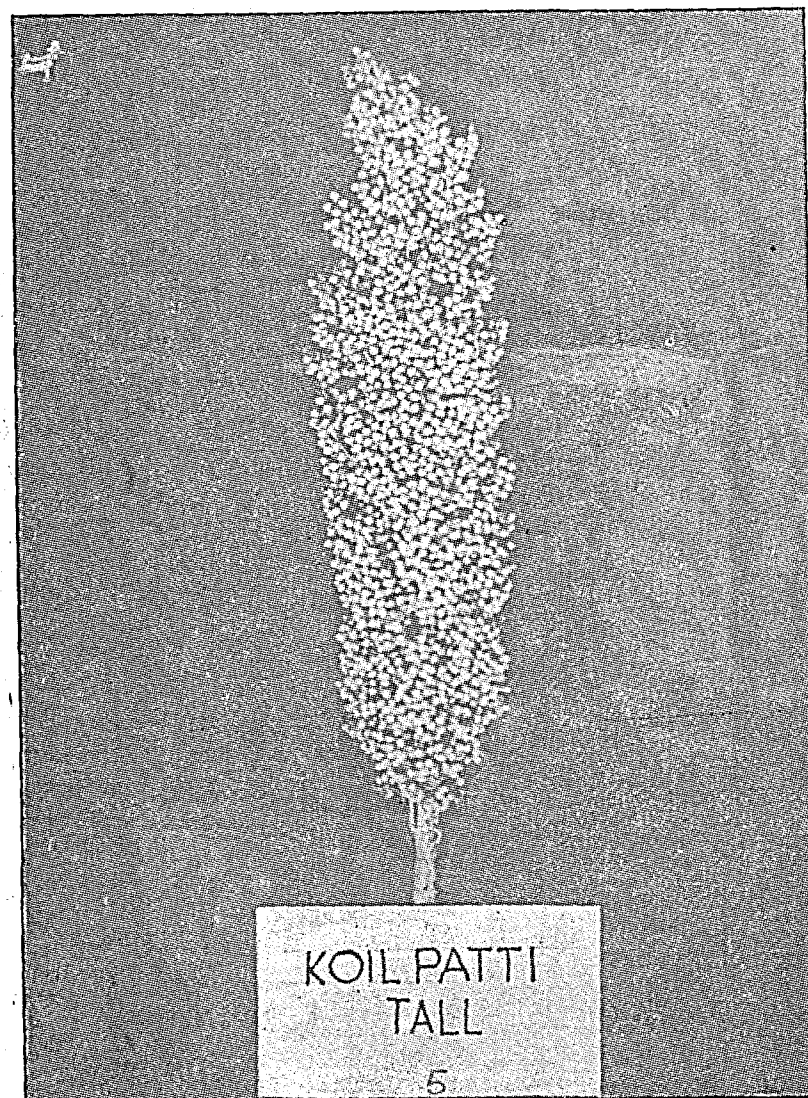
Scheme for Crop Yield Competition.—The object of the scheme is to increase yield trends of food crops by adopting improved techniques of cultivation and use of improved seeds. Competitions are conducted at village, block, district and state levels.

The following are the details of prizes awarded:—

		(RUPEES)	(RUPEES)
Village level	One prize	10	
Block level	Two prizes	100	50
District level	Two prizes	300	200
State level	Three prizes	2,000 1,000	500



New Cholan Variety C. S. H. 4 Jowar suited for irrigated condition giving an yield of 5,000 kgs.



Koilpatti Tall Cholan.

Emergency Agricultural Production Programme 1972-73.—Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, the State Government received a total financial assistance of Rupees 649 lakhs (*i.e.*) (Rupees 299 lakhs long term loan and Rs. 350 lakhs short term). The Progress in respect of Emergency Agricultural Production Programme is given below:

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Target Lakh acres.</i>	<i>Achievement Lakh acres.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Paddy (High Yielding)	4.820	5.075
Millets (Irrigated High Yielding)	4.135	3.425
Pulses	6.100	6.325
Total	15.055	14.825

Seed Production and Distribution.

The Department of Agriculture has evolved a large number of strains of paddy and millets suited to various conditions prevailing in the State. Nucleus seeds of improved strains are produced in different breeding centres. They are further multiplied in the State Seed Farms and distributed as primary seeds (foundation seeds), for arranging secondary seed farms in private holdings under the departmental supervision.

The distribution of improved strains of paddy and millets is one of the important functions of the Agricultural department from the inception for increasing production and for maintaining quality. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, it was programmed to distribute improved seeds of paddy and millets to cover 1/3rd of the total area. The remaining 2/3rd of the total area will be covered by exchange among the ryots. About 14,000 tonnes of paddy seeds and 728 tonnes of millet seeds are produced in the seed centres under the direct supervision of the department. Besides, the Department as well as seed centres has to distribute 800 tonnes of hybrid cumbu. The above seeds are distributed to the ryots through the Agricultural Depots.

For arranging secondary seed farms to produce certified seeds—the requirement of 2,780 tonnes of paddy primary seeds and 60 tonnes of millet primary seeds are met from the seeds produced in the State Seed Farms. A quantity of 800 tonnes of hybrid millets seeds is supplied both by the department and private trade to the ryots for multiplication.

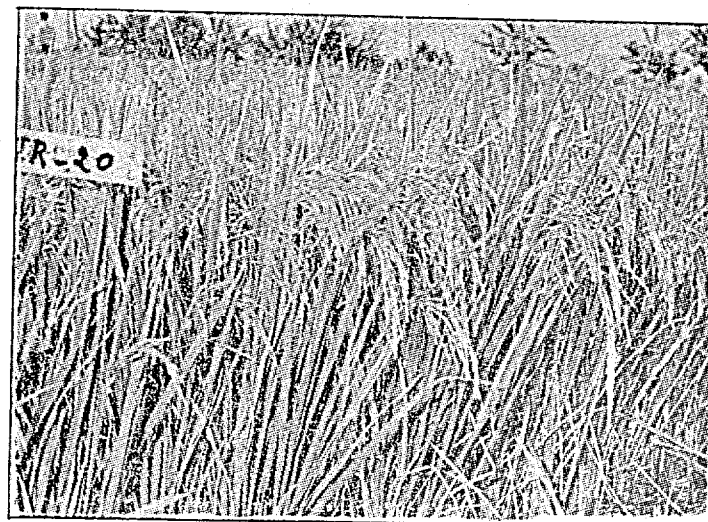
The financial and physical targets and achievements are furnished below:—

	Target.	Achievement.
	(TONNES)	(TONNES)
<i>Physical—</i>		
Paddy primary	2,780	3,202
Total paddy secondary (inclusive of departmental and private trade)	41,700	38,552
Paddy secondary (departmental alone)	14,000	11,094
Millets primary	1,528	4,435
Millets secondary (Departmental and private trade).	1,528	4,435
<i>Financial—</i>		
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
Gross	132.12	138.02
Receipt	100.00	125.32
Net	32.12	12.70

Seed Certification Scheme.

The Seed Act, 1968 was enacted with the object of controlling the quality of seeds supplied to the farmers. Important varieties of cultivated crops are noted for different states by Government of India. Minimum limits of germination and purity are also specified for notified varieties. Certification of seed is done only if they possess the minimum limits of germination and purity fixed for the variety.

Under the control of the Director of Agriculture, the certification Agency has been set up consisting of one seed Certification Officer two Assistant Seed Certification Officers (one at Tiruchirappalli



Ideal strain of I. R. 20 suited to Tamil Nadu for both Khariff and Rabi.

the other at Coimbatore) and 24 Seed Certification Assistants. Seed production areas are periodically inspected by the Certification Staff at all stages including harvest, drying, cleaning, servicing and bagging in order to ensure the quality of seeds.

The foundation seeds produced by the State Seed Farms and the certified seeds produced by the private seed growers are subject to rigid supervision both in the cultivation and processing stages and the quality seeds which conform to the standards under the Act alone are certified for distribution. Certification charges from the seed growers are collected by the Agency as per the Government rates.

Target and achievements during the period under report is furnished below:—

						Target.	Achievement.
<i>Physical—</i>							
						ACRES.	ACRES.
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	6,475
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	917
Hybrid millets	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	1,984
<i>Financial—</i>							
						(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Gross	..	..	..	..	..	3.99	2.61
Receipt	..	..	..	..	..	1.20	1.18
Net	..	..	..	..	..	2.79	1.43

Farmers' Training and Education.—The object of the scheme is to train farmers in the improved methods of cultivation, etc., under the high yielding varieties programme. The scheme covers three sections of the farm family, viz., the practising farmers, the farm women and the young farmers. There are seven farmers training centres in the State, one each at Coimbatore, Novlock, Aduthurai, Tindivanam, Koilpatti, Madurai and Pudur. Of these the training centres at Coimbatore and Madurai have been handed over to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

The five departmental centres annually carry out the following programmes:—

	<i>Numbers.</i>
Special institutional courses for farm men and women	100
Demonstration for farm women	50
Institutional Training for convenors of discussion groups.	25
Peripatetic demonstrations for farm men and women.	500
Farmers discussion group	1,500

Agricultural Information.

The most effective communication media through which the attention of a large number of farmers can be drawn is the documentary films, as they provide entertainment also. During the year under report three documentary films were produced covering the following topics.

- (i) Fertiliser
- (ii) Plant Protection
- (iii) High Yielding Varieties.

During the period, booklets and posters were printed since the emergency rabi programme was implemented.

	<i>Numbers.</i>
(i) Booklets and Leaflets 22 items on various crops (each 5,000 copies),	1,10,000
(ii) Folders—4 items	2,60,000
(iii) Roadside posters—8 items.. .. .	1,32,000
(iv) Exhibition posters on Millets	3,000
(v) Wall posters on paddy and Millets	6,000

Cinema slides conveying the message of selection of variety, dosage of fertiliser and timely plant protection, were prepared. Similarly, the colour transparencies on the package of practices of Ragi, Chola and Cumbu were prepared and distributed to all Panchayat Unions.

	<i>Numbers.</i>
Cinema Slides	3,000
Colour transparencies	5,250

Ten thousand numbers of tin screens were prepared on sun flower and distributed to all Deputy Directors of Agriculture for propaganda purposes.

During the period four seminars on weedicides, plant protection fertiliser and high yielding varieties were conducted. Four press releases were issued in connection with seminars. In addition to that, six press releases were issued during the emergency Rabi programme, to disseminate the agricultural information to the farmers.

Daily weather reports—were collected from Indian Meteorological department and forecasts were issued to the farmers. Weekly forecasts on pests and diseases were issued to the farmers as and when required. Ninety two numbers of talks were delivered and 5,919 Numbers of questions were answered.

Maram Valarppu Vizha.

In 1950, Vanamahotsava or the Festival of Forests was inaugurated in our country by Thiru K. M. Munshi, the then Food Minister of the Government of India to instil in the minds of people a love for trees. This National Festival is held during the month of July every year and lasts for a week.

Ryots and others in towns and villages are given free supply of seeds and samplings on a large scale. The main object of this festival is to draw attention to the benefits of planting trees. The villagers are made to remember that trees mean better crops, better living conditions, better cattle and more beautiful villages. They are also made to understand that it will be criminal on their part to cut way-side trees for feeding domestic animals or for fuel.

Vanamahotsava should not be regarded as a formal annual event or just as one of the many festivals. - Planting trees alone is not enough. The trees should be protected against damage or destruction by man and beast. There is no purpose in planting trees if these are allowed to die for lack of attention.

Fifty-four lakhs eighty thousand three hundred and sixty-four trees were planted during the year. The achievement may be termed as generally satisfactory, the percentage of achievement being about 75 per cent.

Agricultural Engineering

Having utilised most of the available surface water for Agricultural purposes, Tamil Nadu has to explore more ground-water for irrigation purpose. Potentialities of utilising the sub-soil and groundwater for crop production in Tamil Nadu are very great. The following Minor Irrigation Schemes were taken by this Department during the year.

Private Tube-well Scheme;

Bore Wells Scheme;

Deepening of Wells Scheme;

Filterpoint Tube-wells Scheme; and

Community Wells Scheme.

II. Land Development under Tractor Hiring Scheme.—Among the Engineering activities of the Department of Agriculture, Tractor Hiring Scheme is one of the important schemes. This scheme envisages the reclamation of virgin lands and current fallows in order to raise the overall yields of the crop and stepping up additional food production as contemplated in the Five-Year Plans. To achieve this, the Department hires out Bulldozers to the ryots at economic rates.

The scheme is operated in all the districts of the State. The Departmental fleet consists of 141 crawlers and 168 wheel type tractors. The Department has established Tractor Workshops at Coimbatore, Tiruvarur, Madurai, Trichirappalli and Vellore for attending repairs and maintenance of the units. Government accorded sanction for the establishment of a Tractor Workshop at Tirunelveli and the construction of buildings is in progress.

Target and achievements during 1972-73 —

	Target.	Achievement.
	(IN ACRES).	
Levelling	11,573	27,906
Ploughing	53,500	62,743

III. Soil Conservation—Soil Conservation in Hills and Plains.—On the basis of self-contained water sheds (or) sub-water sheds soil and water conservation works are being extended in the hills and plains. During the year an area of 1,04,010 acres was covered as against the target of 1,00,375 acres in both plains and hills. As against the financial target of Rs. 76.77 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 76.51 lakhs was spent on cost of works.

Wind swept area.—An area of 5,154 acres was covered under this scheme as against the physical target of 6,300 acres.

Maintenance and upkeep.—Soil conservation works already executed under the various soil conservation schemes in the State are required to be maintained for a period of two years by the department at Government cost. As against the physical target of 1,98,000 acres during the year, an area of 1,43,235 acres was covered. On the financial side, against the target of Rs. 3.74 lakhs an expenditure of 3.163 lakhs was incurred during the year.

IV. Zonal Research Centre, Coimbatore.—The upgraded Zonal research centre for improved Agricultural implements and farm machinery established during 1971 was continued throughout the year under report as one among the schemes fully financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The centre had under its fold the following main aims and objectives :—

- (1) To test prototypes evolved at other Research Stations.
- (2) To take up research studies on important equipments and make modifications to suit local conditions.
- (3) To evolve simple implements for high yielding and multiple cropping programme.

(4) To carry out applied and basic research for improving the efficiency of farm machinery.

(5) To popularise proven implements for commercial manufacture by industries.

Keeping in mind the above objects, the broad technical programme was confined to the implements needed in the cultivation of major crops like Rice, Jowar, Cotton and Groundnut besides a few commercial crops. The work taken up at this centre falls under the following main headings:—

- (1) Development of implements for wet cultivation.
- (2) Tillage implements for dry farming areas.
- (3) Seed drills and chemical applications for field crops.
- (4) Harvesting and threshing machinery for paddy, groundnut, jowar, etc.
- (5) Processing of cashew, sunflower, groundnut.

Due to practical difficulty in importing machinery from abroad, the budget estimate was limited to Rs. 5,00,360. As against this budget provision, the expenditure up to March 1973 was Rs. 2.424 lakhs.

The following projects were taken up under Technical Programme the zonal research Centre, Coimbatore for the year 1972-73.

<i>Details of project.</i>	<i>Nature.</i>
(1)	(2)
1 Design and Development of Dryland Farming implements such as (i) Sweeps, (ii) Chisel ploughs and (iii) Furrow openers for seed drills, in collaboration with the Dry Farming Research Centres.	Research.
2 Development of Sheller for Cashewnut	Research.
3 Development of groundnut grader—oscillating type..	Research.
4 Development and testing of manually operated push type paddy harvester	Research.

<i>Details of project.</i>	<i>Nature.</i>
(1)	(2)
5 Studies on selected seed-cum-fertiliser drills available, for their suitability for different crops and for improving performance of fertilizer placement and making them suitable for power tillers ..	Research and Testing.
6 Evaluating and adapting tractor drawn groundnut digger elevator designed by Ludhiana Centre ..	Testing.
7 Evaluating and adapting the engine mounted bullock drawn sprayer of Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow and Tractor mounted boom sprayers and study of comparative performance and economics	Testing.
8 Study of power output ratio of selected threshers for improving their performance	Research.
9 Development of truck mounted mobile crane for facilitating deepening of wells and putting bores inside wells	Research.
10 Evaluation of indigenous tractor operated combine harvesters	Testing.

Crop Development Schemes—

Oilseeds Development.—The object of the scheme is multiplication and distribution of improved seeds to cover 1/10th of the area under groundnut by organising Zonal, Primary and Secondary seed farms in both the Government and cultivators' fields.

In the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Coimbatore, Groundnut Package Scheme is being implemented to popularise (a) improved seed distribution, (b) improved agronomic practices, (c) application of fertiliser and (d) application of Plant Protection measures among cultivators. Subsidy of Rs. 50 per half acre demonstration plot, short-term loans at Rs. 350 per acre for Khariff and Rs. 450 per acre for Rabi are granted to the farmers through Institutional Finance and Departmental Intensive Manuring Scheme Loans.

Groundnut export oriented programme is being implemented in 11 units in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri to increase the production of groundnut for export purposes. Under this scheme subsidised demonstrations are conducted, subsidy being Rs. 60 per plot of 1 acre in Khariff and Rs. 80 per plot of one acre in Rabi. Short term loans of Rs. 70 for Khariff and Rs. 100 for Rabi per acre are also granted through Institutional Finance and by the Department.

		1972-73.	
		Target.	Achievement.
		(IN LAKH ACRES.)	
<i>Groundnut Package Scheme—</i>			
(a) Distribution of improved seeds	..	3.65	4.27
(b) Improved Agronomic practices	..	3.65	4.33
(c) Plant Protection Measures	.. ..	3.65	3.91
(d) Application of fertilisers	.. ..	3.65	3.73
(e) Demonstration Plots (in numbers)	..	240	249
<i>Groundnut Export Oriented Programme—</i>			
(a) Distribution of improved seeds	..	8.35	9.07
(b) Improved Agronomic Practices	..	8.58	9.21
(c) Plant Protection Measures	.. ..	8.58	8.81
(d) Application of fertilisers	.. ..	8.58	9.04

Development of pulses.—The State is deficit in the production of pulses. To set up production in pulses the following items of work are taken:—

- (i) Organising Seed Farm.
- (ii) Organising Demonstration Plots.
- (iii) Distribution of bacterial culture flasks.
- (iv) Equipping the microbiological laboratories to increase production of Rhizobium culture.

		1972-73	
		Target.	Achievement.
		(1)	(2)
		ACRES.	
Primary seed farms	.. ..	953	1,060
Secondary seed farms	.. ..	1,335	1,020
<i>Procurement of seeds (in Metric tonnes).</i>			
Primary seeds	.. ..	150	115.2
Secondary seeds	.. ..	100	104.3

Coconut Development.—To popularise and to improve the production of coconut, intensive propaganda is done for adopting of improved agronomic practices and plant protection measures and application of fertilisers. Manurial and cultural demonstrations are conducted in farmers, holding for adopting improved practices and by giving a subsidy of Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively per demonstration. Plant protection chemicals are issued on a subsidised basis. Sprayers suitable for spraying coconut palms are given at 50 per cent subsidy subject to the maximum subsidy of Rs. 100 per sprayer.

		1972-73	
		Target.	Achievements.
		(1)	(2)
		(IN LAKHS.)	
Coconut seedlings	.. ..	8.10	9.88
Coconut new plantation	.. ..	0.02	0.02
		(in lakhs of acres.)	(in lakhs of acres.)
Coconut seedlings tall and dwarf	.. ..	0.03	0.04
		(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)

Sugarcane Development.—The object of the sugarcane development schemes is to increase the production of sugarcane both quantitatively and qualitatively to meet the requirements of sugar factories for producing sugar and also the requirements of jaggery manufacturers.

Under the sugarcane development scheme, there is one zonal farm functioning at Lakshmangudy in Vadapathymangalam Sugar Factory area. This farm plays a vital part in determining the various agronomic practices, varieties suitable for different seasons, optimum manurial schedule and cultural practice in that particular factory area—

	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(IN LAKHS OF ACRES.)	
<i>Sugarcane Development Scheme—</i>		
1 Thorough preparation of land	1.41	1.42
2 Planting of selected sets	1.32	1.32
3 Optimum Manuring	2.05	2.27
4 Area covered by proper irrigation ..	0.22	0.34
5 Area covered by plant protection ..	1.96	1.96

Sugarcane Package Scheme—

1 Area covered by preparation of farm plans.	0.32	0.33
2 Amount of loan disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)	240.00	277.36
3 Area covered by package practices ..	0.32	0.33
4 Number of demonstrations conducted ..	96	120
5 Number of composite demonstrations conducted—(i) with subsidy.	96	102
(ii) without subsidy	192	195

Sugarcane Borer Scheme—

Total area covered by release of parasites. 4,000 acres. 3,292 acres.

In addition to the above, the following Crop Development Schemes are also undertaken by the Department to increase production—

- (i) Schemes for increasing production of vegetables.
- (ii) Development of fruit production.
- (iii) Model Orchards.
- (iv) Development of potatoes.
- (v) Tobacco.
- (vi) Turmeric Development.
- (vii) Cotton Development.
- (viii) Banana Package Scheme.
- (ix) Arecanut Development Scheme.
- (x) Centrally sponsored scheme for Development of Exportable varieties of Banana.
- (xi) Cocoa Development Scheme.

Plant Protection Programme.

The main object of this programme is to help the farmers to tackle the incidence of pests and diseases in the cultivated crops.

To enable this, necessary know-how is imparted through village meetings pre-season campaigns, posters and hoardings and individual contact. At the time of seed distribution special campaigns, such as the mass ground spraying campaign for the control of red hairy caterpillar of groundnut, the stem borer of paddy, etc., are organised and executed under the supervision of the department.

Plant Protection Chemicals.—Good quality, effective, tested and approved plant protection chemicals are being distributed through the departmental depots together with the technical guidance for operating the same right in actual fields. Efforts have been taken up for the fulfilment of the entire requirements throughout the State.

Also, quality control programme is implemented by the Department through its extension wing as well as the pesticides testing laboratories. Samples are regularly drawn by the Agricultural Officers and analysed for its quality.

Plant Protection Equipment.—Both power and hand operated sprayers and dusters are distributed to the farmers as part of the extension programme. In special schemes such as Intensive Cotton Development Programme, the equipments are distributed at subsidised rates. Annually 5,500 such plant protection equipments are distributed to the farmers. In addition to this, the Department maintains a sizable stock of hand as well as power operated equipments. During the Fourth Plan period, 500 power operated Knapsack sprayers were purchased annually to strengthen the plant protection tools maintained by the Deputy Directors of Agriculture. As part of the rabi campaign of 1972-73, 2,400 power operated Knapsack sprayers-cum-dusters were purchased and maintained by District Agricultural Officers for hiring out to the needy farmers. These equipments are made available to the farmers at a nominal daily hire charges.

<i>Physical target and achievement—</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Area to be treated (food crops)	81.00 lakhs acres.	87.25 lakhs acres.
Distribution of sprayers	5,099 Nos.	5,817 Nos.
Distribution of dusters	400 Nos.	534 Nos.

Total quantity of chemicals used during 1972-73—

Dust formulations	21,347 tonnes.
Liquids	10,81,014 litres.

Area covered under Mass ground spraying—

1 Groundnut	0.223 lakh acres.
2 Pulses	0.501 lakh acre.

Manures and Fertilisers.

Urban Compost Scheme.—In order to encourage compost production, it was proposed to sanction loans and subsidy to the tune of Rs. 6.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakh respectively. The Government sanctioned loan and subsidy to the tune of Rs. 5.453 and 0.251 lakhs respectively for the year 1972-73.

Due to the non-availability of sufficient raw materials physical achievement was only 6,941 lakh tonnes as against the target of 9.00 lakh tonnes.

Night Soil Compost.—0.86 lakhs of rupees was sanctioned as subsidy during the period under report as against the provision of Rs. One lakh.

Here again due to the non-availability of raw materials, the achievements was only 2.84 lakh tonnes as against the target of 3.00 lakh tonnes.

Local Manurial Resources.—The achievement during the period under report was 76.63 lakh tonnes as against the target of 73.50 lakh tonnes.

Bacterial culture flasks.—During 1972-73 a total of 1,05,334 numbers of Bacterial culture flasks were distributed as against the target of 48,000 numbers.

Distribution of Green Manure Seeds.—During the period under report a quantity of 1,773 tonnes of green manure seeds was distributed.

Scheme of Quality Control.—In the operation of this scheme, during the period under report an achievement of 1.91 lakh tonnes of 'N', 0.53 lakh tonnes of P 205 and 0.48 lakh tonnes of K 20 was achieved as against the target of 2.74 lakh tonnes of N, 0.91 lakh tonnes of P 205 and 0.75 lakh tonnes of K 20 respectively. There was a shortage of nits rogenous fertiliser on account of world shortage which reflected on the consumption of both P and K.

Soil conditioners Demonstration Scheme.—This Scheme has been operated throughout the State during the period under report. Gypsum and lime were distributed at 50 per cent subsidy. Rs. 1.59 lakh as

against the financial target of Rs. 2.60 lakh (gross) was spent and 1,927 tonnes of gypsum were distributed as against Physical target of 2,000 tonnes. Three hundred and thirty seven tonnes of lime were distributed as against a target of 500 tonnes.

Fertiliser samples were taken in large numbers and sent for analysis in the Fertiliser Testing laboratories at Coimbatore and Madurai. Three thousand three hundred and thirty samples were analysed and 247 were found to be sub-standard for which action was taken.

For the first time, fertiliser promotion programme sponsored by the Government of India was introduced in two districts, viz. 1 North Arcot and South Arcot districts. Demonstrations were laid under the scheme to educate the farmers on the balanced use of fertiliser application. Subsidy of Rs. 150 was allowed for each demonstration. The soil testing laboratories in the above two districts were also strengthened adequately by purchasing additional equipments. One hundred and fifty demonstrations were laid in different crops in the two districts. A sum of Rs. 1,50,824 was spent during the period under report as against the financial allotment of Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

State Seed Farms.

The main object of the State Seed Farms is to multiply the nucleus seeds and the foundation seeds and to produce the certified seeds of paddy, millets, oilseeds, vegetables and pulses. Entire foundation seed production is done in select State Seed Farms to maintain the genetic and physical purity of the seeds and further multiplication is taken up in the seed centres.

There are at present 55 State Seed Farms functioning in the State including one large sized mechanised farm, 'Anna Pannai' at Kudimianmalai.

Though the main object of the establishment of these State Seed Farms is to produce quality seeds, it is also to be ensured that the farms work on economic lines. During the period under report the State Seed Farms earned a net profit of Rs. 13.03 lakhs. Out of the 55 State Seed Farms, nine farms worked on loss and efforts are being taken to make these farms run on economic lines.

The following quantity of seeds were produced in State Seed Farms during the year 1972-73:—

	(TONNES)
Paddy	3,723
Millets (ordinary)	64.6
Hybrid Millets	121.8
Oilseeds	87.0
Pulses	33.8

Food Production.

The Board of Revenue (Food Production) administers the following schemes intended for augmenting agricultural output:—

- (i) New Well Subsidy Scheme;
- (ii) Scheme for the distribution of chemical fertilizers; and
- (iii) Intensive Manuring Scheme.

(i) *New Well Subsidy Scheme.*—This was a Plan Scheme. The Government discontinued the financing of the scheme with effect from 1st April 1968 except for the spill-over cases. Under the Scheme, a maximum loan amount of Rs. 5,000 was disbursed in two equal instalments, the first instalment immediately after sanction of the loan and the second after the 1st instalment had 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, was treated as subsidy. The loanee was expected to raise foodcrops in not less than 1 acre for a period of five years from the date of utilisation of the well water for irrigation. Out of a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs under loan no amount was spent during the year towards payment of II instalment of spill over works. Out of a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs under subsidy, a sum of Rs.5.71 lakhs was disbursed during the year. Nine hundred and ninety-four wells were completed during the year creating irrigation potential for an extent of 994 acres. The Land Development Banks and other Institutional agencies are financing the scheme with effect from 1st April 1968.

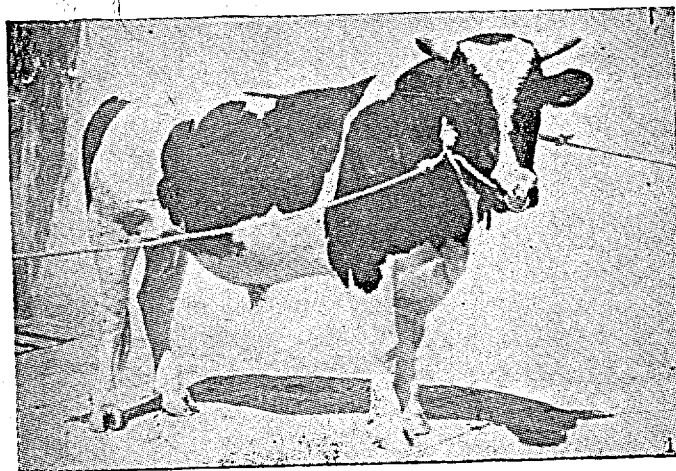
(ii) *Scheme for distribution of Chemical Fertilizers.*—The scheme for the distribution of chemical fertilizers was implemented as a continuing State Trading Scheme during 1972-73. The supply of fertilisers was made by Government of India through the Central Fertiliser Pool. The

actual pool stocks supplied during the year was of the order of 1,02,000 'N' tonnes. The actual consumption of Pool and Non-Pool stocks of Nitrogenous fertilisers in the State during the year 1972-73 was 1.79 lakhs 'N' tonnes.

(iii) *Intensive Manuring Scheme.*—The Intensive Manuring Scheme was continued during 1972-73 in respect of food crops only. Loans were granted under this scheme in kind to supplement the institutional credit made available through Co-operatives. The scheme was implemented in all districts except Madras. The loans were granted to all farmers including those participating in the High Yielding Varieties Programme irrespective of whether they were members of Co-operative Societies or not. The grant of the Intensive Manuring Scheme loans under the High Yielding Varieties Programme was however, confined to those, who were not able to raise loans from the societies on account of some defect or other in the working of the societies to be evidenced by a certificate from the Extension Officer (Co-operation) 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 Societies 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 Intensive Manuring Scheme loan was given freedom to purchase the fertilizers according to his choice. The rate of interest charged on the loans granted under the scheme was seven per cent per annum and eight per cent on the overdue 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-operative Societies. A sum of Rs. 236.05 lakhs was disbursed as loans under the Intensive Manuring Scheme including the amount disbursed under the High Yielding Varieties Programme.

Animal Husbandry.

The Animal Husbandry Department continued to function on a regional basis and all the activities of the Department were co-ordinated at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry under the guidance of the Director. The six regions of the State—Madras, Vellore, Thanjavur, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli continued to function under the control of the Regional Deputy Directors.



Friesian Bull No. H2 of the District Livestock Farm, Hosur with which maximum numbers (507) of Insemination have been done in this jurisdiction for the year 1972-73.

During the year 1972-73, six Livestock Farms, two Sheep Farms one Poultry Farm and one Salvage of Dry Cows Farm were functioning in the State. The activities of each of the above farms during the year are given below :—

1. *District Livestock Farm, Hosur.*—The object of this farm is to produce pure stock of pedigreed stud bulls and to supply them to various Government Institutions for the improvement of indigenous stock by grading Red Sindhi, Jersey, Friesian and the crossed exotic breeds. The strength of the cattle and sheep in the Hosur Farm at the end of the year was as follows :—

(i) Strength of cattle	741
(ii) Strength of Sheep	1,256

The total milk yield from the cows in this Farm during the year was 2,72,782 Kgs.

An area of about 900 acres was under pasture out of a total area of 1,646.41 acres. A quantity of 15,53,303 Kgs. of hay and a quantity of 21,493 Kgs. of grains were produced by this farm.

2. *District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai.*—Sindhi, Kangayam, Jersey, Red Dan, Brown Swiss, Murrah and Jerking were maintained in this farm. Cross breeding of Sindhis with Jersey bulls was undertaken. The strength of the Cattle and sheep in this farm at the end of the year was as follows :—

(i) Strength of cattle	1,199
(ii) Strength of sheep	997

The total milk yield from the cows in this farm during the year was 2,48,163.15 litres. 46 40, 140, of fodder and 18,600 Kgs. of grain were also produced in this farm during the year.

3. *District Livestock Farm, Chettinad.*—Tharparkar, Graded Sindhi, Pulikulam, Sindhi and Murrah Breeds of cattle were maintained in this Farm. The strength of cattle and Sheep in this farm was as follows :—

(i) Strength of cattle	548
(ii) Strength of Sheep	485

There was an yield of 1,34,855.7 Kgs. of milk during the year from the cows of this farm. 17,23,202 Kgs. of Fodder and 3,327 Kgs. of grain were, however, produced in this farm during the year.

4. *District Livestock Farm, Abishekapatti.*—Murrah, Gir and Jersey Breeds were maintained in this farm during the year. The strength of cattle and sheep in this Farm during the year was as follows :—

(i) Strength of Cattle	.. .. .	202
(ii) Strength of Sheep	.. .. .	1,043

The milk yield from the cows in this Farm during the year was 58,091.50 Kgs. 12,686 Kgs. of grains and 5,58,663 Kgs. of grass were produced during the year in this farm.

5. *District Livestock Farm, Orathanad.*—The main Farm is at Orathanad while its annexures are situated at Echankottai and Korukkai. The farm at Korukkai has only Umblachery breed of cattle while the other two Farms have Sindi, Brown Swiss and Murrah Breeds of cattle. The strength of cattle, in this farm during the year was 1,217. The Milk from the cows in this Farm during the year was 2,98,670 litres. 20,34,843 Kgs. of fodder and 60,457 Kgs. of grains were also produced during the year in this farm.

6. *District Livestock Farm, Ootacamund.*—Only Jersey Cross animals were maintained in this Farm. The cattle strength of this Farm at the end of the year was 140. The milk yield from the cows in this Farm during the year was 80,571.10 Kgs. 8, 58, 762 Kgs. of fodder and 742 Kgs. of grain were produced during the year in this Farm.

7. *Salvage of dry Cows Farm, Alamadhi.*—In view of the establishment of a Central Cattle Breeding Farm at Alamadhi for Murrah Buffaloes, Salvaging of cows was not undertaken. 48,087 Kgs. of fodder was produced during the year in this farm.

8. *Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem.*—(a) *Cattle section.*—Apart from different breeds of Sheep and Poultry, Alambadi and Hallikar breeds of cattle were maintained in this farm. The strength of cattle in this farm at the end of the year was 369.

Only Alambadi breed of cattle were maintained for milk. The milk yield from the cows of Alambadi breed in this farm during the year was 38,151.74 litres.

(b) *Sheep Section.*—The Objects of the Sheep Farm are (i) to study the potentialities of certain well defined breeds of Chinnasalem Region, (ii) to devise ways to augment the production of wool in Tiruchy Black Sheep and (iii) to study the improvement in the carcass weight of local variety of sheep by grading up with Mandya breed of sheep. Mecheri, Mandya and Tiruchy Black breeds of Sheep were maintained in this Farm. There were 1,394 sheep in this Farm at the end of the year.

9. *Sheep Farm, Sattur.*—The total area of the farm is 542.48 acres. During the year 156 acres of land have been brought under cultivation. 17,152 Kgs. of grains and 1,91,033 Kgs. of fodder were produced.

Poultry Development.—There are three large Chick Hatcheries one at District Livestock Farm, Hosur another at Kattupakkam and the third at Kappalur, each with a target of production of 20,000 chicks per month. There are 32 Poultry Extension Centres and Eight Poultry Units located in the farms. Ready made mash is prepared in the Feed Mixing Units at Madras and Arasur and supplied to Poultry Breeders and Government Poultry Units. The World Food Programme authorities are also assisting these two feed Mixing Units by supplying free maize. There are 134 Poultry Breeding Co-operative Societies in the State.

Work done—

Number of eggs produced	.. .. .	61,43,195
Number of chicks raised	.. .. .	5,75,562
Number of eggs sold for hatching	.. .. .	2,55,724
Number of eggs sold for table	.. .. .	40,60,212
Number of eggs set for hatch	.. .. .	9,55,048
Number of eggs transferred for table and hatching to other Stations.	.. .. .	13,59,179
Quantity of feed manufactured under World Food Programme and Feed Mixing Units.		23,35,832 Kgs.
Number of birds sold for breeding	.. .. .	1,81,499

White leghorn, Astro White MLines Hassarghatta, Australorp, Black Minerca and R. I. R. were maintained in the District Livestock Farm and Poultry Extension Centres.

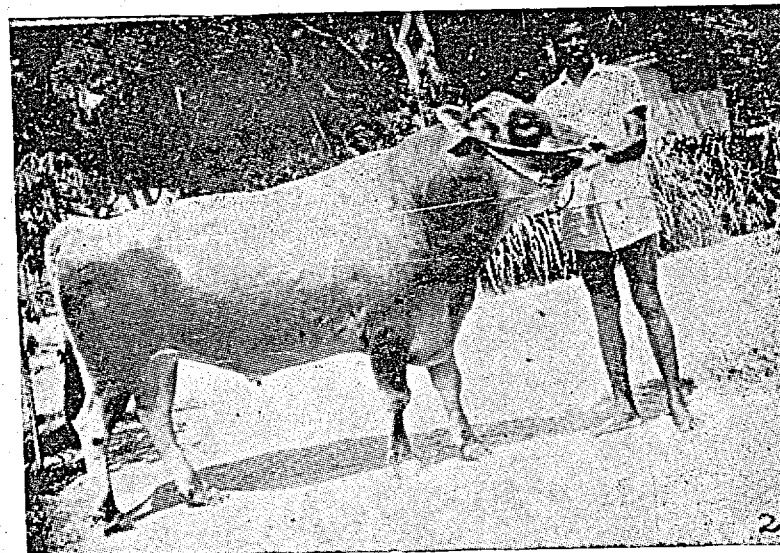
Piggery Development.—The Pig Breeding Units are located in the District Livestock Farms at Hosur, Pudukkottai, Orathanad, Chettinad, Tirunelveli and Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem and Sattur and at the Salvage of Dry Cows Farm, Alamadhi. The exotic breed of white Yorkshire breed of Pigs alone was maintained in all the farms. The total number of Pigs at the beginning of the year was 900. There were 1,816 births and 159 Pigs were received. The disposal was 1,839, leaving a balance of 1,036 Pigs at the end of the year. There were 62 Pork Clubs functioning in the State.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Health.—The treatment of animals is one of the major activities of the Department. There are 532 Veterinary Institutions in the State. One lakh two thousand one hundred and ninety-five clinical materials were examined. A total number of 45,32,022 cases were treated by the staff of Veterinary Institutions. Forty-seven lakhs eighty-seven thousands nine hundred and seventy-seven vaccinations and 5,13,827 castrations were done. There were 629 outbreak reports of contagious diseases. Twenty three lakhs seventy thousand four hundred and thirty-five animals were protected against these diseases in the outbreak areas.

Eighteen lakhs sixty-one thousand eight hundred and three animals were inspected in the slaughter houses. Of these 5,093 number of car casses were condemned as a whole or part as unfit for human consumption.

The milch animals belonging to the co-operative milk supply unions and societies were inspected by the Veterinary staff during the year and necessary technical advice was given.

There were 920 approved bulls stationed at the various Veterinary Hospital, Veterinary Dispensary-cum-Key Village Centre and the Artificial Insemination Centres. Forty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty collections were made from these bulls and 10,14,280 inseminations were done. The number of pregnancies verified by the staff was 4,77,944 and the number of calves born was 1,91,363.



Jersey Bull No. 100 of the Veterinary Dispensary-cum-Key Village Centre, Kancheepuram.

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.—This scheme consists of 14 squads in the districts of Tamil Nadu and eight checkpoints. Of these five squads are centrally sponsored while three are State sponsored. Besides these, there are four centrally sponsored Vigilance Units. A total number of 27,31,933 animals was vaccinated by the scheme staff. During the year, there were 32 outbreaks in which 350 animals were affected.

Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.—This Institute was under the control of the Director of Veterinary Education and Research and Dean, Madras Veterinary College, Madras up to 11th December 1972. It was transferred along with the Disease Investigation Sections (Cattle, Sheep and Goats and Poultry) under the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.

This Institute is one of the pioneer biological production centres which manufactures 23 different types of biological products, Sera and diagnostic agents.

This Institute manufactures and supplies the vaccines for control of Rinderpest, Brucellosis, Black Quarters, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Anthrax among Cattle, Sheep Pox Vaccine for Sheep, Ranikhet and Pox vaccines for poultry.

The Schemes on All-India Co-ordinated Project for the epidemiological and Virological studies on Foot and Mouth disease were sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on 100 per cent subsidy. Apart from the routine work of producing Sera and vaccines required, the Institute is engaged in various research works connected with improving the quality of existing vaccines and evolving new vaccines conducting investigations into the etiology and control of various diseases.

The materials of various types from field staff and from the different sections of the Institute were examined. During the year under report 2,010 specimens were examined and 49 materials of bovine Lyphangitis were received and examined. One thousand five hundred and fifty-seven autopsies were performed.

Two crores ninty four lakhs forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-five doses of different types of vaccines were supplied to the field staff and other States.

Co-ordinated Cattle Breeding Programme-Progeny Testing of Red Sindhi Bulls at District Livestock Farm, Hosur.—The scheme was Centrally sponsored. Total strength of Cattle at the beginning of the year was 175 and at the end of the year was 240. During the year out of an average of 109.3 cows in the herd, average of 59.1 cows remained in milk and they yielded 1,35,516.5 Kgs. of milk with a daily individual average of 6.2 Kgs. over the cows in milk and 3.4 Kgs. over the herd.

Cattle shows.—Sindhi animals were exhibited in the Southern Regional Livestock Show held at Palghat and State Cattle Show at Madurai and they won six prizes.

Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project.—The Government of India Scheme for creating employment opportunities for rural people is being implemented in Mangalur Block, the one and only block selected for the scheme in the State. The schemes have been approved with the funds of Rs. 19,47,000 for 1,041 breeders of Livestock and Poultry.

Small Dairy Units.—There were 17 Small Dairy Units during this year, which maintained 12 bulls 312 cows and 335 young stock. 1,93,283.67 litres of milk was produced and Rs. 35,831.20 was sanctioned for the maintenance and for calf subsidy.

Directorate of Veterinary Education and Research

The Department of Veterinary Education and Research was created in 1969 with a view to integrate education, Research and extension education and to accelerate the tempo of its activities in its various spheres. The Director of Veterinary Education and Research is also the Dean, Madras Veterinary College.

The following are the constituent units of the Department:—

- (1) Madras Veterinary College, Madras.
- (2) Poultry Research Section, Teynampet, Madras-35.
- (3) Sheep Breeding Research Station, Sandynallah, the Nilgiris district.
- (4) Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam, Chingleput District.

(5) Farmer's Training Centre, Hosur, Dharmapuri district.

(6) Mecheri and Mandya Lambs Scheme, Kolathur, Salem district.

B.V.Sc. Degree Integrated Course.—As usual the selection of candidates for admission to the B.V.Sc. was made by a Committee constituted by the Government. Out of 885 candidates applied for admission, 125 candidates were selected. The number of under-Graduate students on roll as on 31st March 1972 was 783 which includes 13 lady students and 22 overseas students.

M.V.Sc. Degree Course.—Forty-three candidates applied for 45 seats. Twenty-five students were admitted for the P.G. Course leading to M.V.Sc. in different subjects. M.V.Sc. courses in Poultry Science was started in October 1972. Three students have been admitted for the course.

Scholarships and Stipends.—Out of the 767 students on roll as on 31st March 1973, 628 students were in receipt of scholarships from different sources as indicated below :—

Serial number and name of scholarships.		Number of scholarships granted.
(1)		(2)
1	State Scholarships (Backward Classes Department) ..	293
2	Government of India Scholarships (Harijan Welfare Department).	74
3	Loans under the Madras Educational Rules, 1962 ..	175
4	Indian Council of Agricultural Research Merit-Scholarship (Government of India).	30
5	College Scholarship	19
6	National Loan Scholarship	17
7	National Scholarship	17
8	Defence Service Personnel Scholarship	3
Total ..		628

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 Farms, Orathanad and Pudukottai.

The Madras Veterinary College Hospital.—The Veterinary Hospital (viz., Small Animal Clinic and Large Animal Clinic) attached to this college continued to render expert and efficient service during the year. 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.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(a) Medical	6,104	20,884
(b) Surgical	2,821	3,609
(c) Gynaecology and Obstetrics	5,217	..
	14,142	24,493
<i>Operations—</i>		
(a) Major	30	124
(b) Minor	367	616
(c) Castrations	40	144
(d) Obstetrical Operations	508	..
	945	884

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 practical classes were conducted for the final year students.

Clinical Laboratory.—The Clinical Laboratory continued to function as a separate diagnostic Laboratory for the hospital section under 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 number of Insemination done by this unit during the year was 7,599.

Poultry Husbandry.—A poultry field laboratory in this college continued to do the research and laboratory instruction work for students and it is attached to the Hygiene Department.

Egg Production.—The total number of eggs produced during the year was 10—10—1953. Of these, 81,423 eggs were sold to public while 10,846 eggs were sold to Government Agencies.

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 of Tamil Nadu. It was under the control of the Director of Veterinary Education and Research from 1st December 1969 to 11th December 1972 which was later transferred to the control of the Director of Animal Husbandry.

Experiments and Researches—(i) Experiments.—During the year, experiments were conducted on respiratory diseases on poultry, scheme for evaluation of Sea-weeds as a source of feed, scheme for the development of high producing strain of chicken, Cross breeding Cattle, etc.

(ii) Researches.—Fifty-Four Research Schemes, the details of which are furnished below in progress on 31st March 1972.

1 I.C.A.R. Scheme 100 per cent financed	5
2 I.C.A.R. Scheme financed on 50 : 50 basis	4
3 State Government Schemes	24
4 Departmental Schemes	30
	63

Poultry Research Station, Teynampet.—The Poultry Research Station, Teynampet is concerned with the Research work on Poultry. Studies were conducted on evolving superior strains and hybrids in White Leghorn for egg production. 2,87,295 eggs and 22,368 chicks were produced during the year.

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 the year was 665. The additions and disposals during the year were 261 and 512 respectively. The strength of sheep at the end of the year was 414.

(b) *Piggery Section.*—The strength at the beginning of the year was 158. The additions and disposals during the year were 353 and 377 respectively. The strength at the end of the year was 134.

(c) *Cattle Section.*—The strength of white Cattle at the beginning of the year was 24. The additions and disposals during the year were 22 and 15 respectively. The strength at the end of the year was 31.

The strength of Black Cattle at the beginning of the year was 68. The additions and disposals during the year were 37 and 40 respectively. The strength at the end of the year was 65.

Dairying and Milk Supply.

The Dairy Development Department continued to be incharge of organisation of purchasing and marketing of milk and establishing facilities for the purpose. Special attention was paid on augmentation of milk production in rural areas in order to ensure a dependable source of subsidiary income to the farming community and also to ensure proper supply of good milk at reasonable rates to the public.

A separate Corporation, viz., Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation was formed with effect from 1st July 1972. The Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation took over almost all the commercial activities of the department in respect of Madras Dairy and Milk Project. The only departmental dairy, i.e., Madurai Dairy was under the control of the department during the year 1972-73. As a feeder unit

to the dairy there were collection points at various stations where the milk was collected and chilled and then transported to the main dairy. The collection of milk was mainly from the Co-operative Societies in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts.

The following statement would reveal the quantity of milk collected, distributed and the number of depots functioned in 1972-73 :—

Year.	Average quantity of raw milk collected per day in litres.	Average quantity distributed per day in litres.	Number of Depots functioning.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1972-73	45,158	82,415	267
<i>Madurai Milk Project—</i>			
1972-73	19,756	23,046	70

As in the previous years milk was sold to registered consumers against cards purchased for a month in advance. As and when surplus milk was available, it was sold in depots for cash. Milk was sold to bulk consumers such as hospital, commercial institutions and for special functions such as marriages, etc., on special orders.

The fat and S.N.F. percentages for the various kinds of milk are as follows :—

Kind of milk.	Fat.	S.N.F.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Skimmed Milk	4.5	8.5
Toned Milk	3	8.5
Double Toned Milk	1.5	8.5

During surplus seasons between December and May fresh milk was sold at the above levels of fat and S.N.F. whereas during the rest of the year butter oil and milk powder were utilised to maintain the volume and quality of supplies.

The selling prices of the various categories of milk during the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 in Madras City were as shown below:—

Kind of milk.	Public.	Rates.		
		Hospitals Co- operative canteens, Non- Commer- cial Institu- tions.	Hotels, and Commer- cial Institu- tions.	Special orders.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES.)				
1 Skimmed milk ..	1.30	1.40	1.40	2.00
2 Toned milk	1.00	1.12	1.12	..
3 Double toned milk ..	0.86	..	..	..

There is an obligation to sell milk at reasonable prices since the project is a Government undertaking.

The Central Dairy at Madhavaram Milk Colony and the distribution wing were taken over by the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation with effect from 1st July 1972 in order to streamline the activities on milk production and milk supply necessitated by the workers of the 'Operation Flood' scheme which has also been taken over by the Corporation.

Madurai Milk Project.—The UNICEF aided Madurai Dairy which has a capacity of handling 50,000 litres per day was commissioned in June 1967. The main source of receipt of raw milk was the supply made

by Co-operative Milk Supply Unions Societies and the Chilling Centres in intermediate stations. The following Chilling Centres were in operation in the year.

Name of Chilling Centres.	Average production.
	LITRES.
Dindigul	4,143
Srivilliputhur	5,548
Virudhunagar	1,800

The farm coolers stationed at the following places also functioned during the year:—

Farm Coolers—

- 1 Koilpatti.
- 2 Manamadurai.
- 3 Peraiyur.
- 4 Pappampatty.

Apart from the above, a Chilling plant of 2,000 litres capacity is under erection in Sankarankoil.

During the year, a total quantity of 72,10,793.7 litres of milk was collected by the Madurai Milk Project and the total quantity distributed was 95,56,685.5 litres including quantity despatched to the Central Dairy, Madras to the tune of 11,44,000 litres. The average production of milk in Madurai Milk Project was 28,311.5 litres per day.

49,75,779.5 litres of Standard Milk were distributed to the General Public of Madurai City during the year. There were 35,000 consumers drawing milk from 70 milk depots and five delivery points at various parts of the city.

Toned milk was prepared only for sale as hot milk and preparation of rose milk. Double toned milk was supplied to Low Income Group families and the poor at the rate specified below:—

Double toned milk Card holders Re. 0.64 per litre.

Double toned milk for general public Re. 0.70 per litre.

Double toned milk was also distributed to the public through depots. The total number of families benefited by this scheme was 10,500.

In addition, there were bulk consumers of skimmed milk. One hot milk stall was functioning throughout the year at Rani Mangammal Choultry (i.e.) opposite to the Railway Station, Madurai.

Selling prices—

	RUPEES PER LITER.
<i>I. Skimmed milk—</i>	
(i) Retail sales to domestic consumers	1.16
(ii) Educational Institutions, Co-operative Canteens and other Non-Commercial Institutions.	1.24
(iii) Hotels and other commercial firms	1.30
(iv) Special order	1.40
<i>II. Double toned milk—</i>	
(i) Subsidised sales to poor and Low Income Group ..	0.64
(ii) Individuals and general public	0.70
	RUPEES PER KG.
<i>III. By products—</i>	
(i) Cream	7.00
(ii) Butter	10.00
(iii) Ghee (retail)	12.00
(iv) Ghee bulk (more than 16 kg.)	11.00

Cattle Feed (World Food Programme and Non-World Food Programme).— Production of computed cattle feed both under World Food Programme and Non-World Food Programme in the Feed Mizing Units at Milk Colony, Madhavaram was continued during 1972-73 also. During 1972-73, a total quantity of 3,948.875 metric tonnes of green grass was harvested from Colony grass farm and distributed to Government Dairy

Farm and licensees. In addition to this, a total quantity of 10,78,950 metric tonnes of green grass was purchased from Kodungaiyur Sewage Farm and distributed to the various units in the colony. A total quantity of 1,095,200 metric tonnes of non-World Food Programme Cattle Feed and 1,496,450 metric tonnes of World Food Programme Computed Cattle feed were produced and supplied to Government Dairy Farm Licensees and other Co-operative Milk Supply Societies Unions, etc., respectively during 1972-73. The grass purchased from Kodungaiyur Sewage Farm and the grass produced in the colony grass farm were supplied to the licensees. They were charged at 0.65 paise per bundle of 25 kgs.

Out of 700 metric tonnes of feed grains allotted to this Projects including Madurai Milk Projects during 1972-73 by Government of India under World Food Programme Scheme, only 504,004 metric tonnes grains were actually received. The rate for the grains purchased is Rs. 350 per metric ton.

During the year a total quantity of 412,900 metric tonnes of computed cattle feed were produced and a quantity of 418,000 metric tonnes were sold to the Co-operative Societies in respect of Madurai Milk Project.

Co-operation.—The collection of milk for the Madras Dairy and Milk Project and for the Madurai Milk Project was mostly from the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies in the rural areas. The Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development exercised full administrative control on these societies. The following is the statement showing the number of societies/union functioned in the State during the year:—

Period.	Number of functioning.		Number of Dormant.		Total	
	Union.	Societies.	Union.	Societies.	Union.	Societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1st April 1972 ..	21	2,320	2	1,155	23	3,475
31st March 1973.	21	1,966	2	1,063	23	3,029

During the year, loans were given for the purchase of milch animals by the members of the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies. Assistance was made available to Co-operative Milk Supply Societies for cultivation

of fodder and for running Salvage Farms. The department also contributed to the share capital of Societies and unions with a view to strengthen their financial resources.

The department also administered programme for assistance to the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies for establishing facilities for proper handling and transporting of milk.

Co-operation :

The total expenditure on State schemes coming under Co-operation for the year 1972-73 was Rs. 93.81 lakhs against the original budget provisions of Rs. 108.35 lakhs. The shortage in achievement was due to seperation of the control of house mortgage societies for which a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs was made in the original budget.

Co-operative Credit.—It was programmed during the year to select 200 potentially viable societies under revitalisation schemes and to open 25 branches of the Co-operative Central Banks. It was proposed to increase the share capital and deposit position of credit co-operatives to Rs. 28.50 crores and Rs. 54 crores respectively. It was also proposed to issue Rs. 63 crores by way of short-term and medium-term loans and Rs. 23 crores under long-term loans.

As per the programme, 200 societies were selected under the revitalisation scheme and they were given managerial subsidy. The Co-operative Central Banks opened 25 branches during the year. Share capital and deposit position of credit co-operatives were increased to Rs. 28.82 crores and 71.14 crores respectively. The co-operative societies in the State have issued Rs. 64.60 crores under short-term and medium-term loans and Rs. 19.13 crores by way of long-term loans during the year.

A sum of Rs. 2.68 lakhs was given as subsidy under revitalisation of village credit societies. A sum of Rs. 1.87 lakhs has been disbursed to the Central Banks for opening of branches. Government have contributed to the Special Bad Debt Reserve of the Pirmary Societies and Central Co-operative Banks to the extent of Rs. 1.12 lakhs and 0.05 lakh respectively. Government have also contributed a sum of Rs. 9.24 lakhs to the Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund. A sum of

Rs. 3.24 lakhs was given as subsidy to the Land Development Banks towards the cost of supervisors. For opening of branches of Land Development Banks, a sum of Rs. 0.62 lakh was disbursed. A sum of Rs. 0.75 lakh was disbursed for revitalisation of non-viable Primary Land Development Banks.

A sum of Rs. 19.57 lakhs was spent under this scheme.

Co-operative Marketing.—It was programmed to contribute Rupees five lakhs towards the share of the marketing societies and to provide Rs. 2.94 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation for the installation of a cold storage plant. It was also proposed to contribute to the Price Fluctuation Fund and to provide managerial subsidy to the marketing societies. During the year under report, the co-operatives are expected to handle agricultural produce of their members to the extent of Rs. 22 crores.

Out of Rupees five lakhs, a sum of Rs. 4.95 lakhs has been contributed by Government towards the Share Capital of the marketing societies. A sum of Rs. 2.94 lakhs has been disbursed to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation for the installation of a Cold Storage Plant. A sum of Rs. 1.67 lakhs was given as contribution towards the price fluctuation fund of the marketing societies. Assistance to the tune of Rs. 0.12 lakh has been provided to the marketing societies for undertaking grading activities. A sum of Rs. 0.98 lakh has been given as subsidy to the marketing societies to meet the cost of managerial staff appointed by them.

A sum of Rs. 10.66 lakhs has been spent under this scheme.

Co-operative Processing.—During the year, it was proposed to give managerial subsidy to societies which have installed processing plants. It was programmed to give financial assistance for setting up Sun Flour Seed Oil Extraction Plant and to provide financial assistance for the preparation of project report for setting up Farmers Co-operative Paper Mills.

Regarding the setting up of Farmers Co-operative Paper Mills, Messrs. Development Consultants have been asked to prepare the project report and their report has since been received. A sum of Rs. 0.03 lakh was given as subsidy for the preparation of the project report for setting up

a Sun Flower Seed Oil Extraction Plant. A sum of Rs. 1.13 lakh was disbursed as managerial subsidy to societies which have installed processing plants. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 27.28 lakhs to the Tanjore Co-operative Marketing Federation towards the accepted capital run over of the Modern Rice Mills.

A sum of Rs. 29.19 lakhs was incurred under this scheme.

Co-operative Education and Training.—The scheme relating to Co-operative Education and training was implemented through the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union, Madras. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union which is in-charge of publicity and propaganda conducted essay and debating competitions on "Co-operation" and celebrated the All India Co-operative week. Assistance was also given for the maintenance of Mobile Cinema Van which exhibited films on co-operation.

A sum of Rs. 1.14 lakhs was spent during the year under report.

Consumer Co-operatives.—The programme for the year included participation in the share capital of select primary stores and the Tamil Nadu Consumers Co-operative Federation and provision of loan assistance to co-operative wholesale stores for the purchase of trucks and construction of godowns and business premises for the departmental stores. It was also proposed to give financial assistance to the consumers co-operatives for setting up Modern Retail Outlets and for District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies for setting up consumer industries, to give managerial subsidy to co-operative wholesale stores, primary stores and societies which have set up consumer industries.

During the year, Government have given financial assistance to the Co-operative Wholesale Stores to the tune of Rs. 1.30 lakhs for the purchase of lorries and Rs. 1.13 lakhs for the construction of godowns. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and another sum of Rs. 1 lakh were contributed towards the share capital of Primary Stores and the State Consumers Federation respectively. For setting up Modern retail outlets, a sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs was sanctioned to the Consumers Co-operatives. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was given to the wholesale stores for the construction of business premises for the departmental stores.

A sum of Rs. 13.80 lakhs was incurred under this scheme during the year.

Strengthening of organisational set up.—A sum of Rs. 19.45 lakhs was spent during the year under this head:

Minor Irrigation Scheme.—Under this scheme, subsidy was given on completion of wells to the extent of 25 per cent of the loan taken subject to a maximum of Rs. 500. A sum of Rs. 52.61 lakhs was spent under this scheme during the year.

During the year, it was proposed to contribute Rs. 250 lakhs to the ordinary debentures to be floated by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank. Against this, the State Government contributed a sum of Rs. 307.25 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 71.01 lakhs was contributed towards the Special Development Debentures of the State Land Development Bank backed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

Centrally sponsored scheme.—It was proposed to contribute a sum of Rupees five lakhs to the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund. The Government of India have sanctioned only a sum of Rs. 3.40 lakhs as subsidy during the year and this amount has been drawn and disbursed to the Apex Co-operative Bank.

Central Sector Scheme.—Under the Central Sector Scheme for the development of Consumer Co-operatives, it was proposed to open large sized retail outlets and Department Stores and to provide financial assistance.

A sum of Rs. 16.05 lakhs was spent under this scheme.

Schemes financed by Autonomous bodies.—

(i) *Reserve Bank of India.*—During the year, it was proposed to contribute to the Share Capital of Village Credit Societies and Central Co-operatives Banks, Primary Land Development Banks and Co-operative Urban Banks.

A sum of Rs. 98 lakhs was contributed during the year to the Share Capital of Agricultural Credit Societies and Central Co-operatives Banks, while a sum of Rs. 11.16 lakhs was contributed towards the share capital of Primary Land Development Banks. Besides the above contributions a sum of Rs. 4.11 lakhs was contributed towards the share capital of select Urban Co-operative Banks.

An expenditure of Rs. 113.27 lakhs was incurred under this scheme.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES.

School Education :

Elementary Schools.—There were 32,248 Elementary Schools (*i.e.* Primary and Middle) in Tamil Nadu as on 1st August 1972. Every village in Tamil Nadu with a population of about 300 has generally been provided with a primary school so that, by and large, within walking distance of every boy and girl, there are facilities for education. One lakh seventy thousand two hundred and eighty-eight teachers were serving in elementary schools during 1972-73, of whom nearly 67,075 were women.

The population of the age-group 6—11 in 1972-73 was 58.95 lakhs as per the 1971 census. Out of this, 53.26 lakhs including 72,000 pupils additionally enrolled during 1972-73, were actually going to schools, making for an enrolment percentage of 90.5 for this age-group now.

The population for the age-group 11-14 in 1972-73 was about 26.53 lakhs as per the 1971 census, out of which 13.83 lakhs including 27,000 pupils additionally enrolled during 1972-73 were actually going to school. 52.2 per cent of the population in this age-group, were thus going to school.

The number of additional teachers appointed during 1972-73 was 1,600 for age-group 6-11 and 1,000 for age-group 11-14, besides about 900 teachers under the Central Unemployment Relief Scheme.

Midday Meal Scheme and CARE Programme.—The scheme of free supply of Midday Meal for poor children studying in Elementary schools continued this year also. The Director of School Education continued to release Midday Meal grants to panchayat Union Councils. The scheme was in operation in 28,806 schools as on 31st March 1973, and the number of pupils fed was 18.68 lakhs (including Harijan Welfare Schools and Corporation Schools in the Madras City). The scheme was also functioning on voluntary basis in some Secondary Schools. A sum of Rs. 212.25 lakhs was paid as Midday Meals grant during 1972-73.

The Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere Organisation (CARE) continued to supply free of cost, Wheat, Oil, etc., for the school Midday Meal programme and the quantity and value of the gift food received in 1972-73 was as follows:—

(1)	Quantity in Lbs.	Value.
	(2) LAKHS.	(3) CRORES.
Bulgar Wheat	3.42	1.43
C. S. M. (Blended Food)	1.48	2.17
Salad Oil	0.73	1.26
Total		4.86

The Secretaries of the Midday Meal centres spend ten paise per meal, on an average, for purchasing rice, dhall, vegetables, greens, condiments and for meeting transportation costs. Rice is served for 100 days a year.

The scheme of Central Kitchens is implemented in Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts. Under the scheme food is cooked hygienically at a central place in each block and transported from there for distribution to the various schools in the block. During 1971-72 the establishment of 30 more central kitchens was sanctioned.

In order to improve the system of distribution of gift food from CARE the organisation has agreed to construct Regional Godowns in this State, to store the commodities. Six Regional Godowns under phase I have been completed and are functioning efficiently.

Free Uniforms 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 the school. As many as 39 lakhs of pupils have been provided up to 1972-73 with atleast one set of uniform, either at School Improvement Conference or other functions held for the purpose. The total cost of such free gifts of uniforms amounts to Rs. 2.51 lakhs up to 1972-73.

Industrial Feeding Programme.—The Department of Labour started from August 1969 an Industrial Feeding Programme with the assistance of CARE by which nearly 75 Industrial establishments are supplied with CARE commodities. About 18,167 pre-school children and pregnant and lactating wives of Industrial workers are fed under this scheme.

Poor pupils (i.e., pupils getting Midday Meals) in standards II to III continue to get Text Books free. Such pupils in standards I get slates also free. From 1972-73 the entire cost of free supply of Text Books to poor pupils including transportation and other charges is met by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society from its funds.

High Schools.—As on 1st August 1972, there were 2,763 Secondary Schools as per the following details:—

(1)	Union Government.	Government A Wing.	Government B Wing (former Board High Schools).	Municipal.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
High Schools—							
for Boys	187	1,364	88	592	2	2,233	
for Girls	55	109	38	228	..	430	
Post Basic Schools	..	..	..	3	..	3	
Anglo-Indian Schools—							
for Boys	4	..	..	15	1	20	
for Girls	1	..	..	18	1	20	
Matriculation Schools.	..	..	..	..	24	24	
Central Schools	9	..	..	..	14	23	
Indian School Certificate	..	..	..	..	10	10	
Total	9	247	1,473	126	856	52	2,763

The above schools had a strength of 15.8 lakhs of pupils and 63,457 teachers working in those schools. The 40 Anglo-Indian Schools had a strength of 27,379 pupils with English as the medium of instruction. Children of the Anglo-Indian Community as well as others study in them. Besides there are 18 Oriental Schools with special emphasis on learning of Indian languages, 24 Matriculation Schools affiliated to the Universities of Madras and Madurai, three Post Basic Schools and 23 Central Schools established by the Directorate of Central Schools of the Ministry of Education, New Delhi and ten schools affiliated to the Council of Indian School Certificate. Tamil is the medium of

instruction in most of the High Schools. There is provision for the teaching in mother-tongue for linguistic minorities in Telugu, Malayalam, Urdu, Kannada, Gujarathi, etc.

The population in the age-group 14-17 in this state was 21.89 lakhs in 1972-1973 as per 1971 census and out of this 7.25 lakhs (including 12,000 pupils additionally enrolled during 1972-73) were actually in school in Standards IX to XI making for an enrolment percentage of 33.2. The number of additional teachers (of the B. T. grade) appointed for this age-group in 1972-73 was 1,000.

Mobile Science Laboratory Scheme.—Each Revenue District in Tamil Nadu has one Mobile Science Laboratory Van. Each van is fully equipped with the laboratory equipment necessary for doing practical work by 20 pupils at a time and for the showing demonstration experiments in General Science for Standards IX to XI and in the Elective subjects Physics and Chemistry in Standards X and XI.

The van will visit at least two schools per day, and stay in each school for half a day. The pupils of each of the three higher standards IX to XI will be provided with necessary science apparatus for doing programme experiments individually or in group of two or three pupils.

Medical check up of school children.—The scheme of cumulative Health Records will be implemented in schools in the Revenue Districts of Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli.

English Language Teaching Campaign.—Tamil Nadu is the only State in India where English is taught as a compulsory subject from Standard III onwards. Realising the need for equipping the Primary School teachers to face the challenge of teaching English, the Government organised a massive in-service training programme with the technical collaboration of the British Council as early as in 1959. Under the above programme 3,750 Graduate teachers and 34,200 Secondary Grade Teachers were trained in the modern methods of teaching English up to Standard V.

State Institute of Education.—With a view to improve school education, a number of workshops, seminars and refresher courses for teachers were conducted by the Institute. The programmes include demonstration of experiments, blue-printing, preparation of teaching aids including improvised models and apparatus, preparation of improvised aids, individual experiments by participants, instructions on organising Junior Science Clubs, Science Museums, organising Science fairs, etc.

Science workshops were conducted in four places at Tiruporur, Tiruvallur, Ponneri and Tiruthani. Sixty teachers participated.

School Improvement Conference.—In order to enable the munificent public with charitable disposition to contribute their mite for school improvement a people's movement has been organised and implemented by the Director of School Education. This movement continued to make satisfactory progress during the year and as many as 32 conferences were held in various districts in the State. The total number of School Improvement Conferences held up to 31st March 1973 was 508. The total cost of scheme undertaken in all these conference was 18.92 crores of rupees. This reflects the keen and abiding interest shown by the people in the improvement of their own schools.

Welfare of Teachers:

Revision of pay scales, Selection Grade Posts, etc.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the One Man Committee, Government have revised the scales of pay of the B. T. Assistants, Language Pandit, Grade I from Rs. 275—10—375—15—450 to Rs. 300—15—425—20—500 with effect from the 2nd October 1970 notionally for purpose of fixation of pay in that scale. Monetary effect was however given only from the 1st September 1972 (i.e.), pay for September 1972 payable in October 1972.

From the 1st September 1972, the Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools in the Tamil Nadu Educational Subordinate Service get a special pay of Rs. 15 per month.

Selection Grade Posts have been ordered to be given on the basis of length of service (10 years) to B. T. Assistants, Tamil Pandits (Grade I) and specialist teachers in High Schools, Training Schools and other Special Schools with Standard IX and above as the highest under all kinds of managements including Government, subject, however, to satisfactory record of service regarding the work and conduct of the teachers.

Sanction has been accorded to the payment of 'Stagnation Allowance' in order to give relief to teachers stagnating at the maximum of the scale of pay, owing to inadequate promotional chances, by granting them biennial increments at the rate of five such increments, provided the pay thus drawn does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

The age of retirement of teachers in schools under all mangements has been fixed as 58 years with effect from the academic year 1973-74.

State Awards for Teachers.—The States Awards are given in each Educational District to teachers who have rendered meritorious service at the rate of two teachers in High Schools and two teachers in Elementary Schools. The awards consists of a Silver Medal, a Cash award of Rs. 200 and a Certificate of Merits. The awards for 1970-71 were distributed to 90 high school teachers and 88 elementary school teachers.

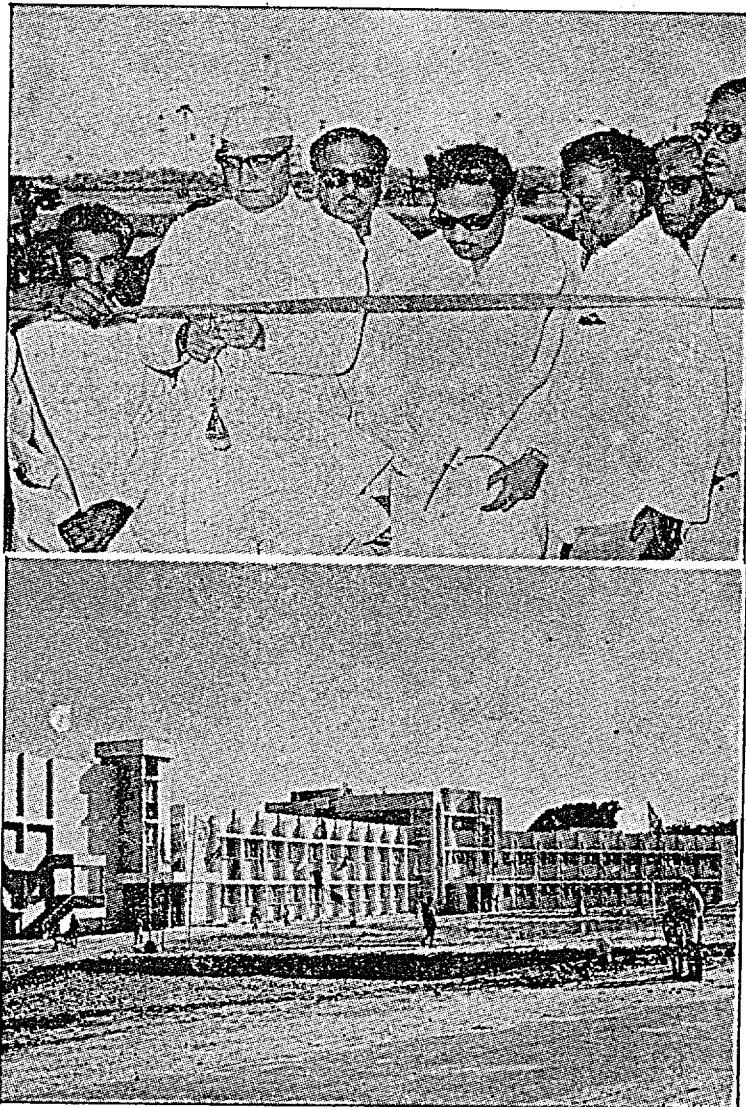
National Award for Teachers.—Among the teachers who got from the Government of India the National Award for teachers for the year 1972 were six elementary school teachers, three high school teachers and one Sanskrit school teacher from Tamil Nadu. This award consists of cash award of Rs. 1,000, a silver medal and a certificate.

National Foundation for Teachers Welfare.—The National Foundation for Teacher's Welfare was set up in 1962 under the Charitable Endowments Act. The main objective of the scheme is to provide relief to teachers and their dependants who are in indigent circumstances. Up to the 31st March 1973, a sum of Rs. 42.54 lakhs had been collected by this State by way of sale of Teacher's Day flags, through cultural programmes and by donations. About 4,151 applications for financial assistance received from the teachers/dependents have been considered so far, and lumpsum grants were sanctioned to 1,075 cases, and monthly recurring grants were sanctioned to 870 cases, both lumpsum and monthly recurring aids were sanctioned to 109 cases. A sum of Rs. 12.71 lakhs had been disbursed to teachers/dependants as aid up to the 31st March 1973. Every month a sum of about Rs. 10,000 is being disbursed to the grantees as monthly recurring aids.

Collegiate Education:

The Director of Collegiate Education is the Administrative Head of the Department of Collegiate Education.

The number of Universities in the State continued to be three during year apart from the Agricultural University, Coimbatore. To meet the growing demand for Collegiate Education, three new Government Arts



Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu declared open
Kalaingar Karunanidhi Government Arts College at
Thiruvavur on 8th June 1972.

Colleges and five Aided Colleges were opened during the year 1972-73. With the opening of the above eight Colleges, during the year, the number of Arts Colleges in the State increased to 172.

The rush for admission to the Pre-University in 1972-73 continued to be fairly heavy particularly in thickly populated urban centres in the State. To meet the rush of students for admission the Universities in the State permitted the Colleges both Government and Aided, whenever necessary to open additional sections or increase the seats subject to the availability of accommodation. These measures as well as the opening of eight new colleges helped to meet the demand for admission to a considerable extent. The total number of seats available in Pre-University in all colleges in the State was 87,110 while the number of students actually admitted was 78,576. The number of seats unfilled in 1972-73 was 8,534.

The total number of Training Colleges in the State continued to be 23 (Government 7 and Aided 16).

Book Allowance and Stipend to Tamil Medium Students.—The scheme of payment of book allowance and stipend for the students studying their courses through Tamil Medium in Government as well as in private college was introduced during 1971-72. The stipend is paid to all students who study in the Tamil Medium classes irrespective of community or income considerations. An incentive amount of Rs. 180 per year as stipend is sanctioned to the students who study in the Tamil Medium class for all the three years of B.A., B.Sc. course from the academic year 1971-72. Pre-University students studying in Tamil Medium get a sum of Rs. 50 per year as book allowance from 1971-72 onwards. The amount sanctioned during 1971-72 and 1972-73 are detailed below:—

	Number of students studying P.U.C. in Tamil Medium.		Amount sanctioned as book allowance.	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			(RUPEES)	
Government Colleges.	11,615	12,295	5,80,750	6,14,750
Aided colleges.	9,280	8,929	4,64,000	4,46,450

(1)	Number of students studying in B.A. and B.Sc. in Tamil Medium.		Amount sanctioned as stipend.	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.	(5) RS.
Government Colleges.	12,418	13,235	21,77,578	23,82,300
Aided Colleges.	11,432	3,552	6,85,920	6,39,360

During 1972-73, an orientation course for about 167 teachers to enable them to teach well through Tamil Medium in B.Sc. degree class was conducted under the auspices of the Madras University at Pachaippa's College, Madras from the 13th September to the 3rd October 1972. A grant of Rs. 62,000 was sanctioned to the University for the purpose.

During the year evening courses were opened in nine colleges.

Scholarships and educational concession—(i) *National Scholarship Scheme*.—The Government of India started during the Third Plan Period (from 1961-62) a National Scholarship Scheme called the Merit Scholarship for award to all Post-matriculation courses of studies and post-graduate studies. Under the Scheme, 639 (including merit-certificates) scholars were sanctioned fresh scholarships during 1972-73. The scholars selected under the previous years schemes were also sanctioned renewal of scholarship during 1972-73 for prosecuting their studies.

The total expenditure incurred during 1972-73 under the above scheme was Rs. 19,97,105.

(ii) *Scheme of Merit Scholarship for Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers*.—The Government of India started in the Third Five-Year Plan (from the academic year 1961-62) a scheme for the award of merit scholarships to enable meritorious children of teachers to pursue University Education.

The selected scholars are free to follow any course of study in Arts, Science, Engineering, etc., anywhere in India. The scholarship is awarded to the children of teachers employed in Primary/Secondary Schools including those working in institutions for the handicapped.

During the year 1972-73, 47 students were selected for the award of scholarship. The selection of candidates for the award of scholarship is made by the Government in order of merit. The scheme is administered by the Director of Collegiate Education, Madras. The scholars, 318 who were selected under the previous years schemes and who were prosecuting their studies were also sanctioned renewal of scholarships during 1972-73. The total expenditure incurred during 1972-73 under the above scheme was Rs. 2,17,500.

(iii) *National Loan Scholarship Scheme*.—Under the Government of India Scheme the national Loan Scholarship Scheme is implemented by the Education Department.

Each year the Government of India allot the number of awards to each State. The total number of awards for 1972-73 was about 2,400. A sum of Rs. 40,50,000 was disbursed during 1972-73.

(iv) *Scholarship to Children of Freedom Fighters*.—The children, adopted children and grand children by predeceased sons of freedom fighters who participated in the emancipation of our country are awarded scholarships for study in arts and professional colleges, provided the annual income of their parents does not exceed Rs. 3,600 (G.O. No. 224, Education, dated 4th February 1961). The number of scholarships tenable for each year under the scheme is as follows:—

Pre-University	.. ..	36.
Degree Classes	.. ..	60 (20 scholarship in each 1st year of the three-year Degree Course).
B.T.	.. ..	3 awards.

(v) *Financial assistance to Burma and Ceylon repatriates*.—The children of Burma Repatriates who have arrived in India on or after 1st June 1963 and Ceylon Repatriates who have arrived in India on or after 1st November 1964 are awarded financial assistance for study in Arts and Training Colleges. The monthly income of the parents should not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem. Only students who have secured first division or 50 per cent of marks are eligible for the concession and financial assistance.

(vi) *State Collegiate Scholarships*.—This is the oldest scholarship scheme instituted by the State Government. 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. The annual income of the parents should not exceed Rs. 3,000. The total number of awards under this scheme is 376.

(vii) *Scheme of scholarships to physically handicapped students*.—The Government of Tamil Nadu have instituted a scheme of scholarship for the physically handicapped students (orthopaedically handicapped, blind and deaf) studying in Colleges. Every year, 112 scholarships in total are to be awarded including renewals under this scheme. For the year 1972-73, 112 scholars were sanctioned scholarships and an expenditure of Rs. 72,500 was incurred in this regard.

The grant of scholarship to the children of the Defence Service personnel for their post-matric studies was continued during the year. Educational concessions such as reimbursement of fees, cost of books and note books and hostel charges, etc., were also granted to the children of State Government Servants, who died in harness. The scheme of free education in Pre-University Class was continued in 1972-73 also.

Legal education.

The Department of Legal Studies which was created in 1953 with the purpose of upgrading Legal Education continued to strive for that purpose during the year. A research publication called "The Year Book of Legal Studies" is being published by the Department. During the year, a second floor containing additional lecture halls and staff rooms was added to the new building. A hostel building was acquired by the Government at Kellys at a cost of more than Rs. 11 lakhs. An additional grant of Rs. 12 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government for the construction of an additional block in the same campus of the present hostel for providing accommodation to more students. The proposal for the construction of a Lecture-cum-Theatre block at a cost of rupees three lakhs with the financial assistance of the University Grants Commission was also approved by the Government. The question of providing a hostel for women students of the college is under active consideration. Additions were made to the Post-Graduate Library at a cost of Rs. 10,000 with the financial aid of the University Grants Commission.

As usual, the year opened with a good rush for admission to the college and as in the last year, admissions to the full and part-time courses were made by a Selection Committee, constituted by the Government. There was also a good response for the M. L. course in Branch IV—"Contracts and Mercantile Law and Branch III—Crimes and Torts". The college celebrated the Silver Jubilee of the Independence day in a fitting manner. During the year, a new Law College affiliated to the Madras University was opened at Pondicherry. The Hon'ble Chief Minister had donated twenty thousand rupees from the Chief Minister's Fund for the exclusive use of the Evening College Book Bank Scheme, during his recent visit to this College for the inauguration of the Students Representative Council of the Evening Law College.

There were eight sections in the first-year and eight sections in the second year and six sections in the B. L. Course. During the year, 706 students were admitted in the first-year, 653 students in the second-year and 446 students in the III year. Evening Law courses for I B.G.L., II B.G.L. and B.L. Classes were also conducted in this college and the strength of the above classes were 250, 248 and 124 respectively. There were eight sections—three sections in the first year, three sections in the second year and two sections in the final year. Fifty-six students studied in the M. L. Course.

Technical Education.

Tamil Nadu has witnessed such spectacular growth and expansion in the field of Technical Education in the Five-Year Plans that preceded the current plan, that no further expansion in terms of quantity could be thought of in the current plan period. The Department thus has only 12 Engineering Colleges (including the autonomous institutions), 35 Polytechnics of which three are meant for Women and seven are special institutions, and fourteen Technical High Schools.

The Government had however to concentrate on and aim at qualitative improvement, by stabilising the institutions already established and supplementing the facilities already created. Qualitative improvement depends on various factors such as the adequacy of the instructional facilities in the institutions like buildings, equipments, staff, etc., competency of the teaching faculty and also on curriculum and syllabi.

In pursuance of these objectives, a number of equipments and machineries were added during the year to the various laboratories, workshops, etc., at the College of Engineering, Guindy, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, Government College of Engineering, Salem, Central Polytechnic, Madras, Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore, etc. Certain additional non-teaching posts were created for the Chemistry Department and the Electronics and Communication Engineering Department at the College of Engineering, Guindy. A new Automotive Engineering Laboratory was also set up at the College of Engineering, Guindy. At the Government College of Engineering, Salem the building works taken up include the construction of an Auditorium, Garage for the bus acquired for the College, library block, dispensary, buildings for the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory as also for the conduct of courses in Chemical and Metallurgy Engineering. Improvement to existing buildings, at the Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi taken over by the Government from management, were also taken up during the year. Under Faculty Development, six teachers of the Engineering Colleges were deputed during the year to the Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, etc., for doing Doctoral Programme.

A curriculam development cell was set up at the College of Engineering, Guindy with a minimum of technical and non-technical staff. The Cell has prepared a number of hand-outs in a variety of subjects for the use of teachers in the class rooms and revised the syllabus for diploma courses too. Teaching aids like overhead projectors, wall-charts, film strips, slides etc., were also provided to a limited extent at the three Engineering Colleges at Madras, Coimbatore and Salem.

The following new courses were introduced in the institutions noted against each:—

- | | | |
|--|----|---------------------------------|
| 1. Applied Electronics (Post-Graduate) | .. | College of Engineering, Guindy. |
| 2 Applied Maths. (Post-Graduate) | .. | College of Engineering, Guindy. |
| 3 Bionics (Elective) | .. | College of Engineering, Guindy. |

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| 4 Prosthetics and Orthotics | .. | Central Polytechnic; Madras. |
| 5 Civil Engineering (part-time Diploma) | .. | Government Polytechnic, Vellore. |
| 6 Commercial Practice (Diploma) | .. | PAC Ramasamy Raja Polytechnic, Rajapalayam. |

The Sandwich Polytechnic planned to be established at Ennore by the Kothari Charitable Trust had not however, come into being. The establishment of the above polytechnic is being hastened by the management.

The other activities include the continuance of the scheme of the award of prizes to the best project report done by the group of students of the Engineering Colleges introduced from the year 1969-70. For the year 1973-74, the first prize of Rs. 2,000 went to the reports "Centrifugal Pump" and the "Automatic Wall Clock" produced by the students of the P. S. G. College of Technology, Coimbatore and the Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi respectively, the prize amount sharable between the above institutions. The Rolling shield was bagged by the P. S. G. College of Technology, Coimbatore for having produced a large number of project reports of acceptable standard.

On the unemployment front, the problem has somewhat eased with the picking of the economy. In fact, there has been a dearth of qualified hands in Civil Engineering. Nevertheless, the special schemes such as the Incentive Scheme, Earn While you Learn Schemes, Entrepreneur Scheme, etc., introduced in the technical institutions in the State are still available to the students seeking to avail of them.

The Industrial Liaison Board constituted by the State Government to enlist the co-operation of the industry in the expansion and development of technical Education held its first sitting on 7th October 1972, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Education. Being the first meeting of the Board, there was a general discussion on how best the industry should co-operative in the organisation of sandwich courses in the Institutions and afford facilities for the training of teachers

in the industry and vice versa. The meeting provided an opportunity to the members to know about each other, their problems and limitations in the sphere. The Board decided to have a working group to render advice on matters connected with industry-institution co-operation. The Working Group as suggested by the Board is accordingly being set up.

The proposal for the establishment of a University of Technology has been pending for some years with the Government of India. The visit of the working group of the University Grants Commission to the State on 14th June 1972 for discussion on the subject with officials concerned has brightened the prospects of the said University being established in the State in the near future. The actual coming into being of the above University will herald a new era in the activities of Technical Education in the State.

Government Examinations.

During the year 1972, S.S.L.C. Public Examination was held in March 1972 and October 1972. Details regarding the number of Centres, number of candidates registered, appeared and declared eligible are given below:—

	March 1972	October 1972
1 Number of Centers in which the Examination was conducted.	1,103	167
2 Number of candidates registered	208,463	39,538
3 Number of candidates appeared	201,950	37,570
4 Number of candidates appeared taking subjects qualifying for admission to the University courses.	197,767	31,631
5 Number of candidates declared eligible ..	119,122	6,726

The following is the gist of the various Government Orders issued during the year on "Government Examinations"—

(1) The Scheme of data Processing introduced by the Central Data Processing Centre at Guindy has been made fully operational for modernisation of Budgeting in the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations with effect from 1st April 1972.

(2) The Commissioner for Government Examinations has been permitted to recall the valued answer scripts from the Chief Examiners one year after the publication of the results in the Press.

(3) The proposal of the Commissioner for Government Examinations to entrust the S.S.L.C. Public Examination Processing work to the I.B.M. Computer System with effect from the S.S.L.C. Public Examination held in October 1972 has been accepted by Government.

(4) The Proposal of conducting the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of March 1973 on the basis of one examination per day i.e. afternoon session only has been approved by Government.

(5) The proposal of permitting the Men candidates of over 18 years of age who have passed the VIII Standard or the E.S.L.C. Examination with English (optional) to appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination as men private candidates has been approved by Government.

(6) The Tamil Nadu Government Technical Examinations in Geometrical Drawing —Lower and Higher Grades will be held only once in a year i.e. in November of every year from 1974 onwards instead of twice a year i.e. in April and November of every year.

(7) The Commissioner for Government Examinations has been permitted to disburse the remuneration due to the supervisory staff engaged for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination held in March 1973 on the last day of the examination through the Departmental Officers concerned at the respective centres instead of paying them at a later date on receipt of contingent bills.

The Connemara Public Library.

The Connemara Public Library named after Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras during 1886-1890 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 State Central Library under the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948. With effect from 10th September 1955 this library was declared as one of the three public libraries in India which would get all materials published in India on or after 20th

May 1954 under the provision of Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act. 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 Science was added as one of the wings of the library with effect from 21st March 1966.

Having about 20,080 feet of shelving space and about 27,000 square feet of floor space, it accommodates 250 readers at a time. At present it receives about 12,000 books, 6,000 periodicals and 280 Newspapers a year under the provision of Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act. This library manned by 52 persons 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. The library 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 1973 ..	8,442
2 Average number of visitors per month during the year.	11,604
3 Stock on 31st March 1973	2,44,383
4 Average number of Books lent per month ..	9,811
5 Average number of Books consulted per month ..	35,146

Public Library Service.

The Director of Public Libraries is responsible for Superintending and controlling the work of all Local Library Authorities under the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948.

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 1,000.

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.

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 following special schemes for the spread of Library service in the Districts are in vogue.

- 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 Personal.
- 6 Hospital Library Service.

Local Library Authority is meeting all its expenses from the library fund. Library cess is levied in the form of a surcharge on the property tax or house tax levied in such areas as are governed by 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 5 paise for every whole rupee on 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.

The Government have permitted the Local Library Authorities 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, if any, in subsequent years, will 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.

There are also libraries functioning under various managements such as Panchayat Boards, Grama Sangams, Private Associations, Co-operative Societies and Municipalities. The libraries under those managements except those under the municipalities are given grants from State funds every year. The libraries are accorded recognition 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:—

	Rs.
1 Gramasangam Libraries	25
2 Panchayat Libraries	40
3 Private Libraries and Libraries under Co-operative Societies.	95

The number of libraries in the State is given below—

Number of Libraries—

State Cental Library	Connemara Public Library ..	
Libraries under the Local District Central Libraries		13
Library Authorities.		
	Branch Libraries	1,457
	Delivery Stations.	1,882

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.

Government Museum, Madras.—The Director of Museums convened the meetings of the Special Committee of Expert appointed by Government to examine the bronze images from the Sivapuram Temple at the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras (in order to furnish the Police with expert opinion in the investigation of the case relating to the theft of the original bronze images from the Sivapuram Temple) from 26th to 29th June, 1972. He inspected the Government Museum

Pudukottai from 5th to 13th July, 1972 (both days inclusive) and submitted his inspection notes to Government in July 1972. In his notes of inspection, the Director has made several suggestions for improving the Government Museum, Pudukottai. He contributed an article on "Youth and Museums" the newly started Journal "Youth Age" at Pondicherry. He delivered a lecture on the habits, ecology and distribution of South Indian species of Butterflies to the members of the Natural History Association of Sir Theagaraya College on 11th August 1972. He participated in a symposium on "Human Ecology of the Pre and proto-historic periods of Peninsular India" organised by the Archaeological Society of South India at the Museum on 27th August 1972 and presented a paper on "The Faunal Elements in the Life and Environment of Pre and proto-historic man in peninsular India" at the symposium.

The Director of Museums was on leave for three months, touring the museums of the World in general and of the United States of America in particular under a fellowship granted by the John D. Rockefeller 3rd Fund, New York. He prepared a report on his study tour and submitted a copy of the same to Government.

Proposals were formulated for the Fifth-Plan period and estimates of their costs were prepared and submitted to the State and Central Governments.

The Director contributed an article entitled "Glimpses into European and American Museums" to the Journal "Youth Age."

The Director contributed revision of the manuscript of his Bulletin on Echinoderms in the light of his recent studies of the Echinoderm collections in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

The Director continued his studies on the eggs and nidification of the South India birds, with a view to preparing a comprehensive descriptive catalogue of the egg collection in the Museum.

Educational services—(i) special Exhibition.—The Special exhibition "Man Records" was organised in the Government Museum, Madras. It was kept open to the Public from March, 30th to April 30, 1972. The special exhibition on "Cooum Crocodile" was organised by the Zoology section in May 1972 and continued till August 22, 1972. A special exhibition of "plastic embeded and plastic infiltrated Biological

specimens" was organised by the Zoology section from Spetmeber 18, 1972. The Museum organised, jointly with the Department of Archaeology and the Department of Education of the Secretariat of the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Soviet Photographic Exhibition in the Local Library Authority Buildings from October, 20, to November 10, 1972. A special exhibition on "Meterorites" was arranged by the Geology section in January 1973. A thematic exhibition of "Portraits of freedom fighters" was arranged from February 15 to March 13, 1973. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Justice Thiru M. M. Ismail, Judge of the High Court, Madras.

(ii) *Film Shows*.—Monthly film shows were conducted for the benefit of the students and the public on the 2nd Tuesday of every month.

(iii) *Lectures and Other programmes*.—The monthly popular lecture was delivered on "Know Four Coins" by Thiru N. Sankaranarayana, Curator, Numismatic Section.

In connection with the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the Independence, the following programmes were also arranged :—

A leather Puppet Show demonstration was arranged on "Hanuman's Search for Sita" on August 16, 1972. This show was conducted by Tmt. Seethalakshmi and Party. It was directed by Acharya M.V.Ramanamurthy, Scientist (Puppetry) Central Leather Research Institute, Madras. Thiru Akilan, A.I.R. Madras presided.

A lecture on "Tortoise and Turtles" was delivered by Thiru G. Kesavaram, Curator, Zoology Section on August 23, 1972. Dr. A. Daniel, Officer-in-charge, Southern Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, Madras presided.

A cultural programme in which students of six local schools and colleges participated was organised on August 25, 1972. Thiru K. Gopalan, Deputy Director of School Education presided.

A symposium on "Care of Books and Manuscripts" was organised on September 25, 1972. Dr. S. Paramasivan, formerly of the Archaeological Survey of India, presided. Eminent persons from four Institutions participated.

Special gallery talks, demonstrations and film shows were arranged for school students on specific topics from 21st October 1972 to 31st October 1972.

A talk by Dr. (Mrs. Regina Kopackova, Deputy Curator, Non European Arts Section, National Gallery Prague on "Museums in Czechoslovakia", was arranged on November 23rd, 1972.

A guide to the Bronze Gallery by Thiru V. N. Srinivasa Desikan, Curator, Archaeology Section was published and released for sale at a function arranged on December 13, 1972.

A lecture on "American and European Museums" was delivered by Dr. S. T. Satyamurthi, Director of Museums on January 9, 1973. Prof. T. Balakrishna Nair presided.

A demonstration of Ancient Indian Musical Instruments by Sangeetha Yanthra Nirmana Praveena Thiru M. R. Balakrishna Naidu was organised on January 18, 1973. Prof. P. Sambamoorthy, presided. Thiru M. Ananthanarayanan, former Chief Justice, Tamil Nadu High Court inaugurated it.

A lecture on "Pallava Bronzes" was delivered by Thiru V. N. Srinivasa Desikan, Curator, Archaeology section on February 26, 1973. Dr. T. V. Mahalingam presided.

Thiru V. O. Chidambaram Pillai Day was celebrated on March 20, 1973. Poet and Playwright Thiru S. D. Sundaram, Secretary, Tamil Nadu Sangita Nataka Sangam presided. Prof. Dr. N. Sangivi, Head of the Tamil Department, University of Madras addressed the gathering. At the end, the film "Kappalotiya Tamilan" was screened.

A lecture on "Fibres" was delivered by Thiru A. G. Adhikesavan, Curator, Botany section on March 26, 1973.

(iv) *Miscellaneous*.—Films were lent to schools and colleges from the Film Library. The half-yearly News letter Nos. 15 and 16 were brought out.

In connection with the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the Independence of India, demonstration classes were arranged for a number of batches of City High School students in the method of killing, stuffing and mounting a bird.

One complete, well preserved skin of Indian Giant Squirrel was sent to Government Museum, Pudukottai for being mounted and exhibited in that Museum.

Information on the different exhibits was furnished to Dr. Grigereson of the University of Bucharest, Rumania to Thiru Mir. Hifazath Ali, Teacher Educator, New Science Orientation in Service Course, Muslim Training School, Madras, to a group of Primary School Teachers in the City; to Thiru N. Etcges; and to Selvi Shama Iqbal, a student of Museology.

Research facilities were afforded to Dr. Vadim A. Ronor, Dr. Jan Krzyst of Makulski, Dr. Larry D. Shinn, Dr. K. F. Hoiz Hunger, Dr. Brenda Beck, Kumari Clare Taylor, Kumari Ann Marie Vibero, Kumari Shantigandhi, Kumari Walpole, Thiru P. Venkataraman, Thiru Abdul Majid, Thiru Mohamed Sheriff, Thiru Brian Morris and Thiru C. John.

Six wood carvings (Ekapadamurthi Sambander, Appar, Manikkavasakar, Krishna and Sarasvati) from Sri Kothavaleswara Devasthanam, Koilur, Ramanathapuram District, five stone sculptures (some being fragments) from Customs House, Bombay-1; six wood carvings (Sarabhamurti, two dwarapalakas, Sadasiva, elephant headed figure (Ganasani) and erotic scene, from Sri Dandayuthapani Devasthanams, Palni were purchased.

A team of 15 officials from Customs House were given orientation course in Archaeology for a period of one month in three batches (i.e.) from 16th August 1972 to 15th September 1972. The treasure trove objects received from various districts were examined.

All the faded aluminium labels were replaced by printed and framed bels in New Extension gallery. All the labels in Jain gallery were renewed. All the 12 photographs were provided with fresh printed labels. Five terracotta images were provided with pedestals and wooden pedestals were provided for certain images in Bronze gallery. Fresh curtain cloth was provided for the Picture gallery. The painting entitled "Nataraja" was touched up and re-exhibited in the Picture gallery. Thiruvallargal C. Sivaramamurthi, Director, National Museum, New Delhi, K. R. Srinivasan, formerly of the Archaeological Survey of India, Miccada Colt. Ofeann of U. K. Jaya Appaswamy, Thangamani of Government Arts College, Karur, Dr. K. V. Hariharan, of Bombay, Anne Marine Vibreyo of U.S.A., Dr. Ghafin of Bangladesh P. R. Srinivasan of Mysore were given facilities for their work.

Facilities for conducting special exhibition were given to the Ganeshbai Galada Girls High School, Mint, Sri Ramakrishna Mission High School (Main), T. Nagar and Stella Maris College, Madras-6.

Facilities were given to the Director of Archaeology, for the preparation of a documentary on the Art of Tamil Nadu.

Childrens section.—One child art painting (elephant figures) was added to the collection. One of the working models of train, presented by German Democratic Republic which had gone out of order was repaired and re-displayed. The damaged switch in the eliminator to the Telephone demonstration set was replaced by new one and the demonstration of the equipment to the public was resumed. The specimens exhibited inside the "Dry aquarium" show case were renovated and redisplayed. Internal lighting arrangement for the show-cases containing ship-models Motgolfier baloon and and external lighting arrangement for the portion of the gallery containing telephone demonstration set and the working model of train, presented by Federal Republic of Germany were made.

The Government Museum, Pudukottai.—The fade portions of the photographs depicting the granite quarry were touched up. Five Coleoptera maths and three insect pests were replaced by new ones recently collected. Preservative treatment was given to the marine crabs. The old coating of clear varnish applied to the Limulus was removed and a fresh coating of clear varnish was applied. Two colour faded butterflies were replaced by new ones. New and large pedestals were provided to the skeleton parts of birds (Sternum of Cassowary skull of cassowary etc.). One wall shelf in this gallery was modernized and some of the birds in the systematic cases were exhibited in it. The old and colour faded specimen of Rock Pigeon was replaced by a new one. One Parakeet was replaced by a new one. Three new labels were provided to the nests of birds. All the fish specimens were rearranged according to their zoological sequence. Preservative treatment was given to the dry specimens. A new label was provided to the air bladder of the boney fish. A special demonstration of the oviparous habit of the shark was conducted to the students of educational institutions.

Preservative treatment was given to the skeleton of cobra, and skulls and horns of deers and bison, and textiles. The intreior of the show cases of the Cobra, and Tortoise were repainted. Preserved skin of

giant squirrel was obtained from the Government Museum, Madras and efforts were under way to exhibit it in the gallery. The pedestals of Scaly Ant-Eater Fox and Rabbit were repainted with subdued colours. The skeleton of whale was cleaned.

Six indigenous dolls were cleaned and touched up in the colour faded portions.

The display background boards of the swords, daggers, spears and missile weapons, guns and pichuvas were repainted with pale blue colour.

The internal portion of the show cases containing the Pudukottai artifacts were repainted. A wax coating was given to the iron burial-site implements.

The old specimens of three varieties of paddy were replaced by new specimens.

Three new labels were provided to the sculptures. Five new labels were provided to the bronzes.

National Art Gallery.

Two modern sculptures on display in the lawns of National Art Gallery have been washed to remove the stains on them. The exhibits in the rear room were provided with pedestals. The Rama and Nataraja groups of bronzes were provided with background cloth. Miss R. Vanaja, Deputy Keeper, National Museum, New Delhi and Dr. P. Banerjee, Assistant Director, National Museum, New Delhi were given facilities for their work on "Krishna theme in Art".

Tamil Nadu Archives.

Tihru S. Singarajan continued to be the Director of Archives. Thiru Badrinath, I.A.S. joined duty on 7th February 1973 in the newly created post of Commissioner of Tamil Nadu Archives and Historical Research. The Commissioner visited the National Archives of India, New Delhi from 11th to 17th March 1973 to acquaint himself with the working of the National Archives.

2. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu visited this Archives on 17th April 1972 before inaugurating the Training programme for the District Planning Officers arranged by the State Planning Commission. The students of Library Science, University of Madras visited this Archives on 19th August 1972.

3. During the year the following records were transferred to the archives for safe custody and preservation:—

(1) Confidential records of the Secretariat covering the period from 1962 to 1969 belonging to Public, Home, Health, Food, Agriculture, Industries, Labour, Housing, Co-operation and Public Works.

(2) Records of Rural Development and Local Administration, Home, Finance, Food and Agriculture, Revenue, Health and Family Planning and Education for 1968, the records of Board of Revenue of 1960 and the records of Chief Conservator of Forests for 1961.

(3) One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-seven Strong Admirah Documents.

The total number of requisitions received for records and information during the year was more than 38,066. Of these, 883 cases involved searches. More than 37,460 records were furnished to Government of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The number of records restored during the year was 50,046.

Systematic dusting, airing and fumigation of records by para-di-colour benzene were continued. The worn out record planks were replaced by new wooden planks wherever necessary and the records properly bundled and arranged. The process of de-acidification before mending the records was also continued. More than 2,41,410 sheets of records of different sizes were mended and about 2,698 books, registers were stitched or bound. Besides 8,157 miscellaneous items of work were attended to.

The typescripts of the compendium on Agricultural-Technological and other improvements had been submitted to Government for approval. It is under the consideration of Government.

The collection and examination of further materials for Chapters I and II of the Compendium on "Large Scale Industries" were continued during the period and the compilation of Chapter I is in progress.

The term of the Regional Committee for Survey and Historical Records expired on 22nd June 1971. A proposal for reconstituting the Committee was already submitted to Government and it is under consideration of the Government.

One thousand Seven hundred and Twenty eight books were received by the Library during the year from various Government offices. Forty-eight books were purchased and added to the library. The Directorate of Archives continued to subscribe for the journals "Archives" of the British Records Association, London, "Archivum" published by International Council on Archives, Paris and Quarterly review of Historical Studies issued by the Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta.

Eighty Research Scholars were permitted to consult records of this Archives during the year. Of these 34 were from Tamil Nadu 35 from other States and 11 from foreign countries.

The special staff of the Board of Revenue attending to the work connected with scrutiny and weeding of records of the Board of Revenue which are 50 years old had scrutinised more than 25,759 records.

The Director of Tamil Nadu Archives continued to be a member of the Institute of Historical Studies and the Academy of Tamil Culture, Madras.

Archaeology.

The Department of Archaeology is engaged in the following items of work :—

(1) Conservation of Monuments in Tamil Nadu, (2) Publication of inscriptions of Tamil Nadu by harnessing them through periodical Epigraphy survey, (3) Publication of books and monographs, (4) Library, (5) Exploration and excavation of ancient sites and (6) Photographic reproduction of mounments, etc.

Thirteen monuments have been taken up for conservation. These include the Siva temples at Pachur, Gopurapatti, Perangiyur, Vilak-kanampoondi, Erumbur and Arittapatti, the Thirumalai Naicker Mahal at Madurai, the Manora in Thanjavur district, Brahmi inscriptions variously at Kangarpuliankulam, Ovamalai and Anaimalai, Hero-Stone epigraphs at Sattanur and Jaina Thirthankara images at Anaimalai. Care has been taken to see that sculptural, epigraphical and artistic features are safeguarded.

Intense epigraphy survey conducted in North Arcot district has been extended to the adjoining Dharmapuri district, resulting in the discovery of 100 hero stones epigraph hitherto unnoticed, besides other

temple and rock inscription. The inscriptions are dated in the reign periods of Pallava, Chola, Pandya, Ganga, Nolamba and Vijayanagara kings besides minor feudatories. A summer course for a short duration of 22 days was conducted by the Department for school teachers and college Lecturers handling Tamil and History subjects. The trainees, numbering 40, received adequate instructions on Ancient History and Archaeology and Epigraphs. Three Inspectors of the Crime Branch Police underwent a similar course in July, August 1972, with special emphasis on the identification of bronzes and other art treasures.

In the field of seminars and exhibitions two seminars (1) on the role of Feudal Chiefs in Tamil Nadu history and (2) on Hero stones and four exhibitions were conducted by the Department.

Seven books five in Tamil and two in English were printed and published during the year. The books are (1) Madras inscriptions (2) Kalvetiyai (3) Chengam Nadukarkal (4) Kanyakumari inscriptions and (5) Tamilaka Koyil Kalaigal—all in Tamil language and (6) Tyagaraja temple-Tiruvarur and (7) The Art of Tamil Nadu—both in English language.

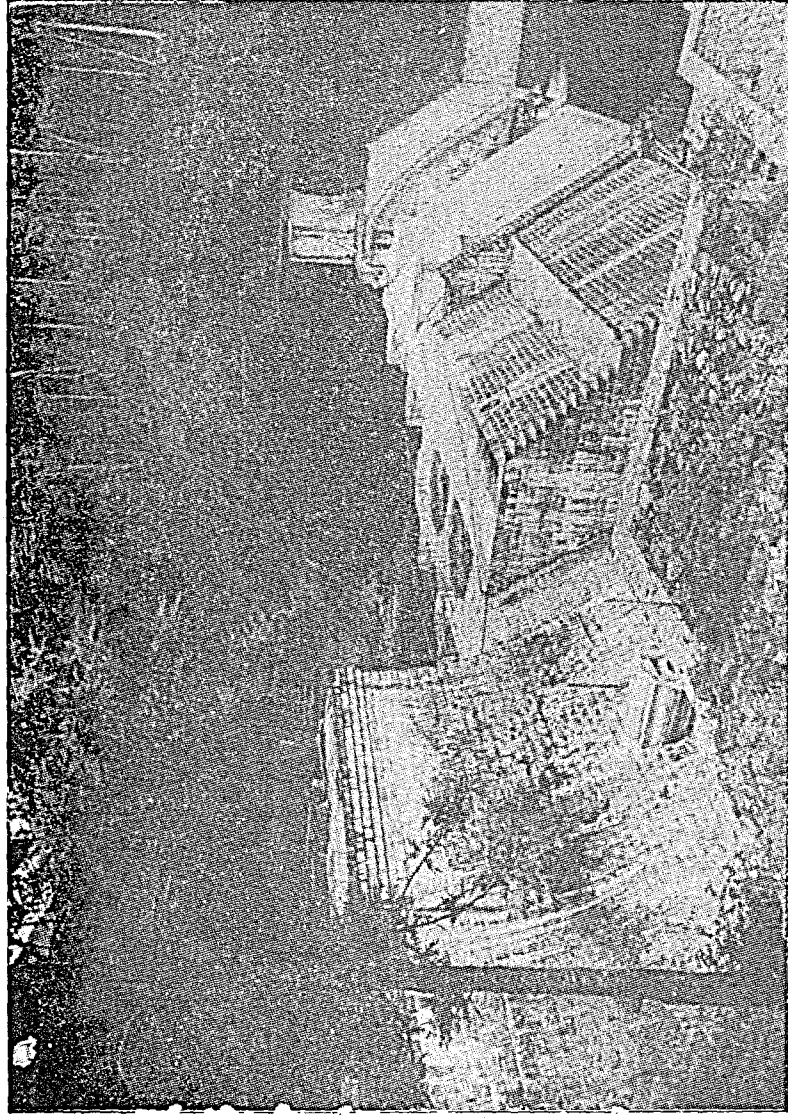
Line drawings of potsherds obtained during excavations at Pallava-medu and Vasavasamudram were prepared, and important antiquities photographed. Reports on Vasavasamudram excavation and on Korkai Potsherds have been prepared. Excavation works at Korkai were, continued at Korkai by digging up three more trenches KRK 10, 11 and 12. Potsherd with a swastika mark and one Tamil inscribed potsherd in KRK 10, a clay foundation structure and a burial urn in KRK-11 are worthy findings besides shell bangle pieces, terracotta potsherds, etc. Excavated charcoal remains were sent to Tata Institute of Fundamental Research for carbon dating and selected antiquities chemicals cleaned at the Chemical section of Archaeological Survey of India at Madras.

The Library wing has enlarged with new additions of more than 300 volumes in various disciplines of Archaeology from leading publishers in addition to these under the book exchange scheme and purchases from personal collection.

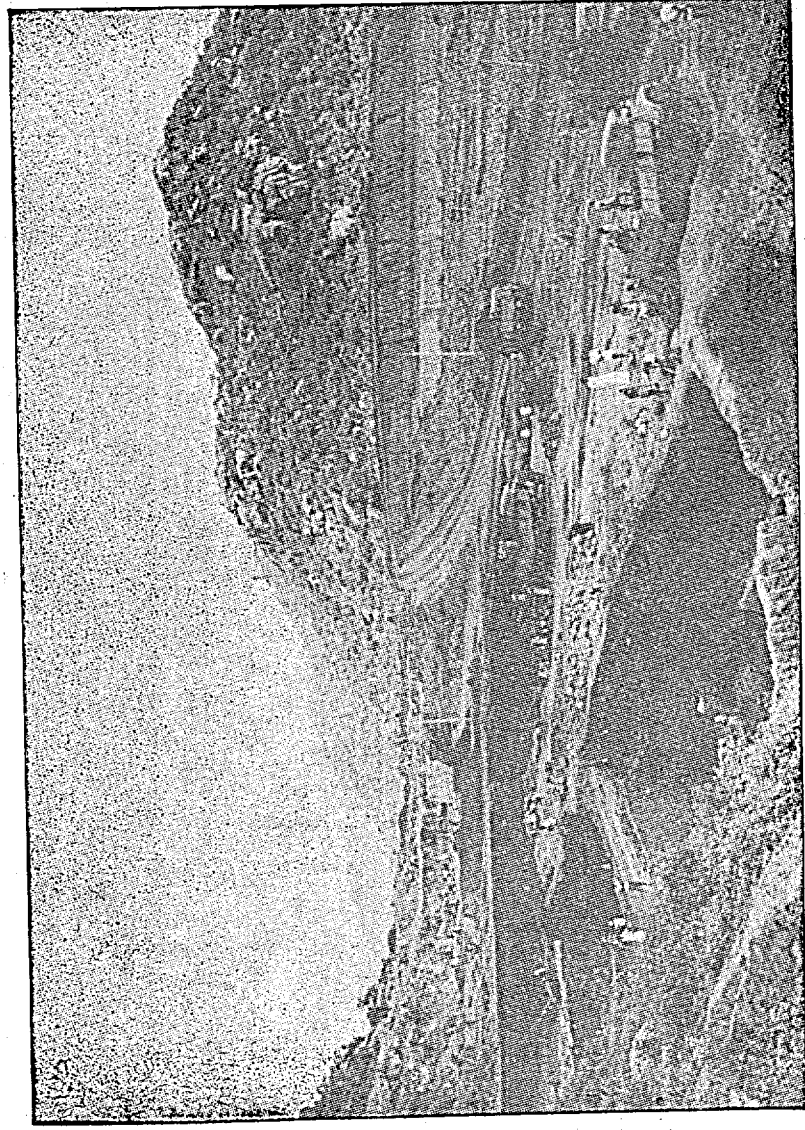
<i>Name of Reservoir System.</i>	<i>Date of opening.</i>	<i>Date of Closing.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
12 Periyar System-Double Crop area.	1st June 1972	.. 31st March 1973.
13 Periyar System-Single Crop area.	15th August 1972	..15th February 1973
14 Vaigai Reservoir Tiru- mangalam Canal.	25th October 1972	..10th March 1973.
15 Vaigai Reservoir Periyar new extension area.	1st November 1972.	15th February 1973.
16 Manjalar reservoir ..	15th October 1972.	31st March 1973.
17 Manimuthar reservoir	10th January 1973.	20th March 1973.
18 Kodayar System ..	1st June 1972 ..	15th March 1973.
19 Pattanamkal	Do. ..	10th March 1973.
20 Kanyakumari branch canal of Neyyar Project.	22nd May 1972 ..	15th February 1973.

The following works are under different stage of progress :—

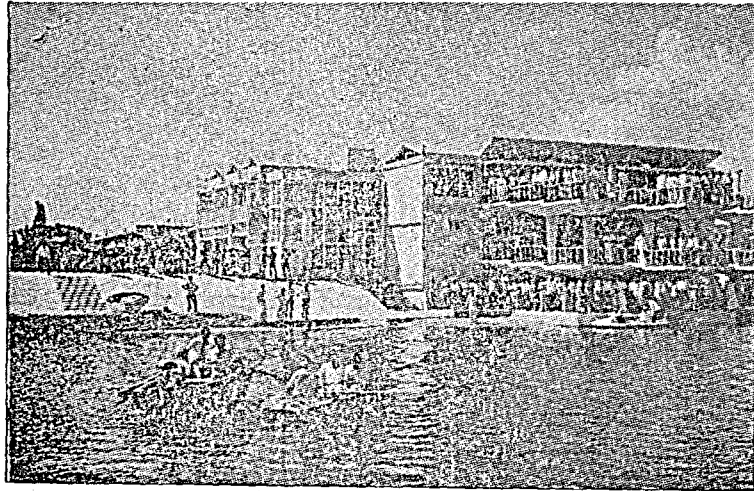
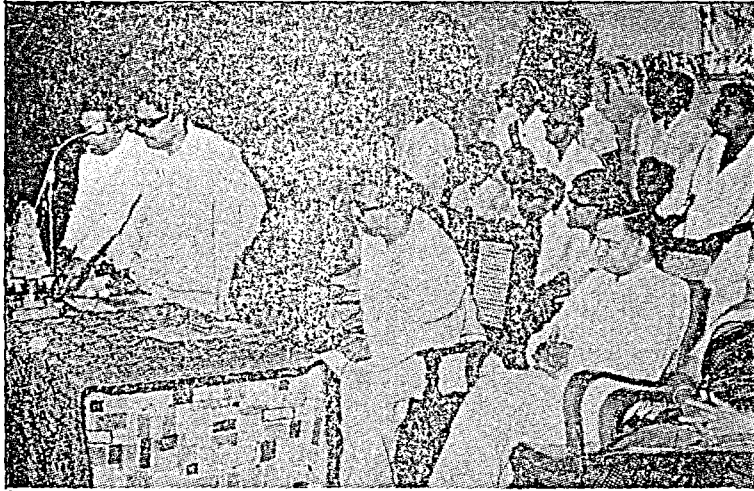
- 1 Chittar Pattanamkal Scheme (Estimated cost Rs. 733 lakhs.)
- 2 Ramanadhi Scheme (Estimated cost Rs. 95.70 lakhs.)
- 3 Gatana Reservoir Scheme (Estimated cost Rs. 158 lakhs.)
- 4 Karuppanadhi Scheme (Estimated Rs. 154 lakhs.)
- 5 Ponnaniar Scheme (Estimate Rs. 46.14 lakhs.)
- 6 Chinnar Reservoir Scheme (Estimate Rs. 118.25 lakhs.)
- 7 Restoration of Nandan Channel (Estimate Rs. 99 lakhs.)
- 8 Pilavukkal Scheme (Estimate Rs. 83.66 lakhs.)
- 9 Thandarai Anicut Scheme (Estimate Rs. 51.81 lakhs.)
- 10 Marudhanadi Scheme (Estimate Rs. 62 lakhs.)
- 11 Modernising Vaigai Channel (Estimate Rs. 433 lakhs.)



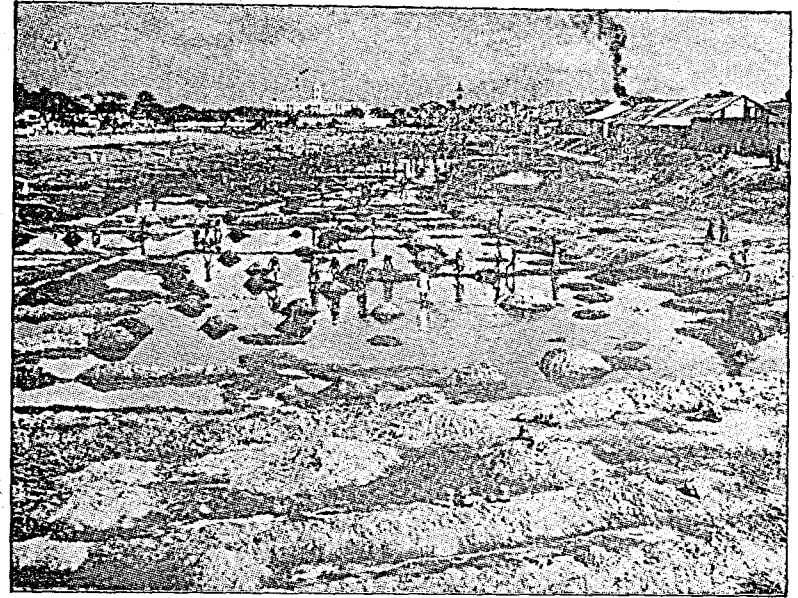
Nirar Weir—Front General View.



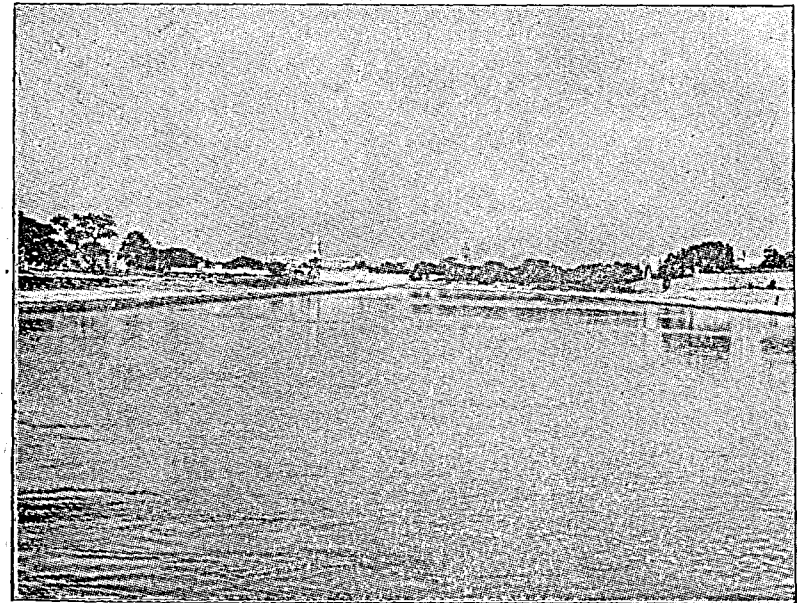
Chinnar Reservoir Project—General View.



Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi opened the Boat Club at Marina and inaugurated the pleasure Boat Service on Cooum on 4th February 1973.



Cooum River during improvements.



Cooum River after completing improvements.

Modernising Thanjavur Channels (Estimate Rs. 49 crores).—A comprehensive scheme for 'Modernising the old Cauvery Delta System' at a cost of Rs. 49 crores was formulated in October 1969 and is awaiting clearance by the Central Water and Power Commission.

Pending clearance of the scheme, pilot schemes for improving the channels, drainage carriers, etc., were taken up to study the effect. In the context of the very long delay expected in getting clearance for the comprehensive scheme, it was considered that with a view to overcome the difficulties in irrigation in Thanjavur Delta, experienced in the recent years, a Repairs Programme for the Cauvery Delta System be prepared under which only such of those components of the comprehensive scheme which are considered immediately essential be taken up for the proper upkeep of the delta. The Government approved a four-years programme starting from 1972-73 to 1975-76 with a total outlay of Rs. 12.98 crores.

Drainage Schemes in Cauvery Delta.—Nineteen works costing Rs. 52.00 lakhs were sanctioned and taken up for execution. The works are in different stages of progress.

Flood Control.—The works of strengthening the banks of coloroon in Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot Districts and Aganda Cauvery are in progress.

Central Designs Office, Madras.—All designs and drawings of works connected with the following works have been prepared and sent to the concerned officers. (1) Ponnaniar Reservoir Scheme, (2) Virahanur Regulator of Modernisation Vaigai Channel Scheme, (3) Chinnar Reservoir Scheme, (4) Pilavakkal Reservoir Scheme, (5) Karappanadhi Reservoir Scheme and (6) Marudanadhi Reservoir Scheme.

Special Minor Irrigation Programme.—Against the target of 725 works fixed, 728 works have been completed during the year 1972-73 and as against the Budget allotment of Rs. 341.31 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 329.82 lakhs has been spent on Special Minor Irrigation Programme Works.

Desilting-cum-Reclamation Works.—Against the target of ten works fixed for this year, 20 works have been completed. Out of the Budget allotment of Rs. 17.68 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 6.98 lakhs has been spent during the year 1972-73.

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.

The project has been designed to provide irrigation facilities for about 2,51,000 acres in the dry and arid regions of Pollachi, Udumalpet, Palladam and Dharapuram taluks of Coimbatore District, besides stabilising and augmenting the requirements of irrigation under Aliyar in Tamil Nadu and Kerala to an extent of 26,400 acres and 3,750 acres under Dhali system in Tamil Nadu. The project is also intended for producing Hydro Electric Power to an extent of 1,85,000. Kilo Watts. The project is designed for raising dry crops only. Wet cultivation will also be allowed in low lying areas likely to be water-logged or affected by seepage where no other crops will grow. The extent localised for wet cultivation is about 20 per cent of the total ayacut.

The Project seeks to integrate seven west flowing rivers by constructing reservoirs and diversion works across them and interconnecting them by means of tunnels. These tunnels divert the waters impounded in the reservoirs to the east for the irrigation of lands in Coimbatore district and Chittur area of Kerala State. These rivers lie at various elevations ranging from 3,900¹ to + 1,050¹ which enable utilisation of the drops between the rivers to develop hydro-electric power. The estimated cost of this Project is Rs. 6,753 lakhs.

The progress made in the execution of the important components of this Project is briefly given below :—

Upper Nirar Weir and Tunnel.—The concreting work of the Weir has almost been completed and the masonry work is in full swing. Tunnelling from the exit face and entrance face for a length of 810 and 620 respectively has been done and the total length of tunnelling so far done is 7,005 out of a total length of 14,000.

Lower Nirar Dam and Tunnel.—Detailed investigation has been completed and technical note together with necessary plans and rough cost of estimates have been sent to Government. The Government of Tamil Nadu have addressed the Government of Kerala for concurrence to the proposals. The reply from the Kerala Government is awaited.

The construction of other dams and tunnels designed under the Project including the canals system have already been completed and are functioning.

The following canals were thrown open during the year 1972-73 :—

Serial number and name of Canal. (1)	Ayacut thrown open. (2) ACRES.	Date of opening. (3)	Date of closure. (4)
1 Pollachi Canal ..	23,700	15th May 1972 ..	31st October 1972
2 Vettaikaranpudur Canal (B. Zone).	5,460	15th May 1972 ..	31st October 1972.
3 High Level Canal ..	730	1st June 1972 ..	15th November 1972.
4 Parambikulam Main Canal from M. 44/6/ 330 to tail end.	77,800	1st July 1972 ..	2nd December 1972.
5 Parambikulam Main Canal right side dis- tributaries and branch canals reach M. 0/0 to 10/2.	19,943	15th August 1972.	15th January 1973.
6 Parambikulam Main Canal left side dis- tributaries reaches 0/0 to 10/2.	19,647	25th August 1972.	25th January 1973.
7 Udumalpet Canal ..	18,800	7th August 1972 ..	21st January 1973.
8 Sethumadai Canal ..	5,000	25th August 1972	25th January 1973.
9 Aliyar Feeder Canal..	4,660	25th August 1972	25th January 1973.
10 Upper Left and right side canal.	6,060	2nd October 1972.	10th March 1973.
11 Vettaikaranpudur Canal	5,400	5th November 1972.	20th March 1973.

ELECTRICITY—TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is in charge of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the State.

The year under report was the fourth year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan and was significant in the Power Development of the Tamil Nadu with the achievements of the plan targets under Generation, Transmission and Rural Electrification.

The third T.A. set of capacity 110 M. W. under Ennore Thermal Station was commissioned on 17th May 1972. With this addition the installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid increased from 1,475 M. W. to 1,571 M. W. registering a growth of about 7 per cent over last year. This is exclusive of the installed capacity of 600 M. W. of Neyveli Thermal Station under Central Sector (Madurai Thermal Station of 14 M. W. was closed down during the year).

The sustained grid peak demand actually met during 1972-73 was 1,190 M. W. which is lesser than the previous year due to power cut imposed with effect from October 1972.

The total grid consumption during 1972-73 was 6,855 M. units as against 6,816 M. units during 1971-72. Assuming an annual increase of 10 per cent in the grid consumption, the anticipated consumption for 1972-73 works out to about 7,500 M. units. The actual consumption during 1972-73 was only 6,855 M. units. This is due to the power cut introduced in stages up to 75 per cent and due to extensive loadshedding carried out in the grid during 1972-73.

The storage equivalent of all hydro reservoirs in the State as on 1st April 1972 was 770.81 M. units. There was considerable delay in the onset of South-West monsoon during 1972 and no appreciable inflows were realised in any of the catchments till the first week of July 1972. Hence a 25 per cent cut was imposed on H.T. consumers from 19th June to 12th July 1972 to reduce grid consumption.

The inflows in hydro reservoirs during the South-West monsoon period in 1972 were just below normal in the case of Nilgiris group of reservoirs while they were considerably low in Periyar and Parambikulam-Aliyar Scheme reservoirs. The grid consumption was high touching a figure of 229.46 lakhs against 209.00 lakhs during the corresponding period last year. The generation at Neyveli and Ennore Thermal Station were low during the period due to inadequate mining of Lignite at Neyveli and inadequate coolant water-supply at Ennore respectively. The relief from Mysore was practically nil and Kerala relief was also less than that of last year. Due to inadequate inflows the generation in Periyar, Papanasam, Kodayar and Parambikulam-Aliyar Scheme Power Houses were also low to the extent of 300 M. units. Thus there was total shortfall of about 1,000 Mega units which have to

be met by increased generation in Nilgiris Stations and consequent fast depletion of Hydel storage. The total storage at the end of South-West monsoon period in Nilgiris were as follows :—

Storage equivalent as on 1st September 1972.

Fykara Group	145.37 M. U. as against. 298.05 M. U. as on 1-9-1971
Kundah Group	444.43 M. U. as against. 937.95 M. U. as on 1-9-1971

Hence to reduce power consumption, 25 per cent power cut was imposed against from 1st October 1972 on both Higher Tension and Lower Tension supply. The North East monsoon has also failed this year and the storage position become very critical in January 1973 and further power cut was necessitated. The cut was increased to 40 per cent from 1st February 1973 and again to 75 per cent from 15th February 1973.

The total units of power generated in the Power Houses in Board area both hydro and thermal are 5,070 million units. 1,785 Mega Units were purchased from other States.

During the year energy sales to the ultimate consumers was 5,366 million Kilo Wtt. H's, of which nearly 54 per cent was consumed by High Tension loads and 45 per cent by low tension loads. The category wise consumption was 46.3 per cent by industrial, 26.9 per cent by agricultural 12.3 per cent by licensees and other States, 5.2 per cent by domestic supplies, 6.9 per cent by commercial supplies and 2.4 per cent by department works, buildings, public lighting, etc.

After meeting 133 Mega unit towards station consumption and 1,356 Mega unit as line losses, the power actually sold was 5,366 Mega unit. The line losses work out to 20.8 per cent which is reasonable considering the very extensive nature of the grid.

About 1.58 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year bringing the total number of consumers at the end of 1972-73 to 21.51 lakhs in Board's area, besides 4.1 lakhs of consumers served to licensees, as on 31st March 1973. The total connected load of the Board as on 31st March 1973 was about 4,740 M. W.

3,439 Km. of Extra High Tension and High Tension lines and 17,695 Km. of Low Tension lines were energised in 1972-73 making the total to 64,425 Km. and 179,701 Km. respectively as at the end of the year in Board area.

Nine new sub stations were commissioned during the year. There are 260 Extra High Tension and High Tension sub stations in the State as on 31st March 1973.

Two Thousand Seven hundred and eighty four Distribution transformers with capacity of 2,83,596 KVA. were energised during the year bringing the total as on 31st March 1973 to 33,578 distribution transformers with capacity of 28,31,820 KVA. in Board area.

Electricity was extended to 7,794 villages and hamlets in 1972-73 by way of street lights. There are 60,318 towns, villages and hamlets having the benefits of electricity as at the end of the year.

Fifty-five Thousand and Seventy-Two agricultural pumpsets were connected to power making the progressive total number of pumpsets connected to power as on 31st March 1973 to 6,49,241 in Tamil Nadu.

The financial particulars viz., Gross Revenue, Revenue Expenses, Capital expenditure for the year 1972-73 as per accounts of the systems and circles were as follows :—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS).

Gross Revenue (including subsidy)	9,374.28
Revenue Expenses (before meeting Reserves and interest charges).	5,484.32
Capital expenditure	4,276.47

The total capital outlay (progressive) of the Board as on 31st March 1973 was Rs. 524.07 crores.

The Mysore, Kerala and Andhra power grids were interlinked with the Tamil Nadu grid through 230/220 K.V. lines for exchange of surplus power between these States.

Power to the extent of 5 M. units to Kerala State Electricity Board 45 M. units to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and 100 M. units to Pondicherry Electricity Department were supplied by this Board during the year under review.

During peak load hours, the Board has supplied 114 M. units of power to Mysore system by giving peak load assistance. The Mysore system has returned 117 M. units of Power to Tamil Nadu Electricity Board in 1972-73.

The demand for Power for agriculture industrial, domestic purposes etc. was on the increase and to meet this ever increasing demand, 14 continuing schemes and 14 New schemes including in the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74) were taken up for execution.

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 Board and the Board of Examiners for Cinema Operators.

There are 12 Distribution Electrical Licensees in the State. Seven of them are Private Licensees and the rest Local Authority Electrical Undertakings.

No new licence or sanction under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 was granted and no licensee's Undertaking was acquired during the year.

No loans were granted to the Private Licensees during the period under review.

The Government have permitted the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation Limited, Tiruchirappalli under section 9 (2) of Indian Electricity Act, 1910 to avail the Cash Credit facility from any Scheduled Bank till 31st December 1972 for a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 by hypothecating the stores as Security.

The Government have permitted the Tirunelveli-Tuticorin Electric Supply Company Limited under section 9 (2) of Indian Electricity Act, 1910 to avail Cash Credit facility from the Central Bank of India till 24th September 1972 for a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 by hypothecating the stores.

The Government have also permitted the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation Limited, Tiruchirappalli under Section 9 (2) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 to avail the Cash Credit facility from the Syndicate Bank till 30th June 1973 for a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 by hypothecating the Stores as Security to the Bank.

(a) The total tax collected during the period is as detailed below:—

	(Rupees in lakhs)
On energy sold by Electricity Board	216 00
On energy sold by Licensees	118 43
On energy generated and consumed	14 88
	349 31

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,87,723.25 was paid to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Licensees during the period as collection charges.

(c) The following inspections were conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962.

1 Revenue Units	99
2 Circle Offices of the Board	22
3 Licensees	22
	143

The following inspections were conducted during the period under review under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939:—

- 1 Salem, Erode Electricity Distribution Company, Limited, Salem.
- 2 Tiruchirappalli-Srirangam Electric Licensee.
- 3 Coimbatore Municipal Electrical Undertakings.
- 4 Tinnevely—Tuticorin—Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Tirunelveli.
- 5 Kumbakonam Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Kumbakonam.

Revenue and Expenditure—

(a) Revenue	Rs. 52,99,000
(b) Expenditure	Rs. 43,23,073

Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957—

(a) The total number of cinemas existing as on 30th March 1973 is furnished below:—

(i) Permanent Air-conditioned	24
(ii) Other permanent	698
(iii) Semi-permanent	17
(iv) Touring Talkies	591

(b) Number of Electrical Certificates issued and renewed:—

(i) Fresh issue	309
(ii) Renewal	1,139

(c) Number of Cinema Operator's Licence issued:—

(i) Fresh	216
(ii) Renewal	579
(iii) Duplicate	15

Electrical Licensing Board—

	Issued.	Renewal.
(i) Wiremen Competency Certificate ..	1,140	2,378
(ii) Supervisors Competency Certificate ..	338	572
(iii) Grade 'A' Contractor Licence ..	100	444
(iv) Grade 'B' Contractor Licence ..	268	1,970

Restriction and Control.—There was power cut during the period from 17th June to 17th July 1972 and from 1st October 1972.

Relaxation from peak hours restrictions under Restriction and Control was given to the following consumers:—

- 1 M. Subramaniam, Salem.
- 2 Municipal Commissioner, Tuticorin.

Workshop.—The department has taken up the construction of workshop at Tiruchirappalli for installing a unit for reconditioning the engines and proposed to expand the unit at Kanyakumari. This would enable the department to have the replacement of the major assemblies, as and when required and to avoid detention of vehicles for long period.

Labour Welfare.—The State Transport Department has pensionable service as well as non-pensionable service. In the past, members of the non-pensionable service, when promoted to pensionable service, were not eligible to count the period of non-pensionable service for purposes of pension. Government during the year issued orders liberalising the pension rules for Transport workers and allowing members of the non-pensionable service to count their entire period of non-pensionable service for purposes of pension when they are promoted to pensionable service. The scheme of attendance bonus and incentive bonus applicable to the workers was continued during the bonus year October, 1971 to September, 1972.

The Government changed the organisational pattern of the nationalised transport in this State by establishing State Transport Corporations with a view to manage the bus transport systems in the different areas efficiently along with the State Transport Department. The names of the corporations, the dates from which they are operating services and the area of their jurisdiction are mentioned below:—

<i>Corporation.</i>	<i>Date from which operating services.</i>	<i>Area of operation.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Pallavan Transport Corporation Ltd., Madras-2.	1st January, 1972.	Madras City and Chingleput Districts.	Started operation with the routes and buses, and other assets transferred from Tamil Nadu State Transport Department.



Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the Cheran Transport Corporation at Pollachi on 30th April 1972.

Corporation.	Date from which operating services.	Area of operation.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2 Pandian Roadways Corporation Ltd., Madurai-16.	17th January 1972.	Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli Districts.	Started operation with the services, etc., taken over from the Southern Roadways Private Ltd., Madurai, under the Tamil Nadu Fleet Operators Stage Carriages (Acquisition) Act, 1971.
3 Cheran Transport Corporation Ltd., Pollachi.	1st March 1972.	Coimbatore and the Nilgiris Districts.	Started operation with the services, etc., acquired from the Anamalais Bus Transport Private Ltd., Pollachi, under the Act mentioned above.
4 Cholan Roadways Corporation Ltd., Kumbakonam.	1st March 1972.	Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and South Arcot Districts.	Started operation with the services, etc., acquired from Raman and Raman Private Ltd., and Sri Ramavilas Service Ltd., Kumbakonam, under the Act mentioned above.
5 Anna Transport Corporation Ltd., Salem.	15th February 1973.	Salem North Arcot and Dharmapuri Districts.	Started operation with 45 services and assets of State Transport Department in Salem and Dharmapuri Districts. They have been transferred to the Corporation.

In August 1972 the Government decided to nationalise the entire Passenger Bus Transportation System in the State, within a period of five years. The Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Ordinance, 1973 was promulgated for this purpose. Under the provisions of the Ordinance, the stage carriages in the Nilgiris District were acquired and transferred to the Cheran Transport Corporation in January 1973. The Ordinance had since been replaced by the Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Act, 1973.

Motor Vehicles Administration

The Transport Commissioner who is a member of the Board of Revenue functions as the Head of the Transport Department at Madras, assisted by two Deputy Transport Commissioners, one Assistant Transport Commissioner, two Assistant Secretaries, one Assistant Engineer (Motor Vehicles), Senior Accounts Officer and Statistical Officer.

The State has been divided into 15 regions and each region is placed under the control of the Regional Transport Officer, who is also the Secretary to the Regional Transport Authority and the Collectors of the Districts are the Regional Transport Authorities in the respective districts, except in the case of City of Madras, where the Deputy Transport Commissioner (Nationalisation) is the Regional Transport Authority and the Regional Transport Officers of the Districts concerned are the Secretaries to the Regional Transport Authorities. The post of Regional Transport Officer (Nationalisation) is upgraded to that of Deputy Transport Commissioner (Nationalisation) during the year under report. The work relating to registration of vehicles, issue of permits, etc., in respect of Tamil Nadu State Transport Department is attended to by the Deputy Transport Commissioner (Nationalisation).

The State Transport Appellate Tribunal functions as full time officer. The Departmental Representative appears before the State Transport Appellate Tribunal on behalf of the Department and places the facts of the cases before the tribunal at its hearings. There is also a Secretary to the State Transport Appellate Tribunal in the cadre of Joint Regional Transport Officer to attend to regular administrative work.

Stage Carriages—(a) Grants of permits.—The aim is to provide easy conveyance for travelling public by achieving progressive increase, of 10 per cent per year ; but only 5.6 per cent of increase is witnessed i.e. from 8,449 buses to 8,928 buses.

However, additional bus transport facilities are provided, wherever necessary, by—

(i) grant of permits for new routes and for additional buses on the existing routes ;

(ii) increase of number of trips performed by the buses and by extension of the existing routes ;

(In view of the policy of the State Government to nationalise progressively the Passenger Transport Service, the responsibility of augmenting bus transport facility is put on the State owned Transport Corporations) and

(iii) Replacement of existing buses by buses of larger seating capacity.

The work relating to the grant, renewal, etc., of permits of inter-state stage carriages hitherto attended to by the respective Regional Transport Authorities is transferred to the State Transport Authority.

(b) *Nationalised Transport and Transport Corporations.*—The policy of Nationalisation of the following categories of bus routes is continued to be in force :—

(1) all routes of 75 miles and above, both Express and Ordinary Services ;

(2) all routes radiating from or terminating in Madras City, irrespective of length; and

(3) all routes in Kanyakumari district, including those which are originating from or terminating in that district.

The policy is being implemented in stages. The routes including inter-state routes are also taken over as and when the permits of the private operators expire.

The Transport Corporations, namely Pandian Roadways Corporation, Cheran Transport Corporation and Cholan Roadways Corporation which were formed during the year 1972 with headquarters at Madurai, Coimbatore and Kumbakonam respectively, continue to serve the public through their fleet of buses.

The Pallavan Transport Corporation, which emerged out of Tamil Nadu State Transport Department in Madras City, continues to operate its buses in the Metropolitan City and in the District of Chingleput.

The Tamil Nadu State Transport Department/State Transport Undertakings continue to operate the Nationalised buses in the districts other than Chingleput district as well as the Express Services.

During the year under report, The Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Ordinance, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance I of 1973) was promulgated with a view to take over the entire Passenger Transport Service except motor cabs, within a period of five years. Under this ordinance the acquisition of stage carriages shall commence with the District where-in comparatively fewer number of stage carriages are operating and shall thereafter be extended to the other districts in that order as specified in the second schedule to the ordinance. Accordingly, the stage carriages in the Nilgiris district are acquired by the Government on 14th January 1973 as the first stage. The Ordinance was subsequently replaced by Act 12 of 1973. On writs preferred by operators, the High Court, Madras, has held that the Ordinance and the Act 12 of 1973 is invalid and matter has been taken up to Supreme Courts by the State Government, which is still pending.

Goods Vehicles.—The State-wide permits for public carriers and private carriers continue to be issued without any restriction so as to ensure that goods transport keeps pace with the development of trade and commerce. Temporary permits are also granted to public carriers immediately on production of vehicles pending grant of pucca permits.

The Government have increased the number of private carrier permits to be issued by Tamil Nadu Authorities from 75 to 100 for operation between Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

During the year, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have agreed to allow the goods vehicles of both the States with a permit laden weight up to 15 tons.

To facilitate inter-State movement of goods traffic, bilateral reciprocal agreements already entered into, with the neighbouring States of Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh have been extended for another period of 5 years.

Contract Carriages.—Statewide permits for taxis and tourist taxis are issued without any restriction. Tourist Taxi permits are issued only for new Ambassador cars and for imported cars to ensure maximum comfort for tourists.

The work relating to the allotment of cars like Premier President, Ambassador and Standard Gazal for Ordinary and Tourist Taxi business and Autorickshaws, viz. Lambretta and Bajaj for Contract Carriage business, hitherto attended by the Home Department, have been transferred to the Transport Commissioner with effect from 1st January 1973.

There is no change in the rate of taxi and Autorickshaws fare, during the year under report.

The following table will show the number of contract carriages of different categories in operation during the period under report:—

Class of vehicles.	Number as on		Percentage of increase or decrease.
	31st March 1972.	31st March 1973.	
			Per cent
Autorickshaws	2,205	2,663	(+)20.8
Ordinary Taxis	7,970	7,825	(—)1.9
Tourist Taxis	1,002	1,402	(+)39
Omnibuses	186	137	(—)26
Luxury Coaches	33	37	(+)12

There is a decrease by 26 per cent in the number of omnibuses which is due to strict vigilance kept against their misuse as stage carriages and periodical checks conducted by enforcement staff.

Vehicular Position.—A general and comparative vehicular position is as follows :—

As on	Stage carriages.	Good vehicles.		Contract Carriages.	Other Trans- port vehicles.	Total.
		Public carriers.	Private carriers.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1st April 1972.	8,449	14,309	3,000	11,396	3,051	40,205
1st April 1973.	8,928	14,883	2,902	12,064	3,991	42,768

The increase in the number of each category of vehicles, shows the overall growth of motor transport industry.

Enforcement.—All Regional Transport Officers and the field staff working under them together with the Flying Squad continue to do useful work by detecting cases of tax evasion, plying of carriages without permits and other offences, like overloading in stage carriages, misuse of omnibuses, illicit taxis, etc. Suitable action on the offences was taken to recover the tax due or to punish the permit holders for violation of permit conditions by suspending the permits. Where drivers or conductors are at fault, action has been taken against them departmentally. Where Departmental action is not possible for petty offences, action has been taken to prosecute them in the courts of law. Special mass checks of vehicles have also been organised and conducted by Flying Squad, periodically.

During the year 1972-73 the flying squad have checked 43,034 vehicles, including 502 omnibuses and detected 1,372 major offences. An amount of Rs. 88,206 has been realised by way of taxes and compounding fees.

The following are the statistics of punishments awarded to offenders during the period under report:—

A. Departmental Action—

(a) Against permit holders	7,914
(b) Against drivers	853
(c) Against conductors	361

B. Conviction in Courts—

(1) Conviction in Courts under Madras Traffic Rules.	1,39,131 cases.
(2) Conviction in courts under Indian Penal Code.	6,249

Reciprocal Agreements with Neighbouring States.—The main feature of all the agreements is that the principle of parity of service kilometrage will be adopted instead of the principle of parity of permits. Further, single point tax system in respect of stage carriages which was not in vogue between Tamil Nadu and Mysore has been introduced. The question of conclusion of similar agreement with both Kerala and Pondicherry is under active consideration.

The following is the statement showing the number of goods vehicle and taxis for which permits have been agreed to be counter-signed by each State in order to ply them between Tamil Nadu and the adjoining states on *single point tax*, in pursuance of Reciprocal Agreements :

	Public carrier	Private carrier.	Ordinary Taxis.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Tami Nadu—Andhra Pradesh..	2,500	100	150
Tamil Nadu—Mysore	1,000	50	Nil.
Tamil Nadu—Pondicherry ..	4 : 1	4 : 1	No limit.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue receipts during the year 1972-73 (provisional) is Rs. 26.12 crores as against Rs. 22.97 crores in the previous year resulting in an increase of Rs. 3.15 crores i.e. 13.6 per cent whereas the expenditure incurred during the current year is Rs. 51.23 lakhs as against Rs. 50.32 lakhs during 1971-72: The increase in expenditure is negligible.

Purchase of Motor Vehicles for other Departments.—The Transport Commissioner is the authority for purchase of motor vehicles required for Government Departments other than Tamil Nadu State Transport Department, Transport Corporations, Electricity Board, but including local bodies and Municipal Autonomous Corporations. During the year 1972-73 orders were placed for 731 vehicles at an estimated value of Rs. 202.00 lakhs as against 326 vehicles to the value of Rs. 293.4 lakhs last year.

Advisory Bodies.—The State Transport Advisory Committee after its re-constitution during October 1971, has discussed important matters of policy relating to motor transport on 24th April 1972 at Ootacamund and the committee made valuable suggestions.

Conferences.—A meeting of the Ministers for Transport of Southern States was held on 12th December 1972 at Coimbatore and important decisions taken.

The tenth meeting of the National Transport Development Council held at New Delhi on 14th and 15th February 1973, considered subjects relating to Roads and Road Transport and suggested valuable recommendations.

The conference of the Regional Transport Officers held at Madurai on 23rd September 1972 under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Minister for Transport discussed important subjects.

With a view to mobilise additional resources for the Rural Road Development Fund, the Government levied with effect from 1st April 1972 surcharge on Motor Vehicles Tax at 5 per cent for goods vehicles and at 10 per cent for other types of vehicles other than motor cycles and scooters.

To promote tourism in Tamil Nadu permits were granted liberally for all types of vehicles chartered by tourists. The India Tourism Development Corporation, Madras, a Government of India undertaking and Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited were also operating a number of luxury type taxis and omnibuses, some with air-cool comfort and also certain luxury coaches for the sight seeing pleasure of foreign tourists.

The provision of road Transport facilities and revenue realisation were all impressive during the year under report and progress was pronounced when compared to the achievements during the previous years.

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation.

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is functioning at an independent wing in the Tamil Nadu State Transport Departments under the immediate control of the State Road Transport Officer. At present, there are about 3,000 Government vehicles under the technical-

control of this Organisation. This Organisation has got four Auto-mobile Workshops headed by Automobile Engineers and five Service Stations headed by Junior Engineers in the State (including one at the Secretariat Campus). There is a Central Purchase and Storage Unit at Madras to procure and supply batteries and tyres to the Government Vehicles besides supplying spare parts to the Government Workshops and Service Stations in the State. This organisation is also attending to technical scrutiny of estimates for works to be done in private recognised workshops and bills sent by them for such repair works, in cases where the works could not be executed in departmental workshops. The condemnation proposals for all departmental vehicles are also being scrutinised by this organisation which are routed through this Organisation.

During 1972-73, the following jobs were attended to by the workshops and Service Stations of this Organisation.

	Nos.
1 Major Repairs	387
2 2nd Line Repairs	4,251
3 Minor Repairs	11,052
4 Servicing	5,108
5 Miscellaneous	107
Total	20,905

The total value of work done during the year was Rs. 46.50 lakhs.

The four consumer petrol pumps at Madras, Madurai, Thanjavur and Salem supplied petrol and diesel to Government vehicles to the total value of Rs. 22.26 lakhs.

The Central Purchase and Storage Unit at Madras Supplied Batteries Tyres and Spare parts to the departmental officers to the extent of Rs. 7.90 lakhs.

During 1972-73, the Central Workshop, which was functioning in a small shed at Nandanam was shifted to a spacious building constructed at Velacheri at a total cost of Rs. 6.80 lakhs. The Government Automobile Service Station at Cuddalore, which was functioning

in a rented private building has been shifted to the bus depot of Tamil Nadu State Transport Department at Cuddalore. In this Government Automobile Service Station, both the Bus Wing and Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation Wing are functioning under the unified control of the Junior Engineer attached to the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation Wing.

Steps are being taken to establish a Government Automobile Service Station at Vellore, Dharmapuri and Coimbatore. It is also proposed to shift the Government Automobile Service Station from Nandanam to Kancheepuram.

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING.

Public Works (Buildings).

The main function of the Building Wing of the Public Works Department is to fulfill the requirements of the State Government Department in respect of their building needs. This Department works under the control of a Chief Engineer (Buildings). The Building Branch is responsible for designing, planning and construction of buildings according to the requirements of various departments.

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 1972-73 was Rs. 419.53 lakhs.

The following works were completed during the year:—

Medical—

	(ESTIMATE RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Construction of a building to accommodate 38 beds in Government Hospital at Namakkal.	6.90
2 Construction of a Hospital at Kadayanallur	5.00
3 Construction of a 32 bedded Hospital at Bhavani	7.83
4 Construction of an additional building to accommodate 32 beds in Government Hospital at Mayuram.	2.00
5 Construction of 38 bedded Government Hospital at Tiruppattur.	10.00
6 Construction of a hostel for Women in the Medical College, Chingleput.	2.00
7 Construction of a Research Centre in Women's Hospital, Egmore.	5.25
8 Construction of additional buildings in Kilpauk Medical College Hospital.	8.50
9 Construction of operation theatre in Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur.	4.50

Education—(ESTIMATE
RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

1 Construction of a building for Government Arts College at Dharmapuri.	7.50
2 Construction of building for Kalaignar Karunanidhi Government Arts College at Tiruvarur.	15.00
3 Construction of additional buildings for Government Arts College for Men at Nandanam.	8.00
4 Construction of additional buildings for Government Teachers' Training College at Komarapalayam.	7.50
5 Construction of a hostel at Government Arts College for Women at Kumbakonam.	6.50
6 Construction of High School for Women at Uthiramerur.	8.08
7 Construction of buildings for Middle School at Gudiyattam.	5.83

Revenue—

1 Construction of building for Taluk Office at Orathanadu.	2.24
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Administration of Justice—

1 Construction of building for Sub-Divisional Magistrate	1.10
2 Construction of building for Sub-Magistrate's Office at Mettur.	1.25
3 Construction of building for Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Mannargudi.	1.27

Tourism—

1 Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Coonoor ..	2.12
2 Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Yercaud ..	2.25

Police Housing Scheme.—Under the Police Housing Scheme 8,206 quarters for Police Subordinate Staff were completed so far and handed over to the Police Department. Seven hundred and seventy-three quarters are in various stages of progress in various places. The estimated cost of these quarters is Rs. 58 lakhs.

Port trusts.

Madras Port Trust.—The Revenue Receipts for the period 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 amounted to Rs. 1,152.08 lakhs.

The expenditure for the above period including interest on Government loans, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington and Dutch Financiers amounted to Rs. 1,029.63 lakhs. This excludes contribution of Rs. 40 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs from Revenue Account and General Reserves to Capital Account, Rs. 15 lakhs to Pension Fund, Rs. 5 lakhs to General Insurance Funds and Rs. 1 lakh to Welfare Fund, Rs. 3.31 lakhs to Sinking Fund and Repayment of loans to Government, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Dutch Financiers amounting to Rs. 99.11 lakhs.

The outstanding balance of loan due to Government of India at the end of the year was Rs. 28,34,27,822. The outstanding balance to International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Dutch Financiers were Rs. 3,23,63,506 and Rs. 1,15,32,454 respectively. A sum of Rs. 1,10,00,000 is due towards Debenture Loan from Public.

The balances in the Trust's Reserve Funds at the end of the Financial year were as under:—

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
a. General Reserve Fund—	
(i) Government Securities (Book Value)	166.79
(ii) Short term deposits	9.69
(iii) Cash in bank	32.23
	208.71
b. General Insurance Fund—	
(i) Government Securities (Book Value)	31.12
(ii) Short term deposits	26.75
(iii) Cash in Bank	0.17
	58.04



The Cyclone Warning Radar was installed in Port Trust on 9th January 1973. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Minister of State, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation delivered the inaugural address.

Import and export.—The total traffic handled at the Port during the financial year ended 31st March 1973 had registered 6,754,000 tonnes as against 6,792,000 tonnes during the previous year; which shows only a decrease of 38,000 tonnes or 0.6 per cent. This was due to fall in tonnage of foodgrains and iron and steel (manufactured) under imports and ores under exports during this year.

Imports during this year under review was 4,033,000 tonnes as against 4,105,000 tonnes during the previous year. This marginal decrease of 1.8 per cent was the result of the substantial decrease in the volume of imports of foodgrains and iron and steel (manufactured) as against the increase in the volume of coal, fertiliser and general cargo including mineral oil and petroleum products imported during the year.

A quantity of 17,000 tonnes of coal was imported during the year 1972-73 as against nil during the previous year. The import of foodgrains and iron and steel (manufactured) during this year had decreased by 65.5 per cent and 20.5 per cent respectively when compared to the previous year's performance. Five lakhs forty-five thousand tonnes of fertilisers were handled during this year as compared to 427,000 tonnes during the last year which accounted for 27.6 per cent increase. Further the tonnage of other general cargo imported had also shown a considerable increase by 6.9 per cent as compared to that of the tonnage handled during the previous year.

The exports during the year registered 2,721,000 tonnes as against 2,687,000 tonnes handled during the previous year resulting in an increase of 34,000 tonnes or by 1.3 per cent. This was due to the increase in the quantum of export of general cargo by 6.3 per cent as compared to previous year's traffic.

Shipping.—A total number of 919 vessels excluding Government and Sailing Vessels arrived during the year as against 916 vessels during the previous year.

Description of Vessels.

During 1972-73.

1 Foreign	776
2 Foreign Straits	25
3 Coasting	118
4 Government	37
5 Sailing	Nil
	956

Vessels of following nationalities which seldom call at this port arrived at this Port during this year:—

Cyprus, Italy, French, Maldiva, South Korea, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Philippines, Bangla Desh, Singapore, Ethiopia, Taiwan, Somalia, Dubai and Switzerland.

Port Security Services.—As a result of regular patrols and raids with the help of Jeep, a number of suspicious characters who were found loitering inside the harbour without harbour entry permits were spotted out and handed over to M-Division Police for necessary action.

Construction Works.

The following works are in progress:—

1 Construction of Ore berth.

2 Construction of Dumper House.

3 Laying Railway tracks.

Tuticorin Port Trust Board.—The port of Tuticorin continues to rank first in trade among all the Minor and Intermediate Ports in India.

The Gross revenue of the Port Trust for the year 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 50,47,205.

The total imports for the year amounted to 521,866 tonnes and the revenue collected was Rs. 4,59,686.20.

The total exports for the year amounted to 5,04,956 tonnes and the revenue collected was Rs. 9,27,906.95.

During the year, 193 steamers of 19,04,940 cubic metres and 233 sailing vessels of 51,864 cubic metres called at this port. The amount of Port dues collected was Rs. 2,51,476.79.

During the year 16 passengers embarked while 22 passengers disembarked.

Normal weather conditions prevailed during the year.

Minor Ports.—There are nine minor ports and three intermediate ports in Tamil Nadu.

All labour at minor ports in Tamil Nadu have been declared to be a public utility service for the purpose of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The following are the details of the Imports and Exports of Cargo during the year at the minor ports of Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Pamban, Kilakarai, Rameswaram and Colachel :—

Imports.	Exports.
(TONNES)	(TONNES)
1,43,479.7	2,49,615.7

The chief imports were grain flour, steel plates, stainless steel plates, baby food, NPK fertilizer and Muriate of Potash. The chief exports were onions, pappads, turmeric, granite stone products, illuminite sand, Iron ore, coconut, coral stones, cashew kernels, and cotton piece goods. The following statement shows the details of the vessels arrived during the year at the ports of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and sailed therefrom:

	Arrived.		Sailed.	
	Nos.	Cu. Ms.	Nos.	Cu. Ms.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) Steamers—				
(i) Cuddalore ..	12	246,719.32	14	276,405.32
(ii) Nagapattinam ..	78	969,916	76	933,323
(b) Sailing Vessels—				
(i) Cuddalore ..	33	2,976.76	45	3,997.92
(ii) Nagapattinam ..	6	553.00	3	279.00

Details of important works in progress and completed during the year are given below :—

Names of schemes.	Estimated cost.	Stage.
	(RS. IN LAKHS)	
1. Cuddalore Port—		
Construction of Breakwaters and river training works.	119.00	Work is in Progress.
2. Rameswaram Port—		
(i) Construction of passenger Terminal Station.	3,10,000	Work completed. Put to use from 21st July 1972.
(ii) Construction of (over-head Reservoir Tank.	30,500	Work completed.
(iii) Furnishing of passenger Terminal station.	23,000	Work completed.

Details of the passenger traffic during the year at the ports of Nagapattinam and Rameswaram are given below :—

Name of the port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
1 Nagapattinam	10,677	9,652
2 Rameswaram	43,045	15,574½

At Rameswaram, a bi-weekly ferry service between Talaimannar and Rameswaram is operated. The weather in all the ports was normal during the year and there was no serious disturbance of weather in any of the ports.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board :

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board was established in April 1961 with three mofussil Housing Units, one at Tiruchirappalli, another at Madurai and the third at Coimbatore each with jurisdiction over three and more districts besides the one at Madras City. The Board being a statutory body with members from various Departments, is able to plan and co-ordinate the housing activities in the State and ensure expeditious

and efficient implementation of the Housing programme. The Co-operative Housing Wing, formerly under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has now been attached to the Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

The schemes implemented by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board are briefly as follows :—

Number of houses completed. *Construction under progress.*

1. Low income Group Housing Scheme—

Madurai District—

- (a) Number of houses constructed for the Last Grade Government Servants of Erskine Hospital at Vandiyur (Karuppayee Urani). 60 houses.
- (b) Number of houses constructed for the Madurai University non-teaching staff at Nagamalai, Pudukottai. 40 flats.
- (c) Number of houses constructed on sold out plots at Madurai East Neighbourhood. 12 houses.

(ii) Tiruchirappalli district—

Dr. K.K. Nagar Phase II. 40 houses.

(iii) Coimbatore district—

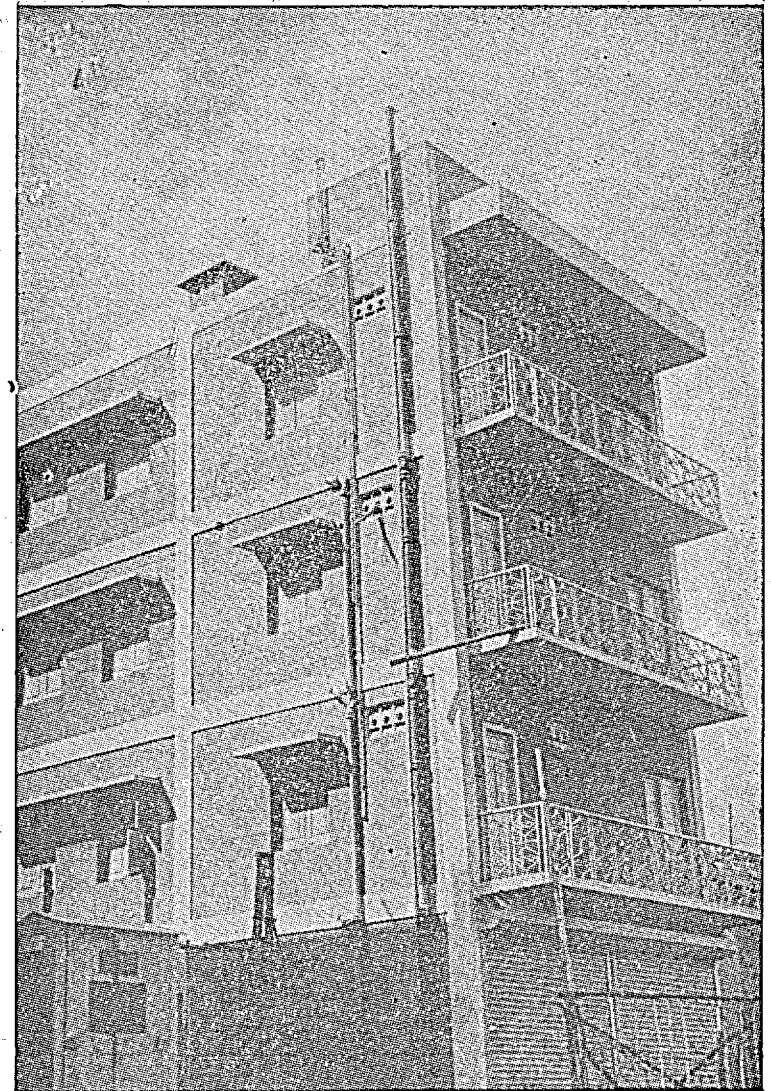
Houses for teachers at Erode. 44 houses. *Under construction.

(iv) Salem district—

Houses for the Mettur Chemicals Employees at Mettur. *60 houses. *under construction.

(v) Madras City—

- (a) Besant Nagar. 24 flats.
- (b) Indira Nagar. 32 flats.
- (c) Lloyds Estate. 6 flats.



Four storeyed L. I. C. Flats using "Celcrete" at Kalaingnar Karunanidhi Nagar, Madras.

	Number of houses completed.	Construc- tion under progress.
(d) Ashok Nagar	12 flats.	..
(e) Ashok Nagar	76 flats.	..
(f) A.A. Nagar	2 houses.	..
(g) A.A. Nagar (construction on sold- out plots).	4 houses.	..
(h) Sastrinagar	1 house.	..
(i) Indira Nagar	4 houses.	..

2. *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme*—

(i) Madurai district—

Number of houses constructed on sold out plots. 11 houses.

(ii) Coimbatore district—

Kovaipudur 1 house.

(iii) Madras City—

(a) Indira Nagar 16 houses. ..

(b) Indira Nagar (19 blocks). .. 48 flats. ..

(c) Besant Nagar 5 houses. ..

(d) Besant Nagar 16 flats. ..

(e) Ashok Nagar 312 flats. ..

(f) Ashok Nagar 11 houses. ..

(g) A.A. Nagar 28 houses. ..

(3) *Slum Improvement Clearance Scheme*—

(a) Manjal Medu and Sathamangalam 424 tenements. *under construction.

(b) Number of tenements constructed at C.N. Village and South Mount Road in Tirunelveli. 88 tenements. ..

(ii) Tiruchirappalli district—

North Rohini Phase I & II 199 tenements. ..

*Number of
houses
completed.* *Consti-
tution under
progress.*

(iii) Coimbatore district—

(a) Ukkadam (Comprising of slaughter house, Lingai Gounder Thottam and Balaiyan Thottam Slums). 822 tenements.

(b) Avinasi Road 252 tenements.

(c) North Perur Road 938 tenements. ..

(d) Arunthathiar Colony (Kamarajapuram). 66 tenements.

(iv) Salem district—

(a) Nehru Nagar *252 tenements. *under construction.

(b) Gosha Hospital *400 tenements. *under construction.

(c) Sandaipet *180 tenements. *under construction.

(d) Gandhi Nagar *180 tenements. *under construction.

4. Tamil Nadu Government Rental Housing Scheme—

(i) Madurai district—

(a) Sivagangai 48 flats. ..

(b) Kanyakumari 54 flats. ..

(ii) Tiruchirappalli district—

Judicial and Revenue Quarters.—

The work of construction of quarters for Judicial and Revenue Officers respectively was entrusted to Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Under Tiruchi Housing Unit, it was proposed to construct 87 houses for Judicial Officers and 46 houses for Revenue Officers. (Total 133 Nos.) in the entire jurisdiction of this unit. The estimated ceiling cost for

this scheme of 133 individual houses is Rs. 23.50 lakhs. The following chart will give a clear picture of the progress in this scheme as on 31st March 1973:—

	<i>Proposed.</i>	<i>Comple- ted.</i>	<i>Under construc- tion.</i>	<i>Yet to be star- ted due to non-avail- ability of land.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Judicial Quarters—</i>				
Tiruchirappalli district.	29	24	4	1
Thanjavur district ..	31	19	6	6
South Arcot district ..	27	16	10	1
<i>Revenue Quarters—</i>				
Tiruchirappalli district	18	10	5	3
Thanjavur district ..	17	10	4	3
South Arcot district ..	11	4	2	5
	133	83	31	19
<i>Revenue. Judicial.</i>				
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	2 (C.T.O.)	1
Jayankondam	..	..	1	1
			3	2
Thanjavur	..	..	1	1
Thiruthuraipoondi ..	..	..	1	..
Thiruvaiyaru	..	..	..	1
Thiruvarur	..	..	..	2
Mannargudi	..	..	1	2
			3	6

(iii) Coimbatore district—

(a) Kavundampalayam, Phase II .. 52 flats. ..

(b) Race Course 76 flats. ..

(v) Vellore—

C.T.O's. Office compound, Fort Round 20 flats.
Road.

Ancillary Service Scheme—

(i) *Coimbatore district.*—Under Ancillary Services, Coimbatore Housing Unit has constructed shops, Community Hall, etc., in the following places:—

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Number of shops.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1 Subsidised Industrial Housing Colony, Singanallur.	5	55,000
2 Community Hall, Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Singanallur.	1	65,000
3 Slum Improvement Clearance Scheme, Lingai Gounder Thottam.	4	12,500
4 Slum Improvement Clearance Scheme, Balayan Thottam.	6	17,500
5 Slum Improvement Clearance Scheme, South of Perur.	6	17,500
6 Slum Improvement Clearance Scheme, North Perur.	12	37,000
7 Tamil Nadu Government Rental Housing Scheme, Gandhipuram Shops, Bachelors, quarters.	9	12,000
8 Garages at Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, R.S. Puram.	4	12,000
9 Garages-Ramalingam Road	2	16,000

Besides, six shops at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.20 lakhs at Siddhapudur, Slum Improvement Colony are under construction.

(ii) Salem district—

1 Construction of six shops facing C.C. Road at Nehru Nagar, Salem Phase I—Six shops.

2 Construction of six shops facing the Odai at Nehru Nagar, Phase II—Six shops.

3 Construction of shops facing A.A. Road at Nehru Nagar, Salem.—Nineteen shops.

4 Judges Bungalow Compound, Salem—Four shops.

(iii) Vellore—

Four shops have been constructed in Kancheepuram under this scheme.

(iv) Madras City—

(a) Besant Nagar—Nine shops.

(b) Ashok Nagar—Eighty-six shops.

Other Deposit Works—

(i) Madurai district—

Construction of 407 houses for the repatriates at Thanakan-kulam under Deposit Scheme.—100 numbers.

(v) *Tiruchirappalli district—Jawan's Bhavan.*—It has been programmed to utilise the ex-servicemen's benevolent fund with the Collector of Tiruchirappalli to construct shops and restaurants at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.16 lakhs with a view to augment revenue by letting out the shops and restaurant to utilise the same for the welfare of the ex-servicemen's families have been started near, Tiruchirappalli Central Bus stand in an extent of 1.30 acres of land and the works are in progress. This programme consists of construction of 16 shops, 14 rooms, one vegetarian restaurant and two office portions.

Mini Cottages in Hill Areas.—The Housing Board has drawn up a scheme for the construction of mini-cottages in the hill areas at Ootacamund, Kodaikanal, Yercaud and Jawadu hills. Ten cottages at Ootacamund and 10 cottages at Kodaikanal have been constructed under this scheme. Each cottage has a plinth area of 1,100 square feet and the cost per cottages is Rs. 30,000. It is proposed to sell the cottage to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

Houses for Burma Repatriates.—The Government in Revenue Department have entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, the work of construction of 407 catenary type twin houses for the repatriates from Burma at Thinakankulam village, Madurai South Taluk, Madurai at a cost of Rs. 16.28 lakhs. Out of the 407 houses, construction of 100 houses have been completed.

Save a Rupee a day Scheme.—A new scheme by name 'Save a rupee a day Scheme' was introduced on Pongal day in January 1972. The scheme requires a person to save a rupee a day in special Hundi Boxes to be kept with individuals which will be supplied by the Housing Board. At the end of each month, the money deposited in the Hundies will be duly credited to the account of the individual kept with the Housing Board. The accumulation of such deposits will be utilised for the purchase of plot and construction of house after a period of 5 years.

Cellular Concrete Plant.—In the process of finding a new building material, Cellular concrete was invented and made use for building techniques and construction. The special feature of this novel building material is that while it is light in weight ($1/3$ or $1/4$) of ordinary brick it can withstand high stress and pressure, and it also reduces the dead load of the structures. It is also as workable as wood i.e., sawing, drilling, driving of Nails, etc., These characteristic features of celcrete not only result in sizeable financial economy but also reduces the normal construction period to one-half, thus enabling to reap the benefit of quick returns or the amount invested. The Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore, near Madras has been established with the co-operation of the Government of Polish Peoples' Republic at a cost of Rs. 365.00 lakhs. The plant has commenced production on 7th February 1972.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation.—The Tamil Nadu Housing Board forwarded schemes costing Rs. 984 lakhs to Housing and Urban Development Corporation for approval and sanction



Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurating the Cellular concrete plant on 15th December 1972.

of loan assistance from its Revolving Fund. Against this, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation approved one scheme, i.e., Korattur Neighbourhood Scheme and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 238 lakhs during 1971-72. Out of Rs. 238 lakhs, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board has so far drawn Rs. 161 lakhs and Rs. 13 lakhs is expected to be received during 1974-75.

Subsequently, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board forwarded six projects proposals costing Rs. 1,524 lakhs to Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation, however, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 625 lakhs for implementing Madras City and Environs Housing Scheme. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has now revised this scheme to a cost of Rs. 162.39 lakhs and the same has been approved by Housing and Urban Development Corporation. According to this revised project seven plots and 672 flats houses will be developed and constructed for different categories of people in and around the City of Madras. Out of Rs. 162.39 lakhs, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board has so far received Rs. 98 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs is expected to be received during the current year itself. During 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 74 lakhs is expected from Housing and Urban Development Corporation for this Scheme. In addition to the above schemes, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has so far sanctioned Rs. 87.42 lakhs for various schemes to the Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

Public Loan.—For the year 1972-73, the Government authorised the Tamil Nadu Housing Board to float a loan of Rs. 100 lakhs in December 1972 and the loan was fully subscribed. The State Government have guaranteed the payment of interest and the principal on the Stock Certificate and Promissory Notes.

With a view to increase the housing activities, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board has been striving to obtain loan from other sources and has succeeded in getting its schemes sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has obtained a loan of Rs. 100 lakhs from the Syndicate Bank during 1971-72 repayable in three years. The Life Insurance Corporation has given in February 1973 a package loan of rupees one crore for financing many of the Housing Scheme intended for lower income and

low-income group persons. It is also proposed to approach Nationalised Banks for loan assistance to Tamil Nadu Housing Board for construction of houses with Government Guarantee.

Town Planning.

The Directorate of Town and Country Planning is headed by an Officer borne on the I.A.S. Cadre. The Directorate of Town and Country Planning has been reorganised with eight regional offices which work in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the Headquarters Office at Madras. The work at the Headquarters was organised and transacted under the following five functional Divisions :

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Function.</i>
1 Regional Plans	Guiding and co-ordinating formulation of Regional Plans and sub-regional plans.
2 Master Plans	Guiding and Co-ordinating formulation of Master Plans for urban areas.
3 Detailed Development Plans ..	Guiding and co-ordinating formulation and implementation of Detailed Development Plans for urban areas.
4 General and Research	Guiding the work of local bodies in such matters as building regulations and street making, zoning, planning of Housing neighbourhoods and industrial estates, slum clearance, etc. Undertaking Research Programmes on problems of immediate relevance of planning work on hand.
5 Traffic and Transportation ..	Undertaking traffic and transport surveys for urban areas and regions and formulating comprehensive transportation plans.

Each Division is headed by a qualified Town Planner in the rank of a Deputy Director or Deputy Director (Special) working under the overall supervision of the Joint Director of Town and Country Planning.

The Department has eight Regional Offices headed by qualified Deputy Directors of Town and Country Planning or Deputy Director of Town and Country Planning who are responsible for guiding planning functions at the Regional, urban and local levels within their regions.

The various Town Planning works carried out by this Department during the year 1972-73 were as follows:—

(a) *Regional Plans.*—Draft Regional Plans for eight regions into which the State is divided were being finalised with reports and maps.

Initiations and preparation of sub-regional plan studies for the following regions have been taken up—

1. Salem-Cuddalore Region.
2. Coimbatore-Nilgiris Region.

The Draft Report for Trichy-Thanjavur Regional Plan was finalised and the draft reports for other regional plans were in the final stage of completion.

(b) *Master Plan for Urban areas.*—Under this, formulation of Master Plans for eight Towns, one in each Region was proposed.

Master plans have been completed during the year for Tirupathur, Courtallam, Karaikudi, Srivilliputhur and Rameswaram and preparation of Master Plans, was in progress for the towns of Kanyakumari, Ootacamund, Ambathur, Gudiyatham and Mannargudi.

Surveys in respect of Kumbakonam, Salem and University town near Madurai were completed and in respect of Pudukottai, Tambaram, Vellore, Erode, Nagercoil, Thanjavur and Cuddalore surveys were in progress.

(c) *Detailed Development Plans.*—There were 689 Detailed Town Planning Schemes in various stages of preparation and execution by the Local Bodies in the State.

Loans amounting to Rupees Five lakhs were granted for preparation and execution of detailed Town Planning Schemes during the year 1972-73.

(d) *Metropolitan Plan for Madras City*.—A comprehensive perspective plan (1971-91) for Madras Metropolitan Area was drawn up. This plan proposed the establishment of urban nodes and satellite towns. A ten year programme (1971-81) covering all important sectors of Development has also been worked out in the Report.

An ad hoc authority called the "Madras Metropolitan Development Authority" was set up by the Government during the year for carrying out the planning and development within the Madras Metropolitan Area.

(e) *Madras Metropolitan Area Traffic Plan*.—A comprehensive Transport and Traffic Study for Madras Metropolitan area and Coimbatore City Metropolitan area was taken up and continued during the year.

This study unit has collaborated with the Metropolitan Transport Project organisation of Railways in their techno-economic feasibility studies and provided with traffic and planning data. A supplemental note to the Transportation corridor report was prepared and furnished to the Railways.

(f) *Research*.—The department undertook two research studies during the year and had also brought out a technical bulletin "Planning Notes" for use of staff and officers of the department.

National Highways.

The post of Chief Engineer with the requisite staff was created in 1971 to attend to the National Highways and other Central Road Scheme in Tamil Nadu.

The following circles are under his charge :—

- (i) National Highways Planning Circle, Madras.
- (ii) Special Investigation Circle for Pamban Bridge Work, Madras.
- (iii) National Highways Circle, Madras.

- (iv) National Highways Circle, Madurai.
- (v) National Highways Circle, Tirunelveli.
- (vi) National Highways Circle, Salem.
- (vii) Highways Research Station, Madras.

There are 28 divisions under the control of the Chief Engineer (National Highways). Each division is under the control of a Divisional Engineer.

Below these divisions, there are 107 sub-divisions each functioning under the control of an Assistant Engineer.

The following estimates were technically sanctioned by the Chief Engineer (National Highways) during the year :—

	Estimates. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(a) Bridge Works—33	798.029
(b) Roads and Building Works—15	156.820

The following is the abstract of the Financial and Physical achievements of the National Highways Department during the year :—

Financial Achievements.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Central Road Fund Works	108.580
(ii) Metropolitan Road Development Scheme ..	14.68
(iii) National Highways Original Works	1,210.393

CENTRAL ROAD FUND WORKS.

Physical Achievements.

	Unit.	Target.	Achievements.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 New formation	KM.	14.76	20.140
2 Improvements	Nos.	0.140	0.500
3 Major bridges	Nos.	0.090	0.034

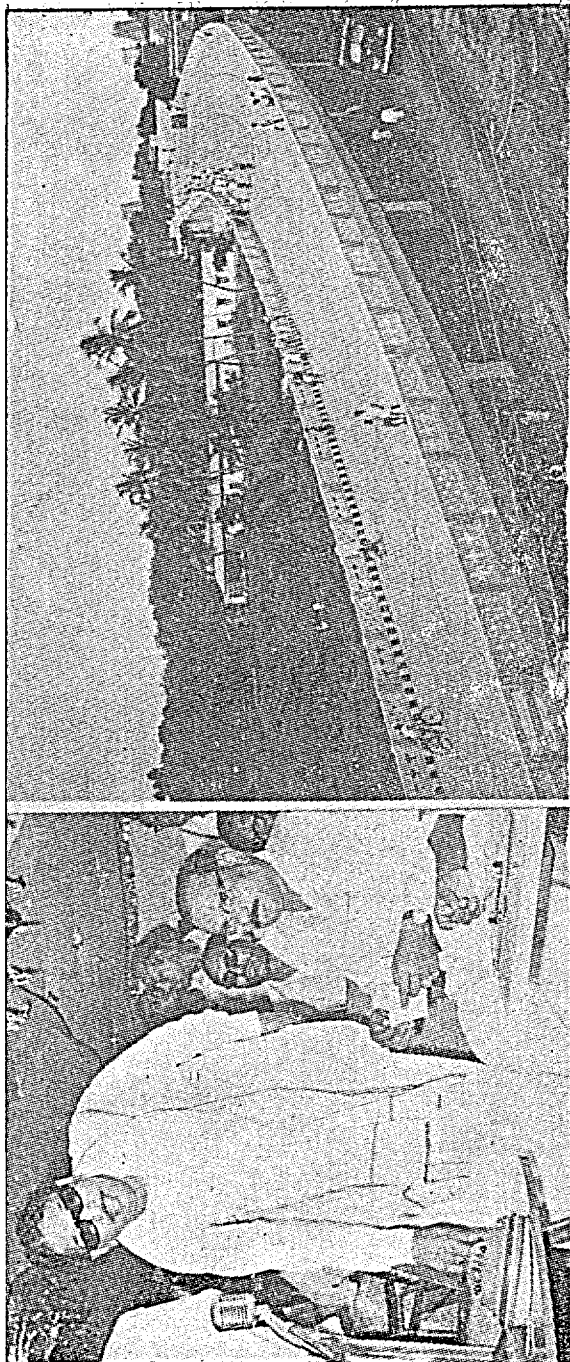
National Highways (Original Works)

	Unit.	Target.	Achievements.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Widening and strengthening single lane to two lane.	KM.	64.0	38.0
2 Strengthening existing double lane stretches	KM.	3.6	..
3 Culverts	No.	120	162
4 Bye-passes	No.	1.2	1.8
5 Over/under bridges	No.	..	..
6 Miscellaneous	No.	1.2	..
7 Major bridges	No.	0.9	1.0
8 Minor bridges	No.	13.0	14.0

Highways and Rural Works.

The Highways and Rural Works Department continued to function with a Chief Engineer, four Regional Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles with Headquarters at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli and one Superintending Engineer in charge of Investigation with Headquarters at Madras besides the following Special Circles :—

- 1 One Superintending Engineer for Mechanical Circle at Madras.
- 2 One Superintending Engineer for Economic and Interstate Importance Works at Tiruchirappalli.
- 3 One Superintending Engineer for Designs at Madras.
- 4 One Superintending Engineer for Rural Roads at Madras.
- 5 One Superintending Engineer for Sugarcane at Tiruchirappalli.
- 6 One Superintending Engineer for Flood Damages.



The fly-over bridge at Madurai was opened by Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 8th October 1972.

During the year there were 27 regular divisions including three Investigation Divisions, three temporary Divisions and 28 Special Divisions. During the period under report, there were 124 regular sub-divisions, two temporary sub-divisions ten posts of Assistant Engineers including Personal Assistants to the Superintending Engineers and 140 special sub-divisions.

The department continued to execute the works sanctioned under Development Schemes, Five Year Plan, etc.

(a) *State Highways (Government Roads)* :—The works of original nature under various type of development (viz) removal of deficiencies replacement of existing structures additional but inevitable facilities to cater to traffic needs in existing Government roads are taken up under this programme. During the year, 27 new works costing Rs. 106.15 lakhs were sanctioned. This scheme also provides for expenditure on works sanctioned under upgrading of rural roads into bus Route roads which covers the improvements to about 340 Kilometres of roads so far taken up. The expenditure incurred during 1972-73 was Rs. 169.55 lakhs.

Other Roads Scheme.—The works of original nature (viz) construction of bridges, causeways and upgrading of roads which are maintained by Panchayat Unions and Panchayats are undertaken under this programme as Plan Schemes by the Highways Department meeting the cost from State funds. Due to restricted outlay, no new works were sanctioned during the year. The expenditure incurred for the completion of spill over works during the year was Rs. 71.61 lakhs.

The following is the abstract of financial achievements during the year 1972-73 :—

	Financial achievements (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Tools and Plants	6.63
2 Construction of over/under bridge in lieu of existing level crossing.	24.28
3 Metropolitan Road Development Scheme	53.51
4 Sugarcane Road Development Scheme	50.20
5 Special Rural Roads Programme ..	293.76
6 Cauvery Command Area Programme ..	50.16
7 Drought Prone Area Programme ..	32.72

In order to relieve the burden of the Panchayat Unions in the maintenance of bus route roads the Government took over 9,298 Kilometres of bus route roads from Panchayat Unions and Panchayats during the period 1969-72. In pursuance of the policy to take over about 1,000 miles of roads per annum, the Government ordered to take over 1,631 kilometres during 1972-73.

Due to severe cyclone and devastating floods in Tamil Nadu during December 1972, extensive and serious damages were caused to roads especially in the Districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Chingleput, Tiruchirappalli, Madras and North Arcot Districts. Up to March, 1973, works numbering 8,329 were taken up. Out of this, 3,999 were completed at a cost of Rs. 248 lakhs. These works cover Government, Panchayat Union and Panchayat Roads, Minor Irrigation tanks and School Buildings.

The 34th Annual Session of Indian Roads Congress was held at Gandhinagar, Gujarat from 25th November to 3rd December 1972.

CHAPTER XV.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forests.

The areas under forests continued to be managed systematically within the frame work of the sanctioned working plans with a view to improve the growing stock and ensure maximum production. Reclamation of ex-Panchayat forests which were badly denuded of vegetation in the past was also taken up. Protection of forests from thefts demanded constant vigil on the part of the departmental staff. Encroachments are also a constant source of threat to the existence of forests.

Under the Five-Year Plan, various schemes were implemented for forest development.

The programme included (1) Farm Forestry and extension forestry to raise forest plantations in village waste lands and private lands (2) Raising plantations of industrial and commercial value, (3) Raising fuel plantations, (4) Tree planting along canal and river banks in order to improve the timber resources of the State and to prevent soil erosion (5) Soil Conservation works in the catchment areas of river-valley projects (6) Protection of wildlife and development of wildlife sanctuaries (7) Other schemes such as Forest Research, Forest publicity, Working Plans and construction of roads.

Under "DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME" forestry works were taken up in Hosur, Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram divisions and an expenditure of Rs. 11,60,360 was incurred.

The details of schemes implemented with both financial and physical achievements are given below :—

Name of the Scheme.	Physical achievement.	Financial achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	HECTARES.	RS.
(a) Farm Forestry and Fuelwood Plantation (a) Farm Forestry Villages Forests.	3,240	8,14,000
Fuel Wood Plantations	691	2,56,000

Name of the Scheme.	Physical achievement.	Financial achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	HECTARES.	RS.
(b) Economic Plantations—		
(i) Teak	505	2,61,000
(ii) Softwood	182	49,000
(iii) Casuarina	502	3,42,000
(iv) Wattle	836	3,43,000
(v) Planting quick growing species	3,555	25,45,000
(vi) Sandal	113	82,000
(vii) River, Canal and Lake Fringe Forests.	665	2,77,000
(viii) Rubber	173	13,26,000
(c) Consolidation of Forests including survey and demarcation of ex-Zamin forests.	Trichy Circle : 1,531 acres. Madurai Circle : 10 Blocks.	25,000
(d) Development of Wildlife Sanctuaries.	..	3,10,000
(e) Timber operation	..	1,04,000
(f) Forest Research	..	1,90,000
(g) Forest Communications ..	8 K.M.	3,03,000
(h) Construction of buildings ..	..	1,80,000
(i) Amenities to forest staff and labour.	..	98,000
(j) Forest Publicity	..	59,000
(k) Forest Protection	..	81,000
(l) Working Plan	..	99,000
(m) Development of Minor Forest Produce.	..	2,40,000

Name of the scheme.	Physical Achievement Hectares.	Financial achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(n) Planning and Statistical Cell	..	46,000
(o) Intensification of management	..	51,000
Centrally Sponsored Schemes—		
(a) Forest Resources Survey	947 Sq. miles.	1,97,000
(b) Adoption of plant protection measures in cashew plantations.	7500 Acres.	1,88,000
(c) Soil Conservation in Kundha Catchment.	..	13,00,000
Agricultural Works	479 hectares	..
Check Dams	530 hectares	
Retaining Walls	74	
(d) Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Lower Bhavani.	896 hectares.	9,31,000
(e) Soil Conservation in the Catchment areas of Vaigai and Mettur.	927 hectares.	7,98,000
(f) Soil Conservation in the problem forest areas.	Survey	36,000
(g) Agricultural production raising cashew plantations.	1411 hectares.	9,38,000
(h) Lac Cultivation	..	48,000
(i) Special package programme and expansion of areas in departmental cashew plantation.	618 hectares and 1310 hectares (Package Programme).	641,000

<i>Name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Physical Achievement Hectares.</i>	<i>Financial achievement</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
<i>Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Resettlement of Ceylon Repatriates.</i>		
1. Tea Plantations	368 hectares.	50,19,121
2. Rubber Plantations	417 hectares.	8,92,592
3. Scheme for drought prone areas ..	1,660 hectares.	11,60,360

*Utilisation of Forests :—*Permits for grazing of cattle were issued in all the divisions at the following rates :—

Buffaloe	Rs. 2.
Cow, Bull	Re. 1.
Sheep	0.50 nP.
Elephant	Rs. 20.

Under the hill village system, free grazing was allowed in Javadi, Kalrayans and Chitteri hills in Salem Circle. Free grazing was also allowed to Todas and Kotas of Nilgiris district. Hundred buffaloes belonging to Sri Hethiamman temple and also the residents of Mudumalai were allowed free grazing in Nilgiris district. Penning of cattle was allowed inside the reserved forests in selected localities under permits.

As usual, the fuel coupe contractors were required to cater to the bona fide domestic and agricultural requirements of ryots in regard to small timber, firewood and bamboos at the rates fixed in the agreement. Removal of green manure leaves in head loads and cart loads was permitted from manure leaf coupes and advance fuel coupes at nominal rates. Removal of fodder and thatch grass was also permitted by issue of permits.

In order to encourage the cultivation of food crops and to reduce the cost of raising the plantations, kumri cultivation was permitted in suitable areas where forest plantations were raised in conjunction with agricultural crops by leasing out the areas.

The disposal of other forest produce continued to be by sale in open auction or by inviting tenders. Supply of forest produce was undertaken by the Department to the following wood-based industries at negotiated rates fixed by the Government:—

1. *Pulpwood to Messrs. South India Viscose Company, Limited :—* During the year under report the right to collect bluegum wood for rayon pulp from an area of 1,291.55 acres was permitted at Rs. 450 per acre in Nilgiris South and Madurai North Divisions.

The right to fell and remove debarked wattlewood was leased out to the company at Rs. 100 per acre. During the year an area of 3,649.08 acres was allotted to the Company from Nilgiris South and Madurai North Divisions. An area of 82 acres of *Eucalyptus grandis* was allotted to the company at Rs. 750 per acre, for experimental purposes.

2. *Wattle Bark to Messrs. Tan India Wattle Extracts Limited.*—During the year under report a quantity of 5,795 tonnes of wattle bark was supplied to the company at Rs. 80 per tonne of green bark from Nilgiris North, Nilgiris South and Madurai North Divisions.

3. *Supply of Bamboos to Messrs. Seshasayee Paper Boards Ltd.*—A quantity of 50,896 tonnes of air dried bamboos was supplied at Rs. 11 per tonne during the year under report from Coimbatore and Salem Circle.

4. *Supply of Kiluvai Wood to Messrs. Seshasayee Paper Boards Ltd.*—Sanction was accorded for the supply of 100 tonnes of Kiluvai wood from Coimbatore North Division at Rs. 20 per tonne for experimental purposes. During the year under report a quantity of about 20 tonnes was supplied.

5. *Supply of Grass to Tamil Nadu Card Boards and Paper Mills, Limited.*—During the year under report the company had removed a quantity of 3,034.230 tonnes of grass on payment of a seigniorage charges of Rs. 3 per air dry tonne.

6. *Supply of Eta Reeds to Messrs. Sun Paper Mills*:—During the year under report the company had removed a quantity of 5,332.253 tonnes of eta reeds on payment of seigniorage charges of Rs. 6 per tonne.

7. *Supply of Softwood and Thanaku Wood to Messrs. Madras Chip Beards Limited*:—During the year under report the company was supplied a quantity of 357.50 tonnes of Thanaku Wood at Rs. 3 per tonne.

8. *Production of Timber Sandalwood and Sleepers, etc. Timber*:—During the year under report a quantity of about 24,458 M³ of timber of all species was sold at the following sale depots: Pollachi, Mettupalayam, Kargudi, Pettai and Nagercoil. 98,718 Teak poles were also sold during the year in the above depots. 350.780 M³ of timber was supplied to other Departments at scheduled rates approved by the Government.

Sandalwood:—During the year under report a quantity of 1,390 tonnes of Sandalwood was sold for Rs. 1,33,70, 532. The average price obtained was Rs. 9,616. 680 tonnes of sapwood was also sold for Rs. 84,270.

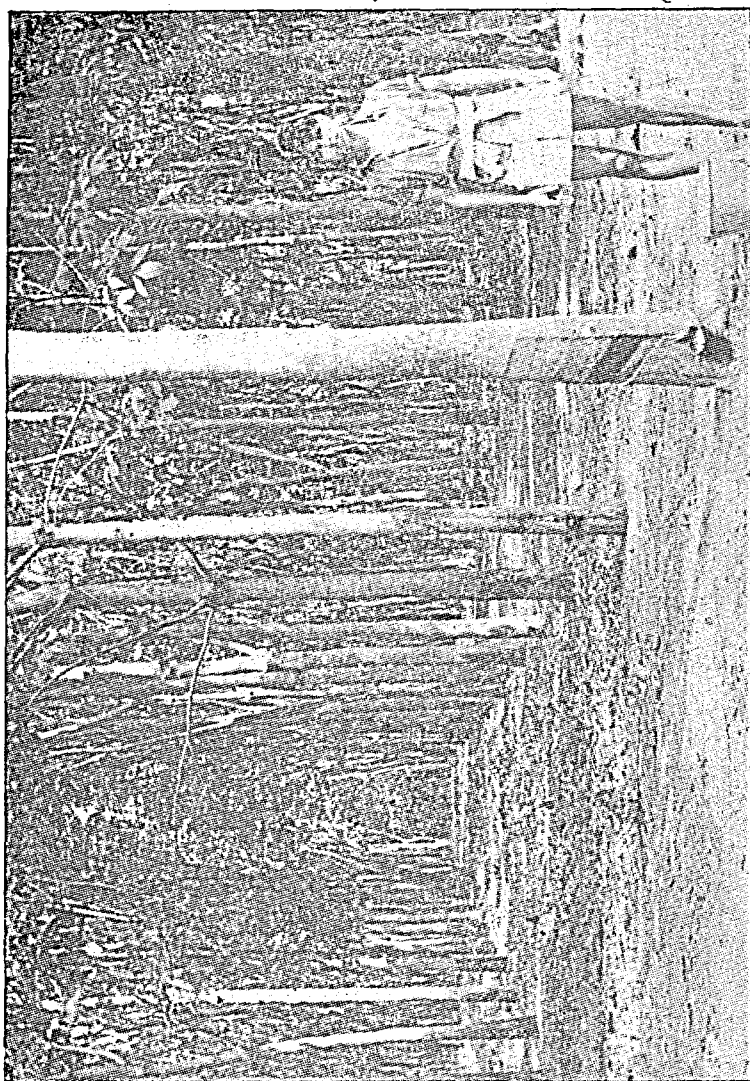
Sleepers.—2,719 sleepers produced in 1971-72 were supplied during 1972-73 to the Railways for Rs. 2,47,338.

Cashew:—A revenue of Rs. 19,03,592 was realised by sale of Cashewnut collected departmentally and a revenue of Rs. 1,64,231 was obtained by selling the right to collect and remove cashew from the plantations of Ramanathapuram Division.

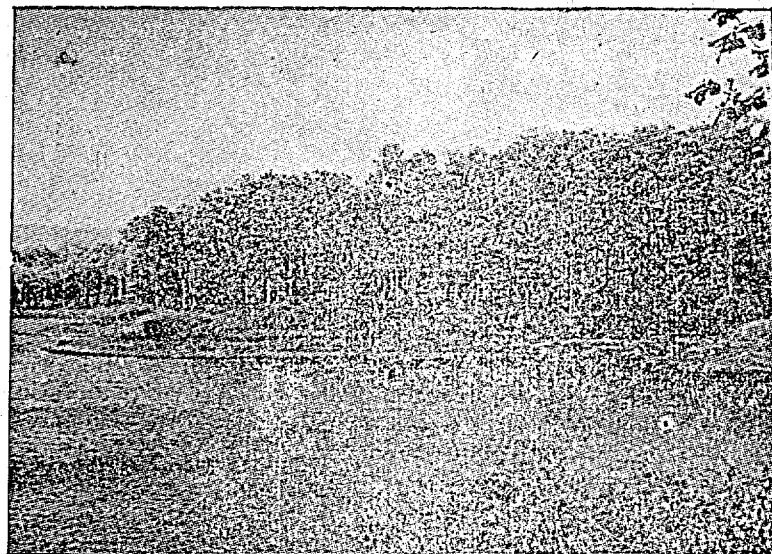
Rubber.—During the year under report a quantity of 2,84,143 kgs. of rubber was sold for Rs. 14,26,892.

Tea.—During the year under report 75,892 kgs. of green tea leaves were sold for Rs. 54,022.

Forest Protection.—Charcoal burning and goat browsing were totally prohibited. To put down illicit felling and removal of forest produce and to ensure strict observance of Timber and Sandalwood Transit Rules, many special parties were organised by all District Forest Officers at frequent intervals. There are three special mobile patrol parties in Salem Circle and one in each circle of Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. These parties work under the direct guidance of the Conservators of Forests and help the territorial staff to tighten up protection.



Rubber Plantations-Keeripparai.



Teak Plantations at Tops.

During the year under report 196 Sandalwood smuggling cases were detected including one major case in which an Ambassador Car was confiscated to Government.

The number of offences booked both by the territorial staff and special mobile patrol parties is furnished below. The subordinates had shown a high sense of responsibility in the protection of forests against illicit fellings.

Number of cases pending at the end of 1971-72 ..	10,068
Number reported during the year 1972-73 ..	5,375
Total ..	15,443
Number disposed of during the year	7,641
Number of cases pending disposal at the end of 1972-73 ..	7,802

Compounding fees amounting to Rs. 8,35,629 was realised from offenders during the year.

Recruitment of Rangers and Assistant Conservators of Forests.—Five Rangers were recruited for the 1972-74 Course and deputed for training at the Southern Forest Rangers' College, Coimbatore.

Training of Staff.—Ten Rangers were deputed for logging training and six Rangers were deputed for training in Soil Conservation. Two Rangers were deputed for training in Rubber Plantations. One hundred and twenty Foresters and 59 Forest Guards were trained in the Forestry Training School at Vaigai Dam.

The Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forest Act (Amended), 1965.—The act continued to be enforced by the special staff employed for the purpose and they had detected and reported 113 offences under this Act.

The Tamil Nadu Private Forests (Assumption and Management Act, 1961).—During the year under report no area was taken over.

The Tamil Nadu Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Act, 1955.—The Act continued to be in force during the year. The delegation of powers to the District Forest Officers by the Collector is working satisfactorily.

Preservation of Wildlife.—The game laws and shooting rules contained in the Tamil Nadu Forests Manual continued to be enforced.

The following wildlife sanctuaries were maintained and there was considerable increase in the number of visitors (both in-land and foreign) to these sanctuaries:—

- 1 Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary.
- 2 Anamalai Wildlife Sanctuary.
- 3 Vedanthangal Water Birds' Sanctuary.
- 4 Tiger Sanctuary, Mundanthurai.
- 5 Guindy Deer Park.
- 6 Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary.

A new sanctuary called "Anamalai Wildlife Sanctuary" was established on 21st January 1973 in Coimbatore South Division. The Nilgiris Wildlife Association and The Palani Hills Wildlife Association continued to regulate hunting and management of Wildlife in their respective areas.

Cinchona

Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 61,97,790 were sold to export markets.

The total value of Cinchona products sold during the year for internal consumption was Rs. 10,29,044. The total value of medicinal and essential oils sold during the year was Rs. 9,90,940. In addition a sum of Rs. 3,121.00 was realised by selling miscellaneous products.

An area of 61.50 hectares was newly planted with Cinchona in addition to planting of 393.450 hectares to fill up the vacancies and consolidation of 365.73 hectares of old areas. The quantity of Cinchona bark collected during the year was 3,30,772 Kgs.

The work in the Research Scheme on Medicinal and Aromatic plants continued to be in progress. The purification, grading and testing of eucalyptus oil and other essential and medicinal oils were carried out. The batch samples of eucalyptus oils and essential oils were analysed in addition to the testing of samples of quinine products manufactured in Government Quinine Factory, Cinchona.

The details of the oils refined, tested, standardised and taken to stock are given below :—

<i>Serial number and name of oil.</i>	<i>Quantity taken to stock.</i>
(1)	(2)
	Kgs.
1 Eucalyptus I.P. Standard	2,999.745
2 Eucalyptus B.P. Standard	1,474.830
3 Geranium	732,860
4 Eucalyptus Citriodora	2,564,470
5 Cymbopogon Winterianus Oil	2,714.375
6 Camphor Oil	49.346
7 Camphor Tablets	274,005 Nos.
8 Winter Green Oil	43,420
9 Patchouli Oil	2,566
10 Lemon Grass Oil	118.055

The details of cinchona bark issued for extraction in the Government Quinine Factory, Cinchona and the drugs manufactured and taken to stock are furnished below :—

<i>Serial number and name of Raw Material/Drug.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
(1)	(2)
	Kgs.
(a) Raw material Cinchona bark issued for extraction ..	313,044
(b) Drugs manufactured.—	
(i) Quinine Sulphate Powder	8,924,610
(ii) Cinchona Febrifuge Powder	8,007.
(iii) Quinine Hydrochloride Powder	1,540,815
(iv) Quinidine Sulphate	91,000
(v) Mixed alkaloid	500
(vi) Cinchona Febrifuge tablets	150,000 No.

The health of labour and staff was satisfactory. Schools and Creches provided in the plantations continued to function satisfactorily.

A few of the dignitaries who visited the plantations of this Department during the year are furnished below :—

- 1 Dr. R.N. Trivedi, Post-Graduate, Department of Botany, Magadh University, Bodhgaya, Bihar.
- 2 Thiru E.R.B. Shanmugasundaram, Professor of Biochemistry, University of Madras.
- 3 Dr. Pal Kaposi, Botanist, Research Institute for Medicinal Plants, Budapest, Hungary.
- 4 Dr. P.C. Jain, Hindustan Lever, Ltd.; Bombay.
- 5 Dr. C.P. Natarajan, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
- 6 Thiru P. Kandasamy, I. A. S., Additional Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, Madras-9.
- 7 Dr. B. Natarajan, Member, State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu.
- 8 Thiru Hans J. Von Lengerke, South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg, Germany.
- 9 Dr. Harban Singh, Plant Introduction Division, New Delhi.
- 10 Dr. A. Sankaran, Regional Executive, Fertiliser Association of India, Tamil Nadu.

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. 6,73,825.20 was realised by the sale of the silver oak trees during the year.

All possible steps were taken to increase the production of both cinchona products and medicinal and essential oils at all levels to cope with the large demand for them.

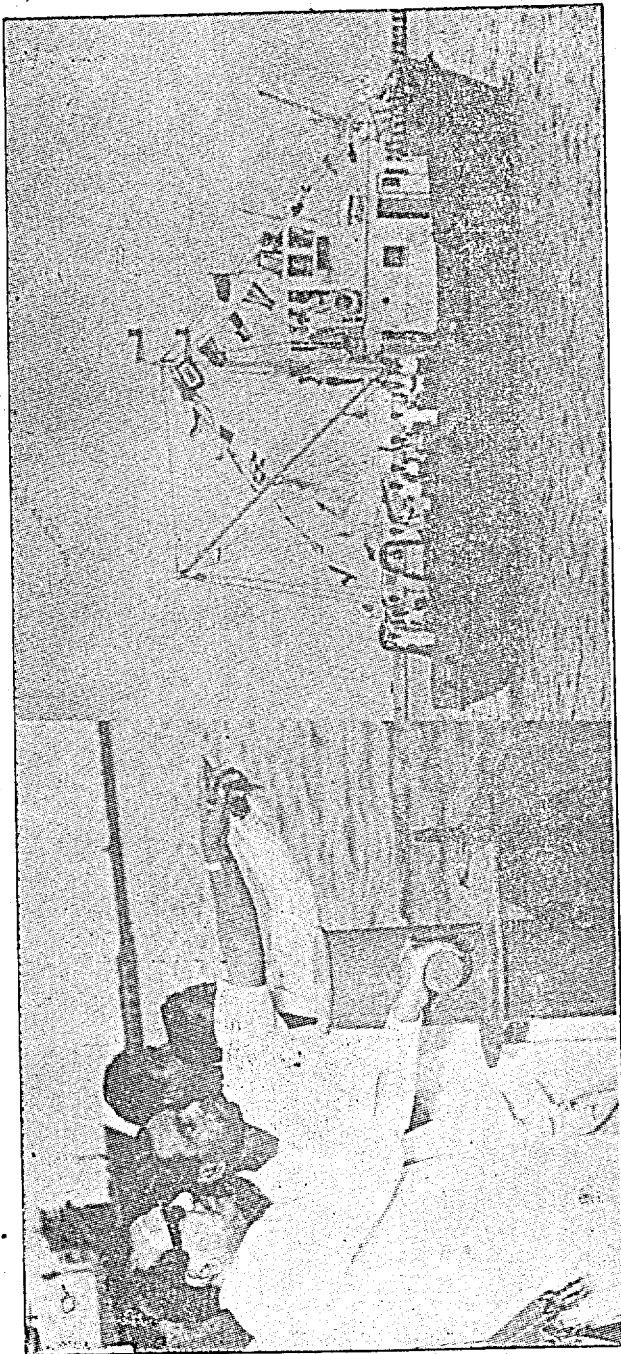
Fisheries—

The major schemes administered by the Fisheries Department are construction and supply of mechanised fishing boats on hire purchase terms, supply of nylon fish-net twine, distribution of fish seed of economic varieties for stocking in inland water sources, stocking of fish in major reservoirs in the State and exploiting them, 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 four boat building yards—two at Royapuram and one each at Nagapattinam and Mandapam. During the year, the construction of 134 mechanised wooden boats out of 167 boats programmed for construction in the Departmental Boat Building Yards was completed while 90 mechanised wooden boats were constructed in the private boat building yards. Apart from these, 33 boats were in various stages of construction at the end of the year. As regards Ferro Cement Boats, the construction of four out of five boats programmed during the year was in progress.

Under the scheme of supplying fishing requisites to fishermen, nylon is supplied to fishermen along with the Mechanised Fishing Boat at subsidised cost (subsidy being 20 per cent) and the subsidised cost itself is recovered in 18 monthly instalments spread over a period of two years. During the year, 6,997.039 Kgs. of nylon twine were purchased and supplied to fishermen using mechanised boats and a subsidy of Rs. 1.00 lakh was reimbursed to them. In addition to this, a quantity of 12,006.80 Kgs. of nylon twine were purchased and supplied to Fishermen Co-operative Societies and Federations of Inland Fishermen and a sum of Rs. 99,744.75 was reimbursed to them towards subsidy. The scheme for the exploratory fishing of the off-shore and deep sea by the Department has been approved and the Government of India have placed orders for four trawlers for Tamil Nadu. Two trawlers have been received on 1st March 1972 while the other two are under construction at Calcutta.

The Research Unit for studying the possibilities of the development of fisheries of the Pulicat Lake, started during July 1971 is being continued. Fish landings were observed regularly at Arambakkam, Sunnambukulam and Pulicat and species wise landings were recorded. Studies on the fauna of the lake which are of importance to fisheries were continued from January 1972 which include fish, prawn, crab and *Mallusca* shells.



Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, inaugurated four steel Fishing Trawlers for deep-sea fishing on 24th June 1972 at Madras Harbour.

Against the target of 600 lakhs of fingerlings to be collected from natural sources and 900 lakhs of hatchlings to be produced from the induced spawning centres during 1972-73, 430.52 lakhs of fingerlings were collected and 856.81 lakhs of hatchlings were produced.

The ice plant at Tuticorin is running satisfactorily. The other plants at Punnakayal, Cape Comerin, Muttom, Madurai and Neelankarai are also in good condition. The ice plants at Kadapakkam and Sethubavachatram have been commissioned. Erection work has been completed in respect of Thoothur and Enaymputhenthurai Plants. But these plants have not yet been commissioned as power supply has been given only for 4 hours a day.

The particulars relating to the quantity of ice produced and sold, amount realised by sale of ice, amount realised on freezing and the amount realised for storing the fish at the Ice Plant at Mandapam during the year are furnished below :—

1	Quantity of ice produced	.. ..	24,68,250 Kgs.
2	Quantity of ice sold	.. ..	24,55,875 Kgs.
3	Amount realised by sale of ice	.. ..	Rs. 2,60,655
4	Amount realised on freezing	.. ..	Rs. 27,036.46
5	Amount realised for storing the fish	.. ..	Rs. 10,727.02

A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government during the year towards the grant of long term, medium term and short term loans and it was fully distributed to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

There are six Marine Fishermen Training Centres and one Inland Fishermen Training Centre in the State and they are imparting training to the fishermen on modern methods of fishing. Navigation and Seamanship subjects are taught to the trainees. 310 Fishermen were undergoing training at the end of the year in all the six marine training centres.

During the year, a quantity of 252·900 tonnes of fish meal was produced.

Both canning factory and Fish Meal Plant at Tuticorin were leased out to M/s. C.R. Corera and Brother.

Fishing Harbours and Landing Jetties :—The Budget Estimate of Rs. 72·58 lakhs for 1972-73 includes a sum of Rs. 61·00 lakhs for executing the Tuticorin Fishing harbour. The major items of work still pending

execution is deepening the basin and channel. This would not be done as programmed earlier, as the Government of India have withdrawn the dredger. The dredging work can be resumed only after the receipt of the dredger.

There was no pearl fishing during the year. The Chank Fishery was commenced from 1st November 1972. The following varieties of Chanks were procured from the Divers during the year :—

Full sized chanks (Group I)	.. ..	2,12,423
Full sized chanks (Group II)	.. ..	512
Wormed	.. ..	38,857

Geology—

During the year, the State Geology Branch of the Industries Department continued to carry out detailed prospecting work including drilling for Graphite, Limestone and heavy mineral sands. Detailed investigations were also taken up for the Iron ores, clays and Molybdenite. Besides these, several minor investigations for Magnesite, Quartz and Feldspar semi-precious stones and black granites were carried out. The salient features of the investigations carried out during the year are set out in the following paragraphs :—

Detailed Investigation for Graphite near Kalluthu, Madurai District.—The Geological Survey of India have carried out the detailed geophysical survey employing Self Potential and Electro Magnetic and Magnetic surveys in Kalluthu area, Usilampatti taluk of Madurai district and have recommended drilling in about six negative centres. Based on the recommendations, detailed prospecting work was taken up by this Branch in October 1972 and so far, seven Prospecting trenches covering the entire anomaly zones at 6, 5, 3, 4, 2 and 0 have been opened. Except for the trenches at negative centres 6 and 3, no promising graphite zone have been encountered in any of the trenches opened so far. Even here, the graphite zones contain low to fair concentration of graphite, i.e., 6 to 12 per cent of graphite. Though the trenches have been opened up to a depth of about 2.5 metres, due to heavy overburden and the general nature of the terrain here, it is likely that the graphite zone may be encountered only at increasing depths. Hence it is proposed to drill one or two angular boreholes at negative centre six where the maximum S.P. Anomaly has been obtained for the entire region.

Drilling for Graphite near Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram District.—In the first stage of prospecting, drilling in all the boreholes was stopped at depths of 25 to 27 metres (vertical) though the zones are likely to persist for depths beyond this range. Hence it has been decided to drill a few deep angular boreholes in the favourable horizons to determine the maximum depth of persistence of the graphite zone which is quite necessary for the reassessment of reserves and future planning of mining work. Accordingly, drilling was commenced by the end of January 1973 in the first hole and so far, a progress of about 65 metres has been made in this borehole.

Detailed investigation for Graphite near Kurinjikulam, Sankarankoil Taluk, Tirunelveli District.—The detailed investigation of the Graphite occurrence near Kurinjikulam in Sankarankoil Taluk was continued and completed by the middle of January 1973. About 25 trenches were opened in this area and about 60 samples were collected for beneficiation and chemical analysis. Two prominent zones of Graphite bearing gneisses for lengths of about 350 and 600 metres were noticed in this area with an average width of 3 metres. The Graphite is of flaky type and occurs in biotite Gneiss and hybrid gneiss. The percentage of graphite in the rock is around ten.

Detailed investigation for limestone near Alangulam, Ramanathapuram District.—At the instance of the Tamil Nadu Cements, in the State Geology Branch has taken up a detailed prospecting work including drilling for Crystalline Limestone in the area close to the Cement Factory. The Crystalline Limestone bands near Kakkivadanpatti and Duraisampuram villages and that of Peranaickenpatti near Sivakasi have been taken first for reassessment. 52 linears trenches were opened at regular strike intervals of 100 metres, across the strike of bands in this area and based on the results obtained, the bands were remapped. Four angular boreholes were drilled in Kakkivadanpatti for depths extending to 60 metres and so far, about 100 core samples were collected. The limestone is quite uniform in quality with an average CaO content of 49 per cent and a maximum MgO content of 4 per cent. The Silica content varies between 4 and 16 per cent.

Prospecting for Heavy Mineral sands in the coastal tracts of Tirunelveli District.—A detailed examination of the occurrence of heavy mineral sands between Vembar and Kallar rivers in Vilathikulam taluk of Tirunelveli district was commenced by September 1972 and the first

stage of investigation consisting the reconnaissance survey of the coast was completed by the middle of January 1973. The area extends for about 27 kms. along the coast in which the rivers Vembar, Vaippar and Kallar drain into the sea. Black sand deposits comprising mainly Ilmenite, Garnet, Magnetite and Titanium ranging in thickness from 30 to 60 cms. are found in this area. In all, 426 shallow anger holes were drilled in the area of investigation and 520 samples of heavy minerals sands were collected for detailed tests.

Investigation for Iron ores in Polur and Tiruvannamalai taluks of North Arcot District.—With a view to prove the reserves of Iron ore occurrences in Polur, Arni and Tiruvannamalai taluks of North Arcot District, a detailed investigation was taken up by the State Geology Branch in October 1972 and as many as 25 occurrences of magnetite-quartzite have been located, of which, 12 may be grouped as somewhat major occurrences. The first stage of work consisting of systematic mapping of all the occurrences and detailed mapping of the promising occurrences was completed by the middle of March 1973. The reserves of Iron ore are estimated to be in the order of 25 million tonnes.

Mineral Survey in Pachamalai R. F. Tiruchirappalli District.—A systematic Mineral Survey in parts of Pachamalai hills falling in the high ranges of Gangavalli, Vedambiyam, Paithur, Veppadi, Nagore, Poolampadi, Manmalai, Belur Reserve Forest areas, was carried out to locate economic minerals like magnesite and graphite, Iron ores, etc. An area of 300 square kilometres was systematically examined between November 1972 and February 1973. A few small occurrences of magnetite-quartzite, Steatite and Magnesite were recorded in the north-western part of the area.

Geochemical Sampling for Molybdenite near Chinnalapatti Village, Dindigul Taluk, Madurai District.—Graphite and Molybdenite disseminations were noticed in sheared gneisses in a well section, about 1 km. south-west of Chinnalapatti Village in Dindigul Taluk. Examination of an area of 30 square kilo metres did not reveal any other occurrence. To determine the zone of molybdenite mineralisation, an area of about two square kilo metres was chosen for detailed geochemical sampling at grid intervals of 50 metres, between the two recorded occurrences of molybdenite. About 400 soil samples were collected and are being chemically analysed at present in the laboratory. The samples analysed so far have indicated low Mo content of 1 to 2 PP M only.

Investigation of Black Granite near Kunnam, Tindivanam Taluk, South Arcot District.—The occurrences of dyke rocks in Kunnam, Siruvanur, Semangalam and Perumbakkam villages of Tindivanam Taluk, South Arcot District were investigated in detail and a reserve of 1.7 million cubic metres of rocks has been estimated to occur in this region. Specimens collected from this area were polished at the Government Granite Polishing Centre, Krishnagiri and are found to be capable of taking a very high polish.

Investigation of Kadamparai Hydel Project area, Pollachi Taluk, Coimbatore District.—An Engineering geology investigation was undertaken with a view to determine the trend of foliation of the rocks along the proposed alignment of Power Tunnels, Power house sites, etc., in the Kadamparai Hydel Project Scheme of State Electricity Board. A preliminary note has been sent to the Electricity Board, suggesting that additional boreholes may be drilled along the alignment direction so far not explored by drilling.

Investigation of the Earthen dam site near Achikattu in Denkanikottah Taluk, Dharmapuri District.—At the instance of the Chief Engineer (General and Irrigation) Public Works Department, Madras, the dam site near Achikattu in Denkanikottah taluk of Dharmapuri District was examined in detail. The Geology Branch was requested to investigate the probable causes for the failure of the structure and offer recommendations to avoid recurrence of such failures in future. It was suggested to the Public Works Department that two boreholes might be drilled along the axis of the dam and one in the down stream about 50 metres from the dam till the hard rock is encountered so as to study the nature of the foundation rock, degree of weathering, presence or absence of fractures, shear zones, etc.

Minor Investigations.—The following minor investigations were also carried out during the year :—

(i) The reported occurrence of white clay near Vilangudi, Ariyalur Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District was examined and the clays occur beneath an overburden of 4 metres of sandstone. The quality of the deposit is poor and is limited in extent.

(ii) A radiometric survey to detect the occurrence of rare earth minerals in the carbonite rocks near Hogenakkal in Dharmapuri District was carried out.

(iii) The magnesite occurrence in Kondappanaickenpatti village of Salem Taluk and in Rasipuram Reserve Forest were examined in connection with the grant of a mineral concession. A total quantity of 25,750 tonnes of magnesite has been estimated to occur in the area.

(iv) The reported occurrence of Soapstone near Tiruttani was examined in connection with the grant of a prospecting licence.

(v) The reported occurrence of gemstone near Chinnamoopanpatti in Virudhunagar taluk of Ramanathapuram district was examined on a request from the Collector and the Garnet was found to be of semi-precious variety containing cracks and are limited in occurrence.

(vi) The reported occurrence of mica near Bodimettu around Bodinayakkanur in Madurai District on examination showed that the flakes occur in books about 0.5 centi metres thick and 5 to 15 centi-metres across over an area of 0.05 square kilo metres. They are stained and are not of good quality.

(vii) The reported occurrences of Gemstones near Chinna Dharampuram, Tiruchirappalli District revealed a few promising occurrences of magnesite instead and further work is planned in the area.

(viii) The investigation for tourmaline crystals near Villupuram and Kalluthu showed that they do not measure to the requirements of the Defence Industry.

(ix) With a view to locate suitable deposits for the establishment of the Mechanised Brick Unit, systematic investigation of the clay bearing areas near Kotagiri and Ootacamund in Nilgiri district, was carried out and a few promising areas have been indicated.

Ground Water Investigations.—In addition to the mineral investigations mentioned above, the Geology branch carried out a number of ground-water investigations as detailed below :—

(i) A ground water investigation for the establishment of a Sodium-di-chromate factory in the proposed site in Manappakkam village Chingleput district was carried out and based on the groundwater conditions of the area locations for four dug wells were suggested.

(ii) The water works site of the Surgical Instrument Factory at Nandambakkam was examined and a suitable location was suggested for sinking a borewell for augmenting the additional water requirements of the factory.

(iii) A groundwater investigation to find out the groundwater potentialities of the developed plot site in the Industrial estate in Puliyanthangal village near Ranipet, North Arcot District was carried out and as the availability of groundwater in the area was found to be inadequate, sinking of infiltration galleries at the confluence of Poini and Palar rivers has been recommended.

(iv) The investigation for assessing the groundwater potentiality in the area proposed for Industrial Estate near Namakkal, Salem district was completed and two locations for opening dug wells were suggested in the site.

(v) The investigation for groundwater development in the District Livestock Farm near Abishekapatty, Tirunelveli district was completed and 10 locations for sinking open dug wells were suggested for meeting additional water requirements.

Vermiculite Scheme.—About 2,600 cubic metres of over burden was excavated from I and II pits and about 355 tonnes of Crude Vermiculite was recovered from the mine at Sevathur.

The repair of the mines office, stores and other buildings were completed. Trial runs of the furnace at the exfoliation plant at Ambattur were made and the working of the furnace was found to be satisfactory. A quantity of four tonnes of exfoliated Vermiculite was supplied to Ceramic Centre of TANSI at Vridhachalam and arrangements have also been made to send small quantities of exfoliated vermiculite to the interested parties requesting the same to evaluate the uses of the same in the various industries. A folder listing out the uses of Vermiculite has been prepared for circulation to entrepreneurs. Publicity and market survey work for the exfoliated vermiculite were undertaken and enquiries received in response to the advertisement are being processed.

The additional State Geologist participated in the following meetings and conferences during the year :

(i) Meeting of the Sub-Committee on 'Other Minerals' and a tour of graphite bearing areas in Kerala State during 11th to 14th May 1972.

(ii) Meeting for the Sub-Committee in Geological Survey of India Office held at Hyderabad on 22nd August 1972.

(iii) Tenth meeting of the State Programming Board held at Madras on 18th September 1972.

(iv) Seventh meeting of Central Geological Programming Board held at New Delhi on 30th September 1972.

(v) Visit of the Asbestos mines in Mysore State between 14th and 17th November 1972 as a members of the Sub-Committee on "Other Minerals" constituted by the Government of India.

(vi) Eleventh meeting of the State Programming Board held at Madras on 26th March 1973.

CHAPTER XVI

INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Industries and Commerce.

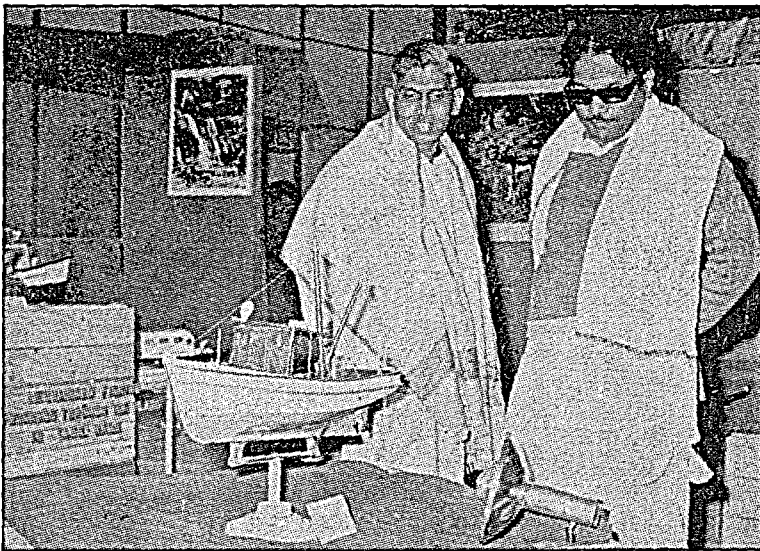
The development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries in the State is the main concern of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce. It undertakes the registration of Cottage and Small Scale Industries, provides them with financial assistance, issues essentiality certificates for import of machinery and raw materials, provides facilities for analysis and testing through its various industries and establishes industrial estates and developed plot estates for the promotion of small scale industries.

The activities of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce are enumerated below:—

- 1 Development of Small Scale Industries.
- 2 Industrial Co-operatives.
- 3 Sericulture.
- 4 Coir.
- 5 Handicrafts.
- 6 Industrial Estates and Developed Plots.
- 7 Rural Industries Project.

Development of Small Scale Industries.—With a view to encourage the growth of small scale industries in the State, the Directorate is implementing schemes like, financial assistance to private industries technical information services, servicing and training facilities, production-cum-Servicing Units, Survey and Statistics and other services. The development of certain Small scale Industries and Training Centres is illustrated below :—

Blacksmithy and Carpentry Unit, Arkonam.—This Centre is rendering Service and Production facilities in and around Arkonam with particular emphasis on agricultural implements and furniture to the School



Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, accompanied by Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Industries, paid a visit to the National Industries Fair at New Delhi on 2nd January 1973.

Electrical Testing Laboratory, Kakkalur.—This Laboratory set up in the Functional Industrial Estate for Electrical Goods at Kakkalur near Tiruvellore, provides production testing facilities to the Electrical Industry. The Laboratory will evolve and develop new designs for components and finished products.

Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory and Metallurgical Laboratory at Guindy.—The Laboratories offer testing facilities to Industrialists and Government Departments. They undertake Chemical, Physical and Metallurgical testing of all types of industrial raw materials and finished products. Four thousand two hundred and sixty-two samples were analysed and 1,060 Small Scale Industries were benefited.

Chemical Engineering Wing.—This branch undertakes investigations relating to Chemical Industries, Pilot Plant Studies for the manufacture of certain industrial chemicals and prepares feasibility reports. Pilot Plant Investigations like manufacture of plaster of paris from gypsum, buffing and polishing compounds, calcium antydrate from gypsum, potassium chloride from bitterns, etc. are also undertaken

Sago Research Laboratory, Salem.—This Laboratory caters to the needs of Sago and Starch industries in Salem District. This laboratory solves the problems of this industry relating to the manufacturing process etc.

Regional Testing Laboratory, Madurai.—This Laboratory which started functioning in September 1972, caters to the needs of industrialists in Madurai, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari Districts.

The State Research Station for Salt and Marine Chemicals at Tuticorin, Sodium Dichromate Unit at Wallajapet, Chemical Lime Unit at Marakanam have all been set up.

Ceramic Industries.—There is ample scope for Ceramic Industries in Tamil Nadu. The raw materials like China Clay, Fire Clay, Stoneware Clay, Quartz, Feldspar, Gypsum, Magnesite, etc. are available in the State. There is good demand for Ceramic Wares like Sanitary Wares, Crockery, Salt Glazed Pipes, Insulators, etc.

Ceramic Training School, Vridhachalam.—The Ceramic Training School is affiliated to the State Board of Technical Education, 15 student

are given training for a four year period, including one year inplant training in the Commercial Units run by the Department. The students are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem.

A well equipped laboratory is attached to the Ceramic Training School to carry out testing of raw materials. This laboratory has developed certain ceramic components which have helped as import substitution.

Art Pottery Unit at Vridhachalam.—In order to encourage the development of art pottery in Tamil Nadu this Unit was started in 1961 for imparting training in Art Pottery. Ten students are enrolled every year for one year training in designing and decoration of art pottery. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Clay Toys Unit, Perambur.—This Unit also imparts training in Art Pottery. Ten trainees are enrolled every year. The duration of training is one year. A stipend of Rs. 40 per mensem is paid to the trainees.

Common Facility Service Centre in Ceramics at Vridhachalam.—This Centre renders service facilities to the Ceramic Industries. It supplies readymade body, glaze, colours, moulds, saggers, etc. to the units in the functional Industrial Estate and others. The Ceramic items intended for Electronic Industry are produced at this Centre.

The Government sanctioned a Scheme for the establishment of a Service Centre for providing testing facilities at Vridhachalam.

Glass Industries—Government Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy.—The Centre was started in 1949 to train candidates in the manufacture of table blown Scientific Glass Apparatus. The duration of the course is 2 years. The students are employed in various private and public undertakings, research and educational institutions throughout the Country.

The Unit is also engaged in the manufacture of specialised and complicated Glass Apparatus required by industry, research laboratories, defence organisations, etc. Twenty candidates are recruited every year on a stipend of Rs. 40 per mensem during the first year and Rs. 50 per mensem during the second year.

The Government sanctioned an expansion scheme for this centre. It envisages construction of a new building and manufacture of sophisticated items.

Training-Cum-Production Centre for the manufacture of Glass Apparatus at Coimbatore.—This Centre was set up in February 1972. The students already trained in the lines are recruited as apprentices and engaged in the manufacture of Table Blown Laboratory Glass wares. This unit also undertakes repairs of complicated scientific glass apparatus.

Glass Toys Training Centre, Madras.—In this Unit, training is imparted to 10 students every year in the manufacture of Glass Toys and Fancy articles using coloured rods and tubes.

Government Artistic Glass Training Centre, Madurai.—In this Centre, training is given to 15 candidates in the manufacture of artistic glassware items. The duration of the training is two years.

Survey and Statistics.—The Survey and Statistical Branch was set up during Third Five Year Plan to undertake industrial survey and to maintain detailed statistical relating to Small Scale Industries in Tamil Nadu.

The Directories of Small Scale Industries brought out by the Directorate provide useful information to industrialists and entrepreneurs who wish to enter the field of industrial activity.

There were 30,237 registered small scale industries in Tamilnadu during the year.

Other Services.—The Department issues essentiality Certificates for import of raw materials, arrange for the supply of machinery through National Small Industries Corporation, organises exhibitions in Tamil Nadu and other places.

Industrial Co-operatives.—The Industrial Co-operatives play an important roll in the development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries in the State.

During the year, there were 325 Industrial Co-operative Societies with a membership of 37,135 persons. These Societies had produced and sold goods worth Rs. 451.36 lakhs and Rs. 548.76 lakhs. Twenty six new societies were registered.

Co-operative Tea Factories.—The eight Co-operative Tea Factories in Nilgiris District had sold "Made Tea" to the extent of Rs.163.29 lakhs during 1972-73. There were 3,200 small tea growers who were members of these societies. The total acreage under tea gardens stood at 8,500 acres.

The Tea Board had approved for the establishment of two new factories at Gudalur and Melur in Nilgiris District. The work on the construction of factory in the Industrial Co-operative Tea Factory at Gudalur was taken up.

Sindco Societies.—These Societies known as Small Match Producers Service Industrial Co-operative Society, functioning at Sattur, Sivakasi and Koilpatti had a membership of 384 Small Match Factories providing employment to about 9,000 persons. The total turnover of these societies during the year was of the order of Rs. 116.66 lakhs.

Sericulture.—Sericulture an agro-based industry thrives in Salem, Dharmapuri, Nilgiris, Coimbatore and North Arcot Districts. The total acreage under mulberry stood at 3,501.48 hectares and 10,000 families depended on this industry.

In order to expand the Industry, which provides employment in rural areas, the Directorate has been implementing a number of schemes, such as free supply of mulberry cutting to Sericulturists, supply of young worms at nominal cost, financial aid by way of loan and subsidy for sinking irrigation wells and construction of rearing sheds and supply of rearing appliances at subsidised rates.

The Demonstration Silk Farms, Basic Seed Farms, Cocoon Markets, Silk Reeling Unit and a Co-operative Silk Reeling Society were all functioning.

A programme to lease out Government waste lands to agriculturists in the Dharmapuri District was taken up and about 6,000 acres were processed for issue of lease cards and about 1,000 acres were brought under mulberry.

The Research Centre set up in Coonoor in March 1971 had started experiments on silk worm breeding and about eight good combinations were evolved.

Handicrafts.—There were several schemes to revive and develop the ancient handicrafts of Tamil Nadu.

The schemes envisage provision of training facilities, common service facilities, credit and marketing facilities to the artisans, construction of workshop for artisans and supply of improved tools and equipments.

During 1972-73, 204 persons were undergoing training in the various training Centres. These Units had produced goods worth Rs. 2,81,000 and goods valued at Rs. 2,59,000 were sold.

During the year, the Department took part in two exhibitions at New Delhi and Bombay. The total sales were of the order of Rs. 2,25,125.19 at New Delhi and Rs. 80,000 at Bombay.

The nine handicrafts sales emporia of the Department and seven sales emporia of the Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Marketing Society were all functioning.

The College of Arts and Crafts, Madras and the School of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam continued to function. These centers and the Sculpture Training Centre, Mahabalipuram, were transferred to the Department of Technical Education.

Industrial Estates and Developed Plots.—The Industrial Estates play an important role in the development of small-scale industries.

There were 24 conventional Industrial Estates with 523 units constructed and all of them allotted to small-scale industrialists. In these estates different types of small-scale industries are located. During 1972-73, the establishment of one estate at each of the following Revenue Divisions, viz., Salem, Namakkal, Dharmapuri and Thiruvannamalai and construction of additional sheds in the existing industrial estates were taken up.

In the establishment of functional industrial estates the State has been a pioneer. These estates are designed to meet the needs of certain sophisticated and special types of industries. The two functional industrial estates at Vridhachalam and Madhavaram continued to function with 47 factory sheds. In the three more such estates at Kakka-lur, Bathalagundu and Adyar, 36 units were functioning. The factory sheds in the Industrial Estate at Adyar were allotted to the entrepreneurs on hire purchase basis.

The development of number of large scale units in the State paved the way for the setting up of ancillary industrial estates as the latter are the feeder industries to the former. In the Ancillary Industrial Estates at Vadalur and Thiruverambur 14 units were functioning.

In the two private industrial estates and five co-operative industrial Estates there were 187 units.

Developed Plots Estates.—The establishment of Developed Plots Estates in the State is yet another feature to achieve integrated development of small, medium and large scale industries. At the end of March 1973, an extent of 3,137.96 acres was actually acquired and an extent of 671.303 acres was allotted to the industrialists in the seven Developed Plots Estates.

The Developed Plots Estates were proposed to be set up in various places in the State, like Salem, Arkonam, Tuticorin, Manali, Kancheepuram and on either side of Grand Southern Road between Tambaram and Chingleput.

Rural Work Centres.—The two rural work centres, one for handmade paper at Mamandur in Chingleput District and another for Ceramics at Omalur in Salem District were functioning.

The Handmade Paper Unit supplies flat file cases to the Director of Stationery and Printing. The work Centre for Ceramics imparts training to semi-educated youths in Ceramic industry.

Scheme for Educated unemployed.—The Department is implementing the scheme formulated by the Government of India to help the educated unemployed and to create new employment opportunities in the industrial field.

Under this scheme, seed capital loan was sanctioned to 49 entrepreneurs. A sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was utilised towards share participation in the Technician Co-operatives. The Department had set up workshop-cum-Residence in 11 Industrial Estates. Under the scheme of hire purchase of machinery, loan assistance for the purchase of machinery was provided in respect of 40 cases.

During the year, the Government of India had allotted a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs towards the scheme for assisting educated unemployed. Three hundred degree holders and 200 diploma holders with a stipend rate

of Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 respectively for each degree and diploma holders were trained. The Government provides 50 per cent of the stipend and the rest is borne by the Industry where training is imparted.

Industrial Production.

Under the scheme for collection of monthly industrial statistics, data in respect of production, labour employed, installed capacity, etc., were collected from the factories employing 20 or more workers using power and 100 or more workers not using power on a voluntary basis, for compilation of indices of industrial production in Tamil Nadu and for use in the estimation of State Income.

Production particulars received from the manufacturing units of 46 select industrial products have been processed and tabulated and the monthly indices of Industrial Production in Tamil Nadu have been compiled monthwise for the period from January to December 1972 during the year 1972-73. The following was the average production during the year 1972 under different industries.

Base year 1960—100				
<i>Industrial Code.</i>				
				<i>Average during 1972.</i>
20	Food Manufacturing Industries	..	..	228.0
22	Tobacco Manufacturing	..	..	94.3
23	Manufacture of Textiles	..	..	124.3
30	Manufacture of Rubber Products	..	..	269.6
31	Manufacture of Chemical and Chemical Products	..	..	196.6
33	Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	..	..	250.9
36	Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical Machinery	..	..	283.9
37	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, apparatus and appliances.	..	..	484.7
38	Manufacture of Transport Equipments	..	..	171.6
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	..	..	119.0
51	Electricity, Gas and Steam	..	..	312.6

The General Index of Industrial Production in Tamil Nadu which serves as an indicator of industrial growth had advanced by 4.1 points from 183.9 during 1971 to 188.0 during 1972 representing an increase of 2.2 per cent.

Annual Survey of Industries in Tamil Nadu.

The latest figures available in respect of Annual Survey of Industries in Tamil Nadu are for the year 1970. The survey covered 5,751 factories. All the factories registered under section 2 (m) of the Factories Act, 1948 and engaged in the Industries classified in divisions 2,3,5 and 8 under the classifications of Indian Industries were brought within the scope of the survey. The Factories engaged in defence production, storage and distribution of oil, hotels, cafes and technical training institutions not producing any thing for sale or consumption were, however, deleted from the purview of the survey for security reasons or otherwise.

The productive capital invested in various manufacturing industries during the year 1970 increased by 13.1 per cent over the productive capital invested during the previous year. There was an increase of 7.7 per cent in the number of workers employed during 1970. The quantum of wages paid to workers in the year 1970 also increased by 17.6 per cent.

The total value of input in 1970 showed an increase of 25.4 per cent over the previous year. The value of output also registered an increase of 25.1 per cent in 1970 over the previous year. The total value added by manufacture during the year 1970 recorded a striking increase of 30.5 per cent.

In short, the results of Annual Survey of Industries have revealed that there was a general progress and advancement in the Industrial Sector of the Economy of Tamil Nadu during the year 1970.

Directorate of Sugar.

Sugar Industry perhaps is one of the few industries that contributes to the economic development of the State, particularly the rural areas, without adding to the congestion of the cities and towns due to its very nature requiring location of factories in rural areas which do not generally get due share in the general economic development created by industrialisation in a State. In addition to employing a large

number of technical personnel and unskilled personnel directly, Sugar Industry indirectly influences the employment potential of the rural population by creating employment opportunities for them in the cultivation of sugarcane and supply of the same to the sugar factories situated in these areas. Sugar Industry also plays a vital part in the development of good roads in rural areas and also to increase yield of sugarcane and sugar, per acre as a result of adoption of improved agricultural practices by cane growers under the guidance of the staff employed in the sugar factories in these areas and also Governmental agencies located in these places.

In order to devote particular attention for the proper development and functioning of this important industry in general and to be particularly incharge of the Sugar Mills in the Co-operative Sector, Government of Tamil Nadu ordered the formation of the Directorate which was formed in October 1969 with the first Director of Sugar assuming charge on 7th October 1969.

The Directorate of Sugar is headed by a Senior Officer of the I.A.S. Cadre. He is assisted by two Joint Directors of Sugar, one in charge of working Co-operative Sugar Mills and the other in charge of new projects, an Accounts Officer (Cost Accounting) and an Assistant Director of Sugar (Administration). As Government have also appointed the Director of Sugar as the Cane Commissioner which function was till then exercised by the Director of Agriculture, Madras, there is a Deputy Director of Sugar (Cane) to assist the Director in the discharge of his functions as Cane Commissioner and particularly in matters relating to cane development work and registration of cane by Co-operative Sugar Mills, in cane cess road development schemes in sugar factory areas and in collection of Sugarcane cess from the sugar factories.

There are 20 sugar factories in the State of which ten are in the Co-operative Sector. Of these, 16 factories are under production and one sugar factory in Private Sector is dormant and three in the Co-operative Sector are in the formative stage. Of the ten factories in the Co-operative Sector, seven factories are under production. The total share capital collected by the Co-operative Sugar Mills was Rs.812 lakhs at the end of the year 1972-73. Of these, the State Government have contributed by way of State participation in the share capital of these Co-operative Sugar Mills on a matching pattern to the extent of Rs. 342'93 lakhs.

Government have also guaranteed the repayment of the loans obtained by the Co-operative Sugar Mills towards the capital cost. The maximum amount guaranteed by the Government was Rs. 1,117'40 lakhs at the end of 1972-73.

During 1972-73 season the total quantity of cane crushed by all the sugar factories was 40'08 lakhs tonnes and the total quantity of sugar produced was 3'31 lakhs tonnes. Of this, the quantity of cane crushed and sugar produced by Co-operative Sugar Mills, was 12'90 lakhs tonnes and 1'10 lakh tonnes respectively. The total value of sugarcane crushed and value of sugar produced was Rs. 40'28 crores and Rs. 60 crores respectively. Audit of the Co-operative Sugar Mills has been done by the Commercial Auditors appointed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The audit up to the year ended 1970-71 has been completed in respect of five Co-operative Sugar Mills (out of seven Co-operative Sugar Mills that were in existence then), up to the year ended 1971-72 in respect of eight Co-operative Sugar Mills (out of ten Co-operative Sugar Mills) and up to the year ended 1972-73 in respect of four Co-operative Sugar Mills including one of the working Co-operative Sugar Mills (out of ten Co-operative Sugar Mills). All the seven working Co-operative Sugar Mills have worked at profit during 1972-73.

The collection of share capital by the three new Co-operative Sugar Mills is under way. Government of Tamil Nadu under the scheme of State participation in the share capital of these co-operative sugar mills have invested as follows :—

Serial number and Name of the Factory.	Amount	
	invested during 1972-73.	invested up to the end of 1972-73.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1 Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills ..	22'00	45'00
2 Tirupattur Co-operative Sugar Mill ..	16'00	39'00
3 Coimbatore Co-operative Sugar Mill ..	16'00	33'93
Total ..	54'00	117'93

The share capital collected by these new mills from growers residing within the area of operations of these mills as on 31st March 1973 was Rs. 33.67 lakhs (excluding Government Contribution).

The Vellore and Tirupattur Co-operative Sugar mills have applied to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the sanction of a long term loan of Rs. 200 lakhs each. The applications of these mills are being processed by the Corporation.

The existing Co-operative Sugar Mills at Amaravathi, Salem and Madurantagam have proposed to increase their crushing capacities. The State Level Advisory Committee constituted for this purpose has discussed the matter with the Chief Executives of these mills and the proposals have been approved.

Out of 16 sugar mills under production in the State, seven are in the Co-operative Sector and nine are in the Private Sector. The normal production of molasses in a season is about 1.8 to 2 lakh tonnes. Major quantities of molasses produced by the Sugar Mills are allotted to the distilleries. There are six distilleries in private sector. There is a proposal to set up a distillery in the Co-operative Sector. The entire production and distribution of molasses is controlled by the Director of Sugar who is also the State Molasses Controller.

In order to use a portion of the molasses produced by them in a profitable manner, the Ambur Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, has set up a cattlefeed mixing plant which was commissioned on 16th July 1971. The cost of plant is Rs. 18.5 lakhs and the capacity of the plant is 4.6 tonnes per hour. A Nutritionist of the Veterinary Department has been appointed to be incharge of production of cattlefeed in their cattle feed plant.

Bagasse is a by-product in sugar industry. The sugar mills use most of the bagasse as fuel in their boilers. There is a proposal to set up a paper plant based on bagasse. A study in this regard was entrusted to a consultant. He has submitted a report and it is under the consideration of the Government.

In order to train up the technical personnel required for the Sugar Industry and to guide the Sugar Industry in the State as a whole and to engage in extension and research activities, Government are contemplating the setting up of a Regional Sugar Institute on the model of the

National Sugar Institute at Kanpur with the participation of the Industry in the capital outlay and in running the Institute. The factories both in the co-operative sector and the private sector, have willingly come forward to contribute towards this. The proposal is now under the consideration of the Government.

Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation.—During the year under review, the Corporation's activities comprised of formulation and distribution of Pesticides, marketing of Fertilizers, sale of imported tractors and spare parts, supply of indigenous tractors on hire-purchase scheme, and custom hiring of tractors and implements and servicing of farmer's tractors at regional centres.

Three sub-centres at Paramakudi, Pudukkottai and Pattukkottai were opened during the year to provide additional hiring and repairing facilities to farmers in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Thiruchirappalli and Thanjavur.

The Government of India have since suspended the import of tractors. Due to inadequate demand for tractors for various reasons throughout the country, there has been a steep decline in the sale of tractors.

During the year 503 imported tractors were sold, as against 775 tractors in the previous year.

Spare parts for the various makes of tractors and other Agricultural implements worth Rs. 17.92 lakhs were sold as against Rs. 14.10 during the previous year.

During the year 1972-73, 2.5 M. T. of Endrin Technical worth Rs. 1.13 lakhs and 302 M. T. of B. H. C. Technical worth Rs. 4.32 lakhs were purchased.

The Endrin Technical and B. H. C. Technical, have been formulated into Endrin 20 per cent E. C. and B.H.C. 10 per cent dust respectively. 1678 M.T. of B. H. C. 10 per cent dust and 167,461 litres of Endrin 20 per cent E.C. valued at Rs. 39.47 lakhs were marketed. The Corporation also formulated 19,885 litres of Endrin 20 per cent E. C. on behalf of Andhra Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation. This year the Corporation was allotted 276 M. T. of Ammonium Sulphate and Complex Mixtures by FACT Limited and the entire quantity was marketed through a net work of retail dealers.

During 1972-73, 22 numbers of tractors were distributed as carry-over items under the Hire Purchase Scheme. The value of stock of pumpsets and tractors on hire with agriculturists on Hire Purchase Scheme as on 31st March 1973 is Rs. 345.39 lakhs as against Rs. 338.05 lakhs of the previous year.

During the year under review, three sub-centres at Paramakudi, Pudukkottai and Pattukkottai were started besides the existing Centres at Kancheepuram, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Villupuram and Salem and sub-centres at Ponneri, Maduranthagam, Tiruvannamalai and Theni.

The activities of the Centres were:—

- (a) Distribution of tractors and spare parts.
- (b) Hiring of tractors.
- (c) Servicing and repairing of tractors.
- (d) Manufacturing of agricultural implements.
- (e) Sale of pipes and drill accessories
and
- (f) Drilling of bore wells by the Drilling Unit.

The Corporation continued to manufacture agricultural implements like cage wheels, cultivators and top hood at the Kancheepuram and Tiruchirappalli Centres.

The number of implements manufactured during the year by the Units, were as follows:—

Cage Wheel	..	..	..	111
Cultivators	..	..	..	67
Top hoods for trailers	..	..	..	194
Trusses	..	..	..	17

At the end of the year, 573 employees were in position and relations with the employees was satisfactory. A bonus of 8.33 per cent was paid to the employees.

The net profit for the year under review before provision for depreciation, development rebate, taxation was Rs. 31.74 lakhs.

The gross turnover during the year including service receipts, tractor hiring and sale of pesticides was Rs. 169.71 lakhs as against Rs. 165.49 lakhs during the previous year.

The share capital as on 31st March 1973, was Rs. 330 lakhs equally contributed both by the State and Central Governments.

The total demand as on 31st March 1973, was Rs. 173.26 lakhs and Rs. 32.94 lakhs under pumpsets and the tractor scheme respectively. Against these demands Rs. 107.60 lakhs and Rs. 20.41 lakhs were realised recording collection levels of 62.1 per cent and 62 per cent respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous years were 54.7 per cent and 51.4 per cent respectively.

The Corporation enjoys cash credit facilities of Rs. 100 lakhs each from the State Bank of India and Dena Bank, Madras. The loan outstanding on 31st March 1973 was Rs. 1,90,048 as against Rs. 23,55,492 of previous year, from the State Bank of India towards Hire Purchase activities. The loan outstanding with Messrs. Dena Bank is 'Nil' as against Rs. 66,05,101 during the previous year.

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, an undertaking of Government of Tamil Nadu popularly known as "SIDCO" was incorporated as a Private Limited Company on the 23rd March 1970 and afterwards converted into a public limited company on 20th January 1971. Its main objectives are the following:—

- (i) Effective procurement and equitable distribution of essential raw materials required by Small Scale Industrial units.
- (ii) Supply of machinery required by Small Industries on Hire Purchase basis.
- (iii) Construction of worksheds and making them available to industries on Hire Purchase basis.
- (iv) Offer of technical Consultancy for new entrepreneurs who desire to set up Small Industries and preparation of Technical Feasibility Reports for new Projects.
- (v) Consolidation of import licences of Small Scale Industries and effecting bulk import against them.

- (vi) Offer of marketing assistance to Small Industries.
- (vii) Promotion of Exports.
- (viii) Grant of working Capital Loans.

Distribution of Scarce Materials.—Small Industries Development Corporation undertakes distribution of the following raw materials to Small Scale Industrial units:—

- (i) Iron and Steel Materials including Stainless Steel.
- (ii) Zinc.
- (iii) Caustic Soda.
- (iv) Mutton Tallow.

The company has three Depots for releasing the raw materials at Guindy, Madurai and Coimbatore. The value of materials distributed during the year was Rs. 417.89 lakhs.

Hire Purchase of Machinery-use now and own later scheme.—Another big step taken by the company was the formulation of a scheme for the procurement and distribution of machinery to Small Industries.

Under this scheme assistance is given for purchase of indigenous or imported machines, costing not less than Rs. 400/- and not more than Rs. one lakh each. The maximum assistance that could be given to a party is as high as Rs. three lakhs in normal cases and Rs. five lakhs in cases of Industries involving sophisticated machinery. The margin money of five per cent of the value of machinery is collected from the entrepreneurs if the value of the Machinery is less than Rs. 25,000/- and in the cases of Machinery costing more than Rs. 25,000/-, ten per cent is collected as margin money. The attractive feature of the scheme is that the Machinery proposed to be purchased is taken as a security and no other collateral security is insisted for rendering financial assistance. Nine and half per cent interest was charged on the amount paid for the purchase of machinery. Number of entrepreneurs benefited under this scheme was 401 and the value of assistance sanctioned was Rs. 168.99 lakhs.

Workshed Scheme of SIDCO.—Under the scheme SIDCO constructs worksheds tailored to the special needs of each of the entrepreneurs and makes them available on easy instalment terms. SIDCO has at the moment, two schemes for the construction of worksheds.

1. Construction of worksheds by SIDCO in its own land and their allotment to entrepreneurs identified beforehand.

2. Assisting entrepreneurs who propose to construct worksheds in their own land.

The maximum assistance rendered is to the tune of Rs. one lakh but in the case of industries of special nature, assistance up to Rs. two lakhs is also considered on merits of each case by the Corporation.

In the case of construction of worksheds in SIDCO's land the entrepreneurs will have to deposit a margin money of 5 per cent whereas in the case of worksheds in the land of the entrepreneurs, a margin money of 10 per cent will have to be paid to the Company. In the case of worksheds in the land of entrepreneurs the value of the land is taken into account towards the margin money and only in cases where the value of the land is less than the margin money prescribed (10 per cent of the value of the assistance) the entrepreneurs will have to deposit the difference in amount. The rate of interest charged was 9½ percent. Two hundred and thirty-three entrepreneurs were benefited under this scheme.

Special concession to the educated un-employed and technocrats.—The special feature of the scheme is that the educated un-employed Engineers are given 100 per cent financial assistance for purchase of machinery as well as worksheds. The payment of margin money which is a must in the case of all the other entrepreneurs, is waived in the case of educated unemployed. So far, 108 educated un-employed Engineers have been assisted by the Corporation.

Assistant for initiating feasibility studies.—SIDCO also assists entrepreneurs for initiating feasibility studies for specific projects in the Small Scale Sector. The terms of assistance are as follows:—

Cost of Feasibility studies.					Share of SIDCO.	Share of enter- preneurs.
(1)					(2)	(3)
					PER CENT	PER CENT
Up to Rs. 5,000 ..	..	..	..	..	90	10
Rs. 5,001 to 10,000 ..	..	..	..	..	80	20
Rs. 10,001 to 20,000 ..	..	..	..	..	60	40
Rs. 20,001 and above ..	..	..	..	..	50	50

The share of the Small Industries Development Corporation will be treated as a loan.

In the case of feasibility studies being undertaken at the instance of unemployed Engineers the share of the entrepreneur for Projects up to Rs. 5,000 will be 5 per cent instead of 10 per cent with the share of Small Industries Development Corporation being 95 per cent.

Chemical Industry.—SIDCO has also commissioned studies for development of functional chemical complexes in the following areas:—

- (i) In and around Madras ;
- (ii) In and around Mettur ;
- (iii) In and around Tuticorin inclusive of Sahupuram ;
- (iv) In Coimbatore-Mettupalayam Area ;
- (v) In Neyveli-Panruti Area ; and
- (vi) Karaikudi-Manamadurai Area.

Studies have also been instituted for Techno-Economic feasibility of Chlorinated Paraffin Wax and the report has since been received. Project profiles are also being got prepared for P.V.C. Oriented industries and liquid fertilisers.

Electronic Industry.—Since Electronic Industries have a great future in the context of national development and exports and as there is good potential for number of Small Scale units in electronics to come up in Tamil Nadu, Small Industrial Development Corporation has set up an Electronic Wing to offer Technical consultancy and to facilitate preparation of project reports on electronic schemes to enable prospective entrepreneurs to set up industries with SIDCO's assistance. Small Scale components for T.V. Receivers, Printed Circuit Boards and T.V. Cabinets have already come up. New units for the production of Cassette Tape-Deck Mechanism, Micro-Phones, etc., are expected to come up shortly. Prospective entrepreneurs are encouraged to avail the services and financial assistance that can be extended by SIDCO.

Working results.—The working results for 1972-73 showed a provisional profit of Rs. 25 lakhs approximately.

Grant of Working Capital Loans.—The work relating to sanction of loans to the registered Small Scale Industries under the State Aid to Industries Act was transferred to the Company with effect from 1st April 1972. Under this Scheme loans are sanctioned to registered Small Scale Industries against the security of immovable properties.

The loans sanctioned and disbursed by the company under this scheme are furnished below :

Year.	Number of Industries benefited.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount disbursed.
1972-73	386	36,83,300	19,63,497

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, a wholly owned undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu, was set up in 1965 for the development of major industries in the State. In the short span of seven years, it has undertaken activities of a diverse nature and has set up new industries in the public sector, promoted joint ventures in association with private entrepreneurs, assisted existing units which were facing difficulties and provided financial assistance to many industrial concerns.

Up to 1969, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation's activities were largely confined to the setting up of a cement unit at Alangulam in Ramanathapuram district and a continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam in North Arcot district. Both are public sector project now in successful operation. Since 1969, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has applied for and obtained over 20 Letters of Intent from the Government of India for various industrial ventures. Most of these projects are now being implemented by Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation in the joint sector, a concept which has been put to effective use to activate a crash programme of industrial development in State, and in particular, in backward areas.

The Corporation was incorporated on 21st May 1965 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores and with an initial paid up capital of only Rs. 75 lakhs. As on 31st December 1972, the paid up capital of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation was Rs. 9.66 crores, an over ten fold increase over seven years.

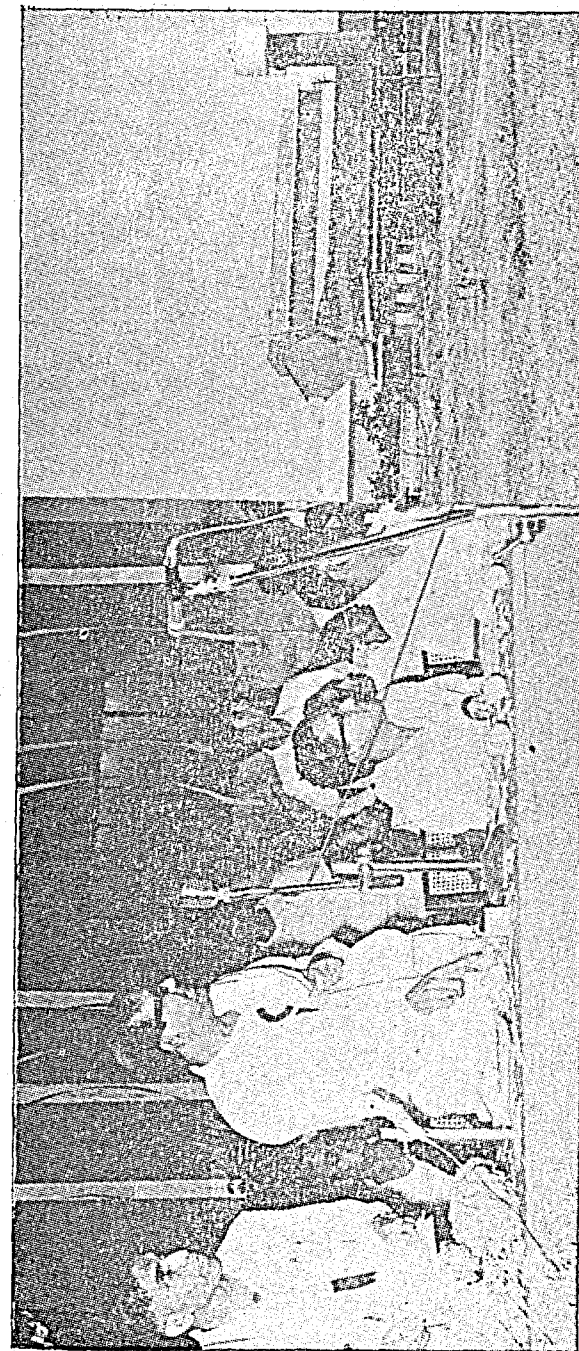
The Tamil Nadu Cements, the first unit of the Corporation, commenced production in February 1970 and the Continuous Steel Casting Plant commenced commercial production in July 1972. As such the Corporation has made only a marginal profit of Rs.6.54 lakhs during the year ended 31st March 1972. In the current year though there may not be any profit, it has to get over initial teething troubles in the Continuous Steel Casting Plant. However, the profitability of these ventures in the coming years is expected to be bright.

Arrangements have been finalised for expanding the two units of Tamil Nadu Cements and Continuous Steel Casting Plant at a cost of Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The Corporation's future commitments in joint sector ventures will be roughly Rs. 1,750 lakhs over the next 3 years the total cost of these projects being over Rs. 175 crores, Southern Petro-chemical Industries Corporation Limited alone being 71 crores.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation's Projects.—Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has so far received 23 letters of intent out of which two have already been implemented in the public sector, viz. cement and steel. The Sponge iron will be taken up in the public sector as part of the steel complex at Arkonam. The Letter of Intent for the Nylon-6 filament yarn project is being implemented by a Public Limited Company, in which Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation's investment will be 49 per cent of the equity, the balance being contributed by the Co-operative and handloom sector and the public. No large house or private entrepreneur is being associated with this project as a promoter. All other projects will be implemented in the joint sector by Companies already formed or to be formed for the purpose.

Tamil Nadu Cements, Alangulam.—This Cement unit, a public sector project has a capacity of four lakh tonnes per annum with two rotary kilns of 1,200 tonnes per day capacity. The plant attained full production in the year 1971-72. Employing the conventional wet process, the plant is one of the most modern of its kind in the country. The capital cost of the project was about Rs. 6.7 crores and it has been financed from Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation's own funds and loans from Government.

Continuous Steel Casting Plant, Arkonam.—This scrap-based project set up with Soviet technical assistance, is designed to produce 50,000 tonnes of steel billets per annum utilising the continuous casting technique



Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister inaugurated the Continuous Steel Plant at Arkonam on 14th April 1972.

and is the first 'mini' steel plant in the public sector in India. The plant is now operating at 50 to 60 per cent of its capacity and is well on the way to achieving full production very shortly.

Tamil Nadu Synthetic Fibres Limited.—Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation holds a Letter of Intent for a Nylon six filament yarn project of six tonnes per day capacity. The project will cost Rs. 12 crores. A company under the name of "Tamil Nadu Synthetic Fibres Limited" has been registered as a Public Limited Company for implementing this project and Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation will invest up to 49 per cent in the share capital of this Company.

Southern Petro-chemical Industries Corporation, Limited (SPIC).—The first and major joint venture of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation is the Southern Petro-chemical Industries Corporation, Limited (SPIC) which has been set up in association with Thiru M. A. Chidambaram and his group. On completion, this will be the largest undertaking for the production of urea and ammonia in India.

The plant located at Tuticorin of Tirunelveli district envisages the production, in the first place 1,100 tonnes per day of ammonia, 1,600 tonnes per day of urea, 600 tonnes per day of DAP/NPK, 476 tonnes per day of sulphuric acid and 165 tonnes per day of phosphoric acid.

This Rs. 74 crores project will have an equity capital of Rs. 19 crores of which Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation's contribution is 26 per cent. This project will provide direct employment opportunity to about 1,100 persons and will provide an opportunity for creation of many ancillary industries nearby.

Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals, Limited (TAC).—This project for the production of Soda Ash and Ammonium Chloride will utilise the salt available from the Tuticorin Coastal area and the surplus ammonia and bye-products from Southern Petro-chemical Industries Corporation, Limited. A Company "Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals Limited" has been incorporated as a joint venture between Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation and Southern Petro-chemical Industries Corporation.

Tamil Nadu Chemical Products Limited (TCP).—It will manufacture 3,300 tonnes per annum of Sodium Hydrosulphite required by the textile industry and for use in vat dyes. The project is expected to commence

its production in 1974. The capital cost of this plant is about Rs. 3.75 crores. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation is investing 26 per cent in the equity share capital.

Southern Borax Limited.—The Corporation is also setting up a plan for the manufacture of 15,000 tonnes per annum of Borax and 3,000 tonnes per annum of Boric acid. These products are used for glass manufacturing the pharmaceuticals.

The capital cost of this venture would be Rs. 85 lakhs. The plant will go into production by the end of 1974.

Tamil Nadu Fluorine and Allied Chemicals, Limited.—Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation is implementing a project for the manufacture of Aluminium Fluoride with an annual capacity of 3,000 tonnes which is basically needed for the production of Aluminium. A new joint sector company "Tamil Nadu Fluorine and Allied Chemicals, Limited" promoted by Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation in association with Thiru L. Narayanan Chettiar of Madurai, has since been incorporated. The Rupees three crores project will be located in a suitable place in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation will have 26 per cent equity share capitals, as usual. The plant is expected to go in to production by the end of 1975.

Tamil Nadu Dhada Pharmaceuticals, Limited.—There has been practically no development of the Pharmaceutical industry in the State. A few small-scale units are producing a limited variety of pharmaceuticals products. With a view to developing the pharmaceutical industry in the State, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation proposes to enter into an agreement with Messrs. Dhada Drugs and Pharmaceuticals (Private) Limited for the enlargement of their units, after conversation of the company into joint sector enterprise. The total size of the investment will be about Rs. 2.5 crores.

The joint sector unit will manufacture antibiotics, sulpha drugs, vitamin preparations, analgesics, antacids, diuretics, fungicides, antibiotics, tranquilizers, hypnotics, antacids, anthelmintics, anti-malarials, anti-rheumatics, haematinics and various other common drugs with an annual turnover of Rs. 2.5 crores.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has applied to Government of India for permission to set up a number of other projects as listed below:—

- 1 Industrial Refinery at Tuticorin.
- 2 Manufacture of seamless tubes.
- 3 Petrochemical complex.
- 4 Silicon Transistors, Diodes and Integrated Circuits.
- 5 Acetylene Gas Cylinders and Air separation Plant.
- 6 Dyes and Naphthol ASG.
- 7 Graphite Electrodes.
- 8 Scooters.

It is expected that with its untiring enthusiasm and the experience so far gathered, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited would be able to render valuable contribution to the industrial advancement of the State.

Foreign Trade of Tamil Nadu.

The latest figures available in respect of foreign trade through the ports of Tamil Nadu are for the year 1971-72, i.e. from April 1971 to March 1972. The total value of commodities imported from foreign countries during 1971-72 was Rs. 2,93.66 crores. The chief imports during the aforesaid period were machinery other than electric (Rs. 48.89 crores), Iron and Steel (Rs. 41.32 crores), Petroleum products (Rs. 30.93 crores), wheat (Rs. 30.10 crores), electrical machinery apparatus and appliances (Rs. 27.23 crores), Transport Equipment (Rs. 18.25 crores), Potassium Chloride, pure and commercial (Rs. 7.23 crores), cotton raw (Rs. 7.20 crores), News print Paper (Rs. 6.31 crores), and Soyabean oil (Rs. 5.32 crores).

The total value of exports to foreign countries was Rs. 1,80.70 crores. The principal commodities exported were leather (Rs. 67.00 crores), Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured (Rs. 31.22 crores), Iron ore and concentrates (Rs. 15.60 crores), cotton yarn and thread (Rs. 8.65 crores), mill made piece goods (Rs. 7.26 crores), Handloom piece goods (Rs. 6.86 crores), Sandalwood oil (Rs. 1.84 crores), fish and fish preparation (Rs. 1.58 crores), Mica (including splitting and waste) (Rs. 1.56 crores), Chillies (Rs. 1.31 crores).

Handlooms and Textiles.

The Department of Handlooms and Textiles attends to the development of Handlooms and Textiles Industries in the State. It is also responsible for the distribution of raw materials to the handloom, powerloom and ancillary industries. All the handloom development schemes for the benefit of weavers in co-operative sector are implemented by this department. The Director of Handlooms and Textiles is an officer borne on the I.A.S. cadre.

The following are the various items of work dealt with by this department during the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 under report:—

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, powerloom and ancillary industries—

- (i) Artsilk yarn.
- (ii) Dyes and chemicals.
- (iii) Textiles mill industry.
- (iv) Cotton control.
- (v) Decentralised powerlooms.
- (vi) Statutory control over mill-made cloth.

C. Co-operative Spinning Mills—

A. Handloom Industry.—The Handloom Industry is the largest and the most important of the cottage industries in Tamil Nadu providing means of livelihood to about two million people. This industry has a historic past and our handloom fabrics have established a high reputation in foreign markets. There are 5.56 lakhs handlooms in the State which account for a little over 20 per cent of the total number of handlooms in the country. As on 31st March 1973, there were 711 primary

weavers co-operative societies in the State of Tamil Nadu, with 1.63 lakhs looms, which accounted for 30 per cent of the total number of handlooms in the State.

The breakup particulars for the expenditure of Rs. 2,29.67 lakhs incurred during the year 1972-73 under the Handloom Development Schemes are furnished below :—

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Actual expenditure for 1972-73. (RS. IN LAKHS.)
1 Share Capital Assistance (admission of weavers into co-operative fold).	6.50
2 State participation in the share capital of primary weavers co-operative societies.	6.00
3 Subsidy towards interest on Working Capital Loan ..	13.00
4 Research and Technique	2.00
5 Rebate	1,10.00
6 Marketing and Publicity	17.02
7 Co-operative Spinning Mills	22.50
8 Industrial weavers co-operative society	0.32
9 Housing	..
10 Contributory Thrift Fund	3.25
11 Silk and Art Silk Industry	1.14
12 Training	5.38
13 Subsidy for managerial staff	0.25
14 Share capital to apex society	20.00
15 Organisational expenses	5.90
16 Loan to relieve indebtedness of weavers	..
17 Handloom Finance Corporation	..
18 Collection of statistics	..
19 Research station of Government Textile Institute ..	..

Serial number and name
of the scheme.

Actual
expenditure
for 1972-73.
(RUPEES IN
LAKHS.)

20 Subsidy towards loss sustained in the issue of working Capital loan.	1.95
21 Powerlooms	8.40
22 Subsidy towards employment of staff for contributory Thrift Fund Account.	0.12
23 7/8th Cost of supervision staff	0.94
24 Tamil Nadu Zari Unit	5.00
Total	229.67

Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation, Limited.—The Government sponsored the establishment of the Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation, Limited, to provide financial assistance to handlooms, powerlooms and ancillary industries mainly outside the co-operative fold. The Corporation was registered in September 1964 as a private limited company and non-banking financial institution. The Corporation has 5,354 shareholders as on 31st December 1972. The Government have participated in the sharecapital of the Corporation to the extent of Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The authorised share capital is Rs. 1.00 crore of which Rs. 62.35 lakhs have been issued and subscribed. The total loan sanctioned up to 31st December 1972 amounted to Rs. 8.98 lakhs.

Export of handloom cloth to all permissible destination from Madras Harbour during 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 748.37 lakhs.

B. Distribution of raw materials to Handloom Industry—(a) Production and distribution of cotton yarn.—There are 208 Textile Mills consisting of 184 spinning and 24 composite mills in the State with an installed capacity of 4.2 million spindles and 9,124 looms. The optimum consumption of the handloom industry in the State is about 20,000 bales per month. The powerlooms, hosiery and other ancillary industries require about 20,000 bales per month. Considering the total production by all mills, Tamil Nadu is always surplus in the production of cotton yarn.

(i) *Yarn Pool Scheme.*—With a view to providing relief to the Handloom Industries, the Government of India introduced the Special Cotton Yarn Pool Scheme for the distribution of cotton yarn of 10s, 20s, 30s and 40s count to the decentralised sector (Handloom, Powerloom and Hosiery Industries). The scheme was in force from February 1971 up to 31st March 1973. The price of cotton yarn up to 40s were fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, under this scheme.

(ii) *Voluntary Distribution Scheme.*—The scheme was introduced in August 1972 for counts 60s and above. Under the scheme the mills were required to place at the disposal of the State Government specified quantities at prices worked out on the average of prices ruled from January to June 1972. The small quantities of yarn supplied under the scheme were distributed to registered associations of weavers.

(iii) *Voluntary arrangement with South India Mill Owners' Association.*—At a time when there was the acute scarcity of yarn the State Government entered into a voluntary agreement with the South India Mill Owners' Association, Coimbatore, by on 6th March 1973 for supply of yarn at agreed rates for distribution to weavers through the yarn depots of the co-optex. While the scheme was being implemented and about 4,000 bales of yarn had been distributed to the handloom and powerloom industry, the Government of India introduced statutory control over production prices and distribution of cotton yarn with effect from 13th March 1973.

(b) *Art Silk.*—In Tamil Nadu there are about 2.26 lakhs handlooms working on art silk yarn. There is no statutory control over price or distribution of art silk yarn. There is a voluntary arrangement by the which a central committee of spinners and weavers at Bombay is regulating the allotment.

(c) *Raw Silk.*—The total number of silk handlooms in Tamil Nadu is estimated at about 27,000. The raw silk required is purchased mostly from Mysore State. The increase in the cost of raw silk has increased the cost of production and selling prices of the silk fabrics. In order to arrest the rising trend of price of raw silk, the Central Silk Board, Bombay, has initiated action for (i) canalisation of imports, (ii) setting up a raw material bank and (iii) banking of new installation or conversion of powerlooms to work on raw silk. The Government of India has also banned export of raw silk.

(d) *Zari Unit*.—The handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu produce inter alia pure silk sarees, dhoties and upper cloth in attractive designs in finer counts with gold lace. There are nearly 20,000 handlooms engaged in this work consuming about 10,000 marcs of gold lacer per month. To overcome the dependence on Surat for the Zari, the Government started a unit for manufacturing zari at Kancheepuram as a public limited company and as an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The unit commenced its production in September 1973. The overall project cost is estimated at Rs. 25 lakhs. Government have invested a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs in the share capital of the unit in 1971-72 and another sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1972-73.

Powerlooms.—The Director of Handlooms and Textiles and the Joint Director of Handlooms and Textiles, continue to be the authorities for the issue of authorised powerloom permits for transfer and shifting within the State.

During the year 1972-73, 195 and 13 permits have been issued for transfer of ownership of powerlooms by way of sales and shifting respectively. Further, under the State quota of 12,500 powerlooms allotted to the State of Tamil Nadu, 1,236 powerlooms have been allotted to 73 weavers co-operative societies and 3,886 powerlooms have been allotted to individual weavers.

The Government are considering utilising the balance of State quota of 7,378 powerlooms for regularising the unauthorised powerlooms already in existence. As the number of unauthorised powerlooms is 17,575 as against the balance of State quota of 7,378 powerlooms the State Government have taken up the matter with the Government of India for getting additional quota for regularising all the powerlooms which were functioning in this State on 1st September 1972.

Statutory Control over Mill-Made Cloth.—Government of India have prohibited sale of controlled cloth by private dealers from September 1972. Mill made controlled cloth is sold to the public through the following channels:—

- (i) Mills retail shops;
- (ii) Super Markets;
- (iii) National Cooperative Consumers Federation;
- (iv) Fair price shops opened by the State Government.

During the period under report eight dealers were punished for various offences committed by them.

Co-operative Spinning Mills.—There are 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State and they continued to function during the period under report.

Two Co-operative Spinning Mills, viz. those at Pettai (Tirunelveli) and Srivilliputtur had elected Board of Management and the remaining 10 mills continued to have their Boards nominated by the Director of Handlooms and Textiles. In the case of the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, Pettai, the Special Officer, Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society became the Chairman of the Mills as per the byelaws of the mills and by virtue of the supersession of the Board of the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Limited, Madras. In respect of the Srivilliputtur Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited, the District Collector, Ramanathapuram district, continued to be the nominated Chairman.

During the year the Government invested a total sum of Rs. 3 lakhs in the shares of Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills for the implementation of marginal expansion scheme. The total paid-up share capital of the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills amounted to Rs. 368.62 lakhs including Rs. 202.46 lakhs invested by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

During the period under report the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned financial assistance to the following Co-operative Spinning Mills to the extent noted against each to enable them to undertake marginal expansion scheme:—

Serial number and name of the Co-operative Spinning Mills.	Amount.
(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
1 Madurai District Co-operative Spinning Mills ..	5.00
2 Coimbatore District Co-operative Spinning Mills ..	3.50
3 Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills ..	2.50
4 Kanyakumari District Co-operative Spinning Mills ..	2.50
5 Kancheepuram District Co-operative Spinning Mills ..	2.50
6 South Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills ..	1.50

The above long term loans were repayable in five annual instalments, the first instalments commencing from the sixth anniversary of the date of drawal of the loans. The Government also sanctioned a medium term loan of Rs. two lakhs to the Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills to meet part of its expenditure in connection with the completion of its first two stages of modernisation programme.

The eight Co-operative Spinning Mills at Melur, Dharapuram, Karur, Aramboly, Kancheepuram, Tindivanam, Vellore and Manalmedu which had borrowed term loan from Government and block capital loan from Industrial Development Bank of India through the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank repaid the loans on the due dates.

All the Co-operative Spinning Mills continued to draw their working capital requirements from the local Co-operative Central Banks. The Government extended additional guarantee to the North Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Vellore to the extent of Rs. five lakhs for the repayment of the additional working capital loans secured by them during the year under report.

The total working capital loans guaranteed by the Government up to 31st March 1973 amounted to Rs. 440 lakhs.

These 12 Co-operative mills produced 93.80 lakhs Kgs. of yarn and sold 96.70 lakhs Kgs. worth Rs. 1,187.21 lakhs during the above period.

Expansion Scheme.—The Srivilliputtur and Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills completed their expansion schemes. The remaining ten Co-operative Spinning Mills whose present installed capacity is less than 25,000 spindles secured permission to expand their capacity up to 25,000 spindles each. Taking advantage of the existing surplus capacity in the preparatory Department and the availability of space, the individual mills decided to implement the expansion scheme in a phased manner. The Technical Sub-Committee of the State Level Advisory Committee for Co-operative Spinning Mills constituted by the Government met twice and finalised the arrangements for procuring the required machinery under the expansion scheme. The mills subsequently decided to go in for full expansion up to 25,000 spindles each so as to make their units more economically viable.

The total number of persons employed in the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills (both administrative and factory) was about 6,402 on 31st March 1973.

Repatriates were also recruited as workers in some of the Co-operative Spinning Mills, viz., those at Srivilliputhur and Nazarath. As on 31st March 1973 these two Co-operative Spinning Mills provided employment to 209 repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. The workers of the South India Co-operative Spinning Mill, Coimbatore District Co-operative Spinning Mill and Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mill were on strike for four days, eight days, 16 days in September 1972, August 1972, April and October 1972 respectively. The workers of the South Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills were continuously on illegal strike from 5th February 1973. The management of the mills declared lock-out from 20th February 1973 and the lock-out was lifted only on 25th April 1973. The other mills were free from labour trouble. Except this, the labour situation was generally peaceful during the year under report.

Khadi and Village Industries.

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and village Industries Board is implementing the Khadi and village Industries Programme in the State by Departmental Units and through Industrial Co-operative Societies. Introduction of new model Textool Charkhas in Spinning and other power driven machines in hand pounding of Paddy and oil pressing Industry, etc., are the recent developments.

The Khadi Programme of the Board was implemented during the year through 22 main centres, 124 sub-centres, 108 rural textile centres and 170 Khadi Sales Depots. During the year 1972—73, the Department produced 52,74,000 metric hanks of Kisan and 132,96,000 ambar and textool metric hanks of yarn.

From the yarn thus produced, the Department produced 26,52,000 metres of Cotton Khadi Cloth whose value was Rs. 1,15,62,000. Besides that, 192,000 metres of silk varieties worth Rs. 75,31,000 were produced.

One hundred and seventy Khadi Sales Depots all over the State and three emporiums accounted for a total sale of Rs. 2,78,49,000.

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 Village Industries Schemes are implemented by the Board departmentally and through Industrial Co-operatives.

The production and sales under the Village Industries during the year are given below:—

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

(i) Production	842.33
(ii) Sales	959.40

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. There were 1,560 Boilers and Economisers in the active list in the State of Tamil Nadu during the year under report. Out of these, 1,480 boilers (inclusive of Economisers) were permitted for use in view of their satisfactory condition for use and the rest of the Boilers and Economisers were prohibited from use and placed on repairs. These boilers were, however, subsequently inspected and permitted for use after completion of necessary repairs.

The total number of new boilers and economisers registered under section 7 of the Indian Boilers Act V of 1923 during the year was 27.

There was no accident to any boiler or economiser during the year causing loss of life or property, except bulging of the flue rings.

During the year 1972-73, the Boiler Inspectorate inspected, tested and certified the following new manufactured items:—

	Nos.
(a) High Pressure Boilers and components including Boiler Drums at B. H. E. L., Tiruchirappalli.	15
(b) Water Tube Boilers manufactured at Messrs. K.C.P., Limited, Madras-19.	2
(c) Small Vertical Cross Tube Boilers and Shell Type Boilers manufactured by Messrs. Jaya and Company, Tiruchirappalli.	20
(d) Valves of different types and different sizes including High Pressure Valves manufactured by Messrs. B. H. E. L., Tiruchirappalli.	25,198
(e) Headers for High Pressure Water Tube Boilers manufactured by B. H. E. L., Tiruchirappalli.	287

The Inspectorate conducted tests both theoretical and practical, for Welders as per Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, for 417 persons. Certificates were issued to them by the Inspectorate after the said test.

The Inspectorate conducted Boiler Attendant Competency Examination during the month of November 1972. The number of candidates appeared for the examination and the number passed are as follows:

Grade.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
(1)	(2)	(3)
I	140	71
II	165	98
III	261	219

The Inspectorate also conducted the Tamil Nadu Boiler Operation Engineers Examination in June 1972 and February 1973. The details regarding the number of candidates appeared and number passed are given below:

	June 1972.	February 1973.
(i) Number of applications received	54	73
(ii) Number of candidates appeared	49	69
(iii) Number of candidates passed	29	40

For all the passed candidates, the certificates under the Boiler Attendants Rules, 1964, were issued while the certificates for successful candidates for Boiler Operation Engineers Examination are under preparation.

The total amount of fees collected by the Inspectorate during the year 1972-73 for inspection of old (existing) boilers, registration of new boilers, inspection of new boilers manufactured, conducting tests and examinations, etc., under the Tamil Nadu Boiler Attendants Rules, Boiler Operation Engineers Rules, and the Indian Boiler Regulations 1950, was Rs. 5,86,024.00.

The total expenditure incurred by the Department during the year was Rs. 2,56,730.00.

Review on employment and earnings of workers in Plantations.—Statistics pertaining to the total number of workers on roll, man days worked, man days lost, average daily attendance, the aggregate number of man hours worked, the earnings of workers and the normal hour of work done by workers are being received voluntarily in the prescribed form for the four quarters ending with 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December of each year for Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cinchona plantations registered under the Plantation Act, 1961. These plantations are in the districts of the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Salem.

Coverage.—The total number of returns due for the year 1972 was 307 comprising 135 tea, 140 coffee, 27 rubber and five Cinchona plantations. Compared with the total number of plantations covered during the year 1971 which was 296, there was an increase in the total number of plantations by four per cent during the year 1972. The District wise distribution of these plantations during the two years (viz) 1971 and 1972 in this State is given below :—

District.	Tea.		Coffee.		Rubber.		Cinchona.	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Nilgiris ..	89	89	34	35	1	1	1	3
2 Coimbatore ..	32	34	6	6	..	..	1	2
3 Madurai ..	4	4	30	34	1	1	..	..
4 Tirunelveli ..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
5 Kanyakumari..	6	6	..	..	23	25	..	..
6 Salem ..	..	..	64	63	..	..	..	..
Total ..	135	135	136	140	25	27	2	5

The percentage of the total number of returns received during the quarter-ended 31st December 1972 was 73 per cent in the case of Tea Plantations, 41 per cent in the case of Coffee Plantations, 74 per cent in the case of Rubber plantations and 20 per cent in the case of Cinchona plantations. The result of the analysis of the statistical data based on the returns received for the last quarters of the two years 1971 and 1972 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 1972 the number of workers in Tea Plantations (48,104) decreased by 5.9 per cent when compared with the corresponding figure (51,138) for the quarter-ended 31st December 1971 of the total number of workers employed during the quarter-ended 31st December 1972, 95 per cent were permanent as against 91 per cent during the quarter ended 31st December 1971. The ratio of men, women and minor workers employed in Tea Plantations was 40 per cent, 59 per cent and 1 per cent respectively during the quarter-ended 31st December 1972 whereas it was 40 per cent, 58 per cent and 2 per cent respectively during the quarter ended 31st December 1971. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage to the total number of workers employed works out to 84 per cent during the quarter ended 31st December 1972 as against 88 per cent during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971.

Earnings.—The wages of the permanent men, women and minor workers formed the bulk of the total earnings of the labour employed in Tea plantations. It was 97 per cent in the case of men and women, and 70 per cent in the case of minor workers. The average per capita monthly earnings of workers during the last month of the quarter-ended 31st December 1972 was Rs. 82 for permanent men workers which showed an increase of 5 per cent while that of a temporary men worker it was Rs.61 which was an increase of 5 per cent compared to the average monthly earnings of the permanent and temporary men workers during the quarter ended 31st December 1971. In the case of permanent women worker it was Rs. 69 which was an increase of 8 per cent while that of temporary woman worker it was Rs. 51 which was an increase of 2 per cent compared to the average monthly earnings of the permanent and temporary women workers during the quarter ended 31st December 1971. The average earnings of a permanent minor worker was Rs. 54 which was an increase of 4 per cent and in the case of temporary

minor worker it was Rs. 33 which showed an increase of 6 per cent compared to the average monthly earnings of the permanent and temporary minor workers during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971.

Coffee Plantations.—As on the last working day of the quarter-ended 31st December 1972 the number of workers in coffee plantations (3,139) increased by 4.4 per cent when compared with the corresponding figure (3,006) for the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. Of the total number of workers employed during the quarter-ended 31st December 1972, 56 per cent were permanent which was the same during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. The ratio of the men, women and minor workers employed in coffee plantations was 42 per cent, 53 per cent and 5 per cent respectively during the quarter-ended 31st December 1972 where as it was 44 per cent, 52 per cent and 4 per cent respectively during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage to the total number of worker employed works out to 84 per cent during the quarter-ended 31st December 1972 as against 86 per cent during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971.

Earnings:—The wages of permanent men and women workers formed the bulk of the total earnings of the labour employed in Coffee plantations. It was 68 per cent in the case of men workers and 57 per cent in the case of women workers. There were no minor workers employed during the quarter-ended 31st December 1972. The average per capita monthly earnings of workers during the last month of the quarter-ended 31st December 1972 was Rs. 72 for permanent man worker which was the same during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971, while that of a temporary man worker it was Rs. 65 and which was an increase of 16 per cent compared to the average monthly earnings of the temporary man worker during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. In the case of permanent women worker it was Rs. 53 which decreased by 2 per cent compared to the quarter-ended 31st December 1971 due to unauthorised leave taken by women workers, while that of a temporary women worker it was Rs. 47 which was an increase of 2 per cent compared to the average monthly earning of the temporary women worker during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. The average monthly earning of

a temporary minor worker was Rs. 35 which was an increase of 17 per cent compared to the average monthly earnings of a temporary minor worker during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. There were no permanent minor workers employed during the quarter-ended 31st December 1972.

Rubber plantations.—As on the last working day of the quarter-ended 31st December 1972, the number of workers in rubber plantations (2,368) increased by the 44.6 per cent when compared with the corresponding figure (1,638) for the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. Of the total number of the workers employed during the quarter-ended 31st December 1972, 37 per cent were permanent as against 56 per cent during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. The ratio of men, women and minor workers employed in rubber plantations, was 60 per cent 38 per cent and 2 per cent respectively during the quarter-ended 31st December 1972, whereas it was 76 per cent, 22 per cent and 2 per cent respectively during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage to the total number of workers employed works out to 83 per cent during the quarter-ended 31st December 1972 as against 81 per cent during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971.

Earnings.—The wages of permanent men workers formed the bulk of the total earnings of the labour employed in Rubber plantations. It was 68 per cent in the case of men and 16 per cent in the case of women workers. The average per capita monthly earnings of workers during the last month of the quarter-ended 31st December 1972 was Rs. 130 for permanent man worker which was an increase of 8 per cent while that of a temporary man worker it was Rs. 80 which was the same as compared to the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. In the case of permanent woman workers it was Rs. 110 which increased by 1 per cent due to unauthorised leave taken by the permanent women workers while that of a temporary woman worker it was Rs. 59 which decreased by 2 per cent compared to the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. In the case of temporary minor worker it was Rs. 58 which showed an increase of 23 per cent compared to the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. There were no permanent minor workers employed in Rubber plantations.

Cinchona Plantations.—As on the last working day of the quarter ended 31st December 1972 the number of works in Cinchona Plantations

939) increased by 4.8 per cent when compared with the corresponding figure (896) for the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. Of the total number of workers employed in Cinchona Plantations during the quarter-ended 31st December 1972, 73 per cent were permanent, as against 58 per cent during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. The ratio of men, women and minor worker employed in the Cinchona Plantations was 39 per cent, 44 per cent and 17 per cent respectively during the quarter-ended 31st December 1972 whereas it was 40 per cent, 43 per cent and 17 per cent respectively during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. The average daily attendance expressed as a percentage to the total number of workers employed works out to 70 per cent during the quarter-ended 31st December 1972 as against 77 per cent during the quarter-ended 31st December 1971.

Earnings.—The wages of the permanent men and women workers formed the bulk of the total earnings of the labour employed in Cinchona Plantations. It was 75 per cent in the case of men, 79 per cent in the case of women and 34 per cent in the case of minor workers. The average per capita monthly earnings of workers during the last month of the quarter-ended 31st December 1972 was Rs. 58 for permanent men worker which decreased by 9 per cent due to unauthorised leave taken by the permanent men workers. While that of a temporary man it was Rs. 68 which was an increase of 70 per cent compared to the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. In the case of permanent women worker it was Rs. 45 which decreased by 2 per cent due to unauthorised leave taken by the permanent woman worker while that of a temporary woman worker it was Rs. 54 which increased by 38 per cent compared to the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. In the case of permanent minor worker it was Rs. 26 which decreased by 32 per cent due to unauthorised leave taken by the permanent minor workers while that of a temporary minor worker it was Rs. 34 which increased by 3 per cent compared to the quarter-ended 31st December 1971. It is noticed that for the quarter-ended December 1972, the average per capita monthly earnings of permanent men, women and minor workers was less than the average per capita monthly earnings of temporary men, women and minor workers respectively. The main reason attributed to this is unauthorised leave taken by the permanent men, women and minor workers.

Labour.

The Commissioner of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions is an Officer borne on the I. A. S. Cadre.—

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—During the period (from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973), 1,251 industrial disputes were settled by the Conciliation Officer of the Labour Department and settlements effected under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act and 518 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, 32 industrial disputes were referred for informal arbitration by the Commissioner of Labour and 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 *The Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* during the period was 531. The conciliation officers of the Labour Department also investigated 6,934 complaints relating to demands for increase in wages, bonus, reinstatement of discharged workers, etc., by informal discussion and this figure includes cases in which the conciliation officers submitted failure reports but reference to adjudication was not considered necessary.

Strikes and lockouts.—There were 444 work stoppages. These work stoppages affected 155,812 workers resulting in loss of 2,577,073 mandays. The demands which led to the strikes related to bonus, increase in wages, dearness allowance, non-employment of workers, non-implementation of Wage Board Recommendations, etc.

Prosecutions.—No prosecutions were sanctioned under section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act for non-implementation of the awards and settlements.

Works Committees.—Works Committees were required to be constituted under section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act. The total number of works Committees reported to be functioning at the end of the year 1972 was 388.

Unit Production Committees.—Unit Production Committees were functioning in 60 establishments and in many cases works committees also functioned as Unit Production Committees.

Mode of termination of strikes and lockouts during the

year 1972-73 (from 1—4—1972 to 31—3—1973).

(a) Direct Negotiation	26
(b) Voluntary resumption of work ..	59
(c) Mediation of Officers of Labour ..	253
Department/Government.	
(d) Adjudication	..
(e) Employment of New Workers ..	..
(f) Indefinite	12
(g) In progress at the end of the period ..	94
ended 31st March 1973.	
Total ..	444

Industrial Disputes.—During the year there were strikes and lockouts in certain textile mills, Rubber Plantations, Tea and Coffee Plantations and other Factories. Settlements were reached under the Industrial Disputes Act in the following cases either at the intervention of Chief Minister, or Minister for Labour or Secretary to Government, Labour and Employment Department or Commissioner of Labour or the Officers of the Labour Department:

- 1 Simpson and Group Companies.
- 2 Southern Asbestos Cements Limited, Arkonam.
- 3 A. C. C. Limited, Madukkarai.
- 4 E. I. D. Parry Limited, Nellikuppam.
- 5 Ashok Leyland Limited, Madras.
- 6 Thanjavur Textile Mills Ltd., Thanjavur.
- 7 Madurai Mills Company, Limited, Madurai.
- 8 Timber Depots in Madras City.

- 9 Sri Karunambikai Mills, Coimbatore.
- 10 Government Rubber Plantations, Nagercoil.
- 11 Tea and Coffee Plantations.
- 12 Binny Limited (B. & C.) Mills, Madras.
- 13 Tube Products of India, Limited.
- 14 Kaveri Structurals Ltd., Senthannerpuram, Tiruchirappalli.
- 15 South Madras Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Thennur, Tiruchirappalli.
- 16 Simco Meters Ltd., Tiruchirappalli.
- 17 Binny Limited (Engineering Division), Madras.
- 18 Selvaraja Mills, Coimbatore.
- 19 Essorpee Mills, Coimbatore.
- 20 India Meters Limited, Madras.
- 21 South India Viscose, Ltd., Sirumugai.
- 22 Mettur Beardsell Limited, Mettur Dam.
- 23 Sarguna Textiles, Coimbatore.
- 24 Seshasayee Paper and Board Mills, Pallipalayam.
- 25 Dunlop India, Limited.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—There were 565 cases pending on 1st April 1972. Nine hundred and eighty-eight cases were filed during the period under report. Out of these 1,553 cases, 1,033 cases were disposed of during the period.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—The total number of workers covered by the Act in these establishments during the year is Six lakhs eighty-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

Fifty-one cases were pending as on 1st April 1972. Two hundred and forty-nine cases were received during the year out of which 236 cases ended in conviction and 3 cases in acquittal and 9 cases were withdrawn during the year. As on 31st March 1973, 52 cases were pending disposal. A sum of Rs. 5,48,000 was realised as fine during the year under report.

Two hundred and eighty-seven cases were pending at the beginning of the year. 234 claims were filed for the non-payment of wages during the year before the Additional Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. Three hundred and seventy one claims were disposed of during the year.

The Employees Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.—A new scheme called the Family Pension Scheme to provide long term protection to the Industrial workers who die prematurely or retire from service has been introduced with effect from 1st March 1971 and was made applicable to all the employees who become eligible for the first time to become members of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme. As at the end of September 1972 as many as 95,728 members of the Fund have opted in favour of the scheme under the provisions of the Family Pension Scheme which provides for such option and it has been compulsorily made applicable to 48,363 workers.

During the year 1972, the Employees Provident Fund Act was extended to the following two industries:—

1. Railway Booking Agencies run by the Contractors or other private establishments on Commission basis.
2. Cotton Ginning, Baling and Pressing.

Thus 128 Industries / Classes of Establishments stood covered under this Act, as on 31st December 1972 as against 126 establishments during 1971.

In Tamil Nadu Region 7,569 factories/establishments have been covered under the Employees, Provident Fund Act, 1952. The total number of employees/subscribers in the establishments was 760,307 and 671,385 respectively.

The statutory rate of Provident Fund contributions is 6½ per cent of pay. But the rate of contribution has been enhanced to 8 per cent of pay in 92 Industries, in respect of establishments employing 50 or more persons.

The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955.—There were 47 establishments under the Act employing 989 employees at the end of the year 1972.

Trade Unions Act, 1926.—There were 2,080 Trade Unions in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 1st April 1972. Two hundred and eighty five unions were registered during the period. The registration of 149 unions were cancelled and two unions were transferred from other regions during the period ended 31st March 1973. The total number of trade unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 2,216.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946—During the year, the standing orders of 41 Industrial Establishments were certified bringing the total number of establishments to which standing orders were certified to 1,754 as on 31st March 1973. Amendments to Standing Orders in respect of five cases were also certified during the year under report.

Evaluation and Implementation Committee.—The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee was entrusted with the work of implementation of the Code of Discipline in industry. The Labour Officers and Inspectors of Factories were instructed to contact various employers' and employees' unions and local bodies not affiliated to any Central Organisations and advise them to ratify the Code. By the efforts of the Officers of the Labour Department 3,444 trade unions, 343 managements and 24 local bodies had signified their acceptance of the Code of Discipline in writing as on 31st March 1973.

Out of a total of 75 cases (33 cases pending as on 1st January 1972 and 42 cases reported during the year 1972) of alleged breach of the Code of Discipline, non-implementation of awards, non-recognition of unions, etc. Forty-six cases were disposed of during the year 1972 and 29 cases were pending investigation at the end of the year.

The State Evaluation and Implementation Committee met twice on 31st May 1972 and 22nd December 1972 and discussed subjects relating to cases of breaches of Code of Discipline, recognition of Unions and other subjects connected with the work of evaluation and implementation. The Commissioner of Labour is the Chairman and the Special Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madras is the Secretary of the Committee.

State Labour Advisory Board.—The State Labour Advisory Board with the Minister for Labour as Chairman and Labour and Management representatives as members is the premier tripartite consultative body at the State level to which all important problems affecting labour are referred for advice.

The Board met thrice during the year under review i.e. on 18th May 1972 at Ootacamund and 23rd and 24th July at Courtallam. The 25th meeting of the Board was also held on 29th and 30th January 1973 at Madurai.

Among the subjects considered by the Board were those relating to extension of Employees' State Insurance Scheme to industries like Sugar and Motor Transport, enforcement of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, basis for sharing the gains of productivity, reasons for the fluctuation in consumer price index, Legislation to provide for fixation of number of permanent workers in industrial establishments, raising the minimum age for the employment and grant of leave to workers' representatives to attend conciliation meetings.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.—The management of Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Co-operation, Mettur Dam have completed the construction of 40 tenements. The construction of 96 tenements by the management of Dalmia cements (Bharat) Limited, Dhalmiapuram has been completed.

The construction of 120 tenements by the Management of Sakthi Sugars (Phase-I) Sakthinagar is in progress. The construction of 120 houses reached plinth level and 40 houses roof level. A sum of Rs. 3.76 lakhs by way of loan and Rs. 0.12 lakhs by way of subsidy were disbursed to the private employees for construction of tenements under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.—The construction of 32 houses by the Monamboli Estate, Valparai has reached roof level. The loan amount of Rs. 51,200 has been disbursed to the management.

The construction of five houses by Sivasailam Estate-III, Tirunelveli has been completed. Loan amount of Rs. 8,000 and subsidy amount of Rs. 3,000 being 50 per cent of the subsidy have been disbursed to the management.

The remaining portion of 50 per cent of the subsidy of Rs. 3,600 has been disbursed to the management of Ayyarthottam, Pattiveeranpatti on completion of the houses to the satisfaction of the Government.

Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.—The provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder continued to be in force in this State. During the year under report the provisions of the Act and Rules were not extended to any new areas.

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.</i>	<i>Number of establishments without employees.</i>	<i>Total number of persons employed.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
58,797	151,835	227,783

The Inspectors appointed under the Act made 311,490 inspections during the year, i.e. from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 as detailed below :

Regular	.. .. .	294,570
Surprise	.. .. .	1,550
Holiday	.. .. .	9,020
Special	.. .. .	2,817
Night	.. .. .	1,378
Check Inspections	.. .. .	2,155
Total	.. .. .	311,490

One thousand seven hundred and forty-seven prosecutions were taken up during the period under review for the contravention of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act and the rules made thereunder. One thousand four hundred and twenty-four prosecutions were disposed of during the period. The number pending as on 31st March 1973 is 323. The amount of fines realised is Rs. 33, 565,

The particulars relating to the number of appeals received and disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners of Labour under section 41 of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act during the period are given below :—

1 Number of appeals pending as on 1st April 1972 ..	182
2 Number of appeals received during the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973.	177
3 Total	359
4 Number of appeals disposed of during the period ..	227
5 Number of appeals pending at the end of the period ..	132

There were 2 applications pending under section 51 of the Act at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 1st April 1972 three applications were received during the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973. No applications were disposed of during the period and five applications were pending at the end of the year.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948:—The provision of the Minimum Wage^s Act, 1948 continued to be in force during the year in respect of scheduled employments.

Advisory Committees were constituted in respect of the following employments to advise the Government in the matter of fixation/revision of minimum rates of wages:—

- 1 Employment in Handloom Weaving Industry.
- 2 Employment in Handloom Silk Weaving Industry.
- 3 Employment in Agriculture.

The following Advisory Committees already constituted are considering the question of fixation/revision of minimum rates of wages in respect of the following employments:—

- 1 Employment in Boat working in Minor ports.
- 2 Employment in Gold ornaments Manufactory.
- 3 Employment in Hosiery Manufactory.

4 Employment in Powerloom Industry.

5 Employment in Tobacco (including Beedi Making) Manufactory

6 Employment in Rice, Flour or Dhall Mill.

During this year minimum rates of wages have been fixed for the employment in Timber Industry by Government. Government have also revised the minimum rates of wages for the employment in Coir Manufactory and in Cinchona Plantation.

Government have issued a notification adding the employment in hotels and restaurants to the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.—The provision of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 which are applicable to all shops and establishments employing 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 Government to be industrial establishments continued to be in force during the period.

There were 66,233 shops and Establishments with employees covered by the above Act during the year under review. The number of workers employed in these Shops and Establishments was 7,86,165.

Hundred and eighteen prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1972 and 904 prosecutions were sanctioned during the period for contravention of the provisions of the Act 793 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 11,001.00 was realised as fine. During the year, under report 94,501 inspections were made by the Inspectors.

Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958.—The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958 continued to be enforced in the city of Madras, all Municipalities and Town Panchayats in the State and Tallukulam, Ponneri, Kochadai and Madakulam Town Panchayats in Madurai district and Keeramangalam and Madukur Town Panchayats in Thanjavur District by the Inspectors of Labour, Deputy Inspectors of Labour and Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

The provisions of the Act were also extended to Sathamangalam Village Panchayat in Madurai District.

There were 19,998 establishments as on 31st March 1973 of which 10,305 were with employees. The number of workers employed in these establishments was 67,872 (as against 20,125 Catering Establishments employing 69,601 workers as on 1st April 1972).

A sum of Rs. 120,452.00 was realised as registration fees during the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973.

Two hundred and eighteen prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1972. Eight hundred and seventy-eight prosecutions were sanctioned during the period under review for various contraventions noticed by the Inspectors during the course of their visits. Of these 913 ended in conviction, 19 cases ended in acquittal, one case was withdrawn and 13 cases were cancelled. A sum of Rs. 19,266.00 was realised as fine during the year.

Seventy-three appeals were pending before the Labour Officers at the beginning of the period under report. One hundred and fifteen appeals were filed during the year against discharge or dismissal under section 19(2) of the Act. The Labour Officers disposed of 150 appeals during the year. Thirty-eight cases were pending at the end of the year i.e. as on 31st March 1973.

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 1972 extension of time was granted in 103 cases, most of which were textile mills which generally pay bonus on the eve of the Deepavali Festival.

During the year orders were passed by the Commissioner of Labour in one case permitting the Management to change their accounting year as provided under section 2 (1) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 read with rule 3(b) of the Payment of Bonus Rules, 1965.

Licences.—During the year ending 31st March 1973, licences were issued by the Controller of Weights and Measures to 70 manufacturers, 430 Dealers and 172 Repairers of Weights and Measures under the Weights and Measures Act and these included both fresh as well as renewal of licences. Permission was granted to use dual graduated weighing machine in export trade in 18 cases during the year.

The Weights and Measures wing of the Department earned a revenue of Rs 21,66,194.09.

During the year under report prosecutions were launched in 1,840 cases for contravention of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and Rules made thereunder. Out of 1,840 cases 1,252 cases ended in conviction.

The Plantations Labour Act, 1951.—There were 323 plantations at the beginning of the year (i.e. as on 1st April 1972) employing 85,732 workers. 19 new plantations were registered two were removed during the period. There were 340 plantations covered by the Act at the end of the period ending 31st March 1973 employing 86,643 workers.

The Inspectors of Plantations made 531 regular inspections besides 168 special, 132 Sunday and 32 surprise visits during the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973.

No prosecution was pending in the Court at the beginning of the year. Three prosecutions were sanctioned during the year and they ended in conviction. No prosecutions were pending in the Court at the end of the year i.e. 31st March 1973. Two appeals by the Government against the judgment of the Lower Courts, which were pending in the High Court have been disposed of out of these two cases, one appeal was allowed and the other was dismissed by the High Court.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspections), Madras continued to be the Chief Inspector of Motor Transport Undertakings during the year 1972-73. The provisions of the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 and the Rules framed thereunder were enforced by the 156 Assistant Inspectors of Labour, 18 Deputy Inspectors of Labour and 10 Inspectors of Labour.

A sum of Rs. 4,856.25 was realised as registration fees in respect of 92 new applications and Rs. 33,138.86 as renewal of registration fees in respect of 209 registration certificates during the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973. Twenty-six duplicate registration certificates were also issued during the period.

There were 1,160 Motor Transport undertakings at the beginning of the year. Ninety-two Motor Transport undertakings were registered during the year. Nineteen Motor Transport undertakings were removed during the year. The total number of registered Motor Transport Undertakings as on 31st March 1973 is 1,233.

Three cases were pending as on 1st April 1972. Prosecutions in 18 cases were sanctioned during the year. 16 cases ended in conviction realising a fine of Rs. 970-00. One case was cancelled. The remaining 4 cases were pending in the Court.

The Factories Act, 1948.—A sum of Rs. 19,88,188-51 has been collected towards licence fees during the year 1972 as against a sum of Rs. 19,45,320 collected as licence fee during the year 1971.

One hundred and fourteen prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1972. During the year under review 1,040 prosecutions for violation of the provisions of the Factories Act and allied enactments were initiated against the 483 managements of factories. 1,093 cases were disposed of realising a fine amount of Rs. 24,182-00. Sixty-one cases were pending at the end of the year.

The particulars of accidents during the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 are furnished below:—

Fatal Accidents	45
Non-Fatal Accidents	26,284

Workers' Education.—The Workers' Education Scheme has been introduced all over the country by the Government of India. The scheme continued to be implemented successfully in Tamil Nadu during the year under review (1972-73).

The Minister for Labour convened a Second Conference of the Representatives of Employers and Unions on 11th January 1973 to discuss the effective implementation of the scheme. This meeting was attended by the employers and employees' representatives.

The Regional Directors, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore have been holding training courses for worker-teachers and workers as detailed below :—

Madras. Madurai. Coimbatore

Number of worker-teacher training courses completed.	3	2	3
Number of worker-teachers trained.	78	78	136
Number of workers trained.	5,413	5,287	5,495

Consumers' Co-operative Stores and Fair Price Shops.—The industrial establishments and plantation estates employing 300 and more workers are required to organise Consumers' Co-operative Stores Fair Price Shops for the benefit of the Workers employed therein.

The number of establishments in which stores/shops have been set up as on 30th June 1972 is as shown below :—

Stores	213
Shops	195

Employment and Training.

The Director of Employment and Training is an Officer borne on 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.—During the year, 27 Employment Offices, continued to function in Tamil Nadu including 3 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, one each at Madras, Annamalai Nagar and Madurai, a special Employment Officer for Physically handicapped, a Professional and Executive Employment Office and six Sub-Employment Offices, one each at Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Pudukottai, Ambattur and Mandapam Camp.

The Sub-Employment Office at Ambattur started functioning with effect from 17—4—1972. Besides all the schemes such as the collection of Employment Market Information, Vocational Guidance/Employment Counselling, and Occupational Research and Analysis, which were implemented during the earlier plans, continued to function.

The undermentioned schemes which were sanctioned and implemented under Fourth Five-Year Plan continued during the year under review—

(i) Establishment of a Sub-Employment Office at Ambattur.

(ii) Strengthening of State Employment Market Information Unit with a view to improving the Employment Market Information Programme through depth analysis of data.

(iii) Provision of Data Processing Equipment sanctioned already for implementation in 1969—70. The required machinery to establish the data processing unit, have since been purchased and they are installed.

During the period under review, 4,11,763 applicants were registered for employment assistance at the employment offices in Tamil Nadu and a total number of 34,647 applicants were placed in employment. A total number of 5,02,360 applicants remained on the Live Register of Employment Offices in Tamil Nadu at the end of March 1973. 53,319 vacancies were notified to the Employment Offices during the period. 15,189 employers utilised the services of the Employment Offices during the period.

Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras.—The Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras started in 1963, continued to cater to the needs of highly qualified job seekers of this State.

During the period under review, this office registered 4,899 candidates and placed 478 in employment. A total number of 3,964 candidates remained on the Live Register of this office at the end of March 1973.

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 531 physically handicapped candidates for employment assistance and placed 102 in employment. 1,050 physically handicapped persons remained on the Live Register of this office at the end of 31st March 1973. During the year, this Department launched a special drive for placement of the physically handicapped. The book binding training unit for the rehabilitation of the handicapped was opened on 7—12—1972 by the Secretary, Labour and Employment and 12 trainees are undergoing training at the book binding training unit at Guindy. The celebrations of the "World Day of the Disabled" were arranged in a fitting manner on 18th March 1973.

The following statistics relate to the work done by the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Annamalaiagar, Madras and Madurai during the year—

Bureau.	Number of registration.	Number placed.	Number on the Live Register at the end of March 1973.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Annamalaiagar	299	56	439
2 Madras	198	12	249
3 Madurai	707	35	712

The following statistics relate to the work done by the four Sub-Employment offices during the year—

Office.	Number of registration.	Number placed.	Number on the Live Register at the end of March 1973.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dindigul	7,888	462	7,271
Erode	10,287	569	9,298
Pudukottai	6,492	369	7,847
Kancheepuram	4,293	560	4,411
Ambattur	14,329	200	8,275

During the year, 1,435 repatriates from Burma and 4,584 from Ceylon were registered by the Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu for Employment assistance. A total number of 244 repatriates from Burma and 322 repatriates from Ceylon were placed in employment during the year. One thousand six hundred and eighty-six repatriates from Burma and 4,449 repatriates from Ceylon remained on Live Register of the Employment Exchange at the end of March 1973 awaiting employment assistance.

The following are the salient items of work done in respect of the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon during the period under report:—

The meeting of the Rehabilitation Commissioners/Revenue Secretaries was held at Sashtri Bhavan, Madras-6, on 3rd and 4th January 1973. Subjects like imparting of further training to the repatriate trainees trained already in order to make them suitable for employment in a particular industry were discussed. One hundred and thirty-eight technically qualified repatriates were sponsored for absorption in Salem Steel Plant. One repatriate had joined in the Tractor training and Testing Station, Budni, Madhya Pradesh with effect from 6th March 1973. Sixty-three repatriates were sent to the Technical Training Centre, Mana Camp for admission into the course on 6th March 1973. Particulars of 49 repatriates, have been sent to the Central Director of Rehabilitation, Madras-6, for employment as unskilled workers in Madan Industries, Hastinapur, U.P.

In the Institute of Catering Technology, Adyar, Madras-20, four repatriates in Cookery, four repatriates in waiters and two lady repatriates in canning and Food Preservation have completed the training during the quarter. Out of these trained repatriates, seven trained in Cookery and Waiters course have secured employment in the Tourist Bungalows Ootacamund and Kanyakumari District.

During the year, four quarterly rounds of enquiries were conducted under the Employment Market Information Programme in Tamil Nadu. These relate to quarters ended March 1972, June 1972, September 1972

and December 1972. The following table indicates the number of establishments addressed, number responded and the percentage of response during the four rounds of enquiries:—

<i>Quarter ended.</i>	<i>Number of establishments addressed.</i>	<i>Number responded.</i>	<i>Percentage of response.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
March 1972	17,675	15,405	87.2
June 1972	17,827	16,036	90.0
September 1972	17,773	15,993	90.0
December 1972	17,612	16,253	92.3

The following table reveals the employment (Sector-wise) in Tamil Nadu covered under the Employment Market Information Programme during the four quarters:—

<i>Quarter ended.</i>	<i>Employment in 000s</i>		
	<i>Public.</i>	<i>Private.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
March 1972	934.9	638.6	1573.5
June 1972	429.2	644.7	1573.9
September 1972	948.6	658.1	1606.7
December 1972	452.3	656.8	1609.1

The following special studies and surveys were in progress during the year:—

1 Study on the extent of unemployment among Engineers.

2 Arts, Science and Commerce Graduates and Post-Graduates in Tamil Nadu and their placement pattern as revealed by Employment Exchanges operation.

3 A study of the Employment potential in Plastic Processing Industry.

4 Survey to ascertain the actually unemployed among the passed out I.T.I. Craftsman registered with Employment Exchange.

5 Study to estimate employment in Salt manufacturing Industry in Tamil Nadu.

6 Study to estimate employment in construction Industry on the basis of Construction of Cement.

7 A study to ascertain the employment potential in Small scale industry in Madras City.

The vocational Guidance Programme continued to be implemented during the year at the Employment Exchange 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 Officers continued to deliver career talks in schools and colleges on job opportunities and training facilities.

During the period under report, Aptitude Testing Programme was conducted in 28 selected Industrial Training Institutes and M.T.I., Guindy and 22,659 applicants were tested.

The State Occupational Information Unit continued to be engaged in its normal activities of occupational Research and Analysis work during the period under report.

The district Employment Officer (Occupational Information) has contacted many establishments/institutions besides discussions with experts for study of Occupational and preparation of Occupational outlook and Career literature and review of Career pamphlets.

The following reports have been prepared and attended during the period under report :—

1. The translated scripts were sent to the Chief Information Officer, Guindy for scrutiny and return to this Directorate.

2. The following career pamphlets were prepared and sent to Directorate-General of Employment and training, New Delhi:—

(a) Wireman, (b) Electrician, (c) Moulder, (d) Production-cum-Industrial Engineer, (e) Metallurgist, (f) Physical Education Teacher, (g) Medical Lab Technician and Radiographer.

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 wages and Salaried persons. As on 31st March 1973, the number of establishments covered by the Act in the public sector under the purview of the Act was 5,706 and that in the private sector was 3,938. 53,514 vacancies were notified by establishments in Public and Private Sectors covered by the Act during the year as against 54,646 notified during the previous year. Of the 4,939 vacancies notified by establishments in private sector, 1,258 vacancies were filled through Employment Exchanges.

Craftsman Training Scheme.—The following training schemes are presently administered in this State under plan scheme :—

- 1 Industrial Training Institutes;
- 2 Strengthening of State Directorate;
- 3 Evening Classes for Industrial Workers;
- 4 Apprentices Training Scheme (Apprentices Act, 1961);
- 5 Diversification of Trades.

I. Industrial Training Institutes—(1) Hostels and Staff quarters under spillover of Third Plan Schemes:—Under this scheme funds were provided to meet the expenditure on pending items of work and also to provide certain amenities to the Hostel building and staff quarters constructed during the Third Five-Year Plan. Against the provision of Rs. 0.011 lakh, a sum of Rs. 0.213 lakh has been spent upto the quarter ended 31st March 1973.

The expenditure incurred comes to Rs. 0.120 lakh.

(2) *Spillover of expansion schemes of 1966-67 and 1967-68.*—Under this scheme, funds were provided to meet the expenditure incurred towards completion of construction of additional buildings and purchase of remaining items of equipment for the 3,520 additional seats introduced during 1966-67 and 1967-68, under the expansion programme of the existing Industrial Training Institutes. A sum of Rs. 1.278 lakhs has been spent up to 31st March 1973 against the Budget provision of Rs. 0.666 lakh.

The expenditure incurred comes to Rs. 0.331 lakh.

(3) *Purchase of deficient tools and equipment.*—This scheme contemplates the provision of a sum of Rs. 2.570 lakhs for the purchase of deficient tools and equipment for the trades of Mechanic (Instrument) and Mechanic (Radio and Televisions). A sum of Rs. 1.485 lakhs has been spent up to 31st March 1973.

(4) *Development of Industrial Training Institutes.*—This scheme contemplates the provision of funds to meet the expenditure towards supply of High Tension power to Industrial Training Institutes, deputation of Craft Instructor for training in Central Training Institutes, purchase of library books for Industrial Training Institutes, Construction of buildings under amenities and purchase of equipment. Against the provision of Rs. 6.329 lakhs made in the Budget Estimate 1972-73 the actual expenditure incurred comes to Rs. 3.174 lakhs.

II. *Strengthening of State Directorate.*—Under this scheme, funds have been provided to meet the expenditure on employment of staff sanctioned for the Office Inspection Unit, Reconciliation section and additional staff for the State Directorate. Against the provision of Rs. 0.200 lakh, the actual expenditure incurred comes to Rs. 0.150 lakh.

III. *Evening classes for Industrial Workers.*—Against the provision of Rs. 0.395 lakh to meet the expenditure on the 200 seats introduced under the scheme of Evening Classes for Industrial Workers at the Industrial Training Institute, Ambattur, a sum of Rs. 0.333 lakh has been spent upto 31st March 1973.

IV. *Apprenticeship Training Scheme (Apprentices Act, 1961).*—In O.G. Ms.No. 500, Employment and Training, dated 27th March 1972, Government have sanctioned the expenditure for the introduction of Compositor Hand and Retocher Lithography trades at the Basic Training Centre at the Industrial Training Institute, Guindy. Against the provision of Rs. 3.831 lakhs made in the Budget Estimate 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 2.588 lakhs has been spent up to 31st March 1973.

V. *Diversification of trades.*—In the Budget Estimate 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 5.994 lakhs was provided to meet the expenditure on the scheme of diversification of trades implemented in the Industrial Training Institutes, Tiruchendur and Coonoor. Against the said provision a sum of Rs. 2.587 lakhs has been spent up to 31st March 1973.

A statement of non-plan schemes in respect of private aided Industrial schools for the year is furnished below :—

NON-PLAN SCHEMES—

Name of the scheme.	Progress nature of work envisaged.	Outlay on the financial year 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973.	Actual expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
1 Maintenance	..	1,60,000	1,28,190-00
2 Stipend	..	13,100	5,524-80
3 Capitation	..	9,300	2,400-00
4 Equipment	..	10,000	9,049-55
5 Building	..	100	..
6 92 MER	..	30,000	19,292-65
7 Industrial Scholarships		8,000	7,078-84

CHAPTER XVII

PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Panchayat Raj.

The Panchayat Raj in Tamil Nadu is based on three-tier system with District Development Councils at the District level, Panchayat Union Councils at the block level and Panchayats at Village level. Though the District Development Council is a statutory body, no executive functions are entrusted to it. In other words, the District Development Council functions only as an advisory body at the District level and greatly influences the formulation of policies and programmes of the Development District concerned. It also serves as an effective forum for voicing public grievances and for spotlighting the immediate problems confronting the Development District. In as much as the District Development Council has not been entrusted with executive functions, the three-tier system has virtually become a two-tier one, so far as executive functions are concerned. There are two District Development Councils in the following districts:—

- (1) North Arcot, (2) South Arcot, (3) Coimbatore, (4) Chingelput, (5) Madurai, (6) Ramanathapuram, (7) Salem, (8) Tiruchirappalli (9) Thanjavur, and (10) Tirunelveli.

Only one District Development Council is functioning in each of the following Districts:—

- (1) Dharmapuri, (2) Kanyakumari, (3) The Nilgiris.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1958 is now in force throughout the rural areas of the State except the Kalrayan Hills area of South Arcot district. The Panchayat Act has not been extended to Kalrayan Hills area in view of an injunction granted by the High Court in the Writ appeal filed by the Jagirdars, challenging the taking over of the Jagir areas under the Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.

There were 600 Town Panchayats, 12,642 Village Panchayats and 12 Townships during the year constituted into 374 Panchayat Unions. 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 the Panchayats are lighting of Public roads, cleaning of streets, maintenance of Panchayat roads, maintenance of burial and burning grounds and provision of water supply for drinking and other purposes. Some of the Mandatory Functions undertaken by 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 of agriculture and promotion of cottage industries.

Some of the Discretionary Functions undertaken by the Panchayats are planting and preservation of trees, maintenance of bus-stand and cart stand, reading rooms, maintenance of wireless sets, parks, playgrounds, etc. Discretion has been given to Panchayat Union Councils to provide for carrying out the requirements of Panchayat Unions in respect of measures of public utility, calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants of the Panchayat Union. Agency Functions of both the bodies include execution of National Extension Service Programme of Community Development and maintenance of minor irrigation tanks and such other functions entrusted to them from time to time by Government.

Panchayat Unions, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

Section 65 of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, lays down that the Panchayat Union shall be responsible for development of agriculture within its area.

The Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Programmes are being carried out as annual plans during the Fourth Plan period based on the allotments that are made from year to year. Each Panchayat Union is allotted a specific amount and is given full freedom to prepare its own plans, based on certain criteria that have been laid down. These

programmes are prepared by the Panchayat Unions in consultation with the concerned District Technical Officers and implemented. The following schemes will be implemented by the Panchayat Unions:

During 1972-73 the amount made available to each Panchayat Union in the State for agriculture is Rs. 22,667 (Rupees twenty two thousand six hundred and sixty seven only). The schemes that are to be taken up under the above allotment is as follows :—

	Government Grant. Rs.	Contribu- tions. Rs.
1 Construction of Agricultural Depots, Additional godowns and sub-depots.	4,000	..
2 Establishment and maintenance of Panchayat plantation.	1,400	.. 700
3 Schemes to be selected by Panchayat Union Councils in consultation with the District Agricultural Officer and with the approval of the D. D. C. and the Collector.	17,267	19,200

The following are illustrative of the schemes that are taken up.—

- (i) Supply of equipment to individuals
- (ii) Supply of equipment to Panchayats
- (iii) Agricultural Extension-laying out Demonstrations.
- (iv) Conduct of exhibition and printing of handouts
- (v) Construction of thrashing floors.

The programme under Agriculture is implemented with reference to the criteria laid down for the year 1972-73. The amount in respect of Agricultural Depot-cum-godown, Panchayat Plantation and quarters for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons should be pooled and allotted at district level by the Collectors in consultation with the District Technical Officers concerned.

Animal Husbandary.

The grant set apart for the programme under Animal Husbandry is Rs. 6,200 with matching contribution of Rs. 3,000. The works to be taken up under this scheme are as follows :—

(1)	Grant. RS.	Contri- bution. RS.
1 Construction of Veterinary dispensary ..	3,000	..
2 Construction of quarters for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.	1,000	..
3 Schemes to be selected by the Panchayat Union Commissioners in consultation with the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and with the approval of the District Development Council and the Collector for the development of cattle, dairying, poultry, piggery, fodder, etc.	2,200	3,000

Fisheries.

A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made for Fisheries Scheme. As in the case of Agriculture and Animal Husbandary, specific allotments are made for development of fisheries in the Panchayat Unions. The implementation of programme is restricted to the Unions where the scope for fish culture is available. The following programmes are undertaken under these schemes :—

- (i) Maintenance and operation of fish nurseries
- (ii) Supply and distribution of fish nurseries
- (iii) Renovation of tanks.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS**Agricultural Loans Advanced by Agricultural Credit Co-operatives.**

At the end of the year 1972-73, there were 5169 *village credit societies* covering all the villages in the State. They provided short term production loans during 1972-73 to the extent of Rs. 62.61 crores as against Rs. 54.25 crores issued during the year 1971-72. Besides short term production loans, medium term loans amounting to Rs. 1.99 crores were also issued mainly for purposes like dairying, poultry keeping, etc.

Under the crop loan system followed by the agricultural credit co-operatives, the amount of loan for each crop is fixed in consultation with the Agriculture Department with reference to the nature of the crop and the cost of cultivation. The season for lending and recovery of the loan is also fixed. A part of the loan is issued in kind, viz., chemical fertilizers, pesticides, seeds etc.

A pass book system has been introduced, under which a member is supplied with a pass book. The amount of share capital and deposits held by him, loans provided repaid, outstanding etc., are noted in the pass book.

Special emphasis is given to the provision of *cultivation of credit* to small farmers and landless tenants. Out of the total cultivation loans of Rs. 62.61 crores issued during 1972-73 loans amounting to Rs. 32.47 crores were issued to landless tenants and small farmers.

Schemes for assisting the small farmers, marginal and sub-marginal farmers and agricultural labourers were being implemented in South Arcot, Madurai, North Arcot, Tirunelveli and Salem Districts. The loans issued by Co-operatives under the Small Farmers Development Agency Schemes amounted to Rs. 255.56 lakhs while those issued under the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers amounted to Rs. 48.68 lakhs.

To push up the production of paddy during the Navarai season in Chingleput, North Arcot, and South Arcot districts, Co-operatives provided loans amounting to Rs. 366.53 lakhs as shown below :

Name of the district.	Acereage covered by co-operatives. Amount of loans issued (Rupees in lakhs.)	(2)	(3)
(1)			
North Arcot	0.42	125.42	
South Arcot	0.19	95.30	
Chingleput	0.36	145.81	

Besides the Navarai Programme, a special programme has been organised during the *Swarnawari* season in all the districts in the State except Kanyakumari, the Nilgiris and Madurai Districts. The programme covers both paddy and millets. Targets for the coverage of area to the extent of 1.15 lakhs acres under paddy and 1.42 lakhs acres under millets have been fixed and the co-operatives have been asked to issue loans to the tune of about Rs. 238.59 lakhs for paddy and Rs. 140.08 lakhs for millets.

In the sphere of long-term credit, the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Land Development Bank has been providing loans to agriculturists through its 223 affiliated Primary Land Development Banks for effecting capital improvements to the lands such as sinking/deepening of wells, reclamation of lands, installation of pumpsets, purchase of tractors and other agricultural implements, development of plantations, purchase of land, discharge of prior debts, etc. The Bank raised funds by floatation of debentures backed up by Government guarantee, the limit of which has since been raised from Rs. 125 crores to Rs. 175 crores. The bank rationalised its lending policies and procedures and brought its entire lending programme under the International Development Association discipline. In the present context of production oriented system of lending, the basis of valuation of hypothecation which was hitherto with reference to sale values of similar lands, has been modified. According to the revised procedure the land is valued on

the basis of the post development net income and the repaying capacity is assessed with reference to the incremental income accruing from the land. During 1972-73 the bank floated ordinary debentures and rural debenture certificates to the extent of Rs. 11.35 crores and Rs. 1.09 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 19.21 crores and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively in 1971-72. During 1972-73, the State Land Development Bank collected fixed deposits to be counted for rural debentures to the extent of Rs. 65.37 lakhs as against Rs. 41.45 lakhs collected in 1971-72.

The quantum of loans issued by the bank under the normal programme in 1972-73 was Rs. 11.08 crores as against Rs. 19.64 crores issued in 1971-72. The bulk of the loans viz., 90 per cent issued by the bank is for the development purposes while the balance was for other purposes such as purchases of lands and discharge of prior debts.

International Development Association Projects.

During 1972-73 loans were issued to the extent of Rs. 391.90 lakhs for minor irrigation investments like sinking of open wells, deepening of existing open wells, sinking of filter point and tube-wells and installation of pumpsets and Rs. 32.91 lakhs for reclamation of lands under the International Development Association Project.

Agricultural credit from Commercial Banks.

For increasing agricultural production, credit no doubt, from a very important ingredient. About two decades ago, most of the credit to agriculture was provided by the Government. Co-operatives at that time used to provide a very small percentage of the total requirements. Now the channels of Institutional Finance have been strengthened and the Co-operatives have been geared to provide larger quantity of credit necessary for obtaining increased production from Agriculture. Though a lot of work has been done by the Co-operative Sector, yet more money is necessary. For this purpose, it is necessary to harness the resources of the Commercial Banks.

With a view to encourage Commercial Banks to come forward to finance agriculture, the banks have been given an incentive in the form of Government Guarantee, under which the Government would

reimburse the banks any sum that was defaulted by the ryots, together with interest. So far 11 banks have been given such guarantees for varying amounts totalling Rs. 490 lakhs. Particulars of Short-term loans given by each Commercial Bank are given below :—

						Performance Amount, 1972-73. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)						(2)
1	Cental Bank of India	..	..	..	..	23.32
2	State Bank of India	..	..	..	..	1,459.00
3	Bank of India	..	..	..	..	251.15
4	Bank of Baroda	..	..	..	..	20.40
5	Indian Bank	..	..	..	..	130.06
6	Canara Bank	..	..	..	..	128.00
7	United Commercial Bank	..	..	..	..	43.49
8	Indian Overseas Bank	..	..	..	..	76.51
9	Punjab National Bank	..	..	..	..	142.26
10	Union Bank of India	..	..	..	..	25.29
						2,299.48

PANCHAYAT UNIONS AND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Under Section 65, clause (e) of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, it is the duty of the Panchayat Union Councils within the limit of their funds, to make reasonable provision for carrying out the requirements of the Panchayat Unions in respect of the opening and maintenance and expansion or improvement in respect of Elementary Schools

including the payment of grants to private managements in respect of elementary schools in their cases. There are about 27,800 schools (Elementary and Higher Elementary) in Panchayat Union areas, of which about 21,900 are run by the Panchayat Unions and the rest by aided managements. The number of teachers employed and the number of pupils receiving instruction in these schools are 1,23,100 and 4,362,200.

There has been a steady increase in the expenditure on Elementary Education year after year, as may be seen from the following total provision made under the Elementary Education budgets of all Panchayat Union Councils :—

					(RS. IN CRORES.)
1970-71	..	..	..	..	27.42
1971-72	..	..	..	..	32.53
1972-73	..	..	..	..	37.70

The major portion of the expenditure of Panchayat Union Councils on Elementary Education in 1972-73, viz., Rs. 32 crores (representing about 85 per cent) was met by the Government in the form of grants. The balance of Rs. 5.70 crores (about 15 per cent) was raised by the Panchayat Unions from their resources. The local resources raised by the Panchayat Unions in the field of Elementary Education have also been on the increase as shown below :—

					(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1970-71	..	..	..	..	392
1971-72	..	..	..	..	414
1972-73	..	..	..	..	570

School Buildings.—Out of 21,900 Panchayat Union Schools, 14,930 schools were accommodated in their own buildings. Roughly about 900 to 1,000 school buildings are being constructed every year. The rate of Government grant is Rs. 8,000 in the case of Elementary School Buildings and Rs. 13,000 in the case of Higher Elementary School Buildings. A minimum contribution of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 6,000 has to be collected in respect of elementary and higher elementary school buildings respectively.

This Government have allotted Rs. 35.00 lakhs from the Tamil Nadu Special Welfare Fund (which consists of the sale proceeds of the Tamil Nadu Raffle Tickets) for the construction of new school buildings for elementary and higher elementary schools in Panchayat areas, at the rate of one in each Panchayat Union. This amount has been placed at the disposal of the Director of Rural Development for distribution to the Panchayat Union.

Women Teachers' Quarters.

The Government is aware of the need for the provision of sufficient and suitable accommodation to women teachers in rural areas. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was spent for this purpose in 1973-74. So far 1,568 quarters have been constructed from the commencement of the scheme in 1958-59.

Panchayat Education Finance Enquiry Committee.

The Panchayat Education Finance Enquiry Committee examined in detail all aspects of the Panchayat Education Finance. It pointed out that the present system of pooling of various grants towards payment of salaries to the teachers in the Panchayat Union Schools and also linking land revenue collections with payment of teachers salary had not yielded the desired results. It made certain recommendations for the revision of the existing procedure for the payment of salaries to the teachers. Pending a decision on the recommendations, the Government have as a first step ordered that the salaries of the teachers of the Panchayat Union Schools and Aided Schools should be paid by the Government on the first of each month commencing from January 1972.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme.

The Rural Arts, Crafts and Industrial Units continue to function under the Panchayat Union Councils, technical advice being rendered by the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board. The basic idea in starting Village Industries Units is to train artisans in the use of improved tools and machinery. After training the optimum number of artisans in a unit, the unit is generally converted into an Industrial Co-operative with trainees as members or run as production centres by Panchayat Unions.

The Government had approved a set of model schemes. They are as follows:—

- (1) Blacksmithy
- (2) Carpentry
- (3) Bee-keeping
- (4) Brick-making
- (5) Pottery
- (6) Tannery
- (7) Distribution of improved tools at half cost.

The expenditure on the scheme is being incurred initially from the Panchayat Union Funds and is reimbursed as post execution grant by Government from the allotment of funds under Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme. There are at present 322 units under this Programme. Performance of the Units is reviewed by the District Level Ad hoc Advisory Committees constituted for this purpose with the District Development Officers as Chairmen.

Details regarding the expenditure on the above schemes, value of production and sales are furnished below:—

Period.	Expenditure.	Value of production.	Value of sales.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 ..	13.34	49.93	36.85

Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation.

The Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation was formed on 1st September 1961 on the abolition of the State Broadcasting Department in the Public Works Department. The installation of radio sets, the conversion of wet battery sets into dry battery sets, the conversion of battery sets into regular sets and the proper maintenance of radio sets already installed in the Panchayats are the function of the Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation. The total number of radio receivers and the number of Panchayats in which they were installed as on 31st March 1973 were 33, 729 and 13,224 respectively.

There were 131 radio receivers pending servicing at the beginning of the year while 15,361 radio sets were received for servicing during the year, bringing the total number of sets received for servicing to 15,492. Out of 15,492 radio sets received for servicing 15,338 sets were serviced during the year leaving a balance of 154 sets pending servicing at the end of the year. 3,671 new radio sets were installed in the panchayats during the year while 489 radio sets were condemned.

Rural Industries Project Programme.

With a view to encourage the growth of village and small-scale industries in the rural areas and in small towns, the Government of India sanctioned in 1962, pilot projects for intensive development of small-scale industries in rural areas in 49 selected areas in the whole of India, out of which three rural projects were allotted for Tamil Nadu. In accordance with the criteria indicated by the Planning Commission, the Government had selected the following three areas which are industrially backward where the pressure on land is large and the unemployment and underemployment is easily discernible :—

- (i) Sriperumbudur and Tiruvallur taluks and Pennalurpet sub-taluk in Chingleput district;
- (ii) Omalur and Mettur taluks in the Salem district.
- (iii) Nanguneri taluk in Tirunelveli district.

The Government have since extended the area of the existing Rural Industries Projects to cover the entire district in which they are located.

The scheme comprises, training programmes, common facility centres, three General Purpose Engineering Workshops, one Footwear Unit, one Wood Working Unit, one Envelope and Paper Bags Unit, one Chalk Crayon Production Unit, one Polythene Lay Flate Tubes Unit and other Developmental Schemes. During the year, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 8.26 lakhs as grant and Rs. 8.25 lakhs as loan.

Training Programme.—The training scheme started in the rural project areas were discontinued after the completion of prescribed periods of training. In the General Purpose Engineering Workshops at Chembarambakkam, Tirupachur and Valliyur, training was continued to be imparted to the local artisans.

Common Facility Centres.—In the three project areas there were 16 such centres, out of which 5 centres were transferred to private entrepreneurs on hire purchase basis. The question of transfer of the remaining centres to private entrepreneurs or other Government Department was under consideration.

Departmental production Units.—There were four departmental production units in the Rural Industries Project, Sriperumpudur. In the Omalur Project area two units were functioning. The Mosaic Tiles Unit, Omalur was to be given to private entrepreneurs on hire purchase system. Two units were functioning in Nanguneri Project.

The Demonstration Silk Farm, functioning at Panagudi in the Nanguneri area was transferred to the Agriculture Department.

Rural Industrial Estates.—The Government sanctioned five rural industrial estates out of Rural Arts Crafts and Industries Funds for establishing them in the three rural industries project areas. Two such estates were to be set up in Sriperumpudur. Two rural estates, for powerlooms at Jalakantapuram and Taramangalam in Omalur Project area were to be established. One more Estate was to be set up at Valliyoor in Nanguneri Project area. Suitable sites were selected for all these estates and buildings for the Estates at Taramangalam and Jalagandapuram were under construction. A sum of Rs. 7.71 lakhs was provided for the Rural Industrial Estates Programme.

New Rural Industries Projects.—In Tamil Nadu, two more rural industries projects will be set up in Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri districts which form parts of the backward districts. These schemes will be implemented during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. A proposal to establish Rural Industrial Estates in South Arcot, North Arcot and Thanjavur districts is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

Rural Manpower Programme.

The Rural Man Power Programme is being implemented in the rural areas with a view to create tangible community assets which are capable of increasing agricultural production and to provide additional employment opportunities to the unemployed during the agricultural slack seasons in the blocks, where the programme is in operation. The panchayat unions have been made responsible for the implementation

of the programme. The schemes executed under the Programme are improvements to minor irrigation sources, small road works, reclamation of panchayat vested lands, provision of community wells, raising of fuel forests, formation and improvements of minor drainage works, etc. The scheme is in operation in 72 out of 374 blocks in the State. During 1972-73, six blocks were weeded out and in their place six other blocks were selected.

The work under this programme is to be executed only through the Local Labour Co-operative Society, if one is registered and functioning in the village. If there is no such society, the work will be entrusted to the panchayat for departmental execution. A contribution of 10 per cent of the estimated cost is to be collected either from the panchayat or from the villagers, who are the beneficiaries. In cases where such contributions are not forthcoming, it is open to the panchayat union Council to meet the share of contribution from its own funds. During the year 1972-73, an expenditure of Rs. 49.75 lakhs was incurred under the Rural Manpower Programme.

Prosperity Brigade.

The Prosperity Brigade launched with the avowed objective of creating a new social awakening among the masses in order to arouse the spirit of social service, has completed six years of its existence. The members of Prosperity Brigade are devoted to Voluntary Service, during their spare time. Their activities include construction of school buildings, desilting of tanks, road formation and various other important works for the benefit of the public. The volunteers are engaged in distributing nutritious bread to poor children in slums. About 40,000 children are being benefited under this scheme. The regulation of the passengers in the important bus stops in Madras City is also being done by Prosperity Brigade Volunteers.

There are at present 44,524 volunteers in the State of Tamil Nadu. An annual Plan was drawn up for executing the works under Prosperity Brigade after assessing the felt needs of the villages. There are 534 Seerani Arivagams in the State under Prosperity Brigade Scheme which function as Adult Education Centres, to disseminate knowledge and drive away ignorance of the people. A sum of Rs. 12,37,800 was spent during the year for the implementation of the Prosperity Brigade Scheme.

Under the Central Sector Scheme, the members of the Prosperity Brigade are given training for 12 days in the Rural Extension Training Centres on the improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry and also village leadership.

The number of works undertaken and completed during 1972-73 are given below:—

<i>Items of work.</i>	<i>Number of work done.</i>
1. Construction of school buildings	170
2. Link roads to Harijan colonies and burial grounds ..	216
3. Desilting and deepening of canals and tanks	205
4. Open Air Theatres	68
5. Radio rooms, reading rooms and recreation centres ..	441
6. Community Hall and play fields	53
7. Thrashing floor, drinking water and basement reserviors.	12
8. Other works such as white-washing of schools, vegetable Gardens, etc.	102
Total	<u>1,267</u>

Training Programme.

There are four Rural Extension Training Centres and one State Institute for Community Development in the following places in the State of Tamil Nadu.

1. Rural Extension Training Centre, S. V. Nagaram, North Arcot district.
2. Rural Extension Training Centre, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri district.
3. Rural Extension Training Centre, Pattukottai, Thanjavur district.
4. Rural Extension Training Centre, T. Kallupatti, Madurai district.
5. State Institute for Community Development, Bhavanisagar, Coimbatore district.

There was one Rural Extension Training Centre at Bhavanisagar. This has been handed over to the Social Welfare Department on 1st June 1972 for conducting Youth Service Corps Training. However, the training courses which were conducted in the Rural Extension Training Centre are continued at the State Institute for Community Development, Bhavanisagar. On the whole, there are five training centres.

The following training courses are conducted in these centres:—

(1) *Pre-service Training (two years).*—Before appointment as Gramasevaks, the selected candidates are given two years training in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Public Health, Panchayats, etc., with a view to equip them for the job. To facilitate teaching of scientific farming, a farm and dairy unit are attached with each training centre. So far, 3,172 persons have undergone this training including the 78 persons who completed training during 1972. During 1972-73, 400 candidates have been selected for appointment as Gramasevaks and they have been sent for the pre-service training of two years. This training was commenced on 20th December 1972.

(2) *Intensive Training in Agriculture (one year).*—To improve the technical competence of the Gramasevaks in the field of agriculture all the five training centres have been upgraded. In the upgraded set up, the Gramasevaks with fairly long service are given one year intensive training in order to equip them to deal with their increasing responsibilities in the field of agriculture. The Gramasevaks who come out successful in the examination are awarded a diploma in Agriculture Extension. In each centre, 50 candidates are admitted for each course. So far, 1,956 Gramasevaks have undergone this training including the 102 Gramasevaks who completed training during the year 1972.

(3) *Carpentry and Smithy Training in the Workshop Wing (one year).*—All the Rural Extension Training Centres and State Institute for Community Development have been attached with a workshop wing. Ten trainees in carpentry and ten trainees in blacksmithy are given training in the workshop wing. The wings are functioning to impart knowledge and skill in the manufacturing and repairing agriculture implements and tools. Of these, the workshops at T. Kallupatti, Pattukkottai and Bhavanisagar have been upgraded as Training-cum-Production Centres

and are taking up repair and maintenance of agriculture machinery in the neighbouring blocks. At the end of the course the candidates are awarded a certificate and encouraged with necessary assistance to go back to their villages and establish their own workshops by grant of loan. So far, 960 candidates have been trained in these workshops including the 92 trained during 1972.

Besides these, the following training courses are also conducted in the State Institute for Community Development:—

(1) *Course for Panchayat Union Chairman and Vice-Chairman.*—Three courses with 40 Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Panchayat Unions in each course are run for a period of 10 days each. These courses are intended to give them a knowledge and background about the working of the Panchayat Raj Institution and the role of the elected representative and officials in the management of these institutions. So far, 89 Chairmen and 85 Vice-Chairmen have been trained including the 6 Chairmen and 6 Vice-Chairmen trained during 1972-73.

(2) *Orientation Course for District Officers of Different Development Department and Extension Officers.*—Six courses are run with 50 District Officers and Extension Officers in each course with a view to orient them regarding the concept of Panchayat Raj and the co-ordinated approach to development which is envisaged under the Panchayat Union set up. So far, 922 officers have been trained including the 185 trained during 1972-73.

(3) *Job Course for Block Development Officers.*—This is intended for new entrants as Block Development Officers. They are trained in the work which they have to do. The period of the training is two months and 40 officers are admitted in each course. Three such courses are run in a year. So far, 310 Block Development Officers have been trained including the 60 trained during 1972-73.

(4) *Training of Women.*—Facilities are available for training of women in the Rural Extension Training Centres, S. V. Nagaram and T. Kallupatti. In these training centres the Balasevikas, intended for the Kuzhanthaigal Kappagams opened under the Applied Nutrition Programme and by the Directorate of Social Welfare are given three months training. Associated women workers, deputed by the Directorate of Social Welfare are also given training in these training institutions.

Community Development Programme.

During the year ended 31st March 1973, there were 88 stage-II and 286 post stage-II blocks in position in the State. These blocks represented 17,043 villages covering an extent of 1,26,610 sq. kms. with a total population of 323 lakhs.

The entire State had been delimited into 375 development blocks. 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 Panchayats Act, 1958 has been implemented in these blocks with the result that a Panchayat Union whose jurisdiction is co-terminus with that of the Development Block has been constituted for each Development Block.

The achievements made during the year under report under various schemes are given below:—

Agriculture.—Thirteen thousand and Six hundred and Ninety-seven metric tonnes of improved paddy seeds and 3,061 metric tonnes of millet seeds were distributed to the ryots in the blocks. About 57,820 metric tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate and about 334,000 metric tonnes of other chemical fertilizers were also supplied during the year under report. With a view to improve local manurial resources 1,095 metric tonnes of green manure seeds were supplied to the ryots. Further about 49,100 improved implements like iron ploughs, sprayers, dusters, etc., were made available to the farmers. In addition to the above, 124,615 compost pits were dug during the period under report. In order to control pest attack on various crops about 12,700 metric tonnes of chemical pesticides were distributed to the agriculturists through the Panchayat Unions. Further 16,355 agricultural demonstrations of various types were held to propagate improved methods of agriculture while an extent of 1,999 hectares of land was reclaimed during the year.

Fisheries.—About 24 lakhs fingerlings were distributed under the Community Development Programme.

Animal Husbandry.—During the year, 120,553 exotic birds were supplied. About 685,500 bulls were castrated, while 77.91 lakhs animals were inoculated and vaccinated. Apart from this about 325,500 animals were given artificial insemination during the year under report.

Health and Rural Sanitation.—During the period under report 413 rural latrines, 8178 soakage pits and 7,195 metres of pucca drains were constructed in the blocks. A considerable progress has been recorded in the implementation of Family Planning Programme and consequently about 115,000 sterilisation operations on men and 13,300 sterilizations operation on women were performed during the period under report. Further, 1,031 drinking water wells were constructed while 929 drinking water wells were-renovated during the year.

Social Education.—About 38,600 adults were made literate during the year under report.

Communication.—One thousand and one hundred and sixty-nine kms. of Katcha roads were constructed while 1,612 kms. of existing katcha roads were improved under community development programmes. Besides these, 1,469 culverts were constructed while 288 old culverts were repaired.

Co-operation.—There were 10,600 societies functioning at the end of the year and 43 lakhs of members were enrolled in them.

People's contribution.—A sum of Rs. 56.66 lakhs was spent from people's contribution for various programmes executed by the Panchayat Unions during the year under report.

Community Development and Panchayat Development Programme.

The State was delimited into 375 blocks for the purpose of executing the Community Development Programme. Consequent on the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1958, (Act XXXV of 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 Kolli Hills and Yercaud in the Salem District.

The Community Development Programme had been in operation in two Stages, viz., Stage I and Stage II. Each Stage I Block is eligible for financial assistance of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for a period of five years. After the completion of the five year period as Stage I Block, each Block slides to Stage II Block with the eligibility for a financial assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs for a period of five years. At the expiry of the Stage II period, each Block is treated as a Post-Stage II Block, which is not eligible for any Government of India assistance under the Community Development Pattern. During the year 1972-73, there were 88 Stage II Blocks and 286 Post Stage II Blocks. With the formation of Panchayat Unions in this Stage, the implementation of the Community Development Programme underwent a change. The Panchayat Unions discharge not only the functions which they inherited from the District Boards but also implement the various schemes under the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development as the execution of the Community Development Programme had been statutorily entrusted to the Panchayat Unions. 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. The Panchayat Unions in this

State are not only exercising civic functions but are acting as agents of the State Government in implementing various development schemes, under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Village Industries at the block level and below.

Applied Nutrition Programme.

The Applied Nutrition Programme with the assistance of UNICEF and the State was first launched in Tamil Nadu during the year 1962-63. The broad aim of the programme is to educate the villagers on the importance of local production and consumption of nutritious food for better health. In the first phase, 7 blocks attached to the 7 Rural Extension Training Centres were selected for implementation. After successful implementation of the programme in these Blocks, the programme was handed over from 1st April 1968 to the respective Panchayat Unions and it is being implemented by the Panchayat Unions on self supporting basis utilising the agricultural grants, wherever necessary. In the second phase, the programme was launched in 5 blocks during 1966-67. As these five blocks had completed the 5 years operational period on 31st March 1971, the programme was handed over to the respective Panchayat Unions for future maintenance. In 1972-73, the programme was in operation in 22 Blocks in the State as against 16 blocks in 1971-72-

Local Administration.

There were 89 Municipalities and 8 Municipal Townships in the State at the commencement of the year. During the year, the Sirkali Town Panchayat in Thanjavur District and the Goldenrock Town Panchayat in Tiruchirappalli District, were constituted as Municipalities with effect from 1st October 1972. At the end of the year there were 91 Municipalities and 8 Municipal Townships.

Corporation of Madras.

During the year, for the period (1) from 1st April 1972 to 5th May 1972, the Council consisted of 119 elected Councillors and 11 Co-opted Councillors; (2) from 6th May 1972 to 16th December 1972, the Council consisted of 120 elected Councillors and 11 Co-opted Councillors (3) from 17th December 1972 to 31st March 1973, the Council consisted of 119 elected Councillors and 11 Co-opted Councillors.

During the year, there were 12 ordinary Meetings, 30 Adjourned Meetings, 17 Special Meetings and 1 Urgent Meeting of the Council. The Council disposed of 1,254 subjects out of 1,430 placed before it.

Finance.—Property tax continued to be the main source of revenue to the Corporation. The total collection during the year under “Property Tax” amounted to Rs. 6,69,63,195 as against Rs. 6,62,58,319. The increase in collection was Rs. 7,04,876. There was also increase in the collection of Advertisement tax Entertainment Tax, Surcharge on Entertainment Tax and Show Tax and duty on transfers of property.

The year under reference opened with a consolidated balance of Rs. 829.45 lakhs. The receipts under all accounts, viz. Revenue, Capital, Deposit and E.E. Fund amounted to Rs. 3369.86 lakhs, while the expenditure under all accounts amounted to Rs. 3182.14 lakhs. The closing balance under all accounts was Rs. 1017.17 lakhs.

During the year, Government sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 106.24 lakhs and grants to the tune of Rs. 95.90 lakhs. The Corporation also raised public loans to the extent of Rs. 749.12 lakhs.

Child Welfare Scheme.—During the year under report 33,909 deliveries were conducted. The total number of Ante-natal cases examined was 94,337. The total number of blood samples examined was 21,182, out of which 404 were found to be positive cases and of these positive cases, 237 were treated. There were 18 maternal deaths and 1,657 infant deaths. The number of Triple Antigen Injections done, neo-natal vaccinations done, number of B.C.G. vaccinations done and number of Tetanus Toxoid Injections given were 24,301, 24,344, 2,493 and 33,552 respectively. The total attendance made at O.P. (old and new) was 5,80,271. The total number of Home Visits made by Assistant Surgeons, Health Visitors and Midwives was 3,54,934.

Education.—One private Primary School in Luz Avenue Road, Mylopore, Madras-4, run by Andhra Mahila Sabha was taken over by the Corporation of Madras with effect from 1st August 1972. The total number of schools maintained was 348. Of these, 187 were primary schools, 160 were Middle schools and 1 was incomplete Primary Schools.

There were 1,61,739 pupils in all these schools during the year under report, of whom 83,210 were boys and 78,529 were girls as against 83,413 boys and 76,274 girls in 1971-72. 36,018 pupils belonging to Scheduled Caste were also on rolls during the year.

During the year a sum of Rs. 3.03 lakhs was spent from the Elementary Education Fund on the “Acquisition of sites and construction of School Buildings” for Schools.

Two hundred and Sixty-five schools were housed in the Corporation owned buildings, 80 schools were housed in the rented buildings and 3 were run in buildings owned by Government and Quasi Government Institutions.

As usual Midday Meals were supplied to the poor and deserving pupils. During the year, the number of Midday Meals supplied was increased from 35,000 to 50,000 with effect from 17th October 1972. The expenditure on this account was Rs. 16,60,573.

Besides, spreading primary Education, 29 High Schools were also maintained by this Corporation. They consisted of 11 mixed, 7 boys and 11 girls schools. The strength of pupils during the year was 28,117 of whom 14,216 were boys and 13,901 were girls.

Street Lighting.—The street lighting in Madras City including its vast-extended area was considerably increased and improved in spite of limited financial position as well as continued difficulties in providing essential material, such as cables, steel tubular poles and M.D fittings.

From 1st April 1972 to the end of 31st March 1973, 822 numbers of electric lamp posts were installed in various parts of the city, such as main roads, thorough-fares, lanes, junctions and extended areas.

During the period under report, underground cables to a length of 109.799 k.m. were laid for strengthening the street lighting.

Conservancy.—The total quantity of compost manufactured during the year ending 31st March 1973 was 28,468 M. Tonnes and the quantity of compost sold at the rate of Rs. 4.50 per M. Tonne was 22,617 M. Tonnes and the amount collected was Rs. 1,01,776.50.

Corporation of Madurai.

The Madurai City Municipal Corporation Council which was constituted on 1st May 1971 under the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 consisted of 48 elected Councillors and three Co-opted Councillors.

During the year, there were 14 ordinary meetings and urgent meetings of the Council. The Council disposed of 1,153 subjects at the above meetings. Among the various Committees constituted under the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, the Accounts Committee met five times and disposed of 33 subjects. The Education Committee met six times and disposed of 58 subjects; the Health Committee met 10 times and disposed of 137 subjects; the Taxation and Finance Committee met 11 times and disposed of 324 subjects; the Town Planning and Improvement Committee met 14 times and disposed of 983 subjects; the Works Committee met 11 times and disposed of 302 subjects and the Appointment Committee met three times and disposed of 421 subjects.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts under all accounts, Revenue, Deposit, Capital and Elementary Education Fund, etc., amounted to Rs. 273.23 lakhs, while the expenditure under all accounts amounted to Rs. 233.71 lakhs.

During the year, Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 24.53 lakhs to the Corporation of Madurai for the execution of Town Planning, Drainage and Water Supply Schemes.

Child Welfare Scheme.—The total number of deliveries attended during the year was 12,815. 20,134 ante-natal cases were treated.

Four hundred and twenty mothers had undergone family planning operations in the Family Planning Unit.

Street Lighting.—There were 5,000 ordinary lights, 5,300 tubular lights and 500 mercury lights.

Education.—The total number of schools maintained by the Corporation during the year was 86. Of these, 55 were primary schools, 16 were middle schools and 15 were high schools. The strength of pupils in the above schools during the year was 29,261, 888, and 10,431 respectively. The number of pupils benefited by the midday meals scheme was 17,000.

Conservancy.—The Public Health Staff consisted of four Sanitary Officers, besides 33 Divisional Sanitary Inspectors. The Sanitary Officers look after the general supervision of conservancy work and other works in their respective zones.

The Town Nuisance Squad and River Bed Peons were posted to guard the river bed as well as to book cases under the Town Nuisance Act in the Town.

Street Sweeping is done in the morning and in the evening. The entire collection of rubbish and night soil was utilised in compost manufacture.

One thousand five hundred and fifteen sanitary workers were engaged during the year.

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board was constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu as an autonomous body on a statutory footing to take over the duties and responsibilities of the Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works Department. The Board came into existence on 14th April 1971. The period under report marks the completion of the second year since the formation of the Water Supply Drainage Board.

The functions of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board are to investigate, plan and execute water supply and sewerage schemes, to provide assistance to local bodies in the execution and maintenance of Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes and to carry out research and development works in the field. The supervision of water supply and sewerage projects undertaken by the Corporation of Madras with Government loans and grants and the implementation of the Veeranam Project also rest with the Board. The Board is authorised to raise finances for the furtherance of its activities from financial institutions and from the public.

Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes other than the Corporation of Madras.—During the year under review Government accorded administrative approval to nine Water Supply Projects, new as well as improvements and three new sewerage projects. The Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board accorded technical sanction to detailed plans and estimates for 37 water supply and two sewerage projects.

in stages. 104 Water Supply Projects and 12 drainage projects (both new and improvements) were under execution. Investigation was in progress for 121 Water Supply and 28 Sewerage projects. Detailed estimates and plans for 49 Water Supply projects and seven sewerage projects were under preparation.

At the end of 1972-73 (Fourth year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan), the year under review, water supply projects were in operation in both the Corporation cities of Madras and Madurai, 80 out of 99 Municipalities, 8 out of 13 townships and 62 out of 626 town panchayats. The sewerage projects were in operation in both the Corporation cities, 5 out of 99 Municipalities, 2 out of 13 townships and 1 out of 626 town Panchayats. The total urban population covered by Water Supply and underground drainage are 50 lakhs and 9.5 lakhs respectively.

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board was also entrusted with the construction of Water Supply Project to Tuticorin Industrial Complex (90 scheme) at an estimated cost of Rs. 470 lakhs.

The actual expenditure incurred during the financial year 1972-73 under urban water supply and sewerage schemes was Rs. 6.85 crores.

During this year, 11 Water Supply Projects (7 new and 4 improvements) were brought into beneficial use.

Water Supply and Sewerage of the Corporation of Madras.—The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board continued the supervision of grant-in-aid water supply and sewerage schemes of the Corporation of Madras. The grant-in-aid works were inspected by the Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Execution Circle, Madras. The Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and Superintending Engineer (Execution) Circle, Madras exercised technical scrutiny of estimates and tenders for the grant-in-aid works.

Veeranam Water Supply Project.—The Veeranam Project is a major scheme aimed at augmenting the Madras City Water Supply by 40 mgd. The project was originally sanctioned for Rs. 21.30 crores. The estimated cost of the project as revised is Rs. 27.80 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 436 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred during 1972-73 was Rs. 2.59 crores.

Rural Water Supply.—The Special Investigation Division investigated 2,368 villages to the end of March 1973 and formulated necessary proposals for provision of safe drinking water for these villages where there is scarcity and endemicity. The Planning and Design Cell during the financial year 1972-73 processed 2,644 estimates for 3,240 villages.

The Ministry of Health and Family Planning of the Government of India introduced an accelerated programme for rural Water Supply with 100 per cent Central aid outside the normal plan assistance. The quantum of assistance during 1972-73 was Rs. 20 crores out of which Tamil Nadu's share was Rs. 1 crore. The main objective of the scheme is to take up in the first instance regions where people are in urgent need of assured and safe drinking water. 421 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 310.64 lakhs were approved by the Government of India. 213 schemes were taken up for execution during the latter half of the financial year and 26 schemes were completed by the end of March 1973. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 136.42 lakhs, thereby exceeding the target by Rs. 36.42 lakhs.

Under the UNICEF assisted rural water supply programme, according to the subsidiary plan operation, 2,000 4-1/2 inches, dia. wells are to be drilled during the period 1971-74. To the end of the financial year UNICEF supplied 8 drills, 4 power wagons, 14 jeeps, 16 motor cycles and 9 resistivity meters. During the year under review, 397 successful tube wells were drilled, covering 192 villages benefitting 70,000 population. 274 hand pumps and two power pumps were erected. The budget provision during 1972-73 was Rs. 20 lakhs which was fully utilised.

Research and Development Activities.—The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has a Research and Development unit under one Executive Engineer, Research with three sub-divisions under it. The Kodingaiyur Sewerage reclamation research sub-division established at Kodingaiyur sewage farm of the Madras Corporation is engaged in studies on sewerage reclamation for industrial use at Madras by different methods, viz., sewage lagooning, trickling filters and activated sludge. Another Kilpauk sub-division at Kilpauk experimental filter station conducted studies on water treatment plant at Kilpauk and the flow in wells. The industrial waste sub-division is conducting survey on pollution of rivers by the discharge of tannery wastes and distillery wastes.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts is the head of the Local Fund Audit Department. He is also the Treasurer of 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 annually, half-yearly and monthly.

The Examiner is the Statutory Auditor in respect of the following institutions:—

1. Corporation of Madras and Corporation of Madurai.
2. The four Universities in Tamil Nadu.
3. Municipalities and Municipal Townships.
4. All Panchayat Unions.
5. All Town Panchayats and Panchayat Townships.
6. Wakfs, the income of which exceeds Rs. 5,000 per annum.
7. Official Assignee-High Court.
8. Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
9. Minor Ports.
10. Market Committees.
11. Local Library Authorities.

The Examiner also functions as Audit Authority for the Institutions receiving grants-in-aid from the State Government such as.—

1. Midday Meals Scheme.
2. Government (Board) Secondary Schools.
3. Private Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges.
4. Miscellaneous Institutions in the State that are entrusted by the Government from time to time.
5. 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.
6. C.M. Kothari Polytechnic (Madras).
7. Eye Camp Fund.

The services of certain categories of Municipal Employees have been made pensionable with effect from 14th January 1970 as per the Tamil Nadu Municipal Services Pension Rules issued in January 1972. The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, is the Administrator of the Fund called “Municipal Employees Pension Fund” constituted under the above rules. A personal deposit account in the name of the Examiner has been opened in the Reserve Bank of India, Madras, to operate the funds. The Examiner certifies to the pension payable to the Municipal Employees and the Director of Municipal Administration sanctions the same. The payments of pension are made by the Examiner. Thus, the entire responsibility of the administration of the fund has devolved on the Examiner. The realisation of Pensionary Contribution in respect of 97 Municipalities (including Township Committees), certifying of pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity and the issue of Pension Payment Orders on sanction by the Director of Municipal Administration are the functions of the Examiner.

Demand has been fixed and communicated for the current and arrear contribution in respect of 94 and 63 Municipalities as on 31st March 1973. A sum of Rs. 55,67,689.21 has been realised up to 31st March 1973 towards current and arrear pension contribution, out of which a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been invested in Fixed Deposit in 1972 with the Tamil Nadu Industries Development Corporation, Madras. A sum of Rs. 17,50,118.35 representing Provident Fund Contribution credited during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70 also been remitted by the Municipalities from out of the balance held in Time Deposits.

Certificates of pension have been issued in respect of 242 cases and the Pension Payment Orders have been issued in respect of 233 cases up to the end of March 1973.

The Examiner in his capacity as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments administers 643 charitable endowments (both Central and State) the total value of more than one crore.

The audit of accounts of Agricultural University was also entrusted to this department in January 1972.

The work relating to the transfer of the Provident Fund Securities held by all the Local bodies in favour of the Secretary to Government, Finance Department together with the connected items of work are being done by

this department. The Financial Management of the Transferred Provident Fund Securities for and on behalf of the Finance Secretary, Tamil Nadu entrusted to this department is also being attended to. The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has been empowered to sell the Provident Fund Securities which are at par or at gain over the face value. The Government have issued recently a letter of authority, authorising the Examiner by name to sell the Provident Fund Securities which are standing in the name of the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Madras for and on behalf of the Secretary to Government, Madras. Out of 46,151 numbers of Provident Fund Securities to the total face value of Rs. 9½ crores relating to all the Local Bodies in the State, 91.73 per cent of them have so far been got transferred in favour of the State Government. 8,459 Provident Fund Securities to the total face value of Rs. 1,77,53,210 have been encashed so far on maturity and the proceeds realised together with interest up to 30th June 1967 have been paid to the concerned local bodies.

During the year, the audit of the accounts of 2,912 institutions with a total transaction of Rs. 309.15 crores was done. 1,118 reports in lieu of surcharge for the recovery of Rs. 11,68,630 were issued during the year against the Executive authorities of Local Bodies under the Surcharge Provisions of the various local Acts.

AUDIT OF STATE TRADING SCHEMES.

A separate department for the audit of State Trading Schemes was constituted with effect from 21st May 1969 by segregating the functions of the Chief Auditor from those of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

The Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes who is the head of the new department is assisted by a Deputy Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes and two Assistant Chief Auditors, State Trading Schemes having their headquarters at Madurai and Salem. The Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, State Trading Schemes who are the heads of audit offices in the development districts are under the immediate control of the two Assistant Chief Auditors referred to above. The Stock Verification Organisation consists of five peripatetic parties having head quarters at Madras under the immediate supervision of the Stock Verification Officer.

The Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes is the internal auditor in respect of the following:—

- (i) Entire transactions of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board;
- (ii) Dairy and Milk Project Accounts, Madras and Madurai;
- (iii) Chemical Fertilisers accounts maintained by Collectors;
- (iv) Transactions in the Agricultural Depots other than those maintained on proforma basis;
- (v) Weights and Measures Accounts maintained by the Controller of Weights and Measures and the Subordinates of the Labour Department;
- (vi) Accounts of Tamizhagam, Ootacamund and Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi;
- (vii) Sanctions accorded by Heads of Departments for Compassionate Gratuity;

The Chief Auditor is also in charge of the Stock Verification Organisation which is entrusted with the Physical Verification of Government stocks and stores. He is also in charge of the physical verification of stocks and stores in Special and Selection Grade Municipalities since March 1970. The Physical verification of stocks and stores in respect of First Grade Municipalities was entrusted to him during the year under report.

The department is attending to the audit of nearly 1,367 institutions. Of these, 617 institutions are being audited annually, 13 institutions are audited half-yearly and 737 institutions are audited quarterly. As against 2,948 quarterly audits, 26 half yearly audits, and 617 annual audits, 2,754 quarterly audits, 26 half yearly audits and 559 annual audits respectively relating to the year 1971-72 have been completed. Apart from these, the quarterly audit of 800 institutions relating to the year 1972-73 and the audit of the Chemical Fertiliser accounts maintained by collectors up to the 1st half year of 1972-73 have been completed.

As a result of the audit of the institutions attached to the Khadi and Village Industries Board and the audit of Agricultural Depots financial irregularities involving misappropriation and defalcations were noticed and reported to the concerned authorities for appropriate action.

1. Khadi and Village Industries Board—Rs. 57,400.

2. Agricultural Depots—Rs. 30,000.

The Stock Verification Organisation had conducted physical verification of stocks and stores during the year in 216 Government Institutions and in 10 Municipal Councils and the value of stocks verified by it was Rs. 5,90,62,000 and Rs. 4,83,50,000 respectively.

Five thousand two hundred and sixty-nine items of shortages to the value of Rs. 14.27 lakhs and 1,486 items of overages to the value of Rs. 1.00 lakh were detected by the organisation as a result of the physical verification conducted during the year in Government Institutions.

The physical verification of stocks in the Municipalities had also brought to light 3,484 items of shortages to the value of Rs. 1.19 lakhs and 1,033 items of overages to the value of Rs. 0.45 lakh.

In March 1973, the Government passed orders entrusting the audit of Government side transactions of the Agricultural Depots with effect from 1972-73. A special investigation into the accounts of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board for a period of four years during which Special Officers were in charge of the administration of the Board was conducted during the year by this department in pursuance of the orders of the Government in the Revenue Department. A report was sent to Government in the Revenue Department on the results of the audit referred to above.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Women's Welfare.

The State Social Welfare Advisory Board and the Women's Welfare Department continued their status quo with reference to their integrated role. The Chairman and the members of the Board were reconstituted in June 1971 and 31 persons were nominated as Board members (including three Government Officials).

The Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned grants for 1972-73 to voluntary institutions under various categories through the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Madras, as detailed below :—

<i>Serial number and nature of grant.</i>				<i>Number of institutions.</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
(1)				(2)	(3)
					RS.
1	Annual Grant	..	..	172	1,63,000
2	Mahila Mandal	..	..	17	65,000
3	Urban Pilot Projects	..	..	2	13,800
4	Holiday Camps	..	..	11 camps.	30,000
5	Condensed Course	..	..	2 courses.	70,000
6	Plan Period Grant	..	..	63	2,11,580
7	Working Women's Hostel	..	..	6	13,700
8	Family and Child Welfare Projects	..	..	4	2,64,600
9	Foster Care Service	..	..	1	24,000
10	Nutrition Programme	..	..	137	2,26,000

The Socio-economic units sanctioned under the Third Plan continued to function as usual.

The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 29,960 for the continuance of the scheme of Associate Women Workers' Training. The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 29,960 for this scheme. Convenors were trained in seven batches in Rural Extension Training Centre, T. Kallupatti and in the Service Home, Tambaram. Thirteen thousand one hundred and twenty-four Mahalir Manrams continued to function this year, A sum of Rs. 13.31 lakhs has been spent under this programme during 1972-73.

The Composite programme is to be implemented through the existing Mahalir Manrams and Kuzhandaigal Kappagams and to be operated outside Applied Nutrition Programme and Family and Child Welfare Programme areas. This programme consists of the following major projects:—

- (i) Nutrition Education through Mahalir Manrams ;
- (ii) Encouragement of economic activities of Mahalir Manrams ;
- (iii) Demonstration Feeding Programmes ;
- (iv) Strengthening of supervisory personnel for women workers;
- (v) Training of Associate Women Workers.

Under the scheme of nutrition education through Mahalir Manram, 12 Mahalir Manrams in each block are to be selected in phased manner for organising this programme for a period of 2 years. A total number of 832 Mahalir Manrams at the rate of 8 in each of the 104 blocks have been selected during 1972-73. The expenditure towards non-recurring items is Rs. 1,00,058. Under the programme of encouragement of economic activities, Mahalir Manrams graded into three categories in Non-Applied Nutrition Programme blocks are to be given incentive awards. As against the sanction of Rs. 1.70 lakhs, cash awards to the value of Rs. 1.69 lakhs have been given to 271 Mahalir Manrams. The Demonstration Feeding Programme is one of the components of the Composite Programme of the Government of India which is implemented in 28 selected blocks from 1970-71. At present 4 pre-schools in each of the 28 blocks have been covered under this programme. An expenditure of Rs. 3.83 lakhs has been incurred during 1972-73 under this programme.

A Special Nutrition Programme to feed children in the age-group of 6 months to 6 years in the urban areas of towns having population of over one lakh is being implemented in the State. About 2.58 lakhs

of children in the State in Madras City, belt areas and 18 other major towns are given 3 slices of Modern Bakery bread for 6 days in a week. Apart from this 1,300 children in tribal area in Salem District are also fed under this programme. An expenditure of Rs. 1.04 lakhs has been incurred.

The 48 Women's Welfare Branches in all the district in the State continued to function satisfactorily. Two more branches have been started in the slum areas of Madras City, one at Dooming Kuppam and another at V.O.C. Nagar.

Government have sanctioned the shifting of 7 branches in the rural areas to new places located in the municipal limits under 2nd year of the phased programme and so far 2 branches have been shifted to new places. Six more branches are yet to be shifted under the 3rd year of the phased programme.

The following proposals are under the consideration of Government:—

1. Proposal to open one more branch in each of Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri Districts.
2. Proposal to start 6 more branches in Madras City and also to attach a creche to the existing branches.
3. Proposal to supply additional sewing machines to the 45 branches.

The field staff of the Family Planning Department have been given training in the various methods of Family Planning of the Central Family Planning Field Unit, Madras-17.

The Slum Clearance Board constructed tenements in the various slums in the City. Nutrition-cum-day Care Centre were started in 11 City slums. On 31st January 1973, the Centres were inaugurated. Feeding was done in all these centres at a cost of 20 paise per beneficiary. This was supplemented by CARE feeding also. Equipments were provided by the New Residents Welfare Trust. There were about 60 beneficiaries in each of the Centres. A trained Balasevika was attending to the pre-school and she was assisted by two ayahs for undertaking the feeding programme.

The Service Homes at Tambaram, Cuddalore and Thanjavur are functioning well. An amount of Rs. 3.66 lakhs was spent on this scheme. The Service Homes at Tambaram, Cuddalore and Thanjavur coach the inmates for the E.S.L.C. examination while the Service Home, Tambaram, conducts also the S.S.L.C. condensed course. Out of 64 candidates who appeared for the E.S.L.C. examination during 1971 from the Service Homes, 40 have passed. The inmates who have passed the E.S.L.C. examination are admitted in the condensed course of S.S.L.C. conducted either by the Service Homes or by the voluntary institutions such as (1) Avvai Ashram, Sivasailam, Tirunelveli district, (2) Kasturba Sevikashram, Gandhigram, Madurai district, (3) Sevashram, Madurai, and (4) Sevasangam, Tiruchirappalli.

A sum of Rs. 0.61 lakh was spent during the year towards grant to the above institutions.

The three Service Homes also conduct Secretarial course such as, typewriting and shorthand for the benefit of the inmates while the Service Home at Tambaram is also conducting Secondary Grade Teachers Training. Out of 48 candidates who appeared for T.S.L.C. 28 candidates came out successful.

The hostel for working women started during 1967-68 at Egmore, Madras, continued to function with the full strength of 25. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was spent during 1972-73 towards grant to voluntary institutions for construction of a hostel building for working women.

In the year 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 4,638 was released to the Collector of Ramanathapuram for the development of backyard poultry to be kept by the 12 Scheduled Jawsan families.

A sum of Rs. 7,58,420.05 has been invested in the Fixed Deposit account at 6½ per cent interest with Indian Bank, Madras, for a period of one year in November 1972.

HARIJAN WELFARE

The Director of Harijan Welfare who is an officer borne on the I.A.S. Cadre administers the ameliorative work in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the district level the Collectors continue to be responsible for the implementation of Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, De-notified Tribes and other Backward Classes. The Collectors are assisted by District Welfare Officers

Provision of house-sites.—House-sites are provided free of cost to poor Harijans who own no house-sites. An extent of 365.11 acres was acquired during the year for providing 2,911 house-sites. An extent of 1,179.12 acres of lands comprising 21,377 house-sites was also assigned.

Harijan Welfare Schools.—There were 839 Harijan Welfare Schools functioning during the year in the State for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, with a strength of 1,22,147 pupils in all the Schools.

Number of Harijan Welfare Schools.—839

(i) Elementary Schools	740
(ii) Higher Elementary Schools	88
(iii) High Schools	11
	839

Dresses to Girls.—Two sets of dresses one at the time of Deepavali and another at the time of Pongal are supplied to all girl pupils irrespective of community who are either studying in Harijan Welfare Schools or residing as boarders in Government Hostels. The cost of the dresses between the different age-groups are furnished below :—

Age Group.	Ceiling fixed for the supply of dresses.
	RS.
5-11	18-00
12-14	30-00
15 and above	40-00

Dresses to Boys.—One set of dress is supplied irrespective of community to all the boys studying in Standards I to V at a cost of Rs. 10 per set.

Supply of Slates, Books and Note Books.—The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in Standards I to V of Harijans Welfare Schools are supplied slates every year. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in Standards I to XI are also supplied note books and books.

Schools for the benefits of the Scheduled Tribes.—There are 74 Government Schools run for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes as detailed below :—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
	(1)	(2)
(i) Residential	72	4,380
(ii) Non-Residential	2	85
Total ..	74	4,465

Education (i) State Scholarships.—The total number of pupils benefited under the scholarships during the year are furnished below category-wise :—

Pre-Matric.			
	Number of Applica- tions received.	Number granted.	Amount granted.
	(1)	(2)	RS. (3)
(a) Scheduled Castes ..	5,27,870	4,74,308	73,63,664
(b) Scheduled Tribes ..	2,332	1,692	20,149
Total ..	5,30,202	4,76,000	73,83,813

Post-Matric.			
(a) Scheduled Castes ..	9,430	7,604	25,14,846
(b) Scheduled Tribes ..	..	..	..
Total ..	9,430	7,604	25,14,846

Amount granted for both Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship was Rs. 98,98,659.

(ii) *Scholarship partly assisted by Government of India.*—The details of the Scholarships sanctioned during the year are furnished below :—

	Number of applica- tions received.	Number of applica- tions sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned
	(1)	(2)	(3) RS.
(a) Scheduled Castes—			
(i) Renewal	22,396	8,866	40,72,957
(ii) Fresh	..	8,720	38,42,816
Total ..	22,396	17,585	79,15,773
(b) Scheduled Tribes—			
(i) Renewal	279	99	45,281
(ii) Fresh	..	67	45,234
Total ..	279	166	90,515

Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes.—There were 508 Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes as on 31st March 1973. The boarders belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Forward Communities are admitted in these Government hostels in the ratio of 75 : 20 : 5. Two hundred and fifty-three part-time tutors for High School hostels and 3 part-time tutors for College Hostels were appointed to improve the standard of education of boarders.

Removal of untouchability week is celebrated from 24th to 30th January every year. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was spent for the celebration of this week.

Housing Scheme for Scavengers.—A special housing scheme for sanitary workers was introduced in the Third Five Year Plan. This scheme is implemented by the Director of Municipal Administration and the Director of Rural Development in Tamil Nadu in respect of Municipalities and Panchayats. The cost of single house intended for

sweeper and scavenger is Rs. 1,500. Out of Rs. 1,500 a sum of Rs. 900 is treated as subsidy and the rest is treated as loan. During the year 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 5.14 lakhs was spent for this purpose and 711 houses were constructed.

The State Harijan Welfare Committee was convened on 30th August 1972 at Courtallam in Tirunelveli district during 1972-73. The Conference of District Welfare Officers was also held on 29th August 1972 at Courtallam.

Welfare of Backward Classes.

The Director of Backward Classes, an officer borne on the I. A. S. Cadre is in charge of the Welfare of Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes in the State. In the districts, the 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 Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes.

Details regarding the total number of schools and hostels for the Denotified Tribes and Hostels for Backward Classes in the State are furnished below:—

I. Total number of schools—277 including Kallar Schools.

(a) Elementary schools	.. .. .	235
(b) Higher Elementary schools	.. .. .	32
(c) High schools	.. .. .	10

II. The total strength of the schools was 42,836.

(Boys 25,617, girls 17,219).

	Backward Classes.	Denotified Tribes.
III. Total number of hostels	 123	46
IV. Total sanctioned strength	 7,608	4,369

Midday meals at the rate of 15 paise per meal were served to all the pupils in the Denotified Tribes' Schools. Excluding the Denotified Tribes Schools of Madurai district, two sets of uniforms were supplied to the pupils in the Denotified Tribes Schools and Boarding Homes, one set at the beginning of the academic year and the other at the time of Pongal. One set of dress was supplied to the pupils of I to III standards studying in Kallar Schools.

Scholarships were sanctioned for Denotified Tribes and Backward Classes during the year for Pre-Matric and Post-Matric studies. Details regarding the number of scholarships sanctioned and the amount spent during the year are given below:—

	Number of scholarships sanctioned.	Amount spent. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Plan Schemes—		
(a) Backward Classes	1,53,476	2,37.01
(b) Denotified Tribes	34,795	20.45
(ii) Non-Plan Schemes—		
(a) Backward Classes	34,799	87.89
(b) Denotified Tribes	39,126	14.39

During the year 1972-73, the Government of India have not given any assistance for the award of Post-Matric Scholarship to Lower Income-Group students and Denotified Tribes. Consequently, a sum of Rs. 1.47 lakhs was spent from State funds for the award of scholarships to Low Income Groups and Denotified Tribes as detailed below:—

	Number of scholarships granted.	Amount spent (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Low Income Groups	235	0.75
2. Denotified Tribes	227	0.72

The boarders belonging to Scheduled Castes and Forward Communities are being admitted in the Government hostels for Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes in the ratio of 25 per cent and 5 per cent and 25 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Part-time tutors in Government hostels were appointed with a view to improve the educational standard of the inmates of the hostels.

A sum of Rs. 5.39 lakhs has been spent for the sanction of Boarding Grants to those staying in 55 subsidised hostels as detailed below:—

	<i>Number of grants sanctioned.</i>	<i>Amount spent. (RS. IN LAKHS.)</i>
1. Backward Classes	1,461	5.19
2. Denotified Tribes	68	0.20

With a view to improve the economic condition of barbers and dhobies belonging to Backward Classes, 827 barbers and 827 Dhobies were awarded free tools to the value of Rs. 1.41 lakhs and Rs. 0.62 lakh respectively during 1972-73.

A Special Training Institute for preparing the Backward Classes candidates for All India Services such as I. A. S., I. P. S. is run in Madras City where three candidates out of eight passed in first class in the written examination.

Kallar Reclamation.

The Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation) whose headquarters is at Madurai continued to be in charge of Kallar Reclamation Schemes during the year.

Particulars regarding the number of schools, Boarding Homes, etc., are given below:—

(1) Total number of schools—248

(a) Elementary schools	209
(b) Middle schools	30
(c) High schools	9
Total	248

(2) Total Strength in these schools— 39,047 (Boys 23,483, girls 15,564).

(3) Government Boarding Homes 18

(4) Sanctioned strength 2,665



Thiru O. P. Raman, Minister for Electricity, distributed Barber's tools at Paramakudi on 17th February 1973.



Thiru O. P. Raman, Minister for Electricity, presented Gold Medal to the couple at Paramakudi on 17th February 1973 (Inter-caste Marriage).

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(5) Number of subsidised hostels	3
(6) Number of boarders in the hostels	70
(7) Details of expenditure during the year—	

	Rs.
(a) Works	74,000
(b) Drinking water wells .. .. .	.. .. .
(c) Loan-cum-subsidy for irrigation wells .. .. .	.. .. .
(d) Number of Kallar Co-operative Societies	1

Aziznagar Settlement.

The Manager, Aziznagar Settlement continued to be in charge of the Settlement during the year.

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. Two industries, viz., (1) Carpentry and (2) Weaving Industries are run in this Settlement to provide alternative jobs to settlers.

Details regarding allotment and expenditure during the year are given below:—

<i>Name of industries.</i>	<i>Allotment.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1 Carpentry Industry	20,000	19,997.54
2 Weaving Industry	20,000	19,963.85

There are one high school and one elementary school in the Settlement. Midday meals are supplied to the pupils as usual.

The village panchayat constituted for the arbitration of small disputes among the settlers is functioning properly. There is one doctor with a dispensary and complementary staff to look after the health of the settlers.

The settlers are living in healthy surroundings and they are availing themselves of all opportunities afforded by Government. Their standard of living is improving.

Bhoodan and Gramdhan.

The Tamil Nadu State Bhoodan Yagna Board, Madurai, which was constituted in the year 1959 was revived last in 1971 for administering the Gramdhan and Bhoodan lands in Tamil Nadu. Thiru K. Arunachalam, M. A., was the first Chairman of the Board and he continued as Chairman till 31st December 1970. Thiru S. R. Bhupathy, B. A., was appointed as Chairman in January 1971 for a period of four years and he assumed office on 19th January 1971.

The following are the members of the Board:—

- (1) Thiru N. V. Natarajan.
- (2) Thiru K. Arunachalam.
- (3) Thiru W. P. A. R. Chandrasekaran.
- (4) Thiru S. R. Subramaniam.
- (5) Thiru R. Varadhan.
- (6) Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam.
- (7) Thiru K. M. Natarajan.
- (8) Thiru V. Ramachandran.
- (9) Thiru V. Ponniiah.
- (10) Thiru K. Muniyandi.
- (11) Thiru M. Kannappah.
- (12) The Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Fort. St. George, Madras-9.
- (13) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras-5.
- (14) Thiru R. Venkataraman (from 19-1-1973).

There is one Deputy Agricultural Officer attached to the Bhoodan Yagna Board. He looks after agricultural developments in Bhoodan and Gramdhan lands in the State and is in charge of Agricultural (Sarya Seva) Farms in the places noted below:

- 1 Sevalur Ramanathapuram district
- 2 Uchapattin Madurai district
- 3 Ekkal Thanjavur district
- 4 Vadugapatti and Kallapuram. Coimbatore district

Besides the Deputy Agricultural Officer, there is one Engineering Supervisor to look after the wells works and other works both in Gramdhan and Bhoodan lands.

A special establishment consisting of one Deputy Collector and one Special Deputy Registrar with ministerial and executive staff are working under the Board. The Deputy Collector designated as Special Officer is the head of the office. He attends to the work relating to the inspection of Gramdhan villages and Bhoodan lands and also implements the policy and the scheme of Bhoodan movement. He is assisted by the executive staff of three Deputy Tahsildars in Madurai district and eight Deputy Tahsildars in the remaining districts, besides ministerial staff. The Special Deputy Registrar attends to the development work in Bhoodan and Gramdhan society villages. In addition, one Co-operative Sub-Registrar and three Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Department are assisting the Special Deputy Registrar and he is supervising the working of Gramdhan and Bhoodan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies. A Junior Inspector is attached to the Deputy Registrar to attend clerical work in office. Besides, 10 Gramasevak Secretaries in the cadre of Grade II Gramasevaks are in-charge of the management and development work of 29 Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies in Madurai district. They are in-charge of more than two societies each.

In Madurai district the Government have declared 15 villages as Gramdhan villages.

A Pilot Programme on the concept of the "Whole Village Development" has been started in Malaneelithanallur block of Tirunelveli district. The Project report which has been approved by the National Agricultural Commission, New Delhi, is under the consideration of the State and Central Governments. The programme will be implemented on receipt of sanction from the above Governments. The work of Gramdhan is progressing well in Sanarpatti block of Madurai district in Melaneelithanallur and Nanguneri blocks of Tirunelveli district and in Paramankudi, Mudukulathur and Bogalur blocks of Ramanathapuram district. More than 20,000 Gramdhan pathrams have been obtained in all the districts in addition to the existing pathrams, and they are under scrutiny. The State Bhoodan Board Office at Madurai received 15,789 Bhoodan pathrams. The survey and enquiry work taken up in respect

Bhoodan lands is nearing completion. The progress of work turned out by the executive staff during the year is furnished below:—

	<i>Number of cases.</i>	<i>Extent in acres.</i>
1. Bhoodan lands gifted	15,833	23,472
2. Transfer of patta of Bhoodan lands in the name of State Bhoodan Board.	13,210	18,335
3. Sub-division of Bhoodan lands effected	2,623	5,137
4. Bhoodan lands distributed ..	13,266	18,226
5. Cases registered so far	14,102	23,113

A sum of Rs. 5.25 lakhs was allotted by the Central Government for Tirunelveli district towards loans to be granted to Gramdhanees. The entire allotment has been spent by March 1973. Similarly, an allotment of Rs. 5.38 lakhs to Madurai district has also been fully utilised by the end of March 1973.

Sarva Seva Agricultural Farms have been started in the Bhoodan lands in Uchapatti village in Madurai district, Sevalur village in Ramanathapuram district and Ekkal in Thanjavur district and the landless donees have been actively associated with the development of these lands by employing modern technological methods to improve the agricultural production.

Two more such farms have been started in the Bhoodan lands on an extent of about 600 acres in Vadugapatti village and 150 acres in Kallapuram village of Coimbatore district. A Pilot Project report for the development of the above Bhoodan lands involving financial implications to the tune of Rs. 13.12 lakhs is under the consideration of Government of Tamil Nadu.

The 32 Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies were sanctioned a financial assistance of Rs. 9,13,864 consisting of a loan of Rs. 6,18,017 and a subsidy of Rs. 2,95,847. Of these a sum of Rs. 4,71,667 under loan and Rs. 2,12,194 under subsidy have been disbursed to the societies. No loan or subsidy was sanctioned or revalidated for drawal during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,40,399 is due to Government from these societies. The Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Madurai issued cultivation loan to the tune of Rs. 2,58,733 on Government guarantee during the year.

The 13 Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies were sanctioned a financial assistance of Rs. 3,01,200 by Government consisting of a loan of Rs. 2,30,267 and a subsidy of Rs. 70,933. All the financial assistance sanctioned had already been disbursed to them. A sum of Rs. 98,093 is due to Government from these societies.

SOLDIERS' SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S BOARD ORGANISATION.

The Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras reconstituted in November 1968 is functioning under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Religious Endowments with sixteen officials and twenty-two non-officials as its members. The tenure of membership of the Board is three years.

The Administrative set up consisted of the State Headquarter Office, viz., the Tamil Nadu Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras besides twelve District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, one in each district except the Nilgiris as the field office. Full time Secretary has been appointed to each of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards of Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madras, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Madurai and Ramanathapuram. As regards the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in other districts, the District Employment Officers are functioning as ex-officio Secretaries. The Collectors are the Presidents of the Board functioning in their respective districts. The organisation is under the overall control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madras, who is assisted by a full time Secretary in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. During the year, a total number of 2,782 grantees were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,47,917.77 from the Tamil Nadu Ex-Service Personnel Benevolent Fund.

The Flag Day collections in Tamil Nadu during 1972-73 up to 19th June 1973 amounted to Rs. 3,02,142.33. All collections in the districts are pooled at the Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras. As per the resolution of the Madras City Standing Flag Committee as per agreed formulæ, the Centre's share is remitted by means of Bank Draft by retaining the State's share. The State's share so received is taken into 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 only on one occasion to consider the requests of Ex-Servicemen and their dependants for financial assistance for various purposes. The total amount granted as financial assistance from Tamil Nadu Ex-Services' Personnel Benevolent Fund was Rs. 5,47,917-77.

The Secretaries/Assistant Secretaries/Welfare Workers undertook welfare tours wherever necessary and contacted ex-servicemen, their dependants and the families of deceased and disabled personnel.

The activities of the Districts Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board in the State during the year are given below :

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (1) Number of representations received from ex-servicemen, etc. | 1,23,532 |
| (2) Number of ex-servicemen interviewed by the Secretaries. | 89,309 |
| (3) Number of applications for allotment of land to Ex-servicemen, etc., forwarded to Revenue Authorities. | 5,940 |
| (4) Number of eligibility certificates for educational concessions issued to the Departments of Ex-servicemen. | 6,989 |

One hundred and thirty-eight ex-services T.B. and 69 leprosy patients were admitted for treatment in the various sanatoria/leprosoria in the State by the State Board and the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards. Besides these, medical assistance was given to 1,375 ex-servicemen in the Headquarters Hospital for other diseases.

The number of cases of Pensions granted by the Pension sanctioning Authorities during the year was as follows :

- (i) Service Pension Cases—716.
 - (ii) Family Pension Cases—448.
 - (iii) Disability Pension Cases—475.
- Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation.

During the year 5,343 Ex-Servicemen were registered with the Employment Offices in the State and 1,049 were placed in employment. The details of the Medals/Stars received and presented to Ex-Servicemen are given below :

Medals/Stars received—2,680.

Medals/Stars presented—1,272.

In the Indo-Pakistan War, Tamil Nadu suffered the following casualties :

Killed	118
Wounded	48
Missing	12
Prisoners of War	4
Total	182

Efforts were made by the Secretaries of Districts Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards to contact the widows and dependants who were killed or wounded in order to alleviate their distress. The Director General, Resettlement announced that employment assistance would be given to the dependants of those killed in action without registering their names in Employment Exchanges. The Government of Tamil Nadu and Amalgamated Fund, Madras have extended the under-mentioned concessions and benefits :

Government of Tamil Nadu :

- (1) Rs. 5,000 ex-gratia grant to the family of every jawan hailing from Tamil Nadu, who is killed or totally disabled in action ;
- (2) Assignment of 1.5 acres of wet or 3 acres of dry land to dependants of those killed or disabled in action ;
- (3) *Gallantry awards* :—The Government sanction the following scale of monetary grants to the recipients of gallantry awards belonging to this State :

Param Vir Chakra	Rs. 15,000 (plus Rs. 500 annuity for 30 years)
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Maha Vir Chakra	Rs. 10,000.
Vir Chakra	Rs. 5,000.
Sena Medals	Rs. 3,000.
Mention in despatches	Rs. 2,000.

Amalgamated Fund :

An outright grant of Rs. 2,500 for widows/dependants of defence personnel (all ranks) killed in action. This will be in addition to a possible grant of Rs. 5,000 at present admissible to widows for house construction/improvement.

Dependants of those killed in action for those disabled due to enemy action will get a maintenance grant of Rs. 1,000 per year for ten years in the case of former and for life in the case of latter.

At present a marriage grant of Rs. 1,500 is given to daughters of defence personnel killed in action.

As a measure of rehabilitating disabled defence personnel, widows of defence personnel killed, wives of personnel missing or presumed dead and dependants, the Government of India have asked the Indian Oil Corporation to make certain agencies available for allotment to the abovementioned personnel. Twenty-two applications from Ex-Service Officers/men were forwarded in this regard to the Director General of Resettlement, Ministry of Defence, Government of India. Seventy-nine applications were recommended to the Army Headquarters for allotment of Army Surplus Vehicles to ex-servicemen/widows and their Co-operative Societies. Of these, 47 ex-servicemen have been allotted with surplus vehicles such as Motor Cycles, Jeeps, Lorry, etc.

There were 36 disabled ex-servicemen of the Indo-Pakistan war of 1971. To ensure their speedy rehabilitation, the Government have accorded priority for employment assistance through Employment Exchange. So far 9 disabled jawans of 1971, belonging to Tamil Nadu were offered appointments in various Departments. A Jawans Market containing 40 shops was constructed in Salem. These shops have been let out to ex-servicemen and Government Offices. The rental collections were utilised for providing amenities and other assistance to Jawans families in the district. Another shopping-cum-Rest Centre at a cost about Rs. 7½ lakhs was nearing completion.

During the year a scheme for giving loans to ex-servicemen and widows of the deceased personnel was introduced. Some of the Nationalised Banks had offered to give small loans to ex-servicemen and their dependants to start some petty trades or business approved by the Banks. The Government have approved a scheme of imparting training to the Wives/Daughters/Widows of servicemen or ex-servicemen in Tailoring in the existing two Women's Welfare Units in the City by sanctioning Rs. 20 per mensem during the year 1972-73. Accordingly, 30 widows and women dependants of the ex-servicemen or servicemen residing in and around Madras City have been admitted for training in Tailoring. The Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted a Special Committee to suggest ways and means for rehabilitating and re-organising Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation and to report on the possibilities of amalgamating the various Benevolent Funds available for the ex-servicemen and bringing them under one authority. The Committee had submitted its report in July 1972 which is under the consideration of the Government.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

Slum Clearance in the City of Madras.—In 1970, the Government decided to launch on a phased programme to eliminate completely the slum in the City of Madras within a period of seven years. The Government also decided that a new image should be given to the slum clearance programme. In pursuance of this decision, the Government constituted a Slum Clearance Board and entrusted to it the following items of work relating to Slum Clearance in Madras City :—

- (1) To assess the magnitude of the Slum Clearance Work, emphasis being made on clearance rather than on Slum Improvement.
- (2) To take effective steps to prevent the growth of fresh slums.
- (3) To plan and co-ordinate all slum clearance activities with a view to eradicate the slum in the City of Madras within a period of seven years.
- (4) To acquire and develop lands and construct tenements and undertake all other necessary works required for the clearance of slums.

(5) To maintain, allot, lease, or otherwise use tenements, plots and other properties of the Board.

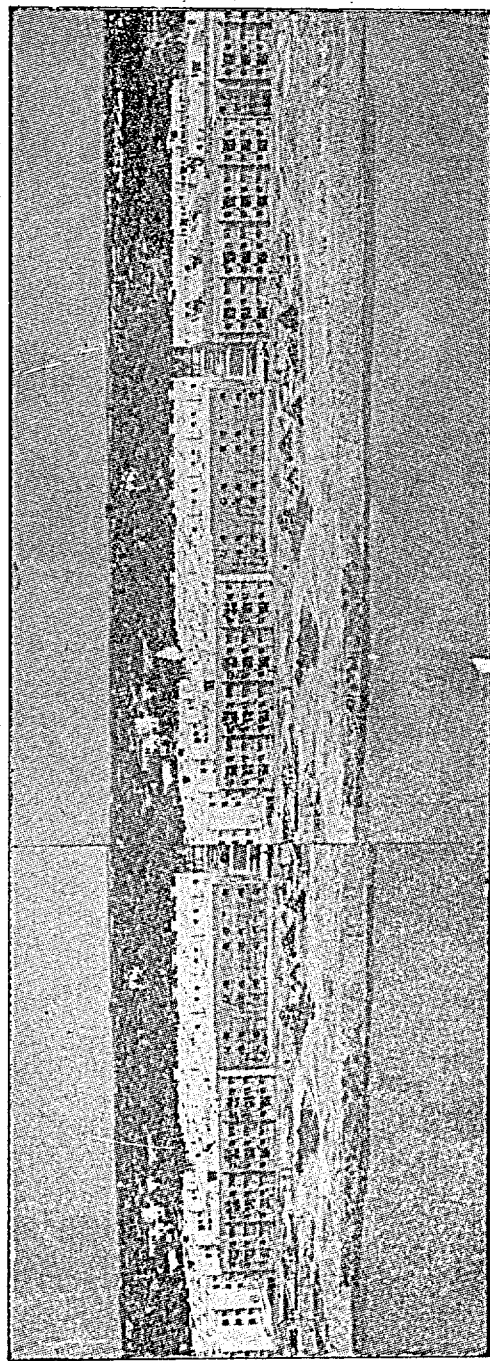
(6) To do all other things to implement the slum clearance work in the City of Madras.

The Government have also enacted a legislation called Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1971 to implement the scheme. Immediately after the formation of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, a socio-economic Survey was conducted to gather particulars of slums with details covering the socio-economic aspect of each of the slum dwellers. The survey revealed that there were 1,202 slums in Madras City with a population of 9 lakhs (1,50,000 families).

Based on the preliminary survey the Board drew up a short-term scheme for clearance of 87 worst slums and commenced work in slum areas.

There are certain practical difficulties the Slum Clearance Board has to confront with in clearing the slums and they are recounted below to have a clear picture of the work done.

When huts are cleared to make the site available for construction of modern dwelling alternate site has to be found near the original slum area for temporary rehabilitation of the slum dwellers as shifting them to a distant place would mean untold hardship for the slum dwellers on account of their living far away from their places of work. The problem of finding vacant site in a City like Madras can well be imagined. Though the occupation may be for a temporary period light and drinking water have to be provided and temporary latrines have to be constructed, with the co-operation of the Corporation of Madras. A few semi-Pucca structures have to be pulled down with the consent of the owners by making ex-gratia payment. The slum dwellers have to be convinced of the necessity to live in storeyed tenements as most of them prefer single units. Hence the performance of the Slum Clearance Board in clearing as many as 75 worst slums and constructing twelve thousand tenements during the short period of two years since its inception has been really impressive.



New Tenaments constructed at Kotturpuram by the SLUM Clearance Board.

Progress of Work :

After the formation of the Board, lands were taken possession of by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board from private parties and temple authorities. In addition to these, lands were also taken over from the Government for the purpose of construction of tenements within Madras City. During 1971-72 construction of tenements within Madras City was undertaken in 23 areas. The number of tenements completed up to the end of March 1973 was 4,910 as detailed below

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>							<i>Tenements completed in 1972-73.</i>
(1)							(2)
1	Vysarpady I	..	..	..	..	..	10
2	Visalakshi Ammal Estate	..	..	..	..	..	212
3	Kotturpuram III	..	..	..	..	..	288
4	Ayodyakuppam (Revised)	..	..	..	..	..	184
5	Vysarpady II	..	..	..	..	..	400
6	Nochikuppam and Nochinagar	..	..	..	..	..	516
7	Kalaigñar Karunanithi Nagar Omni Bus Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	344
8	Kasimedukuppam	..	..	..	..	..	424
9	T. P. Chatram I	..	..	..	..	..	192
10	Lock Nagar	..	..	..	..	..	304
11	Cemetary Road	..	..	..	..	..	552
12	M. S. Nagar	..	..	..	..	..	176
13	Srinivasapuram	..	..	..	..	..	232
14	Mayor Sambandam Nagar	..	..	..	..	..	192
15	Bhoopathy Nagar	..	..	..	..	..	96
16	Basin Bridge Bus Stand	..	..	..	..	..	144
17	Raja Thottam	..	..	..	..	..	84

Serial number and name of the scheme.						Tenements completed in 1972-73.
18	Subedar Garden	..	..	..	..	126
19	V.O.C. Nagar	..	..	..	..	90
20	Gandhi Nagar	..	..	..	..	180
21	Ranganathapuram	..	..	..	..	30
22	Andimanyam Kapaleeswar Thottam	..	..	..	..	8
23	Ramakamathpuram	..	..	..	..	126
Total						4,910

Environmental Improvement to Slums :

All the slums in Madras City cannot be cleared overnight. It has to be done on a phased programme. Till then, it is essential to provide basic amenities to the slums which may not be taken up for clearance within a period of five years. The Slum Clearance Board has taken upon its shoulders this Herculean task with the grant given by the Government of India.

The Government of India have made provision during the year 1972-73 for allotment of funds to the State for extending the basic amenities to the unimproved and congested slums which may not be taken up for clearance within the next five years with a view to enabling the slum families to carry on a peaceful and hygienic life. The aim and object of the scheme are to give immediate relief to the slum dwellers who are living in unhygienic areas without any basic amenities. The allotment of funds depends on the volume of work undertaken by the various States exclusively for this purpose. In pursuance of the above scheme, the Slum Clearance Board prepared proposals for Rs. 418 lakhs for giving basic amenities under XV Phases, covering over 162 slums in the City of Madras benefiting a slum population of about 1.13 lakhs. Based on this, the Government of India provided funds to the tune of Rs. 1.48 crores for the current year to this State.

The basic amenities provided to the slum families under this scheme are, (1) neatly paved path ways and access ways, (2) Street lighting (3) Water supply through public fountains, (4) provision of adequate number of bath rooms and latrines, (5) construction of storm water drains to relieve the areas from inundation and stagnation of rain water during rainy season.

Remunerative Enterprises :

In implementing the humanitarian scheme of clearing the slums and giving the slum dwellers a new life in hygienic surroundings, the Board is not guided by the economics of the project but considers it as a social service. However, it had drawn up schemes for remunerative enterprises to minimise if not to offset the loss by way of letting the tenements at subsidised rent. The rent at which tenements are let out is only nominal viz., Rs. 15 per month whereas the economic rent should be around Rs. 45. One important factor that weighed in fixing the low rent is the income of the slum dwellers. These people are mostly engaged in odd jobs involving heavy manual labour or pretty occupations. In nearly 75 per cent of the households there is only one earning member. The census study had clearly shown that more than 80 per cent of the slum households had income ranging Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per month and the per capita income was a small fraction of the minimum required for subsistence. To collect an economic rent from these people would perhaps defeat the very purpose of the programme. At the same time, the Board certainly cannot shoulder this heavy subsidy especially when it has still to go a long way in tackling the problem and there is real shortage of funds. Such enterprises are proposed to be built up by borrowal of funds from Commercial Banks. After the complete repayment of such bank loans in 5-10 years from out of the rent from the remunerative enterprises, the buildings would yield a permanent source of revenue to the Board.

The proposed remunerative enterprise schemes are the establishment of parking lots, drive-in-restaurants, markets, cultural auditoriums, Community halls and Theatres.

Hire Purchase:

A certain percentage of the tenements is also earmarked for allotments to low paid Government and quasi-Government employees who happen to be slum dwellers and also to the slum dwellers who can afford to

pay the instalments on hire purchase basis. Under this scheme, an initial deposit of Rs. 500 is collected and the occupant has to pay a monthly instalment of Rs. 40 for the first five years and Rs. 45 for the next 20 years to get the tenements for himself, subject to the following conditions: —

(i) The tenements allotted on hire purchase basis should not be resold to any subsequent purchaser but only back to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board ;

(ii) Any improvements or changes affected in the tenements allotted on hire purchase should only be with the concurrence of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board ;

(iii) Maintenance of these tenements should be the responsibility of the allottees.

Other Activities. —The task of the Board is not confined only to housing the slum people in the new tenements. Rehousing of the slum dwellers in modern apartments alone may not improve their life unless the economic condition is improved and proper education on environmental sanitation is imparted. To achieve this objective, the co-operation of the various voluntary organisations has been enlisted.

*Slum Clearance in the Muffasil :—*The Slum Clearance work in the mofussil is attended to by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. A provision of Rs. 35 lakhs was made during the year 1972-73 for Slum Clearance Schemes in the mofussil areas.

CHAPTER XIX.

ELECTIONS.

Electoral Rolls :

A vacancy was caused consequent' on the death of the member elected to the Lok Sabha from 23 Dindigul Parliamentary Constituency. As required in section 21 (2) (a) (ii) of the Representation of the People Acts 1950, the electoral rolls of the six Assembly Constituencies comprised in 23 Dindigul Parliamentary Constituencies viz, 133, Thirumangalam, 134 Usilampatti, 135 Nilakkottai, 136 Sholavandan, 144 Dindigul and 145 Athur were taken up for intensive revision with reference to 1st January 1973 as qualifying date for holding a bye-election. The following programme was adopted for the intensive revision of the electoral rolls: —

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Enumeration. | 15th November 1972
to 30th November
1972. |
| (ii) Over check by Supervisors | 1st December 1972 to
5th December 1972. |
| (iii) Preparation of draft manuscript rolls. | 6th December 1972 to
15th December 1972. |
| (iv) Printing of draft rolls | 16th December 1972
to 31st December
1972. |
| (v) Collation | By 2nd January 1973. |
| (vi) Preliminary Publication | 3rd January 1973. |
| (vii) Last date for receipt of claims and
objections. | 2nd February 1973. |
| (viii) Disposal of claims and objections | 9th February 1973. |
| (ix) Preparation of Final List of Amend-
ments. | 14th February 1973. |
| (x) Printing of Final List of Amendments. | By 22nd February 1973. |
| (xi) Final Publication | 23rd March 1973. |

The house-to-house enumeration which commenced on 15th November 1972 was over by 30th November 1972 as per the schedule. The draft electoral rolls prepared on the basis of the particulars collected during enumeration were preliminarily published on 3rd January 1973 as fixed. The final rolls were published on 23rd March 1973. For the first time in this State, the system of 'Electoral Card' was introduced during the intensive revision.

The electoral rolls of the 105. Coimbatore West Assembly Constituency were also taken up for intensive revision with reference to 1st January 1973 as qualifying date, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the member elected from this Constituency. The following programme for the intensive revision was approved by the Election Commission:—

- (i) Enumeration 25th January 1973 to 15th February 1973.
- (ii) Over check by Supervisors .. 16th February 1973 to 20th February 1973.
- (iii) Preparation of draft manuscript rolls. 21st February 1973 to 28th February 1973
- (iv) Printing of draft rolls 1st March 1973 to 14th March 1973.
- (v) Collation By 17th March 1973.
- (vi) Preliminary publication 19th March 1973.
- (vii) Last date for receipt of claims and objections. 18th April 1973.
- (viii) Disposal of claims and objections .. 26th April 1973.
- (ix) Preparation of Final Lists of amendments. 2nd May 1973.
- (x) Printing of Final Lists of Amendments. By 7th May 1973.
- (xi) Final publication 9th May 1973.

The house-to-house check by the enumerators which commenced on 25th January 1973 was completed on 15th February 1973. The draft electoral rolls prepared after the enumeration were preliminarily published on 19th March 1973.

Service Voters.—In respect of six Assembly Constituencies comprised in 23. Dindigul Parliamentary Constituency, a list of amendments 1973 relating to the Service Voters Part of Electoral Roll was prepared on the basis of the statements received from the Record Officers on and after 25th February 1972 and up to 15th February 1973 and published along with the final electoral rolls 1971 together with the List of Amendments 1972 on 23rd March 1973.

In respect of 105. Coimbatore West Assembly Constituency also, the Electoral Registration Officer was instructed to prepare a list of amendments 1973 relating to Service Voters Part of Electoral Rolls, based on the statements received from Record Offices on and after 25th February 1972 up to 2nd May February 1973 and publish them along with the General Voters Part of the electoral roll. Accordingly, the Final Electoral Roll 1971 and the List of Amendments 1972 relating to Service Voters Part of Electoral rolls were published along with the General Voters Part of Electoral Rolls as draft roll on 19th March 1973.

Biennial Elections—A. Council of States (Rajya Sabha).—The term of the following six members expired on 2nd April 1972:—

- 1 Thiru K. Sundaram.
- 2 Thiru T. Chengalvarayan.
- 3 Thiru M. Kamalanathan.
- 4 Thiru N. Ramakrishna Iyer.
- 5 Thiru R. T. Parthasarathy.
- 6 Thiru N. R. Munisamy.

The above vacancies were filled up by an election held on 1st April 1972 by electing the following six persons:—

- 1 Thiru M. S. Abdul Khadar.
- 2 Thiru M. Kamalanathan.
- 3 Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy.
- 4 Thiru V. V. Swaminathan.
- 5 Thiru M. C. Balan.
- 6 Thiru A. K. Refaye.

Legislative Council.

B. Graduates Constituencies.—The term of office of Thiruvalargal A. R. Damodaran and D. Santhosham representing the Tamil Nadu North Graduates Constituency and Tamil Nadu South Graduates Constituency respectively expired on 20th April 1972. An election was held on 17th April 1972 and they were re-elected to fill the above two vacancies.

C. Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli Teachers, Constituency.—The seat fell vacant from 21st April 1972 due to the retirement of Thiru G. Krishamoorthy. An election was held on 17th April 1972 and Thiru K. S. Ganapathi was elected to fill the above vacancy.

D. Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Teachers' Constituency.—A vacancy was caused by the retirement of Thiru M. Sankaralingam Pillai on 21st April 1972. An election was held on 17th April 1972 and Thiru M. Sankaralingam was again elected to fill the vacancy.

E. North Arcot Local Authorities Constituency.—The term of office of Thiruvalargal T.V. Devaraj Mudaliar and R. Dharmalingam was over on 20th April 1972. An election was held on 17th April 1972 and the following persons were elected to fill the above vacancies:—

- 1 Thiru L. Balaraman.
- 2 Thiru V. M. Devaraj.

F. South Arcot Local Authorities Constituency.—The term of office of Thiruvalargal S.S. Ramasami Padayatchi and Era Sambasivam expired on 20th April 1972. An election was held on 17th April 1972 and they were re-elected (uncontested) to fill the two vacancies.

G. Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities Constituency.—The term of office of Thiruvalargal T. S. Srinivasan Pillai and T. K. Subbiah expired on 20th April 1972. An election was held on 17th April 1972 and the following persons were elected to fill the above vacancies:—

- 1 Thiru Y. Venkateswara Dikshidar.
- 2 Thiru M. K. D. Natarajan.

H. Kanyakumari Local Authorities Constituency.—A vacancy was caused on 21st April 1972 due to the retirement of Thiru Wilson Apollos. An election was held on 17th April 1972 and he was elected again to fill the vacancy.

I. Elected by Members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.—The term of office of the following seven persons expired on 20th April 1972:—

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

The following persons were elected by the members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in an election held on 28th March 1972 to fill the above vacancies:—

- 1 Thiru R. Sakthimohan.
- 2 Thiru M. Masilamani.
- 3 Thiru S. Muthu.
- 4 Thiru T. V. Muthukrishnan.
- 5 Thiru C. V. Rajagopal.
- 6 Thiru G. N. Raju.
- 7 Thiru George Komagan.

J. Nomination by Governor.—The term of office of the following persons nominated by the Governor was over on 20th April 1972:—

- 1 Thirumathi Mary Clubwala Jadhav.
- 2 Thirumathi Manjubashini.
- 3 Thiru M. Aiyaswamy.

The following persons were nominated by the Governor afresh to fill the vacancies:—

- 1 Thiru M. P. Sivagnanam.
- 2 Thiru Karaikudi Rama Subbaiaya.
- 3 Thiru Vadagarai M. M. Bakker.

Bye-Elections.

A vacancy was caused on 15th February 1973 by the death of Thiru T. K. Shanmugam. Thiru T. K. Bagavathy was nominated by the Governor on 14th March 1973 to fill the above vacancy.

Bye-Election.

No bye-elections were held to the House of the People and the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly during the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973.

Election Petitions.

All the election petitions pending disposal at the beginning of the year were disposed of by the High Court, Madras. The Election Commission's Notifications have been published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*.

The aggrieved parties in the election petitions relating to Melur North Assembly Constituency (Madurai District) and Sankarapuram Assembly Constituency (South Arcot District) have filed appeal petitions to the Supreme Court of India against the judgment of the High Court, Madras.

Preparation of the Report on Fifth General Elections, 1971.

The scrutiny of the Statistical Returns in respect of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies relating to the General Elections, 1971 was completed and the defects noticed therein were rectified by corresponding with the Returning Officers.

A major portion of the statistical tables based on the particulars received from the Returning Officers were prepared and sent in batches to the Election Commission of India, New Delhi. The statistical tables were also sent to Government Press, Madras for printing, Volumes II and III of the Report.

The drafts of a few Chapters for Volume I (Narrative part) of the Report were also prepared for final approval. The finalised chapters of this volume were sent to the Government Press for printing.

Municipal Elections.

Out of 91 Municipal Councils in the State, two Councils, namely, Goldenrock in Tiruchirappalli District and Sirkali in Thanjavur District, were newly constituted with effect from October 1972. Elections to all the Municipal Councils, are due in April 1972. Hitherto, reservation of seats to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Women was made in double-member wards only. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920, has been amended recently, to provide for the abolition of double-member wards in Municipal Councils and to make reservations in single-member wards. Hence, from the next ordinary elections to Municipal Councils, reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Women will be made in single-member wards only.

Elections to Madras Corporation and Madurai Corporation are due in October 1973 and April 1974 respectively.

As resolved by the Madras Corporation Council, the existing 120 divisions have been increased to 150 divisions by suitable amendment to the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919.

CHAPTER XX.

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, 6,220 firms were registered and 523 notices of dissolution of firms were filed.

The receipts under the Act during the year amounted to Rs. 83,690.30 while the expenditure was Rs. 18,139.45.

Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961.

The Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 was in force throughout the State of Tamil Nadu during the year. Chits registered under the Travancore Chitties Act prior to the introduction of the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act on 8th July 1964, were however continued to be governed by the provisions of that Act.

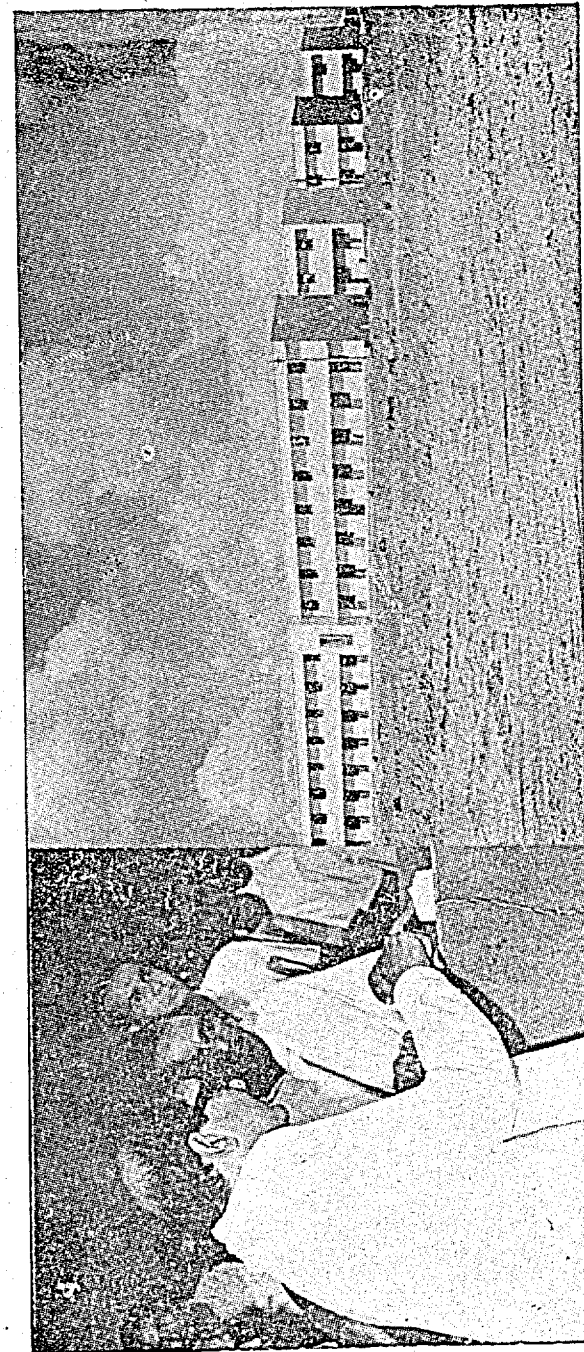
Number of Chits registered during the year, number functioning at the close of the year and other details are furnished below :—

Serial number and particulars.	1972-73.	
	Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act.	Travancore Chitties Act.
	(2)	(3)
1 Number of Chits registered during the year.	11,714	..
2 Number of Chits functioning at the close of the year.	21,285	3
3 Chit amount of chits functioning at the close of the year.	9,60,95,150	12,145
4 Receipt	6,01,049	..
5 Expenditure	4,37,308	..

Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945.—The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 is in force in this State. The Act provides for the detention and employment of beggars and their dependants in the Work Houses or Special Homes and for the custody, trial and punishment of beggar offenders in the State.

During the year, the enforcement of Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 received adequate attention from the police. As many as 8,282 persons were dealt with under the provisions of the Act during 1972-73 as against 7,308 in 1971-72. Number of cases registered under the Act for the year 1972-73 is as follows :—

	1972-73.
Railway Police	1,913
Tiruchirappalli	315
Pudukottai	Nil.
Thanjavur East	313
Thanjavur West	47
South Arcot	150
Chingleput East	47
Chingleput West	61
Madurai South	331
Madurai North	46
Ramanathapuram	11
Tirunelveli	61
Kanyakumari	48
Coimbatore Urban	129
Coimbatore Rural	
Salem	Nil.
Dharmapuri	Nil.
The Nilgiris	81
North Arcot	48
Madras City	4,681
	8,282



Chief Minister. Dr. M. Karunanidhi, declared open the Beggars Rehabilitation Centre at Machuvadi near Pudukottai on 7th January 1973.

Number of statutory institutions functioning in the State, their location, capacity and strength as on 31st March 1973 are as follows :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Capacity.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tiruchirappalli ..	1 Edamalaipatti- puthur.	150	42
Thanjavur East ..	2 Sirkali	50	8
South Arcot ..	3 Chidambaram (Sir- kali Road, Chidam- baram).	100	14
Chingleput East ..	4 Melpakkam ..	850	258
Chingleput West ..	5 Little Kanchee- puram.	100	28
Madurai South ..	6 Corporation Beggar Home, Madurai Town.	50	37
Ramanathapuram.	7 Virudhunagar ..	Not func- tioning.	Not func- tioning.
Kanyakumari ..	8 Beach Road, Nager- coil.	20	20
Coimbatore Urban.	9 Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore City.	50	14
The Nilgiris ..	10 Kandal	40	16
Madras City ..	11 Otteri, Madras-12.	..	506
	12 Krishnampet, Madras-14.	..	141

Under the inspiration of the present Chief Minister a revolutionary rehabilitation programme of the leprosy beggars was pioneered on the occasion of his 48th birthday, i.e. on 3rd June, 1971. Out of

the funds donated by the public on the above occasion the Government decided to establish 10 Leprosy Beggars Rehabilitation Homes. The main philosophy underlining the establishment of the above Homes is to cure the beggars suffering from leprosy and rehabilitate them so that when they are discharged from the Homes, they can lead a life of dignity and self-reliance without being an unwanted burden either on the society or on their family. The policy of the Government so far has been to admit the leprosy beggars on a voluntary basis.

The location, capacity and strength of the inmates in the Leprosy Beggars Rehabilitation Homes as on 31st March 1973 are as follows :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Capacity.</i>	<i>Inmates.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Chingleput ..	Paranūr ..	425	515
South Arcot ..	Ulundurpet ..	425	391
Dharmapuri ..	Bargur ..	425	134
Pudukkottai ..	Pudukkottai ..	425	333
Thanjavūr ..	Manayeripatti ..	425	109
Coimbatore ..	Vinnapalli ..	425	36
			1,518

Accommodation Control.—The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 came into force on 30th September 1960. This Act was further amended by the Act 23 of 1973. The object of the Act is to regulate the letting out of residential and non-residential buildings, control rents of such buildings and to prevent unreasonable eviction of tenants therefrom. In the City of Madras, the Accommodation Controller is the Authorised Officer, to receive vacancy reports in respect of the buildings that fall vacant 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 Government are the appellate authority against the orders passed by the Accommodation Controller on the above matters.



Construction of Special Care and Rehabilitation Home for Leprous Beggars at Bargur in Dharmapuri district.

Particulars of buildings disposed of during the year 1972-73 are furnished below :—

(1) Number of houses notified	.. .. .	474
(2) Number of houses allotted	.. .. .	334
(3) Number of houses released	.. .. .	140
(4) Number of houses newly taken over under Government tenancy.		194
(5) Number of Government tenancy at the end of the year.		1,787

During the year 1,070 Government officials have registered their names for allotment with the Accommodation Controller, Madras.

The Accommodation Deputy Tahsildars and Accommodation Inspectors are entrusted with the work of detecting non-intimation of vacancies of houses besides attending to the routine work of inspection of buildings, conducting enquiries and attending court, etc. During the year 1972-73, 346 cases of non-intimation of vacancies were detected and 20 prosecutions were launched. Four cases ended in conviction. The expenditure incurred by the Government on the functioning of this office during the year 1972-73 is Rs. 1,98,368.42.

Weights and Measures :

The Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 seeks to provide for the enforcement of standards of weights and measures. This Act and the rules framed thereunder continued to be enforced during the year by the Labour Inspectorate, in addition to the enforcement of other Labour Laws.

During the year licences were issued by the Controller of Weights and Measures to 70 manufacturers, 430 dealers and 172 repairers of weights and measures under the Weights and Measures Act and these included both fresh as well as renewal of licences. Permission was granted to use dual graduated weighing machine in export trade in 18 cases during the year. The Weights and Measures Wing of the Department earned a revenue of Rs. 21,66,194.09.

The Annual Publicity Week on the metric system of weights and measures was celebrated throughout the State from 3rd January 1973 to 9th January 1973. The Controller of Weights and Measures, Tamil Nadu delivered a talk in Tamil on "Metric System in every day life" over the All-India Radio on 9th January 1973 in connection with the Publicity Week.

During the year under report, prosecutions were launched in 1,840 cases for contravention of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and rules made thereunder. Out of 1,840 cases, 1,252 cases ended in conviction.

The Sixteenth Conference of State Controllers of Weights and Measures held at Chandigarh from 7th to 11th July 1972 was attended by the Controller of Weights and Measures, Tamil Nadu.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments :

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. There are 14 Assistant Commissioners and one Superintending Engineer in charge of the Engineering Wing. A Special Officer in the grade of District Revenue Officer has also been appointed to bring to record the lands belonging to the religious institutions in the State and to attend to other problems connected with the temple lands.

There are 13,027 Religious institutions under the control of the Department as detailed below :—

<i>Name of the institutions.</i>	<i>Number of institutions.</i>
(i) Temples	12,038
(ii) Mutts	157
(iii) Specific Endowments	832
	13,027

The income derived by the above institutions during the year was Rs. 6.75 crores.

Investigation of temple lands by Special Staff.—The special staff submitted reports relating to 33,703.86 acres of agricultural lands, 772.89 acres of urban lands and 2,218 buildings belonging to religious institutions which are in receipt of a low rental income. They also reported on the profitable utilisation of 6,694.87 acres of temple lands which are lying waste.

The surplus funds of the religious institutions were diverted to renovate the temples whose lofty towers were dilapidated due to age and the sculptures, and art treasures mutilated and damaged due to vandalism hundreds of years ago. During the year a sum of Rs. 3,86,00,000 was spent on the renovation of 700 temples. The cost of the following Social Welfare Schemes is met from the surplus funds of the religious institutions :—

(i) Six colleges are maintained by the more affluent temples in Tamil Nadu ;

(ii) Thirteen high schools for boys and girls, two Nathaswaram Schools and two training schools for the Deaf and the Dumb are maintained from the surplus funds of the Religious Institutions ;

(iii) Twenty-three Siddha Vaidyasalas and one Allopathic Dispensary are being maintained under the auspices of the temples ; and

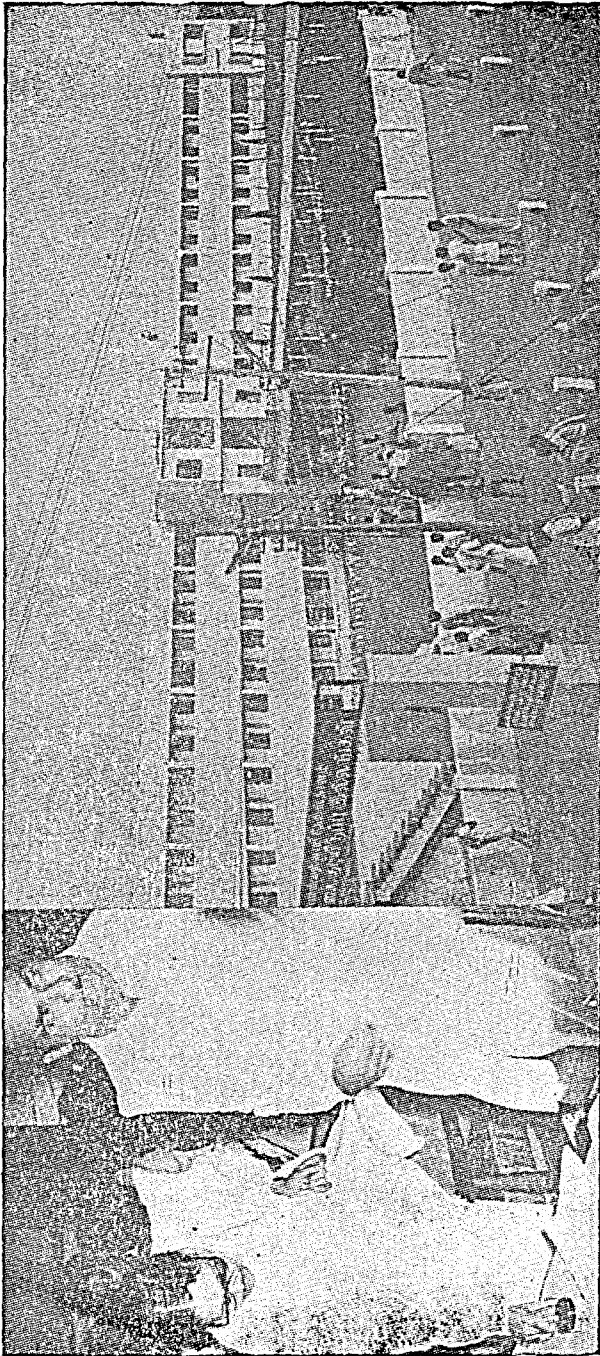
(iv) Libraries are functioning effectively in 204 temples.

Wakfs :

The Wakf Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954) came into force in Tamil Nadu on 15th January 1955. The Act has been amended twice and the rules and regulations already framed under the Act and approved by the Government were continued to be operated during the year. Eighteen meetings were held during the year. The State has been divided into four zones and a Superintendent of Wakfs has been placed in charge of each zone. There are 22 Wakf Inspectors working under the Zonal Superintendents. One Supervisor has been appointed to look after the Muslim burial grounds in Madras City. The following were the receipts and expenditure during the year :—

						Rs.
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	10,97,073-09
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	11,26,300-45

Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu declared open the buildings constructed by Arulmigu Subramania Devasthanam, Tiruttani on 9th January 1973.



The accounts of 231 institutions having an annual income of Rs. 5,000 and above have been audited during the year.

The M.S.S. Wakf Board College, Madurai which is affiliated to Madurai University, offers instruction in the P.U.C. and B.A. degree classes. The strength of the college is 580, admission to which is open to all, irrespective of caste or creed.

During the year 1,324 suits were filed to recover the Wakf properties illegally occupied by others. The Government have extended the period of limitation to file alienation suits for a further period of three year up to the end of 1975.

Information and Publicity.

Three Information Centres functioned in Tamil Nadu during the year and they are located at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur. These Centres continue to play an important role in disseminating information on various activities of the Government through the media of printed literature, exhibition of films and arranging lectures in educational institutions and colleges. During the year, 67,632 persons visited the Information Centres for reference of books, papers and obtaining valuable information from the centres. About 500 foreign visitors called at the Madras Information Centre for information and guidance. These centres have reading rooms and reference libraries. 89,56,200 persons made use of the reading rooms, periodicals and the library. 438 film shows were organised by the Information Centres and a large number of Government publications were also distributed through them to the public. These centres lend 16 mm. films to educational institutions and other voluntary agencies for exhibition.

There are two Arangams (Theatres) for conducting meetings and also exhibition of children's films. Kalaivanar Arangam at Madras has been functioning from September 1958. The Kalaivanar Arangam is allowed for holding children's programmes and meetings by bona fide organisations. The Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras has been closed from 1st February 1972 for re-modelling and re-conditioning as a modern theatre.

The Children's Theatre at Vellore was named as Anna Kalai Arangam with effect from 31st May 1969. Children's films are also screened in this theatre and only a nominal fee of 0-15 P. is collected from children.

This theatre is also allowed to private organisations to conduct conferences and cultural programmes on payment of nominal rent. During 1971-72 this theatre was converted into cinemascope and free shows are also organised on special occasions for children.

Publications.—The Tamil Arasu which is published in Tamil and English by this Department is the only organ of the State Government to highlight various activities of Tamil Nadu Government. The Tamil edition—a Fortnightly—has a circulation of 46,000 as on September 1972, while the English edition has a circulation of 3,000. The price of one copy of Tamil Arasu is 40 Paise.

Public Relations.—There are 12 District Public Relations Officers who are heads of the information work in the districts, co-ordinating the publicity activities of various departments of the State Government in the districts. The District Public Relations Officer is also the Press Relations Officer in the district and he assists the District Collector to convene Press Conference and inform the people in the area through the Press. The District Public Relations Officers tour the areas intensively organise meetings, study circles, symposia and participate in all the programmes organised by the various Government developmental agencies. They organise film shows and have close contact with various sections of the people in order to spread the message of the Government among them.

All District Public Relations Officers are provided with cinema projectors and vehicles for the publicity activity.

Institute of Film Technology.—The Institute of Film Technology was taken over by this Department from the Directorate of Technical Education with effect from 27th October 1971. It imparts training for diploma course in the branches like Film Acting, Direction, Screen-play writing, Film Editing, etc. The Institute has all modern equipment to train the student in the latest technique of film shooting and direction. There are about 110 students studying and they are drafted not only from Tamil Nadu but also from other States. This institute is situated in a spacious area in Adyar.

Tamil Nadu Films Division.—The Tamil Nadu Films Division has been functioning as a wing of the Institute of Film Technology. This division produces films in 16 mm. and 35 mm. and the News Reels are released through the Films Division of the Government of India. Feature films and 'quickies' are also produced by this Division for other departments of the State Government and the expenditure is met by the respective Department. So far, 110 News Reels have been released by this Division.

Tourism.

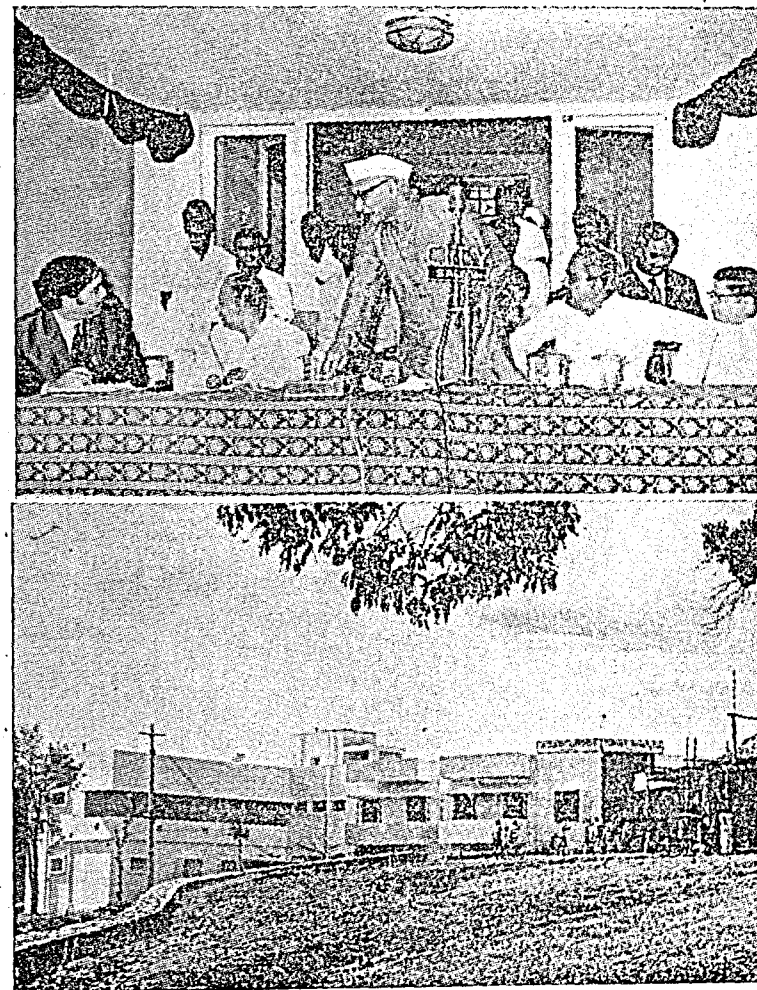
In recent times, Tourism has earned considerable importance as a key industry in earning foreign exchange. The State Government set up a Tourism Development Corporation in 1971 to look after the commercial side of Tourism, whereas the Government are mainly concerned with the promotional aspects of Tourism.

During the year 1972-73, Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs for the construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Rameswaram. The State Government provided the land free of cost and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.72 lakhs for the formation of an approach road.

The Tourism Department took over the administrative control of the Ootacamund lake from the Fisheries Department and spent nearly Rs. 5 lakhs for its improvement.

Pongal Tourist Festival and Summer Festival were organised on a grand scale. To portray the best of Tamil culture and heritage, the Pongal Tourist Festival in 1973 was organised on a grand scale and the venture earned appreciation of foreign tourists and travel agents. Summer Festivals in Tourists Centres like Ootacamund, Kodaikanal and Yercaud were also organised for the benefit of the tourists visiting those places during the season.

Under the hospitality programme of this department, Mr. and Mrs. Rosomme of Belgium, the tour promoters and Mr. and Mrs. William Archer of London, the conferenciers were invited to visit Tamil Nadu. They visited certain important tourist centres in Tamil Nadu, during November, December 1972.



Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu, opened the Tourist Bungalow on 30th October 1972 at Yercaud.

This Department brought out 17 picture post cards on places of interest in Tamil Nadu which were distributed to the visitors to the Tamil Nadu Pavilion at the Asian Trade Fair, 1972, held at New Delhi. Two posters depicting Pongal theme, a folder brochure entitled "Pongal Festival in Tamil Nadu" and a folder on Yercaud, are the other publications brought out during the year under review. One of the posters brought out for the Pongal Festival, 1973, won an Award of Certificate of Merit and Allan Currimbhoy Trophy at the TAAI Convention held in March 1973. With a view to attract more and more tourists to Tamil Nadu, advertisements have also been issued to newspapers and journals.

The department acquired about thirty rare photographs and twenty paintings at a cost of about Rs. 75,000 during the year under review and the same were displayed at the Tamil Nadu Pavilion in the Asian Trade Fair, 1972.

At district levels, important tourists were received by the Tourist Officers at Ootacamund, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Kanyakumari. "Pongal Tourist Week" was celebrated in Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Rameswaram, Mahabalipuram, Kancheepuram and Kanyakumari. Classical dances and folk dances of Tamil Nadu, Rekhta Race, Dance-Drama, organised as part of this festival in those places, were very much appreciated by the foreign Tourists. They also appreciated the conduct of the Tourist Festival in Tamil Nadu.

Stationery and Printing.—The Director of Stationery and Printing, Madras, is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. Cadre.

The Department of Stationery and Printing consists of the following:—

- Stationery Branch,
- Central Press at Mint,
- Publication Depot (Sales Branch),
- Branch Press at Annasalai,
- Branch Press at Central Jail,
- Branch Press at High Court,
- Branch Press, Pudukottai, and
- Regional Presses at Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Virudachalam.

Stationery Branch.—The Stationery Branch of this Department continued to function as the Central Organisation for purchasing, stocking and distribution of stationery, clothing, typewriters, duplicators for the use of the Government Departments. Supplies were made to all the Government Offices in the State.

The total number of typewriters, duplicators, calculators, etc., supplied to Offices during the year was as follows:—

Typewriters (English)	..	..	..	..	..	665
Typewriters (Tamil)	..	..	..	..	..	204
Duplicators (Electrically operated)	..	..	..	..	..	36
Calculators	..	..	..	..	..	37
Duplicators (Hand Operated)	..	..	..	..	..	146

2,197 annual and supplemental indents were complied with by this Branch.

The Central Press at Mint continued to execute all Government works. Machinery and Stores to the value of Rs. 10,44,841 were purchased during the year.

Publication Depot. (Sales Branch).—Tamil Nadu State and Central Government publications were put on sale to the public and a sum of Rs. 1,31,391 was realised through cash sales.

Government Branch Press, Annasalai.—Tamil Arasu is a fortnightly journal published in English and in Tamil. During the year, the Press was fully engaged in the printing and despatch of this journal.

Government Branch Press, Central Jail.—This Press is located in the premises of the Central Jail, Madras and it imparts training to the convicts in the printing trade on welfare oriented basis.

The convicts are engaged in all sections of this branch press and they are paid Re. 1 per day per head. They show enthusiasm in learning the trade.

The Other branch and regional presses continued to do departmental work.

Carnatic Stipends.—The Collector of Madras is the Ex-Officio Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends and the Personal Assistant to the Collector of Madras is the Assistant Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.

The Carnatic Stipends are paid to the Prince of Arcot and the descendants of Nawab of Arcot. There are 9 non-perpetual and 111 perpetual stipendiaries who receive stipend. The entire expenditure is met by the Government of India. The remuneration of the non-Gazetted staff of this Office consisting of one Manager, one Record Clerk and one Last Grade Government Servant is paid out of State Revenues.

The Government of India have recognised Thiru G.M. Abdul Khader as the legal heir to Thiru Gulam Mohideen Khan Sahib. He is drawing a pension and allowance of Rs. 6,096.17 p.m. from the Reserve Bank of India, Madras. The total expenditure incurred during the period from 1st April 1972 to 31st March 1973 is Rs. 1,45,154.50.

Census Organisation.—The Director of Census Operations for Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry is an Officer borne on the I.A.S. Cadre, attached to the Union Government.

During the years 1972—73, the Census Organisation mainly concerned itself with the printing and publication of Census Tables and Reports thereon. The District Census Handbooks containing basic census and allied data (Parts X-A and X-B) have been published for all districts. The other Census publication released was the Administration Report on Census Enumeration and Tabulation. The volumes on Housing Report and Tables, Report on Establishments, General Population Tables (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry) were finalised and taken up for printing. These volumes are likely to be released during the first quarter of 1973—1974.

Apart from the above items of work, the organisation had completed a study of Chidambaram Town as part of 1971 Census ancillary project. Preparatory measures were also taken up for the study of Ayyangarkulam Village under the Village Re-Study Project.

The processing of the 20 per cent urban sample schedules for detailed tabulation of population data was completed. Processing of schedules relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been taken up for Compilation of special Tables, apart from the tables already prescribed in the Tabulation Plan. The drafting of General Report and Portrait of population is in progress.

Civil Defence.

The Home Guards of Tamil Nadu form the Civil Defence Corps. As the hostilities with Pakistan had ceased, the temporary post of Staff Officer sanctioned in December 1971, to assist the Director of Civil Defence was disbanded with effect from the afternoon of 10th December 1972. The Civil Defence plans are kept in readiness for Madras City and 18 important district towns in this State. The Collectors of Districts who are Controllers of Civil Defence have taken action regarding Civil Defence measures in Government Offices.

The following peace-time functions are being maintained by the Directorate of Civil Defence :—

- (a) Keeping a watch on Civil Defence Schemes of important district towns ; and
- (b) Maintaining a co-ordination link between the Home Guards and other voluntary organisations.

The vacancy position of Home Guards in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1973 was as follows :—

(i) Sanctioned strength	12,430 (113 companies)
(ii) Actual strength	10,644
(iii) Vacancies	1,786

Thiru A.S. Pattabiraman, C.A. I.I.B. was appointed as Area Commander, Home Guards, South Arcot District with effect from 8th October 1972 *f.n.* vice Thiru S. K. Soundararajan, B.A., B.L. resigned. The following Deputy Area Commanders held charges of the Women Wings of the Home Guards in the following units during 1972-73.

- 1 Madras City—Thirumathi Sarojini Seshadri.
- 2 Coimbatore Urban—Dr. M. Leela Meenakshi, M.B.B.S.
- 3 Madurai South—Mrs. L. Malhotra.



The Prime Minister, Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, was presented Rs. 6 Crores as Tamil Nadu's contributions for the National Defence Fund. Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, presented the cheque in an engraved casket to the Prime Minister on 21st May 1972.

Action has been taken to renew the terms of appointment of Home Guard Officers with reference to rule 6-A of the Tamil Nadu Home Guard Rules, wherever necessary. Apart from their routine weekly parades, traffic duties and night patrol duties, the Home Guards attended; to Bandobust duties during the visits of V.I.Ps., the State wide Bandh in July 1972, the Free Eye Camp held in Madras City other places, the 16th All-India Motor Races held at Sholavaram in February 1973 and important festivals held in various places of Tamil Nadu. The Home Guards were of help to the Police during the year, in maintaining Law and Order. Some of the Home Guards participated in the III All-India Home Guards and Civil Defence Professional and Sports Meet held at Bangalore from 21st to 26th November 1972.

National Cadet Corps.

After the enactment of the National Cadet Corps Act in April 1948, the National Cadet Corps Units were raised throughout the Country. Today, the National Cadet Corps is the foremost Youth Organisation which seeks to inculcate in the students forming the corps a sense of discipline, a spirit of service and capacity for leadership. It also aims to make them better citizens both in times of peace and war.

In the composite Madras State, the National Cadet Corps Units started functioning from 15th July 1948. 1 (M) Bn National Cadet Corps in Madras City, 2 (M) Bn National Cadet Corps in Tiruchirappalli and 3 (TN) Engineer Platoon National Cadet Corps at the Engineering College, Guindy, were the first Units to be raised. Junior Division National Cadet Corps was raised in High Schools in Madras State in 1949 with 10 troops with a strength of 1,550 cadets. The School troops were initially administered by a liaison Officer with a small staff functioning from the Office of the Director of Public Instruction. They were subsequently attached to the Senior Division National Cadet Corps Units for better control and administration.

While other States in India had Girls Division of the National Cadet Corps it was only in 1954 that a Girls Division was started in this State with students drawn from three Womens' Colleges and 27 High Schools.

In the wake of declaration of the emergency in 1962 National Cadet Corps Training was made compulsory in all colleges. The strength of the National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu in 1966 went upto 1,33,225 boys and 11,100 girls drawn from all colleges and schools in the State. Students of Pre-University classes were however exempted from compulsory National Cadet Corps training in 1967 which resulted in reduction of the cadet strength. After the training was made voluntary in the year 1969, there was further reduction in the cadet strength.

The Training in National Cadet Corps is diversified. Cadets are enrolled in the various Arms and Services of the Army. A few of them are also enrolled in the Navy and Air Wing Units. Naval cadets are taught the rediments of Seamanship, Navigation, Sailing and Boat pulling. Air wing cadets are given both theoretical instructions and practical training in gliding and power flying.

Enrolment since 1969 is voluntary and confined to the boys and girls in Degree Classes in the Senior Division and boys and girls from schools in the Junior Division.

The activities of the National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry are controlled and co-ordinated by the Directorate which has six National Cadet Corps Group Headquarters under it. Two Group Headquarters are located in Madras City while one each is located in Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Pondicherry. These Group Headquarters exercise command and control of the various Army, Navy and Air Force Units, both Senior and Junior Division National Cadet Corps including Girls Division, placed under them.

During 1972-73, the National Cadet Corps Organisation continued to function in 159 colleges and 676 High Schools. The enrolled strength of cadets in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1973 was as follows :—

	Authorised.	Actual.
SD (Army Wing) Boys	24,000	25,205
SD (Navy Wing) Boys	1,000	1,105
SD (Air Wing) Boys	800	799
SW Girls	2,400	5,854
	<u>28,200</u>	<u>32,963</u>

	Authorised.	Actual.
JD (Army Wing) Boys	52,300	52,976
JD (Navy Wing) Boys	5,700	5,391
JD (Air Wing) Boys	6,800	5,062
JW Girls	5,000	5,301
	<u>69,800</u>	<u>68,730</u>
Total ..		

N. C. C. Day Celebrations.—The 24th Anniversary of National Cadet Corps was celebrated throughout the State on 26th November 1972. A ceremonial parade with 800 cadets from the Army, Navy, Air and Girl Wing Units located in Madras City was held at the Rajarathnam Stadium when His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru K. K. Shah took the Salute. This was followed by displays projecting the activities of the National Cadet Corps. Ceremonial Parades and displays were also held in various places of Tamil Nadu under the auspices of Group Headquarters/Units.

Republic Day Parade.—Ten Officers and 800 cadets took part in the Republic Day Parade at Marina, Madras on 26th January 1973.

Republic Day Contingent to Delhi.—The Republic Day Contingent of this State comprising two officers and 76 cadets participated in the Republic Day Parade held at New Delhi on 26th January 1973. The Contingent of this Directorate was adjudged the best in the whole country and was awarded the most coveted All India Trophy. Besides winning the All India Championship Banner the Republic Day Contingent of this State won prizes in 11 out of the 14 competitions, details of which are given below :—

First Prize—

(i) Inter Directorate Drill Smartness and turn out competition.

- (ii) Earl Roberts Shooting Competition.
- (iii) All India Junior Division Shooting Competition.
- (iv) Inter Directorate Ship Modelling Competition.

Second Prize—

- (i) Inter Directorate line dressing and Kit lay-out competition.
- (ii) Burdwan Trophy Senior Division Shooting Competition.
- (iii) Best Boy Cadet (Senior Division).
- (iv) All India Girls (SW) Shooting Competition.
- (v) Best Boy Cadet (Junior Division).

Third Prize—

- (i) All India Girls (JW) Shooting Competition.
- (ii) Best Girl Cadet Junior Wing

New Raisings.—Six (TN) Med. Coy National Cadet Corps at Coimbatore and Twenty-nine (TN) Bn National Cadet Corps at Tuticorin were raised during the year.

Training.—Every year, officers and cadets undergo training in many fields and are sent on various All India Courses and Camps. Some of these courses are Advanced Leadership Course, Rock Climbing and Mountaineering. Some cadets undergo a period of attachment with Regular Army, Naval and Air Force establishment. Details of cadets who attended the above course during the year are as follows :—

(a) *All India Summer Training Camps—*

Senior Division Boys	236
Senior Wing Girls	210

All India Combined Camp for Naval Wing	79
Senior Division Air Wing	78
Senior Wing Sainik School (JD) ..	116

(b) *Advanced Leadership Course—*

Senior Division Boys	33
Junior Division Boys	40
Senior Wing Girls	18

(c) *Annual Training Camps—*

Senior Division Boys	5,263
Junior Division Boys	18,619
Senior Wing Girls	299
Junior Wing Girls	1,987

(d) *Rock Climbing Training Camps—*

Senior Division	12
Junior Division	30

Refresher Training Course.—One hundred and sixty part time National Cadet Corps Officers attended the Refresher Training Course conducted at *Purandhar, Kamptee, Gwalior and Cochin.*

Selection of NCC Officers.—The number of officers selected during the year for commission in the National Cadet Corps was as follows :—

Army—

Senior Division	44
Junior Division	60

Navy.—

Senior Division	.. .. .	8
Junior Division	.. .. .	17

Air.—

Senior Division	.. .. .	1
Junior Division	.. .. .	5

Girls.—

Senior Wing	.. .. .	12
Junior Wing	.. .. .	8

Guard of Honour.

The following are the details of guards of Honour presented by the Cadets to VIPs. during the year :—

29th July 1972	..	Government Secondary School, Cheyyar.	Boys	Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Local Administration.
26th August 1972	..	Convocation at Indian Institute of Technology.		Dr. Malcolm S. Adhishshiah, Director-General of UNE-SCO (Retired).
6th September 1972	..	Regional Engineering College, Thiruchirappalli.	Engineering	Thiru N. D. Sundaravadivelu, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University.
10th October 1972	..	Kilpauk College.	Medical	Thiru K. K. Shah, His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

13th December 1972.		Convocation of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.		Thiru K. K. Shah, His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu.
6th February 1973	..	Stanley College.	Medical	Thiru K. K. Shah, His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu.
8th February 1973	..	Madras College.	Medical	Thiru K. K. Shah, His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu.
19th February 1973	..	South Indian Educational Trust College.	Educational	His Excellency the Governor of Mysore Thiru Mohan Lal Sukhadia.
8th March 1973	..	Boys Secondary School, Cheyyar.	Secondary	Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
10th March 1973	..	Kandaswamy-Kandars College, Salem.		Thiru Cheddi Lal His Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry.
15th March 1973	..	Kilpauk College.	Medical	Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Education Minister of Tamil Nadu.
17th March 1973	..	Convocation at Madras University.		Thiru K. K. Shah, His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

In spite of the frequent disruption in the normal working of the colleges and schools during the year the aims and objectives of the National Cadet Corps have been achieved to a great extent due to the unstinted co-operation and support extended by the Government Educational authorities, parents, public and last but not least the students.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

117. Infantry Battalion (TA), Tiruchirappalli.

Disembodiment from service.—The Unit was disembodied from service with effect from 31st January 1973. This unit is functioning as an unembodied unit from 1st February 1973.

Recruits training and annual training.—Recruits training and annual training were not carried out due to continued embodiment up to 31st January 1973.

Voluntary training.—This training is imparted to trained soldiers so that they do not lose touch with their profession. Pre-course training cadres for personnel selected to do Army courses, promotion cadres, specialist weapon training cadres, additional training course for recruits, refresher training cadre for Non-Commissioned Officers, instructional and administrative staff were conducted for periods varying from one to three months based on the vacancies allotted by the TA Group HQ Southern Command.

The voluntary training vacancies allotted to this unit could not be utilised fully due to the continuous embodiment of the Battalion under Territorial Army Act Rule 33 from 16th October 1971 to 31st January 1973.

The following training activities were carried out : —

(a) Promotion cadres—2 (L/NK to NK and NK to HAV cadre).

(b) Specialist cadre—3 (signal cadre, 3" M or cadre and MT cadre).

A total number of 2 Officers, 9 JCOs and 206 OR attended the voluntary training.

Territorial Army Day.

The Territorial Army day was celebrated on 18th November 1972. The programme included a speech by Thiru Bharathi, Collector of Tiruchirappalli, supply of refreshments and variety entertainment.

110 Infantry Battalion Territorial Army.

The Battalion took over the duty of guarding POW Camps from 4th April 1972.

Brig. Bant Singh AVSM, Director, Territorial Army, Col. C. B. Dubey, Commander, Territorial Army Group Headquarters, Central Command, Maj. Gen. S.Y. Munshi, Maj. Gen. K. V. Pillai and Brig. J. S. Bajwa visited the unit. Brig. Bajwa appreciated the overall standard displayed by the unit.

Sep. T. Vaisarajan (No. 10164275) of 'A' Coy prevented the attempted escape of 2 POW at about 03-10 Hrs. on 3rd August 1972. The Officiating Commanding Officer congratulated him for his vigilance and presented him Rs. 25. Sep. K. Thangaraj (No. 10164747) of 'B' Coy foiled the attempted escape of constable Sagir Ahammed of Pakistan Punjab Police.

The Battalion Raising Day was observed on 22nd August 1972.

Three best trainees for 1972 were awarded one wrist watch each.

The Battalion was disembodied from Military Service on the 31st March 1973.

Translation.

As a result of the implementation of the Full Tamil Scheme in the Departments of the Secretariat, the work load of this Department had increased considerably during the year. As usual, the work of Translation of Ministers' speeches, their Radio Broadcasts, Statements to be made by them on the Floor of the Legislature, etc., had to be given priority over other items.

The work of this Department during Assembly Sessions, especially during Budget sessions was heavy. Apart from translating a large number of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council questions, from English to Tamil and vice-versa besides answers to these questions received from all Departments from the Secretariat, this Department had to undertake the work of translation of the voluminous budget publications. A lion's share of the Department's work had also to be diverted during the year towards translation of 44 bills, 42 Acts and 5 Ordinances within a short span of 12 months in addition to the translation of innumerable notifications of the various Departments of the

Government and the Judgments and orders of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department. Another important item of work this Department had to attend during the year was to render the authorised versions of the Bye-Laws of several Co-operative institutions.

The translation of the State Administration report from English to Tamil is one of the items of work entrusted to this Department. The following were the other major items of translation work turned out by this Department during the year :

- 1 Excerpts from the Second Pay Commission's Report ;
- 2 State Police Commission's Report ;
- 3 Note on the proposed Ganga-Cauvery Grand Feeder Canal;
- 4 A note on " Political Sufferers " ;
- 5 Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission (Parts) ;
- 6 Report of the State Planning Commission (Parts) ;
- 7 Reserve Bank's Report on Agricultural Lendings, etc.

Translation work in the minority languages was also undertaken by this Department during the year. Communications in Hindi received from the Government of India and other State Governments and petitions and letters from private persons were as usual translated into English and sent to the Departments concerned for taking necessary action. Translation of petitions and other materials in the minority languages of this State was also attended to by this Department during the year. As regards translation of matter from English to Malayalam, the work was substantial in that all the Government notifications in English had to be translated into Malayalam for the benefit of the Malayalam speaking population of the State.

Thus, this Department had played a significant part in 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. The fourth stage of the Full

Tamil Scheme was not only implemented in full during the year in the Departments of the Secretariat, the Heads of Departments and the Regional Offices but was extended to the Municipalities and Panchayat Unions under the control of the Rural Development and Local Administration Department.

With a view to encourage the Government servants to use the Official Language extensively, a cash award scheme was introduced by the Government in July, 1970. Under this scheme, one Government servant in each district and two Government servants in Madras City who are adjudged to have written the best draft and notes in Tamil are awarded Rs. 500 each every year. Under this scheme, two Government servants were selected in Madras City for each of the years 1971 and 1972 and awarded the cash prize. Similarly, one Government servant was selected in each district for the cash award of Rs. 500 which was distributed to the persons concerned through the Collector of the District. The cash award scheme was extended to the employees of the Madras and Madurai Corporations and those employed in the Municipalities and Panchayat Unions in the State.

The Standing Committee appointed under the scheme of awarding prizes for the best books in Tamil from 1966 to 1970 had examined and recommended to the Government the best books in Tamil which in their opinion were eligible for the cash award. Accepting the recommendations of the Committee, the Government passed orders directing the grant of prizes to the authors and publishers of the books recommended by the Committee. In a special function arranged on 7th April 1973 at the Rajaji Hall under the Presidentship of the Education Minister, the Chief Minister distributed the awards to the authors of the books and appreciation letters to the publishers concerned. Under the scheme of granting financial assistance to the best publications in Tamil during the year 1972-73, financial assistance was offered by the Government for only one book entitled " Criticism on folk songs ".

The Members of the Committee constituted for writing up the " History of Tamil Nadu " have completed the first chapter under the " Ancient History of Tamil Nadu ". The second chapter of the " History of Tamil Nadu " dealing with the " Sangam Age " is now in progress.

For the development of the Tamil Language, the Government have allocated to the following institutions the sum noted against each for establishing "Tamil Chairs".

	RS.
1 Dravidian Languages Sangam affiliated to the Kerala University.	40,000
2 Calcutta University	10,000
3 Agra University	5,000
4 Viswa Bharathi University in West Bengal ..	5,000

Forty-four thousand seven hundred and three copies of the glossary were printed and supplied to the various offices in Tamil Nadu.

Appropriate grants were also sanctioned by the Government to institutions like South Indian Languages Book Trust which were engaged in fostering the growth of Tamil Language and Literature. A sum of Rs. 24,500 is granted by the Government every year to South Indian Languages Book Trust to enable it to publish the UNESCO Courier in Tamil.

Thirty Office Manuals, rules, forums, questionnaires, notifications and Reports were also translated in Tamil during the year.

LIST OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1972-73.

Date. (1)	Events. (2)
21st May 1972 ..	The Prime Minister, Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, was presented Rs. 6 crores as Tamil Nadu's contribution for the National Defence Fund.
30th June 1972 ..	Annual Conference of District Collectors and Police Officers held at Rajaji Hall.
14th August 1972 ..	The Governor of Tamil Nadu addresses the Mid-night session of the Tamil Nadu Legislature.

LIST OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1972-73.

Date. (1)	Events. (2)
15th August 1972 ..	Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence.
1st September 1972 ..	Thiru V. V. Giri, President of India, arrived on a four-day visit to Madras City.
2nd September 1972 ..	Thiru Anbil P. Dharmalingam was sworn in as Minister at Raj Bhavan, Guindy.
5th September 1972 ..	Visit of Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India for declaring open the statue of V. O. Chidambaram Pillai at Tuticorin.
6th September 1972 ..	The Prime Minister of India lays the foundation stone for the Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Trivandrum Railway line.
13th September 1972 ..	The Chief Minister, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, presented the Chief Minister's Police Medal for gallantry/outstanding service to the Police Officials at Kancheepuram.
29th September 1972 ..	A conference of Collectors held at Madras to discuss the drought condition in Tamil Nadu.
2nd October 1972 ..	Celebration of Gandhi's 104th birthday.
3rd October 1972 ..	Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister handed over the Tamarapatra to Thiru C. Rajagopalachari at his house.
5th October 1972 ..	Golden Jubilee conference of Presiding Officers of the Legislative bodies in India held at the Legislative Assembly Hall at Fort St. George. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the symposium in the Legislative Assembly. Thiru Dhillon Speaker of Lok Sabha presided.

LIST OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1972-73.

<i>Date.</i> (1)	<i>Events.</i> (2)
14th November 1972 ..	Celebration of All India Co-operative Week.
Do. ..	Celebration of Jawaharlal Nehru's Birthday.
20th December 1972 to 24th December 1972.	Visit of the President of India, Thiru V.V. Giri to Madras City.
25th December 1972 ..	Death of Thiru C. Rajagopalachari, Ex. G. G. and former C.M. in Madras.
5th January 1973 ..	The Prime Minister, Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, inaugurated the "Ghandhi Stupa" at Gandhigram in Madurai District in connection with the Silver Jubille Celebrations of the Gandhigram.
10th January 1973 ..	The Sixth Finance Commission headed by Thiru K. Brahmananda Reddy met at Rajaji Hall, The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and other Ministers attended the meeting.
26th January 1973 ..	Celebration of Republic day with a colourful pageantry procession.
2nd February 1973 ..	The Governor, Thiru K. K. Shah addressed the Joint Session of the Tamil Nadu Legislature.
15th February 1973 to 17th February 1973.	The President of India, Thiru V. V. Giri arrived in Madras.
20th February 1973 ..	The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu presented the budget for 1973-74 in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

Visits of Foreign Dignitaries to Tamil Nadu.

The following Foreign Dignitaries paid visits to Madars City and other places in the State. Details of the places visited by them and the period during which such visits took place are given below :

<i>Serial number and name of the Foreign Dignitary.</i> (1)	<i>Date of visit.</i> (2)	<i>Places of visit.</i> (3)
1 Mrs. J. P. Obsekere, Deputy Minister for Health, Sri Lanka,	2 to 6th January 1973.	Madras.
2 Queen Frederika, Queen Mother of Greece.	11th January 1973 to 3 weeks.	Madras.
3 His Highness, The Dalailama and Party.	17th and 19th January 1973. 18th January 1973.	Madras. Pondicherry.
4 Thiru J. B. Vaisara, Minister of Education, Government of Figi.	21st January 1973.	Madras.
5 Mr. Herbert Fischer, Ambassador of German Democratic Republic.	27th January 1973 to 31st January 1973.	Madras.
6 His Excellency Mr. Maitripala Senayaka, Minister for Irrigation, Sri Lanka.	29th January 1973 to 1st February 1973.	Madras.
7 Archbishop of Canterbury ..	1st March 1973 to 5th March 1973.	Madras.
8 Kenya High Commissioner, Mr. S. K. Kimalal.	2nd February 1973.	Madras.
9 Mr. R. R. Cunninghame, New Zealand High Commissioner.	5th March 1973.	Madras.
10 Mr. Fernando Navaz, De Bugard Colombian Ambassador.	17th March to 20th March 1973.	Madras.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL DATA—DEPARTMENTWISE AS ON 31ST MARCH 1973.

AGRICULTURE.

(1) Number of Agriculture Colleges 2 (242 seats).

(2) Number of State Seed Farms—215.

	No. of Unit.	Area in acres.
(i) Acquired lands	81	2,027.57
(ii) Requisitioned lands	4	125.34
(iii) Government lands	130	3,639.53
Total	215	5,792.44

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS 1972-73.

Crop.	Area in Hectares.	Production in tonnes.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Paddy	2,641,000	5,384,000	Production in terms of rice.
Millets and other cereals.	1,869,330	1,405,120	.....
Sugarcane	113,100	986,560	Production in terms of Gur.
Groundnut	1,035,000	1,046,670	Production in terms of unshelled nuts.
Gingelly	136,200	43,560	.....
Cotton	296,900	351,910	In terms of bales of 180 Kg. lint each.

IRRIGATION

SOURCES OF IRRIGATION AND NET AREA IRRIGATED.

Sources of irrigation—	Net area irrigated in hectares.
(a) Government Canals	930,032
(b) Private Canals	586
(c) Tanks	923,523
(d) Tube-Wells	19,868
(e) Other Wells (Sole irrigation)	800,517
(f) Other sources (Springs, Channels, etc.)	35,150
Total	2,709,676

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

1 Number of Veterinary Colleges	}	1
(i) B.V.Sc. Integrated Course		
(ii) M.V.Sc. Degree Course		
2 Number of Veterinary Hospitals		35
3 Number of Veterinary Dispensaries		497
4 Number of Veterinary Dispensaries run by Corporation.		5
5 Number of Regional Clinical laboratories		13
6 Number of Composite Livestock Farms		6
7 Number of Sheep Farms		2
8 Number of Salvage Dry Cow Farms		1
9 Number of Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies.		44

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—*cont.*

10 Number of Sheep Breeding and Cumbly Weaving Co-operative Societies.	8
11 Number of Ha tcheries	3
12 Number of Poultry Extension Centres	38
13 Number of Intensive Poultry Development Blocks.	9
14 Number of Goshalas	20

SUB-CENTRES.

15 (a) Sub Centres in Panchayat	1,919
(b) Sub Centres in Municipalities	22
16 Number of Feed Mixing Units	2
17 Number of Propaganda Unit	1
18 Mobile Veterinary Unit	1
19 Rinderpest Check Post and Vigilance Unit—	
(Vigilance Unit—4, Check Post (Central) — 5	12
Check Post (State) — 3	
20 Pork Clubs	54

COMMUNICATIONS—ROADS AS ON 31st MARCH 1972.

Length in K.M.

A. Government Roads.—

(1) National Highways	1,804
(2) State Highways	1,780
(3) Major District Roads	13,864
(4) Other District Roads and Village Roads of Government.	100,086

COMMUNICATIONS—ROADS AS ON 31st MARCH 1972—*cont**Length in Kilo Metre.*

B. Roads Maintained by Local Bodies.—

Panchayat Unions and Panchayat Roads	42,314
--	--------

C. Roads maintained by others—

Municipalities and Public Works Department ..	7,615
---	-------

CO-OPERATION.

1 Number of Societies of all types in Tamil Nadu ..	11,881
2 Percentage of Rural Population brought under Co-operative fold.	51.7%
3 Number of blocks in which full finance scheme is in force	274
4 Number of Urban banks	135
5 Number of employees credit societies	996
6 Number of marketing societies	123
7 Number of Farming Societies	16
8 Number of State Level Consumer's Federation ..	1
9 Number of District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society.	12
10 Number of Wholesale stores	19
11 Number of Primary Co-operative Societies ..	1,498
12 Number of Departmental Stores	13
13 Number of Motor Transport Societies	12
14 Number of Labour Contract Societies	122
15 Number of Printing works	14

CO-OPERATION—cont.

16 Number of Health Societies	4
17 Number of Societies for barbers	16
18 Number of Societies for Washermen	15
19 Number of Co-operative Societies for Hill Tribes.	9
20 Number of Co-operative Societies for Salt Workers.	14
21 Number of Co-operative Training Institute	7
22 Number of Central Co-operative Training Institutes.	1

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY.

I. Cattle Colony, Madhavaram.—

1 Number of Licensees	58
2 Number of Cows	687
(i) Milch	479
(ii) Dry	108
3 Number of Buffaloes	172
(i) Milch	150
(ii) Dry	22
Total	859

II. Central Dairy, Madhavaram.—

(1) Number of Sales Depots in the City	267
(2) Number of Co-operative Milk Supply Unions	21
(3) Number of Co-operative Milk Supply Unions	1,966
(4) Average Quantity of milk supplied per day	82,450 litres

III. Madurai Milk Project—

(1) Number of Milk Depots	70
(2) Average Quantity of milk distributed per day	23,046 litres

EDUCATION.

I. Primary Education—

(1) Number of Pre-Primary Schools	42
(2) Number of pupils studying in these schools	5,554
(3) Number of Primary and Middle Schools	32,248
(Including Basic Schools).	
(4) Number of pupils studying in these schools	53.26 lakhs
(Age-group 6-14).	
(5) Number of Teachers serving in these schools	1,70,288
(6) Number of schools in which Midday Meals Scheme is in operation	28,680
(excluding Madras City).	
(7) Number of pupils fed daily	18.68 lakhs
(8) Number of pupils fed in these schools	13,146

II. Secondary Education—

(1) Number of High Schools—2,699.

	Boys.	Girls.
(i) Government High Schools	187	55
(ii) Government (Board)	1364	109
(iii) Municipal	88	38
(iv) Aided	592	228
(v) Unaided	20	20

II. Secondary Education—cont.

Boys. Girls.

(vi) Anglo-Indian Schools	..	..	..	..	2	..
(vii) Central Schools	..	..	..	..	22	..
(viii) Matriculation Schools	..	..	..	..	10	14
(ix) Post-Basic Schools	..	..	..	..	3	..
(x) Other schools affiliated to Central Board of Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) Indian School of Certificate	..	..	..	..	10	..

Total .. 2,298 464

(2) Number of pupils in all the schools—15,80,271

(i) Boys	..	..	..	..	..	10,33,226
(ii) Girls	..	..	..	..	..	5,47,045
						<u>15,80,271</u>

(3) Number of Training Schools—121.

(i) Basic Training Schools for Men	...	..	..	56
(ii) Basic Training Schools for Women		..	..	43
(iii) Non-Basic Training Schools for Men		..	..	6
(iv) Non-Basic Training Schools for Women			..	12
(v) Pre-Primary Training Schools	}	..	..	3
(vi) Pre-Basic Training Schools				
(vii) Training School for Teachers of Anglo-Indian Schools.	}	..	...	..

Total .. 121

II. Secondary Education—cont.

(4) Number of pupils in the Training Schools	6,337
(5) Number of Institutions for the handicapped children. ..	26
(6) Number of pupils reading in these institutions—2,840.	
(i) Boys	1,860
(ii) Girls	980
Total ..	<u>2,840</u>

(7) Number of members of staff—326.

(i) Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
(ii) Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	182
						Total	326

III. Collegiate Education —

(1) Number of Universities—3.

(2) Number of Arts Colleges—172.

(i) Government Men	37
Women	12
Total ..	49
(ii) Non-Government Men	90
Women	33
Total ..	123

(3) Strength—1,94,565.

(i) Men	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	1,43,218
(ii) Women	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51,347
Total						<u>1,94,565</u>

III. Collegiate Education—cont.

(4) Number of Evening Colleges—34.

	Government. Aided.	
(i) P.U.C. only	6	4
(ii) P.U.C. and Degree Courses—Government	13	11
Total ..	19	15

(5) Number of Training Colleges—23.

(i) Government Men	5
Women	2
Total ..	7
(ii) Aided Men	8
Women	8
Total ..	16

(6) Number of Scholars in Training Colleges including B.T. Section of Annamalai University—3,225.

(i) Men	1,918
(ii) Women	1,307
Total ..	3,225

IV. Medical Education—

(1) Number of Teaching Hospitals	20
(2) Institutes	4
(3) Medical Colleges	9
(4) Number of Registered Doctors ¹	20,782

IV. Medical Education—cont.

(5) Population served per Doctor	1:1,705
(6) Number of Registered Nurses	1,225
(7) Number of Registered Midwives	1,197
(8) Number of Auxiliary Nurses	456
(9) Number of Registered Dentists	400

V. Technical Education—

(1) Number of Engineering Colleges (including autonomous institutions)	12
(2) Admission capacity	1,570
(3) Number of Polytechnics for Men	23
(4) Number of Polytechnics for Women	3
(5) Number of Special Institutions	7
(6) Technical High Schools	14
(7) Technical Teachers' Training Institute	1

Libraries.

(1) Number of State Central Library	1*
(2) Number of District Central Libraries	13
(3) Number of Branch Libraries	1,439
(4) Number of Delivery Stations	1,882

* The Connemara Public Library, Madras.

(i) Number of members on roll	8,442
(ii) Number of volumes in the library	2,44,383

Electricity.

(1) Number of Consumers	21.51+4.10—25.61 lakhs
(2) Number of villages, hamlets and towns electrified	60,318

Electricity—cont.

(3) Number of agricultural pump sets connected up with electricity. 6,49,241

(4) Number of Distributing Transformers 33,578

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. 27

Fisheries.

(1) Number of Fish Nurseries constructed at the Panchayats 23

(2) Number of Ice Plants and cold Storage Plants Commissioned. 9

(3) Number of freezing Units 2

(4) Number of Mechanised Boats 134

(5) Number of Walk-in-Coolers Commissioned .. 7

(6) Number of Fishermen Co-operative Societies (Inland and Marine) .. 465

(i) Inland 195

(ii) Marine 270

Total .. 465

Fire Services.

(1) Number of Fire Stations—64

(i) Madras City 13

(ii) Mufussal 51

Total .. 64

(2) Number of Ambulances 66

Forests.

(1) Area of Reserve Forests in the State 17,228 Sq. K.M.

(2) Area of Reserved lands in the State .. 3,812 Sq. K.M.

(3) Percentage of area of Reserved Forests to the total land area of the State. 13.3

Handooms.

Number of Co-operative Spinning Mills 12

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments—

(1) Number of Temples 12,038

(2) Number of Mutts 157

(3) Number of specific Endowments 832

(4) Number of Orphanages 10

(5) Number of Tenants Co-operative Farming Societies 84

(6) Number of Goshalas 4

(7) Number of Siddha Dispensaries 23

Wakfs.

Number of Wakfs 5,412

Industries.

(1) Number of Small Scale Industries Registered up to 31—3—1973—25,259

Temporary 11,937

Regular 13,322

(2) Number of Common Lease Shops 2

(3) Number of Technical Information Sections .. 6

(4) Number of Training Centres 2

Industries—cont.

(5) Number of College of Arts and Crafts	1
(6) Number of School of Arts and Crafts	1
(7) Number of Common Facility Centres—	
(i) For Metal Handicrafts	1
(ii) For Rural Industries Projects	11
(8) Number of handicrafts Sales Emporia	9
(9) Number of Industrial Co-operatives	325
(10) Number of Co-operative Tea Factories	11
(11) Industrial Estates—	
(i) Number of Conventional Industrial Estates ..	32
(ii) Number of Functional Industrial Estates ..	5
(iii) Number of Ancillary Industrial Estates ..	3
(iv) Number of Private and Co-operative Industrial Estates.	7
(v) Number of Developed Plots	594

Information and Publicity—

(1) Number of State Information Centres	3
(2) Number of State Tourist Offices	5
(3) Number of State Tourist Bungalows	7
(4) Number of Permanent Air-conditioned Theatres.	24
(5) Number of other Permanent Theatres	698
(6) Number of Semi-Permanent Theatres	17
(7) Number of Touring Cinema Theatres	591

Jails—

1 Number of Central Jails	8
2 Number of State Jails for Women	1
3 Number of Borstal Schools	1
4 Number of Sub-Jails	121
5 Number of Special Sub-Jails	4

Approved Schools—

1 Number of Government Approved Schools (Boys 4 and Girls 1).	5
2 Number of Government Aided Private Junior Approved Schools.	14
3 Number of Government Reception Homes ..	2
4 Number of Private Reception Homes	6
5 Number of Reception Homes functioning as Annexe to Government Approved Schools.	2
6 Number of Reception Homes functioning as Annexe to Government Aided Approved Schools.	1
7 Number of Long-Stay After-care Home for Women.	2
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 Bureau	3
11 Number of Child Welfare Homes	1

Vigilance Institutions—

1 Number of Rescue Homes	3
2 Number of Vigilance Homes	2
3 Number of Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centres.	5

Khadi and Village Industries—

<i>Serial number and name of Industries.</i>					<i>Number of Co-operative Societies.</i>	<i>Number of Depart- mental Units.</i>
(1)					(2)	(3)
1	Palmgur	..	..	..	Primary Societies 1,546	..
					District Federation 9	..
					<u>1,555</u>	
2	Oil	..	..	..	191	..
3	Hand-pounding	..	..	..	151	..
4	Pottery and Brick	..	..	..	278	3
5	Lime	..	..	..	64	..
6	Palm leaf	..	..	..	21	..
7	Non-Edible oils and Soap	..	..	..	..	29
8	Leather	..	..	..	55	43
9	Carpentry and Blacksmithy	..	..	..	31	5
10	Hand-made paper	..	..	..	8	7
11	Cottage Match	..	..	..	1	13
12	Fibre	..	..	..	6	6
13	Gur and Khandasari	..	..	..	20	6
14	Bee-keeping	..	..	..	32	59
15	Fruit-canning	..	..	..	2	1

Khadi and Village Industries—cont.

<i>Serial number and name of Industries.</i>					<i>Number of Co-operative Societies.</i>	<i>Number of Depart- mental Units.</i>
(1)					(2)	(3)
16 Sales Depots—						
(i)	Khadi Sales Depots	..	..	..	..	173
(ii)	Gramodyog Sales Depots of the Board.	..	..	..	34	15
(iii)	V. I. Sales Depots of the Industrial Co-operatives.	..	..	..	..	..

Motor Vehicles—

1	Number of Taxis	..	..	..	..	7,825
2	Number of Omni buses	..	..	..	..	137
3	Number of Luxury coaches	..	..	..	..	37
4	Number of Tourist Taxis	..	..	..	..	1,402
5	Number of Auto-rickshaws	..	..	..	..	2,663
6	Number of Stage Carriages	..	..	..	..	8,928
7	Number of Goods vehicles—					
(i)	Public Carriers	..	..	..	..	14,883
(ii)	Private Carriers	..	..	..	..	2,902
8	Number of Contract Carriages	..	..	..	..	12,064
9	Number of other transport vehicles	..	..	..	..	3,991

State Transport—

1	Number of Nationalised Bus routes as on 31st March 1973.	337
2	Number of Buses operated in the Nationalised Bus routes as on 31st March 1973.	516

Labour—

1	Number of Factories in the State	..	..	..	6,651
2	Number of workers in the Factories	..	..	..	4,45,100

Labour—cont.

3 Number of Establishments covered by the Payment of Wages Act, 1952.	18,975
4 Number of workers covered by the above Act ..	6,75,170
5 Number of Establishments/Factories covered by Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952.	7,569
6 Number of Employees covered by the Act ..	7,60,307
7 Number of Newspaper Establishments in the State.	43
8 Number of Employees in them	1,115
9 Number of Trade Unions	2,136
10 Number of Establishments with employees covered by the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishment Act, 1947.. .. .	53,672
11 Number of Establishments without employees covered by the Act. ..	1,53,200
12 Total number of persons employed in them ..	2,28,754
13 Number of establishments covered by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.	9,022
14 Number of persons employed	3,01,125
15 Number of Establishments covered by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays Act, 1958).	67,246
16 Number of workers employed	6,57,046
17 Number of Catering Establishments with employees. ..	10,273
18 Number of workers employed in them	70,982
19 Number of catering establishments without employees.	10,092
20 Number of Plantations	340

Labour—cont.

21 Number of workers in them	86,707
22 Number of Registered Motor Transport Undertakings.	1,232

Old Age Pensioners—

Number on Roll	42,727
------------------------	--------

Panchayat Development—

1 Number of Development Districts	23
2 Number of Panchayat Unions	374
3 Number of Blocks allotted for the State	374
4 Number of Blocks in position	374
(i) Stage I	..
(ii) Stage II	286
(iii) Post Stage II	86
(iv) Tribal Development	2
	374

5 Area covered by the blocks	1,12,61,000 Hectares.
6 Percentage of area covered to the total area of the State. ..	87
7 Number of Revenue Villages covered. ..	17,043
8 Percentage of Revenue Villages covered to the total number of Revenue villages in the State. ..	100
9 Population covered as per 1971 census. ..	323 lakhs.
10 Percentage of population covered	79

Panchayat Development—cont.

11 Number of Rural radios supplied ..	13,800
12 Number of Cinema Trailers ..	14 (belonging to Applied Nutrition Programme).
13 Number of Schools	27,944
(i) Union Schools	22,142
(ii) Aided Schools	5,802
14 Number of pupils in the Schools ..	42,44,000
(i) Union Schools	30,50,000
(ii) Aided Schools	11,94,000
15 Number of teachers in the Schools ..	1,25,400
(i) Union Schools	89,250
(ii) Aided Schools	36,150
16 Number of Rural Industries Projects.	3
17 Number of Industrial Units functioning under the Rural Arts.	323
18 Number of Rural Extension Training Centres.	4
19 Number of Blocks in which Applied Nutrition Programme is in operation.	16

Prosperity Brigade— 44,524

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>I. State Public.—</i>		
(i) Government Hospitals	213	9,298
(ii) Government Dispensaries ..	123	254
(iii) Primary Health Centres ..	379	2,274
<i>II. State : Special.—</i>		
(i) Tuberculosis	4	592
(ii) Leprosy	38	175
(iii) Maternity and Child Health Centres	3,422	1,455
(iv) Police	10	165
(v) Forest and Surveys	..	..
(vi) Canals	2	..
(vii) Railways	34	561
(viii) Others	38	234
<i>III. Panchayat Union Medical Institutions</i>	143	75
<i>IV. Municipal Medical Institutions</i> ..	78	155
<i>V. Private Aided Institutions</i>	37	6,109
<i>VI. Private Non-Aided Institutions</i> ..	49	4,643
<i>VII. Rural Dispensaries—</i>		
(i) Subsidised	34	..
(ii) Non-subsidised	10	..

Public Health—cont.

<i>Classification of Medical Institutions.</i>	<i>Total number Sanctioned in the state.</i>	<i>bed strength.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)

VIII. E.S.I. Institutions.—

(i) E.S.I. Hospital	3	1,127
(ii) E.S.I. Dispensaries (Full Time) ..		
(a) Static	94	..
(b) Mobile	8	..
(iii) E.S.I. Utilisation Dispensaries ..	3	..
(iv) E.S.I. Dispensaries (Part Time) ..	3	..
(v) E.S.I. Wards/Annexes	5	132

IX. Government Mental Hospital.—

(i) Accommodation	1,800	..
(ii) Number of patients admitted during the year.	1,320	..
(iii) Number of patients discharged ..	1,232	..
(iv) Number of patients died ..	72	..
(v) Number of suicide cases	Nil.	..
(vi) Number recovered	71	..

Family Planning.—

(1) Number of Institutions recognised for Family Planning Operations.	694	..
(2) Number of Institutions recognised as I.U.C.D. Centres.	614	..

Small Savings :—

1. Number of Authorised Agents	675
2. Number of subscribers under Pay Roll Savings Scheme.	5.49 lakhs.

Social Welfare :—

I Harijan Welfare—

1. Number of Harijan Welfare Schools. ..	841
(i) Elementary Schools	742
(ii) Higher Elementary Schools ..	88
(iii) High Schools	11
	841
2. Total number of pupils in all the schools.	1,33,669
Boys	72,263
Girls	61,406
Total	1,33,669

3. Number of schools for Scheduled Tribes—

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pupils.</i>
	(1)	(2)
(i) Residential	72	4,825
(ii) Non-Residential	3	175
	75	5,000

*Social Welfare—cont.**I. Harijan Welfare—cont.*

	<i>Number.</i> (1)	<i>Pupils.</i> (2)
4. Number of Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes.—		
(i) Boys	364	24,175
(ii) Girls	144	8,386
	508	32,561

5. Number of Government Hostels for Scheduled Tribes.—

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
(i) Boys	9	440
(ii) Girls	5	180
	14	620

6. Number of subsidised hostels— 55

7. Number of Boarders in the subsidised hostels. 3,539

(i) Scheduled Castes 3,539 ..

(ii) Backward Classes

3,539 ..*II. Backward Classes—*

1. Total number of schools for De-notified Tribes including Kallar Schools. .. 277

(a) Elementary schools 235 ..

(b) Higher Elementary schools 32 ..

(c) High Schools 10 ..

*Social Welfare—cont.**II. Backward Classes—cont.*

2. Total strength in these schools	42,836
3. Total number of Hostels	123
4. Total sanctioned strength	7,608
5. Total number of subsidised hostels	55

III. Kallar Reclamation—

1. Total number of Schools	248	..
(a) Elementary Schools	209	..
(b) Middle Schools	30	..
(c) High Schools	9	..
Total	248	..

2. Total strength in these schools 39,047

3. Government Boarding Homes 18

4. Number of Boarders in the Boarding Homes. 2,665

5. Number of subsidised hostels 3

6. Number of Boarders in the subsidised hostels. 70

7. Number of Kallar Co-operative Societies 1

IV. Women's Welfare—

1. Number of Mahila Mandal Institutions. 16

2. Number of Child Welfare Institutions. 24

Social Welfare—cont.

IV. Women's Welfare—cont.

3. Number of General Welfare Institutions.	..	15
4. Number of handicapped Welfare Institutions.	..	11
5. Number of Production Units of Small Industries.	..	6
6. Number of Handloom Units	..	1
7. Number of Handicrafts Units (Work Centres).	..	23
8. Number of Women's Welfare Committees.—		
(i) District level	.. .. .	13
(ii) Block level	.. .. .	369
9. Number of Women's Welfare Branches.	..	50
10. Number of Pre-schools (Kuzhandai-gal Kappagams).	..	1,890
11. Number of Mahalir Mandrams	..	13,124
12. Number of Women's Listening Clubs	..	359
13. Number of Service Homes	..	
(i) Government	.. .. .	3
(ii) Voluntary Institutions	.. .. .	5
14. Number of Working Women's Hostel	..	6
	1 run by the Department and 5 aided by Government.	

Treasuries—

1. Number of District Treasuries (excluding the Pay and Accounts Office, Madras).	..	13
2. Number of Sub-Treasuries	..	135

Madras Corporation—

1. Area	.. .. .	128.83	Sq. Kilometres.
2. Estimated Mid-year population	..	25,68,000	
3. Corporation Council—			
(i) Elected Councillors	.. .. .	119	
(ii) Co-opted Councillors	.. .. .	11	
4. Number of Primary, Basic and Middle Schools.	..	347	
(i) Primary Schools	.. .. .	187	..
(ii) Middle Schools	.. .. .	160	..
(iii) Junior Basic Schools	.. .. .	..	Nil.
(iv) Senior Basic Schools	.. .. .	..	Nil.
(v) Feeder School	.. .. .	..	Nil.
(vi) Incomplete Schools	.. .. .	..	1
5. Number of pupils in the schools—			
(i) Boys	.. .. .	83,210	..
(ii) Girls	.. .. .	78,529	..
	Total	1,61,739	..

Madras Corporation—cont.

6. Number of High Schools..	..	..	29
(i) Mixed Schools ..	..	11	
(ii) Girls' Schools ..	..	11	
(iii) Boys' Schools ..	..	7	
		29	

7. Number of pupils in these Schools—

(i) Boys ..	..	14,216
(ii) Girls ..	..	13,901
Total ..	..	28,117

8. Number of Dispensaries ..	..	62
9. Number of Tuberculosis Clinics ..	..	2
10. Number of Leprosy Clinic ..	..	2
11. Number of Child Welfare Centres ..	..	51
12. Bed strength in the Child Welfare Centres.		393
13. Number of Slaughter Houses ..	..	5
14. Number of Community Centres ..	..	7
15. Number of Electric Lights in the Streets.	..	34,228
16. Total number of House Service connections (Water Supply).	..	92,117
17. Quantity of water supplied to the people of Madras City per day.	..	223
		Million Litres.

Madras corporation—cont.

18. Average supply per head per day ..	..	87
19. Zoo—		Litres.
(i) Mammals ..	..	217
(ii) Birds ..	..	276
(iii) Reptiles ..	..	21
		514

LIST OF TOURIST CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU.

Tourist Centre.	District in which it is located.
(1)	(2)
1. Madras City ..	Madras.
2. Thirukkalkundam (Pilgrim Centre) ..	Chingleput.
3. Thiruthani (Pilgrim Centre) ..	Do.
4. Kancheepuram (Pilgrim Centre and Temple Sculptures).	Do.
5. Mahabalipuram (Temple Sculptures) ..	Do.
6. Vedanthangal (Bird Sanctuary) ..	Do.
7. Vellore (Fort) ..	North Arcot.
8. Thiruvannamalai (Pilgrim Centre) ..	Do.
9. Pichavaram (Picnic and Botanical Centre).	South Arcot.
10. Chidambaram (Pilgrim Centre) ..	Do.
11. Gingee (Fort) ..	Do.
12. Kaveripoompattinam (Archaeological interest).	Thanjavur.
13. Point Calimere (Bird Sanctuary) ..	Do.
14. Thanjavur (Temple Sculptures) ..	Do.
15. Thiruvaiyar (Pilgrim Centre Place of Thiru Thiagaraja).	Do.

Tourist centre.

District in which
it is located.

(1)	(2)
16 Velankanni (Christian Pilgrim Centre)	Thanjavur.
17 Nagore (Muslim Pilgrim Centre) ..	Do.
18 Kumbakonam (Pilgrim Centre) ..	Do.
19 Tiruchirappalli (Pilgrim Centre) ..	Tiruchirappalli.
20 Srirangam	Do.
21 Narthamalai, Sittannavasal and Pudukottai Tirumayam (Historical importance).	Do.
22 Madurai (Pilgrim Centre and Temple Sculptures).	Madurai.
23 Suruli Falls (Falls and Scenery) .. .	Do.
24 Kodaikanal (Hill Resort)	Do.
25 Alagarkoil (Pilgrim Centre)	Do.
26 Rameswaram (Pilgrim Centre) ..	Ramanathapuram.
27 Tirunelveli (Pilgrim-cum-Tourist Resort and Temple Sculptures)	Tirunelveli.
28 Courtallam (Health-cum-picnic-cum-Pilgrim Resort).	Do.
29 Tiruchendur (Pilgrim-cum-Tourist Resort)	Do.
30 Papanasam (Water Falls)	Do.
31 Thirumurthy Falls (Falls and Scenery)	Coimbatore.
32 Topslip (Shikar and Game Sanctuary)	Do.
33 Bhavanisagar (Dam)	Do.
34 Yercaud (Health and Beauty Spot) ..	Salem.
35 Mettur Dam	Do.
36 Hogenakal (Falls and Scenery) ..	Dharmapuri.
37 Ootacamund (Hill Resort)	The Nilgiris.
38 Mudumalai (Wild Life Sanctuary) ..	Do.
39 Kanyakumari (Pilgrim Centre) ..	Kanyakumari.

(The above list is purely informative and does not have any legal or official connotation.)

5-10-98

26-11-98

28-5-98